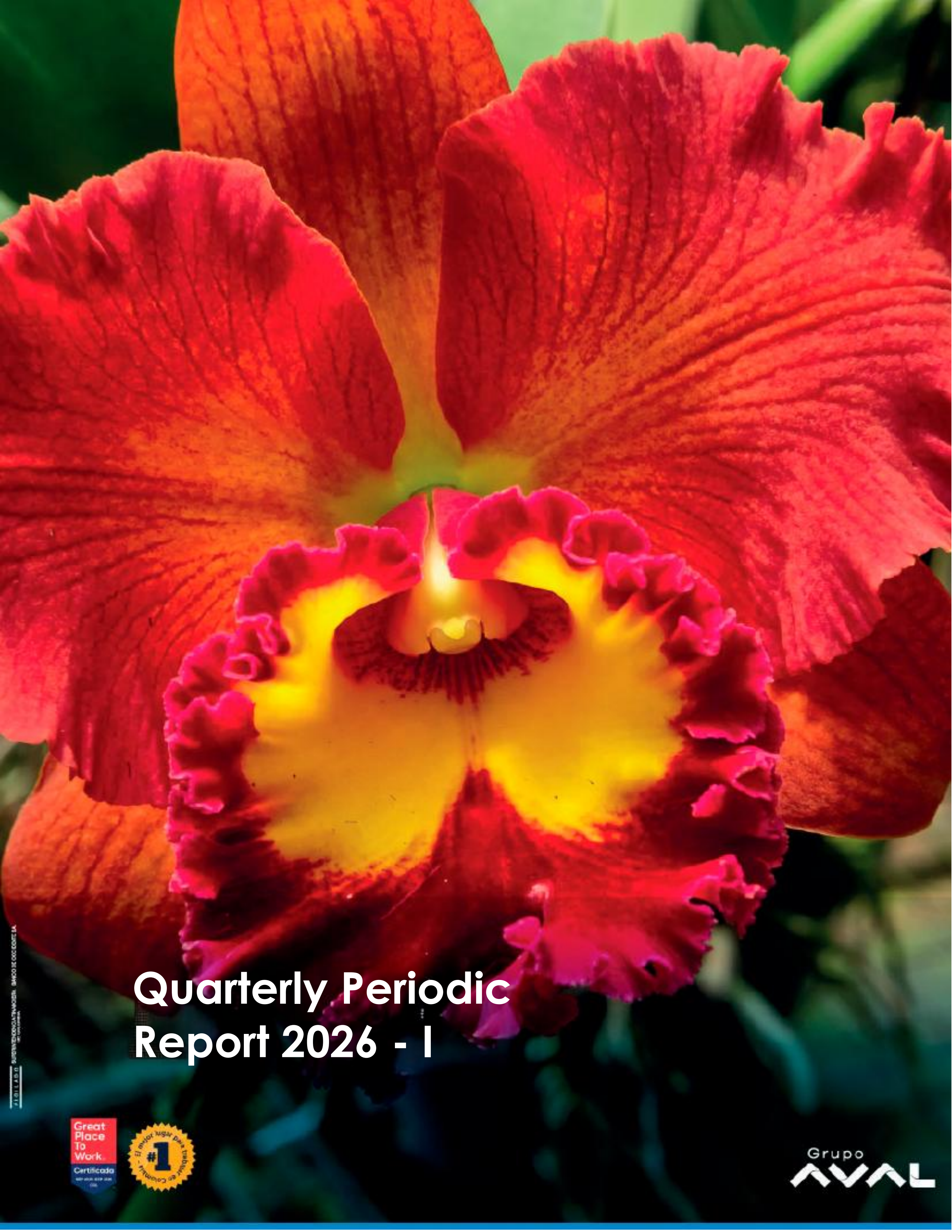

Quarterly Periodic Report 2026 - I

Presentation

Banco de Occidente S.A. is an entity with outstanding securities in the market through the trading system of the Colombian Stock Exchange for ordinary and subordinated bonds. As of March 31, 2026, $3.20B in Colombian peso-denominated bonds have been issued, and $3.10B have been placed, of which $1.40B in Series B CPI-linked bonds remain outstanding, with average issuance and maturity dates of 2017 and 2029, respectively. At the end of the first quarter of 2026, the current issuance and placement program is $12.00B, with $6.00B available to meet fund raising needs.

Banco de Occidente's shares are listed and traded on the Colombian Stock Exchange as common shares.

City of head office: Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca.

Head office address: Carrera 4 # 7-61.

In order to understand the figures presented throughout the document, the conventions are as follows:

a. One trillion Colombian pesos = $1.00B.
b. One billion Colombian pesos = $1,000MM.
c. One million Colombian pesos = $1MM.
d. One million dollars = USD 1MM.

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Glossary

SHARES: Negotiable security representing a proportional part of a company's equity. It is an equity security, that is, when an investor acquires the shares of a company, he/she becomes a partner of the company. These instruments grant their holders economic and political rights, that can be exercised collectively and/or individually.

BOND: These are negotiable securities that represent a debt. Therefore, it can be said that when an investor purchases a bond, he/she is lending money to a company. The company that issues the bonds, acquires the obligation to return to the bondholder (once the period of time established in the bond has elapsed) the amount of the investment, plus a sum of money as interest (this is the investor's return).

CYBERSECURITY: It is the practice of protecting important systems and confidential information from digital attacks.

CUSTOMERS: Individuals or companies that acquire for their use products and services offered by Banco de Occidente.

NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (CFEN IN SPANISH): Corresponds to the quotient between the Available Stable Funding (FED in Spanish) and the Required Stable Funding (FER in Spanish), according to the definitions established by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

LIQUIDITY: The ability of a person or company to convert its assets into cash to cover its financial obligations.

MARKET SHARE: In marketing, it corresponds to the market share or fraction indicator of the organization in a specific segment.

WEIGHTED PROFITABILITY: Corresponds to the overall portfolio return on invested capital and cash flow at the beginning and end of the investment.

CREDIT RISK: The possibility that one of the parties to a financial contract is unable to fulfill the financial obligations acquired; as a result, the other party loses.

LIQUIDITY RISK: Probability of incurring losses due to insufficient funds to meet the obligations assumed.

MARKET RISK: Potential loss in the value of financial assets, caused by adverse changes in the factors that determine their price.

OPERATING RISK: It is the possibility that the entity incurs losses due to deficiencies, failures or inadequate functioning of processes, technology, infrastructure or human resources, as well as the occurrence of external events associated with them. Includes legal risk.

NON-PERFORMING LOAN RATIO (NPL RATIO): Measures the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans.

1. Financial Position

1.1. Condensed Separate Financial Statements as of March 31, 2026

BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.
CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in million Colombian pesos)

	Notes		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	$	5,584,056	5,282,469	5,624,897
Investment financial assets and trading derivatives	7		12,682,724	14,457,511	9,635,702
Held for sale financial assets	7		4,997,115	5,046,113	4,176,064
Held-to-maturity investments	8		1,443,398	1,326,662	2,098,968
Impairment of investments	7		(424)	(424)	(424)
Derivative hedging instruments	5		53,798	48,261	5,043
Loan portfolio and financial leasing operations, net			50,605,904	50,340,086	47,028,137
Loan portfolio and financial leasing operations	4		53,148,275	52,866,395	49,603,284
Impairment of loan portfolio at amortized cost			(2,542,371)	(2,526,309)	(2,575,147)
Other accounts receivable, net			662,325	597,017	599,110
Other accounts receivable			579,662	517,388	524,345
Abandoned accounts - ICETEX			100,899	97,555	90,465
Impairment of other accounts receivable			(18,236)	(17,926)	(15,700)
Total loan portfolio and other accounts receivable			51,268,229	50,937,103	47,627,247
Non-current assets held for sale	10		-	-	1,324
Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	11		2,775,432	2,800,331	2,552,510
Tangible assets, net	12		583,570	572,576	591,268
Intangible assets, net	13		690,041	696,610	631,633
Income tax asset			1,144,902	980,201	1,014,401
Other assets			14,191	12,272	23,282
Total assets		$	81,237,032	82,159,685	73,981,915
Liabilities					
Derivative hedging instruments	5		365	-	122
Derivative trading instruments	5		1,391,276	1,326,542	545,534
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			72,590,178	73,098,186	66,586,610
Customer deposits	15		54,482,818	53,860,939	50,289,527
Financial obligations	16		18,107,360	19,237,247	16,297,083
Provisions for legal contingencies and other provisions	18		2,421	2,439	3,865
Employee benefits	17		85,314	80,295	76,383
Other liabilities	19		1,731,494	1,945,658	1,417,997
Trade and other accounts payable			1,664,358	1,890,210	1,350,254
Non-current liabilities held for sale			-	-	-
Liabilities under contracts			1,122	1,043	952
Other non-financial liabilities			66,014	54,405	66,791
Total liabilities		$	75,801,048	76,453,120	68,630,511
Equity					
Subscribed and paid-in capital	20	$	4,677	4,677	4,677
Premium on share placement			720,445	720,445	720,445
Reserves			4,740,348	4,522,478	4,522,478
Unappropriated Earnings:					
First-time adoption			-	-	-
From previous years			(24,870)	(305)	-
Total unappropriated retained earnings			(24,870)	(305)	-
Profit for the year			149,347	533,655	145,217
Retained earnings			4,864,825	5,055,828	4,667,695
Other comprehensive income			(153,963)	(74,385)	(41,413)
Shareholders' equity			5,435,984	5,706,565	5,351,404
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$	81,237,032	82,159,685	73,981,915

BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A.

CONDENSED SEPARATE STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Expressed in million Colombian pesos, except net income per share)

For the three-month periods ended as of:	Notes		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest and valuation income	22	$	1,811,233	1,678,553
Interest and similar expenses	22		1,276,884	1,108,435
Net interest and valuation income	22		**534,349**	**570,118**
Impairment losses on financial assets, net			**315,601**	**312,274**
Net interest income and valuation after impairments			**218,748**	**257,844**
Commission and fee income	23		133,525	124,520
Commissions and fees	23		86,235	81,174
Net income from commissions and fees			**47,290**	**43,346**
Net income from financial assets or liabilities held for trading			**356,535**	**227,795**
Other income, net	24		**108,221**	**91,290**
Other expenses, net	24		**556,240**	**476,488**
Income before income taxes			**174,554**	**143,787**
Income tax	14		**25,207**	**(1,430)**
Profit or loss for the period		$	**149,347**	**145,217**
Net income per share, (in Colombian pesos)	20	$	**958**	**931**

The detail of the Separate Financial Statements and their respective notes under current regulations, are included in Annex I of this report.

2. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2026

BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in million Colombian pesos)

	Notes		March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	$	6,421,054	6,014,530	6,725,259
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5 and 7		12,609,157	14,485,963	9,594,406
Financial assets at fair value with changes in ORI	5 and 7		6,762,625	6,850,925	6,102,337
Financial assets in debt securities at amortized cost	8		1,442,116	1,324,900	2,096,674
Derivative hedging instruments	5		53,798	48,261	5,043
Financial assets per loan portfolio at amortized cost, net			54,808,473	54,504,399	50,946,285
Loan portfolio at amortized cost	4		57,006,662	56,739,754	53,565,292
Impairment of loan portfolio at amortized cost	10		(2,198,189)	(2,235,355)	(2,619,007)
Other accounts receivable, net			738,351	661,508	656,849
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	12		2,114,148	2,099,231	1,897,494
Tangible assets, net	13		676,425	668,772	702,865
Intangible assets, net	14		695,247	730,940	660,119
Income tax asset			925,858	751,944	773,207
Other assets			23,167	21,912	33,702
Total assets		$	87,270,419	88,163,285	80,195,564
Liabilities and Equity					
Financial liabilities at fair value - derivative instruments			1,289,150	1,285,816	437,608
Derivative trading instruments	5	$	1,288,785	1,285,816	437,486
Derivative hedging instruments	5		365	-	122
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			78,055,986	78,472,882	72,284,610
Customer deposits	16		59,930,737	59,207,172	55,948,051
Financial obligations	17		18,125,249	19,265,710	16,336,559
Provisions for legal contingencies and other provisions	19		73,848	67,726	67,081
Income tax liability			2,249	2,136	-
Employee benefits	18		102,619	103,560	100,203
Other liabilities	20		1,771,211	1,972,564	1,450,822
Total liabilities		$	81,295,063	81,904,684	74,340,324
Equity					
Subscribed and paid-in capital	21	$	4,677	4,677	4,677
Premium on share placement			720,445	720,445	720,445
Retained earnings			5,374,612	5,579,303	5,150,348
Other comprehensive income			(170,084)	(93,803)	(63,472)
Equity of controlling interests		$	5,929,650	6,210,622	5,811,998
Non-controlling interests			45,706	47,979	43,242
Total equity			5,975,356	6,258,601	5,855,240
Total liabilities and equity		$	87,270,419	88,163,285	80,195,564

BANCO DE OCCIDENTE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(Expressed in million Colombian pesos)

For the three-month periods ended as of:	Notes		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest and valuation income	23	$	1,874,295	1,773,744
Interest and similar expenses	23		1,321,955	1,162,428
Net interest and valuation income	23		**552,340**	**611,316**
Impairment loss on financial assets			320,830	322,806
Income, net of interest after impairment			**231,510**	**288,510**
Revenue from customer contracts, commissions and fees				
Commission and fee income	24		**135,318**	**158,846**
Commissions and fees	24		**72,774**	**62,100**
Net income from commissions and fees			**62,544**	**96,746**
Net income from financial assets or liabilities held for trading			**357,723**	**228,998**
Other income, net	25		**135,531**	**123,851**
Other expenses, net	25		**699,108**	**583,077**
Income before income taxes			**88,200**	**155,028**
Income tax	15		**22,105**	**7,707**
Profit or loss for the period		$	**66,095**	**147,321**
Profit or loss attributable to:				
Controlling interests		$	**64,648**	**145,620**
Non-controlling interests	23	$	**1,447**	**1,701**

Details of the consolidated financial statements, and their respective notes under current regulations are included in Annex II of this report.

2.1. Material Changes in the Issuer's Financial Statements

There have been no material changes compared to the Financial Statements at the end of the first quarter of 2026.

2.2. Comments and Analysis of Results of the Operation and Financial Position of the Issuer

2.2.1. Condensed Separate Statement of Financial Position

Banco de Occidente closed Mar-26 with assets of $81.23B, $7.25B higher than Mar-25, and $0.92B lower than Dec-25, according to the Condensed Separate Financial Statements for the quarter. The year-over-year increase is primarily attributed to growth in the gross loan portfolio, which rose by $3.57 billion, compared to the end of Mar-25; furthermore, compared to the balance recorded at the end of Dec-25, the gross loan portfolio was $0.26 billion higher.
Meanwhile, financial investment assets increased by $3.04B, compared with the balance recorded in Mar-25, and decreased by $1.77B compared with Dec-25.

Total investment securities and trading derivatives amounted to $12.68B as of March 2026, up 31.6% from March 2025, driven primarily by a 25.9% increase or $2.09B in debt securities compared with March 2025.

According to data released by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, as of February 2026, Banco de Occidente held a 6.97% market share of the total loan portfolio (down 13 basis points from Mar-25). By loan portfolio type, Banco de Occidente holds a market share of 9.01% in commercial loans (up 1 basis point from Mar-25), 6.27% in consumer loans (down 53 basis points from Mar-25), and 3.11% in mortgage loans (up 29 basis points from Mar-25).

On the total liabilities side, the Bank ended Mar-26 with a balance of $75.80B, representing an increase of $7.17B compared to the balance as of Mar-25, and a decrease of $0.65B compared to Dec-25.

Total deposits stood at $54.48B at the end of March 2026, representing an increase of $4.19B from Mar-25 and $0.62B from Dec-25. By deposit type, the checking account balance stood at $6.94B as of March 26, representing an increase of $0.43B compared to Mar-25 and a decrease of $0.06B compared to Dec-25. As of Mar-26, savings accounts totaled $30.58B, representing an increase of $1.07B, compared to Mar-25, and a decrease of $0.14B compared to the end of Dec-25. Finally, CDTs closed at $16.89B on Mar-26, up $2.66B from March 25 and $0.83B from December 2025.

As of February 2026, Banco de Occidente holds a 7.23% market share of total deposits (down 1 basis point from Mar-25). By deposit type, the market share as of Mar-26 is as follows: savings accounts: 8.82% (down 57 basis points from Mar-25), CDTs: 5.18% (up 51 basis points from Mar-25), and current account: 8.30% (down 28 bps from Mar-25).

With regard to financial obligations, the balance as of the end of March 2026 was $18.10B, representing an increase of $1.81B compared to March 2025, and a decrease of $1.12B compared to Dec-25. This change is mainly due to the growth in interbank and overnight funds, which totaled $11.41B as of Mar-26 (+$2.40B compared to Mar-25 and -$0.86B compared to Dec-25), offset by the decline in bank loans, which closed at $3.59B as of Mar-26 (-$1.27B compared to Mar-25 and -$0.20B compared to Dec-25).

The Bank's total assets as of the end of Mar-26 stood at $5.43B, an increase of $0.84B compared to Mar-25 and a decrease of $0.27B compared to the balance recorded in Dec-25. Through Decree 173, issued on February 24, 2026, the national government established a temporary wealth tax for the year 2026 as a measure to finance the economic emergency caused by climate-related events. Accordingly, the Bank recorded this tax against reserves to cover the payment obligation, as approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 26, 2026. The wealth tax due amounted to $48,713, payable in two equal installments (April 1 and May 4, 2026).

2.2.2. Condensed Separate Statement of Income

As of March 26, net interest and valuation income totaled $534,349MM, representing a 6.27% decrease compared to Mar-25. This behavior is explained by the increase in interest and similar expenses by $168,449MM or 15.20%, which is partially offset by the increase in interest and valuation income by $132,680MM or 7.90%.

The performance of interest and valuation income is attributable to increases in (i) interest on the loan portfolio of $99,214MM, primarily in the commercial portfolio, (ii) deposit income of $21,102MM, and (iii) interest and valuation of investments in debt securities of $12,315MM.

On the Interest and Similar Expenses side, the most notable increase was in interest expense on deposits, which rose by $95,588MM, followed by a $72,861MM increase in interest expense on financial obligations, primarily due to interbank and overnight funding.

Net impairment losses on financial assets totaled $315,601MM as of Mar-2026, representing a 1.07% increase compared to Mar-2025. This was primarily due to a 3.67% increase in the allowance for the loan portfolio and accrued interest.

Net commission and fee income totaled $47.290MM as of Mar-26, representing an increase of $3,944 MM compared to Mar-25. This increase is primarily attributable to commission and fee income, which rose by 7.23% compared to Mar-25.

Net income from financial assets or liabilities held for trading stood at $356,535MM as of Mar-26, representing a 56.52% increase compared to Mar-25. This result is primarily attributable to the net gain on derivative financial instruments held for trading.

As for other net income, it stood at $108,221MM as of the end of Mar-26, representing an increase of 18.55% compared to Mar-25. This performance is attributable to an increase of $18.570MM compared to Mar-25 in the share of earnings from associates and joint ventures, followed by an increase in other operating income of $6,716MM compared to the same period in 2025.

Net other expenses totaled $556,240MM as of Mar-26, representing a 16.74% increase compared to Mar-25. This is mainly due to an increase in general and administrative expenses of $41,712MM and an increase in personnel expenses of $17,557MM, which represent changes of 15.8% and 11.51%, respectively, compared to Mar-25.

These results translate to pre-tax income of $174,554MM, up 21.4% from the figure reported at the end of Mar-25. Income tax expenses as of March 26 totaled $25,207MM, marking a year-over-year increase of $26,637MM compared to Mar-25. Total net income for the period through the end of Mar-26 was $149,347MM, which was $4,130MM higher than the amount reported at the end of the first quarter of 2025.

2.2.3. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

In its consolidated condensed statement of financial position, Banco de Occidente ended the quarter with total assets of $87.27B, an increase of $7.07B from Mar-25 and a decrease of $0.89B from Dec-25. The increase was primarily driven by growth in financial assets related to the loan portfolio carried at amortized cost, which rose by 7.58% compared to Mar-25. This was followed by a 25.34% increase in investments in debt securities as of the end of Mar-25.

Total liabilities stood at $81.29B as of the end of March 2026, representing a 9.36% increase compared to Mar-25, and a 0.74% decrease compared to Dec-25. The increase was primarily driven by growth in customer deposits, which rose by $3.98B compared to Mar-25, and by $0.72B compared to Dec-25; followed by changes in financial liabilities, which increased by 10.95% compared to Mar-25 and decreased by 5.92% compared to Dec-25. Total consolidated assets as of Mar-26, were $5.97B, up $0.12B from Mar-25, and down $0.28B from the end of Dec-25.

It is hereby reported that, pursuant to Public Deed No. 2,647 dated December 19, 2025, issued by Notary Public No. 37 of Bogotá, D.C., and its registration in the Commercial Registry on January 1, 2026, the partial spin-off of Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A. in favor of Aval Fiduciaria S.A. ("Aval Fiduciaria"), through which Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A., without being dissolved or liquidated, transferred to Aval Fiduciaria S.A. a block of assets corresponding to the trust business unit, including the assets, liabilities, and contracts associated with said transaction. Details of this transaction are summarized in Note 29, item 2, of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as of March 2026.

2.2.4. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

As of Mar-26, net interest and valuation income totaled $552,340MM, down 9.65% from Mar-25.

Impairment losses on financial assets totaled $320,830MM as of Mar-26, representing a 0.61% decrease compared to Mar-25. This trend is primarily due to the recovery in fines, which rose from $38,289MM in March 2025 to $47,815MM at the end of Mar-26.

Net commission and fee income totaled $62,544MM, representing a 35.35% decrease compared to Mar-25; this is explained by the performance of commission and fee income, which decreased by $23,528MM compared to Mar-25. This performance is primarily attributed to lower income from trust businesses, as a result of the partial spin-off of Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A. in favor of Aval Fiduciaria S.A.

Net income from financial assets or liabilities held for trading stood at $357,723MM as of Mar-26, representing a 56.21% increase compared to Mar-25. This is primarily due to the net increase of $119,443MM in net gains on marketable securities and net gains on derivative financial instruments held for trading compared to Mar-25.

Other net income totaled $135,531MM as of Mar-26, representing an increase of $11,680MM compared to Mar-25. This performance is primarily attributable to the 16.81% increase in other operating income compared to Mar-25.

Other net expenses showed a year-over-year increase of 19.9%, representing a change of $116,031MM, primarily due to a 35.91% increase in general and administrative expenses and a 17.41% increase in depreciation and amortization expenses; representing increases of $96,120MM and $9,654 MM, respectively, compared to Mar-25. Administrative expenses include $50,249MM in wealth tax, pursuant to Decree 173 issued on February 24, 2026; details of this transaction are provided in Note 29, paragraph 1, of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as of March 2026.

These results translate to pre-tax income of $88,200MM, down 43.11% from the figure reported in Mar-25. Income tax expenditure as of Mar-26 was $22,105MM, representing a year-over-year increase of $14,398MM compared to Mar-2025.

According to the condensed consolidated financial statements, accumulated net income as of Mar-26 was $66,095MM, down $81,226MM from Mar-25. Net income attributable to shareholders stood at $64,648MM as of Mar-26, representing a decrease of $80,972MM compared to the end of Mar-25.

2.3. Quantitative and/or Qualitative Market Risk Analysis

Market risk management primarily involves managing the parent company's tradable fixed-income portfolio, which averaged $11.31B so far in 2026, with an average duration of 43 months and a 56% concentration in the medium term (more than 2 and less than 5 years). The portfolio level is attributable to the dynamics of the market-making scheme; it should be noted that this portfolio is hedged using securities derivatives (sales) and short positions to offset the risk. As a result, the net fixed-income portfolio averaged $0.87B for the quarter, with a DV01[1] of $65 MM.

This results in a lower level of market risk exposure - SFC regulatory VeR - which averaged $83,325MM for the year. Specifically, as of the end of March 2026, Value at Risk stood at $77,262MM for the reasons mentioned above. Value at Risk results are within the appetite limits established in relation to technical equity (average for the year of 1.42% vs. maximum 5.50%).

According to the standard model, the market value at risk (VaR) as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 was as follows:

[1] *(Dollar Value of a Basis Point)*

Entity		March 31, 2026 Amount	December 31, 2025 Amount
Parent Company	$	77,262	109,891
Occidental Bank (Barbados) Ltd.		2,926	8,442
Banco de Occidente Panamá S.A.		10,543	29,986
Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A.		2,558	4,196
Nexa		1	-
		93,290	**152,515**

The VaR indicators presented by the Parent Company and subsidiaries during the periods ended March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are summarized below:

March 31, 2026		Minimum	Average	Maximum	Last
Interest rate	$	86,559	86,559	86,559	86,559
Exchange rate		5,426	5,426	5,426	5,426
Shares		-	-	-	-
Collective Portfolios		1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305
Credit Default Swaps (CDS)		-	-	-	-
Loan Portfolio VaR					**93,290**

December 31, 2025		Minimum	Average	Maximum	Last
Interest rate	$	148,047	189,910	238,845	148,047
Exchange rate		837	7,838	16,567	3,273
Shares		-	-	-	-
Collective Portfolios		1,195	1,344	1,441	1,195
Credit Default Swaps (CDS)		-	-	-	-
Loan Portfolio VaR					**152,515**

It is considered for purposes of this report, that there were no additional material changes in the disclosure of information that could affect the Bank's operations and results.

3. Additional Information

3.1. Material changes in the risks to which the issuer is exposed

3.1.1. Credit Risk Analysis

At the end of the first quarter of 2026, the bank reported total assets of $51.53B, representing a 0.81% increase from December 2025. Meanwhile, the bank’s Non-Performing Loan Ratio (NPL Ratio) stands at 3.40%, compared to 3.78% for the financial system as a whole; this places the bank in second place among its main competitors in terms of the NPL Ratio.

An analysis of the composition of the bank's total loan portfolio as of March 2026, shows that commercial loans account for the largest share, representing 67.53% of the total portfolio, followed by consumer loans at 24.73% and, finally, mortgage loans at 7.73%.

For the commercial sector, the total portfolio amounts to $34.80B, representing a 1.35% increase compared to December 2025. This increase is primarily due to greater exposure to various clients in the corporate and government sectors. On the other hand, the non-performing loan portfolio totals $1.03B, representing an increase compared to December 2025.

The commercial NPL Ratio was 2.98%, compared to 3.00% in the previous quarter, reflecting an improvement in the quality of the non-performing loan portfolio. Compared to the financial system's NPL Ratio as of February 2026, which stood at 3.24%, the commercial portfolio's NPL Ratio is 26 basis points lower.

For consumer spending, the total portfolio fell to $12.74B, representing a slight decrease of 1.55% compared to December 2025. This decline is primarily attributed to the Libranza and credit card products, which saw decreases of 2.50% and 2.44%, respectively, compared to December 2025. On the other hand, the non-performing loan portfolio totals $543,156MM, representing an increase compared to December 2025. This is primarily due to the Car and Free Investment product lines, which saw increases of 18.30% and 9.11%, respectively, compared to December 2025.

The Consumer NPL Ratio stood at 4.26%, compared to 3.97% in the previous quarter, reflecting an improvement in the quality of the non-performing loan portfolio. When compared to the financial sector's NPL Ratio as of February 2026, which stood at 4.92%, the NPL Ratio for the consumer portfolio is 66 basis points lower.

For housing, the total portfolio amounts to $3.98B, representing a 3.92% increase compared to December 2025. On the other hand, the non-performing loan portfolio stood at $174,694MM, representing a decrease compared to December 2025. The housing NPL Ratio stood at 4.38%, compared with 4.83% in the previous quarter, reflecting an improvement in the quality of the non-performing loan portfolio.

For the Consumer and Housing loan portfolios, periodic follow-ups are performed on the lending policies, considering variables such as score, customer profile and risk nodes, to name a few, according to the characteristics of each product.

Due to the observed increase in the non-performing loan portfolio for the Payroll-Deduction Loan (*Libranza*) product, we continue to closely monitor the situation on multiple fronts. The Credit Risk, Commercial, and Credit departments analyze factors related to the origination stage; the Collections department strengthens recovery and normalization processes; and the Operations department addresses operational issues identified in the management of this product.

Given the trade tensions with Ecuador, we are identifying customers that engage in import and export activities with that country and conducting an analysis of how these operations impact their cost of sales or revenue. Based on this analysis, clients are classified as high, medium, or low risk, depending on their level of dependence and portfolio exposure. As a result, it is evident that there are no high-risk customers in the commercial portfolio, while customers classified as medium-high risk and medium risk have low exposure and will be monitored by the Corporate Banking sales managers for review to prevent increases in credit limits for high-risk customers. In addition, an analysis is conducted to assess the impact of the dollar's decline on exporters.

Finally, in connection with the foregoing, it is considered for purposes of this report that there were no additional material changes in the disclosure of information that could affect the Bank's operations and results.

3.1.2. Operational Risk Analysis

In accordance with current regulation CE018 - Comprehensive Operational Risk Management System - the SARO Committee and the Comprehensive Risk Committee are informed, on a monthly and quarterly basis, respectively, of the trends in losses resulting from operational risk events and the most relevant aspects of the management of the operational risk management system.

Consequently, for the first quarter of 2026, gross losses of $8,397MM and recoveries of $215MM were reported, resulting in a net loss of $8,182MM.

The breakdown of gross losses from operational risk events for the first quarter of 2026 is as follows: Loan portfolio losses (47.0%), other assets (36.0%), and other accounts (17.0%). This trend is consistent with the pattern observed in previous periods.

The trend in the figures resulting from the process update shows the following results as of March 31, 2026:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Processes	139	167
Risks	720	679
Faults	1,071	1,094
Controls	2,266	2,212

Finally, in connection with the foregoing, it is considered for purposes of this report that there were no additional material changes in the disclosure of information that could affect the Bank's operations and results.

3.1.3. Liquidity Risk Analysis

With regard to liquidity risk management, during the first quarter of 2026, the Bank maintained a sufficient level of liquid assets to meet its short-term liquidity requirements. Accordingly, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Annex 9 of Chapter XXXI of the SFC's CBCF, liquid assets and 30-day liquidity requirements averaged $10.25B and $7.16B, respectively, resulting in a ratio of 143.1%, which is well above the minimum liquidity target of 120.0% set by the Bank and well above the statutory minimum of 100.0%. In ALM management, the permanent monitoring of early warning indicators stands out, which in general had a stable behavior within the established appetite limits.

It is worth noting that, on a consolidated basis as of the end of March, liquid assets and 30-day liquidity needs stood at approximately $11.22B and $7.31B, respectively. The above ratifies the Bank's soundness to face expected and unexpected outflows in the evaluation horizon.

The following is a summary table of projected available liquid assets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

March 31, 2026
Net balances available thereafter

Entity		Liquid assets available at the end of the period (1)	From 1 to 7 days (2)	From 1 to 30 days later (2)	From 31 to 90 days later (2)
Parent Company	$	9,765,504	6,132,967	2,847,994	(10,529,375)
Occidental Bank Barbados LM		501,271	466,640	304,855	160,378
Banco de Occidente Panamá S.A.		951,165	907,231	756,534	(112,229)
Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A.		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	$	**11,217,940**	**7,506,838**	**3,909,383**	**(10,481,226)**

December 31, 2025
Subsequent net available balances

Entity		Liquid assets available at the end of the period (1)	From 1 to 7 days (2)	From 1 to 30 days later (2)	From 31 to 90 days later (2)
Parent Company	$	9,902,548	6,121,609	3,375,436	(10,716,988)
Occidental Bank Barbados Ltd.		345,845	307,161	208,037	(177,179)
Banco de Occidente Panamá S.A.		1,261,302	1,225,946	1,098,119	195,340
Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A.		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	$	**11,509,695**	**7,654,716**	**4,681,592**	**(10,698,827)**

Regarding structural liquidity, measured through the net stable funding ratio (CFEN in Spanish), the Bank reflected a stability of available funding in average quarter of 107.35% in relation to its required funding. At the end of March, the CFEN reached levels of 107.75%, showing relative strength between the composition of assets and liabilities.

The following is the result of the net stable funding ratio CFEN of the Parent Company as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, in accordance with the provisions established for such purpose by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia:

March 31, 2026

Entity	Available Stable Funding (FED in Spanish)	Required Stable Funding (FER in Spanish)	Net Stable Funding Ratio (CFEN in Spanish)
Banco de Occidente	43,025,173	39,931,629	107.75

December 31, 2025

Entity	Available Stable Funding (FED in Spanish)	Required Stable Funding (FER in Spanish)	Net Stable Funding Ratio (CFEN in Spanish)
Banco de Occidente	42,520,162	39,397,293	107.93

In connection with the foregoing, it is considered for purposes of this report that there were no additional material changes in the disclosure of information that could affect the Bank's operations and results.

3.1.4. Cybersecurity Risk Analysis

Banco de Occidente uses the guidelines set forth in the ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System) and NIST CSF 2.0 standards as its risk assessment methodology. This serves as a framework for systematically managing aspects of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and services within the Bank's operations. Based on the foregoing and taking into account the emergence of new technologies such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and quantum computing, among others, we have managed to keep risk levels within an acceptable range, with no significant changes during the first quarter of 2026. The following aspects are considered the most critical in cyber risk management.

- Customer information leakage
- Availability issues that may impact the service offered to customers.
- Management of critical third parties
- Policies and controls for the use of emerging technologies.

The threats identified and managed within the processes used by the relevant departments to manage cybersecurity risk have not resulted in material risk; they have been controlled, and therefore no significant incidents have been reported.

Furthermore, as part of its risk management strategy, Banco de Occidente adheres to corporate policies and industry best practices in order to keep risk within acceptable levels appropriate for the type of business.

Likewise, cybersecurity awareness plans are maintained for all employees, and in addition, the management of closing observations identified by internal, corporate and regulatory entities have been responded to in a timely manner.

In order to objectively evaluate its security management system, Banco de Occidente commissioned an independent expert to conduct an assessment of its cybersecurity risk level and maturity, using criteria based on the NIST CSF 2.0 model, specifically focusing on risks relevant to the financial sector, such as resilience, data privacy, and availability, among others. The results were found to be acceptable compared to similar institutions both locally and globally, and the bank has implemented a software tool to document progress on the controls.

In connection with the foregoing, it is considered for purposes of this report that there were no additional material changes in the disclosure of information that could affect the Bank's operations and results.

3.2. Material Variations in Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Matters

3.2.1. Corporate Governance Analysis

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 26, 2026, the members of the Bank's Board of Directors were elected for the corresponding statutory term. In addition, the resignation of Mr. Jorge Alexander Castaño Gutiérrez as a member of the Board of Directors was accepted; this development was promptly disclosed to the market as a material fact and handled in accordance with applicable regulations.

At the same meeting held on March 26, 2026, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025, and the Proposed Distribution of Profits for fiscal year 2025, and reviewed the 2025 Management and Sustainability Report, which includes information related to corporate governance.

During the quarter, the Bank submitted the Report on the Implementation of Best Corporate Practices for the 2025 period to the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

There were no additional material developments with respect to what was disclosed in the last Management and Sustainability Report 2025.

3.2.2. Analysis of Environmental, Social and Climate Issues

Based on the results presented in the 2025 Management and Sustainability Report (annual report), which details our ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) efforts, no material changes were reported regarding material social, environmental, and climate-related issues. Reporting is enhanced by providing more detailed information, operationalizing material issues through indicators, and tracking performance over time.

AFC

Andrés Felipe Celis Salazar
Traductor e Intérprete Oficial
Inglés - Español - Inglés
Certificado de Idoneidad N°. 0413
del 4 de Agosto de 2015
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA

I, ANDRÉS CELIS, hereby certify that I am fluent in both the English and Spanish languages, and competent to translate from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English, and that the attached document is a true and accurate translation of the original document from Spanish into English.

Full Name: ANDRÉS FELIPE CELIS SALAZAR

Signature: Andrés F. Celis S.

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Address (Physical): CALLE 107 A # 54 – 95 APT. 401. BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

Telephone (day): (57) 3213922388

Date: June 5, 2026

Proficiency certificate No. 0413 of August 4, 2015