

2026

Periodic **QUARTERLY REPORT**

Second Quarter

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SECOND QUARTER 2026 (April–June)**

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About Banco Popular

Banco Popular is a privately owned Colombian corporation with a long-standing presence in the financial sector. Its primary corporate purpose is to carry out the activities, operations, and services inherent to a banking institution, within the legal framework established by Colombian law. In addition, through El Martillo, the Bank conducts sales, exchanges, and other forms of disposition of movable and immovable assets, as well as other assets subject to commercial transactions.

The Bank is headquartered in Bogotá and provides services throughout Colombia through an extensive network of branches, cash service extensions, banking correspondents, collection centers, and proprietary and Aval Network ATMs, as well as through multiple digital channels strengthened under a phygital service model that integrates human interaction and digital capabilities according to customers' needs.

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Within its Focused Business pillar, the Bank reaffirms its commitment to the Silver Economy through an inclusive value proposition of products, services, and channels designed for individuals over the age of 50. During the second quarter of 2026, the Bank maintained favorable momentum in the Retail Banking segment, supporting growth while strengthening customer acquisition, engagement, and service. In line with its digital transformation and innovation strategy, the Bank continued expanding and strengthening its technological capabilities and service channels.

In addition, Banco Popular operates [Club Plateado](#), Colombia's first open and free digital platform designed to support the physical, emotional, and financial well-being of individuals aged 50 and above. As of July 2026, Club Plateado surpassed 100,000 members, representing a significant milestone for this segment.

During the reporting period, Banco Popular was recognized for the second consecutive year at the Premio Innova Mayor, awarded by Porvenir and Universidad del Rosario, achieving second place in the Silver Network Category. The award highlighted the impact of Club Plateado as an initiative designed to support individuals over 50 in living their best stage of life through tailored solutions, benefits, and experiences that address their specific needs and opportunities, reaffirming the Bank's commitment to inclusion, active longevity, and the advancement of the Silver Economy.

The Bank was also recognized as the winner of the innovation challenge Escudo Plateado, an initiative led by Sparkassenstiftung Alemana-DSIK, Asobancaria, and

the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote solutions that strengthen digital protection for individuals over the age of 50. Banco Popular's proposal stood out for its comprehensive approach to support and digital fraud prevention, reinforcing its leadership in digital financial inclusion and its commitment to developing solutions for the Silver Economy.

Additionally, Banco Popular received the **Monitor Plus Innova Award**, granted during the Monitor Plus User Conference (MPUC'26). This distinction recognizes organizations that lead innovative initiatives through technology to strengthen processes and create business value. The award highlighted the transformation of fraud management through the implementation of a two-way WhatsApp solution, enabling the Bank to evolve from a reactive approach to a preventive, digital, and self-managed model. This initiative has enhanced customer and institutional protection, optimized response times, and significantly improved the user experience.

Within the Corporate and Government Banking segments, the Bank continued implementing initiatives to achieve its strategic objectives, delivering favorable results in loan portfolio market share as well as strong performance in operational liabilities and new customer acquisition.

Under the Robust Balance Sheet pillar, the Bank continued implementing actions aimed at strengthening and optimizing its balance sheet structure. These initiatives include active asset and liability management (ALM), banking book interest rate risk management, hedging strategies, and disciplined funding management. Such actions have reduced exposure to adverse scenarios and contributed to long-term balance sheet stability.

With respect to the **Efficient Operations** pillar, the Bank continued executing its digital transformation and technological modernization agenda through process automation and simplification, the adoption of advanced analytics and artificial intelligence capabilities, and improvements in channel availability.

Regarding sustainability and corporate governance, the Bank maintains a sustainability model and governance structure that progressively incorporate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria into corporate strategy, risk management, and decision-making processes. Within this framework, the institution continued strengthening its corporate governance practices and the management of sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities, consolidating a comprehensive long-term vision. This approach contributes to strengthening stakeholder trust and enhancing the institution's resilience to environmental and market challenges.

The Bank is part of the **Aval Financial Conglomerate**, one of the most significant financial groups in Colombia, and benefits from the support of Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores S.A. as its controlling shareholder, strengthening its capital base and supporting the execution of its strategic objectives.

On July 29, 2026, **S&P National Ratings** affirmed Banco Popular's ratings of 'coAAA' and 'coA-1+', as well as the ratings of 'coAAA' and 'coAA+' assigned to its bond issuance program. The outlook remains stable.

Looking ahead, Banco Popular will continue executing its strategy responsibly while strengthening its comprehensive risk management framework and implementing initiatives aimed at preserving financial strength in an increasingly competitive and regulated environment. In this context, the Bank reaffirms its commitment to a customer-centric organizational culture, its leadership in the Silver Economy, and its steady progress toward a more sustainable future, **in alignment with its purpose of accompanying individuals and institutions through the most important moments of their lives.**

1. Macroeconomic Environment

Economic Context and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

According to the latest available figures, Colombia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.2% year-over-year during the first quarter of 2026, in line with market expectations, although still reflecting modest economic momentum. Growth was primarily driven by public administration and trade, which remained the main engines of economic activity.

Public administration accelerated its expansion from 4.1% in the fourth quarter of 2025 to 5.7% in the first quarter of 2026, reflecting strong government spending momentum. Trade grew by 2.9%, slightly below the 3.3% recorded at year-end 2025, but continued to contribute significantly to economic growth. From the demand perspective, public expenditure rose by 7.8% year-over-year and remained the principal support for economic activity. Household consumption also grew by 2.7%, up from 2.3% in the previous quarter. However, certain consumption components began to show signs of moderation, particularly durable and nondurable goods, suggesting a gradual loss of momentum compared with the strong performance recorded during 2025.

By contrast, the agricultural sector's contraction deepened from -0.3% to -1.4%, affected by higher input costs, including fertilizers, and heavy rainfall that disrupted production and mobility. Construction became the primary drag on economic activity, declining from -1.0% in the fourth quarter of 2025 to -5.4% in the first quarter of 2026. Mining showed a relative improvement, with its contraction easing from -3.1% to -0.1%, supported by international oil prices above US\$100 per barrel. Nevertheless, the sector has yet to return to positive growth.

This performance indicates that economic growth remains low and uneven, with some sectors benefiting from favorable external factors while others face significant cost and production constraints. The 2026 outlook remains subject to material risks

associated with still-elevated interest rates, persistently weak investment, and a more complex external environment. Although high oil prices support mining, they also increase the cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, while the risk of a severe El Niño event adds uncertainty to economic performance in the coming months.

Inflation and Monetary Policy

During the second quarter of 2026, inflation in Colombia consolidated its upward trend. Annual inflation increased from 5.56% in March to 5.84% in May, while inflation excluding food rose to 5.80%. The main pressures came from utilities, transportation, and other labor-intensive services, where the lagged effects of the minimum wage increase became more pronounced. In addition, the conflict in the Middle East kept international oil prices elevated, creating pressure on fuel and production costs.

June data confirmed a deterioration in the inflation outlook. Annual CPI inflation rose to 6.14%, marking four consecutive months of acceleration and reaching its highest level since July 2024. The main pressures came from housing and utilities, food, and restaurants, while inflation excluding food reached 5.98% and services inflation remained at 7.53%, reflecting increasingly persistent domestic pressures. Although the stronger peso temporarily helped contain the cost of certain imported goods and food products, the stickier components of inflation continued to perform unfavorably.

In April, the Board of Directors of Banco de la República decided to hold the policy rate at 11.25%. In June, it resumed monetary tightening and raised the policy rate by 75 basis points to 12.0%. The decision was supported by the continued rise in inflation, persistently elevated expectations, and economic growth that remained resilient.

Fiscal Position

Regarding the fiscal position, although some indicators show a short-term recovery, long-term fiscal sustainability continues to face significant challenges. With respect to the fiscal deficit, the latest official figure published by the Ministry of Finance, corresponding to April 2026, shows a deficit of 2.2% of GDP, representing an improvement of 60 basis points compared with the same period in 2025. Likewise, the most recent monitoring report issued by the Autonomous Fiscal Rule Committee (CARF), published in July 2026, indicates that the fiscal deficit reached 2.5% of GDP in May. Although this represents a deterioration of 30 basis points compared with the previous month, it remains 60 basis points below the 3.1% of GDP deficit observed in May 2025. This improvement is mainly explained by higher tax collections during the period, associated, among other factors, with measures adopted under the economic emergency declared in response to the severe rainy season. In particular, Decree 0173 of 2026 established wealth tax measures to finance National General Budget expenditures and address the emergency, contributing to higher tax revenues and a lower fiscal deficit.

The primary fiscal deficit also showed a favorable trend. The latest official figure from the Ministry of Finance, corresponding to April 2026, reported a primary deficit of 0.7% of GDP, representing an improvement of 50 basis points compared with the 1.2% of GDP recorded in April 2025. Similarly, the most recent CARF report indicates that the primary deficit declined to 0.4% of GDP in May, equivalent to an improvement of 30 basis points compared with April and 60 basis points compared with the same period of the previous year. As with the overall deficit, this performance was mainly driven by higher tax collections during the period.

Regarding public debt, the relative indicators show an apparent improvement. At year-end 2025, National Government debt stood at 65% of GDP, while the most recent figure reported by the Ministry of Finance, corresponding to June 2026, places it at 60.5% of GDP, representing a decrease of 5 percentage points.

Exchange Rate

During the second quarter of 2026, the Colombian peso appreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar. The exchange rate began a pronounced downward trend following the first round of the presidential election and reached appreciation levels not seen since April 2019, reflecting investor optimism regarding the new political and economic outlook. The Colombian peso substantially outperformed the region's major currencies. The U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) reversed its prior downward trend and moved back above 100 points.

2. Outstanding Issuances

OUTSTANDING BOND ISSUANCES							
CLASS	ISSUANCE NO.	ISSUE DATE	SUBSERIES	REFERENCE RATE	MATURITY DATE	AMOUNT BY SERIES	COUPON RATE
SUBORDINATED BONDS	FIRST SUBORDINATED ISSUANCE	12/10/2016	C10	IPC	12/10/2026	\$144,922,000,000	4.13%
ORDINARY BONDS	FIFTEENTH ISSUANCE	4/02/2020	B7	IPC	4/02/2027	\$119,000,000,000	3.08%
ORDINARY BONDS	SEVENTEENTH ISSUANCE	11/11/2021	C5	IPC	11/11/2026	\$105,705,000,000	3.38%
ORDINARY BONDS	EIGHTEENTH ISSUANCE	10/03/2022	C5	IPC	10/03/2027	\$53,102,000,000	3.84%

Shares

As of July 31, 2026, the Bank's authorized share capital was COP 100,000,000,000, represented by 10,000,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of COP 10 each. The Bank's subscribed and paid-in capital amounted to COP 78,861,039,750,

divided into 7,886,103,975 shares. The Bank's shares are ordinary, registered, freely negotiable, and dematerialized. They are registered in the Registro Nacional de Valores y Emisores (RNVE) pursuant to SFC Resolution 1422 of November 11, 1993, and have also been listed on the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia (BVC) since November 11, 1993.

3. Separate Financial Results

3.1 Key Figures and Indicators

- During the second quarter of 2026, the Bank reported net income of COP 19,923 million, an increase of COP 17,297 million compared with the immediately preceding quarter. On a year-to-date basis, net income reached COP 22,548 million at the end of the first half of 2026, an increase of COP 14,749 million compared with the same period of the previous year.
- In terms of profitability, return on average assets (RoAA) reached 0.25%, while return on average equity (RoAE) was 3.29% during the second quarter.
- Total assets amounted to COP 33.0 trillion, while total liabilities were COP 30.6 trillion.
- The gross loan portfolio closed the first half of 2026 at COP 22.1 trillion, representing growth of 1.4% compared with the same period of the previous year. In terms of asset quality, the past-due loan ratio was 2.74% at the end of the second quarter, slightly below the 2.75% recorded at the end of the previous quarter. The ratio also improved significantly from 3.17% in the second quarter of 2025, reflecting favorable credit portfolio quality trends.
- Loans rated C, D, and E represented 3.4% of the portfolio at the end of the second quarter of 2026, slightly above the 3.3% recorded at the end of the first quarter. However, the ratio remained below the 3.9% reported in the second quarter of 2025, reflecting a 50-basis-point improvement in the composition of the higher-risk portfolio compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Deposits at amortized cost totaled COP 27.6 trillion, representing 90.5% of total liabilities. Savings accounts accounted for 50.8%, followed by term deposits at 44.8%, checking accounts at 4.4%, and other deposits at 0.1%. Low-cost deposits in the Bank's focus segments represented an average of 69.5% of deposits during the first half of the year and reached 68.5% at the end of June 2026. This result compares favorably with the 51.2% recorded in June 2025, demonstrating progress in the strategy to strengthen lower-cost funding sources.

- The Bank maintained a strong capital position at the end of June 2026. The total capital adequacy ratio was 12.70%, while the basic capital ratio reached 11.00%, both comfortably above regulatory minimums. These results reflect adequate capital capacity to support business growth and absorb potential stress scenarios.
- The financial margin continued to show favorable performance during the first half of 2026. Net Interest Margin stood at 5.26%, above the 4.64% recorded in the same period of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, the ratio reached 5.34% in the second quarter, compared with 5.10% in the first quarter, reflecting improved net financial income generation. Net Investment Margin increased significantly from 2.1% in the first quarter to 2.9% in the second quarter, reflecting a greater contribution from the investment portfolio to the Bank's profitability. Net Loan Portfolio Margin also continued to strengthen, rising from 5.76% in the first quarter to 5.91% in the second quarter and reaching a year-to-date average of 5.84% at the end of the first half. Overall, these results reflect improved returns on earning assets, driven by both loan portfolio performance and efficient investment portfolio management.
- Net fees and commissions remained stable during the second quarter of 2026. As a percentage of the average loan portfolio, the year-to-date ratio stood at 0.58% at the end of the first half, maintaining a consistent contribution to the Bank's recurring income generation.
- During the first half of 2026, efficiency indicators showed sustained improvement. The year-to-date efficiency ratio stood at 83.2%, compared with 90.2% in the same period of the previous year, while operating expenses as a percentage of average assets closed at 4.39%. Both indicators improved compared with the levels recorded at the end of the first quarter of 2026 (87.0% and 4.56%, respectively), reflecting greater operating efficiency and improved absorption of expenses by the Bank's revenues.

Key Indicators	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025
Profitability Ratios			
ROA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
ROE	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Year-to-Date Administrative Efficiency (Administrative and personnel expenses excluding depreciation / Interest and investment income excluding dividends + net fees and commissions + other operating income)	83.2%	87.2%	90.2%
Loan Portfolio Quality			
Loan Portfolio Quality by Aging	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Total C, D, and E Loan Quality	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%
Capital Adequacy	12.3%	12.7%	11.8%

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

BANCO POPULAR S.A. Condensed Separate Statement of Financial Position							
COP millions				June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Abs	%	Abs	%
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,765,322	1,644,596	3,309,533	1,120,726	68.1%	(544,211)	-16.4%
Investment Financial Assets:							
Financial Assets Held for Trading	892,892	783,442	775,136	109,450	14.0%	117,756	15.2%
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	3,673,925	3,117,165	2,608,349	556,760	17.9%	1,065,576	40.9%
Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets	1,270,832	1,237,634	1,220,988	33,198	2.7%	49,844	4.1%
Impairment of Investment Financial Assets	(668)	(668)	(668)	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hedging Derivative Instruments	74,510	88,500	8,078	(13,990)	100.0%	66,432	100.0%
Total Investment Financial Assets, Net	5,911,491	5,226,073	4,611,883	685,418	13.1%	1,299,608	28.2%
Loans and Finance Leases, Net	21,310,417	21,401,065	21,088,710	(90,648)	-0.4%	221,707	1.1%
Other Accounts Receivable, Net	514,550	392,555	512,127	121,995	31.1%	2,423	0.5%
Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures, Net	965,539	953,048	944,216	12,491	1.3%	21,323	2.3%
Non-current Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible Assets, Net	449,750	473,608	485,469	(23,858)	-5.0%	(35,719)	-7.4%
Intangible Assets, Net	413,654	416,309	403,976	(2,655)	-0.6%	9,678	2.4%
Income Tax Assets							
Current	189,287	308,248	231,801	(118,961)	-38.6%	(42,514)	-18.3%
Deferred	499,647	496,548	465,027	3,099	0.6%	34,620	7.4%
Other Assets	2,447	2,947	2,878	(500)	-17.0%	(431)	-15.0%
Total assets	33,022,104	31,314,997	32,055,620	1,707,107	5.5%	966,484	3.0%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
LIABILITIES							
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value	64,374	39,546	30,683	24,828	62.8%	33,691	109.8%
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	29,551,616	27,846,798	28,743,011	1,704,818	6.1%	808,605	2.8%
Hedging Derivative Instruments	12,847	-	717	12,847	100.0%	12,130	100.0%
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	514,857	514,147	418,674	709	0.1%	96,182	23.0%
Provisions	11,121	12,253	12,100	(1,132)	-9.2%	(979)	-8.1%
Employee Benefits	412,746	412,435	424,390	311	0.1%	(11,644)	-2.7%
Total liabilities	30,567,561	28,825,179	29,629,575	1,742,382	6.0%	937,985	3.2%

BANCO POPULAR S.A. Condensed Separate Statement of Financial Position							
COP millions				June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Abs	%	Abs	%
EQUITY							
Subscribed and Paid-in Capital	78,861	78,861	77,253	-	0.0%	1,608	2.1%
Share Premium	111,454	111,454	63,060	-	0.0%	48,394	76.7%
Retained Earnings	2,193,217	2,221,260	2,226,826	(28,043)	-1.3%	(33,609)	-1.5%
Net Income (Loss) for the Period	22,548	15,078	7,792	7,470	49.5%	14,756	189.4%
Other Comprehensive Income	48,463	63,165	51,114	(14,702)	-23.3%	(2,651)	-5.2%
Equity	2,454,543	2,489,818	2,426,045	(35,275)	-1.4%	28,498	1.2%
Total liabilities and equity	33,022,104	31,314,997	32,055,620	1,707,106	5.5%	966,483	3.0%

Statement of Financial Position Analysis

Assets

The Bank's assets totaled COP 33.0 trillion as of June 30, 2026, compared with COP 31.3 trillion as of December 31, 2025, representing an increase of COP 1.7 trillion, or 5.5%.

Cash

As of June 30, 2026, cash and deposits with central banks totaled COP 2.8 trillion, increasing 68.1% compared with December 31, 2025, and decreasing 16.4% compared with June 30, 2025.

Loan Portfolio

The gross loan portfolio decreased by COP 10,808 million compared with December 31, 2025, and increased by COP 878,487 million compared with June 30, 2025.

During the first half of 2026, the commercial loan portfolio increased by COP 186,465 million, the consumer portfolio decreased by COP 145,672 million, and the mortgage portfolio decreased by COP 51,566 million.

As of June 30, 2026, consumer loans represented 67.7% of the gross loan portfolio, followed by commercial loans at 28.5% and mortgage loans at 3.8%. Repos and interbank loans closed at COP 42 million, decreasing by COP 24 million compared with December 31, 2025. Loan loss provisions amounted to COP 1.1 trillion as of June 30, 2026, resulting in a net loan portfolio balance of COP 21.3 trillion.

The following schedule provides additional details on the loan portfolio by product:

Loan Portfolio Classification							
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
				Abs	%	Abs	%
Consumer Loans and Consumer Leases	15,174,487	15,320,159	14,601,588	(145,672)	-1.0%	572,899	3.9%
Commercial Loans and Commercial Leases	6,384,518	6,198,053	5,784,908	186,465	3.0%	599,610	10.4%
Mortgage Loans and Mortgage Leases	847,083	898,649	1,114,281	(51,566)	-5.7%	(267,198)	-24.0%
Repos, Interbank Loans, and Other	42	66	26,364	(24)	-36.4%	(26,322)	-99.8%
Microcredit Loans and Microcredit Leases	40	51	542	(11)	-21.6%	(502)	-92.6%
Total Loan and Lease Portfolio	22,406,170	22,416,978	21,527,683	(10,808)	-0.05%	878,487	4.1%
	(1,095,753)	(1,015,912)	(1,308,038)	(79,841)	7.9%	212,285	-16.2%
Allowance for Commercial Loans and Commercial Leases	(254,942)	(255,341)	(301,804)	399	-0.2%	46,862	-15.5%
Allowance for Consumer Loans and Consumer Leases	(810,174)	(729,995)	(969,122)	(80,179)	11.0%	158,948	-16.4%
Allowance for Mortgage Loans and Mortgage Leases	(30,616)	(30,555)	(37,047)	(61)	0.2%	6,431	-17.4%
Allowance for Microcredit Loans and Microcredit Leases	(21)	(21)	(65)	-	0.0%	44	-67.7%
Total Loan and Lease Portfolio at Amortized Cost	21,310,417	21,401,066	20,219,645	(90,649)	-0.4%	1,090,772	5.4%

The principal loan portfolio indicators are presented below:

Indicator Name	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025
C-, D-, and E-Rated Loans / Total Loan Portfolio	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%
Loans Past Due More Than 30 Days / Total Loan Portfolio	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
Loans Past Due More Than 90 Days / Total Loan Portfolio	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Loan Loss Allowance / C-, D-, and E-Rated Loans	144.5%	132.8%	118.6%
Loan Loss Allowance / Loans Past Due More Than 30 Days	177.9%	167.4%	151.3%
Loan Loss Allowance / Loans Past Due More Than 90 Days	226.0%	208.2%	203.9%
Loan Loss Allowance / Total Loan Portfolio	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%
Net Provision Expense / C-, D-, and E-Rated Loans	16.8%	44.1%	11.0%
Net Provision Expense / Loans Past Due More Than 30 Days	21.8%	55.6%	14.2%
Net Provision Expense / Loans Past Due More Than 90 Days	28.7%	69.2%	18.8%
Net Provision Expense / Average Total Loan Portfolio	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%
Charge-offs / Average Total Loan Portfolio	0.6%	1.7%	0.9%

Investment Portfolio

As of June 30, 2026, the net investment portfolio totaled COP 5.9 trillion, increasing 13.1% compared with December 31, 2025, and 28.2% compared with June 30, 2025.

Available-for-sale financial assets represented 62.1% of the total portfolio, followed by held-to-maturity investments at 21.5% and financial assets held for trading at 15.1%.

The following table presents the investment portfolio:

Investment Financial Assets							
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
				Abs	%	Abs	%
Financial Assets Held for Trading							
Investments in Debt Securities	328,652	215,606	258,698	113,046	52.4%	69,954	27.0%
Investments in Equity Instruments	506,256	535,163	487,762	(28,907)	-5.4%	18,494	3.8%
Trading Derivative Instruments	57,984	32,673	28,676	25,311	77.5%	29,308	102.2%
Total Financial Assets Held for Trading	892,892	783,442	775,136	109,450	14.0%	117,756	15.2%
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets							
Investments in Debt Securities	3,477,406	2,904,652	2,387,561	572,754	19.7%	1,089,845	45.6%
Investments in Equity Instruments	196,519	212,513	220,788	(15,994)	-7.5%	(24,269)	-11.0%
Total Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	3,673,925	3,117,165	2,608,349	556,760	17.9%	1,065,576	40.9%
Held-to-Maturity Investments							
Investment Impairment Allowance	(668)	(668)	(668)	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hedging Derivative Instruments	74,510	88,500	8,078	(13,990)	-15.8%	66,432	100.0%
Total Investment Financial Assets	5,911,491	5,226,073	4,611,883	685,418	13.1%	1,299,608	28.2%

Deposits

Deposits totaled COP 27.7 trillion as of June 30, 2026, increasing 7.3% compared with December 31, 2025, and 14.3% compared with June 30, 2025.

For the first half of 2026, savings accounts represented 50.8% of total deposits, certificates of deposit 44.8%, checking accounts 4.4%, and other deposits 0.1%.

The composition of deposits is presented below:

Deposits at Amortized Cost							
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
				Abs	%	Abs	%
Checking Accounts	1,204,581	1,053,789	1,032,419	150,792	14.3%	172,162	16.7%
Certificates of Deposit	12,383,188	12,214,936	11,104,377	168,252	1.4%	1,278,811	11.5%
Savings Accounts	14,065,280	12,491,974	12,014,155	1,573,306	12.6%	2,051,125	17.1%
Other Deposits	14,811	28,601	45,080	(13,790)	-48.2%	(30,269)	-67.1%
Total Deposits	27,667,860	25,789,300	24,196,031	1,878,560	7.3%	3,471,829	14.3%

Bonds and Investment Securities

Bonds and investment securities increased by COP 257 million compared with December 31, 2025.

Repurchase Agreements and Other

Repurchase agreements, interbank borrowings, and correspondent bank balances decreased by COP 139,017 million compared with December 31, 2025, and increased by COP 77,461 million compared with June 30, 2025.

Bank Borrowings and Other

Borrowings from foreign banks and lease liabilities totaled COP 146,943 million in the first half of 2026, decreasing 19.2% compared with December 31, 2025, and 40.3% compared with June 30, 2025.

Total Equity and Regulatory Capital

Equity totaled COP 2.5 trillion as of June 30, 2026, decreasing 1.4% compared with December 31, 2025, and increasing 1.2% compared with June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank's capital adequacy ratios under Basel III were 12.70% for total capital adequacy and 11.00% for basic capital adequacy.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital increased by COP 1,989 million in the first half of 2026 compared with December 31, 2025.

Additional capital decreased by COP 62,945 million compared with December 31, 2025, reflecting lower subordinated debt and a decrease in the general impairment allowance.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) decreased by COP 569,691 million, mainly due to a COP 915,550 million decrease in Category III highly secure weighted assets, partially offset by a COP 298,497 million increase in Category IV assets and a COP 74,653 million increase in derivatives.

The principal capital adequacy figures are presented below:

Capital Adequacy Ratio		
	June 2026	December 2025
Regulatory Capital	2,315,975	2,376,931
Total Basic Capital	2,007,115	2,005,126
Additional Capital	308,860	371,805
Risk-Weighted Assets	18,240,388	18,779,417
Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	16,421,345	16,991,036
Market Risk-Weighted Assets	128,983	142,064
Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	1,690,060	1,646,317
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.70%	12.66%
Total Basic Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.00%	10.68%

3.3 Statement of Income

BANCO POPULAR S.A. Separate Statement of Income							
				June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Abs	%	Abs	%
Interest and Similar Income	1,745,419	3,173,049	1,569,056	(1,427,630)	-45.0%	176,363	11.2%
Interest and Similar Expense	(1,054,944)	(1,988,282)	(1,004,094)	933,338	-46.9%	(50,850)	5.1%
Net Interest and Similar Income	690,475	1,184,767	564,962	(494,292)	-41.7%	125,513	22.2%
Impairment Losses on Financial Assets, Net	(163,863)	(259,349)	(106,351)	95,486	-36.8%	(57,512)	54.1%
Net Interest Income After Impairment Losses	526,612	925,418	458,611	(398,806)	-43.1%	68,001	14.8%
Net Fee and Commission Income	67,136	123,229	56,836	(56,093)	-45.5%	10,300	18.1%
Net Income (Expense) from Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	57,746	118,829	67,903	(61,083)	-51.4%	(10,157)	-15.0%
Other Income	58,696	88,729	56,241	(30,033)	-33.8%	2,455	4.4%
Other Expenses	(694,645)	(1,287,868)	(643,493)	593,223	-46.1%	(51,152)	7.9%
Loss Before Income Tax	15,545	(31,663)	(3,902)	47,208	-149.1%	19,447	-498.4%
Income Tax	(7,003)	(46,741)	(11,694)	39,738	-85.0%	4,691	-40.1%
Net Income for the Period	22,548	15,078	7,792	7,470	49.5%	14,756	189.4%

At the end of the first half of 2026, net income amounted to COP 22,548 million, representing an increase of COP 14,749 million compared with the same period of the previous year.

Net Interest Income

Net Interest Income							
	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025				
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Abs	%	Abs	%
Interest Income							
Interest on the Loan Portfolio	1,491,247	2,776,661	1,363,169	(1,285,414)	-46.3%	128,078	9.4%
Deposit Income	22,701	71,738	44,569	(49,037)	-68.4%	(21,868)	-49.1%
Interest Income on Other Accounts Receivable	7,397	18,099	9,859	(10,702)	-59.1%	(2,462)	-25.0%
Interest on Investments in Debt Securities	224,050	306,293	151,273	(82,243)	-26.9%	72,777	48.1%
Other Interest Income	24	259	186	(235)	-90.7%	(162)	-87.1%
Total Interest Income	1,745,419	3,173,050	1,569,056	(1,427,631)	-45.0%	176,363	11.2%
Interest and Similar Expense							
Checking Accounts	852	2,623	1,441	(1,771)	-67.5%	(589)	-40.9%
Savings Deposits	358,414	620,029	310,423	(261,615)	-42.2%	47,991	15.5%
Certificates of Deposit	599,924	1,182,579	595,942	(582,655)	-49.3%	3,982	0.7%
Total Deposits	959,190	1,805,231	907,806	(846,041)	-46.9%	51,384	5.7%
Financial Obligations							
Interbank and Overnight Funds	8,173	6,673	3,706	1,500	22.5%	4,467	120.5%
Bonds and Investment Securities	56,643	111,851	58,149	(55,208)	-49.4%	(1,506)	-2.6%
With Rediscount Institutions, Bank Borrowings, and Other	30,938	64,526	34,433	(33,588)	-52.1%	(3,495)	-10.2%
Total Financial Obligations	95,754	183,050	96,288	(87,296)	-47.7%	(534)	-0.6%
Total Interest and Similar Expense	1,054,944	1,988,281	1,004,094	(933,337)	-46.9%	50,850	5.1%
Net Interest Income	690,475	1,184,769	564,962	(494,294)	-41.7%	125,513	22.2%

Net interest income as of June 30, 2026, totaled COP 690,475 million, an increase of COP 125,513 million compared with June 2025. Interest and similar expense totaled COP 1,054,944 million, an increase of COP 50,850 million compared with June 2025.

Impairment Allowances on Financial Assets

Net provision expense increased 54.1% compared with June 30, 2025, reaching COP 163,863 million.

Net Impairment Provisions on Loans and Other Assets							
	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025				
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Abs	%	Abs	%
Provision for Loans and Interest Receivable	211,390	327,645	143,473	(116,255)	-35.5%	67,917	47.3%
Recoveries of Charge-offs	(47,527)	(68,295)	(37,122)	20,768	-30.4%	(10,405)	28.0%
Total Net Impairment Provision on Loans and Other Assets	163,863	259,350	106,351	(95,487)	-36.8%	57,512	54.1%

Fees and Commissions and Other Operating Income

Gross fee and commission income for the first half of 2026 totaled COP 99,783 million, increasing 2.5% compared with June 30, 2025, mainly driven by banking service fees, which represented 79.1%. Cumulative fee and commission expense totaled COP 32,647 million.

Net fee and commission income for the first half of 2026 totaled COP 67,136 million, increasing 18.1% compared with June 30, 2025. Other income totaled COP 58,696 million and was derived mainly from:

1. Equity method income and dividends accrued: COP 41,644 million.
2. Other operating income: COP 24,697 million.
3. Loss on sale of investments: COP 7,650 million.

Fees and commissions and other income are detailed below:

Net Interest Income							
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
				Abs	%	Abs	%
Fee and Other Service Income							
Banking Service Fees	78,912	160,043	76,250	(81,131)	-50.7%	2,662	3.5%
Credit and Debit Card Fees	20,340	43,543	20,429	(23,203)	-53.3%	(89)	-0.4%
Money Order, Check, and Checkbook Fees	391	913	486	(522)	-57.2%	(95)	-19.5%
Branch Network Services	140	266	217	(126)	-47.4%	(77)	-35.5%
Total Fee and Other Service Income	99,783	204,765	97,382	(104,982)	-51.3%	2,401	2.5%
Fee and Other Service Expense	32,647	81,536	40,546	(48,889)	-60.0%	(7,899)	-19.5%
Net Fee and Other Service Income	67,136	123,229	56,836	(56,093)	-45.5%	10,300	18.1%
Net Income or Expense from Financial Assets or Liabilities Held for Trading	57,747	118,828	67,902	(61,081)	-51.4%	(10,155)	-15.0%
Net Gain on Trading Investments	45,283	73,685	41,480	(28,402)	-38.5%	3,803	9.2%
Net Gain on Trading Derivative Financial Instruments	12,553	45,142	26,712	(32,589)	-72.2%	(14,159)	-53.0%
Net Loss on Hedging Activities	(89)	1	(290)	(90)	100.0%	201	100.0%
Other Operating Income							
Foreign Exchange Adjustments	(98)	(29,263)	(18,565)	29,165	-99.7%	18,467	-99.5%
Net Loss on Sale of Investments	(7,650)	556	(3)	(8,206)	1475.9%	(7,647)	100.0%
Gain on Sale of Non-current Assets Held for Sale	-	5,752	5,752	(5,752)	0.0%	(5,752)	0.0%
Fair Value Adjustment on Investment Properties	103	10,527	1,020	(10,424)	-99.0%	(917)	-89.9%
Dividends and Equity Method Income	41,644	44,322	33,079	(2,678)	-6.0%	8,565	25.9%
Other Operating Income	24,697	56,835	34,958	(32,138)	-56.5%	(10,261)	-29.4%
Other Operating Income	58,696	88,729	56,241	(30,033)	-33.8%	2,455	4.4%

4. Consolidated Financial Results

4.1 Financial Position

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position							
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
				Abs	%	Abs	%
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,439,982	5,717,992	7,913,559	1,721,990	30.1%	(473,577)	-6.0%
Marketable Assets	8,161,966	7,011,900	6,893,313	1,150,066	16.4%	1,268,653	18.4%
Investments in debt securities	9,043,355	8,030,577	6,586,985	1,012,778	12.6%	2,456,370	37.3%
Investments in Equity Instruments	1,667,123	1,751,428	1,945,488	(84,305)	-4.8%	(278,365)	-14.3%
Hedging derivative financial instruments	174,977	185,104	17,123	(10,127)	-5.5%	157,854	921.9%
Loans and finance leases, net	23,696,504	23,810,572	23,744,675	(114,068)	-0.5%	(48,171)	-0.2%
Other accounts receivable, net	22,103,576	20,645,643	22,373,364	1,457,933	7.1%	(269,788)	-1.2%
Non-current assets held for sale	64	7,058	9,883	(6,994)	-99.1%	(9,819)	-99.4%
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net	904,663	1,016,662	977,508	(111,999)	-11.0%	(72,845)	-7.5%
Property and equipment, net	10,330,111	7,282,172	4,337,749	3,047,939	41.9%	5,992,362	138.1%
Concession arrangements	13,288,693	13,495,108	14,148,551	(206,415)	-1.5%	(859,858)	-6.1%
Goodwill	243,063	243,062	248,943	1	0.0%	(5,880)	-2.4%
Other intangible assets	716,259	719,238	648,206	(2,979)	-0.4%	68,053	10.5%
Income tax	1,613,214	1,332,563	1,294,017	280,651	21.1%	319,197	24.7%
Other	1,103,001	341,414	331,860	761,587	223.1%	771,141	232.4%
Total assets	100,486,551	91,590,493	91,471,224	8,896,058	9.71%	9,015,327	9.86%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
LIABILITIES							
Negotiable Financial Liabilities	526,202	280,088	237,279	246,114	87.9%	288,923	121.8%
Hedging Derivatives	45,374	9,741	13,170	35,633	365.8%	32,204	244.5%
Customer Deposits	38,539,314	34,530,878	35,409,081	4,008,436	11.6%	3,130,233	8.8%
Financial obligations	27,999,158	24,550,510	24,314,058	3,448,648	14.0%	3,685,100	15.2%
Provisions	450,457	459,966	467,831	(9,509)	-2.1%	(17,374)	-3.7%
Income tax	6,530,674	6,073,587	5,704,921	457,087	7.5%	825,753	14.5%
Employee Benefits	513,260	521,870	528,238	(8,610)	-1.6%	(14,978)	-2.8%
Other	6,736,502	6,146,232	6,118,790	590,270	9.6%	617,712	10.1%
Total liabilities	81,340,941	72,572,872	72,793,368	8,768,069	12.1%	8,547,573	11.7%
EQUITY							
Subscribed and paid-in capital	78,861	78,861	77,253	-	0.0%	1,608	2.1%
Subscribed and paid-in capital	107,244	108,498	60,104	(1,254)	-1.2%	47,140	78.4%
Reserves and Retained Earnings	2,407,625	2,374,099	2,325,125	33,526	1.4%	82,500	3.5%
Other comprehensive income	98,643	110,148	97,996	(11,505)	-10.4%	647	0.7%
Equity Attributable to Controlling Interests	2,692,373	2,671,606	2,560,478	20,767	0.8%	131,895	5.2%
Non-controlling Interests	16,453,237	16,346,015	16,117,376	107,222	0.7%	335,861	2.1%
Total Equity	19,145,610	19,017,621	18,677,854	127,989	0.7%	467,756	2.5%
Total liabilities and equity	100,486,551	91,590,493	91,471,222	8,896,058	9.7%	9,015,329	9.9%

4.2 Income Statement

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income							
				June 2026 / December 2025		June 2026 / June 2025	
	June 2026	December 2025	June 2025	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Interest income	2,337,678	4,237,140	2,105,676	(1,899,462)	-44.8%	232,002	11.0%
Interest Expenses	(2,711,954)	(4,689,828)	(2,378,131)	1,977,874	-42.2%	(333,823)	14.0%
Net Interest Income	(374,276)	(452,688)	(272,455)	78,412	-17.3%	(101,821)	37.4%
Impairment losses on financial assets, net	(88,022)	(215,960)	(136,134)	127,938	-59.2%	48,112	-35.3%
Net interest income after impairment losses	(462,298)	(668,648)	(408,589)	206,350	-30.9%	(53,709)	13.1%
Income from Fees and Commissions	135,831	331,885	158,118	(196,054)	-59.1%	(22,287)	-14.1%
Expenses from Fees and Commissions	(40,770)	(94,879)	(46,967)	54,109	-57.0%	6,197	-13.2%
Net Income from Fee and Commission Contracts	95,061	237,006	111,151	(141,945)	-59.9%	(16,090)	-14.5%
Income from Sale of Goods and Services	5,449,211	10,204,961	5,107,244	(4,755,750)	-46.6%	341,967	6.70%
Cost of Goods and Services Sold	(3,792,845)	(7,698,374)	(3,733,167)	3,905,529	-50.7%	(59,678)	1.60%
Net Income from Sale of Goods and Services	1,656,366	2,506,587	1,374,077	(850,221)	-33.9%	282,289	20.54%
Net Gain on Negotiable Financial Instruments	252,921	195,448	76,427	57,473	29.4%	176,494	230.9%
Net Income from Financial Instruments at Fair Value Other Than Negotiable	148,759	623,163	186,045	(474,404)	-76.1%	(37,286)	-20.0%
Other income	486,912	925,388	544,978	(438,476)	-47.4%	(58,066)	-10.7%
Other expenses	(943,227)	(1,681,433)	(824,530)	738,206	-43.9%	(118,697)	14.4%
Income Before Income Tax	1,234,494	2,137,512	1,059,560	(903,018)	-42.2%	174,934	16.5%
Income tax	(510,161)	(946,513)	(381,034)	436,352	-46.1%	(129,127)	33.9%
Period results	724,333	1,190,999	678,526	(466,666)	-39.2%	45,807	6.8%
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Interests	28,638	48,632	(4,272)	(19,994)	-41.1%	32,910	-770.4%
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	695,695	1,142,367	682,798	(446,672)	-39.1%	12,897	1.9%
Net Income	724,333	1,190,999	678,526	(466,666)	-39.2%	45,807	6.8%

5. Enterprise Risk Management

For the Enterprise Risk Management dimension, the material changes recorded during the second quarter of 2026 (April-June) are presented below:

5.1 Market Risk

During the second quarter of 2026, the market risk profile remained low, in line with the approved risk appetite and with no material deviations from the established limits and thresholds. Average Value at Risk (VaR), calculated under the standard methodology, stood at \$11,203 million, representing a decrease of \$1,165 million compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by lower exposures to foreign exchange and collective investment fund risk factors. The interest rate risk factor continued to be the most significant component of total market risk exposure.

Periodic monitoring reports were submitted to Senior Management, the governing bodies and other stakeholders, in compliance with the standards established in the internal policies and the applicable regulatory framework for the measurement, monitoring and control of market risk.

5.2 Liquidity Risk

During the second quarter of 2026, the Bank maintained a strong liquidity position, supported by adequate buffers of high-quality liquid assets. During the period, average high-quality liquid assets stood at \$ 6,3 trillion, providing sufficient headroom over short-term liquidity requirements.

The thirty-day Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), calculated under the standard methodology, reached 158%, an increase of 21 percentage points compared with the average for the previous quarter. This increase was mainly attributable to lower liquidity requirements arising from contractual maturities of term deposits. The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) averaged 119,3%, an increase of 3 percentage points compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by an improvement in the funding structure.

During the quarter, the Temporary Liquidity Support (ATL) simulation exercise was conducted in accordance with the schedule established by Banco de la República, with full compliance with the activities and guidelines defined for the exercise.

In addition, the controls established for liquidity risk management were performed, confirming that limits and alerts remained within the approved limits and thresholds. In this regard, the Bank continued to apply the standards established in the

Comprehensive Risk Management System, maintaining appropriate measurement, monitoring and control of this risk.

5.3 Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

In the course of its operations, the Bank is exposed to Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), arising from potential changes in interest rates that may affect the economic value of banking book positions and the future generation of net interest income.

This risk is managed through periodic monitoring of regulatory and internal management metrics, notably sensitivity of Economic Value of Equity, ΔEVE , and sensitivity of Net Interest Income, ΔNII . These measurements make it possible to assess the potential impact of interest rate changes on the balance-sheet structure, economic value of equity and the Bank's financial performance.

During the quarter, IRRBB exposure remained within the risk appetite levels approved by the Board of Directors. The controls established for managing this risk were also performed, confirming that indicators, limits and alerts remained within the approved thresholds.

5.4 Credit Risk

Loan Portfolio Quality

At the end of June 2026, the Bank's gross loan portfolio stood at \$22,4 trillion, decreasing by 0.56% compared with the previous quarter, mainly due to the lower balance of the commercial loan portfolio.

The Bank continues to strengthen comprehensive credit risk management, together with measures aimed at curing delinquent obligations, optimizing customer service arrangements and further developing negotiation strategies. It also consolidated the containment, monitoring and management actions implemented to address the structural increase in personal insolvency proceedings observed in recent periods, thereby mitigating their impact on portfolio quality and the period's provision expense.

From a regulatory standpoint, the Bank completed the countercyclical provision rebuilding plan ahead of schedule in May; completion had originally been projected for the second half of 2026.

The CDE ratio for the Bank's total loan portfolio closed at 3.20%, increasing by 8 basis points compared with March 2026, with vintage-based coverage of 179.3%.

The past-due loan ratio by portfolio category remained stable compared with the previous period. At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the Past-Due Loan Ratios (PDLR) were:

- Commercial: 2.10%
- Consumer: 2.57%
- Housing: 6.99%
- Total Bank: 2.61%
- Consumo: 2.57%
- Vivienda: 6.99%
- **Total Bank: 2.61%**

5.5 Cybersecurity, Information Security and Privacy Risk

During the second quarter of the year, indicators associated with cybersecurity, information security and privacy risk management remained within the ranges considered acceptable by the Bank.

Preventive exercises were conducted to assess employees' exposure and response capabilities, producing positive results that evidence a sustained improvement in the security culture. The reporting and management before the Communications Regulation Commission (CRC) of events involving the improper and unauthorized use of short codes by malicious actors also continued.

During this period, customer awareness campaigns were strengthened, focusing on promoting safe practices for the use of digital channels. The campaigns covered secure online payments, identification of fraudulent messages, avoiding access to banking portals through links received from third parties, awareness of digital fraud methods, protection of information during video calls, and recommendations concerning fraud attempts associated with the Bre-B ecosystem.

With regard to early-warning management, cybersecurity alerts from internal and external sources were addressed during the period, and fraudulent websites were taken down within the defined response times. In addition, third-party risk management relating to information processing and the provision of technology services continued to be strengthened.

Progress was made in updating the Information Security and Cybersecurity Policy to strengthen governance and the management of risks associated with emerging technologies. The update includes guidelines relating to cloud services, artificial intelligence, automation and other digital technologies, establishing controls intended to ensure secure adoption, regulatory compliance and appropriate management of cybersecurity risks and incidents.

The Bank manages privacy and personal data protection in accordance with Law 1581 of 2012 and its implementing regulations.

As part of regulatory compliance management, the corresponding updates were filed with the National Database Registry (RNBD) administered by the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce, including updates to information on Data Processors participating in the Entity's various processes and services. This ensured the consistency, traceability and currency of the information reported to the competent authority.

Employee awareness campaigns were also conducted on cybersecurity and information security matters, as well as privacy and data protection.

During the second quarter of 2026, cybersecurity, information security and privacy risks continued to be appropriately managed, as evidenced by stronger preventive capabilities, timely response to alerts and threats, enhanced third-party management, development of the internal regulatory framework and consolidation of an organizational culture focused on protecting information and personal data, thereby contributing to operational sustainability and the confidence of customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

5.6 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk

During the quarter, SARLAFT maintained effective management of money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risk, supported by stronger transaction monitoring, information updating, due diligence and alert management processes.

In the regulatory assurance and institutional strengthening component, emerging risks, trends and relevant regulatory changes were continuously monitored. As a result, a preventive approach based on enhanced monitoring and ongoing assessment of risk factors was maintained.

The employee Compliance Training Plan also progressed, helping to strengthen the compliance culture and employees' ownership of their responsibilities for ML/TF prevention.

The risk profile assessment showed that inherent risk remained at an extreme level, consistent with the nature of the Entity's operations and exposure, while residual risk remained low and within the tolerance limits approved by the Board of Directors, confirming the effectiveness of the controls implemented. The risk segmentation methodology enables relevant warning signs to be identified and confirms the effectiveness of customer due diligence, transaction monitoring, segmentation and alert management mechanisms for preventing, detecting and controlling money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

Lastly, regulatory reports were submitted to the UIAF and the Financial Superintendency of Colombia completely and on time. The SARLAFT Policy and the related procedures contained in the SARLAFT Manual were also updated and communicated, strengthening the Entity's governance, control and compliance framework.

5.7 Operational Risk

During the second quarter of 2026, the Bank remained compliant with applicable regulations, and no deviations were recorded in the established operational risk indicators. Risk events arising during the period were also analyzed and monitored to implement and strengthen the relevant mitigating actions.

Strengthening knowledge of operational risk and internal control as a fundamental pillar of risk management has been a priority in 2026. In this context, training sessions have been conducted at different levels of the organizational structure to reinforce employees' knowledge.

5.8 Business Continuity

During the second quarter of the year, no deviations were recorded in the continuity risk appetite indicators. During the period, progress was made in testing the continuity and recovery of critical processes, with satisfactory results, and in continuously strengthening the technological and operational capabilities of the Contingency Operations Center. A Business Continuity Management System Stakeholders document was prepared in alignment with ISO 22301 requirements and organizational resilience objectives and will be published in the relevant Manual.

As part of the annual update of the Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and the development of our Business Continuity Management System, the transition to a self-managed BIA model continued.

5.9 Fraud Prevention

During the second quarter of 2026, the Bank continued to strengthen its transaction fraud prevention strategy by optimizing monitoring and detection mechanisms. As part of this process, specialized fraud prevention tools were adjusted and fine-tuned to improve the detection of unusual transactions and increase the early identification of potentially fraudulent transaction behavior.

With respect to transactions associated with instant payments (Bre-B), the Bank maintained continuous monitoring of these transactions and introduced specific alert-analysis adjustments to support the growth of this service and strengthen customer protection.

In addition, security controls applicable to digital channels were strengthened. Transaction monitoring coverage was expanded by adding new use cases to real-time engines, enabling broader and more effective management of risk scenarios. The Bank also progressed with enhancements incorporating analytics and automation capabilities to support fraud-event investigations. On the prevention front, financial education campaigns for customers continued.

Taken together, these initiatives strengthened the Bank's fraud prevention model, maintaining prevention and detection capabilities aligned with evolving transaction activity and reaffirming the institutional commitment to customer protection and transaction security.

6. Sustainable Management (Social, Environmental and Corporate Governance Matters)

For the Sustainable Management (ESG) dimension, the material changes during the second quarter of 2026 (April–June) are set out below:

The Bank's Board of Directors approved the Environmental and Climate Change Strategy, which establishes strategic guidelines to strengthen the Bank's eco-efficient operating model and guide the management of environmental and climate-related matters. The strategy provides for the progressive identification, measurement, management and monitoring of related risks and opportunities, in accordance with applicable regulations and based on materiality, proportionality and relevance, considering the nature of the Bank's operations, corporate strategy, sustainability model and risk appetite framework.

The Board of Directors also approved the Sustainable Finance Policy, which establishes general guidelines for progressively incorporating environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria into the Bank's financing activities in a manner consistent with its business model, risk profile, strategic segments and applicable regulatory framework.

The Bank's Financial Inclusion Commitment was also approved as a corporate framework designed to promote financial inclusion for people over 50, with particular emphasis on those over 60, aligned with the Silver Economy strategy and the institutional purpose of becoming "The Bank for the Best Time of Life." The Commitment establishes guidelines to strengthen responsible access to, use of and adoption of financial products, services and channels, and to promote financial education, financial well-being, consumer protection and differentiated service

initiatives, fostering autonomy, trust and the adoption of accessible digital solutions tailored to the segment.

Corporate Governance Matters

With reference to the disclosures in the most recent Quarterly Periodic Report, the following material Corporate Governance matters are reported; these were also disclosed to the market as material information:

- On June 9, 2026, Grupo Aval S,A,, Banco de Bogotá S,A,, Banco de Occidente S,A, and Banco Popular S,A, transferred, through in-kind contributions at carrying amount, all of their ordinary shares in Corporación Financiera Colombiana S,A, (Corficolombiana), equivalent to 52,80% of its share capital, to Corporación Financiera Centroamericana S,A, (Ficentro), a company belonging to the Aval Financial Conglomerate. As reported to the market, Banco Popular will continue to act as the consolidating entity for Corficolombiana pursuant to the voting agreement entered into among the contributors, which indirectly retain the corresponding ownership interest through Ficentro.
- On May 25, 2026, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Bank's organizational structure consisting of the elimination of the Strategy and Transformation Vice Presidency and the creation of the Senior Strategy and Transformation Office, which will report directly to the President's Office and centralize management of the Entity's strategy and transformation processes.

7. Glossary

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Management System (SARLAFT): The set of stages and elements used to manage the money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing risk to which Banco Popular may be exposed.

Bre-B: Colombia's interoperable instant payment system.

CDT (Term Deposit Certificate): An investment instrument evidenced by a certificate that allows an amount of money to be invested with a financial institution for a specified term.

ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance): An approach encompassing criteria related to an organization's environmental performance, management of social impacts and the strength of its corporate governance practices, in order to assess sustainability, risk management and long-term value creation.

Quarterly
**PERIODIC
REPORT**

**Second
quarter**
2026