COMPAÑÍA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year 2022	Year 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	6,340,475	4,783,306
Trade and other accounts receivable	**7**	50,380,376	43,469,163
Current tax assets	**8**	1,902,402	1,118,275
Total current assets		**58,623,252**	**49,370,744**
Non-current assets			
Trade and other accounts receivable	**7**	1,596,159	1,108,569
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	334,333	18,321
Intangibles	**10**	9,634,834	6,083,750
Other assets	**10**	51,180	224,587
Deferred tax	**11**	145,260	673,806
Total non-current assets		**11,761,766**	**8,109,033**
Total assets		**70,385,018**	**57,479,777**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial obligations	**12**	6,826,001	12,322,245
Other costs and expenses payable	**13**	15,275,217	4,079,950
Current tax liabilities	**14**	6,190,705	1,976,212
Employee benefits	**15**	1,051,458	606,852
Total current liabilities		**29,343,382**	**18,985,259**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	**12**	28,033,676	27,861,876
Deferred taxes	**11**	364,189	976,129
Total non-current liabilities		**28,397,865**	**28,838,005**
Total liabilities		**57,741,247**	**47,823,264**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital	**16**	322,343	313,722
Advances for future capitalizations		1,791,379	1,800,000
Capital surplus		9,783,311	9,783,311
Profit for the year		2,987,258	1,942,647
Retained earnings and/or losses		(2,240,520)	(4,183,167)
Total shareholders' equity		**12,643,771**	**9,656,513**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**70,385,018**	**57,479,777**

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

Daniel Alfredo Materón Osorio
Legal Representative
(See attached certification)

Diana Gomez

Diana Carolina Gómez V.
Accountant
TP 277373 – T
Member of CEAC SAS
(See attached certification)

Hernando Ortiz Solano
Statutory Auditor
TP 93671-T
Member of Baker Tilly Colombia Ltda.
(See attached opinion)

COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Year 2022	Year 2021
Ordinary income	**17**	63,960,486	36,396,022
Cost of services rendered	**18**	(21,047,317)	(8,897,571)
Gross profit		**42,913,169**	**27,498,451**
Administration expenses	**19**	(37,353,951)	(20,259,295)
Other income (expense), net	**20**	(20,758)	(2,589,944)
Operating income		**5,538,460**	**4,649,212**
Financial income	**21**	35,414	6,358
Financial expenses	**21**	(400,013)	(1,479,326)
Total other income (expense), net		**(364,599)**	**(1,472,968)**
Profit before provision for income tax		**5,173,861**	**3,176,244**
Provision for income tax	**22**	(2,186,603)	(1,233,597)
Net profit		**2,987,258**	**1,942,647**

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COMPAÑÍA DE CRÉDITOS RÁPIDOS S.A.S.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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

		Capital issued	Advances for future capitalizations	Capital surplus	Profit for the year	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**$**	**279,333**	**2,583,500**	**4,039,169**	**(2,520,509)**	**(1,662,658)**	**2,718,835**
Movement during the period		34,389	(783,500)	5,744,142	2,520,509	(2,520,509)	4,995,031
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	-	1,942,647	-	1,942,647
Other comprehensive income		-	-		-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**313,722**	**1,800,000**	**9,783,311**	**1,942,647**	**(4,183,167)**	**9,656,513**
Movement during the period		8,621	(1,800,000)		(1,942,647)		(3, 734,026)
Legal reserve							
Profit for the year			1,791,379		2,987,258	1,942,647	6,721,284
Other comprehensive income							
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$**	**322,343**	**1,791,379**	**9,783,311**	**2,987,258**	**(2,240,520)**	**12,643,771**

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COMPAÑÍA DE CRÉDITOS RÁPIDOS S.A.S.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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

	Year 2022	Year 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	2,987,258	1,942,647
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	70,062	13,114
Amortization	1,340,827	765,814
Provision for income tax	2,099,623	-
Provision for accounts receivable	2,237,347	2,927,946
Deferred tax assets	528,546	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(611,940)	976,129
Changes in working capital:		
Other assets	-	(313,277)
Trade and other accounts receivable	(10,420,276)	(24,370,167)
Trade and other accounts payable	11,195,267	784,069
Taxes payable	2,114,871	787,724
Employee benefits	444,606	207,740
Net cash provided by operating activities	**11,986,190**	**(16,278,260)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in intangible assets	(4,719,994)	(2,336,548)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(384,584)	(10,789)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(5,104,578)**	**(2,347,337)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in financial obligations	(5,324,443)	17,251,303
Capital increase	-	4,995,031
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,324,444)**	**22,246,334**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,557,169	3,620,736
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,783,306	1,162,570
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**6,340,475**	**4,783,306**

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

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

Going Concern

Within the framework of the post-pandemic economic recovery of both the global and Colombian economies, the company continues to adjust to a changing and challenging reality, in an uncertain global environment due to the geopolitical situation and financial conditions, where locally there was also a strong devaluation of the currency against the US dollar, inflation and an increase in interest rates, although the economy grew 7.5%, a very positive figure in the current economic context.

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

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1. Transactions in foreign currencies

3.1.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

3.1.2. Transactions and balances

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

Gains or losses in foreign currencies that relate to loans and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income in 'financial (costs)/income'. All other gains or losses in foreign currencies are presented in the statement of income in 'other (expense)/income, net'.

3.2. Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.3. Financial instruments

3.3.1. Financial assets

3.3.1.1. Classification

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

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

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if it is acquired mainly for the purpose of being sold in the short term.

b) Accounts receivable and loans: Accounts receivable and loans are non-derivative financial assets that give right to fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. They are presented in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Accounts receivable include trade and other accounts receivable.

c) Financial assets held to maturity: Held-to-maturity financial assets correspond to non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable maturities and payments that the Company's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Company were to sell a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the entire category would be affected and the unsold items would have to be reclassified to the financial asset category at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets held to maturity are shown as non-current assets, except for those with maturities of less than 12 months from the date of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

d) Available-for-sale financial assets: Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated in this category or that do not qualify for designation in any of the other categories. These assets are shown as non-current assets unless management has the express intention to sell the asset within 12 months from the reporting period date.

3.3.1.2. Recognition and measurement

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

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

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are included in the statement of income in the account "other (expense)/income, net", in the period in which such changes in fair value occur. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the statement of income in other income when the Company's right to receive dividend payments has been established.

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

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of income as part of financial (cost)/income.

The fair values of listed financial assets are based on their current quoted price. If the market for a financial instrument is not active (or the instrument is not publicly traded) the Company establishes its fair value using valuation techniques. These techniques include the use of values observed in recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially similar, discounted cash flow analyses and option models making maximum use of market information and placing as little reliance as possible on entity-specific internal information.

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

3.3.1.3. Write-off of financial assets

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

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

3.3.1.4. Offset of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses have been incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that took place after the initial recognition of the asset

(a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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

Some indicators of possible impairment of accounts receivable are financial distress of the debtor, the likelihood that the debtor will file for a bankruptcy or financial reorganization process, and default or nonpayment (more than 60 days past due).

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

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

When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the respective allowance for doubtful accounts. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized with a credit to the "selling and marketing expenses" account in the statement of income.

Assets classified as available for sale

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as available for sale. For debt instruments, the Company uses the criteria mentioned above for financial instruments carried at amortized cost. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset below its cost is considered in determining whether such instruments are impaired. If such evidence exists with respect to available-for-sale instruments, the cumulative loss, which corresponds to the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value, minus any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognized in the statement of income, is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment

loss in the statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed in the statement of income. In the case of equity instruments, impairment losses recognized in the statement of income are not reversed through profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Furniture and equipment	3 - 5 years

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

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

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

3.4. Intangible assets

3.4.1. Trademarks, licenses and customer-related intangible assets

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

Licenses (software)	1 - 10 years

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred in acquiring and implementing the specific software. Improvements made internally to acquired licenses are capitalized at cost.

3.5. Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

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

3.6. Debt

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

Debts are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional obligation to defer settlement of the liability to at least 12 months after the reporting date.

3.7. Trade accounts payable

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

3.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. No provisions are recognized for future operating losses.

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

3.9. Revenue recognition

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

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

3.9.1. Provision of services

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

When a specific action is agreed for the provision of the service that is much more significant than the rest of the actions agreed upon, the recognition of revenue will be postponed until it has been performed.

3.9.2. Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

3.10. Current and deferred income tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Changes in deferred taxes caused by the increase in the income tax rate enacted by Law 2155 of 2021 are recognized directly in equity in the retained earnings account in accordance with Decree 1311 of October 20, 2021. Changes related to items that were previously recognized outside the profit for the period are recognized in other comprehensive income together with the originating item.

3.11. Leases

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

3.12. Dividend distributions

The distribution of dividends to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

4. REGULATORY CHANGES

During 2022, no changes were included to IFRS for SMEs which are included in the Technical Annex of Decree 2420 of 2015.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

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

5.1. Impairment of non-cash assets

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

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

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

5.3. Income tax

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

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

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

5.4. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

5.5. Impairment of accounts receivable

The Company reviews its accounts receivable for impairment at least annually. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized through profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable information indicating impairment and whether a reliable measure of estimated future cash flows can be made. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of counterparties, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the

Company's assets. Management uses estimates based on historical losses for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual losses.

5.6. Provisions

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

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of available cash is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	183	1,000
Banks (1)	3,949,652	3,428,479
Investment fund (2)	2,390,640	1,353,827
	6,340,475	**4,783,306**

(1) Banks

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Checking accounts	241,303	398,590
Savings accounts	1,402,042	3,029,889
Cash hedging operator account	2,306,307	
	3,949,652	**3,428,479**

(2) Corresponds to a Term Deposit Certificate with Bancolombia Panama in the amount of USD 500,000 with opening date of December 20, 2022.

As of December 31, the company has no restrictions on its available cash.

7. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The balance of accounts receivable is as follows:

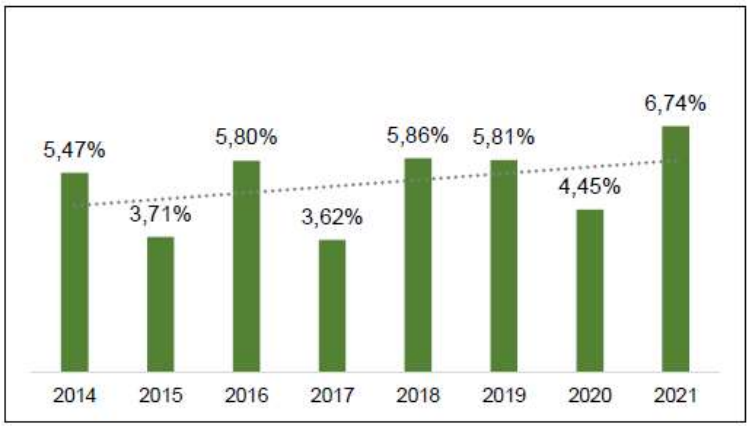
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable from customers (1)	61,219,261	48,885,562
Prepayments and advances	383,287	226,335
Deposits	31,982	569,259
Other accounts receivable (2)	4,048,054	1,188,890
Portfolio impairment (3)	(15,302,208)	(7,400,883)
	50,380,376	43,469,163
Accounts receivable from partners (4)	1,596,159	1,108,569
Total Accounts Receivable	**51,976,535**	**44,577,732**

(1) Corresponds to capital assets of $38,909,642 and fees of $22,309,619.

For the year 2022, there was an 81% increase in money from the placement of loans compared to the previous year, from $116,282 million to $210,973 million between its two products, for a total of 758,841 loans and a recovery in principal and fees of $248,719 million. This shows the speed of growth in the market and the speed of recovery of the portfolio.

In relation to the company's general non-performing loans indicator (NPL*), an accumulated indicator of 5.18% was achieved for carryout greater than 360 days past due, with the following year-to-year distribution.

NPL by Year



* NPL: non-performing loans indicator without taking into account the effects of portfolio recovery through claims.

(2) For the year 2022 corresponds mainly to balances receivable from the Marketplaces for the portfolio sold during the month of December.

(3) Corresponds to the provision for current portfolio and 360 days past due.

The company, through its current carryout portfolio provisioning process, seeks to maintain the portfolio provisioning at 100% of the portfolio over 360 days past due. This policy is based on the company's ability to collect 360-day delinquent accounts receivable and to recover them through guarantees.

(4) In 2022, the Company granted additional loans in a total amount of $487,590 as agreed upon in the minutes of the meeting of the Shareholders' Assembly.

8. CURRENT TAX ASSETS

The balance of current tax assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Income tax credit balance (1)	824,322	445,903
Withholding tax (2)	546,336	383,546
Income self-withholding tax	531,744	288,826
	1,902,402	**1,118,275**

(1) Corresponds to the credit balance of the income tax return filed for the year 2021.
(2) Corresponds mainly to withholdings applied by the companies with which we have loan guarantees.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The balance of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Furniture and office equipment, vehicles and others	Computer and communication equipment	Total
As of January 1, 2021			
Cost	9,151	26,234	35,385
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,333)	(11,407)	(14,740)
Net cost	5,818	14,827	20,645
As of January 1, 2021			
Balance at beginning of year	5,818	14,827	20,645
Additions	-	10,790	10,790
Cost write-off	(237)	(849)	(1,086)
Depreciation write-off	237	849	1,086
Depreciation charge	(3,859)	(9,255)	(13,114)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,959**	**16,362**	**18,321**
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Cost	8,914	36,176	45,090
Accumulated Depreciation	(6,955)	(19,814)	(26,769)
Net cost	1,959	16,362	18,321
As of January 1, 2022			
Balance at beginning of year	8,913	36,174	45,087
Additions	-	384,584	384,584
Cost write-off	-		-
Depreciation write-off	-	(56,085)	(56,085)
Depreciation charge	(10,063)	(29,190)	(39,253)
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,150)**	**335,483**	**334,333**
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Cost	8,913	420,758	429,671
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,063)	(85,275)	(95,338)
Net cost	**(1,150)**	**335,483**	**334,333**

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

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS

The balance of intangible assets and other assets is as follows:

	Licenses	Other assets	Total
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Balance at beginning of year	4,379,724	44,603	4,424,327
Additions	2,336,548	313,276	2,649,824
Amortization Charge	(632,522)	(133,292)	(765,814)
Balance at the end of 2021	**6,083,750**	**224,587**	**6,308,337**
As of December 31, 2021			
Cost	7,826,308	381,972	8,208,280
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,742,558)	(157,385)	(1,899,943)
Net cost	**6,083,750**	**224,587**	**6,308,337**
Balance as of January 01, 2022	6,083,750	224,587	6,308,337
Additions	4,719,994	154,424	4,874,418
Amortization Charge	(1,168,910)	(327,831)	(1,496,741)
Balance at the end of 2022	**9,634,834**	**51,180**	**9,686,014**
As of December 31, 2022			
Cost	10,803,744	379,011	11,182,755
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,168,910)	(327,831)	(1,496,741)
Net cost	**9,634,834**	**51,180**	**9,686,014**

The detail and use of the software is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Internal software development (1)	7,566,957	4,447,685
Delegated software development	1,221,948	1,439,708
Software licenses	662,678	80,772
IT Infrastructure Management	151,129	83,809
Electronic invoicing	32,122	31,776
	9,634,834	**6,083,750**

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

(1) In accordance with CTCP-10-007482019, it is established that all costs directly related to the development and improvement of software acquired from a third party (personnel costs,

cost of materials, services used, among others) may be recognized as an increase in the value of the asset.

11. DEFERRED TAXES

The balance of deferred taxes is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	145,260	673,806
Deferred tax liabilities	364,189	976,129
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	**(218,929)**	**(302,323)**

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balances as of January 1	302,323	673,806
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(83,392)	(976,129)
Balance as of December 31	**(218,929)**	**(302,323)**

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

Deferred Tax Assets		
Balance as of January 01	673,806	673,806
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(528,547)	-
Balance as of December 31	**145,260**	**673,806**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Balance as of January 01	976,129	-
Charge (credit) to statement of income	(611,940)	(976,129)
Balance as of December 31	**(364,189)**	**(976,129)**

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

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

(a) A change in tax rates and tax regulations;
(b) A re-estimation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets; or
(c) A change in the expected form of recovery of the carrying amount.

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

12. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

The total balance of financial obligations is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank loans (1)	3,707,343	1,727,679
Credit cards	274,402	62,992
Mutual third-party loans (2)	30,877,932	38,393,450
	34,859,677	**40,184,121**

(1) As of December 31, 2022, bank loans included the following obligations:

Financiera Juriscoop	150,000
Bancolombia S.A.	1,166,703
Bancolombia Panamá S.A.	2,390,640
	3,707,343

(2) The balance of mutual loans as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Overseas	9,775,562
Domestic investment funds	9,386,784
Other domestic	11,715,587
Total loans from mutual third parties	**30,877,932**

13. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The balance of trade and other accounts payable is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Costs and expenses payable (1)	11,171,807	2,615,508
Supplier liabilities	2,859,523	851,074
Prepayments and advances received (2)	1,243,887	613,368
	15,275,217	**4,079,950**

(1) Costs and expenses payable:

Fees (a)	582,098	186,247
Leases	35,955	36,862
Miscellaneous (b)	10,553,754	2,392,399
Total	**11,171,807**	**2,615,508**

(a) For the year 2022, corresponds mainly to fees related to portfolio collection management of $477,241.

(b) Corresponds mainly to advertising costs and expenses of $1,862,363, legal services of $366,333, marketplaces of $3,703,914, guarantors of $2,575,183, technology services of $995,027, data processing services of $231,298, and portfolio collection services of $751,523.

(2) Corresponds to advances for claims received from guarantor companies.

14. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

The balance of current tax liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ICA tax payable	359,249	185,173
Withholdings and self-withholdings payable	1,490,938	777,773
ICA tax withholdings	32,105	23,059
Sales tax	2,038,418	732,739
Income tax payable	2,269,995	257,468
	6,190,705	**1,976,212**

The special self-withholding applies in a percentage of 0.8% on the total sales for the year.
The tax rate for the year 2022 is 35%.
The ICA tax rate is 14* 1000.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The balance of labor and social security obligations is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Salaries	11,914	
Mandatory severance payments	362,870	194,575
Interest on severance payments	43,544	20,555
Vacations	340,998	208,091
Withholdings and payroll taxes	292,132	183,631
	1,051,458	**606,852**

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

16. EQUITY

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

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

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-IN CAPITAL

The subscribed and paid-in capital of Compañía de Créditos Rápidos SAS as of December 31, 2022 is $322,342,737 (stated in Colombian pesos) divided into 322,342,737 shares with a face value of $1 each.

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

Type of shares	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Common	232,131	229,923
Preferred	90,211	87,799
Total	**322,342**	**313,722**

Preferred shares have speaking but not voting rights and receive a secured dividend of between 14% and 15%.

CAPITAL SURPLUS
Corresponds to additional paid-in capital.

17. ORDINARY INCOME

Ordinary income is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest	7,825,828	3,176,169
Commissions	3,962,926	3,241,389
Related activities (1)	48,915,330	28,780,784
Technology leasing	3,737,633	2,432,059
Sales discounts	(481,231)	(1,234,379)
	63,960,486	**36,396,022**

(1) Corresponds to collection expenses for late payment of loans of $9,293,578 and income from digital instrumentation of loans of $39,621,752.

For the year 2021, the Company had an increase in revenues of 76% and disbursed 758,841 loans, which represented an origination growth of 48%.

18. COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES

The cost of sales is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial (1)	11,169,196	5,969,625
Provision for impairment (2)	9,878,121	2,927,946
	21,047,317	**8,897,571**

(1) Financial

Commissions	2,487,673	1,275,067
Interests	8,681,523	4,694,558
Total	**11,169,196**	**5,969,625**

(2) Corresponds to the expense of provisions for portfolio impairment. See note 7.

For purposes of the presentation of the 2022 financial statements, changes were made in the 2021 statements for amortization expenses of intangible assets, which are included in the following note on administration expenses.

19. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Administration operating expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Services (1)	21,661,583	11,550,997
Personnel expenses (2)	9,423,164	5,326,488
Fees (3)	1,823,397	1,213,886
Taxes (4)	1,577,494	636,241
Leases (5)	848,312	440,039
Contributions and affiliations	90,790	76,545
Insurance	1,863	1,590
Legal expenses	8,920	21,280
Maintenance and repairs	38,514	6,774
Adaptation and installation	38	0
Travel expenses	324,496	127,572
Depreciation	70,062	13,114
Amortization of intangible assets	1,403,219	765,814
Miscellaneous	82,099	78,955
	37,353,951	**20,259,295**

(1) Services correspond to:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Temporary staffing services	957,973	829,676
Technology assistance	1,240,350	670,626
Electronic data processing	7,753,821	4,067,592
Utilities	24,865	45,386
Transportation, freight and hauling	6,342	3,786
Advertising, publicity and promotion	11,678,232	5,933,931
Total Services	**21,661,583**	**11,550,997**

(2) During 2022, the Company's employees increased from 109 to 229 at the end of the year. This increase in personnel matches the growth in loan originations and the optimization of operations and processes.

(3) Fees

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fiscal auditing	41,085	25,150
Legal counsel	71,627	44,669
Financial counsel	384,604	198,100
Other fees	1,066,190	937,467
Technical counsel	259,891	8,500
Total fees	**1,823,397**	**1,213,886**

(4) Taxes correspond to:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Industry and commerce	880,260	629,071
VAT on pro rata basis	692,223	
Excise tax	5,010	7,170
Total	**1,577,494**	**636,241**

(5) The main leasing expenses correspond to offices in the cities of Bogota and Medellin.

20. OTHER INCOME / (EXPENSE), NET

Non-operating income is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Exchange difference	2,137,601	522,363
Sale of assets (a)	223,305	
Recoveries	126,540	19,855
Indemnifications	15,477	797
Miscellaneous	336,156	106,977
	2,839,079	**649,992**

Non-operating expenses are as follows:

Exchange difference	(1,776,600)	(1,960,773)
Extraordinary expenses (b)	(711,113)	(1,168,675)
Miscellaneous expenses	(372,124)	(110,488)
	(2,859,837)	(3,239,936)
Total other (expense), net	**(20,758)**	**(2,589,944)**

(a) The company sold a portfolio of loans between 500 and 2,000 days past due to Garnet Invest Colombia S.A.S. This sale included, in addition to principal, interest and commissions related to the loans.

(b) Extraordinary expenses correspond to:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assumed taxes	589,065	449,693
Prior years' expenses	49,921	49,158
Other non-deductible costs and expenses	72,127	669,824
Total extraordinary expenses	**711,113**	**1,168,675**

21. INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE, NET

Financial income is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interests	35,414	6,358
	35,414	**6,358**

Financial Expenses

Financial Expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest		327,132
Bank charges	3,925	43,009
Commissions		912,002
Others	396,088	197,183
	400,013	**1,479,326**
Total other income (expense), net	**(364,599)**	**(1,472,968)**

22. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX

Current income tax:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current income tax for the year	2,269,995	257,468
Adjustments with respect to prior years		
	2,269,995	257,468

Deferred income tax:

Increase and decrease in temporary differences	(83,392)	976,129
Income tax expense	2,186,603	1,233,597

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Income before provision for income tax	5,173,860	3,176,244
Income tax rate in force	35%	31%
Tax calculated at the rate applicable to the Company	1,810,851	984,636
Tax effects of:		
- Non-taxable income	(878,737)	(889,394)
- Non-deductible expenses	1,608,609	594,777
- Offset of tax losses		(432,551)
Ordinary income tax	2,540,723	257,468
Tax discount	(270,728)	
Income tax liability	**2,269,995**	**257,468**

The applicable income tax rate under Colombian law was 35% for 2022 and 31% for 2021. The increase in the income tax rate applicable to the company is due to changes in the Colombian tax legislation regarding law 2155 of September 14, 2021 (Social Investment Law) effective as of January 1, 2022. The Company adjusted the related deferred tax balances.

23. HEDGE CONTRACTS

As of December 31, 2022, the company had the following hedging transactions active: EUR 325,000 with Bancolombia and EUR 581,118 with Kantox Limited.

24. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The following transactions were carried out during the year with related parties:

(a) Services purchased:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shareholders	1,438,836	1,991,684
	1,438,836	**1,991,684**

(b) Interest on partner loans:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shareholders	1,596,159	1,008,533
	1,596,159	**1,008,533**

Services are provided on normal market terms and conditions.

(c) Balances of accounts receivable from related parties:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shareholders	1,596,159	1,108,569
	1,596,159	**1,108,569**

(d) Balances of accounts payable to related parties

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shareholders	7,266,783	8,275,386
	7,266,783	**8,275,386**

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between January 1, 2022 and the date of issuance of these financial statements, no significant events have occurred that could affect the Company's financial position.

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I- 0303 - 2023

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR

To the Shareholders of
COMPAÑÍA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S

Statutory auditor report on the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S, which include the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and the statements of results, of changes in the social fund and of cash flows for the year that ended in that date and their respective notes, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements mentioned, faithfully taken from the books and attached to this report, fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of COMPAÑIA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS S.A.S, as of December 31, 2022, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ending on that date, in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia, applied uniformly with the previous year.

Basis for Opinion

I performed my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). I complied with the ethical and independence requirements with respect to Company, in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Accounting professionals included in the Information Assurance Standards Accepted in Colombia that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements and I have complied with the other responsibilities in accordance with these legal requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support my opinion.

Other issues

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, are presented exclusively for comparison purposes, were audited by me and in my report dated March 18, 2022, I expressed an unqualified opinion on them.

Responsibility of the management and corporate governance of Company in relation to the financial statements

Management is responsible for the reasonable preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining the internal control that management deems necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; select and apply the appropriate accounting policies, as well as establish reasonable accounting estimates in the circumstances.

Management is also responsible for evaluating Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to its continuation, and for using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate or cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Company's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditor in relation to the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement, when one exists. Errors are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users.

As part of the audit process carried out in accordance with ISAs:

- Use my judgment and professional skepticism during the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error in the financial statements and design and perform audit procedures applicable in the circumstances and in response to the risks identified I obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement related to fraud is greater than that arising from an error, because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misleading representations, or the override or override of internal control.

- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit, with the objective of designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- I evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- I concluded on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether or not there is a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may indicate significant doubts about the entity's ability to Company to continue as a going concern. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to operate as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events for fair presentation.

- I have informed the management and those charged with corporate governance of the Company, the audit findings identified during the statutory audit work.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on the result of my tests, in my concept during 2022:

a) Company's accounting has been carried out in accordance with legal regulations and accounting techniques.

b) The operations recorded in the books are in accordance with the statutes and the decisions of the shareholders' meeting.

c) The correspondence, the vouchers of the accounts and the books of minutes and registration of members are kept and kept properly.

d) There is agreement between the accompanying financial statements and the management report prepared by the administrators, which includes proof by the administration of the free circulation of invoices issued by vendors or suppliers.

e) The information contained in the declarations of self-assessment of contributions to the comprehensive social security system, in particular that relating to the affiliates and their contribution base income, has been taken from the accounting records and supports. Company is not in arrears for contributions to the comprehensive social security system.

Hernando Ortiz Solano
Statutory Auditor of the Company COMPAÑÍA DE CREDITOS RAPIDOS SAS
TP 93.671 - T
Designed by: Baker Tilly Colombia Ltda.
March 24, 2023