Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A.

Full Rating Report

Ratings

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A.	
Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	BBB
Short-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	F3
Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	BBB
Short-Term Local-Currency IDR	F3
Support Rating	5
Support Rating Floor	NF
Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Debt Issued by Grupo Aval Ltd.	BBB

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

Outlooks

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

Financial Data

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A.

(COP Bil.)	3/31/19 3M	12/31/18 12M
Total Assets (USD Mil.)	80,936.3	79,289.9
Total Assets	258,263.0	259,675.2
Total Equity	29,038.5	29,554.3
Operating Profit	1,992.8	7,314.1
Net Income	1,356.6	5,184.6
Operating Profit/Risk Weighted Assets (%)[a]	4.06	3.76
Operating ROAA (%)	3.12	3.04
Operating ROAE (%)	27.59	27.56
Fitch Core Capital/ Weighted Risks (%)[a]	10.84	11.16
Tier 1 Ratio (%)[a]	9.70	10.23

[a]Estimate by adding RWA of the four Colombian banks.

Source:.Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Related Research

Fitch Affirms Banco De Bogota and Related Entities; Outlook Negative (June 2019)

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

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Key Rating Drivers

Strong Competitive Position: Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A.'s (Grupo Aval) ratings are driven by the business and financial profile of its main operating subsidiary, Banco de Bogota, S.A. (Bogota). Low double leverage, good cash flow metrics and a sound competitive position in multiple markets also support Grupo Aval's ratings. The Negative Rating Outlook on the Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) reflects the recent revision of Colombia's Rating Outlook to Negative.

Long-Term, Consistent Strategy: Grupo Aval has a consistent, multi-brand strategy; each of its four Colombian banks caters to specific segments and carries out its own commercial strategy that, at times, involves competing with sibling banks. However, synergies exist and are exploited whenever possible. Moreover, despite the challenges of operating four largely independent banks, this structure, according to management, enables the group to capture business that would otherwise be left to competitors.

Grupo Aval closely monitors the performance of its four subsidiary banks in Colombia, its Colombian financial services company Corficolombiana, its pension fund manager Porvenir and its Central American bank BAC; participates in developing the entities' long-term strategies and strategic plans; and appoints Grupo Aval's members on the board of each entity and in their top management. Grupo Aval's internal control department regularly performs audits of all of these seven entities and their operating subsidiaries.

Good Asset Quality: On a consolidated basis, asset quality remains good and reflects diversification and the specific strengths within each of the group's banks.

Improving Profitability: In 2018, profitability improved for Grupo Aval at the consolidated level as a result of higher income from its banking business and the effect of higher income from Corficolombiana. The operating profit to estimated risk weighted assets (RWAs) ratio rose to about 3.7%, a level above that of the 2015–2017 average. Fitch Ratings expects this level of profitability to be constant for the next two years, and it could be sustained in the long term if Corficolombiana continues to increase its participation in infrastructure projects and the banks resume their loan growth and continue to improve their cost of risk.

Low Double Leverage: On an unconsolidated basis, Grupo Aval's double leverage is moderate and stable (1.1x at December 2018), and is expected to remain fairly stable unless the group embarks on rapid asset or inorganic growth, which is not Fitch's base case scenario in the short term.

Rating Sensitivities

Sustained Performance: Grupo Aval's IDR would remain at the same level as Bogota's and would move in tandem with any rating actions on its main operating subsidiary. However, the relativity between these two entities' ratings could also be affected in the event of a material and sustained increase in Grupo Aval's double-leverage metrics (above 1.2x), but also considering the holding company's liquidity position and its management.

Heightened Leverage: A change in the dividend flows from the operating companies or debt levels at the holding company that affect its debt coverage ratios could also be detrimental to its ratings.

Operating Environment

Low Economic Recovery Underpinned Sluggish Profitability

Profitability recovery was sluggish because of slower than expected economic growth in Colombia and specific credit issues that maintained pressure on large bank earnings. However, lower impairment charges and growing net interest margins (NIMs) have slightly improved profitability during 2018 and 2019. Fitch's core metric ratio, operating profit to RWA, of the largest banks shows different trends due to their more cautious approaches or the banks taking advantage of low interest rates. Cost control, digital banking advances and lower pressure on loan impairment charges contribute 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.

Asset quality deterioration peaked during the second half of 2018 in line with a low dynamic on the loan portfolio growth. Increased past-due loans (PDL) ratios, above historical averages and those of regional peers, were reported for the largest banks at YE18. However, NPL recovery is underway, and 1Q19 ratios have declined on a systemic basis and the impaired loan four-year averages remain in line with those of regional peers. Adequate remedial management, regular fine tuning of scoring tools and vintage analyses help the banks to maintain PDLs formation under control and avoid undesired risk. Lack of resolution of legacy loans, most related to the government, still pressure asset quality and credit costs but to a lesser extent than in previous years.

The largest Colombian banks, such as Banco de Bogota, Bancolombia and Davivienda, have operations throughout Central America, representing between 20% and 50% of total loans. Such operations provide a benefit in terms of diversification, as Central American economies are less correlated with Colombia and more so with the improving economic trends in the U.S. The Negative Rating Outlooks on the Foreign-Currency and Local-Currency IDRs reflect the recent revision of Colombia's Rating 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 150bps and 200bps due to a lower-risk weighted assets density, increased capital buffers and more comparable capital definitions with regional peers, even as loan growth recovers. Operational risk is being implemented, along with liquidity requirements. All adopted buffers are expected to be fully implemented by 2024, beginning in 2020 with annual increases.

Company Profile

Colombia and Central America's Largest Banking Conglomerate

Grupo Aval is Colombia's largest bank holding company (26.4% consolidated market share by assets at December 2018). It is also the largest conglomerate by deposits (27.3% market share) and net income (37.8% market share), as well as the second largest by loans (25.2% market share). It is also a top contender in Central America (9.3% of market share by assets in the region through BAC, and number one in loans, deposits and pre-tax profit). At December 2018, in addition to 21,404 banking correspondents, Grupo Aval had 1,382 branches and 3,508 ATMs in Colombia, while BAC had 742 branches and 2,062 ATMs in Central America. Grupo Aval has more than 15.6 million clients (12.1 in Colombia and 3.6 in CA).

Specific individual strengths of the banks support Grupo Aval's differentiated market share, such as payroll lending (40% market share in Colombia as of December 2018).

Related Criteria

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

Low Risk, Profitable Multi-Brand Business Model

Grupo Aval has a diverse and stable universal banking business model based on intermediation and complementary financial services (trust, brokerage, pension fund management, merchant and investment banking and advisory, among others) through seven main subsidiaries. Grupo Aval's business model is founded on a multi-brand strategy, supported by the individual strengths, licenses and market niches of each subsidiary. Grupo Aval exploits specific areas of expertise and market positioning in its products, geographic locations and customer profiles, capitalizing on opportunities for synergy and transferring best practices among its business units.

At YE2018, 69.8% of Grupo Aval's assets were located in Colombia and the rest (30.2%) came from Central America. Consolidated assets were composed of 88.7% from banking subsidiaries, 10.1% from Corficolombiana and 1.2% on-balance sheet consolidated assets from Porvenir, Grupo Aval's pension fund manager. On a consolidated basis, Grupo Aval manages around COP260 trillion in assets as well as COP243 trillion in off-balance sheet assets (assets under management from its trust companies, the broker and its pension fund).

Grupo Aval is organized into five core areas: finance, risk, strategy, IT (shared services) and, most recently, digital development. These areas are complemented by internal control and investor relations functions. The core areas consolidate reporting from each operating subsidiary, ensure compliance with local and foreign regulations and create guidelines and core policies that govern all businesses in a consistent manner. In addition, the board of directors actively participates in major decisions (e.g. credit and IT) when a coordinated effort is required.

Grupo Aval's organizational structure is simple. Control remains adequate and relies on a mix of centralized strategic supervision and operating autonomy. Grupo Aval defines guiding principles and strategies for its subsidiaries and shareholders through multi-brand management, capital adequacy analysis, M&A execution, budget and control, risk management, shared services and compliance.

Management and Strategy

Experienced Management Team

The holding company has a very streamlined organization. Key executives have ample expertise in the banking and financial services industries. Grupo Aval is tightly controlled by its main shareholder, but each of its operating companies enjoys autonomy and has experienced and deep managerial teams.

Managers share in the overarching corporate culture and contribute their own experience. The same approach is applied to each new subsidiary. Local expertise is identified, retained and empowered. It is held accountable for each subsidiary's performance. Changes in key management positions don't cause disruption since all of them come from within Grupo Aval's structure, and new generational turnover has been put in place.

Grupo Aval's board of directors is composed of seven principal members (two of which are independent directors) and seven alternate members (two of which are, as well, independent), each of whom serves a one-year term and may be re-elected indefinitely. Grupo Aval is listed on the NYSE and is subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulation. There are three board committees: the compensation committee, the audit committee and the corporate affairs committee.

Clear Long-Term Strategy

Grupo Aval has a consistent, multi-brand strategy. Each of its four banks in Colombia (and their subsidiaries in Colombia and Central America) caters to specific segments and carries out its own commercial strategy that involves, at times, competing with sibling banks. Some synergies exist and are exploited whenever possible, such as the direction of the bank's digital transformation and IT investments, but the challenges of operating four largely independent banks are, according to management, offset by the group's ability to capture business that would otherwise be left to competitors. Grupo Aval closely monitors the performance of the banks in Colombia, Corficolombiana, Porvenir and BAC, participating in development of the entities' long-term strategies and strategic plans as well as the appointment of Grupo Aval's executive members on the boards of the banks and their top management teams. Grupo Aval's internal control department regularly performs audits of the seven entities as well as their operating subsidiaries.

Individual growth strategies are left to each bank, which develops its own products and services autonomously. A similar approach was implemented at BAC, but, as expected, some cross-fertilization is taking place as Bogota contributes its corporate lending know-how to BAC and taps into BAC's ample experience in credit cards and consumer lending.

Grupo Aval's main objectives include further penetrating the Colombian market, continuing to capitalize on synergies and improving efficiencies, expanding services and product offerings and diversifying sources of income, further penetrating the Central American market, potentially pursuing other selected acquisitions and increasing its controlling interests in its subsidiaries.

The digital strategy is Grupo Aval's newest, and one of its most important, strategies. It is aimed at capturing synergies among the subsidiaries. In 2018, a new chief digital officer was appointed and Aval Digital Lab (ADL) was consolidated as a strategic platform to lead Grupo Aval's digital transformation. Its purpose, according to management, is to generate value-added offers that digitally empower both users and employees. Grupo Aval will launch one corporate fintech to support corporate and retail banking for all four banks of the group.

Execution

Grupo Aval has a sound and credible track record of adequate long-term planning and good execution. Budgets and short-term plans are largely achieved, and, whenever changes occur, they are usually due to adjustments in light of events and/or changing circumstances. Following a 2017 downturn as a consequence of specific corporate loans, Grupo Aval increased its 2018 profitability ratios to above that achieved in the past five years. To a large extent, this increase is a consequence of the impact on Corficolombiana´s results of the current state of the advances in road construction under the light of the full adoption of IFRS 15, as it changed the accounting of its concession projects in line with the risk associated with the two stages of a toll road: construction and operation.

Risk Appetite

Conservative Risk Appetite

Broad risk management guidelines are set forth by the holding company, but each bank has autonomy to set its own risk policies. Fitch views these risk policies as conservative given detailed underwriting processes, sophisticated scoring models, conservative collateral requirements, well-defined credit approval limits and ongoing monitoring processes at each bank. Best practices are shared, and market and operational risk policies have been largely harmonized. Credit decisions are made at the bank level, following each institution's internal policies that include, among other factors, formal credit committees for corporate/middle-market lending and automated, scoring/credit factory processes for retail.

Grupo Aval's risk policies at the bank level tend to be quite conservative, with relatively low loan to value ratios, direct payroll deduction structures and low risk/volatility investments. To prevent undesired risk taking, credit officers in middle-market and small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) segments may have full credit cycle responsibilities (lending and collection); traders' compensation is structured so as to encourage balanced risk taking. Risk controls are deemed adequate, as each bank uses effective tools and has successfully maintained robust asset quality. The group's investment policy is also conservative, focusing on the underlying credit quality, limited market risk/volatility and diversification.

Adequate Risk Controls Underpin Asset Quality

Each banking subsidiary is responsible for its credit decisions and risk management, but at the Grupo Aval level there is oversight of the implementation of appropriate risk management controls, and the group has established upward loan reporting processes. The holding company's risk management staff meets on a weekly basis to discuss the subsidiaries' loan portfolios, developments in the industry, risks and opportunities.

To prevent excessive concentrations of credit risk at an individual, economic group, country or economic sectors level, each of Grupo Aval's banks maintains updated indices to limit concentration. The exposure limit by a banking subsidiary to an individual client or economic group depends on the risk profile of the client (or economic group), the nature of the risk of the debtor and the experience of each banking subsidiary in a specific market or sector. Also, Grupo Aval fully follows the recently issued regulation for financial conglomerates in Colombia, and the holding company is now being supervised by the Financial Superintendence.

Operational risk policies of Grupo Aval and its subsidiary banks are aligned and, comply with the guidelines established by the Superintendency of Finance (which, in turn, follows the Basel II Accord of 2004), and the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These guidelines require that Colombian banks establish a system for the administration of operational risks (Sistema de Administración de Riesgo Operacional), which includes the identification, measurement, control and monitoring functions as well as a business continuity plan.

To comply with these guidelines, each bank established an operational risk unit independent of the operational and control area within its organizational structure. This area establishes and defines policies, methodologies and the procedures for communicating all information related to operational risk. Bogota also has an operational risk management committee which meets on a periodic basis to review operational risk policies and follow up on the execution of action plans. As of December 2018, there were no operational risk events that materially affected the P&L of Grupo Aval.

Expansion has moderated since 2015. A low point in the economic cycle and the resulting increased risk led to decelerating growth in both assets and loans at all four banks in Colombia. Grupo Aval's strategy centers on profitable growth, and it's not interested in engaging in fierce competition it perceived from other largest banks in Colombia. In Fitch's opinion, low growth has supported capitalization at the consolidated level and for each bank. The loss in market share is compensated by the increase in profitability, resulting in a rather satisfactory strategy.

Moderate Market Risk

Grupo Aval monitors and oversees market risk at a consolidated level through reports received from its banking subsidiaries, which are in charge of managing their own market risk. Grupo Aval on an unconsolidated basis does not have material market risk; however, the banks have substantial market risk, primarily as a result of their lending, trading and investment businesses. The primary market risks to which Grupo Aval is exposed are interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, variations in stock price risk and investment fund risk.

Market risk is monitored by a specialized market risk management area. Comprehensive procedures are in place to ensure that trading, accounting, counterparty selection, trading limit adherence and trade documentation comply with internal policies and guidelines. The market risk unit reports daily trading positions and mark-to-market values for investments; in addition, it calculates a VaR and performs back-testing and sensitivity analysis.

Grupo Aval´s banks analyze their interest rate exposure dynamically. Scenario modeling considers renewal of existing positions, financing alternatives and hedges. Considering these scenarios, the banks calculate the profit and loss impact for a given change in interest rates. Based on Grupo Aval's calculations, a 50bp change in interest rates would result in a gain or loss of 4.6% of the estimated Fitch Core Capital (FCC). For FX risk, at the consolidated level, Grupo Aval reported an open short position of 10.9% of the estimated FCC. Finally, on a consolidated basis, Aval reported that the investment portfolio's VaR for 2018 was COP 1,535 billion (or 7.4% of the estimated FCC).

Financial Profile

Asset Quality

Impaired Loan Ratios expected to improve

Asset Quality Metrics

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Growth of Gross Loans	(0.47)	6.38	4.95	7.16
Impaired Loans +90 days/Gross Loans	3.05	3.07	2.75	1.95
Reserves for Impaired Loans/Impaired Loans +90 days	158.85	157.97	128.22	143.87
Impaired Loans less Reserves for Impaired Loans +90 days/Fitch Core Capital (Estimate)	(14.55)[a]	(14.39)[a]	(6.95)[a]	(7.60)[a]
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.06	2.54	2.46	1.87

[a]Estimate.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Each bank operates in a particular segment/business, potentially presenting some asset/product concentration. However, on aggregate, the group has a very well-diversified loan portfolio, with roughly 55% of the loans granted to corporate customers and 45% to retail customers as of March 2019. No single industry represents more than 10% of the gross portfolio.

Grupo Aval's consolidated main exposures, excluding those to consumer and retail, were to commercial services, construction, food, transportation and communications and public services. Concentration by obligor is also moderate. Specific corporate names such as Electricaribe, Mass Transportation Systems (SITP) and Concesionaria Ruta del Sol (CRDS) negatively affected asset quality. Ninety-day past due loans (PDLs) totaled 3.05% at March 2019 (up from 2.86% at March 2018). Given its target market and portfolio mix, Banco de Bogota's asset quality is among the strongest within Grupo Aval and its domestic peers, while Banco Popular benefits from its payroll lending structure. Asset quality ratios also compare quite well with those of banks specialized in these segments.

After isolated, specific corporate exposures affected the PDL ratio during 2017, for 2018, low loan growth affected the ratio. Nevertheless, Fitch notes that this is not the result of a systemic situation in the Colombian economy and it is expected to revert during 2019.

Loan loss reserves are adequate at 1.6x 90-day PDLs, a level considered adequate given the group's conservative policies and sound capital generation. Gross charge-offs remained moderate and stable (about 1.9% of average gross loans), reflecting the dominant policy of not charging off loans unless all collection efforts are exhausted.

At March 2019, Grupo Aval's investment portfolio was about 85% debt securities and 15% equity investments. The latter include Corficolombiana's equity stakes in various energy companies. Debt securities are mostly from the Colombian government and government agencies. The rest include a mix of bonds from corporations, foreign governments and financial institutions.

Earnings and Profitability

Increasing Profitability and Efficiency

Profitability

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	5.54	5.67	5.71	5.26
Non-interest Expense/Gross Revenues	45.74	46.20	50.15	50.42
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	29.58	34.18	44.98	33.80
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	3.12	3.04	2.15	2.55
Operating Profit/Risk-Weighted Assets (Estimate)	4.06	3.76[a]	2.69[a]	3.04[a]
Net Income/Average Equity	18.78	19.53	12.74	14.86

[a]Estimate.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

In 2018, profitability improved for Grupo Aval at the consolidated level as a result of higher income from its banking business as well as the effect of the higher income from Corficolombiana. The operating profit to estimated risk weighted assets ratio hiked to about 3.7%, a level above that of the 2015–2017 average. Fitch expects this level to be constant for the next two years, and it could be sustained in the long term if Corficolombiana continues to increase its participation in infrastructure projects and with increasing loan growth, which should be accompanied by better cost of risk.

Central America has impacted Grupo Aval's consolidated profit in several ways. While some countries and the region in general improved, Nicaragua impacted the consolidated balance sheet as well as its profit. Fortunately, Nicaragua weights for only 2% of the consolidated assets, though it had 10% ROE in 2018.

Efficiency has improved thanks to cost controls and stable margins. In addition, loan impairment charges are expected to stabilize at historical levels (around 30%-35% of pre-impairment operating profit), as the specific corporate names were fully reserved. Positive impacts on efficiency and synergies thanks to the digital strategy should come in the medium term.

Capitalization and Leverage

Improving Capitalization but Still Below International Peers

Capital Metrics

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Fitch Core Capital/Weighted Risk (Estimate)	10.84	11.16[a]	10.10[a]	9.75[a]
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	8.32	8.33	7.79	7.90

[a]Estimate.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Grupo Aval's consolidated ratio of tangible common equity to tangible assets improved during 2018 and 1Q19, to 8.3%, up from 7.7% average for 2015–2017, and is closer its historical average of roughly 9.0% from before 2015. Fitch expects the improving trend in the capitalization ratio to continue due to slower overall growth and increasing profitability. Based on its projections, Fitch expects Aval's capital ratios to be in line with those of its peers over the medium-term due to the bank's consistent internal capital generation and a moderate dividend policy.

Recently, Colombia's the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit issued the Basel III regulatory framework. In Fitch's opinion, this change will improve the banks' FCC ratios. Fitch will closely follow the final regulation and the next steps to be taken by individual banks to comply with the new minimum capitalization requirements.

Funding and Liquidity

Wide and Stable Deposit Base

Funding

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Loans/Customer Deposits	103.18	102.97	102.72	105.35
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (Excluding Derivatives)	75.83	76.24	77.38	75.97

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

Deposits fund about two-thirds of the consolidated balance sheet and are mostly term deposits (42% of deposits at March 2019) and savings (35% of deposits), while the rest is demand (23%). Other sources of funding include interbank funding (about 8% of assets) and long-term bonds (8% of assets). Given ample access to capital markets in Colombia and abroad, and the need to better match assets and liabilities, Grupo Aval's banks are increasingly tapping capital markets, especially through Banco de Bogota.

Unconsolidated Leverage, Debt Service and Double Leverage

Grupo Aval's unconsolidated balance sheet is very simple, as it basically has cash and investments on one side and loans (unsecured debt) and capital on the other. Revenues are almost exclusively dividends and income by participation method, with a small contribution from the yield of cash investments and other fees and commissions billed to the operating companies for the coordination and planning services provided by the holding company.

Grupo Aval maintains enough cash on hand to cover its outstanding debt, minimizing the risk of declining dividend inflows.

Assuming a conservative dividend growth scenario, Fitch expects the EBITDA to interest ratio to remain at about 5x-6x and its debt to EBITDA ratio to stay at roughly 3.0x.

Grupo Aval's double leverage remained well below the 120% threshold. It had increased during 2012, then declined, and was 110% at December 2018. Solid internal capital generation should underpin Grupo Aval's double leverage and debt coverage ratios. Nevertheless, these metrics could be negatively affected if the banks grow too fast or if Grupo Aval engages in a new merger or acquisition without a corresponding increase in capital, which Fitch doesn't expect in the short term.

Debt Ratings

The ratings for Grupo Aval Limited's senior unsecured debt are aligned with those of Grupo Aval, as this entity guarantees the senior bonds issued by the former.

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A. — Income Statement

(Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First-Quarter 3/31/19[a] USD Mil. Unaudited	3/31/19[a] COP Bil. Unaudited	3/31/19[a] As % of Earning Assets	2018[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2018[a] As % of Earning Assets	2017[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2017[a] As % of Earning Assets	2016[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2016[a] As % of Earning Assets	2015[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2015[a] As % of Earning Assets
Interest Income on Loans	1,378.6	4,398.9	8.99	17,390.6	8.65	17,900.0	9.34	16,665.5	9.22	13,004.1	7.51
Other Interest Income	84.7	270.3	0.55	966.0	0.48	841.9	0.44	881.5	0.49	1,071.5	0.62
Dividend Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	71.5	0.04	50.4	0.03	28.0	0.02	33.6	0.02
Gross Interest and Dividend Income	**1,463.3**	**4,669.2**	**9.54**	**18,428.1**	**9.17**	**18,792.3**	**9.80**	**17,575.0**	**9.73**	**14,109.2**	**8.15**
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits	408.9	1,304.7	2.67	5,143.7	2.56	5,848.8	3.05	5,812.3	3.22	3,832.2	2.21
Other Interest Expense	199.0	635.0	1.30	2,341.1	1.16	2,378.9	1.24	2,580.2	1.43	1,919.2	1.11
Total Interest Expense	**607.9**	**1,939.7**	**3.96**	**7,484.8**	**3.72**	**8,227.7**	**4.29**	**8,392.4**	**4.65**	**5,751.5**	**3.32**
Net Interest Income	**855.4**	**2,729.5**	**5.58**	**10,943.3**	**5.45**	**10,564.6**	**5.51**	**9,182.6**	**5.08**	**8,357.8**	**4.83**
Net Fees and Commissions	394.6	1,259.0	2.57	4,839.6	2.41	4,579.0	2.39	4,259.7	2.36	3,662.3	2.12
Net Gains/(Losses) on Trading and Derivatives	33.9	108.2	0.22	582.7	0.29	561.4	0.29	724.7	0.40	245.2	0.14
Net Gains/(Losses) on Assets and Liabilities at FV	16.8	53.7	0.11	205.8	0.10	209.9	0.11	181.0	0.10	153.1	0.09
Net Gains/(Losses) on Other Securities	55.8	178.0	0.36	1.1	0.00	489.8	0.26	351.1	0.19	484.1	0.28
Net Insurance Income	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Operating Income	206.6	659.2	1.35	3,712.2	1.85	1,196.5	0.62	2,197.8	1.22	1,871.6	1.08
Total Non-Interest Operating Income	**707.7**	**2,258.1**	**4.62**	**9,341.5**	**4.65**	**7,036.6**	**3.67**	**7,714.3**	**4.27**	**6,416.3**	**3.71**
Total Operating Income	**1,563.1**	**4,987.6**	**10.19**	**20,284.7**	**10.09**	**17,601.2**	**9.18**	**16,896.9**	**9.35**	**14,774.0**	**8.53**
Personnel Expenses	302.5	965.2	1.97	3,877.6	1.93	3,671.1	1.92	3,531.1	1.95	3,111.3	1.80
Other Operating Expenses	412.4	1,315.9	2.69	5,493.4	2.73	5,155.9	2.69	4,988.7	2.76	4,497.8	2.60
Total Non-Interest Expenses	**714.9**	**2,281.1**	**4.66**	**9,371.0**	**4.66**	**8,827.0**	**4.61**	**8,519.8**	**4.72**	**7,609.1**	**4.40**
Equity-Accounted Profit/(Loss) — Operating	38.6	123.2	0.25	197.7	0.10	172.0	0.09	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	**886.8**	**2,829.7**	**5.78**	**11,111.4**	**5.53**	**8,946.2**	**4.67**	**8,377.1**	**4.64**	**7,164.9**	**4.14**
Loan Impairment Charge	268.3	856.0	1.75	4,150.0	2.07	3,854.7	2.01	2,713.7	1.50	1,908.1	1.10
Securities and Other Credit Impairment Charges	(6.0)	(19.1)	(0.04)	(352.6)	(0.18)	169.2	0.09	117.9	0.07	32.2	0.02
Operating Profit	**624.5**	**1,992.8**	**4.07**	**7,314.1**	**3.64**	**4,922.3**	**2.57**	**5,545.5**	**3.07**	**5,224.7**	**3.02**
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.	—
Nonrecurring Income	0.0	0.0	0.00	20.1	0.01	0.0	0.00	28.4	0.02	0.0	0.00
Nonrecurring Expense	0.5	1.6	0.00	N.A.	—	7.0	0.00	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	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Pretax Profit	**624.0**	**1,991.2**	**4.07**	**7,334.1**	**3.65**	**4,915.2**	**2.56**	**5,573.8**	**3.09**	**5,224.7**	**3.02**
Tax Expense	198.9	634.6	1.30	2,149.6	1.07	1,752.8	0.91	2,056.9	1.14	1,879.0	1.09
Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	—	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	N.A.	—
Net Income	**425.1**	**1,356.6**	**2.77**	**5,184.6**	**2.58**	**3,162.4**	**1.65**	**3,516.9**	**1.95**	**3,345.7**	**1.93**
Change in Value of AFS Investments	N.A.	N.A.	—	(241.2)	(0.12)	341.7	0.18	982.7	0.54	N.A.	—
Revaluation of Fixed Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Currency Translation Differences	N.A.	N.A.	—	(299.8)	(0.15)	(91.5)	(0.05)	(125.2)	(0.07)	N.A.	—
Remaining OCI Gains/(Losses)	N.A.	N.A.	—	331.2	0.16	(174.9)	(0.09)	(555.4)	(0.31)	278.6	0.16
Fitch Comprehensive Income	**425.1**	**1,356.6**	**2.77**	**4,974.8**	**2.48**	**3,237.8**	**1.69**	**3,819.1**	**2.11**	**3,624.2**	**2.09**
Memo: Profit Allocation to Noncontrolling Interests	186.1	593.8	1.21	2,271.9	1.13	1,200.0	0.63	1,377.1	0.76	1,304.3	0.75
Memo: Net Income after Allocation to Noncontrolling Interests	239.1	762.8	1.56	2,912.7	1.45	1,962.4	1.02	2,139.9	1.18	2,041.4	1.18
Memo: Common Dividends Relating to the Period	N.A.	N.A.	—	1,874.4	0.93	1,307.5	0.68	1,260.9	0.70	1,276.5	0.74
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 – 3,149.47.
N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A. — Balance Sheet

(Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First-Quarter 3/31/19[a] USD Mil.	3/31/19[a] COP Bil.	3/31/19[a] As % of Assets	2018[a] COP Bil.	2018[a] As % of Assets	2017[a] COP Bil.	2017[a] As % of Assets	2016[a] COP Bil.	2016[a] As % of Assets	2015[a] COP Bil.	2015[a] As % of Assets
Assets											
Loans											
Residential Mortgage Loans	5,835.6	18,620.9	7.21	18,592.1	7.16	16,151.3	6.83	14,683.5	6.55	13,418.1	6.19
Other Mortgage Loans	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Consumer/Retail Loans	17,426.7	55,607.6	21.53	55,455.1	21.36	50,382.9	21.30	46,928.0	20.94	42,230.5	19.49
Corporate and Commercial Loans	29,397.4	93,805.2	36.32	94,773.8	36.50	92,149.8	38.96	89,579.6	39.98	85,413.1	39.42
Other Loans	129.3	412.7	0.16	425.7	0.16	409.7	0.17	399.4	0.18	399.3	0.18
Less: Loan Loss Allowances	2,560.1	8,169.0	3.16	8,196.2	3.16	5,618.5	2.38	4,261.4	1.90	3,718.3	1.72
Net Loans	**50,228.9**	**160,277.4**	**62.06**	**161,050.5**	**62.02**	**153,475.2**	**64.88**	**147,329.1**	**65.75**	**137,742.7**	**63.57**
Gross Loans	**52,789.0**	**168,446.4**	**65.22**	**169,246.6**	**65.18**	**159,093.7**	**67.26**	**151,590.6**	**67.65**	**141,461.0**	**65.29**
Memo: Impaired Loans Included Above	1,611.7	5,142.7	1.99	5,188.5	2.00	4,382.0	1.85	2,962.0	1.32	2,354.4	1.09
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	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	0.0	0.00
Reverse Repos and Securities Borrowing	1,397.9	4,460.7	1.73	7,635.2	2.94	7,279.1	3.08	3,569.6	1.59	4,085.0	1.89
Derivatives	141.7	452.3	0.18	798.8	0.31	383.7	0.16	630.7	0.28	1,058.7	0.49
Trading Securities and at FV through Income	2,048.8	6,537.6	2.53	6,435.6	2.48	7,082.3	2.99	6,164.2	2.75	6,474.9	2.99
Securities at FV through OCI/Available for Sale	6,808.2	21,724.5	8.41	20,057.6	7.72	18,614.2	7.87	18,392.5	8.21	19,684.9	9.08
Securities at Amortized Cost/Held to Maturity	942.2	3,006.6	1.16	2,972.5	1.14	2,899.0	1.23	2,570.5	1.15	2,395.3	1.11
Other Securities	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Total Securities	**9,799.2**	**31,268.7**	**12.11**	**29,465.7**	**11.35**	**28,595.5**	**12.09**	**27,127.2**	**12.11**	**28,555.1**	**13.18**
Memo: Government Securities Included Above	N.A.	N.A.	—	20,644.5	7.95	17,903.8	7.57	17,484.4	7.80	25,496.7	11.77
Memo: Total Securities Pledged	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Equity Investments in Associates	275.7	879.9	0.34	982.7	0.38	1,043.0	0.44	1,146.6	0.51	927.6	0.43
Investments in Property	281.7	899.0	0.35	836.3	0.32	783.8	0.33	610.2	0.27	538.2	0.25
Insurance Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Earning Assets	56.3	179.6	0.07	186.7	0.07	101.4	0.04	259.5	0.12	199.5	0.09
Total Earning Assets	**62,181.6**	**198,417.6**	**76.83**	**200,956.0**	**77.39**	**191,661.6**	**81.03**	**180,673.0**	**80.63**	**173,106.8**	**79.89**
Non-Earning Assets											
Cash and Due from Banks	8,435.9	26,918.5	10.42	28,401.3	10.94	22,336.8	9.44	22,193.0	9.90	22,285.0	10.28
Memo: Mandatory Reserves Included Above	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Foreclosed Assets	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Fixed Assets	2,444.7	7,800.9	3.02	5,752.2	2.22	5,870.2	2.48	5,949.3	2.66	5,975.8	2.76
Goodwill	2,256.6	7,200.8	2.79	7,318.6	2.82	6,901.1	2.92	6,824.9	3.05	7,056.0	3.26
Other Intangibles	324.3	1,034.8	0.40	1,033.9	0.40	848.7	0.36	735.0	0.33	612.9	0.28
Current Tax Assets	205.0	654.3	0.25	593.8	0.23	907.5	0.38	584.2	0.26	564.7	0.26
Deferred Tax Assets	77.0	245.8	0.10	341.3	0.13	139.4	0.06	195.0	0.09	920.5	0.42
Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Assets	5,011.2	15,990.3	6.19	15,278.0	5.88	7,873.2	3.33	6,919.3	3.09	6,157.7	2.84
Total Assets	**80,936.3**	**258,263.0**	**100.00**	**259,675.2**	**100.00**	**236,538.5**	**100.00**	**224,073.7**	**100.00**	**216,679.3**	**100.00**

[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 – 3,149.47. N.A. – Not applicable. *Continued on next page.*
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A. — Balance Sheet (Continued)

(Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First-Quarter 3/31/19[a] USD Mil.	3/31/19[a] COP Bil.	3/31/19[a] As % of Assets	2018[a] COP Bil.	2018[a] As % of Assets	2017[a] COP Bil.	2017[a] As % of Assets	2016[a] COP Bil.	2016[a] As % of Assets	2015[a] COP Bil.	2015[a] As % of Assets
Liabilities and Equity											
Interest-Bearing Liabilities											
Total Customer Deposits	51,162.0	163,255.0	63.21	164,359.5	63.29	154,885.2	65.48	143,887.1	64.21	135,954.6	62.74
Deposits from Banks	6,690.1	21,347.8	8.27	20,610.8	7.94	18,205.3	7.70	17,906.6	7.99	18,750.6	8.65
Repos and Securities Lending	2,287.1	7,298.0	2.83	6,814.0	2.62	4,970.4	2.10	6,315.7	2.82	9,474.9	4.37
Commercial Paper and Short-Term Borrowings	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Customer Deposits and Short-term Funding	**60,139.3**	**191,900.8**	**74.30**	**191,784.3**	**73.86**	**178,060.9**	**75.28**	**168,109.4**	**75.02**	**164,180.1**	**75.77**
Senior Unsecured Debt	6,261.4	19,979.8	7.74	13,570.1	5.23	12,668.2	5.36	12,092.2	5.40	14,457.9	6.67
Subordinated Borrowing	N.A.	N.A.	—	6,570.3	2.53	6,434.0	2.72	6,476.0	2.89	2,109.2	0.97
Covered Bonds	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Long-term Funding	1,068.4	3,409.3	1.32	3,646.8	1.40	2,998.1	1.27	2,725.7	1.22	2,506.6	1.16
Total Long-Term Funding	**7,329.8**	**23,389.1**	**9.06**	**23,787.2**	**9.16**	**22,100.3**	**9.34**	**21,293.9**	**9.50**	**19,073.8**	**8.80**
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	**67,469.1**	**215,289.9**	**83.36**	**215,571.4**	**83.02**	**200,161.3**	**84.62**	**189,403.3**	**84.53**	**183,253.9**	**84.57**
Derivatives	190.4	607.6	0.24	1,006.8	0.39	312.1	0.13	684.1	0.31	1,481.0	0.68
Total Funding and Derivatives	**67,659.5**	**215,897.5**	**83.60**	**216,578.3**	**83.40**	**200,473.4**	**84.75**	**190,087.5**	**84.83**	**184,734.9**	**85.26**
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	624.1	1,991.4	0.77	1,960.2	0.75	1,930.8	0.82	1,718.0	0.77	1,622.5	0.75
Current Tax Liabilities	136.2	434.6	0.17	413.5	0.16	330.8	0.14	405.1	0.18	669.7	0.31
Deferred Tax Liabilities	735.0	2,345.4	0.91	2,160.9	0.83	1,696.8	0.72	1,246.8	0.56	1,222.4	0.56
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	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Other Liabilities	2,681.2	8,555.6	3.31	9,008.0	3.47	6,235.5	2.64	5,957.2	2.66	5,523.5	2.55
Total Liabilities	**71,836.0**	**229,224.5**	**88.76**	**230,120.8**	**88.62**	**210,667.3**	**89.06**	**199,414.5**	**89.00**	**193,773.0**	**89.43**
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	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Equity											
Common Equity	5,432.5	17,334.9	6.71	17,789.7	6.85	16,287.0	6.89	14,851.9	6.63	14,567.6	6.72
Noncontrolling Interest	3,667.8	11,703.6	4.53	11,764.6	4.53	9,584.2	4.05	9,057.7	4.04	8,338.7	3.85
Securities Revaluation Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	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	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	749.6	0.33	N.A.	—
Total Equity	**9,100.3**	**29,038.5**	**11.24**	**29,554.3**	**11.38**	**25,871.2**	**10.94**	**24,659.2**	**11.00**	**22,906.3**	**10.57**
Memo: Equity plus Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity	9,100.3	29,038.5	11.24	29,554.3	11.38	25,871.2	10.94	24,659.2	11.00	22,906.3	10.57
Total Liabilities and Equity	**80,936.3**	**258,263.0**	**100.00**	**259,675.2**	**100.00**	**236,538.5**	**100.00**	**224,073.7**	**100.00**	**216,679.3**	**100.00**
Memo: Fitch Core Capital	6,519.4	20,802.9	8.05	20,902.7	8.05	17,789.1	7.52	17,099.2	7.63	15,237.4	7.03

[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 – 3,149.47. N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores 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	9.48	9.56	10.16	10.07	8.78
Interest Income on Loans/Average Gross Loans	10.57	10.65	11.42	11.45	10.08
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/Average Customer Deposits	3.23	3.31	3.94	4.21	3.07
Interest Expense/Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3.64	3.69	4.23	4.55	3.42
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	5.54	5.67	5.71	5.26	5.20
Net Interest Income Less Loan Impairment Charges/Average Earning Assets	3.81	3.52	3.63	3.71	4.01
Net Interest Income Less Preferred Stock Dividend/Average Earning Assets	5.54	5.67	5.71	5.26	5.20
Other Operating Profitability Ratios					
Operating Profit/Risk Weighted Assets	4.06	3.76	2.69	3.04	2.78
Non-Interest Expense/Gross Revenues	45.74	46.20	50.15	50.42	51.50
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	29.58	34.18	44.98	33.80	27.08
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	3.12	3.04	2.15	2.55	2.62
Non-Interest Income/Gross Revenues	45.27	46.05	39.98	45.66	43.43
Non-Interest Expense/Average Total Assets	3.57	3.89	3.85	3.92	3.82
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit/Average Equity	39.17	41.86	36.03	35.40	33.00
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	4.43	4.61	3.90	3.85	3.60
Operating Profit/Average Equity	27.59	27.56	19.83	23.43	24.06
Other Profitability Ratios					
Net Income/Average Total Equity	18.78	19.53	12.74	14.86	15.41
Net Income/Average Total Assets	2.12	2.15	1.38	1.62	1.68
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Equity	18.78	18.74	13.04	16.14	16.69
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Assets	2.12	2.07	1.41	1.76	1.82
Taxes/Pre-tax Profit	31.87	29.31	35.66	36.90	35.96
Net Income/Risk Weighted Assets	2.76	2.66	1.73	1.93	1.78
Capitalization					
FCC/FCC-Adjusted Risk Weighted Assets	10.84	11.16	10.10	9.75	8.42
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	8.32	8.33	7.79	7.90	7.29
Equity/Total Assets	11.24	11.38	10.94	11.00	10.57
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	9.70	10.23	9.19	10.15	10.37
Total Capital Ratio	12.50	13.97	13.13	14.20	13.55
Impaired Loans less Loan Loss Allowances/Fitch Core Capital	(14.55)	(14.39)	(6.95)	(7.60)	(8.95)
Impaired Loans less Loan Loss Allowances/Equity	(10.42)	(10.18)	(4.78)	(5.27)	(5.95)
Cash Dividends Paid and Declared/Net Income	N.A.	36.15	41.35	35.85	38.15
Risk Weighted Assets/Total Assets	77.08	74.96	77.40	81.28	86.82
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	3.05	3.07	2.75	1.95	1.66
Growth of Gross Loans	(0.47)	6.38	4.95	7.16	20.58
Loan Loss Allowances/Impaired Loans	158.85	157.97	128.22	143.87	157.93
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.06	2.54	2.46	1.87	1.48
Growth of Total Assets	(0.54)	9.78	5.56	3.41	20.24
Loan Loss Allowances/Gross Loans	4.85	4.84	3.53	2.81	2.63
Net Charge-offs/Average Gross Loans	N.A.	1.95	0.73	0.21	(0.06)
Impaired Loans + Foreclosed Assets/Gross Loans + Foreclosed Assets	3.05	3.07	2.75	1.95	1.66
Funding and Liquidity					
Loans/Customer Deposits	103.18	102.97	102.72	105.35	104.05
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (including Preferred Shares and Hybrids)	75.83	76.24	77.38	75.97	74.19
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00
Net Stable Funding Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Growth of Total Customer Deposits	(0.67)	6.12	7.64	5.83	19.81
Interest Ratios	9.48	9.56	10.16	10.07	8.78
Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	10.57	10.65	11.42	11.45	10.08
Interest Income on Loans/Average Gross Loans	3.23	3.31	3.94	4.21	3.07
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/Average Customer Deposits	3.64	3.69	4.23	4.55	3.42

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.