

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS

NIT.900.564.668-4

Financial Statements

Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS

NIT.900.564.668-4

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

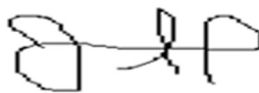
(Figures stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year 2024	Year 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,731,409	7,359,097
Trade and other accounts receivable	7	101,963,995	79,756,711
Current tax assets	8	2,514,026	17,905
Total current assets		109,209,430	87,133,713
Non-current assets			
Trade and other accounts receivable	7	11,872,898	9,251,579
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,277	681
Intangibles	10	15,770,546	12,519,248
Other assets	10	3,998,620	6,727,973
Deferred tax	11	201,334	-
Total non-current assets		31,846,674	28,499,481
Total assets		141,056,104	115,633,194
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial obligations	12	30,209,074	20,753,529
Other costs and expenses payable	13	15,892,836	18,272,228
Current tax liabilities	14	4,464,606	7,337,569
Employee benefits	15	1,756,347	1,487,259
Total current liabilities		52,322,863	47,850,585
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	12	59,759,657	50,102,143
Deferred taxes	11	900,730	337,914
Total non-current liabilities		60,660,387	50,440,057
Total liabilities		112,983,250	98,290,642
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital	16	336,285	322,343
Capital surplus		21,560,748	11,574,690
Income for the year		2,091,682	5,445,519
Retained earnings and/or losses		4,084,139	-
Total shareholders' equity		28,072,854	17,342,552
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		141,056,104	115,633,194

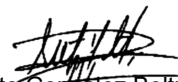
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



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On behalf of NEXIA MONTES & ASOC.
(See attached opinion)

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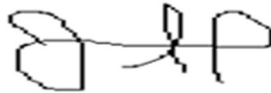
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	Notes	Year 2024	Year 2023
Ordinary income	17	112,243,145	96,816,314
Cost of services provided	18	(38,596,763)	(31,847,496)
Gross profit		73,646,382	64,968,818
Administrative expenses	19	(62,688,566)	(54,729,060)
Other income (expense), net	20	(3,844,013)	(164,664)
Operating income		7,113,803	10,075,094
Financial income	21	256,000	151,379
Financial expenses	21	(1,990,076)	(1,537,820)
Total Other income (expense), net		(1,734,076)	(1,386,441)
Income before provision for income tax		5,379,727	8,688,653
Provision for income tax	22	(3,288,045)	(3,243,134)
Net income		2,091,682	5,445,519

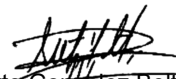
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

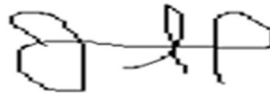
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	Capital issued	Advances for future capitalizations	Surplus Capital	Income for the year	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balances as of January 1, 2023	\$ 322,343	1,791,379	9,783,311	2,987,258	(2,240,520)	12,643,771
Movement during the period	-	(1,791,379)	1,791,379	(2,987,258)	2,240,520	(746,738)
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income for the year	-	-	-	5,445,519	-	5,445,519
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2023	\$ 322,343	-	11,574,690	5,445,519	-	17,342,552
Movement during the period	13,942	-	9,986,058	(5,445,519)	5,445,519	10,000,000
Profit sharing	-	-	-	-	(1,361,380)	(1,361,380)
Income for the year	-	-	-	2,091,682	-	2,091,682
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2024	\$ 336,285	-	21,560,748	2,091,682	4,084,139	28,072,854

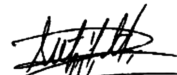
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

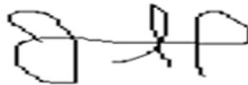
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	Year 2024	Year 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income for the year	2,091,682	5,445,519
<i>Adjusted for:</i>		
Depreciation	5,614	(50,932)
Provision for accounts receivable	(1,453,132)	14,343,849
Deferred tax assets	(201,334)	145,260
Deferred tax liabilities	562,816	(26,275)
Changes in working capital:		
Other Assets	(2,729,354)	(6,676,793)
Trade and other accounts receivable	(23,375,470)	(51,375,604)
Tax credit	(2,496,121)	1,884,497
Other accounts payable	9,455,545	13,927,528
Trade and other accounts payable	(2,379,392)	2,997,011
Taxes payable	(2,872,963)	1,146,864
Employee benefits	269,088	435,970
Net cash provided by operating activities	(17,664,314)	(17,803,277)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in intangible assets	(3,251,298)	(2,884,414)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(8,210)	384,584
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,259,508)	(2,499,830)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in financial obligations	9,657,514	22,068,467
Capital increase	13,942	-
Increase from additional paid-in capital	9,986,058	-
Profit sharing	(1,361,380)	(746,738)
Net cash used in financing activities	18,296,134	21,321,729
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,627,688)	1,018,622
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,359,097	6,340,475
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4,731,409	7,359,097

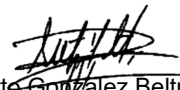
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 - 2023

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in accordance with Colombian law on October 3, 2012, by means of a private document, under the name of Inversiones Santaella S.A.S, and was registered with the Chamber of Commerce on September 18, 2013 under number 01766187 of book IX, by means of minutes No. 3 of the Shareholders' Assembly of June 4, 2013, registered on September 18, 2013, under No. 01766198 of book IX; the Company changed its name to COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S., and its term is indefinite, its registered office is located in the city of Bogota, it may however open offices in any city of Colombia.

Its corporate purpose is to develop products and services that promote financial inclusion and access to credit for individuals, as well as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Accordingly, the Company will develop, manage and operate electronic platforms and offer products and services supported by information and communication technologies (ICTs) that democratize and deepen access to credit in the countries where it operates, without in any case the Company carrying out money intermediation activities with the public and other similar activities that are exclusive to financial institutions.

Going Concern

In 2024, the global outlook was marked by economic recovery efforts following periods of high inflation. However, key economies experienced slowdowns due to restrictive monetary policies, while emerging markets, including Latin America, faced additional challenges.

In Colombia, persistent inflation, political uncertainty and monetary policy adjustments were key factors. Although inflation moderated to 5.2%, it remained above the 3% target. Despite peso volatility and lower investment, consumption and investment showed signs of recovery in the second half of the year, driving economic growth of 1.7%.

Even in this challenging context, the Company managed to increase loan originations and the amount disbursed compared to the previous year, producing profits and positive results. This reasserts its ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Furthermore, based on the Company's liquidity position at the date of authorization of these financial statements, management has adequate resources to continue operating in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the accounting basis of going concern continues to be adequate.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of reported assets, liabilities and expenses that might otherwise be required if the going concern basis were not appropriate.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia, based on the International Financial Reporting Standards for SMEs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2015; and other legal provisions defined by the entities subject to the oversight and/or control of the Superintendency of Companies that may differ in some respects from those established by other State control agencies.

This accounting policy establishes the general criteria for the disclosure of general purpose financial statements, the guidelines to determine their structure and the minimum requirements on their content in accordance with Section 3 on the presentation of Financial Statements.

The disclosure and classification of items in the financial statements shall be maintained from period to period, except in the following cases:

- a) When there is a significant change in the nature of the activities of COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S. or in the event that a review of its financial statements determines that a new disclosure or classification would be more appropriate, in line with the criteria set forth in Section 10 of the Company's Accounting Estimates and Errors Policy.
- b) When an accounting standard or interpretation requires a change in disclosure.

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- c) When reclassifications or modifications are made in the ongoing year that entail adjustments in the disclosure of the previous year's financial statements for comparative purposes.

In accordance with paragraph c), COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S. modified the presentation of the statement of cash flows for the current year, as well as the comparative amounts for the previous year, in order to ensure greater uniformity and improve the disclosure and classification of information.

- a) This new classification seeks to maintain consistency in the structure of operating, investing and financing activities, in line with the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.
- b) The amounts of each item or group of items that have been reclassified are as follows:

Reclassified items 2023	Amount
Depreciation	689
Amortization	1,941,114
Exchange difference	(1,274,454)
Recovery and use	584,437
Employee benefits	169
Trade accounts receivable	(1,884,498)
Taxes payable	(679,690)
Intangibles	(1,941,114)
Financial obligations	13,927,527
Reclassified movement	<u>(1,312,233)</u>

- c) The reclassification in the statement of cash flows was made based on the change in assets and liabilities between 2023 and 2024, considering each item in the statement of financial position. Similarly, the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current in the current year compared to 2023 was taken into account.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are detailed below.

3.1. Transactions in foreign currencies

3.1.1. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3.1.2. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Gains or losses in foreign currencies arising from such transactions and from translation at year-end exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

Gains or losses in foreign currencies that relate to loans and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income in financial (expense)/income.

3.2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of less than one year. In the event of bank overdrafts, they are shown in loans as current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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3.3. Financial instruments

3.3.1. Financial assets

3.3.1.1. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, accounts receivable and loans, held to maturity, and available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at the date of initial recognition.

- a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if it is acquired mainly for the purpose of being sold in the short term.
- b) Accounts receivable and loans: Accounts receivable and loans are non-derivative financial assets that give right to fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. They are disclosed in current assets, except those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Accounts receivable include trade and other accounts receivable.

3.3.1.2. Recognition and measurement

Normal purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company undertakes to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets that are not subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently recorded at fair value. Accounts receivable and loans and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For loans granted to customers that are classified in arrears for more than 60 days, interest and other income that may be accrued on the loan are not recognized in the statement of income as an accounting estimate.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognized in equity. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income as part of other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

In the case of trade accounts receivable, if collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets, otherwise they are presented as non-current assets. Trade accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, minus impairment.

3.3.1.3. Write-off of financial assets

Financial assets are written off from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When financial assets classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the fair value adjustments accumulated in equity are transferred to the statement of income.

3.3.1.4. Offset of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amount disclosed in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and management intends to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses have been

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incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indicators that a debtor or group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, that it has missed payments or is in arrears in interest or principal payments, that it is likely that it will experience bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and that observable data, such as economic conditions related to arrears, indicate that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

For the categories of financial instruments it is limited to amortized cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses not yet incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of income. If the financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the terms agreed upon. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure the impairment of the fair value basis of an instrument using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the respective portfolio impairment recognized for doubtful accounts receivable. Subsequent recovery of amounts previously written off is recognized as a credit in "other recovery income" in the statement of income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes directly attributable expenditures to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner expected by management.

The Company includes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing parts of that item when that cost is incurred if the replaced part is expected to provide future incremental benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is written off. Any other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the period in which they take place.

Depreciation is calculated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The range of estimated useful lives is as follows:

Furniture and equipment	3 - 5 years
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The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are revised and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, when there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

The carrying amount of an asset is reduced immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing income with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of income in other (expense)/income, net.

3.4. Intangible assets

3.4.1. Trademarks, licenses and customer-related intangible assets

Licenses acquired separately are shown at historical cost. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Licenses (software)	1-10 years
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Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred in acquiring and implementing the specific software. Improvements made internally to acquired licenses are capitalized at cost and amortization is based on the time of use of the licenses.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventory

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the value of these assets may be impaired. Where there is any indication that the value of the asset may be impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value minus selling costs and value in use. Non-financial assets that have experienced impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

3.6. Debt

Debts are initially recognized at transaction price (i.e. the present value of cash payable to the bank including transaction costs). Subsequently, loans are stated at amortized cost. Interest expense is recognized based on the effective interest method and is included in financial costs.

Debts are classified as current or non-current liabilities according to the obligations that the Company has previously agreed; if the settlement of the liability is deferred for more than 12 months, it is accounted for as a non-current liability, and in the opposite case (less than 12 months) it is accounted for as a current liability.

3.7. Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable are initially recognized at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

When there are several similar obligations, the probability that a cash outflow will be required is determined by considering the type of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of a cash outflow in respect of any item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

3.9. Recognition of income

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Income is shown net of value added tax, rebates, refunds and discounts.

The Company recognizes income when the amount can be measured reliably; it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company; and the specific criteria for each of the activities are met, as described below.

3.9.1. Provision of services

The Company provides services for various activities. Income from the provision of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are provided, by reference to the stage of completion of the specific transaction and evaluated on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

3.9.2. Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

3.10. Current and deferred income taxes

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred taxes. The tax is recognized in the statement of income unless there is a change attributable to an item of income or expense, which is recognized as other comprehensive income.

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Deferred income taxes are recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or unused tax credits. Deferred income taxes are determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is revised at the end of each reporting period.

3.11. Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.12. Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the Company's Shareholders are recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Shareholders. These include dividends on non-voting preferred stock.

4. REGULATORY CHANGES

During the year 2024, IFRS 17 on insurance contracts was issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The Technical Council of Public Accounting -CTCP- recommended the incorporation in the Colombian legal system of the International Financial Reporting Standard, as a result of which Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and other provisions were incorporated into Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 for groups one, two and three according to its schedules, with Decree 1271 of 2024.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities in future years. Such estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are expected under current circumstances.

The following is a summary of significant accounting estimates and judgments made by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements:

5.1. Impairment of non-monetary assets

The Company assesses annually whether its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are impaired in accordance with the policy indicated in Note 2. The Company has not identified events or changes in economic circumstances that indicate that the carrying value of assets is unrecoverable.

5.2. Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The determination of the economic useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment is subject to the Company's management's estimate of the level of utilization of the assets, as well as the expected technological evolution. The Company regularly reviews all of its depreciation rates and residual values to take into account any changes with respect to the level of utilization, technological framework and its future development, which are difficult events to foresee, since any changes could affect future depreciation charges and the carrying amounts of assets.

5.3. Income tax

The Company is subject to Colombian tax regulations. Significant judgments are required in the determination of tax provisions. There are transactions and calculations for which the determination of taxes is uncertain in the ordinary course of business. The Company assesses the recognition of liabilities for discrepancies that may arise with the tax authorities on the basis of estimates of additional taxes to be paid. The amounts provided for income taxes are estimated by management based on its interpretation of current tax regulations and the likelihood of payment.

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Actual liabilities may differ from the amounts provisioned, producing a negative effect on the Company's income and net position. When the final tax result of these situations is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which this fact is determined.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on estimates of future taxable income and the ability to generate sufficient income during the periods in which such deferred taxes are deductible. Deferred tax liabilities are recorded based on estimates of the net assets that will not be tax deductible in the future.

5.4. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities for initial recognition and financial reporting purposes is estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current purchaser's price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company applies its judgment in selecting an assortment of methods and applies assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine the fair value of other financial instruments.

The carrying amount minus the impairment of accounts receivable is assumed to approximate their fair value.

5.5. Impairment of accounts receivable

The Company reviews at least annually its accounts receivable for impairment. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized through profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable information indicating impairment and whether a reliable measure of estimated future cash flows can be made. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of counterparties, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the Company's assets. Management uses estimates based on historical losses for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual losses.

5.6. Provisions

The Company makes estimates of amounts to be settled in the future, including related contractual obligations, pending litigation or other liabilities.

These estimates are subject to interpretations of current facts and circumstances, projections of future events and estimates of the financial effects of such events.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The available balance includes the following:

	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Cash	3,505	607
Banks (1)	365,150	1,078,252
Mutual fund (2)	4,362,754	6,280,238
Total available	<u><u>4,731,409</u></u>	<u><u>7,359,097</u></u>
	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2023</u>
(1) Banks		
Checking accounts	6,572	424,715
Savings accounts	358,013	642,160

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Income liquidity account	566	11,377
Total Banks	365,150	1,078,252

- (2) Corresponds to the Term Deposit Certificate with Bancolombia Panama in the amount of US\$500,000 and the balances of the trust accounts of IRIS CF - Compañía de Financiamiento S.A., Percent Technologies, Redem Tech Col SAS and Alma Aquila I LLC.

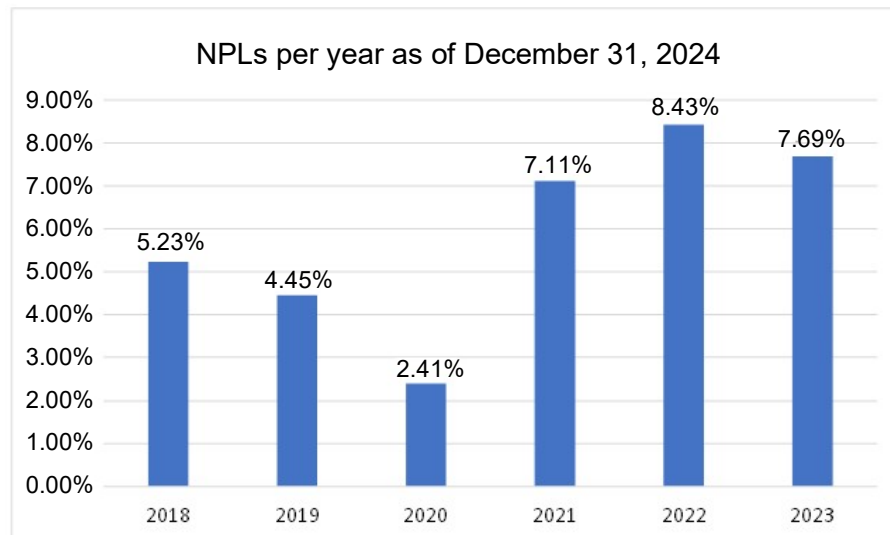
7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
The balance of accounts receivable includes the following:		
Accounts receivable from customers (1)	127,532,231	114,799,179
Receivables impairment (2)	(28,192,925)	(29,646,057)
Total trade accounts receivable from customers	99,339,306	85,153,122
Prepayments and advances	1,157,373	353,265
Other debtors	653,558	729,999
Total other accounts receivable	1,810,931	1,083,264
Accounts receivable from partners (3)	12,686,655	2,771,904
Total accounts receivable	113,836,892	89,008,290

- (1) Principal of \$77,166 million and interest & other charges of \$50,366 million.

In 2024, 1,019,775 loans were originated, representing a 2.5% increase compared to 2023. Additionally, the average value per loan grew by approximately 10%, leading to a 13% increase in cash dispersion, from \$318,692 million in 2023 to \$364,932 million in 2024. On the other hand, the recovery of the portfolio in 2024 reached \$435,437 million, including principal and interest & other charges, which represented a growth of 11.56% compared to the \$385,187 million recovered in 2023.

In terms of non-performing loans (NPL*), over the last five years the Company has maintained a cumulative average of 5.89% for vintages over 360 days past due, with the following distribution:



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It is important to note that, at the end of 2024, the 2023 NPL has only completed one year of measurement and recovery, so its behavior to date is in line with the normal business cycle. Following this same logic, the 2022 had undergone two years of recovery, the 2021 three, and so on. However, a substantial improvement is observed in the 2023 vintages compared to the 2022 vintages, which have had a longer maturation time, as explained above.

* NPL – Non-Performing Loans: indicator of delinquency without including the effect of the recovery of receivables subject to guarantees, which is claimed when delinquency exceeds 360 days past due.

- (2) Corresponds to the impairment of current portfolio over 360 days past due in the amount of \$9,096 million and to the impairment of portfolio past due over 360 days past due in the amount of \$19,097 million.

The Company focuses on guaranteeing that portfolio impairment covers 100% of the balances over 360 days past due through a monthly provision process on current vintages. In addition, an annual analysis is made of the historical performance of collection management, and at the end of each fiscal year a provision is recognized for difficult-to-collect portfolio over 360 days past due, based on the Company's historical capacity to recover portfolio over 360 days past due, as well as on the support provided by guarantees.

- (3) According to Minutes No. 39 of the Board of Directors of January 2024, 13,942,159 shares of the authorized capital of the Company were subscribed, together with a share placement premium of \$9,986,057,841. This produced an increase in accounts receivable from shareholders of \$10,000,000,000. Shareholders will have a period of two years from the date of acceptance of the offer to pay for the shares. Moreover, loans to members increased by \$350,786,913, as authorized in the minutes of the Board of Directors. Also, loan payments totaling \$436,035,426 were received, resulting in a net increase in accounts receivable from members of \$9,914,751,111.

8. CURRENT TAX ASSETS

The balance of current tax assets includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Income tax advance	289,060	-
Withholding tax credit	1,020,857	17,905
Self-withholding income tax	1,204,109	-
Total tax assets	<u>2,514,026</u>	<u>17,905</u>

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The balance of property, plant and equipment includes the following:

	Furniture and office equipment, vehicles and others	Computer and communication equipment	Total
As of January 1, 2023			
Cost	8,913	420,759	429,672
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,063)	(85,276)	(95,339)
Net cost	<u>(1,150)</u>	<u>335,482</u>	<u>334,333</u>
As of January 1, 2023			
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,913	420,759	429,672
Additions	-	-	-
Cost write-downs	-	(384,584)	(384,584)
Depreciation write-downs	-	56,085	56,085
Depreciation charge	<u>(8,913)</u>	<u>(6,303)</u>	<u>(15,216)</u>

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Balance at the end of the year	-	85,956	85,956
Year ended December 31, 2023			
Cost	8,913	36,174	45,087
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,913)	(35,494)	(44,407)
Net cost	-	680	680
As of January 1, 2024			
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,913	36,174	45,087
Additions	1,668	6,542	8,209
Cost write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation write-downs	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(10,581)	(39,439)	(50,020)
Balance at the end of the year	-	3,277	3,277
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Cost	10,581	42,716	53,297
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,581)	(39,439)	(50,020)
Net cost	-	3,277	3,277

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are revised and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, when there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS

The balance of intangible assets and other assets includes the following:

	Licenses	Other Assets	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023			
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,634,834	51,180	9,686,014
Additions	4,825,528	7,311,677	12,137,205
Amortization Charge	(1,941,114)	(634,884)	(2,575,998)
Balance at the end of 2023	12,519,248	6,727,973	19,247,221
As of December 31, 2023			
Cost	14,460,362	7,362,857	21,823,219
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,941,114)	(634,884)	(2,575,998)
Net cost	12,519,248	6,727,973	19,247,221
Balance as of January 01, 2023	12,519,248	6,727,973	19,247,221
Additions	5,506,378	1,525,236	7,031,614
Amortization Charge	(2,255,081)	(4,254,589)	(6,509,670)
Balance at the end of 2024	15,770,546	3,998,619	19,769,165
As of December 31, 2024			
Cost	18,025,626	8,253,209	26,278,835
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,255,081)	(4,254,589)	(6,509,670)
Net cost	15,770,546	3,998,619	19,769,165

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The detail and use of the software is as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2023</u>
Internal software development (1)	14,603,335	10,880,111
Delegated software development	802,203	1,011,333
Software licenses	197,842	471,223
IT Infrastructure Management	146,216	147,949
Electronic invoicing	20,950	8,632
	<u>15,770,546</u>	<u>12,519,248</u>

The intangible asset recognized corresponds to the amount that produces future economic benefits from the use of the asset within the Company's service offering.

(1) In accordance with CTCP-10-007482019, it is established that all costs directly related to the development and improvement of software acquired from a third party (personnel costs, cost of materials, services used, among others) may be recognized as an increase in the value of the asset.

11. DEFERRED TAXES

The balance of deferred taxes includes the following:

	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2023</u>
Deferred tax assets	201,334	-
Deferred tax liabilities	900,730	337,914
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	<u>(699,396)</u>	<u>(337,914)</u>

The net movement in deferred taxes during the period is as follows:

Balances as of January 01	337,914	218,929
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(361,482)	(118,985)
Balance as of December 31	<u>699,396</u>	<u>337,914</u>

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period, without taking into account the offsetting of balances referring to the same tax authority, were as follows:

Deferred tax assets		
Balance as of January 01	-	145,260
Charge (credit) to statement of income	201,334	(145,260)
Balance as of December 31	<u>201,334</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax liabilities		
Balance as of January 01	337,914	364,189
Charge (credit) to statement of income	562,816	(26,275)
Balance as of December 31	<u>900,730</u>	<u>337,914</u>

Deferred tax assets pending offset are recognized to the extent that it is likely that the related tax benefit will be realized through future taxable profits. The Company has recognized all deferred tax assets and liabilities.

On the other hand, IAS 12 indicates the treatment of deferred tax: Section 60 - The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities may change, even when the amount of the related temporary differences has not changed. This may happen, for example, as a result of:

- (a) A change in tax rates and tax regulations;

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- (b) A re-estimation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets; or
- (c) A change in the expected manner of recovery of the carrying amount.

The deferred tax corresponding to these changes will be recognized through profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that it relates to items previously recognized outside profit or loss for the period.

12. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

The total balance of financial obligations includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Bank loans (1)	18,356,266	8,080,072
Credit cards	243,971	311,278
Total bank obligations	18,600,237	8,391,350
Loans and financing (2)	71,368,494	62,464,322
Total financial obligations	89,968,731	70,855,672

(1) As of December 31, 2024, bank loans included the following obligations:

Bancolombia S.A.	95,230	185,713
Bancolombia Panama S.A.	2,390,640	1,911,025
Banco de Occidente S.A.	7,674,167	3,733,333
IRIS CF - Compañía de Financiamiento S.A.	4,982,305	2,250,000
Bank Coltefinanciera S.A.S.	916,070	-
Banco de Bogota S.A.	750,000	-
Redem Tech COL S.A.S.	1,547,854	-
Total bank obligations	18,356,266	8,080,072

(2) The balance of loans and borrowings as of December 31, 2024 includes the following:

Foreign	42,753,279	35,869,620
Domestic	28,615,215	26,594,702
Total bank obligations	71,368,494	62,464,322

13. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The balance of trade and other accounts payable includes the following:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Costs and expenses payable (1)	8,997,291	10,641,671
Income received for third parties (2)	6,895,545	7,630,557
Total trade accounts payable	15,892,836	18,272,228

(1) Costs and expenses payable:

Fees	538,823	240,042
Leases	6,848	23,821
Miscellaneous (a)	5,973,709	7,666,647

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Provision of suppliers	1,183,755	2,203,103
Dividends	1,294,156	508,058
Total costs and expenses payable	<u>8,997,291</u>	<u>10,641,671</u>

(a) Corresponds mainly to marketing costs and expenses of \$1,084,295,167, technology services of \$338,481,868, collection services of \$1,976,865,043, guarantees of \$813,388,533 and customer experience expenses of \$709,602,413.

(2) Corresponds to income received on behalf of third parties by guarantors.

14. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

The balance of current tax liabilities includes the following:

	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
ICA tax payable	179,184	270,459
Withholdings and self-withholdings payable	1,289,341	2,765,857
ICA withholdings	13,753	23,516
Sales tax	349,133	3,290,926
Income tax payable	2,633,195	986,811
Total current tax liabilities	<u>4,464,606</u>	<u>7,337,569</u>

The special self-withholding is applied on 1.1% of the total sales for the year.

The tax rate for the year 2024 is 35%.

The ICA tax rate is 4/1000.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of labor and social security obligations includes the following:

	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Salaries	3,063	12,298
Mandatory severance payments	751,985	576,877
Interest on severance payments	85,671	61,381
Vacations	583,862	517,944
Withholdings and payroll taxes	331,766	318,759
	<u>1,756,347</u>	<u>1,487,259</u>

It is noted that there are no extra-legal commitments or long-term debts in the liabilities for employee benefits.

16. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

The authorized capital of the Company is \$600,000,000 (amount stated in Colombian pesos) divided into 600,000,000 shares with a face value of \$1 each.

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-IN CAPITAL

The subscribed and paid-in capital of COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS as of December 31, 2024 is \$336,284,886 (amount stated in Colombian pesos) divided into 336,284,886 shares with a face value of \$1 each.

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The subscribed and paid-in shares correspond to the following types of shares:

Type of shares	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2022
Common	232,131	232,131
Preferred	104,154	90,211
Total	336,285	322,342

Preferred shares have the right to speak but do not have voting rights and have a guaranteed dividend of between 14% and 15%.

According to Minutes No. 39 of the Board of Directors of January 2024, 13,942,159 shares of the Company's authorized capital were subscribed, leaving a new balance for subscribed and paid-in capital of \$ 336,285,000.

CAPITAL SURPLUS

According to Minutes No. 39 of the Board of Directors of January 2024, 13,942,159 shares of the authorized capital were subscribed, with a share placement premium of \$9,986,057,841, which produced an equity increase of \$10,000,000,000.

17. ORDINARY INCOME

Ordinary income includes the following:

	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Interest	12,466,323	11,321,145
Commissions	7,371,997	6,608,458
Related activities (1)	86,513,187	73,808,454
Technology leasing	5,975,570	5,452,128
Sales discounts	(83,932)	(373,871)
Total revenues	112,243,145	96,816,314

(1) Correspond to collection expenses for late payment of loans of \$20,662 million and income from electronic signature of \$65,852 million.

In relation to the year 2023, the Company's income increased by 15.93% and disbursed 1,019,775 loans, representing a growth of 2.5%.

18. COST OF SERVICES PROVIDED

The cost of sales includes the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Financial (1)	26,882,463	16,778,478
Provision for receivables (2)	11,714,300	15,069,018
Total cost of sales	38,596,763	31,847,496

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(1) Financial

Commissions	4,387,647	4,228,450
Interest	22,494,816	12,550,028
Total	26,882,463	16,778,478

(2) Corresponds to the receivables impairment expense. See note 7.

19. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative operating expenses include the following:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Services (1)	29,483,432	27,234,747
Personnel expenses (2)	14,923,399	12,618,281
Fees (3)	5,830,903	5,276,873
Taxes (4)	6,106,261	5,531,625
Leases (5)	1,660,007	1,274,789
Legal expenses	34,936	96,441
Travel expenses	354,912	371,206
Depreciation	5,745	6,506
Amortization of intangible assets	3,976,632	2,087,249
Other administrative expenses	312,339	231,343
Total operating expenses	62,688,566	54,729,060

(1) Services correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Temporary staffing services	30,797	157,125
Technical assistance	1,022,333	1,985,001
Electronic data processing	5,314,127	5,298,026
Collection management services	9,637,764	7,521,261
Advertising, publicity and promotion	10,567,967	12,248,511
Utilities	18,586	21,886
Transportation, freight and hauling	3,236	2,937
Other services	2,888,622	-
	29,483,432	27,234,747

(2) As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a total of 204 employees.

(3) Fees correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Fiscal auditing	70,590	60,012
Legal counsel	1,672,318	625,545
Financial counsel	248,901	263,645
Other fees	3,565,202	3,865,124
Technical assistance	273,892	462,547
Total fees	5,830,903	5,276,873

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(4) Taxes correspond to:

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Industry and commerce	1,498,090	1,367,836
VAT on pro rata basis	4,600,887	4,161,468
Excise tax	3,304	2,321
Firefighter fee (a)	3,980	-
Total taxes	<u>6,106,261</u>	<u>5,531,625</u>

(a) On August 15, 2024, the Mayor's Office of Bogota regulated the firefighter surcharge with District Decree 279 and the items of the tax obligation in accordance with article 290 of District Agreement 927 of 2024. The total industry and commerce tax is levied at a rate of 1%.

(5) The main lease expenses correspond to the offices located in Bogota and Medellin.

20. OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET

Non-operating income includes the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2023</u>
Exchange difference	737,212	2,240,602
Trade discounts	1,787	2,548
Recoveries	378,627	560,413
Miscellaneous	337,014	374,388
Total non-operating income	<u>1,454,640</u>	<u>3,177,951</u>

Non-operating expenses include:

Exchange difference	(3,467,553)	(1,480,660)
Extraordinary expenses (a)	(862,690)	(767,977)
Miscellaneous expenses	(968,410)	(1,093,979)
Total non-operating expenses	<u>(5,298,653)</u>	<u>(3,342,616)</u>

Total other income (expense), net

<u>(3,844,013)</u>	<u>(164,665)</u>
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(a) Extraordinary expenses correspond to.

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2023</u>
Assumed taxes	845,167	657,608
Expenses from prior years	1,480	38,855
Other non-deductible costs and expenses	16,043	71,513
Total extraordinary expenses	<u>862,690</u>	<u>767,977</u>

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21. FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSE, NET

Financial income includes the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Interest from financial yields	256,000	151,379
Total financial income	256,000	151,379

Financial expenses include the following:

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December</u> <u>31, 2023</u>
Financial interest	(1,293,642)	(878,590)
Bank charges	(9,977)	(6,396)
Commissions	(74,274)	(134,041)
Financial movement tax	(612,183)	(518,793)
Total financial expenses	(1,990,076)	(1,537,820)
Total Other income (expense), net	(1,734,076)	(1,386,441)

22. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX

	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2023</u>
Current income tax:		
Current income tax for the year	2,926,563	3,124,149
Adjustments from prior years	-	-
	2,926,563	3,124,149
Deferred income tax:		
Increase and decrease in temporary differences	361,482	118,985
Income tax expense	3,288,045	3,243,134

The Company's income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would have been obtained using the tax rate applicable to pre-tax income as described below:

	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u> <u>2023</u>
Income before provision for income tax	5,379,727	8,688,651
Tax effects of:		
- Non-taxable income	6,542,108	5,647,761
- Non-deductible expenses	(3,560,226)	(5,892,956)
Ordinary net income	8,361,609	8,933,848
Current income tax rate	35%	35%
Ordinary income tax	2,926,563	3,126,847
Tax credit	0	(2,698)
Income tax liability	2,926,563	3,124,149

COMPañIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS

NIT.900.564.668-4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 - 2023

(Amounts stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

Withholding tax discount	1,200,857	816,472
Self-withholding discount	1,204,109	1,073,257
Advance for income tax 2024	289,060	-
Lower provisioned amount for income tax	-	-
Taxes from prior years	-	247,609
Net tax paid	<u>412,537</u>	<u>986,811</u>

The applicable income tax rate under the Colombian law was 35% for the years 2024 and 2023. The Company adjusted the related deferred tax balances.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between January 1, 2025 and the date of issuance of these financial statements, no significant events have occurred that could affect the Company's financial position.