I. Colombian Financial Sector Results (September 2008)

The first section of this report presents aggregate results for the financial sector up to September 2008, including data for institutions supervised by the Financial Superintendence and their managed funds. The second section analyzes risk factors, mainly credit and market risk, followed, in the third section, by a description of recent developments in local financial markets. The fourth section sums the main conclusions of this report and the Appendix presents the main financial accounts for each type of financial institution, and shows additional indicators of loan performance.

Aggregate Results

Table 1

Consolidated Financial Sector Accounts (Institutions and Managed Funds)

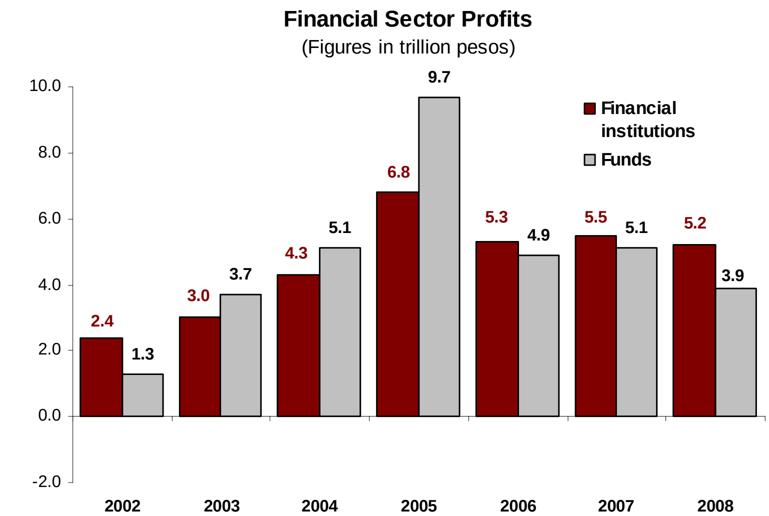
Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit [3]	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Credit Institutions	204,980,838	34,467,538	141,628,605	24,582,786	3,845,878	16.9%	3.9%	19.1%	19.7%	792,938
Insurance Industry [4]	23,086,889	16,334,896	378,649	4,906,613	462,420	32.6%	44.8%	15.6%	3.3%	-125,580
Pension and Severance Fund Managers (AFP) [5]	1,422,190	910,290	-	1,104,961	201,556	20.2%	28.5%	-	20.4%	33,219
Trust Fund Managers	1,139,059	651,873	-	840,099	160,141	24.4%	27.4%	-	12.4%	49,047
Brokerage Firms [6]	3,069,593	370,284	-	789,128	37,576	-2.2%	-24.7%	-	-9.7%	4,973
Investment Fund Managers [6]	56,301	28,989	-	41,495	4,250	6.2%	-1.3%	-	7.8%	2,700
Financial Infraestructure Providers [6]	1,147,694	230,316	649	844,085	54,152	-6.6%	-8.9%	30.4%	0.8%	29,767
Specialized State-Owned Institutions (IOE)	33,256,038	14,387,911	16,163,645	6,517,419	434,604	14.2%	15.1%	12.6%	5.9%	101,794
TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	**268,158,602**	**67,382,097**	**158,171,548**	**39,626,585**	**5,200,577**	**17.4%**	**14.3%**	**18.4%**	**13.7%**	**888,857**
Mandatory Pension Funds (FPO)	56,313,219	54,113,346	-	56,161,703	1,638,447	17.9%	17.9%	-	17.7%	730,982
Voluntary Pension Funds (FPV)	6,701,452	4,983,272	-	6,431,932	265,431	3.9%	12.5%	-	8.6%	124,568
Severance Funds (FC)	4,233,046	3,975,842	-	4,208,067	163,126	5.0%	1.5%	-	5.9%	145,157
Ordinary Mutual Funds (FCO)	10,760,490	6,641,338	-	10,690,023	634,550	23.4%	69.9%	-	23.7%	224,348
Specialized Mutual Funds (FCE)	2,974,179	2,244,151	-	2,913,950	198,115	11.3%	42.7%	-	9.3%	77,626
Other Trust-Fund Assets [7]	67,873,560	30,048,082	895,351	43,008,312	11,522	3.1%	-9.2%	349%	-1.2%	4,684
Pension Liability Fund (FPP)	35,272,222	34,187,904	-	34,076,299	799,876	44.8%	44.8%	-	41.8%	454,241
FPV managed by Trust Funds	921,598	808,343	-	918,041	53,451	19.3%	36.7%	-	19.2%	27,588
Mutual Investment Funds (FMI)	646,899	539,090	-	620,513	13,988	-1.3%	-1.9%	-	-2.2%	-3,080
Investment Funds (FI)	544,732	460,486	-	492,079	-1,437	-5.7%	-0.4%	-	-12.3%	-7,377
Value Funds (FV)	2,310,280	1,581,299	-	2,272,558	85,522	2.0%	6.5%	-	2.3%	28,594
TOTAL FINANCIAL FUNDS	**188,551,679**	**139,583,153**	**895,351**	**161,793,478**	**3,862,591**	**14.9%**	**16.8%**	**348.8%**	**15.0%**	**1,807,331**
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SECTOR	**456,710,281**	**206,965,250**	**159,066,899**	**201,420,063**	**9,063,168**	**16.4%**	**16.0%**	**18.9%**	**14.8%**	**2,696,189**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).
(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions
(3) Profits correspond to PUC account 5700 ("expected return") for pension funds, FCO, FCE, and other trust fund assets; for the remaining institutions profits correspond to PUC account 5900 ("profits and losses").
(4) Insurance companies report financial statements on a quarterly basis; figures here presented correspond to September 2008.
(5) Pension fund financial statements excludes information for the "defined-benefit" pension regime.
(6) Investment data corresponds to PUC account 1200, excluding derivatives and repurchase operations.
(7) Other Trust-Fund Assets report financial statements on a quarterly basis, figures here presented correspond to September 2008.

Financial statements published by the Financial Superintendence are summarized in Table 1; these are categorized by type of financial intermediary and include all financial institutions as well as their managed funds. Even though global financial markets implied high volatilities on assets prices during the third quarter of 2008, most financial institutions accommodated to this turbulence and managed to stabilize their profits. As of September 2008, the financial sector reported $9.1 trillion in profits.

Figure 1



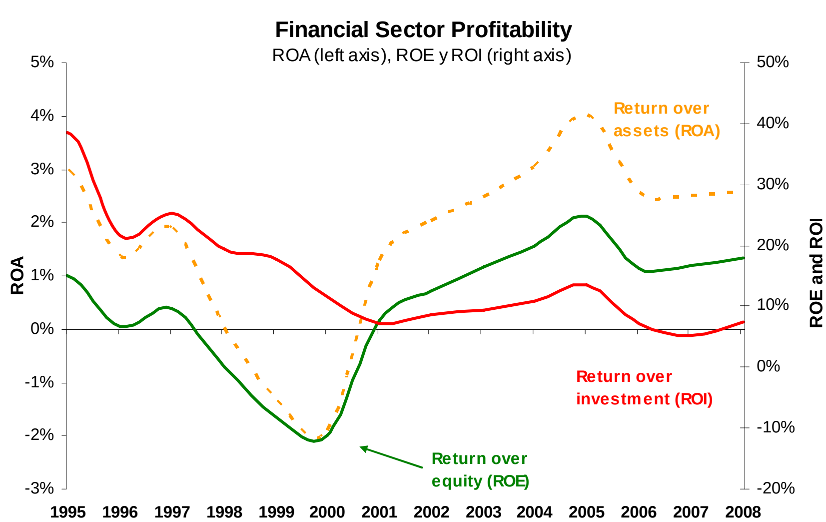
2008: As for September 2008
Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

Funds profits increased from $0.9 trillion pesos in June 2008 to $3.9 trillion in September, despite higher financial markets volatility that could have weakened their portfolios' value. Funds profits will keep depending on the performance of financial assets' prices on the short run. On the other hand, financial institutions profits increased from $3 trillion in June 2008 to $5.2 trillion in September, despite a slight slowdown on the credit boom in recent months.

Profitability

The overall profitability of the financial sector has increased notably, when compared to figures from 2007. Financial institutions' ROA reached 2.6% (2.5% in September 2007), while the ROE reached 17.9% (16.8% in September 2007). The profitability for managed funds showed a slight recovery during September 2008 when compared to 2007. This recovery is especially evident when observing pension and severance funds.

Figure 2



Note: As of September 2008. Doesn´t include funds.
Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

Likewise, the ROI for financial institutions increased from 5.2% last year to 7.4%. Financial funds' ROI increased form 2.2% to 4.7%.

Table 2

Financial Sector Profitability Indicators

Percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008			Sep-2007		
	ROA	ROE	Return on Investment (ROI)	ROA	ROE	Return on Investment (ROI)
Credit Institutions	2.5%	21.4%	9.9%	2.3%	20.3%	8.2%
Insurance Companies [1]	2.7%	12.8%	4.2%	4.5%	16.8%	2.8%
Pension and Severance Fund Managers (AFP) [2]	19.3%	25.0%	6.7%	19.4%	25.2%	1.9%
Trust Fund Managers	19.2%	26.2%	11.0%	16.5%	20.3%	10.8%
Brokerage Firms	1.6%	6.4%	56.1%	1.2%	4.4%	55.8%
Investment Fund Managers	10.2%	13.9%	2.3%	3.9%	5.4%	4.5%
Financial Infraestructure Providers	6.3%	8.6%	8.5%	2.7%	4.0%	7.1%
Specialized State-Owned Institutions (IOE)	1.7%	9.0%	2.7%	1.5%	7.3%	-2.7%
TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	**2.6%**	**17.9%**	**7.4%**	**2.5%**	**16.8%**	**5.2%**
Pension and Severance Funds	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Pension Funds	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Severance Funds	5.2%	5.2%	7.5%	0.6%	0.6%	3.5%
Funds managed by brokerage firms	3.8%	3.9%	4.6%	3.1%	3.1%	4.0%
Trust Funds	1.9%	2.5%	4.7%	1.1%	1.5%	2.0%
TOTAL FINANCIAL FUNDS	**2.7%**	**3.2%**	**4.7%**	**1.6%**	**1.9%**	**2.2%**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.

Indicators are calculated as follows:

$$ROA = \left(\frac{profits}{assets} + 1\right)^{12/month} - 1 \quad , \quad ROE = \left(\frac{profits}{net\ worth} + 1\right)^{12/month} - 1$$

$$ROI = \left(\frac{inv.rev. - inv.exp.}{gross\ investment} + 1\right)^{12/month} - 1$$

where inv. rev. = investment revenues
inv. exp. = investment expenditure
gross investment = net investment + provisions

(1) Insurance companies report financial statements on a quarterly basis; figures here presented correspond to September 2008.

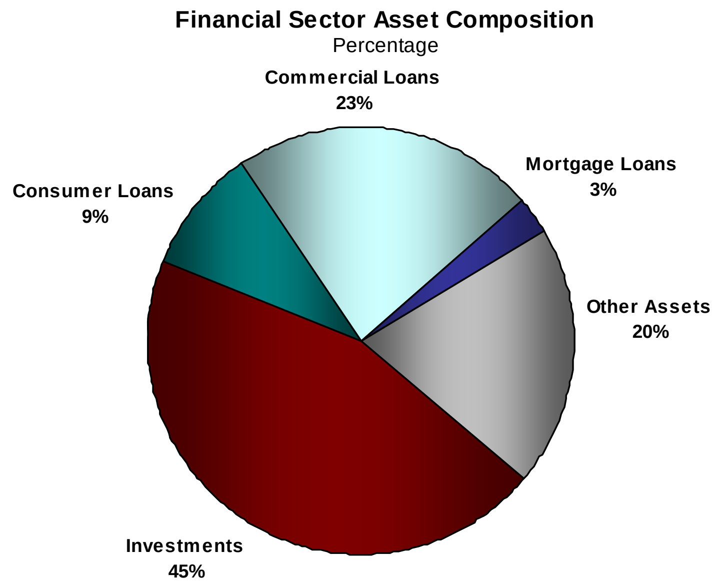
(2) Pension fund financial statements excludes information for the "defined-benefit" pension regime.

(2) Mandatory Pension Funds' 5-year return reached 9.62% effective annual- Since beginning of operationes, average return reached 13.39% effective annual, as for 30th of September 2008

Assets and Liabilities

The financial sector's total assets reached $456.7 trillion during the third quarter of 2008, equivalent to a 16.4% annual increase. Total assets of the financial sector are distributed mainly between credit institutions (45%), trust funds (26%) and pension funds (15%).

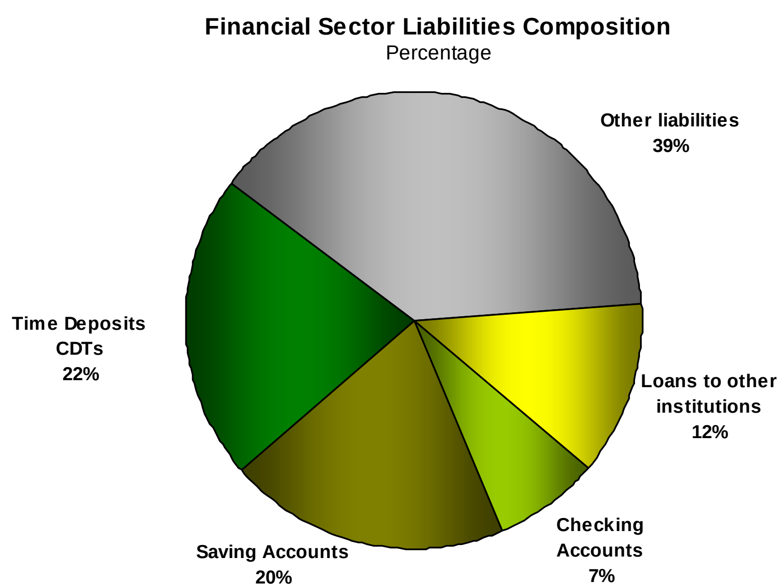
Figure 3



* As of September 2008.
Source: Superintendencia Financiera. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

Asset composition remained almost unchanged during the third quarter of 2008. An asset recomposition from portfolio to loans is evident, caused by high volatilities on the prices of financial assets and by a relatively dynamic credit market.

Figure 4



* As of September 2008.
Source: Superintendencia Financiera. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

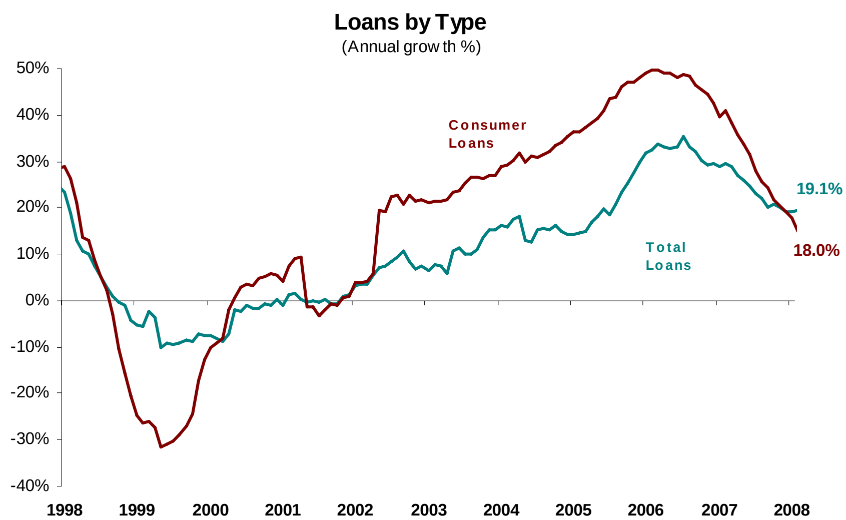
Total liabilities for financial institutions increased 17.7% annually to $255.3 trillion. Demand deposits amounted to $134.8 trillion, equivalent to 53% of the total. The share of term deposits (CDTs) has surpassed the share of savings accounts on the total deposits composition. This behavior is explained by an increase in risk aversion and by higher interest rates that make CDTs a more attractive investment.

II. Financial Sector Risks

1. Credit Risk

Credit institutions' loans kept increasing at lower rates during the third quarter of 2008. Gross loans of credit institutions (including leasing operations) reached $141.6 trillion on September 2008, representing an annual growth of 19.1%, which lie well below rates observed during 2007. By loan type, commercial and consumer loans grew 19.9% and 18.0% annually respectively, while mortgage loans grew 15%. On the other hand, microfinance loans, which are a rather new product, presented a relatively high growth rate (26.3%).

Figure 5



Note: As of September 2008. Loans including leasing operations. Specialized state-owned institutions (IOE) are not included.
Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

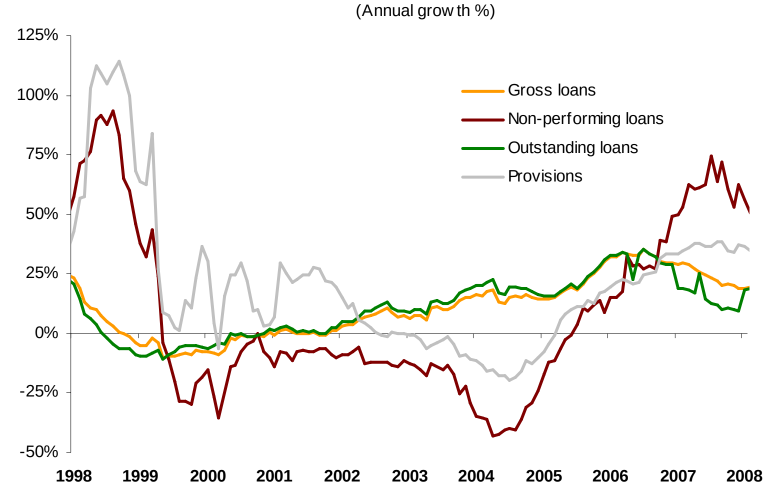
Table 3 summarizes a number of indicators on loan performance of credit institutions. Past-due loans amounted $5.9 trillion, equivalent to an annual growth of 56.5%. This growth rate lies slightly below the observed during the second quarter of 2008 (60.8%), showing a slight slowdown in recent months.

Table 3
Indicators of Loan Performance [1]
Figures in million pesos and percentages

Jun-2008	LOAN TYPE Commercial	Consumer	Mortgage	Microfinance	Total
Gross loans	89,035,665	40,048,899	10,141,336	2,402,704	141,628,605
Market share (%)	62.9%	28.3%	7.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Annual growth (%)	19.9%	18.0%	15.3%	26.3%	19.1%
Past-due loans	2,417,711	2,929,750	394,030	180,816	5,922,307
Market share (%)	40.8%	49.5%	6.7%	3.1%	100.0%
Annual growth (%)	70.3%	55.2%	13.9%	36.9%	56.5%
Provisions [2]	3,395,628	2,675,622	272,062	108,875	6,617,292
Annual growth (%)	31.5%	89.5%	-6.0%	41.8%	36.3%
LOAN RATIOS (%)					
Loan Quality [3]					
Traditional	2.7%	7.3%	3.9%	7.5%	4.2%
Traditional (Jun-2007)	1.9%	5.6%	3.9%	6.9%	3.2%
By rating	7.3%	11.2%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
By rating (Jun-2007)	5.2%	8.4%	8.5%	7.7%	6.4%
Loan Coverage [4]					
Traditional	140.4%	91.3%	69.0%	60.2%	111.7%
Traditional (Jun-2007)	182.0%	74.8%	83.7%	58.1%	128.2%
By rating	52.1%	59.6%	31.5%	53.3%	54.8%
By rating (Jun-2007)	66.8%	49.7%	38.9%	34.1%	63.9%

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Loan and leasing operations of credit institutions and credit unions. Specialized state-owned institutions (IOE) are not included.
(2) Total provisions includes other provisions.
(3) Traditional Loan Quality = Past-due loans / Gross loans; Loan Quality by rating = Loans rated B, C, D y E / Gross loans.
(4) Traditional Loan Coverage = Provisions / Past-due loans; Loan Coverage by Rating = Provisions / Loans rated B, C, D y E

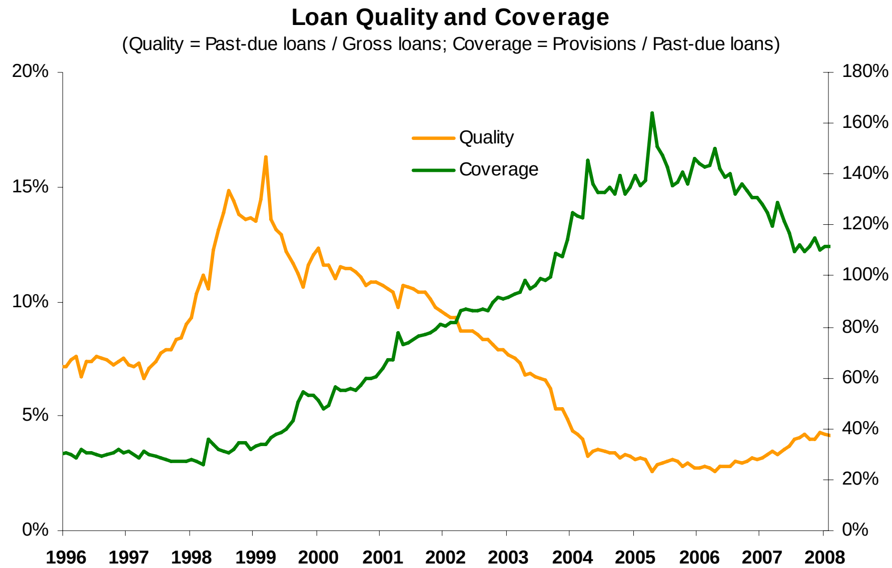
Figure 6
Credit Institutions Total Loans
(Annual growth %)



Note: As of September 2008. Loans including leasing operations. Specialized state-owned institutions (IOE) are not included.
Source: Superintendencia Financiera. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

Loan quality levels have stabilized on 4.2% during the third quarter of 2008. However, loan quality levels remained high when compared to figures observed in the previous year (3.2%). On the other hand, loan coverage decreased from 128.2% in September 2007 to 111.7%.

Figure 7



Note: As of September 2008. Loans including leasing operations. Specialized state-owned institutions (IOE) are not included.
Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

The deceleration of loan growth becomes even more evident when looking at loan disbursements (these represent new loans that are different from the stock of loans described at the beginning of this section). Figure 8 shows a seasonal-adjusted series for loan disbursements which showed a peak towards the end of 2006 and started to decline in 2007. During the third quarter of 2008, loan interest rates have stabilized at around 20%.

Table 4
Loan Disbursements and Interest Rates [1]
Figures in million pesos and percentages

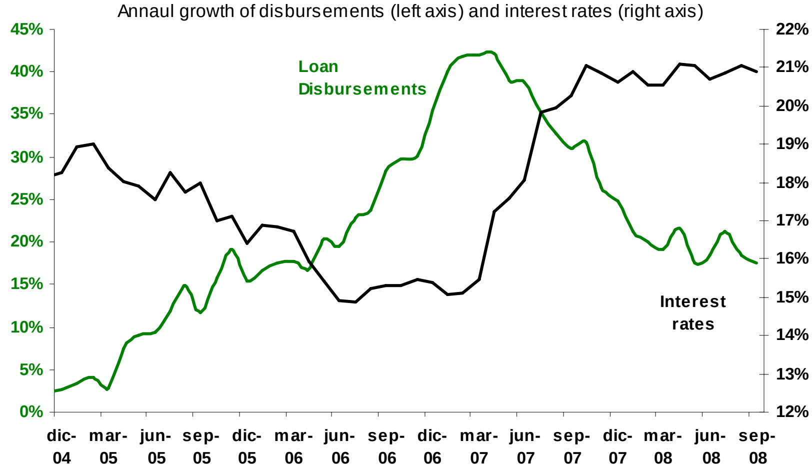
	II-Q-2008	II-Q-2007	Annual growth [2]
Disbursements	72,140,206	63,079,524	14.4%
Commercial [3]	61,759,351	53,299,852	15.9%
Consumer [4]	8,588,357	8,316,233	3.3%
Mortgage	1,449,975	1,280,837	13.2%
Microfinance	342,524	182,601	87.6%
Interest Rates [5]	20.90%	20.27%	0.6%
Commercial	19.99%	19.57%	0.4%
Consumer	28.33%	25.66%	2.7%
Mortgage	13.88%	13.18%	0.7%
Microfinance	31.66%	31.03%	0.6%

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Loan and leasing operations of credit institutions and credit unions. Specialized state-owned institutions (IOE) are not included. Loan disbursements and interest rate data is taken from information provided to the SFC (Formato 88).
(2) Annual variation of loan disbursements are shown as percentage growth, whereas interest rates are shown as an absolute variation.
(3) Commercial loans include: ordinary, treasury and preferential loans, overdrafts and business credit cards.
(4) Consumer loans include: personal loans and credit cards.
(5) Interest rates are a weighted average of loan amounts and according rates.

Figure 8

Loan Disbursements and Interest Rates*

Annaul growth of disbursements (left axis) and interest rates (right axis)



Note: As of September 2008. Loans including leasing operations, including state-owned institutions (IOE).
* Loan disbursements and interest rate data is taken from information provided to the SFC (Formato 88). Interest rates are a weighted average of loan amounts and according rates. The annual growth of disbursements is an annual accumulated variation in order to account for seasonal effects.

2. Market Risk

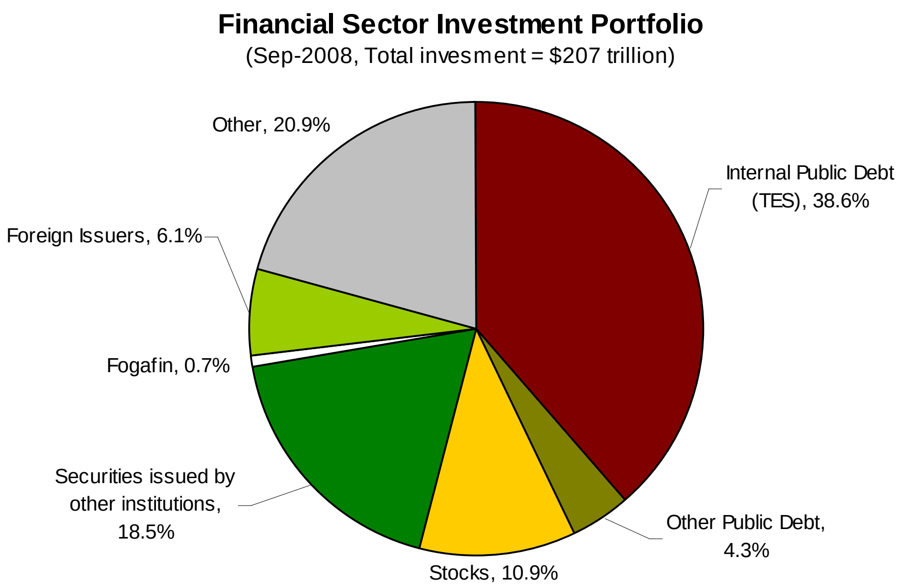
Investments

In September 2008 the financial sector reported investments amounting to $207 trillion, showing an increase of 16.0% with respect to September 2007. Financial institutions' investments reached $67.4 trillion, representing an annual growth of 14.3%. These investments are concentrated mostly in credit institutions, IOEs, and the insurance industry. Despite having an annual growth on investments equivalent to 3.9%, credit institutions have replaced investments for loans, taking advantage of a relatively good credit environment.

Financial funds reported total investments of $139.5 trillion (16.8% annual growth). During the third quarter of 2008, pension and severance funds increased substantially their portfolios, despite high volatilities in financial markets.

The financial sector holds 67.5% of its investments in fixed-income securities and 10.9% in stocks. Due to inflation and subsequent interest rate risk exposure, the share of internal public debt has decreased form 38.7% in June 2008 to 38.6% in September.

Figure 9

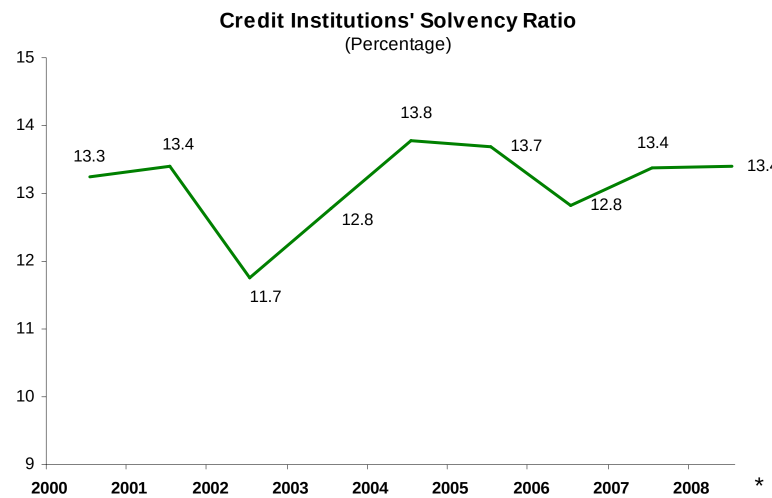


Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

Capital Adequacy Ratio [1]

Figure 12 shows the capital adequacy ratio of credit institutions, which reached 13.4% in September 2008, equal to the level observed in September 2007 and significantly superior to the 9% minimum level imposed by the financial supervisor.

Figure 10



* As of September 2008.
Source: Financial Superintendence. Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC.

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[1] $CAR = \frac{PT}{APR + (100/9\ RM)}$ where PT is the regulatory capital, APR are risk-weighted assets and RM is market risk (VaR).

Value at Risk (VaR) [2]

Credit institutions VaR reached $742.7 billion pesos at the end of the third quarter of 2008. Interest rate VaR decreased notably because of the institutions' preference to move towards safer securities during recent months. Exchange rate VaR and stocks VaR increased due to higher volatilities.

Table 5

Value at Risk (VaR)[1] according to factors

Figure in million pesos

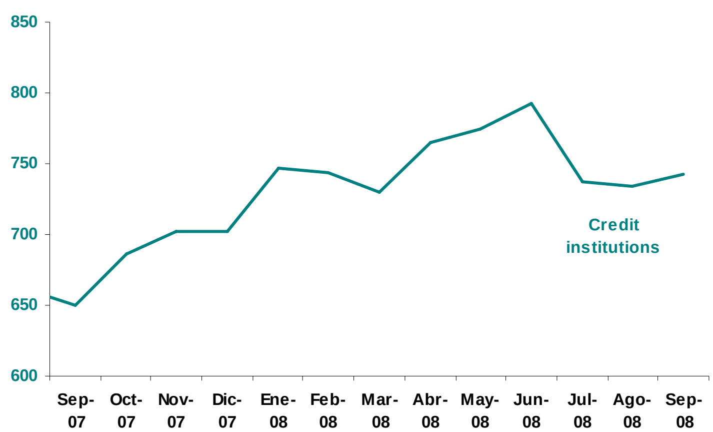
	Credit Institutions	
	Sep-08	**Jun-08**
Interest rate	539,266	612,944
Stocks	114,954	113,769
Exchange rate	69,102	59,138
Collective funds	23,348	12,375
Value at Risk (VaR)	**742,731**	**792,876**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd
(1) Value at Risk (VaR) data is available through Format 386, available since April 2007.

Figure 11

Value at Risk (VaR)

Figures in thousand million pesos



Note: VaR data is only available from April 2007 and is reported in Formato 386.
Source: Financial Superintendence.

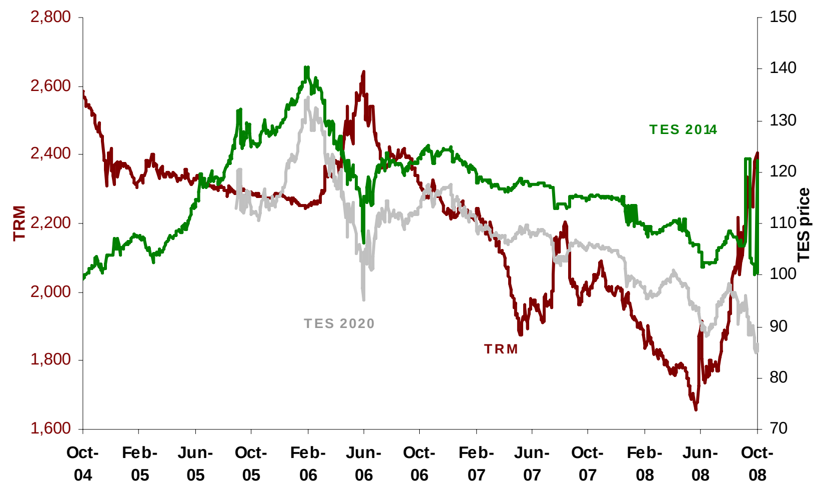
[2] According to the new Standard Model of market risk measurement, only investments that are classified in treasury-books are considered in the calculation of Value-at-Risk. These positions include negotiable securities and securities available-for-sale. Securities denominated in foreign currency that are registered in banking-books are also taken into account in the VaR

III. Financial Market Developments

Global financial markets implied high volatilities on assets prices during the third quarter of 2008. Liquidity risk grew rapidly worldwide, as bankruptcies, takeovers and corporate losses sprinkled during the quarter. Colombia could not completely isolate from the international turmoil, eliminating the assumption of "de-coupling" of emerging markets with respect to developed economies, as local assets prices suffered from higher uncertainty and risk aversion.

Figure 12

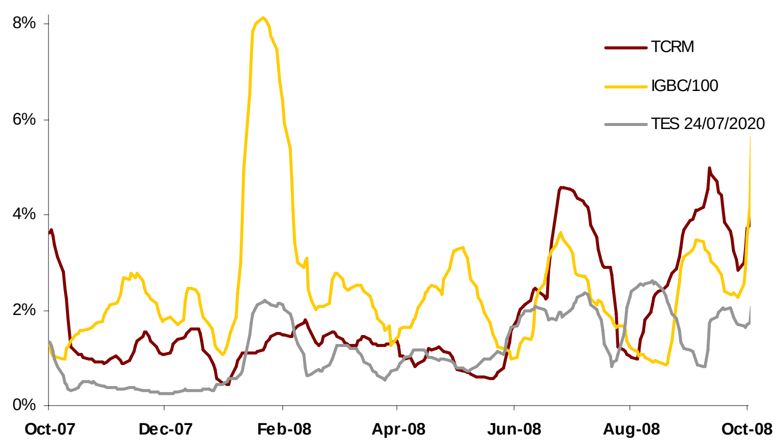
Colombian Financial Markets
Exchange rate "TRM" (left axis) and Public debt prices "TES" (right axis)



Source: Bloomberg.

Figure 13

Asset Price Volatility
Exchange rate (TRM), Public debt (TES 2020) and Stock index (IGBC)



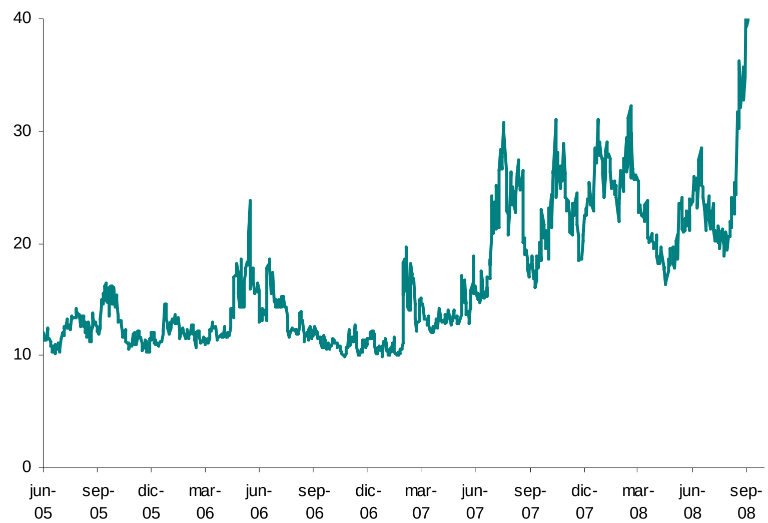
Note: Volatility = Standard deviation of prices from the last 30 days / average price of last 30 days.
Source: Bloomberg.

The exchange rate devaluated substantially during September 2008 possibly due a to flight-to-quality, defined as movements of capital away from riskier investments to the safest possible assets caused by uncertainty in financial markets. On the long run, the exchange rate's performance will depend on the balance of payments' development. Despite the fact that exports, remittances, and foreign direct investment are showing high growth rates during the last years, a global economic crisis could push down commodities' prices and international wages, affecting the balance of payments.

Local fixed-income markets faced low demand because of preference towards safer investment vehicles among global investors. On the other hand, pressures on local prices are still a concern, despite lower inflation data issued in September 2008. As a consequence, TES yields increased during September.

Figure 14

Volatility Index (VIX)



Source: Bloomberg

On the other hand, local equity markets faced high volatilities while stock prices weakened. The crash in the local stock exchange could be explained by a flight-to-quality and growing fears of local economic slowdown that became evident with falling indexes (industrial production, consumer sentiment and retail sales). The VIX Index is widely accepted as a measure of global risk aversion. This index increased substantially during September 2008 closing near 60 points, which lie well above the 20 points observed in August 2008.

Figure 15

Colombian Stock Exchange Index (IGBC)

Source: Bloomberg

IV. Conclusions

- Global financial markets generated high volatilities on assets prices during the third quarter of 2008. However, the Colombian financial sector obtained profits that reached $9.1 trillion pesos.

- Despite the slowdown on the credit boom presented in recent years, credit institutions continue to outperform most financial intermediaries, reporting total profits for $3.8 trillion pesos. On the other hand, financial funds increased their profits despite high volatilities in financial markets.

- Throughout the third quarter of 2008, loan growth has slowed down substantially when compared to 2007. Loan growth has decelerated more aggressively in the consumer loan segment.

- The recent deceleration of loan growth and a simultaneous increase in past-due loans has resulted in a weakening of most indicators of loan quality.

- Total investments in September 2008 reached $207 trillion, equivalent to an increase of 16.0% when compared to September 2007. Less risky fixed-income assets have increased their share in portfolio, while equity share continue to decline due to high uncertainty prevailing.

- Capital adequacy of credit institutions lays 440 bps above the minimum requirement imposed by the Financial Superintendence. This is partly due to a larger amount of securities held-to-maturity which in turn reduces the measure of value at risk (VaR).

- Local financial markets' volatility increased substantially during September 2008 due to the impact of the subprime crisis on several companies –financial institutions on the vast majority- and the US economy in a broader context. TES prices were negatively impacted as a consequence of growing uncertainty and risk aversion. The exchange rate devaluated, and the stock markets' volatility increased.

APPENDIX 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BY INSTITUTION

Financial Accounts of Credit Institutions

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Commercial Banks	176,509,713	30,634,327	120,997,441	19,755,609	3,318,091	15.3%	1.8%	17.9%	17.5%	711,491
Financial Corporations	4,167,500	2,992,232	-	2,277,879	223,612	26.0%	18.1%	-100.0%	24.5%	25,275
Commercial Financing Companies	21,805,205	715,596	18,391,884	2,212,227	269,235	20.1%	44.8%	18.4%	29.1%	38,378
Financial Credit Unions	2,400,370	120,156	2,160,269	319,699	33,713	203.6%	248.5%	211.5%	103.7%	16,992
Superior Grade Cooperatives (OCGS)	98,050	5,227	79,011	17,371	1,226	14.8%	12.0%	12.7%	7.0%	802
TOTAL	**204,980,838**	**34,467,538**	**141,628,605**	**24,582,786**	**3,845,878**	**16.9%**	**3.9%**	**19.1%**	**19.7%**	**792,938**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).
(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions

Financial Accounts of the Insurance Industry

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries [3]	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Capitalization Companies	1,013,253	893,258	22,418	190,639	4,416	-25.5%	-16.1%	-4.2%	-53.5%	-2,117
General Insurance	7,274,931	3,874,732	66,348	2,033,121	134,412	5.6%	9.8%	6.4%	3.2%	-159,365
Life Insurance	14,246,083	11,387,757	287,737	2,469,709	296,606	64.5%	74.8%	20.0%	13.6%	29,015
Insurance Credit Unions	321,365	169,569	2,146	97,394	6,023	11.7%	13.3%	3.1%	15.1%	-519
Insurance Brokerage Firms	231,256	9,579	-	115,750	20,963	10.5%	-50.7%	-	2.6%	7,405
TOTAL	**23,086,889**	**16,334,896**	**378,649**	**4,906,613**	**462,420**	**32.6%**	**44.8%**	**15.6%**	**3.3%**	**-125,580**

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(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).
(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions
(3) Insurance companies report financial statements on a quarterly basis; figures here presented correspond to September 2008.

Financial Accounts of Pension and Severance Funds

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans	Net worth	Profit [2]	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
TOTAL PENSION AND SEVERANCE FUND MANAGERS (AFP) [3]	**1,422,190**	**910,290**	**-**	**1,104,961**	**201,556**	**20.2%**	**28.5%**	**-**	**20.4%**	**33,219**
Mandatory Pension Funds (FPO)	56,313,219	54,113,346	-	56,161,703	1,638,447	17.9%	17.9%	-	17.7%	730,982
Voluntary Pension Funds (FPV)	6,701,452	4,983,272	-	6,431,932	265,431	3.9%	12.5%	-	8.6%	124,568
Severance Funds (FC)	4,233,046	3,975,842	-	4,208,067	163,126	5.0%	1.5%	-	5.9%	145,157
TOTAL PENSION AND SEVERANCE FUNDS	**67,247,717**	**63,072,460**	**-**	**66,801,703**	**2,067,005**	**15.5%**	**16.3%**	**-**	**16.0%**	**1,000,707**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).
(3) Profits correspond to PUC account 5700 ("expected return") for pension funds, FCO, FCE, and other trust fund assets; for the remaining institutions profits correspond to PUC account 5900 ("profits and losses").
(3) Pension fund financial statements excludes information for the "defined-benefit" pension regime.

Financial Accounts of Trust Funds and Mutual Funds

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit [3]	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
TOTAL TRUST FUND MANAGERS	**1,139,059**	**651,873**	**-**	**840,099**	**160,141**	**24.4%**	**27.4%**	**-**	**12.4%**	**49,047**
Ordinary Mutual Funds (FCO)	10,760,490	6,641,338	-	10,690,023	634,550	23.4%	69.9%	-	23.7%	224,348
Specialized Mutual Funds (FCE)	2,974,179	2,244,151	-	2,913,950	198,115	11.3%	42.7%	-	9.3%	77,626
Pension Liability Fund (FPP)	35,272,222	34,187,904	-	34,076,299	799,876	44.8%	44.8%	-	41.8%	454,241
FPV administered by Trust Funds	921,598	808,343	-	918,041	53,451	19.3%	36.7%	-	19.2%	27,588
Other Trust Fund Assets [4]	67,873,560	30,048,082	895,351	43,008,312	11,522	3.1%	-9.2%	348.8%	-1.2%	4,684
TOTAL TRUST AND MUTUAL FUNDS	**117,802,050**	**73,929,818**	**895,351**	**91,606,626**	**1,697,513**	**15.1%**	**17.8%**	**348.8%**	**15.0%**	**788,487**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.

(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).

(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions

(3) Profits correspond to PUC account 5700 ("expected return") for pension funds, FCO, FCE, and other trust fund assets; for the remaining institutions profits correspond to PUC account 5900 ("profits and losses").

(4) Other Trust-Fund Assets report financial statements on a quarterly basis, figures here presented correspond to September 2008.

Financial Accounts of Brokerage and Investment Intermediaries

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment [2]	Loans	Net worth	Profit	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Stock Brokerage Firms	3,003,819	342,482	-	746,418	30,510	-2.9%	-28.5%	-	-11.5%	537
Agricultural Brokerage Firms	64,535	26,840	-	41,534	6,967	45.2%	124.6%	-	41.3%	4,332
Independent Brokerage Firms	1,239	962	-	1,176	99	19.4%	22.3%	-	18.8%	105
Investment-Fund Managers	56,301	28,989	-	41,495	4,250	6.2%	-1.3%	-	7.8%	2,700
TOTAL BROKERAGE AND INVESTMENT-FUND MANAGERS	**3,125,894**	**399,273**	**-**	**830,624**	**41,826**	**-2.0%**	**-23.4%**	**-**	**-9.0%**	**7,673**
Mutual-Investment Funds (FMI)	646,899	539,090	-	620,513	13,988	-1.3%	-1.9%	-	-3.9%	-3,080
Investment Funds (FI)	544,732	460,486	-	492,079	-1,437	-5.7%	-0.4%	-	-12.3%	-7,377
Value Funds (FV)	2,310,280	1,581,299	-	2,272,558	85,522	2.0%	6.5%	-	2.3%	28,594
TOTAL INVESTMENT AND VALUE FUNDS	**3,501,912**	**2,580,875**	**-**	**3,385,150**	**98,074**	**0.1%**	**3.4%**	**-**	**-0.9%**	**18,137**

Financial statements subject to revision by the SFC. Figures reported until the 22nd of October 2008.
(1) Variation in assets, investment and net worth are percentage change (%), whereas profit variation is presented in absolute values in million pesos ($m).
(2) Investment data corresponds to PUC account 1200, excluding derivatives and repurchase operations.

Financial Accounts of Financial Infraestructure Providers

Figures in million de pesos and percentages

Financial Intermediaries	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Foreign Exchange Offices	73,074	2,082	-	30,858	-11,037	-40.9%	-6.0%	-	-47.0%	28,443
General Deposit Stores (AGD)	529,607	38,228	649	394,257	7,023	-17.7%	-57.3%	30.4%	-11.8%	-5,506
Low-value Payment System Administrator	275,751	68,120	-	188,435	24,294	13.2%	3.1%	-	11.9%	12,031
Colombian Stock Exchange (BVC) [3]	97,734	41,638	-	83,333	10,982	-2.9%	-5.2%	-	19.6%	-7,674
Agricultural Stock Exchange [3]	55,102	23,392	-	49,734	3,882	56.7%	176.9%	-	66.3%	333
Agricultural Stock Clearing-house [3]	24,242	5,773	-	23,520	482	129.5%	79%	-	241.3%	-3,602
Risk-Rating Agencies [3]	7,797	62	-	5,959	634	73.9%	-54.5%	-	101.9%	29
Centralized Deposit Administrator (Deceval) [3]	75,344	49,558	-	62,091	16,297	22.9%	29.8%	-	22.2%	4,993
Stock Market Regulator (AMEV) [3]	4,083	-	-	2,353	600	42.2%	0.0%	-	32.3%	593
Foreign Exchange Trading System Administrator	2,647	916.00	-	1,753	1,039	5.3%	-13.6%	-	10.8%	171
Foreign Exchange Clearing-house	2,316	547.00	-	1,791	-45	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0
TOTAL	**1,147,694**	**230,316**	**649**	**844,085**	**54,152**	**-6.6%**	**-8.9%**	**30.4%**	**0.8%**	**29,767**

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(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions
(3) Investment data corresponds to PUC account 1200, excluding derivatives and repurchase operations.

Financial Accounts of Specialized State-Owned Institutions (IOE)

Figures in million pesos and percentages

Institution	Sep-2008					Annual growth [1] Sep-2008 / Sep-2007				
	Assets	Investment	Loans [2]	Net worth	Profit	Assets (%)	Investment (%)	Loans (%)	Net worth (%)	Profit ($m)
Bancoldex	5,499,957	541,495	4,976,316	1,270,093	54,642	21.6%	74.1%	20.2%	1.6%	18,649
Findeter	3,705,309	46,907	3,430,307	733,426	41,418	23.3%	253.2%	19.8%	6.8%	16,644
FEN	983,848	718,848	405,973	933,118	101,316	2.3%	1.2%	-6.0%	13.4%	40,308
Finagro	4,571,463	402,497	3,833,356	456,902	38,885	12.2%	760.8%	-3.2%	27.0%	17,524
Icetex	1,263,287	60,127	1,204,485	1,030,533	29,357	13%	-20%	12%	5%	19,012
Fonade	1,290,579	869,834	5,027	100,998	12,285	-13.1%	-25.8%	-27.8%	4.4%	4,338
Fogafin	9,003,593	7,584,612	0	18,226	11,312	12.2%	19.9%	-100.0%	-84.2%	3,446
Fondo Nacional del Ahorro	3,245,176	847,756	2,174,038	1,488,835	66,689	19.2%	-1.1%	21.7%	5.7%	3,954
Fogacoop	267,495	200,452	-	60,482	15,024	13.2%	9.8%	-	15.6%	3,287
FNG	443,711	334,008	129,943	237,722	-18,356	38.3%	25.9%	65.7%	18.0%	-26,217
Caja de Vivienda Militar	2,981,621	2,781,376	4,200	187,083	82,031	12.8%	9.6%	-60.4%	4.6%	848
TOTAL IOEs	**33,256,038**	**14,387,911**	**16,163,645**	**6,517,419**	**434,604**	**14.2%**	**15.1%**	**12.6%**	**5.9%**	**101,794**

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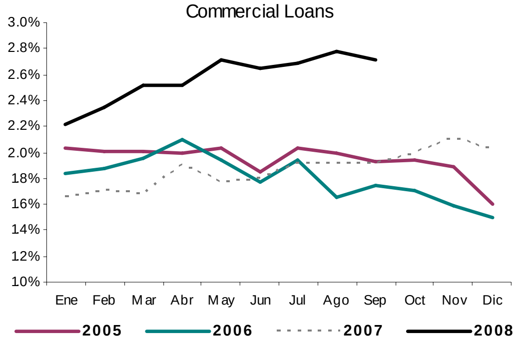
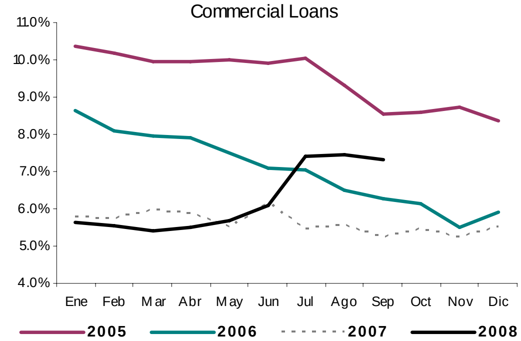
(2) Gross loans = Net loans + Provisions

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL INDICATORS OF CREDIT RISK
Loan Quality Indicators by Loan Type

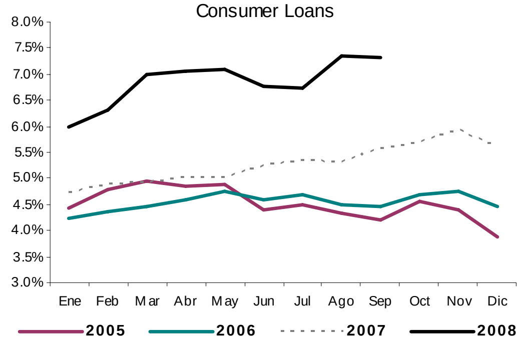
Loan Quality (traditional)
Commercial Loans



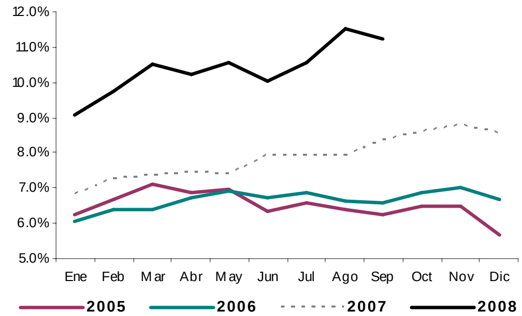
Loan Quality (by rating)
Commercial Loans



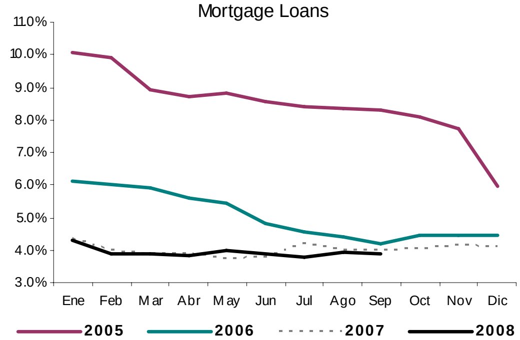
Loan Quality (traditional)
Consumer Loans



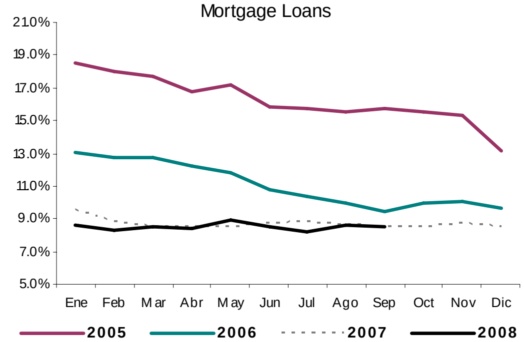
Loan Quality (by rating)
Consumer Loans



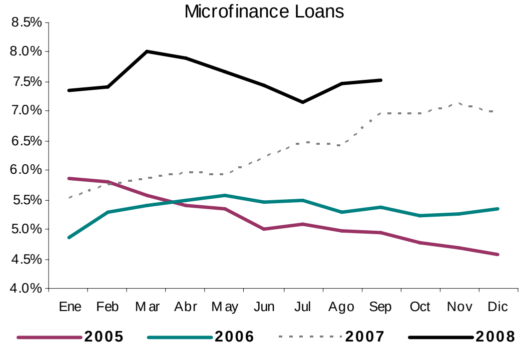
Loan Quality (traditional)
Mortgage Loans



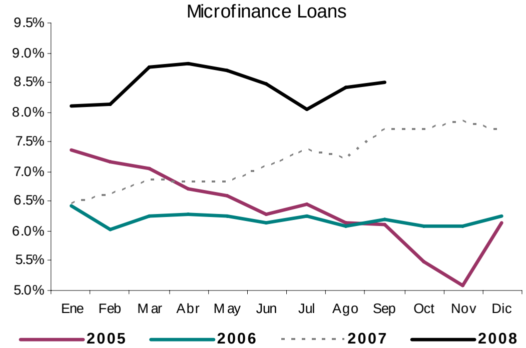
Loan Quality (by rating)
Mortgage Loans



Loan Quality (traditional)
Microfinance Loans



Loan Quality (by rating)
Microfinance Loans



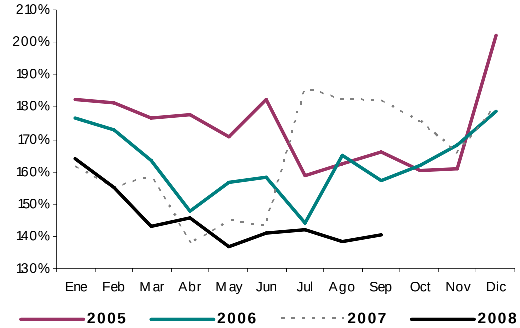
Fuente: Superintendencia Financiera. Estados financieros sujetos a corrección por la SFC.

Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia

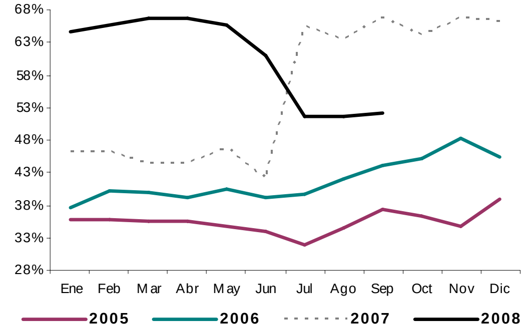
Press Release

Loan Coverage Indicators by Loan Type

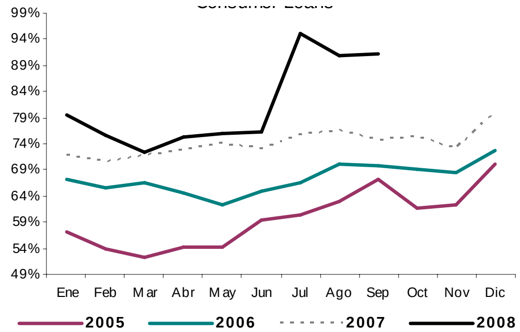
Loan Coverage (traditional) Commercial loans



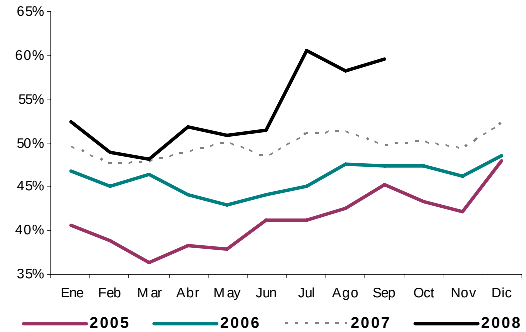
Loan Quality (by rating) Commercial loans



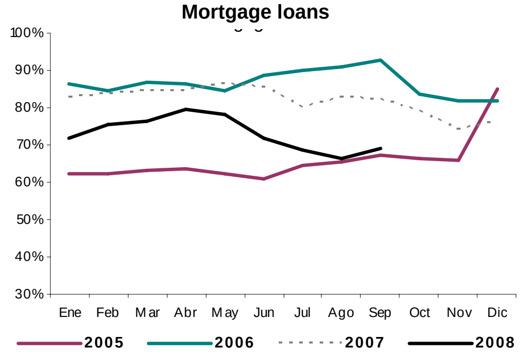
Loan Coverage (traditional) Consumer loans



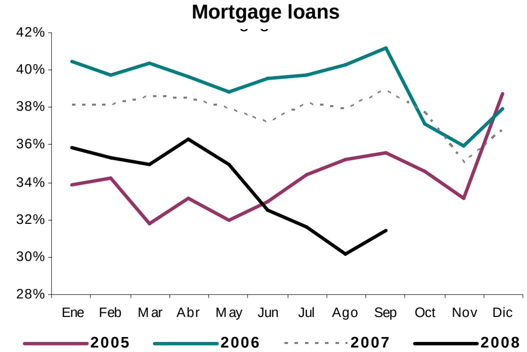
Loan Quality (by rating) Consumer loans



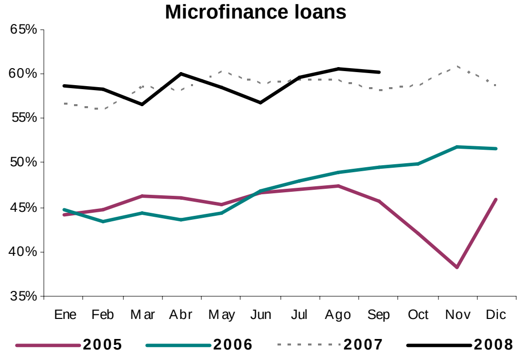
Loan Coverage (traditional) Mortgage loans



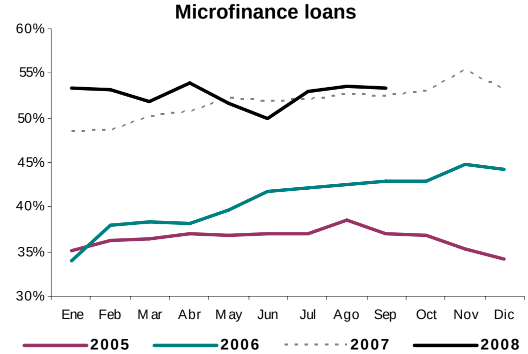
Loan Quality (by rating) Mortgage loans



Loan Coverage (traditional) Microfinance loans



Loan Quality (by rating) Microfinance loans



Fuente: Superintendencia Financiera. Estados financieros sujetos a corrección por la SFC.