



Envigado, March 30, 2026

PERIODIC INTEGRATED END-OF-YEAR REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

Almacenes Éxito S.A. (the “Company”) hereby informs its shareholders and the market at large that, in compliance with External Circulars No. 012 of 2022 and No. 031 of 2021 issued by the Colombian Superintendence of Finance (Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia), it has published its periodic end-of-year report corresponding to fiscal year 2025. Said report includes, among other matters, the chapter addressing the Company’s practices, policies, processes, and indicators relating to social and environmental matters, including climate-related issues.

The aforementioned Report is attached hereto.

Periodic Integrated Year - End Report 2025



Nutrimos de
oportunidades
a Colombia

Information as of December 31, 2025

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Type of securities: **Common shares**

Nominal value: 3.33

Issue amount: \$4,482,401,510

Outstanding balance to be issued:

\$817,598,490

In circulation

1,297,864,359

Reacquired

46,856,094

Presence on Stock Exchanges



Colombian Stock Exchange

– BVC (Colombia)

Administrative headquarters

Carrera 48 No. 32 B Sur - 139, Envigado

A.A 3479 Colombia

Phone: (+57) (4) 604 9696

[GRI 2-1] [GRI 2-3]



Contact:

ainvestor@grupo-exito.com

Strategic advances in the capital market

During 2025, Grupo Éxito made significant progress in its capital markets strategy, maintaining a consistent focus on generating sustainable value for its shareholders. These advances strengthened trading of the stock on the Colombian market, improved the liquidity of the security, and attracted new domestic and international investors.

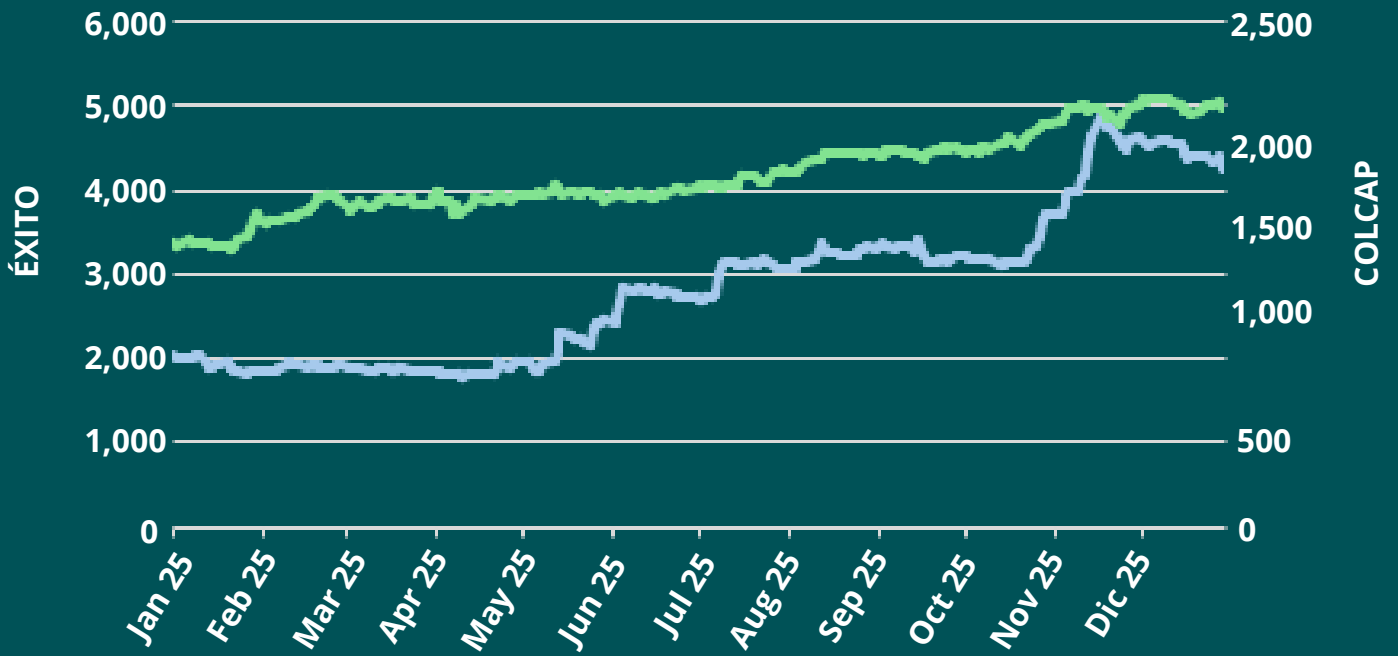
One of the main achievements was the concentration of floating shares in the Colombian market. During the first and second quarters of 2025, Grupo Éxito made progress in executing an orderly and gradual process of migrating the trading of its securities from international markets such as Brazil and the United States to Colombia. In line with this objective, on January 8, 2025, the ADR program was delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and, in addition, on January 21, 2025, the termination of the program was formalized. Subsequently, Grupo Éxito canceled its BDR program on the Brazilian Stock Exchange in May 2025, a process that concluded with the sale of the common shares from the Brazilian Stock Exchange to the Colombian Stock Exchange.

This strategy made it possible to increase the depth of the local market, improve price formation, and reduce fragmentation in stock trading, thereby strengthening its efficiency and visibility among institutional investors.

Performance of Grupo Éxito shares

During 2025, Grupo Éxito's stock performed strongly, marked by a greater concentration of trading on the Colombian market, changes in its liquidity level, and improved price formation. The stock started the year at COP \$2,095 and closed at COP \$4,255, recording an annual variation of 103.1%. During the period, it reached a maximum price of COP \$4,850 and a minimum of COP \$1,795, with an average daily trading volume of COP \$3,663,787,756. This performance was influenced by the consolidation of the local float, improved market liquidity, the strong performance of the Colombian capital market, and the positive results derived from the execution of the Group's commercial and financial strategy, which contributed to greater visibility of the stock and a better perception of the value of the business by the market.

Price evolution Éxito vs COLCAP



The stock's performance reflected both the evolution of the local stock market and the execution of its capital market strategy, characterized by the concentration of free float and liquidity in the local market.

Another significant milestone for Grupo Éxito was its return to the main stock indices of the Colombian market. In September 2025, it was included for the first time in the HCOLSEL index, which groups together the stocks with the highest levels of liquidity and turnover on the Colombian Stock Exchange. This inclusion marked a milestone for the stock, reflecting the structural advances achieved in the concentration of free float in Colombia, as well as the improvement in trading indicators. Subsequently, in November, and in line with the eligibility, market capitalization, and liquidity requirements of MSCI, the Company was reinstated in the MSCI COLCAP index basket, the main stock market index in Colombia, which groups the most representative and liquid stocks in the Colombian market. Finally, inclusion in these indices was a key step in the Group's objective of strengthening its relationship with its investors, allowing the arrival of new national and international players, increasing the visibility of the stock and maximizing value for shareholders.

Awards and Recognitions – Grupo Éxito 2025

LOGYCA/COLDEX Awards

In 2025, the company received dual recognition at the LOGYCA/COLDEX Awards as the retailer with the highest level of collaboration in consumer goods and textile value networks. This recognition, granted within the framework of the COLDEX Collaboration Index, reaffirms Grupo Éxito's leadership in strengthening sustainable supply chains, understood as a pathway to driving efficiency, competitiveness, and shared opportunities for the country.



VTEX Awards

Grupo Éxito was recognized at the VTEX Grand Prix Colombia 2025, an event organized by VTEX, a platform that powers and manages digital commerce and omnichannel operations. The company received awards in three categories: Most Improved Omnichannel Experience, VTEX Marketplace Ecosystem, and E-commerce Leader 2025.



S&P Colombia Select Index, by S&P Dow Jones

For the first time, Grupo Éxito's stock was included in the S&P Colombia Select Index by S&P Dow Jones, one of the leading benchmarks of the Colombian stock market. This index brings together the companies listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange with the highest market capitalization and liquidity, strengthening investor confidence in the company, increasing its visibility in the capital markets, and underscoring the strength of its management at both the national and international levels.

S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global

MSCI COLCAP Index

Grupo Éxito's stock reentered the MSCI COLCAP Index of the Colombian Stock Exchange, the main benchmark of the Colombian equity market, which includes the country's most liquid and representative stocks. This reentry reflects the company's compliance with the market capitalization and liquidity criteria associated with investment standards.



Corporate Reputation Business Monitor (Merco)

The company remained in the Top 10 companies with the best reputation in Colombia according to MERCO 2025 and continued to be the most reputable retailer in the country. In addition to strengthening its digital presence, it also maintained its position in the Top 5 for best communications teams.

In leadership, Carlos Mario Giraldo was once again recognized, and for the first time, CEO Carlos Calleja Hakker entered the overall ranking.



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A

ADRs (American Depositary Receipts): a certificate issued by a US bank that corresponds to shares in a non-US company. In the case of the company, each ADR represents 8 common shares.

Adjusted EBITDA: earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization plus the results of associates and joint ventures.

B

BDRs (Brazilian Depositary Receipts): these are certificates representing shares in foreign companies traded in Brazil. In the case of the company, each BDR represents four ordinary shares.

C

Carbon Footprint: a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated directly or indirectly by an organization's operations.

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions generated by sources controlled by the organization.
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions associated with the consumption of purchased energy.
- **Scope 3:** indirect emissions resulting from value chain activities (suppliers, transportation, etc.).

Circular Economy: a model that seeks to minimize waste and maximize the use of resources through practices such as recycling, reuse, and eco-design.

Chronic Child Malnutrition: a condition in which children experience delayed physical growth and cognitive development due to prolonged insufficient nutrition in their early years of life.

Climate Change: according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this is understood as a change in climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and adds to the natural variability of the climate observed over comparable time periods.

Glossary

Chronic Child Malnutrition: a condition in which children experience delayed physical growth and cognitive development due to prolonged insufficient nutrition in their early years of life.

Climate Change: according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this is understood as a change in climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and adds to the natural variability of the climate observed over comparable time periods.

Common stock: a security that represents a proportional share of the capital stock and confers certain rights on its owner.

Conflict of Interest: a situation in which the interests of an employee, shareholder, company administrator, subsidiary, subordinate, related party, strategic ally, external auditor, or any third party related to these parties conflict with the interests of the company, jeopardizing objectivity and independence in decision-making or in the performance of their duties.

Consolidated results: results of Almacenes Éxito, Colombian subsidiaries, and international subsidiaries in Uruguay and Argentina.

Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA): an international assessment developed by S&P Global to measure companies' sustainability performance in the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) dimensions.

D

Direct Purchase: acquisition of goods directly from suppliers who produce them, without intermediaries. Priority is given, as far as possible, to small farmers, micro and small businesses.

Double materiality analysis: a process to identify and assess which environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues are relevant both to the organization's impact on the environment (impact materiality) and to the effect those issues have on the company's financial performance, risks, and opportunities (financial materiality).

● E

Extended Producer Responsibility: an environmental policy approach in which physical and/or economic responsibility for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products is transferred to the producer. (MADS, 2021).

● F

Financial result: impacts of interest, derivatives, valuation of financial assets/liabilities, currency changes, and others related to cash, debt, and other financial assets/liabilities.

Floating: portion of shares available for trading on the capital market.

Free cash flow (FCF): net cash flows used in operating activities plus net cash flows used in investing activities plus change in collections on behalf of third parties plus lease liabilities paid plus interest on lease liabilities paid (using the changes for the last 12 months for each line); Cash flow restated in line with the financial statements.

● G

GLA: Gross Leasable Area.

Global Compact: an initiative that promotes the commitment of the private sector, public sector, and civil society to align their strategies and operations with ten universally accepted principles in four thematic areas: human rights, labor standards, the environment, and anti-corruption, as well as contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): international standard used to report sustainability performance, ensuring transparency in social, environmental, and economic issues.

GMV: Gross Merchandise Value.

Greenhouse gases (GHG): compounds that are present in the atmosphere and can increase the temperature of the atmosphere due to their ability to absorb and re-emit infrared radiation. (IDEAM, 2015).

● H

HCOLSEL: Stock index of the Colombian Stock Exchange that groups together the stocks with the highest float-adjusted market capitalization on the Colombian market.

Healthy Portfolio: a set of products designed to promote healthier lifestyles.

Higher purpose: a statement that expresses the reason for an organization's existence beyond generating economic profits. It represents its contribution to the world, the positive impact it seeks to leave on society, people, and the planet, and serves as a compass to guide decisions, actions, and its internal culture.

Holding: Almacenes Éxito results excluding Colombian and international subsidiaries.

● L

Local Purchasing: purchasing products from suppliers within the country.

● M

MSCI COLCAP: stock index compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International, which measures the performance of the main large- and mid-cap stocks in Colombia.

● O

Other income: income related to complementary businesses (real estate, insurance, travel, etc.) and other income.

Operating income: total income related to retail sales and other income.

● R

Recycling: processes by which materials or waste from containers and packaging are transformed to restore their potential for reincorporation as raw materials for the manufacture of new products. (MADS, 2020).

Recurring EBITDA: earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Operating income adjusted for other non-recurring operating income (expenses).

Recurring operating income (ROI): gross profit adjusted for selling, general, and administrative expenses and D&A.

Reduce: decrease packaging materials by prioritizing materials with low recyclability or those that do not serve an essential function as a packaging component.

Results in Colombia: consolidation of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its subsidiaries in the country.

Reuse: extending the useful life of packaging that is reused without requiring prior transformation.

● S

Sales: sales related to the retail business.

Senior management: corresponds to the Chief Legal Representative, the Deputy Legal Representatives, and the Internal Auditor.

Stakeholders: individuals or entities that are affected by the company's operations or that can influence its performance, including employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and shareholders.

Stock index: indicator that measures the performance of a set of stocks representative of a specific market or segment.

Supply Chain: network of suppliers, processes, and logistics that guarantees the availability of products and services necessary for the company's operations.

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB): a framework that establishes specific metrics for reporting on sustainability based on each industrial sector.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a global agenda of 17 goals established by the UN to address global challenges such as poverty, gender equality, climate change, and responsible consumption.

Sustainability risks: potential social, environmental, or economic impacts that could affect the company's operations or reputation.

● T

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): recommendations for disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities, aligning sustainability strategies with financial objectives.

● V

VMM: same-store sales levels, including the effect of store conversions and excluding the effect of the calendar.

Presentation About this Integrated Report

Scope

The results reported in this integrated report correspond to Grupo Éxito's management between January 1, 2025, and December 31 of the same year of its operations in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina. This report is produced annually. [GRI 2-2] [GRI 2-3]



**Management
report**



**Corporate
governance
report**



**Sustainability
report**



**Financial
statements**



Management Report

It records the company's main milestones during 2025 and the results of operations in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Corporate Governance Report

It includes events that demonstrate the company's commitment to continuously improving its corporate governance standards, implementing new practices, and receiving recognition.

Sustainability Report

It presents the results of the company's Sustainability Strategy, addressing child nutrition, supplier development, environmental protection, the promotion of healthy habits, employee well-being, and building trust with stakeholders.

Financial Statements

It contains the audited consolidated and separate statements of financial position, results, comprehensive income, cash flow, and changes in equity. The notes can be found on the company's website.

Countries where we have a presence

[GRI 2-1] [GRI 2-2] [GRI 2-6] [FB-FR-000.A] [FB-FR-000.B]



Colombia



198 stores
615,591 m² sales area



133 stores
96,571 m² sales area



55 stores
49,073 m² sales area



49 stores
18,950 m² sales area



42 stores
39,827 m² sales area



33 assets and retail
operation concessionaires
807,373 m² gross leasable
area



Uruguay



55 stores
38,549 m² sales area



31 stores
35,350 m² sales area



2 stores
15,240 m² sales area



1 store
304 m² sales area



Argentina



15 stores
82,064 m² sales area



14 shopping malls
178,861 m² gross
leasable area

Selected Consolidated Highlights

- Consolidated revenues reached COP 22 trillion, representing a 4.0% increase compared to 2024, excluding the foreign exchange rate effect.
- Recurring consolidated EBITDA totaled COP 1.9 trillion, with an 8.8% margin, growing 19.5% year over year, excluding the foreign exchange rate effect.
- Consolidated net income amounted to COP 592,108 million, 10.8 times higher than in 2024.
- Consolidated sales from e-commerce and direct channels reached COP 2.3 trillion.

581 stores
991.519 m²

47 assets
986.234 m²

Scan the codes for more information for each country.



Complementary businesses Colombia

[GRI 2-2] [GRI 2-6]

Real estate business



Viva Malls: Grupo Éxito's real estate vehicle, developed under the Viva Malls brand in partnership with Bancolombia's Fondo Inmobiliario Colombia (FIC), a platform specializing in the development, operation, and management of shopping centers in Colombia.

Financial business



Tuya: a commercial financing company developed in partnership with Grupo Éxito and Grupo Bancolombia, dedicated to promoting responsible access to credit through a diverse portfolio of products available to Colombians.

Other business



Puntos Colombia: a loyalty program designed to strengthen customer relationships through an ecosystem of point accumulation and redemption across multiple categories.

Business support



Viajes Éxito: a tourism company with a comprehensive portfolio of vacation and corporate travel services, it has national and international partnerships with airlines, hotels, car rental companies, cruise lines, and medical assistance providers.



Móvil Éxito: virtual mobile service provider in Colombia, responsible for offering voice and data solutions with national and international coverage.



Kiire: platform for electronic payment solutions via card terminals and digital solutions. Grupo Éxito promotes the digitization of payments, facilitates financial inclusion, and expands its ecosystem of services for businesses and customers.



Referidos Éxito: digital platform that allows users to purchase, promote, and sell products and services offered by partner brands.



Giros Éxito: a company that, through the Grupo Éxito national network of stores, facilitates the sending of money abroad and the making of domestic money transfers quickly and securely within Colombia.



LTSA: logistics company responsible for planning, sourcing, storing, and distributing goods, as well as offering comprehensive logistics services to third parties to strengthen supply chain efficiency.



Éxito Industrias: Grupo Éxito has two manufacturing companies: one in textiles, dedicated to producing garments for its clothing brands, and another in food, focused on producing its own brand of prepared meals.



Transacciones Energéticas: a company dedicated to the commercialization of electrical energy, seeking to provide efficiency in negotiations carried out in the wholesale energy market and customer service for end users.

We promote spaces for constant communication with our stakeholders [GRI 2-29]

Shareholders and investors:

- General Shareholders' Meeting Informe
- Integrated Report
- Quarterly publication of results
- Quarterly presentation of results
- Calls with local and international analysts and investors
- Meetings with investment funds and analysts
- Corporate website
- Customer service hotlines
- Participation in virtual conferences on best practices in capital markets and corporate governance

Colaborators

- Virtual meetings to raise awareness of relevant company issues
- Quarterly results presentations
- Intranet, newsletters, bulletin boards, email
- Agendas and primary groups
- Joint occupational health committees
- Coexistence committees
- Surveys
- Collective bargaining processes
- Retirement interviews
- Ethics hotline

Society:

- Social media
- Brand and company websites
- Participation in forums and conferences
- Events and trade shows with mass attendance through digital channels
- Ethics hotline

Social Media :

- Events and trade shows with mass appeal through digital channels
- Brand and company websites

Suppliers

- Supplier portal
- Supplier meetings
- Newsletters
- Circulars
- Service quality survey (QSA)
- Supplier success contest
- Social audits
- Training meetings
- Ethics hotline
- Corporate website
- Supplier WhatsApp

Clients:

- Channels for asking questions and submitting complaints and claims
- Customer satisfaction measurement system (NPS)
- Customer service phone lines and email addresses by brand and general inquiries
- Social media

States:

- Publication of relevant information
- Earnings reports
- Integrated report
- Participation in trade association meetings

Media:

- Informative content
- Press conferences
- Announcements of trade shows, launches, and special events
- Social media
- Phone line
- Email

President's letter



Carlos Calleja Hakker,
Executive President Grupo Éxito

Dear Shareholders,

I recently visited Valle del Cauca, Colombia, where I shared time with the families of ASOCULSAN. I spoke with farmers who, moved by hope and courage, substituted illicit crops for agricultural products that today nourish thousands of households through our stores. Listening to their stories, I reaffirmed a deep conviction of our Group: financial success is not the final destination, but the indispensable engine to contribute to the generation of well-being, the construction of progress, and the transformation of realities.

2025 was a decisive year for Grupo Éxito. Following a 2024 marked by a profound transition, this year we focused on stabilizing the operation, strengthening execution, and improving key indicators. It was a year of intense work, oriented toward laying out the foundations for a sustainable recovery.

Since the arrival of Grupo Calleja in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina, we have deepened our understanding of the operation and our people. In 2025, we converted that knowledge into actions to simplify processes, prioritize the essential, and focus our efforts on dignifying the lives of our customers.



Thanks to the commitment, the sense of purpose, and the knowledge of our teams, we closed the year with solid commercial traction and operational efficiency. We achieved a consolidated revenue growth of 4.0% (excluding exchange rate effects), driven by a positive organic performance with a 5.6% growth in Same Store Sales. This operational discipline allowed us to significantly expand our results: recurring EBITDA grew by 19.5%, reaching an 8.8% margin (an improvement of 140 basis points compared to 2024).



In Colombia, our most relevant market and the main engine of consolidated performance, we focused our efforts on bringing the best value proposition to every corner of the country. The consolidation of our brands under the Éxito and Carulla banners, materialized in the conversion of 14 stores and reforms in three others, allowed us to connect more deeply with households. This strategy, added to consumption resilience, drove a revenue growth of 4.0% and Same Store Sales growth of 5.6%. This commercial dynamism, leveraged by structural efficiencies, translated into a strong operational expansion: we achieved a 22.5% increase in recurring EBITDA, reaching an 8.6% margin (+130 basis points compared to 2024).

We demonstrated that we are more than retail, backed by our ecosystem oriented toward value creation for our customers. In 2025, we achieved record performance in the entertainment category and a solid omnichannel operation that contributed COP 2.3 trillion in sales. Likewise, we reaffirmed the relevance of our textile business, where we see great potential, strengthening the fashion proposal with the opening of the first Arkitekt Boutique and its digital channel, bringing national talent closer to more customers.

For its part, Tuya consolidated its path to recovery by improving the quality of its portfolio and optimizing its funding structure, reaffirming itself as a strategic asset that today returns to contributing value and profitability to the Group. On the other hand, Puntos Colombia continues to strengthen its role within the ecosystem, doubling its contribution to Grupo Éxito (via the equity method) in 2025 compared to 2024. With 57% of points redeemed in our Éxito stores, recurrence and the bond with our customers were reinforced.



Finally, the real estate business ratified itself as a strong and stable arm, generating tangible value with the expansion of Viva Envigado and the announcement of the construction of Viva Suba, a project that has us very excited.



Viva Suba. Reference image

In parallel, we took strategic decisions to align our capital structure with this vision of the future. We completed in record time the delisting of the ADRs and BDRs, an efficiency measure that simplified our stock market presence and concentrated the float in Colombia. This strengthened the bond with our main investor base and boosted the company's value, registering a 103% growth in the share price during 2025, which allowed us to enter relevant local market indices.



In Uruguay, our operation remains a model of consistency, registering an 14.19% increase in its EBITDA compared to 2024. Despite competition, we sustained double-digit margins and growth in comparable sales. The expansion of the Fresh Market format continues to gain local preference, confirming the country as a source of reliable profitability and disciplined management.



In Argentina, we acted with resolve in the face of a complex environment. We concentrated on efficiency through an indispensable restructuring of the retail operation that protects the business's viability, while our real estate division provided stability with high occupancy rates. Our efforts obey a perspective that looks beyond the juncture, as we understand that real value is built with perseverance.

This vision of progress transcends economics, as we believe in the human being as the engine of social transformation! A tangible example of this is the work of Fundación Éxito, through which we work to reduce inequality gaps. I am proud to share that in 2025 we benefited more than 69,000 children and their families through nutrition, education for employment, and mental health programs —with our Vivir Plenamente (Living Fully) initiative—.

I am convinced that a child who grows up with adequate nutrition, in environments of care and love, and surrounded by emotionally stable adults active in employment, has greater opportunities for development and will in the future become a social force capable of multiplying well-being and progress for their families and communities.



We assume the results of 2025 with profound humility and are conscious that there is still much road to travel. However, this year marked the moment we left behind the times of adjustment to firmly embrace a new era of construction and future, guided by the clarity of our purposes.

Our commitment is to continue working to dignify the lives of our customers, care for the trust of our shareholders, and multiply opportunities for the more than 40,000 collaborators who give life to this organization. We are convinced that a solid company is built from its people, cemented in ethics, passion, and that unique spirit (mística) that defines us.

I especially thank our customers for choosing us, and our collaborators, for their effort and commitment during this key year. I also thank our suppliers and investors for the trust placed in this process. The advances achieved in 2025 confirm that we are on the right path and motivate us to keep moving forward with determination.

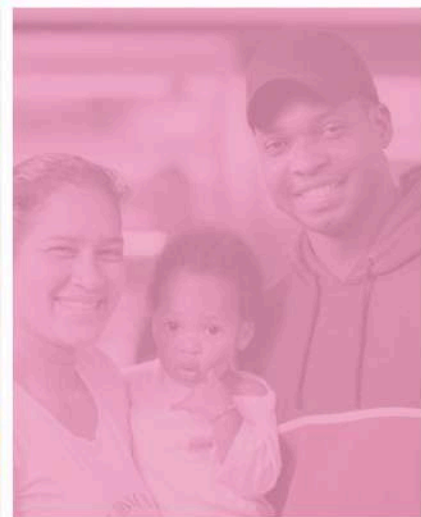
Sincerely,

Carlos Calleja Hakker

Executive President Grupo Éxito

01

**MANAGEMENT REPORT OF
THE EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT
AND THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS
2025**



Dear Shareholders:

This Management Report records the main results of the year 2025 with the most relevant indicators in each of the countries in which Grupo Éxito operates: Colombia, Uruguay and Argentina separately and consolidated, as well as the most significant issues in terms of sustainability, corporate governance and internal control, transactions between related parties, intellectual property and regulatory compliance.

The results expressed here are the reflection of disciplined and rigorous work, as well as the implementation of successful commercial and financial strategies in the different geographies.

Colombia – Grupo Éxito



Throughout 2025, economic activity in Colombia continued to show signs of normalization compared to 2024. Total inflation closed the year at 5.10%, while food inflation rose from 3.31% at the end of 2024 to 5.07% in 2025, driven mainly by an increase in prices of perishable products because of production and transportation costs, and an increase in domestic demand. Colombia's GDP as of September presented an annual growth of 3.4%; The consumer confidence index in December ended at 19.9%, achieving an increase of 23.3 percentage points, compared to 2024, and household consumption had an annual growth of 4.2% for the third quarter of 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year, which reflects a strengthening of the economic context, accompanied by an improvement in household expectations. In this context, Grupo Éxito strengthened its operation in Colombia and consolidated the following results in the country.

During 2025, the operation in Colombia contributed 77% to Grupo Éxito's consolidated revenues, registering a growth of +4.0% and reaching a total of \$16.9 trillion pesos, confirming the positive trend recorded throughout the year. This performance reflects the results of the commercial strategies implemented in the retail business, the stability and maturity of the real estate business, the strengthening of the omnichannel strategy and the contribution of the business ecosystem.



Colombia contributed 77% to consolidated revenues, registering a growth of +4.0%.

Recurring EBITDA recorded double-digit growth, with a variation of +22.5% in 2025 and a margin of 8.6% on revenues, compared to 7.3% in 2024, with an improvement of 130 basis points. The strengthening in the profitability of the business is explained by improvements in the commercial margin, added to a decrease in expenses during the year as a result of the execution of efficiency action plans that offset inflationary pressures and decrease by 1.9% compared to the previous year.

Commercial Strategy

Brands unification

Grupo Éxito continued to execute the store reconversion strategy seeking to consolidate the operation in its two leading retail brands Éxito and Carulla, preserving the best of the original brand. Carulla seeks to become the supermarket of Colombians, while Éxito will continue to focus on offering Colombians a comprehensive shopping proposal in one place. During 2025, 14 store conversions and three renovations were carried out for the Carulla Poblado, Éxito Los Molinos stores, in Medellín and Éxito Usme in Bogotá, reaching a total of 43 stores intervened since the beginning of the strategy in 2024. These conversions reaffirmed the company's commitment to dignifying the lives of Colombians by offering the best in assortment, quality, service and promotions, close to home, because everyone deserves the best.



Expansion of assortment:



purchasing, it cultivates opportunities, benefiting suppliers, collaborators and customers throughout the national territory.

In the expansion and optimization of the assortment, the company works to be the store with the largest assortment in each community and in each neighborhood, expanding the offer so that Colombians can make their entire market in one place. This strategy is currently implemented in stores in all regions of the country, with around 2,000 more references per warehouse, from more than 80 brands. Grupo Éxito works closely with suppliers to offer a wider assortment and the best prices to all customers in the country. Through local and direct

Savings levers:



Savings are one of the key levers of Grupo Éxito's commercial strategy, aimed at offering customers a competitive proposal with the best price-quality ratio to take care of the pockets of Colombians in challenging economic times. To this end, the company has levers such as InSUPERables and ImPRECiOnantes products, and thematic days such as "Fruit and Vegetable Tuesday", "Meat Wednesday" and "Celebration Friday", strategies that were strengthened and transversalized to all brands. These savings initiatives registered positive results; InSUPERables products grew their sales by 10.3%, highlighting the fresh category, which grew by 13.4%. For their part, the ImPRECiOnantes, with their four cycles, exceed 2024 sales by 6.4 times.

 **Martes del Campo**

 **Miércoles de Carnes Frescas**

 **Viernes de Celebración**

Own Brands

In line with Grupo Éxito's commercial and sustainability strategy, Grupo Éxito's own brands play a relevant role in the value proposition for customers. The textile business has been an essential part of Grupo Éxito's DNA, it was the business that gave rise to it. Today the company reaffirms that commitment to a model that promotes fashion made in Colombia, with quality, purpose and vision of the future. 95.6% of Grupo Éxito's own-brand garments are made in Colombia, through a network of 215 workshops, which generate more than 12,000 jobs, 75% of which are occupied by women.

In 2025, Grupo Éxito opened the Arkitect boutique, in the Los Molinos Shopping Center in Medellín. This 215-square-meter space is designed exclusively for the

experience of buying clothing and accessories, different from the usual environment of the Éxito stores. Here, fashion is the protagonist: customers find an environment designed to live it more closely, with personalized attention and the possibility of building a "total look" with garments from Arkitect and Bronzini and collections from Colombian designers. With this opening, Grupo Éxito reaffirms its commitment to the national textile industry and continues to consolidate its business model, which combines sustainability, job creation and access to signature fashion for all Colombians.



Omnichannel experience

Omnichannel sales in Colombia reached \$2.3 trillion pesos, with a 14.1% share of Grupo Éxito's total sales in the country and exceeded 26 million orders. These sales were driven by the performance of the non-food categories, which grew by 8.5%. The performance of events such as Black Days stands out, which consolidated itself as the event with the highest sales in the history of the company, reaching more than \$27,000 million in sales.

Omnichannel sales in Colombia reached \$2.3 trillion pesos, with a 14.1% share of Grupo Éxito's total sales in the country and exceeded



Grupo Éxito was recognized at the VTEX Grand Prix Colombia 2025, an event organized by VTEX, a platform that promotes and manages digital commerce and omnichannel operations, the company was recognized in 3 categories: Greatest evolution in omnichannel experience, Marketplace Ecosystem with VTEX and E-commerce Leader 2025. In omnichannel,

the company integrates physical stores, its own e-commerce, apps, WhatsApp, retail media, marketplace and the Éxito Atendido model in more than 200 stores. This allows you to be where the customer wants, how they want and when they want.

Real Estate Business

During 2025, the contribution of the real estate business continued to be one of the pillars in Grupo Éxito's results in Colombia, with 33 assets totaling 807,373 m² of GLA and solid occupancy levels reaching 98%, Viva Malls' real estate business closed the year with a recurring EBITDA of \$343 million pesos and a margin EBITDA of 69.1%.

The Viva Suba Shopping Center project, launched during 2025, is in the process of structuring and obtaining licenses, promises to become one of the main points of reference for commercial and entertainment activities thanks to its strategic location in the northwest of Bogotá, the most populated town in this city. This shopping center will be added to the 17 assets of the Viva Malls portfolio and is expected to start operating in the next years.



Viva Suba. Reference images

Tuya



Tuya, Grupo Éxito's complementary business focused on offering financial solutions to its customers and the

Colombian market in general, maintained the AAA rating granted by Fitch Ratings. Tuya consolidated its improvement through disciplined execution, focused on risk containment, revenue diversification and operational efficiency. Portfolio origination and recovery policies were strengthened with above-expected hedging and solvency as part of the risk reduction strategy, while revenue diversification mitigated pressure on net interest margin and accompanied business stability. At the end of 2025, Tuya reached 1.3 million cards and reached an income from associates of \$23 thousand million Colombian pesos.

Puntos Colombia



Puntos Colombia continued to play a key differentiating role in the country, the loyalty program reached more than 8.6

million customers and more than 18,000 allied brands. With 57% of points redeemed in Grupo Éxito at the end of the year, the Group's relevance within this strategic business that seeks to increase customer loyalty by generating higher sales was reaffirmed.

International operations

The macroeconomic behavior of other countries where Grupo Éxito operates presented important challenges and progress during 2025. In the case of Uruguay, its macroeconomic environment remained stable, with inflation under control and moderate growth, which allowed for a more resilient behavior of consumption and a positive operating performance for the retail sector, contributing significantly to Grupo Éxito's financial results.

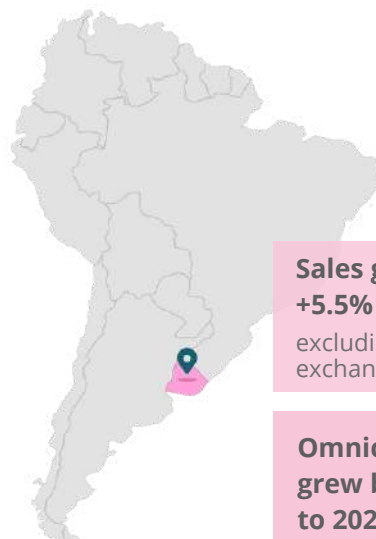
For its part, Argentina advanced in a process of macroeconomic adjustments aimed at stabilizing inflation, which resulted in a contraction in consumption and lower domestic demand, impacting the performance of the retail sector in the country.

Operations in Uruguay and Argentina accounted 23% of Grupo Éxito's consolidated revenues.



Inflation in 2025 closed at 3.7%, its lowest record in 24 years, managing to remain within the country's target range throughout the year. For its part, economic activity in the third quarter of 2025 increased 1.2% compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Similarly, household consumption advanced +1.9%, highlighting the positive impact of spending on imported consumer goods, mainly clothing, vehicles and other durable goods.

Grupo Disco's net sales and same-store sales during 2025 grew +4.9% and +5.5% respectively when excluding the exchange rate effect, mainly driven by the contribution of stores under the Fresh Market format (+7.5% growth vs 2024) in a very favorable political and economic environment, in which the tourism sector plays an important role and is considered one of the main drivers of the economy. Omnichannel sales in Uruguay grew by 6.6% compared to 2024 and represented 3.1% of the country's total sales.



Sales grew by +4.9% and +5.5%

excluding the effect of the exchange rate.

Omnichannel sales grew by 6.6% compared to 2024.

Recurring EBITDA grew by +14.9% excluding the currency effect (+11.8% in COP) during 2025 compared to 2024, reaching a margin of 12.5% (compared to 11.4% in 2024) on net income, reflecting consistent sales growth and efficiencies in selling, general and administrative expenses (+79 bps vs 2024). Throughout the year, the operation in Uruguay stood out as the most profitable business unit of Grupo Éxito.



In 2025, various commercial strategies were executed that boosted sales and strengthened the relationship with consumers, some of these were the increase in the assortment and classic campaigns "Todo a", "Bajó la carne", "Día Hipermás" and "Knockout" that had a positive impact on sales for the year. In addition to "High and low" strategies and some store remodeling that seek to improve customer experience.

In line with the expansion sought in that country, at the end of 2025 the Solanas Fresh Market was inaugurated; The opening generated 120 new jobs, mainly for young people without experience. This store seeks to meet the demand generated by residents and tourists through a wide assortment, an area of prepared solutions and efficient technology to reduce energy consumption.



Argentina – Libertad



Inflation in 2025 continued to show a deceleration trend, closing the year at 31.5%, the lowest in the last eight years; this value represents a drastic drop of more than 87 percentage points compared to inflation in 2024. Retail sales were affected by the temporary contraction of consumption and the country's macroeconomic situation.

Net income in Argentina at the end of the year was \$943 billion pesos (+0.9% excluding the exchange effect). Retail sales were \$886 billion (+5.4% in same-meter sales and -1.0% in total sales excluding the currency effect).

During 2025, the real estate business had a solid performance and registered +43.9% growth excluding the exchange effect, thanks to the improvement in the commercial trend and healthy occupancy levels (89.4%).



Net income of \$943,915 million pesos.

The real estate business grew by 43.9%.

Recurring EBITDA reached a margin of -4.0%, compared to -2.1% in 2024, over net income in 2025. The implementation of improvement actions aimed at recovering the favorable evolution of results. and strengthening the contribution of both the retail and real estate businesses are underway as a priority for the company.



Consolidated net revenues during 2025 grew +4.0% excluding currency effect (+0.6% in COP), reaching \$22 trillion pesos, 77% of consolidated net revenues came from Colombia's contribution, highlighting again the performance of the non-food category (+7.7% vs 2024). Operations in Uruguay and Argentina contributed the remaining 23%.

Consolidated net sales reached \$21 trillion pesos at the end of the year, reflecting growth of +4.1% excluding currency effect (+0.7% in COP) and same store sales for the year grew 5.6%, excluding currency effect. The good performance of sales is attributed to: (i) the result of commercial strategies implemented in Colombia, which allowed sales to grow by +4.2% in 2025 (ii) Uruguay with a positive tourist season managed to grow by +4.9% in 2025, excluding the exchange rate effect, and, (iii) the economic and commercial context that Argentina went through was marked by lower consumption and currency devaluation.

**Consolidated net income
for 2025: \$22 trillion
pesos.**

**Consolidated net sales
for 2025: \$21 trillion
pesos.**



**Recurring EBITDA: \$1.9
trillion pesos.**

**The consolidated
net profit: \$592.108
million pesos.**

Other consolidated revenues for the year increased by +1.3% excluding the currency effect (-1.4% in COP), driven by the contribution of the real estate business in Colombia and Argentina, in addition to the contribution of the complementary businesses.

Consolidated recurring EBITDA for 2025 reached \$1.9 trillion pesos, with a double-digit growth of +19.6%, compared to the same period of the previous year. The emphasis on spending efficiency across the region translated into stable levels despite inflationary pressures in the different geographies and a 117 basis point improvement in the margin on net income (compared to a margin of -21.1% in 2024) which, added to a better performance in gross profit, contributed to an improvement of +140 basis points in the recurring EBITDA margin, reaching a margin of 8.8% on revenues in 2025.

Consolidated net income for 2025 totaled \$592 billion pesos, representing an increase of 10.8 times compared to 2024, with a margin of 2.7% (+244 basis points) on revenues.

Sustainability

During 2025, Grupo Éxito continued providing opportunities to Colombia through actions aimed at the comprehensive development of children, strengthening local purchasing and supporting Colombian agriculture, assisting and developing its suppliers, promoting the well-being and growth of its employees, generating decent employment, and taking care of the planet and its natural resources.

In Colombia, in this context, Fundación Éxito reaffirmed its commitment to human development, benefiting more than 69,000 children through programs focused on nutrition, mental health, and education for employment, with a presence in 25 departments and 184 municipalities across the country. As part of these efforts, more than 181,000 packages were delivered food to children and



their families, helping to improve their conditions for physical and cognitive growth and development. Additionally, more than 10,800 children gained access to safer environments through the Live Fully program.



Similarly, the local economy was strengthened and fair trade relationships were promoted through the Cultivating Opportunities program, through which 90.0% of the fruits and vegetables sold came from domestic farmers, with 88.5% purchased directly without intermediaries.

At the same time, through the Weaving Dreams program, 95.6% of the garments sold by Grupo Éxito are purchased in Colombia. Likewise, more than 18 million private-label garments were made in Colombia in over 300 workshops, generating more than 12,000 jobs, of which 75% were held by women.





The company allocated more than 93 billion pesos to health, education, housing, and recreation benefits for its employees. Additionally, 76% of the available vacancies were filled through internal mobility, strengthening the development and growth of talent within the organization.

In environmental matters, more than 18,200 tons of recyclable material were collected, with 100% of the proceeds from their sale allocated to the Éxito Foundation for the development of child nutrition projects. Additionally, thirteen Viva Shopping Centers renewed their Carbon Neutral certification, and four were recertified as Zero Waste by ICONTEC, as a result of consistent management committed to climate action and the circular economy.



Additionally, during 2025, significant sustainability initiatives were carried out in Uruguay and Argentina. In Uruguay, social inclusion and education programs through sport stood out, benefiting more than 600 children and young people, as well as environmental education and responsible consumption campaigns, reaching over 90,000 customers. Furthermore, partnerships were strengthened, allowing for the rescue of more than 75,000 kilograms of baked goods since 2023, benefiting over 12,000 people.

In Argentina, progress was made in environmental and energy management through the use of waste, with the management of approximately 1,570 tons of recyclable material and 250 tons of organic waste, intended for reintegration into new processes. Likewise, the implementation of energy efficiency programs allowed a 25% reduction in energy consumption, preventing the emission of around 8,250 tons of CO₂ per year, while 28% of energy consumption came from renewable sources.



These results reflect the coordinated work between collaborators, clients, suppliers, and partners, and make it possible to move forward in a consistent and responsible way in the implementation of the company's sustainability strategy.

Corporate Governance and Internal Control

The company promoted compliance with internal policies as a tool to strengthen risk management and good governance, while also ensuring the continuity of the fraud prevention program.

In line with this objective, the strategic risk profile was defined for this period based on the understanding of the dynamics of the environment in the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal areas, as well as the analysis of the sector and the internal changes within the organization. Likewise, treatment measures were established to mitigate the likelihood of occurrence and the negative impacts of these risks, in addition to identifying opportunities that can be leveraged.

Additionally, the company conducted a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the market risk to which it is exposed as a result of its investments and activities sensitive to market fluctuations. For more details, see note 39 of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Management certifies that the Internal Control System did not present any deficiencies that would have prevented the proper recording, processing, summarizing, and/or presentation of financial information; nor did it suffer any significant fraud that would have affected its condition, quality, or integrity. The disclosure of financial information was verified and complied with current regulations, ensuring that the information as of December 31 was appropriate and relevant, and free from inaccuracies and/or errors that could prevent an understanding of the company's true financial position.

For more information about Corporate Governance and the company's Internal Control System, you can consult the Corporate Governance Report by [clicking here](#).



Transactions between related parties

The details about such transactions can be found in note 9 of the Separate Financial Statements.

Intellectual property and regulatory compliance

[[GRI 2-27] The company has a portfolio of more than 1,200 trademark registrations, in different classes of the Nice International Classification. The registrations are in 36 countries, of which more than 670 are in Colombia, including, among others, the brands Éxito and Carulla, associated with the retail business; Frescampo and Taeq, associated with the food business; Arkitect, Bronzini, and Finlandek, associated with the fashion, textile, and home decoration industry. Additionally, in 2025 it granted a license to its subsidiary in Uruguay to use its textile brands in that country, and to its parent company to use its brands associated with the food business in El Salvador. As of December 31, 2025, there are no registered patents.

In terms of intellectual property, compliance with the applicable regulations for Colombia and for the other countries where there is a commercial presence was ensured; the corresponding licenses for the use of distinctive signs and other copyrights for which the company is not the owner are also in place. Regarding copyright, it is reported that compliance with the applicable regulations in this field and with the conditions defined in software license agreements was ensured.

In line with the corporate commitment to ensure the protection of personal data of all our stakeholders, to develop proactive management of risks associated with data management, and to build a comprehensive program, the company has carried out activities aimed at complying with applicable regulations and implementing best practices in the field, based on the principle of recognizing privacy and respecting the fundamental right of habeas data.

Finally, it is reported that, in no way, has the free circulation of invoices issued by suppliers of goods or services been restricted, and that the company is not involved in investigations related to anti-competitive practices.

Closing Messages

We are convinced that the performance achieved during 2025 marks the beginning of a gradual and consistent recovery for Grupo Éxito. While the company's full potential has not yet been deployed, the advances observed in the main indicators allow us to look to the future with confidence and realism.

We will maintain our focus on elevating the competitiveness of our businesses, deepening the profitability of the operation, and consolidating a value proposition aligned with the needs of our customers in each of the countries where we operate. This path is possible thanks to the daily work of our teams and the permanent collaboration with our strategic allies.

We reaffirm our commitment to Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina, contributing to the region's development and the generation of opportunities for thousands of families. With discipline, joint work, and a long-term vision, we will continue advancing to ensure the sustainability of Grupo Éxito in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Carlos Calleja Hakker

Executive President Grupo Éxito



**Te invitamos a consultar
más información en los
siguientes informes:**



Informe de Gobierno Corporativo



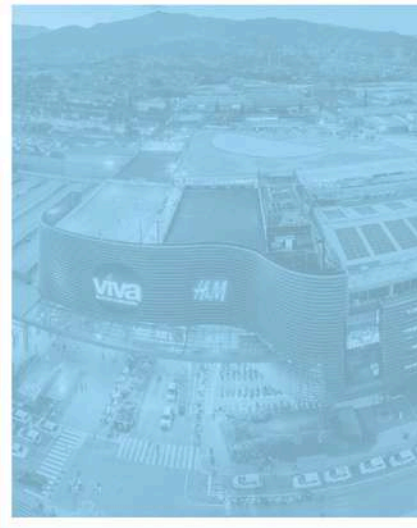
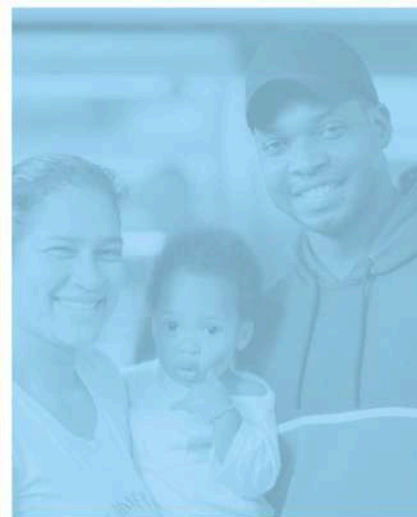
Informe de Sostenibilidad



Estados Financieros

02

Corporate Governance Report



Introduction

During 2025, the Company promoted compliance with its internal Policies as a key tool to strengthen risk management and good governance, while ensuring the continuity of the fraud prevention program. In line with this objective, the strategic risk profile for the period was defined based on an understanding of the dynamics of the environment across political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal dimensions, as well as on the analysis of the sector and the internal transformations within the organization.

Likewise, the Company established treatment measures aimed at mitigating the likelihood and negative impacts of such risks, in addition to identifying opportunities that could be leveraged.

The Company also continued strengthening its Corporate Governance instruments through the amendment of the Bylaws, the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Remuneration and Performance Evaluation Policy for Senior Management, and the Financial and NonFinancial Information Disclosure Policy.

These enhancements were reflected in an 82.43% adoption level of corporate governance best practices promoted by the Colombian Financial Superintendence ("SFC") through the Código País survey. The Company was also recognized as the ninth company with the best corporate reputation in Colombia, according to the Ibero-American Corporate Reputation Business Monitor ("Merco"), maintaining its position as the retail company with the best reputation in Colombia. Additionally, for the twelfth consecutive year, the Company obtained the IR Recognition granted by the Colombian Stock Exchange ("Bolsa de Valores de Colombia"), scoring 96.1 out of 100, a distinction awarded to issuers with the highest standards of information disclosure and investor relations practices in Colombia.

Ownership structure of the company

Capital and Ownership Structure [GRI 2-9]

Each share registered in the Company's shareholders' ledger grants the holder the right to one vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting, without any restriction on the number of votes that a shareholder or its representative may cast. This is subject only to the prohibitions and disqualifications established by law, such as those applicable to the Company's directors and employees in the situations provided by statute, as well as to the provisions set forth in the Insider Information Policy contained in the Company's Corporate Governance Code. In this regard, Grupo Éxito recognizes and guarantees equal rights and privileges to all shareholders.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had an authorized capital of 1.590 billion ordinary shares, of which 1.34472 billion shares had been issued. Of the issued shares, 1,297,864,359 were outstanding, while 46,856,094 were treasury shares.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 16,006 shareholders, of which 97.95% were individuals holding 1.81% of the share capital, while 2.05% were legal entities holding 98.19% of the share capital.

Shareholders with Significant Direct and Indirect Ownership Interests [GRI 2-9]

As of December 31, 2025, Cama Commercial Group Corp. held a direct ownership interest of 86.84% in the Company's share capital, thereby remaining the controlling shareholder.

Regarding the remaining shareholders, none held a stake equal to or greater than 10% of the Company's share capital.

Shares and Securities Directly or Indirectly Owned by Members of the Board of Directors, Senior Management, and Other Officers, Their Trading, and the Voting Rights They Represent.

As of December 31, 2025, the following members of Senior Management (levels one and two of the Company's organizational structure) collectively held 5,026 shares:

- Carlos Mario Giraldo Moreno, General Manager, held 4,734 ordinary shares of the Company.
- Juan Lucas Vega Palacio, Vice President of Real Estate, held 292 ordinary shares of the Company.

Regarding the corporate governance structure, Mr. Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina served as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was also an indirect majority shareholder of Cama Commercial Group Corp., the controlling entity of the Company, which owns 1,127,117,641 ordinary shares, equivalent to 86.84% of the share capital

As of December 31, 2025, no other member of Senior Management or the Board of Directors held any securities issued by the Company.

Family, Commercial, Contractual, or Corporate Relationships Between Significant Shareholders and the Company, or Among Significant Shareholders

During 2025, Cama Commercial Group Corp. maintained its ownership of 86.84% of the Company's share capital, reflecting its role as the principal shareholder.

The Company did not have any other shareholders with a significant ownership stake, understood as ownership of 10% or more of outstanding shares.

Details regarding the Company's principal shareholders can be accessed [here](#).

Shareholders' Agreements

During 2025, the Company was not made aware of any agreements entered into among its shareholders.

Corporate Management Structure and Related Party Transactions [GRI 2-9]

Composition of the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee.

In accordance with Article 31 of the Bylaws, as amended by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 27, 2025, Grupo Éxito's Board of Directors is composed of seven members elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The number of independent members and the criteria for independence have been defined pursuant to the regulations applicable to the Company.

Board of Directors [GRI 2-9]

To review the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, click [here](#).

Elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the 2024–2026 Term [GRI 2-10]

On March 21, 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting elected the Company's current Board of Directors, composed of members with proven expertise and experience, who bring a strategic and transformative vision aimed at supporting the Company's development and sustainability initiatives.

To view the profile of each Board member, click on each of their photos.

Non-independent members

[GRI 2-9]



Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina
Chairman

[GRI 2-11]



Juan Carlos Calleja Hakker



David Alberto Cahen Ávila



Alberto José Corpeño

Independent members

[GRI 2-9]



Miguel Fernando Dueñas



Francisco José Fermán Gómez



Óscar Samour Santillana

The Board of Directors is comprised of three independent members and four executive non-independent members.

Main Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Senior Management

a. Board of Directors

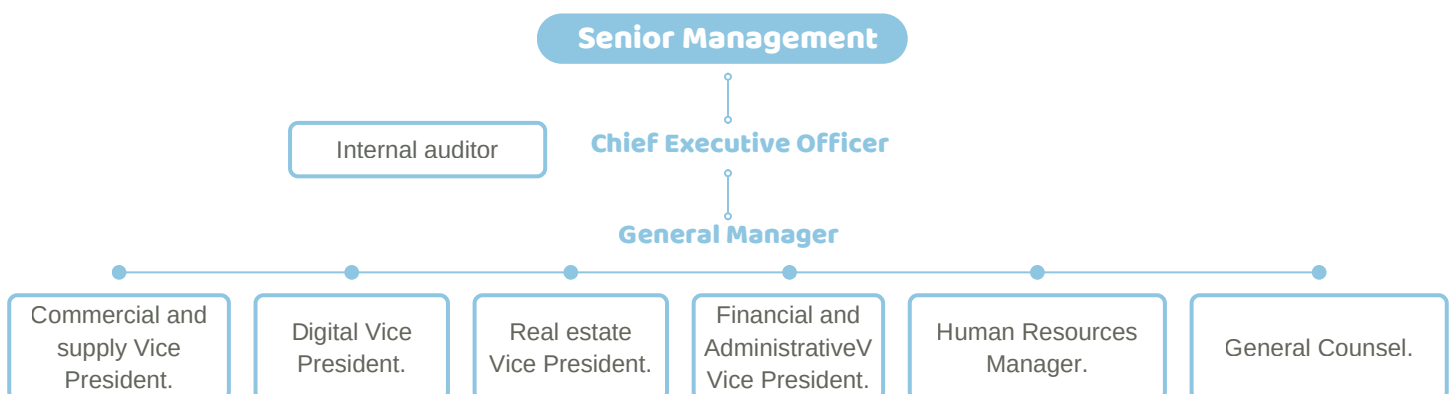
The Board of Directors is understood to have the broadest mandate to manage the company. Accordingly, the Board primarily has the following functions:

- Approve and periodically monitor the company's strategy.
- Oversee corporate governance and the effectiveness of the measures adopted in relation to it.
- Ensure an adequate control environment within the company and its subsidiaries.
- Identify and manage conflicts of interest that arise and define the rules applicable to related party transactions.
- Approve the company's financial, accounting, and investment policies.
- Regulate the functioning of the Board of Directors, submitting to the General Shareholders' Meeting matters that are within its competence.
- Appoint members of Senior Management.
- Oversee the financial and non-financial information that must be made public and the integrity and reliability of accounting systems.
- Regulate matters related to the company's shares.

For more information about the Board of Directors functions, click [here](#).

b. Senior Management

Senior Management primarily has the following functions, grouped by areas according to the company's corporate structure:



- **Chief Executive Officer:** coordinating and generally overseeing the Company, including commercial and financial management, investor and market relations, and ensuring alignment with the corporate strategy.
- **General Manager:** leading the Company's operations in Colombia and supporting the President in strategic matters, government and media relations, and interactions with investors, among others.
- **Real Estate Vice President:** defining, identifying, and proposing new business opportunities from a real estate perspective, based on expansion plans and commercial strategies, to ensure value creation and maximize returns on the Company's spaces.
- **Financial and Administrative Vice President:** directing, planning, and defining the Company's financial strategies, in accordance with Board-approved Policies and legal requirements, ensuring maximum profitability, efficient working capital management, and timely information for decisionmaking.
- **General Counsel:** overseeing the Company's corporate affairs, managing stakeholder relationships, and leading interactions and administration related to the governance bodies (General Shareholders' Meeting and Board of Directors).
- **Commercial and Supply Vice President:** directing, planning, and defining the commercial, logistics, and replenishment strategies that guide the methodologies of the areas under this vicepresidency, in alignment with Company Policies, business needs, and budgeted results.
- **Digital Vice President:** directing, planning, and coordinating the sales and operational strategies of each brand within the digital commerce ecosystem, in line with the Board's objectives and guidelines, ensuring the achievement of sales budgets and the Company's overall objectives.
- **Human Resources Manager:** planning, directing, and strategically guiding personnel management processes and resource protection initiatives, in accordance with Company Policies.
- **Internal Auditor:** defining and leading the internal audit strategy and ensuring its implementation and compliance.

To view information about the members of the Company's executive team, their academic background, professional profiles, and experience, click [here](#).

Members of the Board of Directors Serving on the Boards of Subsidiaries or Holding Executive Positions in These Entities [GRI 2-9]

- In 2025, **Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina** served as a principal member of the Board of Directors of the Argentine subsidiary Libertad S.A., and of the Boards of Directors of the Uruguayan subsidiaries Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A., Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A., Odaler S.A., Lublo S.A., Lanin S.A., Devoto Hnos S.A., Ameluz S.A., Mercados Devoto S.A., Larenco S.A., Géant Inversiones S.A., Semin S.A., Ludi S.A., Setara S.A., Randicor S.A., Fandale S.A., and Ciudad del Ferrol S.C.
- In 2025, **Juan Carlos Calleja Hakker** served as a principal member of the Board of Directors of the Argentine subsidiary Libertad S.A., and of the Boards of Directors of the Uruguayan subsidiaries Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A., Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A., Odaler S.A., Lanin S.A., Devoto Hnos S.A., and Ciudad del Ferrol S.C. He also served as an alternate member of the Board of Directors of the Uruguayan subsidiary Ameluz S.A.
- In 2025, **David Alberto Cahen Ávila** served as a principal member of the Boards of Directors of the Uruguayan subsidiaries Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A., Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A., Odaler S.A., and Devoto Hnos S.A.
- In 2025, **Alberto José Corpeño Posada** served as an alternate member of the Boards of Directors of the Uruguayan subsidiaries Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A., Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A., and Odaler S.A.

Policies Approved by the Board of Directors During the 2025 Period [GRI 2-12]

During 2025, the Board of Directors approved the amendments submitted with respect to the following Policies:

- **Remuneration and Performance Evaluation Policy for Senior Management:** on February 26, 2025, the Policy amendment was approved with the objective of adjusting who must determine remuneration and perform performance evaluations, as well as the composition of Senior Management's compensation.

- **Financial and Non-Financial Information Disclosure Policy:** on January 28 and November 11, 2025, amendments to the Policy were approved to (i) comply with Decree 151 of 2021 regarding the designation of the alternate legal representative as the substitute in the absence of the principal legal representative, and clarify that the compliance officer is responsible solely for the operational task of transmitting information—not for the responsibility of submitting it; and (ii) align the Policy with the requirements of Measure 3.1 of the Código País survey.

Procedure for the Election of Members of the Board of Directors [GRI 2-10]

On March 17, 2015, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the Board of Directors Election and Succession Policy, which has been amended following analysis and favorable recommendation by the Board of Directors, with its most recent amendment made on March 21, 2024. Likewise, in addition to that Policy, on February 24, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the procedure for electing its members, with its most recent amendment approved during the Board's meeting held on March 21, 2024.

The Policy and the procedure regulate, among other matters, the timeframe and process for candidate nomination, the independence criteria candidates must meet, the evaluation methodology used, and the composition of the functional and personal profiles required for candidates.

The policy (contained in section 2.2.2 of the Corporate Governance Code) and the procedure, as well as the resume and acceptance letter templates, are available on the [corporate website](#).

Board of Directors Remuneration Policy [GRI 2-19] [GRI 2-20]

On June 11, 2015, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the Board of Directors Remuneration Policy, which was subsequently amended by the Board during its ordinary meeting held on March 21, 2024.

This Policy establishes that members of the Board are entitled to a fixed remuneration for attending Board meetings, whether held in person or remotely. The applicable amount for each term must comply with a set of principles and criteria and is determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting at the time the Board is elected.

For more information about this Policy, please refer to Section 2.2.3 of the Corporate Governance Code, available by clicking [here](#).

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Senior Management [GRI 2-19] [GRI 2-20]

a. Board of Directors

At the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 21, 2024, the following compensation scheme for the Board of Directors was approved for the 2024-2026 term:

FIRST. Equity members will not receive any remuneration for the preparation for or attendance at Board meetings.

SECOND. Executive members of the Company who serve on the Board will not receive any remuneration for the preparation for or attendance at Board meetings.

THIRD. Independent members will receive a compensation of FIVE HUNDRED U.S. DOLLARS (USD 500) for the preparation for and attendance at each Board meeting and each meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee.

FOURTH. The Chair of the Board of Directors and the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee will not receive differential compensation.

Based on the foregoing, in 2025, the Company paid the members of the Board of Directors COP 146 million for their attendance at Board meetings and committee meetings.

b. Senior Management

On September 14, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the Senior Management Remuneration and Performance Evaluation Policy, which was most recently amended on February 26, 2025, with the objective of modifying (i) the method by which remuneration is determined, (ii) the way performance evaluations are carried out, and (iii) the structure of compensation.

This Policy establishes the guidelines and criteria to be considered in defining the total compensation granted to members of Senior Management—specifically levels 1 and 2 of the Company's organizational structure—and the procedure through which their performance is evaluated.

The compensation amounts for members of Senior Management were disclosed in Note 9.2 of the Company's separate financial statements, which may be reviewed by clicking [here](#).

To learn more about the Senior Management Remuneration and Performance Evaluation Policy, click [here](#).

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee, composed of the three independent members of the Board of Directors, carried out the review and evaluation of accounting processes, internal audit, external audit, regulatory compliance, and risk management, ensuring that the Company's operations align with corporate governance best practices, local and international regulations, and the highest ethical standards.

Activities of the Audit and Risk Committee

Key Matters:

- **Financial Statement Review.** The Committee reviewed and approved the quarterly and annual individual and consolidated financial statements prior to publication, ensuring their integrity, transparency, and consistency with the standards applicable in Colombia, Brazil, and the United States.

- **Information Disclosure and Transparency.** The Committee verified compliance with the Information Disclosure Procedure and approved the 2025 Annual Disclosure Report.
- **SOX Compliance Oversight.** The Committee monitored the SOX program, strengthening the effectiveness of controls relevant to financial information in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina, ensuring alignment with PCAOB standards and international best practices.
- **Internal Audit and Control Culture.** The Committee approved the 2025 Annual Internal Audit Plan and monitored its execution, overseeing the independence and resources of the internal audit function, the implementation of digital audits and continuous monitoring, progress in the culture of accountability, operational and fraudrelated risk management, and compliance with internal control action plans.
- **External Audit Oversight.** The Committee evaluated the independence, scope, planning, results, and fees of the Statutory Auditor and external auditors in the subsidiaries, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and PCAOB standards.
- **Followup on Control Deficiencies.** The Committee reviewed progress in addressing internal control deficiencies identified in prior periods, with special monitoring of the material and significant weaknesses identified in 2024, ensuring remediation and strengthening of related processes.
- **Comprehensive Risk Management.** The Committee monitored strategic risk management and updated Grupo Éxito's risk profile for the 2025–2026 period.
- **Oversight of Regulatory Compliance and Corporate Ethics.** The Committee supervised the implementation of compliance programs applicable in all jurisdictions where Grupo Éxito operates, including Transparency and Business Ethics, Personal Data Protection, and AML/CFT programs. The Committee reviewed the Compliance Officer's reports prior to presentation to the Board and approved due diligence procedures and unusual transaction reports submitted to the UIAF.
- **Monitoring of Related Party Transactions.** The Committee approved related party transactions, evaluating their materiality, value creation, and alignment with shareholder interests. It also monitored compliance with the established Policies and procedures in this area.
- **Review of Conflicts of Interest.** The Committee reviewed potential conflicts of interest involving the Board of Directors and Senior Management, ensuring alignment with the Corporate Governance Code and adherence to best practices in governance and business transparency.

Support to Management and Oversight of Financial Reporting:

In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code, the Committee issued a favorable opinion—considered by the Board—regarding the financial statements audited by PwC, prepared under IASB standards and audited under PCAOB rules for the Company’s Level II ADR program on the NYSE.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Sessions:

During the year, the Committee held its five (5) scheduled ordinary sessions in accordance with the established agenda. It also held two (2) extraordinary sessions to address emerging risks and corporate governance matters.

The matters addressed during the sessions were presented to the Board of Directors to ensure proper alignment between governance bodies and approval authorities.

Attendance at Board of Directors and Audit and Risk Committee Meetings

Board of Directors :

Member		Attendance	Percentage
Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina (Chairman)	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%
Juan Carlos Calleja Hakker	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%
David Alberto Cahen Ávila	16/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ X	94%
Alberto José Corpeño	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%
Miguel Fernando Dueñas	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%
Francisco José Fermán	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%
Óscar Samour Santillana	17/17	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★	100%

Audit and Risk Committee

Member	Attendance		Percentage
Miguel Fernando Dueñas (Chairman)	7/7	★★★★★★	100%
Francisco José Fermán	7/7	★★★★★★	100%
Óscar Samour Santillana	7/7	★★★★★★	100%

Quorum at Board of Directors and Audit and Risk Committee Meetings

In 2025, the quorum of the Board of Directors was 99.11%. For more details, click [here](#). The Audit and Risk Committee had a 100% quorum. For more details, click [here](#).

Chairman of the Board of Directors [GRI 2-11]

Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina, who was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors at the meeting of this body held on March 21, 2024, continued serving as Chairman during the reporting period.

The responsibilities associated with this position are established in Article 33 of the Bylaws, which may be consulted [here](#).

Secretary of the Board of Directors

Since March 28, 2025, Juan Esteban Gómez Sánchez has served as Secretary of the Board of Directors, in addition to his role as the Company's General Secretary.

The responsibilities of the General Secretary are set forth in Article 48 of the Bylaws, which may be consulted [here](#).

Relations Between the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor, Financial Analysts, Investment Banks, Rating Agencies, and External Advisers

The relationship between the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor was coordinated through the Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee also evaluated and approved the scope of services and the fees proposed by the Statutory Auditor, in accordance with the requirements necessary for the performance of its duties.

The responsibilities of the Statutory Auditor included periodically informing the Committee about the progress of the audit plan, the findings identified, and recommendations regarding the internal control system, as well as accounting and financial processes and systems. The Statutory Auditor was also responsible for monitoring compliance with applicable regulations and with the action plans established by management bodies, to ensure the ongoing integrity and reliability of the Group's financial information.

Regarding the Statutory Auditor's fees for 2025, these corresponded to the amount approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting in 2024, which may be consulted by clicking [here](#).

Management of Board of Directors Information

During 2025, the Company complied with the timeframe established in the Corporate Governance Code for sending Board members the information related to the agenda items for each session.

At the conclusion of each meeting of the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee, the General Secretary and the Committee Secretary were responsible for safeguarding the information, ensuring it was duly recorded as support for drafting the corresponding minutes.

During 2025, the Company continued using Microsoft Teams, through which all supporting materials for each session were made available to Board members and committee members ahead of each meeting. Similarly, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, as the officer responsible for disclosing material information to the market, led the disclosure process for Board decisions deemed material, in coordination with the Company's Information Disclosure Committee.

Evaluation of the Board of Directors and Senior Management [GRI 2-18]

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, contained in Section 2.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Company may conduct an annual evaluation process to assess the performance of each member and of the Board as a whole. To do so, it may alternate between an internal evaluation and an external evaluation carried out by independent advisers.

During 2025, the Company chose not to conduct a formal evaluation process for the Board of Directors or Senior Management, prioritizing efforts related to strategic management, strengthening corporate governance, and comprehensive risk oversight. Within this context, continuous monitoring of the performance and functioning of the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee was maintained.

Operations with related parties

Attributions of the Board of Directors on Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interest Situations

According to Article 36.4 of the company's bylaws, it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to define the rules for the evaluation and authorization of related party transactions.

Details of the Most Relevant Transactions, in the Organization's Opinion, Conducted Between Related Parties

The most relevant transactions between related parties during 2025 can be found in Note 9 of the separate financial statements.

Details of Judicial Proceedings that have the capacity to materially affect the Operation, Financial Situation, and/or changes to the Financial Situation

In 2025, the legal proceedings capable of materially affecting the Company's operations, financial position, and/or changes in financial position were the following (amounts expressed in billions of Colombian pesos):

- Judicial proceeding with the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN) seeking nullification of the official review assessment under Special Requirement No. 112382018000126, issued on September 17, 2018, proposing a modification to the 2015 income tax return, for COP 42.872 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 42.1210 billion).
- Judicial proceeding with DIAN requesting nullification of the sanction resolution issued in September 2020, which ordered repayment of the tax refund recognized in the 2015 income tax return, for COP 2.875 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 2.734 billion).

- Judicial proceeding with the Special Industrial and Port District of Barranquilla regarding Official Review Assessment No. GGIFILR5071222 issued on November 2, 2022, which modified the 2018 industry and commerce tax return by disregarding outofmunicipality revenues and imposing an inaccuracy penalty, for COP 3.421 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 3.291 billion).
- Judicial proceeding with the Barranquilla Special Industrial and Port District regarding Official Review Assessment No. GGIFILR5071622, issued on November 22, 2022, modifying the 2019 industry and commerce tax return, for COP 3.962 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 3.790 billion).
- Judicial proceeding with the Barranquilla Special Industrial and Port District regarding Official Review Assessment No. GGIFILR5072022, issued on December 6, 2022, modifying the 2020 industry and commerce tax return, for COP 2.819 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 2.664 billion).
- Judicial proceeding with the Barranquilla Special Industrial and Port District concerning Official Review Assessment No. GGIFILR0017224, issued on May 20, 2025, modifying the 2022 industry and commerce tax return, for COP 2.596 billion (not present as of December 31, 2025).
- Judicial proceeding with the Municipality of Santiago de Tolú regarding Sanction Resolution No. 2024008001 issued on August 5, 2024, imposing penalties for failure to file annual industry and commerce (ICA) tax returns for 2020–2022, as filings were made bimonthly instead, for COP 4.176 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 4.175 billion).
- Nullity action against Official Assessment No. 00019TS00192021, issued on February 24, 2021, through which the Department of Atlántico assessed, ex officio, the Public Safety and Coexistence Fee for the period between February 2015 and November 2019, for COP 1.286 billion (December 31, 2025 – COP 1.226 billion).

Conflicts of Interest [GRI 2-15]

The bylaws provide the following functions for the Board of Directors regarding conflicts of interest:

- To identify and manage conflicts of interest between the company and its shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, and Senior Management.
- To approve policies for managing conflicts of interest and the use of privileged information by any employee.

- To regulate the creation and functioning of the Conflicts of Interest Committee.
- To define the rules for evaluating and authorizing transactions that the company conducts with: (i) controlling, significant, or Board-represented shareholders; (ii) members of the Board of Directors and other Managers or persons related to them; and (iii) companies within the conglomerate to which it belongs.

On the other hand, the Audit and Risks Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for fulfilling the following functions related to conflicts of interest:

- Evaluate and inform the Board of Directors about situations involving conflicts of interest in which a significant shareholder, members of the Board of Directors, the CEO, the Vice Presidents, the General Counsel, or the Internal Auditor may be directly or indirectly involved, or through a related party, making the necessary recommendations to manage the situation.
- Evaluate and inform the Board of Directors about possible conflicts of interest that may arise between the company and its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, among them, or with their administrators and related parties, making the necessary proposals to manage the situation.
- Before being authorized by the Board of Directors, examine and inform the Board about transactions that the company carries out, directly or indirectly, with members of the Board of Directors, controlling and significant shareholders, defined according to the organization's ownership structure, members of Senior Management, transactions between Group companies or persons related to them (related party transactions), which due to their amount, nature, or conditions pose a risk to the company.
- Verify that these transactions are carried out under market conditions and do not violate the principle of equal treatment among shareholders.

During 2025, situations involving conflicts of interest reported by members of Senior Management were resolved by the designated bodies, in accordance with the rules set forth in the Conflicts of Interest Policy, as described in the following chapter. Likewise, situations reported by other Company employees were duly managed in accordance with that Policy, as described later in the Compliance chapter.

Finally, pursuant to the provisions of the Conflicts of Interest Policy, during the reporting period the Board of Directors issued the required updates regarding reports of potential conflicts of interest submitted by Senior Management, as well as the situations that had ceased.

Conflicts of Interest and Mechanisms for Resolving Them Among Companies of the Same Corporate Group and Their Application During the Period [GRI 2-15]

The Company has mechanisms to ensure compliance with its Good Governance and Transparency Policies. These include tools that allow the reporting, analysis, and management of potential conflict of interest situations disclosed by members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management.

With respect to the Board of Directors, its members did not report any material conflict of interest situations during 2025.

With respect to Senior Management, the following activities summarize the management and oversight carried out during 2025:

- **a. Semiannual reports** submitted by the Board of Directors, and **annual reports** submitted by Senior Management, declaring the existence or absence of conflicts of interest. These reports aim to timely identify possible conflicts of interest arising from companies in which they hold an ownership interest of 10% or more, significant influence, or any other situation that may result in a potential conflict of interest due to impaired objectivity or independence in the performance of their duties.
- **b. Analysis of reported situations:** this analysis was carried out in accordance with the guidelines established in the Conflicts of Interest Policy. Accordingly, in the case of situations reported by members of Senior Management belonging to levels 1 and 2 of the organizational structure, the Conflicts of Interest Committee was composed of the Board's Audit and Risk Committee.
- **c. Mechanisms for managing and resolving conflicts of interest:** For the situations reported by Senior Management, the corresponding analyses were carried out, and recommendations were issued by the Conflicts of Interest Committee aimed at resolving and managing the reported situations, ensuring the objectivity and impartiality of the reporting individual.

None of the situations analyzed affected the Company's overall operations, nor were they deemed to hinder the exercise of the respective roles.

Internal Control System

Comprehensive Risk Management System:

Grupo Éxito's Comprehensive Risk Management System is led by the Finance Vice Presidency through the Risk and Insurance Office, which is responsible for designing and implementing the Company's riskmanagement model and promoting a culture focused on protection and value creation.

Description of the Comprehensive Risk Management Policy and Its Application During 2025 [GRI 2-12]

The Comprehensive Risk Management Policy establishes the purpose, principles, scope, and framework for the integrated management of risks and opportunities, as well as a governance structure defined across strategic, business, project, and process levels. Its implementation enables the Company to align its efforts around identifying critical risks, mitigating their probability and negative impacts, and maximizing opportunities.

The riskmanagement methodology, aligned with ISO 31000 and COSO ERM standards and developed in the Risk Management Manual, establishes a systematic process involving context definition, risk identification, analysis, evaluation, and treatment, as well as communication, consultation, monitoring, and review, all aimed at reducing economic and reputational impacts and enhancing opportunities.

[GRI 2-16] In 2025, the Company reaffirmed its commitment to longterm sustainability, focusing efforts on managing risks that could affect its corporate strategy and leveraging opportunities that strengthen its resilient culture. During the same period, the Company prioritized the management of strategic risks that may affect its corporate strategy and sustainability. Under the leadership of Senior Management, an updated analysis of risks and opportunities was performed, incorporating the evaluation of megatrends and sector benchmarking. As a result, the strategic risk profile was updated and subsequently reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. Additionally, strategies and treatment plans were implemented by the responsible areas to reduce the likelihood and impact of these risks. **Further details on the strategic risk profile can be found in the "Strategic Risks" section of this report.**

Additionally, in compliance with SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) regulatory requirements, in 2025 the Company verified the calculation of cybersecurity risk materiality and reviewed its internal structure and corporate guidelines for managing and disclosing cyber events, ensuring an effective and timely response.

Likewise, as part of strengthening the management model, a technical review of the Company's corporate risk appetite was conducted in 2025. The analysis focused on assessing the suitability of financial metrics used to establish risk limits and tolerances, comparing alternatives such as sales, revenue, and gross profit against EBITDA. The review considered criteria such as stability, traceability, consistency, indicator volatility, and predictive capacity. The results showed that EBITDA continues to be the most robust and reliable metric for representing the Group's capacity to assume strategic risks, reaffirming its use as the primary indicator for defining corporate risk appetite.

Within the framework of the Business Continuity Management (BCM) System, in 2025, as part of its preventive approach, the Company participated in the National Evacuation Drill, assessing the effectiveness of procedures, response times, and team coordination, while strengthening a culture of selfprotection.

Additionally, under the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), progress was made in assessing risks within the international supply chain to maintain OEA certification, identifying logistical vulnerabilities and defining contingency strategies. In addition, the Event Management Plan was comprehensively updated, aligning it with organizational changes.

Likewise, the technology team led testing of the Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP), validating backup, restoration, and failover procedures for critical systems. These actions, carried out under a continuousimprovement approach, strengthened the alignment of the BCM System with ISO 22301 and reinforced the Company's operational resilience.

In 2025, progress was made in strengthening the management and disclosure of risks and opportunities associated with climate change, following the recommendations of the Task Force on ClimateRelated Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Additionally, with the support of an external specialized team, the Company inspected 12 facilities—including stores, Distribution Centers (CEDIS), and shopping centers—to assess their current level of physical risk, considering construction type, occupancy, protection, and exposure. Each inspection concluded with satisfactory results regarding the physical condition of the facilities.

A total of **238** domestic social audits were conducted on our privatelabel suppliers in the food, nonfood, and home categories, evaluating risks associated with the following aspects:

- Child labor practices
- Forced labor
- Diversity and inclusion
- Disciplinary practices
- Harassment and abuse
- Freedom of association and grievance mechanisms
- Working hours and overtime
- Occupational health and safety
- Quality and food safety
- Environmental practices

98% of the audited suppliers obtained satisfactory results. For the remaining suppliers, action plans were established to promptly address and close the gaps identified during the audits.

To continue reducing the gaps identified in the supplier evaluation process, training spaces were created, reaching a total of **328** suppliers.

Strategic Risks

During 2025, with the support and strategic vision of Senior Management, the strategic risk profile was updated by incorporating the analysis of global and sector megatrends and international benchmarks, enabling the identification of emerging factors and adjustments to the environmental assessment that may affect the achievement of strategic objectives.

In this context, social risk remained one of the most relevant risks due to heightened national sensitivity associated with social tensions, polarization, and insecurity, with potential impacts on operational stability, reputation, and commercial performance.

Additionally, the main variations compared with the previous period's strategic risk profile are outlined below:

One of the most significant changes during the period was the evolution of Information Security risk. In 2025, Latin America experienced a substantial increase in cyberattacks, raising both the likelihood and potential impact of incidents, reflecting a growing cyberthreat landscape in the region and increased integration between physical and digital business environments. This underscored the need to strengthen protection, monitoring, and response capabilities.

Additionally, Political and Legal risk gained greater relevance due to increased regulatory and fiscal uncertainty, particularly regarding potential economic, labor, and tax measures that may arise in connection with the 2026 presidential election cycle.

Business Transformation risk was reframed toward a focus on Competition and Market Positioning, recognizing that the Company operates within a highly competitive environment driven by the acceleration of new commercial models, the presence of largescale digital players, and differentiated value propositions. This scenario requires ongoing monitoring of market dynamics and anticipation of strategic adjustments to preserve the Company's relevance and differentiation in the eyes of consumers.

Finally, the governance of the Strategic Risk Profile retained its differentiated structure according to severity levels determined through the annual assessment. Risks classified as extreme severity continued to be monitored by the Audit and Risk Committee, with direct reporting to the Board of Directors; highseverity risks were supervised by Senior Management and reported to the Committee; and mediumseverity risks were managed by Senior Management and escalated only when thresholds established in the risk appetite were exceeded.

This structure facilitated the identification of the most critical risks, which required prioritization and management through appropriate mitigation strategies.

- **Social Risk**

1. Probability: Possible
2. Impact: Major
3. Severity Level: Extrem

- **Information Security Risk**

1. Probability: Probable
2. Impact: Moderate
3. Severity Level: High

Based on this analysis, the strategic risk profile applicable for the 2025–2026 period was updated.

5 Competition and market positioning

6 Climate change

Risks monitored by Senior Management and reported to the Audit and Risk Committee when they fall outside the risk appetite, based on the annual risk assessment.

Medium
33% - 2 risks

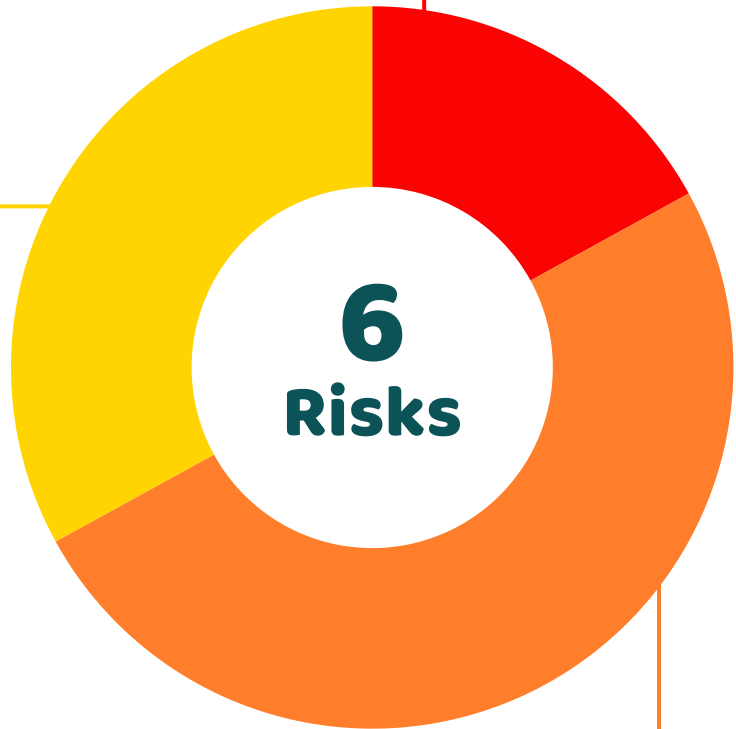
Level of scalability

● ● ●

1 Social

Risks monitored by the Audit and Risk Committee and reported to the Board of Directors.

Extreme
17% - 1 risk



Risks monitored by Senior Management and reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

High
50% - 3 risks

2 Information security

3 Political and legal

4 Macroeconomic

Description, Opportunities, and Treatment Measures for Priority Strategic Risks

Name of the risk	Description	Opportunities	Treatment measures
Social	Potential impact on operations and commercial activities arising from an environment of social instability and insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater engagement between operations and surrounding communities. Strengthening local purchasing and socially oriented value chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social or strategic social-reinvestment projects aimed at generating a positive impact on society. We contribute to comprehensive human development through initiatives focused on child nutrition, the mental health of mothers and caregivers in early childhood, and education for employability. We strengthen local and direct purchasing of fresh products from producers and farmers through the "Cultivating Opportunities" program, ensuring fair payments, short payment terms, and the elimination of intermediaries.
Information Security	Possible impact on the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of digital and physical assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the culture of self-care. Effective monetization and utilization of data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24x7 monitoring of events by the Security Operations Center (SOC). Ethical Hacking and Business Continuity testing. Access management for authentication and authorization.
Political and Legal	Change in the political and regulatory environment that creates uncertainty in the legislative, tax, and regulatory landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive capacity, innovation, and business transformation. Increased consumption by the population impacted by social investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in industry and business dialogue forums within the framework established by law (ANDI, Fenalco). Simulation of budget scenarios and review of operating models in response to new regulatory proposals or changes in existing regulations. Regulatory review, management, and adaptability.
Macroeconomic	Possible impact on financial objectives resulting from high volatility in the key variables of the macroeconomic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved results as a consequence of effective expense management. Positive impact on sales driven by a strong commercial strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring macroeconomic conditions and projections on results. Implementation of commercial strategies aimed at enhancing the quality of life of our customers, including strengthening private-label brands, deploying "Insuperables" and "ImpreCionantes" value strategies, and expanding product assortment. Flexibility in the operating model to adapt to pressures arising from regulatory changes.

Name of the risk	Description	Opportunities	Treatment measures
Competition and market positioning	Potential loss of market share or competitive advantages due to the entry of new competitors, the expansion of international and digital players, and the evolution of consumer habits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the omnichannel value proposition. Foster a customer-centric culture of innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Omnichannel Capabilities. Format conversion and expansion. Brand positioning.
Climate change	Vulnerabilities when facing extreme weather events and regulatory pressures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater efficiency in the Company's resource consumption and expenses. Modernization of refrigeration equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofit Project: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency through the renewal of equipment and refrigerants. Expansion in stores and conversion of formats with refrigerants with a GWP < 1,400. Energy-efficiency plans to reduce energy costs. Energy contracted for the next 12 years to ensure price stability (2026–2037).

For each of the strategic risks identified, the Company defined and implemented management strategies aimed at mitigating both the likelihood of occurrence and potential negative impacts, while simultaneously maximizing opportunities. This comprehensive approach enabled the anticipation of scenarios, the strengthening of organizational resilience, and the assurance that risks, in addition to being controlled, became drivers of value and engines of transformation for the business.

Emerging Risks

During 2025, cybersecurity remained one of the most closely monitored emerging risks, driven by a constantly evolving digital environment and the accelerated adoption of new technologies that increase exposure to sophisticated incidents. Technological disruption risks also grew, fueled by the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and automation, creating challenges in governance, technological updating, and adaptation to new competitive dynamics.

Additionally, the geopolitical and regulatory environment emerged as a significant risk due to intensifying international tensions, global market volatility, and the potential for regulatory changes across jurisdictions. These factors may affect operating costs, input availability, logistics flows, and commercial stability, requiring close monitoring and flexible planning to anticipate adverse scenarios.

Finally, environmental and sustainability-related risks continued to rise, driven by the increasing frequency of extreme natural events, heightened regulatory requirements, and growing stakeholder expectations regarding climate management. These factors may affect operational continuity, compliance costs, supplychain resilience, and public perception of the Company's environmental practices.

Cybersecurity Management

In 2025, the Company adopted international standards and best practices in information security, such as NIST, which served as the foundation for defining and supporting its technology and information security strategy. Throughout the year, the Company maintained a program of activities aimed at strengthening proactive and reactive protocols to contain threats and exposures in an increasingly digital and interconnected environment. The Company remained committed to adhering to the highest standards—including NIST 2.0, requirements from the Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio, the SarbanesOxley Act (SOX), and certifications related to payment systems and electronic transactions (Payment Card Industry – PCI)—along with other guidelines designed to mitigate the potential leakage or exposure of partial client data. Information security risk—including cybersecurity—was one of the Company's strategic risks and was monitored periodically by the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee.

Risk Materialization During the Period

During 2025, no risk events materialized that significantly impacted the Company's operations, reputation, or strategic objectives.

Risk Transfer and Retention Initiatives

As part of the Company's riskmanagement approach, certain risks are transferred through traditional mechanisms or insurance policies, providing coverage for the main risks—particularly those of greatest severity—such as damage to Company assets, potential losses during the transportation of goods, directors' liability, internal and external fraud, thirdparty liability, and cyber risk.

Throughout the year, progress was made in the financial optimization of cybersecurity and property damage risks, including analyses to identify the likelihood of exceeding risk tolerance capacity, insured loss limits, the economic cost of risk (ECOR), premium efficiency ratios, and the probability that claims could exceed the premiums paid.

Control Activities

During 2025, compliance with the SarbanesOxley (SOX) framework was strengthened through periodic testing and reviews, managing gaps through action plans approved by governance bodies, ensuring effective execution aligned with international standards.

In response to new demands arising from the digital environment and cybersecurity, the Company strengthened its policies and practices in this area, implementing improvements in the protection of transactions, discounts, and payment methods, and ensuring a secure environment for consumers and operations. Likewise, the Company continuously reviewed and monitored its technological infrastructure under the SEC's "Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance, and Incident Disclosure" rule and adopted measures aligned with the NIST 2.0 standard.

In parallel, the identification of fraud, bribery, and corruption risks was updated. Additionally, the Company strengthened its management systems related to occupational health and safety, road safety, Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC), and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO), all of which are fundamental to ensuring the integrity and efficiency of logistics and transportation operations.

During 2025, no risks materialized that had a significant impact on the Company's operations, reputation, or strategic objectives.

Information and Communication

The Company continued implementing its information and communication model, seeking to ensure transparency, timeliness, and accuracy in the disclosure of information relevant to business management and protection. This model was aligned with regulatory guidelines in Colombia and with the international standards required by the U.S. **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**, ensuring compliance with all disclosure obligations and fostering trust among stakeholders.

In its interactions with the market and other stakeholders, the Company disclosed periodic reports, material communications, and informational sessions that ensured a clear understanding of its initiatives and results.

Supervision and Monitoring

During 2025, the **Audit and Risk Committee** continued performing its key functions, monitoring the most relevant aspects of corporate management, particularly those related to:

- Supervision of the quality and integrity of financial information and regulatory reporting.
- Monitoring of corporate risk management, internal audit, and statutory audit.
- Review of related party transactions and conflict of interest management.

Likewise, from the **Internal Audit** perspective:

- Audits were executed based on a risk-based annual plan approved by Management and the Audit and Risk Committee. These audits covered key operational processes, support processes, and subsidiaries.
- Support was provided for investigations of potential fraud reported through whistleblowing channels, ensuring a prompt and effective response.
- Corrective action plans were promoted with Senior Management and process owners, ensuring sustainable improvements in the design and functioning of the Internal Control System.

As part of its commitment to shareholders and investors, the Company successfully completed the annual evaluation of compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX), including a detailed review of identified control deficiencies and the implementation of corrective actions reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Additionally, monitoring of the maturity level of the Internal Control System was performed, identifying progress compared to the prior year, improvements driven by strengthened internal processes, and clear objectives for updating and reinforcing areas presenting opportunities for enhancement.

Internal audit and lossprevention activities enabled the identification of improvement opportunities in controls associated with inventory, treasury, expansion and realestate development projects, cashmanagement processes, information security, and procurement. These opportunities were primarily linked to the adoption of new operating models, technological transition, automation of activities, strengthening of negotiation and purchasing processes, leadership development, and cultural transformation. None of the deficiencies identified had a material impact on the Company's financial information or regulatory obligations.

The statutory audit firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers, independently evaluated the Company's accounting, financial, and control systems, ensuring the preparation and disclosure of reliable information and compliance with applicable legal and regulatory frameworks.

Compliance

Transparency Program [GRI 2-26] [GRI 205-1]:

During 2025, the Company continued implementing the Transparency Program. The following summarizes the main actions carried out under the different components of the Program to manage risks such as fraud, bribery, and corruption:

Organizational Structure:

The Company managed fraud, corruption, and transnational bribery risks [CB76.1] through the participation of various governance roles. The Board of Directors and its Audit and Risk Committee approved Policies in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, while the Complaints and Alerts Committee monitored fraud alerts and investigated cases reported through whistleblowing channels or detected during audits.

Supervision [GRI 205-1]:

In accordance with its responsibilities, the Board of Directors continued supervising the implementation of the Transparency Program through monthly and semiannual management reports submitted by the Compliance Officer.

Additionally, Internal Audit provided ongoing support, promoting continuous improvement in the risk management systems related to fraud, transnational bribery, and corruption.

Risk Assessment [GRI 205-1]:

The Company identified the level of exposure to risks of fraud, corruption, and bribery across its processes, as well as the controls, treatment measures, and potential impacts. As a result, the transnational bribery and corruption risk matrix was updated.

Disclosure and Awareness [GRI- 205-2]:

The Company executed its annual disclosure plan under the concept **“Values that Translate into Actions”**, developed across three fronts:

- **Prevention:** reinforces employees’ role and responsibility in practicing ethics and transparency daily.
- **Control:** promotes compliance with Policies through messaging about ethical behavior (“I am transparent when”).
- **Whistleblowing channels:** encourages use of reporting mechanisms under the message “I Am Transparent and I Act.”

As part of this strategy, communication and awareness actions were implemented. Below are the main activities carried out during 2025:

Internal Communication [GRI 205-2]:

The Company communicated the main changes made to the updated Policies—particularly those related to the Transparency Program and the Gifts and Hospitality Policy—and to newly issued Policies. It also reinforced the guidelines governing the use of whistleblowing channels, the Conflicts of Interest Policy, and the conduct standards established in the Code of Ethics and Conduct. Complementing the above, the Compliance Officer’s management reports informed the Board of Directors about the various actions carried out under the Transparency Program and its components.

External Communication [GRI 205-2]:

As part of the external disclosure efforts, the Company continued promoting awareness of the whistleblowing channels. It also communicated the main changes introduced to various Policies and procedures, including the Gifts and Hospitality Policy.

Awareness and Training [GRI 205-2]:

As part of the Company’s training strategy, the “Grupo Éxito Guardians” program continued during 2025, through which 21,619 employees from all levels and areas—both administrative and operational—received training. The program covered key integrity and compliance topics, including the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Transparency Policy, Conflicts of Interest, the Gifts and Hospitality Policy, donations, and whistleblowing channels.

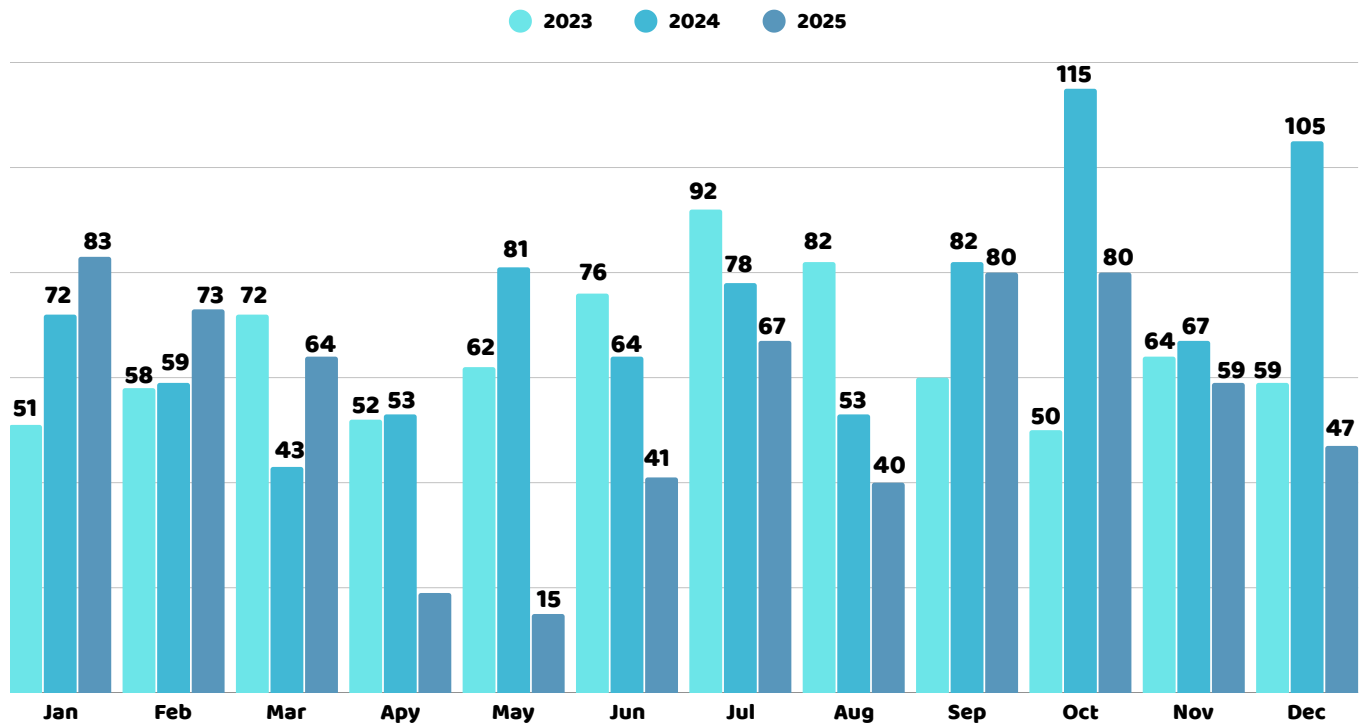
Additionally, **881** employees with higher risk exposure received targeted training under the Transparency Program.

Additionally, during 2025, training sessions were held for the leadership team of the Real Estate Vice Presidency, along with awareness sessions for Retail and Real Estate personnel. These sessions reinforced the principles of the Transparency Program, the role of ethics in the Company’s Higher Purpose, and employees’ responsibility in fraud prevention.

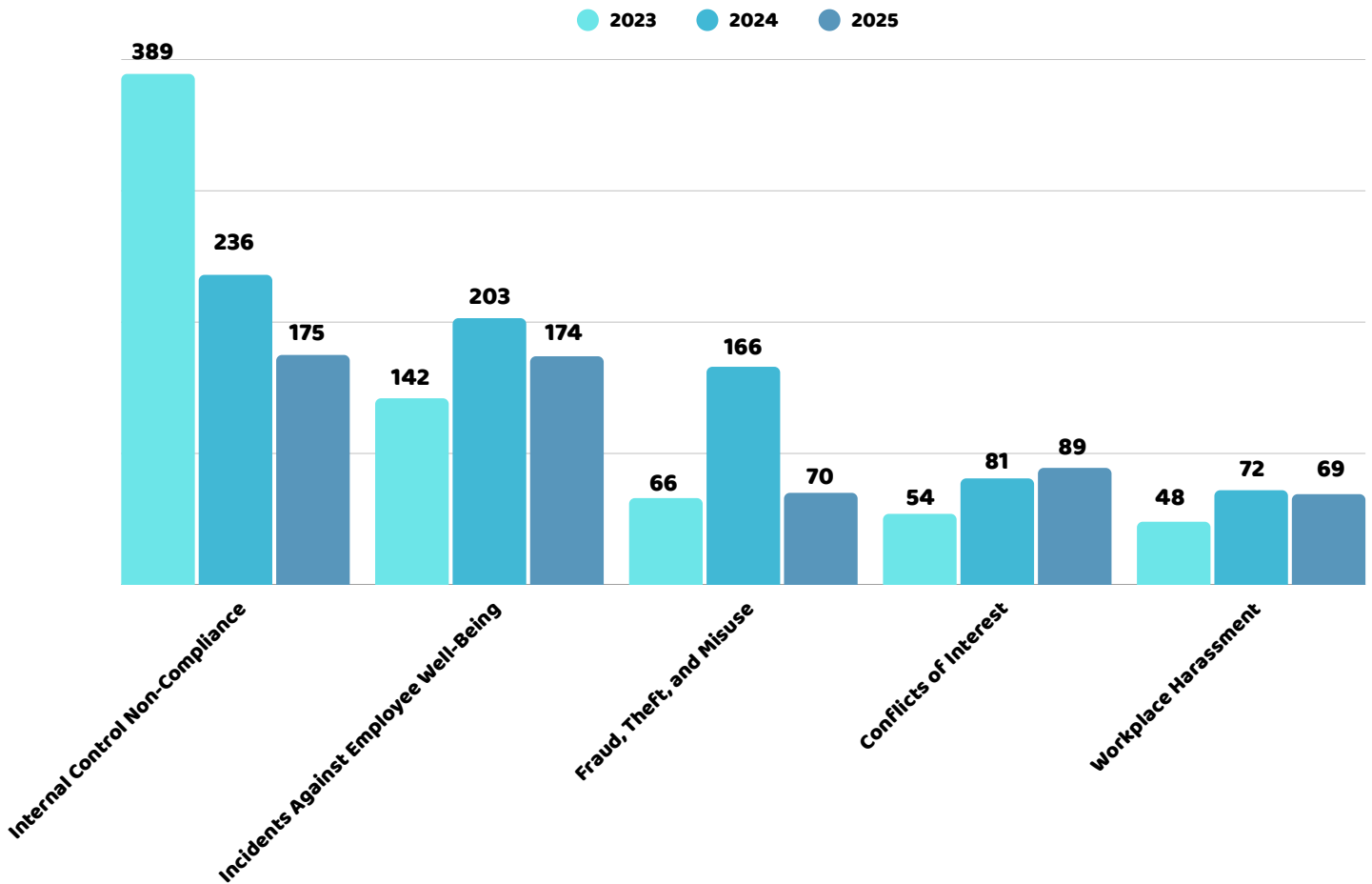
Complaint Chanel [GRI 2-26] [GRI 205-3]:

During 2025, the Company continuously monitored the operation of its whistleblowing channels, evaluating their confidentiality and efficiency, consolidating them as a key tool for detecting and managing risks, particularly fraud, bribery, and corruption.

[GRI 205-3] In 2025, the Company received 668 reports through its whistleblowing channels alleging potential violations of ethics and transparency, all of which were investigated without exception This process was carried out in accordance with the roles and responsibilities established in the internal procedure, which includes the participation of trained investigators responsible for case analysis. The number of reports received each month in 2025, compared with the previous two years, is shown below:



The reported information refers to cases received through the whistleblowing channel and does not represent confirmed cases. **[GRI-205-3]** Of the 533 concluded cases in 2025, 24.7% were substantiated. None of these cases had a material impact on the Company. Below are the five main types of reported cases, along with their evolution over the past two years:



[GRI-205-3] For confirmed and closed reports, the following measures were implemented, in accordance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct:

- 25 employee feedback measures.
- 8 administrative measures resulting in employee termination¹.
- 10 control enhancement processes (procedures, automated controls, new policies, monitoring, etc.).
- 7 employee reassignment processes.

None of the substantiated cases involved bribery or corruption connected with public officials, nor were they related to money laundering, terrorism financing, or proliferation financing activities. Likewise, as of the reporting date, none of the confirmed cases involved leakage or compromise of confidential or private customer information.

Similarly, the Company was not involved in any ongoing administrative or judicial proceedings related to corruption or bribery.

Management of Employee Conflicts of Interest:

The Company complied with the Conflicts of Interest Policy, reflected in the total number of declarations received particularly during the annual conflict-of-interest declaration campaign, conducted between October 18 and November 25, 2025, which successfully mobilized the target population, resulting in 4,235 employees submitting declarations—a 90.4% compliance rate. Additionally, across the broader employee base, 10,442 employees submitted declarations indicating whether or not potential conflicts of interest existed.

The most frequently declared situations corresponded to working with a relative or “partner within the Company”, and “having relatives or related persons working for third parties with ties to the Company”.

Situations reported by Level 1 and Level 2 employees were analyzed by the Board of Directors with the support of the Audit and Risk Committee. For Levels 3 through 7, the Conflicts of Interest Committee issued recommendations aimed at safeguarding the Company’s interests.

Relationship with the State:

In the implementation of various initiatives, the Company complied with the conduct rules established particularly those governing interactions with government entities and public officials.

In 2025—and consistently since 2015—the Company made no donations to political campaigns, candidates, or political movements.

Program Management for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering, Financing Terrorism, and Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (ML/FT/FPWMD)

The Company developed several strategies focused on managing the risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The following activities, carried out within the framework of the LA/FT/FPADM Prevention Program structure, are detailed below:

Leadership, Commitment, and Organizational Structure:

The Company continued the development and integration of the ML/TF/FPWMD Risk Management System, which was led by the Board of Directors, responsible for monitoring and driving the system's evolution through a preventive approach. During 2025, several internal procedures were updated and amended.

Due Diligence:

During 2025, the Company carried out a total of **130,892 screenings against restrictive and binding lists**, as well as checks in public sources, for the management of ML/TF/FPWMD risks across the various stakeholder groups with which Grupo Éxito maintained commercial and/or contractual relationships. These groups included suppliers, corporate clients, employees, shareholders, and other related third parties

Monitoring:

The Company conducted the evaluation and monitoring of more than **650 alert cases**, which supported timely decision-making and actions aimed at preventing and mitigating the risks to which the Company was exposed.

Training and Awareness:

During 2025, the Company conducted various targeted internal training sessions and implemented a communication campaign aimed at reinforcing the fundamental elements of the system, as well as the key Policies and procedures. Additionally, in connection with ML/TF risk management, **9,030 employees** received training under a methodology focused on high-exposure risk areas and processes, such as points of payment, money-transfer channels, remittances, and banking correspondent services.

Management of the Personal Data Protection Program

The following relevant aspects of the Program's management are highlighted:

Active Participation of Senior Management and Leadership: During 2025, Senior Management played a decision-making and oversight role through the Personal Data Committee, a body responsible for validating strategic guidelines and monitoring the maturity of the privacy program across the organization. Within the framework of this Committee, a Data Governance model with broader and more detailed coverage was discussed, particularly regarding the functions of key stakeholders. Additionally, the monitoring model for the master personal data registry was reviewed, including an assessment of the ecosystem of active data sources and the resulting operational conclusions to ensure data quality, traceability, and availability.

Furthermore, regulatory developments concerning personal data protection were analyzed alongside Senior Management. This work, supported continuously by the Personal Data Protection Officer, strengthened a solid, preventive corporate governance model aligned with Grupo Éxito's strategic objectives.

Risk-Focused Management: The Company, convinced that program management driven by effective risk-management practices enables informed decision-making, relied on this philosophy to promote continuous improvement of the Program and reinforce treatment measures aimed at reducing the probability and impact of potential risk materialization. This approach considers process owners as fundamental actors in risk management.

Management of Habeas Data Requests and Claims [GRI 418-1] [FB-FR-230a.1]: In 2025, the Company received 730 requests from personal data subjects through the habeas data channels made available by the Company and permanently accessible to stakeholders in our Privacy Policy. These requests were processed in accordance with the procedure established by the Company.

These requests were primarily associated with the following categories:

- Data updates: 57%
- Communication-preferences requests: 16%
- Data deletion requests: 17%
- Website account data-change requests: 5%

Program Oversight: Internal Audit conducted an internal assessment of the level of implementation of the new regulatory requirements applicable to personal data, as well as follow-up activities regarding compliance with action plans and the closing of gaps identified in previous evaluations. Additionally, ongoing monitoring processes were carried out to verify the availability of channels for addressing habeas data PQRS, as well as the adequacy and timeliness of responses to such requests. These efforts aimed to ensure the protection of data subjects' Habeas Data rights.

Regulatory Compliance [GRI 2-27]: The Company complied with the deadlines established for its various regulatory reports, including the annual update of databases registered in the National Database Registry (RNBD) and the semiannual report regarding claims submitted by personal data subjects, in accordance with the criteria defined by the applicable regulations and the guidance issued by the competent authority. In matters relating to personal data, a total of fifteen claims were recorded during the first semester of 2025 and twenty-three during the second semester, according to the records contained in the Company's information systems.

Furthermore, the Company strictly complied with the provisions established in Law 2300 of 2023, implementing controls and procedures to ensure adherence to the permitted channels, schedules, and frequency for contacting consumers and personal data subjects. In line with this regulatory framework, the Company strengthened processes related to prior authorization, opt-out mechanisms, consent management, and criteria for determining the relevance of commercial and operational communications, thereby ensuring practices that protect privacy and prevent any unauthorized contact.

Requests from Authorities: The requests and information requirements issued by the competent personal data protection authority were responded to substantively and within the legally established timeframe. In 2025, no sanctions were imposed, nor were any investigations initiated related to the Company's personal data management. On the contrary, several administrative acts were issued closing investigations and archiving proceedings after determining that no liability or improper conduct existed in this regard.

General Shareholders' Meeting

Ordinary Meeting

The ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting was held on March 27, 2025, with the participation of 61 shareholders (a quorum of 96.24%), in person or by proxy, who collectively held 1,297,864,359 shares. The ordinary meeting was conducted in person and took place at the Company's registered address.

Main Decisions

At that meeting, the General Shareholders' Meeting adopted the following decisions.

- Approval of the 2024 Management Report of the President and the Board of Directors.
- Approval of the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.
- Approval of the profit distribution proposal.
- Approval of the amendment to the Bylaws relating to the operating regime of the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors, and to the functions and limits of the Chairman and the General Secretary.
- Approval of the amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Meeting to align them with the Bylaws.

Differences Between the Minimum Legal Requirements and the Operating Rules Defined in the Bylaws and the Rules of Procedure of the Shareholders' Meeting

The actions required for the proper conduct of the 2025 ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting differed from minimum statutory requirements, especially in the following aspects:

- The Company exceeded the legally established notice period for convening the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting, in order to provide shareholders with additional time to review the matters to be addressed at the meeting. The Bylaws and the Rules of Procedure of the General Shareholders' Meeting establish a 30-calendar-day notice period for ordinary meetings, which exceeds the minimum period required by law. In this regard, the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting was held on March 27, 2025, and was called on February 24, 2025.
- The Company granted shareholders a five-calendar-day period following the call notice for the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting, running from February 25, 2025 to March 1, 2025, during which shareholders could: (i) propose the inclusion of one or more items in the meeting's agenda;(ii) submit new decision proposals regarding the matters included in the agenda; and (iii) request additional information or raise questions regarding such matters.
- To ensure equitable treatment of its shareholders, on the date of the call notice the Company published on its corporate website the proxy templates, which included voting instructions for each of the items on the agenda to be discussed and/or approved at the 2025 General Shareholders' Meeting. The objective was to allow shareholders to indicate to their representative the intended direction of their vote.
- The Company published the call notice for the 2025 ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting in the newspapers El Tiempo and El Colombiano; on the digital platforms Primera Página and Valora Analitik; through the relevant information mechanism provided by the Colombian Financial Superintendence; on the Company's corporate website; and in the News to Investors bulletin distributed by the Investor Relations Team.

Measures Adopted During the Year to Promote Shareholder Participation

During 2025, the Company complied with the provisions set forth in External Circular 028 of 2014 issued by the Colombian Financial Superintendence, known as Código País, as well as with the regulations contained in the Company's Bylaws and Corporate Governance Code, with respect to the timely, clear, and complete delivery of information to shareholders sufficiently in advance of the date of the ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting. In this way, the Company promotes shareholder participation and ensures the protection of their rights.

With the aim of encouraging shareholder participation, the following activities were carried out throughout 2025:

- Four (4) quarterly earnings releases
- Four (4) quarterly earnings teleconferences
- One (1) ordinary meeting of the General Shareholders' Meeting

Information and Communication to Shareholders

The Company's Information Disclosure Policy, which is included in the Corporate Governance Code, enables stakeholders to understand the status, evolution, and performance of the business, providing them with sufficient elements of judgment for decision-making.

The implementation and enforcement of this Policy were the responsibility of the Information Disclosure Committee, whose composition and responsibilities are outlined in the Information Disclosure Procedure approved by the Audit and Risk Committee and available on the corporate website. This procedure is based on the Financial and Non-Financial Information Disclosure Policy contained in the Company's Corporate Governance Code and in Colombia's Code of Best Corporate Practices (Código País Survey).

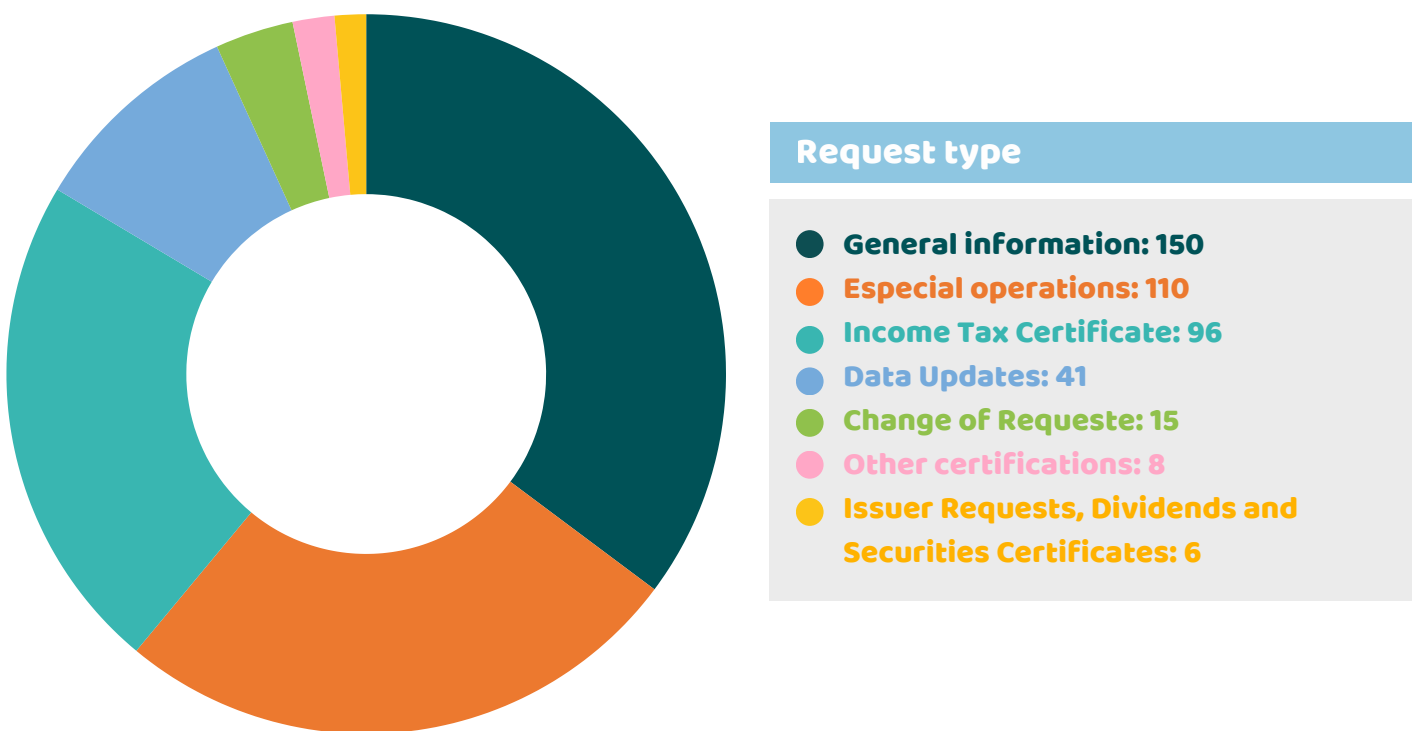
On the corporate website, in the "Shareholders' Meeting" section corresponding to the meeting held on March 27, 2025, the following documents were published:

- Call notice.
- Proxy templates for legal entities, individuals, parents of minors, and parents authorizing a third party.
- Management Report.
- Integrated Report (including the Sustainability Report and the Corporate Governance Report).
- Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024, together with annexes and all legally required documents.
- Profit distribution proposal.

During 2025, the Company published 42 releases through the relevant-information mechanism required by the Colombian Financial Superintendence, informing the market, among other matters, about: relevant decisions of the Board of Directors and the General Shareholders' Meeting; the Company's quarterly and annual results; updates concerning Directors and members of Senior Management; changes in the Company's shareholding structure exceeding 5% of its capital stock; the termination process of the Company's Brazilian Depository Receipt ("BDR") Program; and the cancellation of its American Depository Shares ("ADSs").

Number of Requests and Matters on Which Shareholders Have Requested Information from the Company

In 2025, the Company, through telephone calls, written requests, and in-person assistance provided via DECEVAL, the current administrator of the shareholders' program, responded to approximately 451 shareholder requests, related to the following matters:



Te invitamos a consultar
más información en los
siguientes informes:



Informe de Sostenibilidad



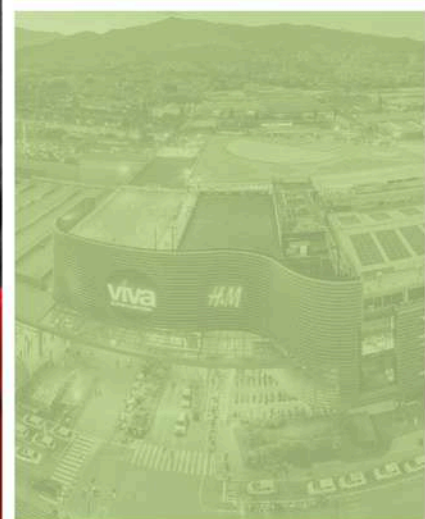
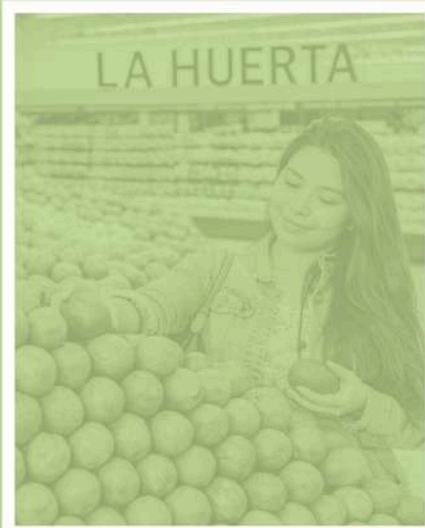
Estados Financieros



Informe de Gestión

03

Sustainability Report



At Grupo Éxito, we recognize our responsibility as a company to develop and generate opportunities for our customers, employees, suppliers, and the communities where we operate. This responsibility guides our decisions to contribute to building well-being, driving progress, and strengthening the environment we share.

In this context, we present our 2025 Sustainability Report, an annual document that outlines the progress made in our Sustainability Strategy during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. [GRI 2-3] The report includes the results of the double materiality analysis, the identification and assessment of sustainability risks and opportunities (ESG), the evolution of our Sustainability Strategy, and the main milestones achieved in 2025.

Throughout 2025, we continue to promote opportunities in Colombia through actions aimed at eliminating child malnutrition, strengthening local purchasing of fresh produce and textiles, supporting the development of our suppliers and boosting the Colombian countryside, promoting the well-being of our employees, generating decent, quality employment, and caring for the planet and its natural resources.

This report covers our comprehensive management in Colombia, Argentina, and Uruguay, and is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, incorporating the methodologies of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for the Food Retailers & Distributors (FB-FR) sector and the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Some of the indicators reported in this report are subject to internal verification processes, led by the Internal Audit area, with the aim of strengthening the transparency and reliability of the information reported. In this way, we provide a comprehensive overview of our practices, policies, processes, and indicators related to the social, environmental, and climate issues most relevant to our operation.

This report was coordinated by the External Communications, Reputation, and Sustainability Department. For inquiries or comments, please contact us at prensaexito@grupo-exito.com. [GRI 2-3]

Double Materiality Analysis

[[GRI 3-1] In compliance with the provisions of External Circular 031 of 2021 and in line with international sustainability frameworks and standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and references associated with risk management and climate change, we adopt a dual materiality approach, which allows us to comprehensively understand how environmental, social, climate, and governance issues are relevant to both the company and its stakeholders from two complementary perspectives:

- Impact materiality: how our operations and decisions relate to the environment and our stakeholders.
- Financial materiality: how these same issues can influence our strategic and economic performance.

This Double Materiality exercise is led by Grupo Éxito's External Communications, Reputation, and Sustainability Department [GRI 2-13]. It is carried out periodically and updated in response to changes in the context, market dynamics, the evolution of stakeholder needs and expectations, and global sustainability standards.

We developed it in the following stages:

1 | Context alignment

We conducted an analysis of the company's external and internal context, considering global and sectoral trends in retail, regulatory and normative changes, as well as international reference frameworks, the evolution of stakeholder expectations, and the criteria defined by rating agencies and organizations specializing in sustainability. This analysis was integrated with the corporate strategy, allowing the identification and prioritization of material issues to be aligned with its vision and strategic objectives.

2 | Identification of impacts, risks, and opportunities

We identified the company's main actual and potential impacts on the environment and people, as well as the risks and opportunities that could affect the company's financial and reputational performance.

For this analysis, we considered our information from the analysis of strategic risks, sustainability risks, and risks associated with climate change. As a result, a preliminary universe of ESG issues was consolidated, integrating the material issues from the previous period to the extent that they continued to be material, which served as the basis for the subsequent stages of evaluation and prioritization.

3 | Definition of stakeholders groups [GRI 2-29]

We developed an exercise to identify the relevant stakeholders to consult during the exercise, considering, among others, the Head Office, Senior Management, employees, customers, suppliers, investors, sustainability experts, academia, NGOs, trade associations, and opinion leaders. [GRI 2-12] [GRI 2-16]

4 | Financial materiality rating

We assess the financial relevance of environmental, social, and climate issues based on two complementary criteria:

1. SOX financial materiality* for ESG matters: a matter is considered financially material when its potential financial impact is equal to or greater than 0.5% of the company's net income.
2. Materiality by analysis (triangulation): Comprehensive assessment combining:
 - a. Strategic risks.
 - b. ESG risks.
 - c. Impact materiality results.

Quantitative assessment was applied to matters that, due to their nature and level of exposure, required detailed financial analysis. For other matters, financial significance was assessed qualitatively.

*SOX financial materiality: This corresponds to the threshold above which management considers that an issue may have a material financial impact on the company's financial statements.

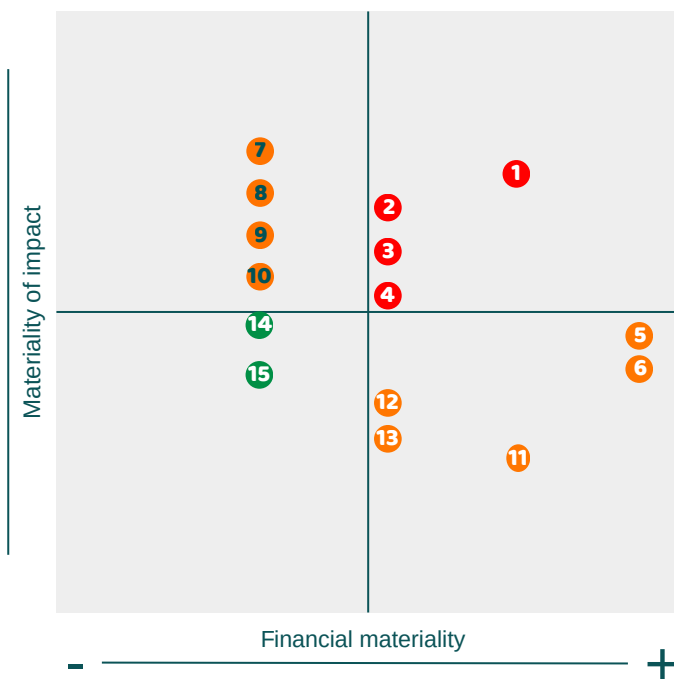
5 | Impact materiality rating

We assess our environmental and social impacts through surveys and consultations with the stakeholders described above, which has enabled us to identify the issues with the greatest actual or potential impact.

6 | Prioritization of material issues

Finally, by analyzing the results of the materiality of impact and financial materiality, we identified issues that are both highly relevant due to their impact on the environment and have a significant influence on the company's financial and strategic performance. This integrated approach allowed us to prioritize the issues that guide the 2025–2027 Sustainability Strategy.

Results of our double materiality analysis [GRI 3-2]



The issues located toward the top right are more relevant both in terms of their impact and their financial materiality, and therefore constitute our strategic priorities.

1. Food waste

Develop programs that prevent food waste throughout our operations and enable its donation to food banks and authorized institutions.

2. Sustainable management of the supply chain

Ensure and promote compliance and continuous improvement of social and environmental aspects in our supply chain, including responsible production practices, protection of biodiversity, and animal welfare.

Circular economy – containers and packaging

Promote the responsible use of packaging and containers (less and better materials), their management, and recycling.

Talent attraction and development

Attract, care for, and retain our employees by providing them with training, well-being, and adequate conditions for the performance of their work and growth.

5. Climate change

Using more environmentally friendly refrigerants in our refrigerators, increasing energy efficiency, promoting the use of cleaner energies, and sustainable mobility.

6. Information security and personal data

Manage the collection, use, and protection of our customers' personal and sensitive data in a transparent manner.

7. Local economy and inclusive growth:

Promote local and direct purchasing (without intermediaries), supporting producer communities and populations in vulnerable territories or those affected by conflict.

8. Customer well-being:

Offer products and services that care for the health, nutrition, and safety of our customers, with clear information and responsible sales practices.

9. Child malnutrition – Fundación Éxito:

Supporting child nutrition in Colombia through the Éxito Foundation, investing in programs and partnerships that work for the development of children.

10. Water conservation – Water Footprint:

Use water responsibly and efficiently in our facilities and operations.

11. Geopolitical and economic environment of the region:

Manage the impacts of the region's political and macroeconomic environment and its effect on our warehouses and employability.

12. Sustainable real estate construction and operation:

Build and operate our warehouses, shopping centers, and other real estate projects with environmental sustainability and operational efficiency criteria.

13. Human rights:

Ensuring respect for human rights in our operations and supply chain.

14. Relationship with neighboring communities:

Foster good relations with the communities near our operations, contributing to the social, environmental, and economic well-being of the surrounding area.

15. Diversity and inclusion:

Promote equitable, diverse, and inclusive work and business environments that foster access, participation, and fair treatment for all people.

We understand material change to mean the identification of new social, environmental, or climate issues that represent significant impacts, risks, or opportunities for the company, as well as previously identified issues that are no longer considered material. During 2025, no new material issues were identified, nor were any issues identified as no longer material.

Sustainability Risks (ESG)

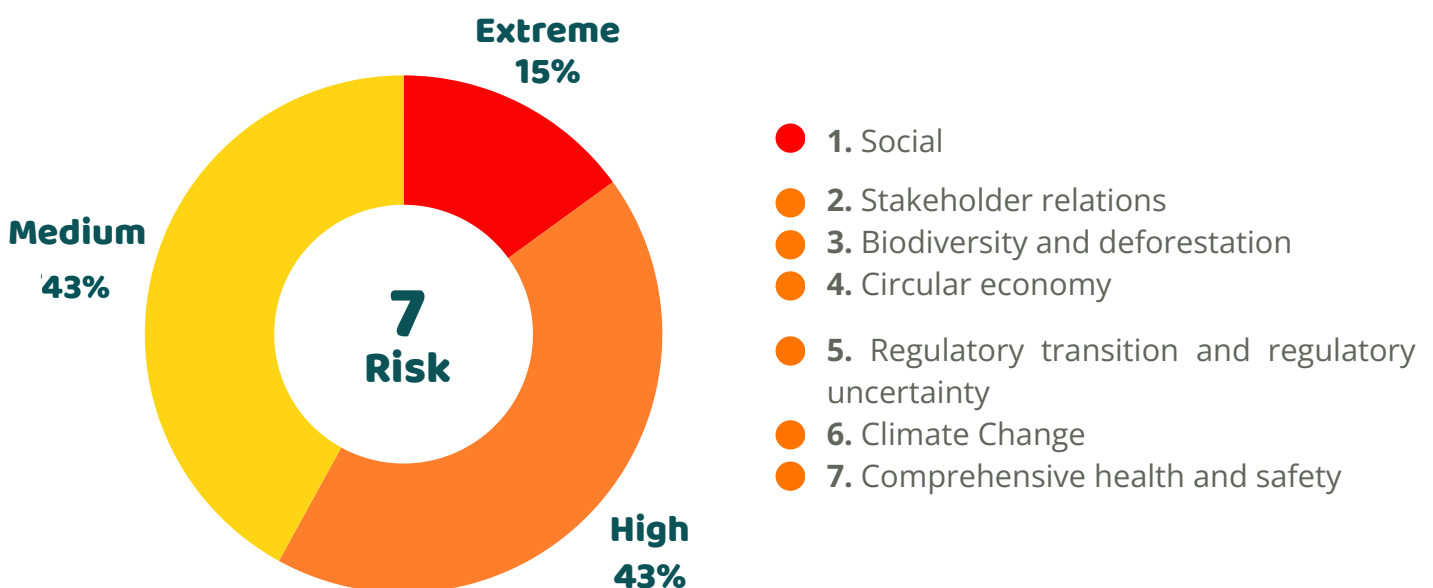
The risks associated with environmental, social, governance, and climate issues that could affect the company's sustainability are identified jointly by the Risk and Insurance and Sustainability teams.

Our risk management is governed by the Risk Management Policy and is primarily based on the ISO 31000 and COSO ERM standards. The methodology is outlined in the Risk Management Manual and incorporates the stages of establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, and treating risk, as well as communication, consultation, monitoring, and review. This methodology seeks to define management strategies that reduce the likelihood of risks occurring and their negative economic and reputational impacts, thereby maximizing opportunities.

During 2025, we updated our ESG risk profile. As a result of this exercise, the following actions were taken:

- We adjusted denominations to improve conceptual consistency.
- We integrated risks of a similar nature to address them holistically.
- We refined risks that did not represent material exposure in ESG matters.

Risk distribution by severity



1. Social

Externalities for the company from stakeholders due to an environment of discontent and social instability that may affect organizational relationships, operations, and the development of the company's business activity.

2. Stakeholder relations

Causing externalities for the company by its stakeholders, associated with breaches of human rights, ethics, transparency, and fundamental freedoms, damaging its reputation, operations, and business development.

3. Biodiversity and deforestation

Potential impacts on ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, and deforestation in the supply chain, resulting from increasing regulatory and stakeholder pressures to prevent these scenarios, which may compromise product availability and quality and generate reputational impacts.

4. Circular economy and food waste

Operational inefficiencies associated with the adoption of emerging regulations on the prohibition or restriction of containers and packaging (especially plastics), coupled with food spoilage, which can lead to economic and reputational impacts for the company.

5. Regulatory transition and regulatory uncertainty

Exposure to penalties, non-compliance, or inconsistencies in ESG disclosure, resulting from rapid and increasing changes in national and international regulatory frameworks, reporting standards, and investor expectations, creating operational, financial, and strategic pressure for the company.

6. Climate change

Vulnerabilities when facing extreme weather events, environmental regulatory pressures, and changes in consumer expectations toward sustainable models.


7. Comprehensive health and safety

Potential impact on the health, safety, integrity, and well-being of stakeholders due to gaps in product quality, safety, and health, as well as in the provision of safe, diverse, and inclusive environments, with impacts on physical and mental health and on the company's reputation.




SDGs 2
Zero hunger

- We delivered more than 181,100 food packages to children and their families.
- We served more than 69,000 children in programs to contribute to zero malnutrition, mental health, and education for employment.



SDGs 3
Health and well-being

- Through our Taeq brand, we offer more than 414 products with better ingredients and nutritional characteristics.
- We trained approximately 36,997 employees in various areas of expertise, and 52.2% of the total participants were women.
- We developed more than 950 in-person activities for collaborators, where we worked on topics related to health promotion and disease prevention.



SDGs 5
Gender equality

- We are more than 30,000 employees, of whom 51.8% are women, 48.1% are men, and 0.08% identify with other genders.
- 46.7% of management positions are held by women.



SDGs 8
Decent work and economic growth

- We generate decent, quality collaborators for more than 30,000 employees in 24 departments and 109 cities across the country, consolidating our position as one of Colombia's leading collaborators.
- We invested more than \$93 billion pesos in benefits for our employees in key areas such as health, education, and recreation.
- 2,557 people from diverse backgrounds are part of our team.



SDGs 9
Industry, innovation, and infrastructure


- Fourteen conversions and three warehouse renovations aimed at strengthening our infrastructure and improving our customers' shopping experience.



SDGs 12
Responsible production and consumption

- We recycle more than 18,200 tons.
- Through the Cultivating Opportunities program, we source 90.0% of our fruits and vegetables locally, of which 88.5% is purchased directly from more than 500 local producers through associations and farming families.
- 95.6% of the garments we sell were made in Colombia by local suppliers.

- We donated 920 tons of food and non-food items to 25 food banks and 123 partner foundations and institutions, benefiting more than one million people in Colombia.



SDGs 13
Climate action

- Thirteen Viva Shopping Centers renewed their Carbon Neutral certification, and four were recertified as Zero Waste by ICONTEC.
- We self-generated 11,799.9 MWh of photovoltaic energy.



SDGs 16
Peace, justice, and strong institutions

- More than 21,600 employees received training on integrity and compliance issues.
- In 2025, we remained the most sustainable retailer in Colombia according to Merco Responsabilidad ESG and ranked ninth among the companies with the best reputation in the country, according to Merco 2025.

In this way, our sustainability management during 2025 and its results contributed to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainability Strategy

At Grupo Éxito, we understand sustainability as an essential part of our corporate strategy and our raison d'être. Guided by our Higher Purpose, "We nourish Colombia with opportunities," we focus our Sustainability Strategy, which allows us to develop actions that help us run a business that is increasingly aware of its role and its relationship with different stakeholders. Our Sustainability Strategy is the guide that directs our management and allows us to move forward with focus, consistency, and responsibility under the **ESG pillars: Environmental, Social, and Governance.** [GRI 2-22]



[Click here](#) to learn more about our Sustainability Strategy.

We address aspects related to governance in our Corporate Governance Report.



We contribute to the protection and care of the planet, its biodiversity, and its natural resources.

- We promote the **circular economy**
- We take action against **climate change**
- We promote **good practices** in sustainable production and trade
- **We educate and mobilize** toward the protection of the environment



We work for the nutrition of Colombian children and **promote social development** and collective well-being.

- We work toward the **eradication of chronic child malnutrition** and the mental health of mothers and caregivers
- We care for, recognize, and **promote our people**
- **We cultivate opportunities** hand in hand with our suppliers
- We produce and market **conscious fashion**



We strengthen organizational **trust and resilience.** We work to continue being a good neighbor to Colombians.

- We are guided by **good corporate governance practices**
- We act in an **ethical, transparent, and honest** manner
- **We manage risks** and opportunities
- **We generate trust** and value



3.1

WE CONTRIBUTE TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH **FUNDACIÓN ÉXITO**



Through Fundación Éxito, since its beginnings in 1982, we have focused our efforts on the well-being of children through nutrition programs for both body and soul. Since 2013, we marked an institutional and national milestone by deciding to work toward eradicating stunting in children under five years through innovative and sustainable strategies that promote human development. This decision is supported by wide evidence, including a study by the Federal University of Pelotas in Brazil, which indicates that stunting in the early years of life irreversibly limits cognitive and emotional development—especially during the first 1,000 days of life, from gestation to the first two years—when main neuronal connections are formed, affecting educational performance and future opportunities.

Complementarily, in order to create a safe environment for children's development and growth, in 2025 Fundación Éxito incorporated additional interventions into its care strategies alongside its flagship nutrition program. That is how was created Vivir Plenamente, a program focused on promoting and protecting the mental health of early childhood, their families, and caregivers, considering that mental disorders, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), are among the leading causes of disability and affect millions of people. From the earliest years of life, warmth and secure relationships between children and their caregivers are essential for brain development, emotional regulation, and other fundamental psychological achievements.

Additionally, in collaboration with local institutions, we promote strengthening employment skills and income generation so that beneficiary mothers could access to formal employment as a key strategy to promote social mobility and reduce inequality gaps. In Colombia, according to the National Statistical Office – DANE –, women face greater barriers in the labor market, with an unemployment rate of 9.9% and a labor force participation rate of 53%, compared to 6.3% and 77% for men, respectively. In this context, during 2025 Fundación Éxito began building a training pathway for women's employment, understanding that children's well-being is directly linked to economic autonomy and household stability.

In this way, through Fundación Éxito we reaffirm our commitment to Colombian children, convinced that every boy and girl deserves the opportunity to grow up free from stunting and in environments that promote their comprehensive development. We believe that investing in early childhood lays the foundation for a more equitable society, with greater opportunities and well-being for present and future generations. Therefore, through nutrition, mental health, and education for employment, "We Nourish Colombia with Opportunities".

In 2025, Fundación Éxito invested more than COP \$23,750 billion to contribute to zero malnutrition, mental health, and education for employment, benefiting more than 69,000 children.

Working Hand in Hand with Fundación Éxito to Achieve Zero Child Malnutrition and Close Inequality Gaps

More than 59,000 children benefited across different departments of Colombia

Stunting remains one of Colombia's main social and economic development challenges. A child who suffers from stunting, according to a study conducted by the University of Pelotas in Brazil, may experience in adulthood a reduction of up to 14 IQ points, five fewer years of education, and a salary 54% lower than an adult who did not suffer from stunting during childhood.

According to the Stunting Index developed by Fundación Éxito in 2024, nearly one million children under the age of five in Colombia are at serious risk of suffering from stunting. This condition manifests silently during the first 1,000 days of life, from gestation to two years of age. During this period, 75% to 85% of neural connections are formed, connections that are fundamental for cognitive and emotional development.

Aware of its commitment to social well-being, Fundación Éxito concentrates its efforts on contributing to the comprehensive nutrition of Colombian children, supporting both the nutrition of their bodies through food and the nutrition of their souls, so they can grow with the care and affection they need.

According to Harold Alderman, economist at the International Food Policy Research Institute, a 1% reduction in malnutrition rates reduces poverty by 4%.



“I am very grateful to Fundación Éxito because for us it has been a blessing. Doctors told me my daughter was underweight, thin, and I saw that other children were bigger, but she wasn’t growing. My life would be much harder without Fundación Éxito because we would have to spend more money on food, since in my household my husband is the only one who provides financially and I stay at home with her. For all of this, thanks for the vouchers you give us to redeem at Éxito”.

Sindy Caldera Vega, mother and beneficiary of the Éxito Foundation through the partner organization Solo Vida. Medellín, Antioquia.

In coordination with institutions specialized in maternal and child care, Fundación Éxito delivered nutritious, varied, and protein-rich food packages to beneficiary families to support adequate nutrition for children during their first two years of life.

[GRI 3-3] In 2025, Fundación Éxito get the next results:

- More than 59,000 children were attended in 25 departments and 184 municipalities in Colombia, 51,525 (74%) were benefited by nutrition for the body (food packages) and 7,579 (11%) in complementary programs called nutrition for soul (training, development).
- 181,133 food packages were delivered to beneficiary children and their families.

One out of every two beneficiary children overcame stunting

During 2025, Fundación Éxito conducted longitudinal nutritional monitoring of 20,429 beneficiaries, with two evaluations during the year, getting the next results:

Age	Stunting (% improved to risk or adequate)	Acute Malnutrition (% overcame condition)
0 to 2 years	48.3%	81.3%
2 to 5 years	36.8%	58%

This monitoring showed how beneficiaries' nutritional status evolved throughout the year. In stunting, measured in height and long-term growth, one in two evaluated children between zero years and two recovered from stunting; demonstrating that progress toward zero stunting is possible and that every children who recovers their growth improves their own life quality, that of their family and, in the long term, that of the country. In acute malnutrition, associated with weight and immediate risk to life, eight out of ten children aged zero to two overcame their condition, confirming the importance of timely support for safeguarding the children's life and to lays the foundation for a children's healthy development.

Additional results from monitoring pregnant women show the next results:

- 45.8% of children were born at a healthy weight.
- 61.2% of beneficiary children received exclusive breastfeeding.

Breastfeeding as the foundation of stronger and healthier childhood

Breastfeeding is the most nourishing act of love and the first shield against children stunting. During the first six months of life, breast milk provides all necessary nutrients, and continued breastfeeding up to two years or more strengthens the immune system, the mother-child bond, and healthy development.

In recognition of its importance, in 2025 Fundación Éxito held the 11th edition of #Lactatón, a national mobilization campaign to promote breastfeeding as the primary nutrient for children under two years and to raise awareness of its role in preventing malnutrition in childhood. In this edition, the hashtag #Lactatón trended on X for 24 hours, ranking among the top ten topics nationwide and reaching third place overall. These results show the campaign ability to position the breastfeeding importance message in the public agenda and generate a greater citizen awareness.

Besides, the campaign generated 8,826 mentions, reached more than 14 million people, and involved departmental and municipal governments, reflecting a growing and shared commitment to protecting early childhood development since their first years of life.



Through #Lactatón, the conviction was reaffirmed that promoting breastfeeding builds a healthier future for Colombian families and communities.

Cultivating Opportunities to Strengthen Small-Scale Farmers and Contribute to Food Security

In partnership with Food and Nutrition Security Team of the Mayor's Office of Medellín, Fundación Éxito strengthened the productive capacities of small-scale farmers in Palmitas and San Cristóbal, rural areas of Medellín, in order to contribute to more efficient agricultural systems, sustainable and inclusive oriented to childhood nutrition. Through technical support and post-harvest optimization tools, 96 producers reduced food losses by 98%, from 6,300 kg to 126 kg at the end of the project. With these results, we contribute to the quality and food availability improvement, bringing on the sales of small farmers to the School Feeding Program (PAE) and local markets by 37.5%.

Food Donations as a Bridge to Well-Being and New Opportunities for vulnerable population [GRI 3-3] [GRI 306-4] [FB-FR-150a.1]

Through Fundación Éxito, we work to donate food and recover agricultural surplus via partnerships with food banks and specialized organizations, ensuring consumable products that were not sell reach vulnerable populations. This strategy was possible through the next activities:

Agricultural surplus recovery that boost the local opportunities

Fundación Éxito is part of the Reagro program, an initiative led by the Colombian Food Bank Association (ABACO) that seeks to reduce food waste and improve food security. Within this framework, farmers directly donate agricultural surpluses, which has prevented the loss and waste of 9,847 tons of food.

Purpose-driven coordinated donations

We coordinate, through Fundación Éxito, the donation of food and non-food from Grupo Éxito stores, distribution centers, industries, and corporate offices. These donations were managed and registered in the digital platform called EatCloud, which connect companies with foundations.

- During 2025, through EatCloud, more than 63,236 donation records were registered by 435 Grupo Éxito units
- We donate to 25 food banks and 123 non-government organizations, reaching 920 tons of food and non-food items donated benefiting more than 1,000,000 people in Colombia.

Caring for Caregivers as the Basis of Child Well-Being

Parents and caregivers mental health plays a key role in children's well-being and development, due to since first years of life it is so important build warmth, safe and sensible relationships, given that it stimulate the mental structures, emotional regulation, the language, and others psychological achievement as indicate, among others, the World Health Organization.

From this point of view, in 2025, Fundación Éxito launched Vivir Plenamente, a program that seek to improve the parents and caregivers mental health, strengthening the skills for daily life challenges and promoting protective bonds with children and their environment. Caring for caregivers is also children well-being, which was possible through the next actions:

- Individual psychosocial guidance led by a mental health professional and aimed at the entire community at the Escuchadero of the Envigado Metro station in Medellín.
- Free psychotherapy for caregivers and educators, where a professional offer private and group guidance, monitoring the psychological cases and referring to the healthcare system if it is required.
- Community interventions focused on emotional well-being and teenage pregnancy prevention in coordination with Social Integration Secretary of Mayor's Office of Bogotá.

Studies by specialized organizations such as the Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health show that the presence of mental health difficulties in caregivers—such as stress or depression—significantly increases the likelihood that children will develop emotional problems or some form of mental disorder in adulthood.





Through the Vivir Plenamente program, services were provided to:

- 121 educators
- 168 members of the general community.
- 68 adolescent mothers.

More than 10,800 children benefited, that now will enjoy safer environments.

In August 2025, Fundación Éxito inaugurated El Escuchadero, a free listening and psychological support space located at the Envigado station of the Medellín Metro, which served 158 people during 2025.



“I discovered El Escuchadero one day while passing through the Envigado Metro station, and the name caught my attention. I met psychologist Adriana, who explained to me that this was a space for conversation, she gave me tools to manage loneliness, and now I sleep better at night. I recommend that everyone seek help to learn about mental health, professionals explain how we should live our lives, especially we older adults”.

Amada Cortés, a user of the Escuchadero at the Envigado station of the Medellín Metro

Education for Employment as a Driver of Social Mobility for Beneficiary Mothers of Fundación Éxito

In 2025, Fundación Éxito launched the education for employment program for beneficiary mothers, with the aim of promoting social mobility and contributing to the reduction of inequality gaps. This line of work is particularly important in Colombia, as according to DANE, 36.1% of households headed by women live in poverty, which means 7.7 percentage points higher than households headed by men.

Through the education for employment program, we encourage the consolidation of entrepreneurship is encouraged and improvements in household quality of life, promoting economic security and expanding access to health services, education, and development opportunities for children.

Government Partnerships to Strengthen Comprehensive Early Childhood Care

During 2025, Fundación Éxito strengthened collaboration with the public sector through agreements with 12 departmental governments and 31 municipal administrations, coordination that allowed to reach 142 municipalities and benefit 20,215 children.

In **Cundinamarca**, in partnership with the departmental government, a care strategy was implemented in 18 municipalities, with an intervention led by professionals in nutrition and a rigorous case-by-case monitoring.

In **Medellín**, in coordination with the District Mayor's Office, Fundación Éxito supported the Nutrir para Sanar, Sanar para Crecer program, through which 816 children undergoing nutritional recovery received extramural accompaniment, interdisciplinary support, and monthly deliveries of high-nutritional-value food packages.

In partnership with the **Barranquilla** Mayor's Office, 606 children and their families were benefited through the delivery of high-protein food packages.

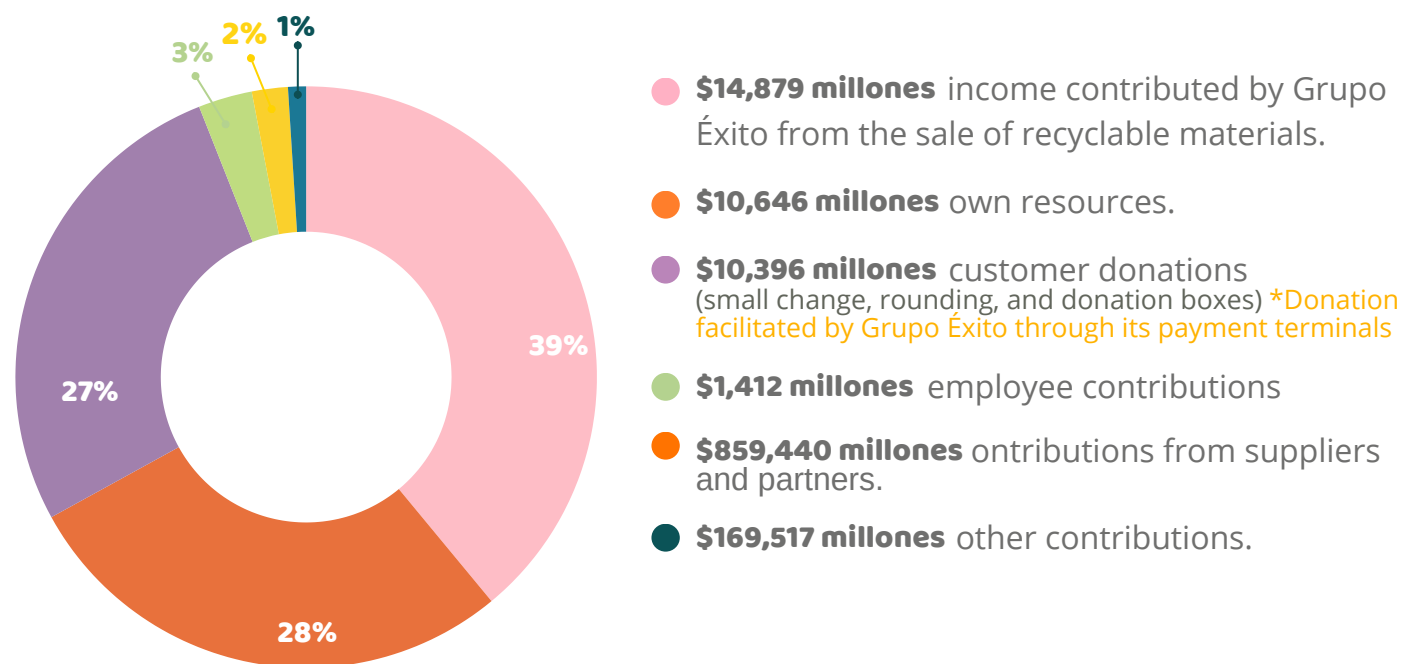
In **Cali**, together with the Mayor's Office, we provided comprehensive care to children enrolled in early childhood education programs and living in extreme poverty, including the provision of high-nutritional-value food, health support, and psychosocial assistance.

Through these partnerships, it was possible to deliver social investment projects to the territories with the highest population concentration, where 33% of Colombians currently live, according to statistical projections of DANE's Office.

Resources Supporting Children's Nutrition

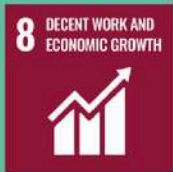
In 2025, Fundación Éxito raised more than COP 38 billion, combining internal and external contributions, allocation all this resources to co-financing social investment projects across the country.

The following graph shows the distribution of Fundación Éxito's income during 2025:



Click [here](#) to learn more about Fundación Éxito's work.





3.2

WE CULTIVATE OPPORTUNITIES AND WEAVE DREAMS

At Grupo Éxito, we believe in sustainable trade and generating value at every link in the supply chain. This conviction has led us to prioritize local and direct purchasing as a decision to fulfill our purpose: “We nourish Colombia with opportunities”. Through this, we contribute to strengthening the country's productive fabric and the economic and social development of the regions. We believe in Colombia and in the power of cultivating opportunities and weaving dreams that contribute to the well-being of thousands of families.

In this way, we cultivate opportunities hand in hand with the Colombian countryside, working directly with farming families and local producers. This model transforms the commercial relationship by reducing intermediation, guaranteeing fair payment terms, and promoting the generation of opportunities through partnerships, providing suppliers with the certainty of a guaranteed sale and contributing to rural development and the sustainability of the territories.

For our part, we weave dreams through the development of collections for the textile business, made in Colombia by Colombian hands. In this way, we contribute to an industry of great importance for the country, which, according to DANE, is consolidating itself as one

of the main sources of formal employment in Colombia. Through joint work with local workshops and garment manufacturers, we generate more than 12,000 jobs in different regions of the country, mainly for women, who as a result can strengthen their autonomy, development, and economic stability.

We also promote healthy living and balanced lifestyles among our customers. Through our Taeq brand and the nutritional assessment of the portfolio available in stores, we integrate responsible nutritional criteria into product development and selection, facilitating informed purchasing decisions and consolidating a healthy and balanced offering.

In every project we develop, our premise is to build long-term relationships with our suppliers and partners, based on trust, win-win results, and the creation of opportunities for different audiences.

At Grupo Éxito, we are driven by hope, optimism, and the desire to be part of the dreams of millions of Colombians. We believe in the great power of building a country together. We want to contribute to the growth and well-being of the country, which is why we “Nurture Colombia with opportunities”.

We work with more than 8,000 suppliers to develop sustainable supply chains [GRI 2-6].

- **2,340 commercial suppliers.**
- **1,337 goods and services suppliers.**
- **4,249 real estate suppliers (tenants).**
- **309 workshops in the textile industry.**
- **155 direct textile suppliers.**

During 2025, we recognized our partner suppliers in the 17th edition of the Successful Suppliers Contest, in which more than 100 companies were nominated and 14 categories were awarded.



We cultivate opportunities by purchasing fresh products locally and directly, reducing intermediation, and improving conditions for producers

[GRI 3-3] Buying locally is a way to build our country, recognize the diversity of our regions, honor the work of the countryside, and support those who transform their daily efforts into well-being for millions of households, advancing the goal of dignifying life, building trust, and paving the way for progress for the future of our country.

At Grupo Éxito, we reaffirm our conviction that the country's development is built from the territories. That is why we continue to strengthen sustainable supply chains that put people at the center, promote local and direct purchasing, and consolidate fair and long-term relationships with local farmers and producers, changing the traditional equation: they no longer have to go out and find buyers, but rather, through a win-win relationship, they have stable and guaranteed sales, which generates better income, greater growth opportunities, and shorter payment terms that strengthen their economic autonomy and allow them to project themselves as rural entrepreneurs.

Likewise, buying locally and directly translates into concrete benefits for our customers, who have access to fresher, higher-quality products thanks to the reduction in time between harvest and point of sale.

[GRI 204-1] As a result, in 2025 we managed to purchase locally:

- 90% of fruit and vegetables, of which 88.5% was purchased directly from more than 500 local producers through associations and farming families.
- 97.2% of beef, pork, veal, buffalo, among others.
- 86.1% of fish and seafood.
- 100% of eggs. Additionally, 100% of our own brand eggs (Taeq) sold were cage-free.

[GRI 413-1] Substitution of illicit crops: the sweetest banana is the one that brings peace

At Grupo Éxito, we are inspired to work for the Colombian countryside and its people. That is why we strengthen local and direct purchasing from rural communities that have decided to transition to legal and productive economies, convinced that this path is key to promoting rural development, peacebuilding, and the well-being of the territories. In line with this commitment, we are involved in the National Drug Policy's "Sowing life, eradicating drug trafficking" program, through the purchase of products from illicit crop substitution processes, contributing to the strengthening of agricultural marketing in communities historically affected by the armed conflict in the country.

In 2025, we reaffirmed our commitment to the Sanquinini Growers Association (ASOCULSAN) in El Naranjal, Valle del Cauca, by directly purchasing products from illicit crop substitution processes. We doubled the quantity and frequency of purchases from 75 farming families, increasing from 10 to 20 tons per month.



ASOCULSAN farmers cultivate their crops with the certainty of a guaranteed purchase, thanks to the local and direct purchasing alliance with Grupo Éxito.



Partnerships with ASOCULSAN, ASOPRADCUR (Farmers' Association of the Municipality of Belén de Bajirá, Chocó), and others allowed us to purchase nearly 390 tons of agricultural products, guaranteeing fair payments, without intermediaries, and greater economic stability for communities historically affected by armed conflict.



“For my farming community, this experience has been wonderful because it has not only given us the opportunity to transform our lives, but also to transform the land. The most special thing is that the young people of ASOCULSAN are now in charge of marketing, and thanks to this process, they want to stay in the village to help it move forward. They are our future. Working hand in hand with Grupo Éxito has brought peace and hope. We are certain that we can sell what we harvest, without having to wait to harvest in order to sell”.

Diana Cano, president of ASOCULSAN

We weave dreams together with more than 12,000 people across the country

The textile business is part of our DNA as a company and represents an opportunity to generate development in the territories. Aware of the role we play within the industry, we take our influence seriously and work closely with our partners to strengthen the productive, social, and economic development of the sector. Through our own brands (Arkitect, Bronzini, People, Custer, and Bluss), we promote fashion made in Colombia by Colombian hands, through local purchasing and production and the development of national collections that boost the textile chain. This approach translates into the creation of jobs and opportunities in different regions of the country, with a significant contribution to the employment and empowerment of women, who represent a fundamental pillar of the sector.



Dalia Calderón, dueña y fundadora de Create by Confeccionarte. Bello, Antioquia

“Create began in 2006, in my living room, with three borrowed machines and the dream of providing for my family. Today, we employ nearly 300 people in Bello, Antioquia, where most of our team is local and 90% are women, many of whom are heads of households. With the support of Grupo Éxito through its textile industry DIDETEXCO, with whom we have been working for 19 years, we have strengthened our processes, focusing on training, quality, and sustainability.

Today we produce differently, generating

employment, closing gaps, and demonstrating that when a woman achieves economic empowerment, she also gains freedom of thought”.

Our work with local suppliers and workshops resulted in the following outcomes during 2025:

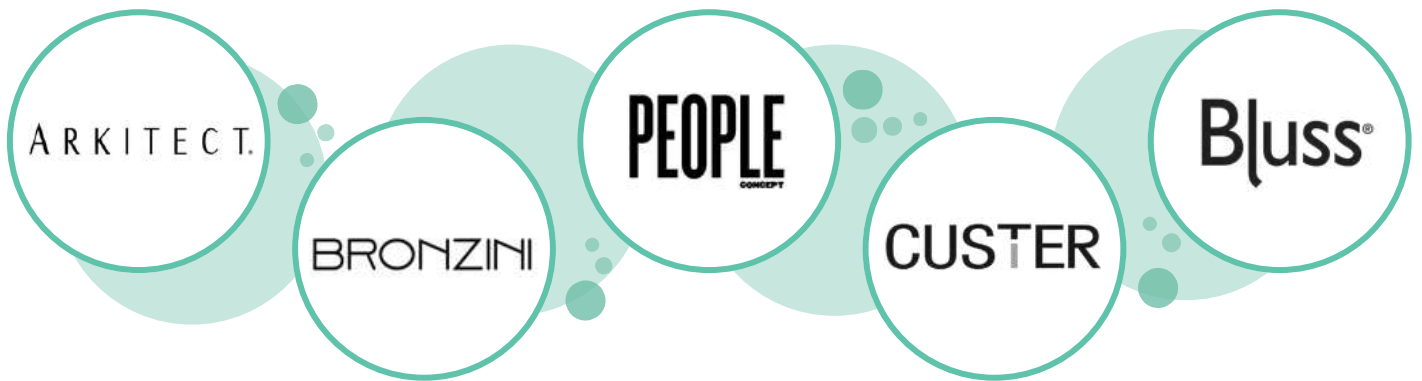
- 95.6% of the garments we sell were purchased in Colombia from local suppliers [GRI 204-1].
- 479 fashion collections and capsules were developed by Colombian hands during 2025 [GRI 413-1].

- More than 12,000 jobs were generated through the manufacture of our own brands Arkitect, Bronzini, People, Custer, and Bluss; 75% of these jobs were held by women.
- More than 300 partner workshops located in seven departments.
- More than 21 million garments were manufactured for Grupo Éxito's own brands.



Each garment from Grupo Éxito's own brands tells a story that is woven with skill and dedication, reflecting the richness of our culture and celebrating local talent.

#ModaHechaEnColombia



We promote the comprehensive development of our partners and suppliers to achieve sustainable supply chains [GRI 3-3] [GRI 308-2] [GRI 414-2] [FB-FR-430a.3]

We believe that the development of our partners and suppliers is essential to building more sustainable supply chains. Therefore, we evaluate, support, and strengthen their capabilities, promoting compliance with social, environmental, and quality standards, as well as the adoption of good practices that generate shared value and contribute to the development of the territories.

Evaluate to support and grow [FB-FR-430a.2]

We conduct comprehensive audits of private label suppliers

We conduct comprehensive audits of private label suppliers in the food and textile businesses through an independent third party to evaluate and verify compliance with social, environmental, and quality criteria.

Through an external company, we carry out field and documentary audits, evaluating aspects such as:



- Health and safety at work.
- Quality, safety, and good manufacturing practices.
- Environmental management.
- Human rights and ethical conduct.
- Regulatory compliance and labor formalization.
- Child labor and forced labor.
- Diversity and inclusion.
- Disciplinary practices, harassment, and abuse.
- Freedom of association and grievance mechanisms.
- Working hours and overtime.

[GRI 3-3] During 2025, we evaluated 98% of our private label suppliers, 230 in total, through 238 audits covering quality, safety, and environmental and social criteria, including gender equality, human rights, forced labor, money laundering, occupational safety, and environmental management [GRI 308-2]. [GRI 414-2]. Ninety-eight percent of the suppliers audited obtained satisfactory results.

- [GRI 308-1] [GRI 414-1] One hundred seven suppliers were assisted in developing specific action plans focused on minimizing the gaps identified.
- [GRI 308-2] [GRI 414-2] 100% of new suppliers evaluated satisfactorily met our social, environmental, and quality criteria.
- In the textile business, 100% of our direct suppliers have current audits as part of our due diligence process.

As a complement to our audit processes, we have a Supplier Ethics Charter, which establishes the principles, standards, and minimum expectations that our suppliers must meet in social, environmental, labor, and ethical matters.

During 2025, 2,063 suppliers signed the Supplier Ethics Charter.

[Read the Supplier Ethics Charter here.](#)



We develop and strengthen our suppliers' knowledge

We promote the comprehensive development of our suppliers through training and support programs that complement our evaluation processes and strengthen their technical, operational, and management capabilities.

These were the results of the training and support actions for our suppliers in 2025:

- **19 supplier development programs strengthened the capabilities of 328 companies through 37 hours of training, with the participation of 1,157 attendees.**
- **[GRI 3-3] As a result of the training processes, 219 suppliers made progress in formalizing human rights documents and policies, and 185 incorporated actions to promote gender equality in their organizations.**
- **Twenty-three private label suppliers strengthened their Corporate Social Responsibility management, and nine companies participated in a training process for food safety management based on the IFS Food standard.**
- **In the textile business, 30 direct suppliers accessed training opportunities aimed at enhancing their managerial, commercial, financial, and human capacities through six hours of training.**

We georeference our suppliers to strengthen the traceability of our products' origin

[FB-FR-430a.2] During 2025, we continued to georeference our suppliers through an independent third party in order to obtain geospatial information on the origin of raw materials and ensure compliance with criteria related to agricultural boundaries and conservation areas.

As a result, we georeferenced 668 direct suppliers of fresh produce operating on 1,258 properties equivalent to 75,864 hectares. 83% are fruit and vegetable suppliers and 17% are livestock suppliers.

We develop and market products that encourage healthier lifestyles among our customers

[GRI 3-3] [GRI 416-1] [417-1]

We integrate nutritional criteria into the development of our own brands and the evaluation of the portfolio available at points of sale, coordinating them with the provision of clear information to our customers in order to promote informed purchasing decisions aligned with well-being.

Based on these criteria, we implement actions aimed at:

- The reformulation and responsible development of products to reduce or eliminate critical nutrients such as sugars, sodium, and saturated fats.
- Limiting the use of ingredients considered to be a health risk.
- Promoting minimally processed foods and raw materials with high nutritional value.
- Highlighting products with better nutritional profiles at points of sale, facilitating informed purchasing decisions.

[FB-FR-260a.2] The process of identifying and managing products and ingredients with a nutritional and health focus is carried out through two complementary channels, aimed at promoting a range of foods with better nutritional profiles and facilitating informed purchasing decisions.

First, through the development of products under the regional private label Taeq, whose overarching purpose is to offer foods with a healthy focus in all categories. With the support of nutrition experts, we validate the consistency of the nutritional profile of products, the reduction of critical nutrients, and the incorporation of ingredients with nutritional value.





The word "Taeq" comes from the Eastern words "TAO," which means balance, and "EQUI", which means vital energy. "Taeq" symbolizes life in balance.

[GRI 417-1] As a result of Taeq brand management, in 2025:

- We reached more than 2.2 million buyers and generated approximately \$116 billion in revenue [FB-FR-260a.1].
- We marketed 414 Taeq references (Fruver + PGC).

Secondly, domestic and imported brand products were evaluated using a methodology that prioritizes positive nutrients over critical nutrients, allowing us to identify, differentiate, and highlight options with better nutritional profiles for our customers.

As a result of this management, we obtained the following:

- Our healthy portfolio included 309 fast-moving consumer goods that meet the defined nutritional criteria, of which 46 are own brands.
- We offered more than 4,000 minimally processed products (fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, and grains) considered essential for a balanced diet.

These processes are based on current Colombian regulations on nutritional labeling, specifically Resolution 810 of 2021, and on an adaptation of the Health Star Rating (HSR) nutrient profiling methodology.



3.3

WE CARE FOR, RECOGNIZE, AND PROMOTE OUR PEOPLE



At Grupo Éxito, our people are the heart of the company and the driving force behind the fulfillment of our purpose: “We nourish Colombia with opportunities”. We generate decent, quality employment for more than 30,000 employees in 24 departments and 109 cities across the country, consolidating our position as one of Colombia's leading employers. We promote work environments that care for well-being, recognize talent, and strengthen the capabilities of those who are part of this story, driving their growth and that of their families.

Through training opportunities, continuous learning, and internal mobility, we promote the personal and professional growth of our teams, understanding that the development of individuals also contributes to the well-being of their families, communities, and the company. We recognize the value of each employee, their commitment, and their ability to take on daily challenges with integrity, effort, passion, and a spirit of service, contributing to the strengthening of a culture based on integrity, transparency, service, teamwork, and sound decision-making, in accordance with company guidelines and business objectives.

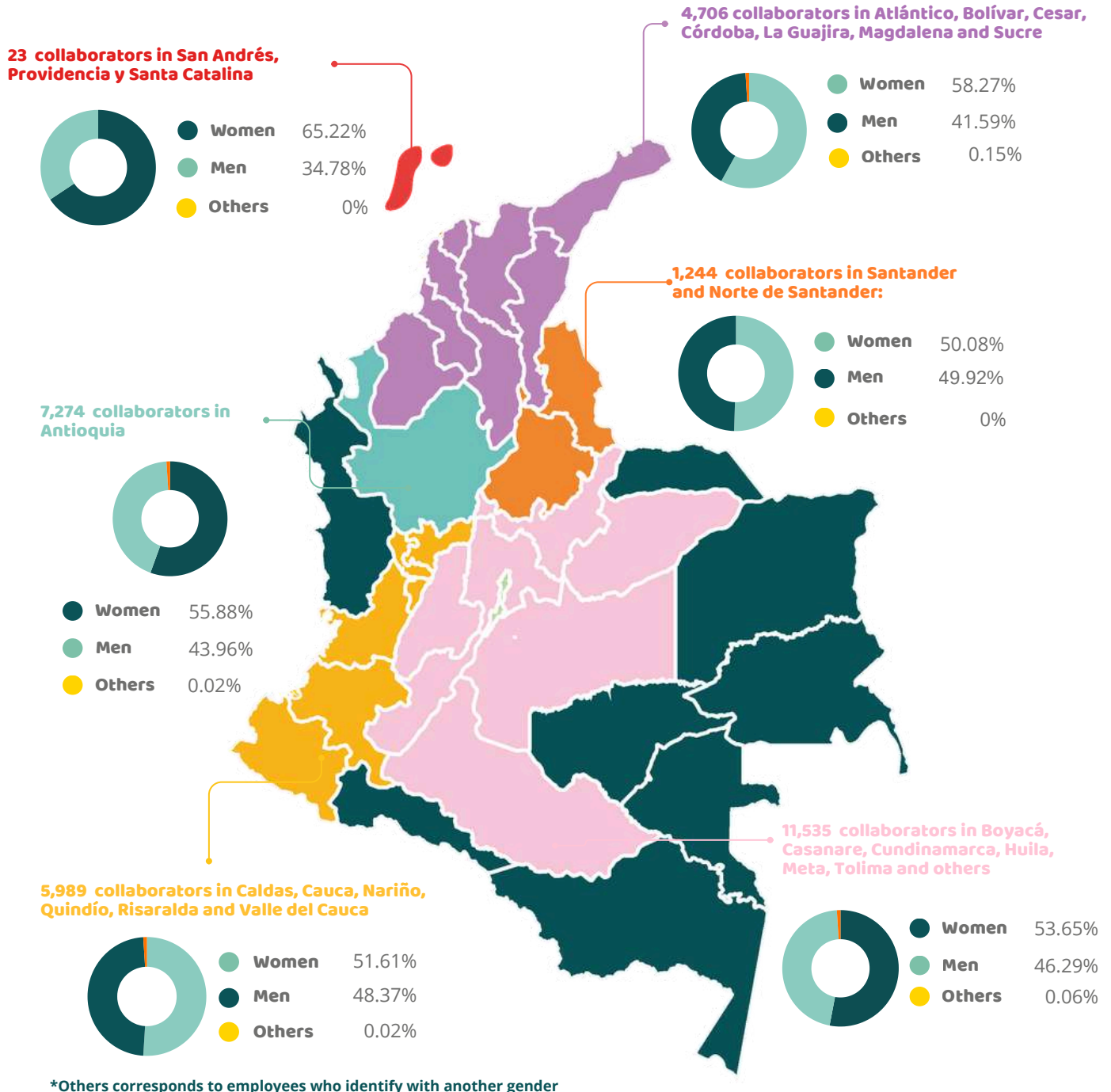
In addition, we offer benefits that accompany the different stages of life and promote a balance between personal and professional life. These initiatives contribute to the well-being of our employees and their families, creating conditions that allow them to plan for the future, advance, and open up new opportunities.

We believe in the power of people as a way to build the future and, through decent employment, well-being, and talent development, at Grupo Éxito we “Nurture Opportunities in Colombia”.



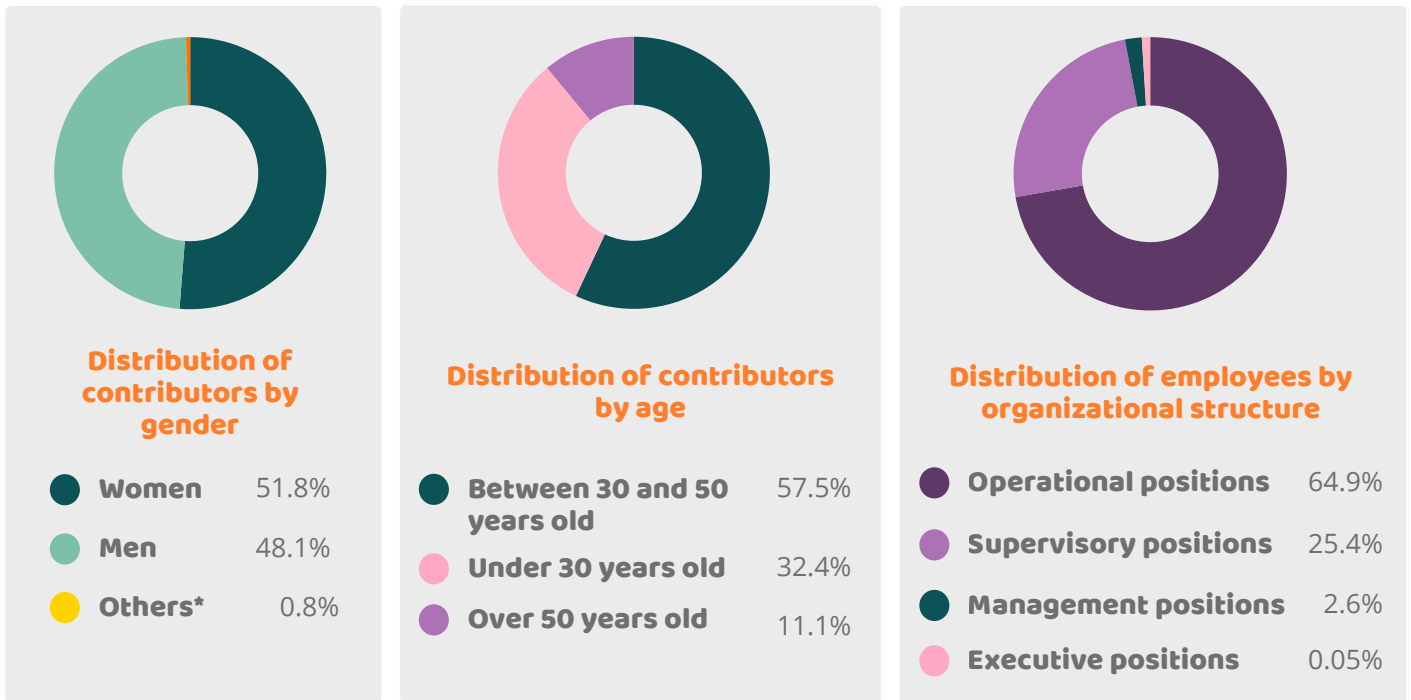
Our people: the driving force behind our company [GRI 2-6] [GRI 2-7] [GRI 2-8]

At Grupo Éxito, we build our history together with more than 30,000 employees who, from 23 departments across the country, make our day-to-day operations possible. Our overarching purpose, "We nourish Colombia with opportunities," inspires us to give our best, working with commitment and conviction, guided by confidence in the future and the desire to contribute to the dreams of Colombians.



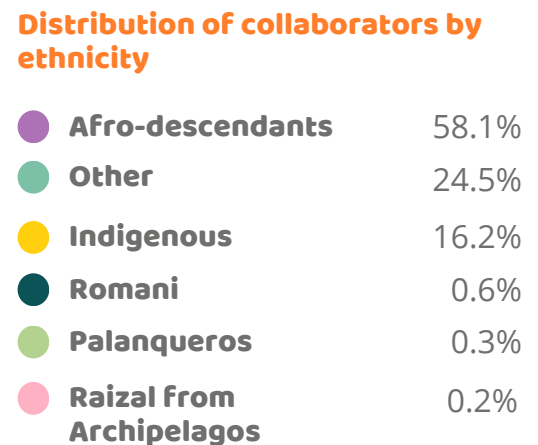
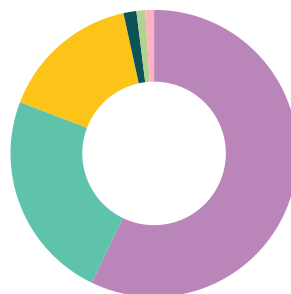
This is how our people are made up [GRI 2-7] [GRI 3-3]

The diversity of experiences, ages, genders, ethnic backgrounds, and nationalities present in our teams contributes to the development of our organizational culture and enriches the way we understand and serve Colombia [GRI 405-1].



*Others refers to collaborators who identify with another gender.

We recognize the cultural richness of our country. Currently, more than 1,500 employees belong to an ethnic community.



Our operations in Colombia relied mainly on local talent, complemented by employees of other nationalities [GRI 2-7].

Country	Percentage of collaborators
Colombia	98.5%
Venezuela	1.43%
Others	0.05%

In the composition of our human talent, we also consider the participation of 2,557 collaborators who belong to diverse populations:

Población	Cantidad
Collaborators with ethnic diversity	1,508
Collaborators with disabilities (acquired prior to joining the company)	279
Collaborators who were victims of the armed conflict	250
Collaborators belonging to the LGTBIQ+ community	219
Migrant collaborators	171
Military personnel and/or their family members	81
Young collaborators at risk	36
Reinstated collaborators and/or their family members	10
Former collaborators and/or their family members	3

Our workforce reflects Colombia's diversity and reaffirms our belief in inclusion as a driver of social transformation, opportunity creation, and the building of a company that is closer to people, where every talent contributes to our Our Higher Purpose: "We nourish Colombia with opportunities".

We care for our people: benefits that support dreams and life projects



[GRI 3-3] We offer our employees and their families a comprehensive portfolio of benefits designed to improve their quality of life, strengthen their personal and family development, and support them in building their projects and aspirations, with some benefits developed in coordination with the Presente collaborators Fund.



This benefits scheme included extra-legal incentives, such as Christmas bonuses and vacation bonuses, as well as a comprehensive portfolio covering areas such as health, education, housing, and recreation, among others [GRI 401-2].

During 2025, these benefits represented an investment of more than \$93 billion pesos.



We celebrate the personal and professional milestones of our collaborators, as well as special occasions such as years of service, Mother's Day, el Día de los Father's Day, Valentine's Day, Halloween, and Christmas. In 2025, these initiatives

benefited more than 32,000 employees and represented an investment of more than \$35 billion pesos. On this front, we highlight the Christmas bonus, which represented an investment of more than \$33.8 billion pesos.



More than 3,200 employees were recognized for their five-year service anniversaries, ranging from five to 45 years, serving Colombians with love and passion.



In order to enhance the quality of life and overall well-being of our employees, we allocated more than \$19.3 billion to recreation and sports initiatives that promoted healthy lifestyle



habits, enjoyment of free time, and family integration. These actions benefited around 51,900 employees and their families. This front includes the Time for You initiative, aimed at promoting work-life balance through additional time off on special dates.

During 2025, more than 20,400 benefits were granted, equivalent to more than 252,200 hours of free time and well-being, with an associated investment of more than \$1.4 billion pesos.



Edgar Arturo Bueno Ortiz, Operations Assistant - Surtimayorista La Parada - Norte de Santander

"After heavy rains, I lost most of my belongings, and disaster relief was essential for me. At that moment, I received a helping hand from Grupo Éxito when I needed it most, which allowed me to recover my things and have a mattress again. Grupo Éxito is a company that provides real opportunities to get ahead, and I am very grateful to be part of this team. I never thought I would find an organization that offered this level of support".



We promote the financial well-being of our employees through initiatives focused on continuity bonuses, employee discounts, savings incentives, and financial talks and mentoring, aimed at strengthening informed economic decision-making.

In 2025, these actions benefited more than 39,600 employees and represented an investment of nearly 16.9 billion pesos.



We promote the professional and academic growth of our employees and their families through programs such as Los Mejores de la Clase (Best in Class), which awards scholarships

to collaborators pursuing undergraduate and graduate studies, to facilitate access to better training opportunities. We also provide financial aid and educational scholarships for employees' children. In 2025, this commitment was reflected in the support provided to nearly 11,900 people, with an investment of more than \$14.7 billion pesos.



Through initiatives such as telemedicine services, access to health insurance policies, and assistance with purchasing eyeglasses, we contribute to the comprehensive healthcare of our employees and their families. These actions benefited nearly 18,600 people during the year and represented an investment of around \$4 billion pesos.



We provide support at key moments in family life through assistance in the event of calamity, birth, marriage, loss of a child, and death of a family member. In 2025, we supported more than 2,400 people, with an investment of around \$1.89 billion pesos.

We developed other welfare initiatives associated with the provision of supplies and institutional support. During 2025, these actions represented an investment of more than \$400 million pesos.

We listen to our people: results of our employee care survey

In order to understand our collaborators' perception of their experience at the company, in 2025 we conducted an employee care survey of more than 20,000 collaborators nationwide. This survey included a set of questions that, in addition to assessing organizational well-being, allowed us to identify the level of commitment and engagement with the company.

91.4% of those surveyed said they were proud to work for the company and spoke positively about it.



This is how we work at Grupo Éxito

In 2025, Grupo Éxito updated its organizational statement as part of a strategic reflection exercise that reaffirms our identity, the way we do things, and our commitment to our people and the country. This update reinforces our conviction that we are a company of the people and for the people, in which each person plays a leading role in our Higher Purpose: “We nourish Colombia with opportunities”.

In line with this update, during 2025 we developed various actions to strengthen our organizational culture, promoting processes, practices, and ways of working that reflect the defined principles and behaviors, and allowing teams to consistently live the culture at all levels of the company.

The process allowed us to consolidate the beliefs that guide our management with our employees: dignifying life, recognizing and promoting internal talent, acting with integrity and passion, and working as a team with an owner's mindset. It also reaffirmed our conviction that our people have the ability to face challenges with a transformative force that generates value for their families, communities, and the organization.

In addition, the declaration promoted more agile, ethical, and customer-focused practices, strengthening a more efficient, collaborative, and stakeholder-conscious operation, with a focus on integrity, simplicity, and a spirit of service.



These are our values



Integrity



**Owner
mindset**



**Clarity
in the goal**



**Spirit
of service**



Teamwork



**Effort
and passion**



**Simplicity and
agility**



**Humility, fairness,
and good treatment**



**Innovación
y soluciones creativas**

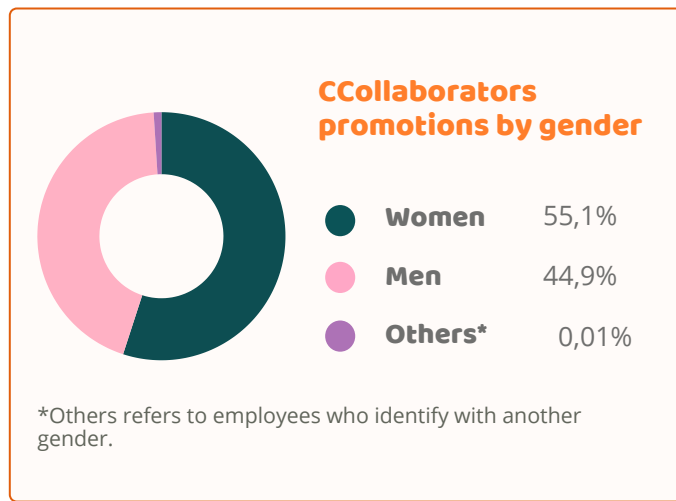
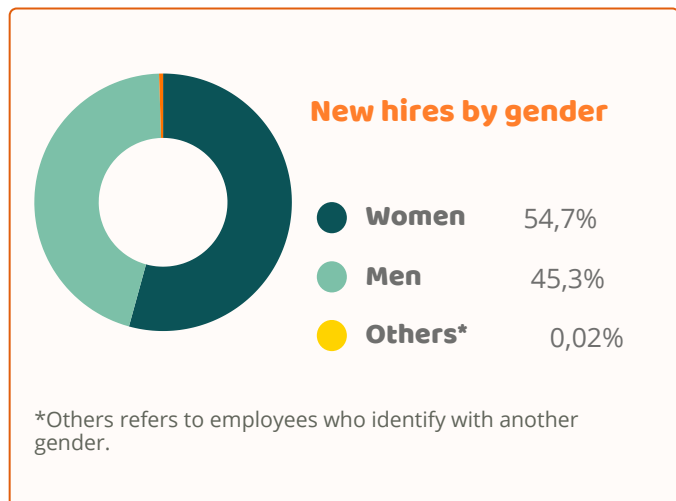
In addition, we developed internal relationship initiatives that strengthened the connection between people and the experience of our organizational culture. Through corporate celebrations, recognition programs, spaces for dialogue such as Cerca de ti (Close to you) and regular meetings with leaders, including El café de la mañana (Morning coffee), as well as the implementation of primary groups, we promoted environments of closeness and collaboration that consolidate the sense of belonging, reinforce organizational identity, and strengthen commitment to our Higher Purpose: “We nourish Colombia with opportunities”.



**Nutrimos de
oportunidades
a Colombia**

We promote internal mobility and professional growth [GRI 3-3]

We added 15,764 new people to our teams in different regions of the country, including talent to strengthen permanent operations, support staff for the commercial seasons, and apprentices who advanced in their training process [GRI 401-1].



In total, 1,976 employees were promoted. Additionally, 76% of available vacancies were filled through internal mobility, as part of our initiatives aimed at developing and growing talent within the company [GRI 401-1].



“Grupo Éxito has given me everything. In this company, when you work with commitment and integrity, there are always opportunities for growth. I joined 16 years ago, starting in the night shift, and had the opportunity to take on the role of retail supervisor, an achievement that is a source of great pride for me and my family”.

Fabián Arlex Moreno Céspedes, retail operations supervisor, northern Antioquia region

We strengthen the capabilities of our people

[GRI 404-2] At Grupo Éxito, we promoted the comprehensive growth of our employees, fostering both their personal and professional development through tools and experiences that strengthen their skills and enhance their talent, with a focus on being, knowing, and doing, while developing the adaptive capacity of teams to respond quickly to environmental challenges and business developments. These programs were aligned with the corporate strategy and contributed to the generation of sustainable results for the business, reflected in sales growth, cost optimization, and more efficient management of shrinkage and damage.

GRI 404-1 [GRI 404-2] During 2025, 36,997 collaborators* participated in 275 training processes. Of this total, 52.2% were women, 47.8% were men, and 0.01% were others**.

**The data corresponds to individuals who participated in at least one training process during the year and includes employees who joined and/or left the company during the period.*

***Others correspond to collaborators who identify with another gender.*



On average, we invest \$18,068 in training for each collaborator.

At the company, we promote leadership development through the Leadership School, with programs focused on empowerment, providing practical tools, and strengthening adaptive capacity, which has allowed us to consolidate conscious, diverse leadership that is prepared to add value to the organization. In 2025, these programs benefited 1,914 leaders, who strengthened their leadership and team management skills under the principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination, promoting equitable access to development for both women and men.

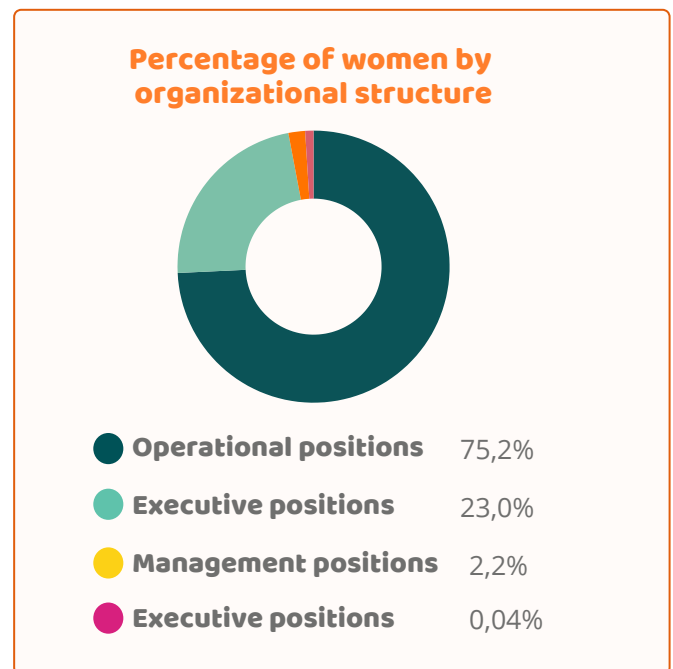
Equality and equity [GRI 3-3]

We promote a work environment based on diversity, equity, and respect, in which all people have the same conditions to develop and grow. We encourage women's participation in leadership positions, promote equal opportunities and pay equity, and strengthen diverse teams in accessible and inclusive environments.

We also promote a culture of continuous learning and inclusion, helping to ensure that both women and men have equal opportunities to grow, positively influence their teams, and respond to the challenges of the environment. The scope of these programs is reflected in the gender equality present at the executive and middle management levels of the company.

Participation of women by position

- 55.8% of operational positions were held by women.
- 46.7% of management positions were held by women.
- 42.8% of supervisory positions were held by women.
- 39.7% of leadership positions were held by women.
- 29.1% of commercial positions were held by women.



Of all positions in STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics), 45.0% were held by women.

The wage ratio reflects the relationship between women's and men's wages in each category. The results are shown on a scale from 0 to 1; a value of 1 indicates wage equality, while a lower value suggests opportunities. [GRI 405-2] [FB-FR-310 a.2].

Ratio between basic salary and remuneration for women and men	Result 2025
Supervisory + Operational positions	0.98
Media	0.95
Media + incentives	0.95
Management positions	0.95
Executive positions	0.89

We promote inclusive environments

GRI 3-3 Through training and awareness programs, we support the strengthening of our teams' capacities to promote more inclusive, safe, and respectful environments for human rights.

- 12,176 employees were trained and sensitized to promote more inclusive and accessible work environments for people with disabilities.
- 3,763 employees completed the Healthy Coexistence Training program, focused on strengthening respect, empathy, and building harmonious working relationships.
- 622 security team members received human rights training to ensure the dignity and protection of our customers and employees [GRI 410-1].

Body and mind in balance



Our people are our best reason to smile, which is why we focus our actions on the comprehensive care of the health and well-being of our employees through five lines of work focused on occupational, physical, mental, nutritional, and financial health [403-1] [403-3]. In this regard, by 2025:

- We carried out 951 health promotion and disease prevention activities, achieving 17,409 attendances by our employees. [GRI 403-6]
- We conducted 78,703 virtual, in-person, and hybrid training sessions related to occupational health and safety, with the support of the Occupational Risk Management Agency (ARL), which meant a total of 121,133 attendances by our employees and 1,078,703 hours invested [GRI 403-4] [GRI 403-5].
- Among the activities most highly valued and requested by our employees were those related to the prevention of cardiovascular disease and cancer, mental health care, and risk and hazard prevention.



As a result of these actions, there was a 20% decrease in absenteeism compared to 2024, falling from a rate of 1.77% to 1.56% in 2025.

Below are the figures for 2025 relating to incapacity due to common illness and occupational illness, occupational accidents, and work-related fatalities [GRI 403-9] [GRI 403-10] [FB-FR-310a.3]:

	Women	Men	*Others	Contractor	Total
Incapacity due to common illness	21,578	11,532	25	NA	33,135
Disability due to work-related accidents [FB-FR 310a.2]	741	828	0	NA	1,569
Disability due to occupational diseases [FB-FR 310a.2]	158	130	0	NA	288
Work-related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0

**Others correspond to collaborators who identify with another gender*

As a result, in 2025, the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) was 11.24%.

[Learn about our Occupational Health and Safety Policy here \[GRI 403-1\] \[GRI 403-8\]](#)



We promote spaces for dialogue and participation.

[GRI 2-30] We respect the right to unionize and the right not to unionize. We also recognize and comply with current collective agreements and promote opportunities for social dialogue with the various labor stakeholders.

We have four collective bargaining agreements and a collective labor agreement in the food industry. Within this framework, these collective agreements define the working conditions and benefits applicable to our collaborators, the coverage and scope of which are detailed below:

- **Same benefits for everyone:** 100% of our employees had equal access to the economic benefits defined in collective agreements and conventions, as part of our commitment to equity and fair treatment.
- **Collective coverage:** 10.96% of the active workforce was covered by collective labor agreements [FB-FR-310a.2].





3.4

WE CARE FOR
OUR PLANET

Plástico



At Grupo Éxito, we understand that our operations are closely linked to the territories and ecosystems of the places where we operate. That is why we consciously integrate care for the planet, biodiversity, and natural resources into our business. We believe that business development must be built in harmony with the environment and with a long-term vision.

Based on this conviction, we work to contribute to caring for the planet and promote a culture of environmental awareness that involves employees, suppliers, customers, and partners. We promote the circular economy through comprehensive waste management, recycling, food waste prevention, and responsible handling of containers and packaging under the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). These actions contribute to more efficient resource management by closing the material cycle and, in turn, generate social value, as the resources obtained from recycling management are allocated to the Éxito Foundation, supporting child nutrition projects.

We also promote energy efficiency through the responsible use of resources, the optimization of fuel consumption, and the incorporation of cleaner technologies and energy sources. We are making progress in the implementation of low-consumption solutions in lighting, refrigeration, and air conditioning, as well as in the conversion of systems to more

environmentally friendly refrigerants. At the same time, we measure and manage our carbon footprint by quantifying emissions and identifying risks and opportunities associated with climate change, in line with the approach of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

This set of actions allows us to move toward increasingly conscious and responsible operations that are aligned with the challenges of the present and the future. Thus, by protecting natural resources, promoting responsible practices, and acting with a long-term vision, at Grupo Éxito we reaffirm our purpose: "Nurturing Colombia with Opportunities."

We promote the circular economy and the closing of material cycles

We promote circular economy models by integrating reduction, reuse, and recycling actions that have contributed to a more efficient use of resources throughout our operations. We have made progress in practices that have strengthened our operational efficiency and increasingly responsible environmental management through coordination with specialized managers for the use of materials, comprehensive waste management, food spoilage prevention, and responsible management of containers and packaging under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes.

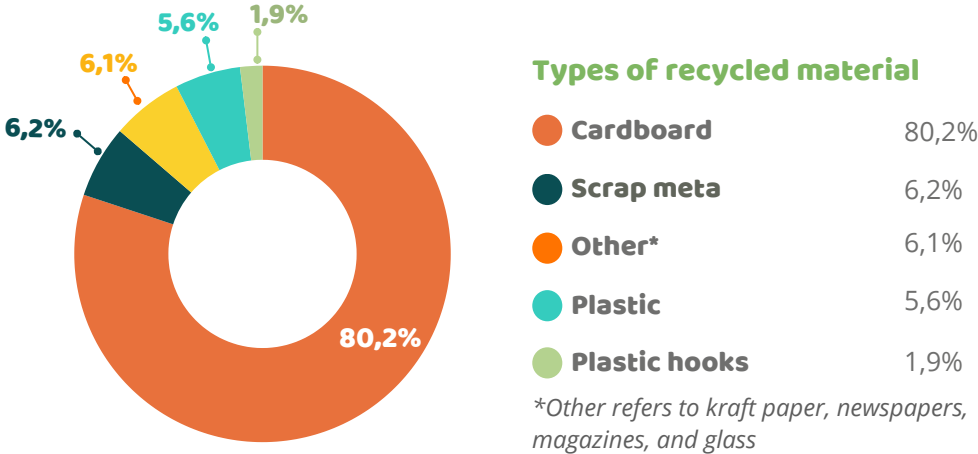
We promote recycling as a driver of more responsible operations

We have a reverse logistics model integrated into our operation, which allowed us to efficiently manage the return of materials from warehouses to our distribution centers (CEDIS), taking advantage of return trips and existing logistics capacity. At these locations, the materials were sorted and conditioned for reuse and reincorporation into the production chain, optimizing the use of transportation and strengthening the management of recycling of materials generated in our operation.



In 2025, we collected and sold more than 18,200 tons of recyclable material, including cardboard, scrap metal, and plastic, 100% of which was donated to the Éxito Foundation for projects focused on child nutrition in Colombia.

The following graph shows the percentage distribution of recycled materials by type of material:



GRI 301-1] [GRI 301-2] In addition, we made progress on circular economy pilot initiatives aimed at closing material cycles, which included the reincorporation of recycled materials from our operations into our own brand plastic packaging, as well as the implementation of returnable cardboard box schemes for reuse within our operations. As a result of this initiative, 45,000 boxes were reused in 2025, contributing to the efficient use of materials and waste reduction.

We promote recycling as a driver of more responsible operations

We encourage our customers to adopt more sustainable shopping habits by promoting the use of reusable bags and offering options such as paper bags.

We promote the circular economy and the closing of material cycles

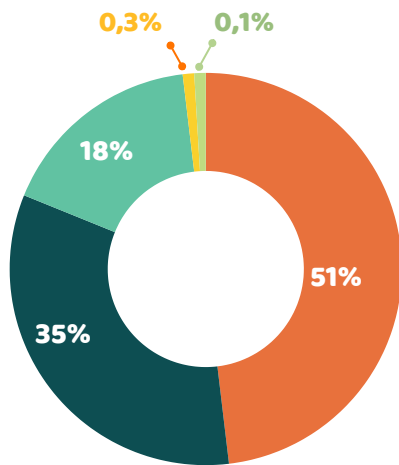


- We sold 10.3 million reusable bags, an increase of 32.6% compared to 2024.
- We sold 25.4 million paper bags, an increase of 48.8% compared to 2024.
- Through incentives and alternatives available at the point of sale, we gave our customers three Puntos Colombia points for each reusable bag used for their purchase, awarding more than 4 million Puntos Colombia points in 2025.

We turn waste into new opportunities [GRI 306-1] [GRI 306-2] [GRI 306-3] [GRI 306-4] [GRI 306-5]

We work to ensure the proper use and disposal of waste generated in our operations, according to its classification and potential for reincorporation into new economic cycles. [GRI 306-3] [GRI 306-4] [GRI 306-5]

In 2025, we generated around 55,000 tons of waste, of which:



- We disposed of 51% of ordinary waste, those that are neither recyclable nor hazardous, in duly authorized landfills.
- We recycled 35% of the materials generated in our operation, promoting their reincorporation into the production chain and strengthening the circular economy.
- We used 18% of organic waste through bioremediation processes, contributing to soil regeneration.
- We recover 0.3% of used cooking oil, facilitating its use as an input for transformation into new products, such as biodiesel, soaps, and detergents.
- We properly manage 0.1% of the hazardous waste generated, ensuring its disposal in accordance with current environmental regulations.

We prevent food waste and generate value through reuse and donation **[GRI 3-3] [GRI 306-2] [FB-FR-150a.1]**

We strengthened food waste management throughout the supply chain through preventive and corrective actions developed in a coordinated manner between different areas. This approach allowed us to anticipate risks, optimize processes, and reduce losses, prioritizing the use of food and its allocation to alternative uses, such as donation.

Among the main actions carried out in 2025, we highlight the recovery of fruit and vegetable containers, the implementation of practices for better inventory management in categories such as red meat and bakery products, marketing under discount schemes, and the donation of goods suitable for consumption to food banks, in partnership with the Éxito Foundation and through the EatCloud platform, which facilitates the management and traceability of donations by connecting delivery points with beneficiaries nationwide.

In 2025, we managed more than 12,500 tons of spoiled food, of which:

- Nearly 12,000 tons were sent to final disposal as waste [GRI 306-3].
- Approximately 560 tons were used and donated to the Éxito Foundation, contributing to child nutrition projects in Colombia [GRI 306-4].

In 2025, we reduced food waste by 15.6% compared to 2024.

We manage our containers and packaging under the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). **[GRI 301-1] [GRI 301-1] [GRI 301-2] [FB-FR-430a.4]**

In 2025, we joined the ANDI Circular Vision collective as part of our actions aimed at managing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

ANDI Circular Vision is a collective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) model that promotes the circular economy and sustainable management of containers and packaging in Colombia. Through this model, business coordination is promoted for the development of high-impact projects that strengthen waste management, close material cycles, and generate environmental, social, and governance value. This approach is structured around five strategic lines aimed at strengthening value chains, innovation for closing the packaging cycle, productive social inclusion, the development of strategic territorial and sectoral projects, and the promotion of responsible consumption and consumer education.

We are also making progress in incorporating recycled material into our own brand products and packaging, contributing to the reduction in the use of virgin raw materials and promoting the closing of material cycles.

Four Viva shopping centers were recertified by Icontec as Zero Waste for the fourth consecutive year.

GRI 3-3] Our VIVA Envigado, Barranquilla, Palmas, and La Ceja shopping centers (the latter two in Antioquia) were recertified as Zero Waste in the Gold category, while VIVA Sincelejo obtained the Silver category. These recognitions were awarded by the Colombian Institute of Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC).

This recertification was the result of the systematic implementation of actions aimed at reducing, reusing, and recycling waste, which allowed materials to be reintegrated into the production cycle and significantly reduced the amount of waste sent to landfills.



We achieved waste recovery rates of over 65% in certified shopping centers and strengthened training and awareness processes for tenants and visitors, focusing on the correct separation of waste at source.

We optimize our water consumption through monitoring and conservation measures [GRI 3-3] [GRI 303-5]

As part of our efforts to promote responsible water use, we have implemented various initiatives, including:

- In our warehouses, we have installed water-saving valves that optimize consumption.
- In shopping centers, in addition to water-saving valves, we have developed rainwater harvesting projects for reuse in activities such as cleaning, and we have implemented manual flush mechanisms in toilets, contributing to more efficient water use.

During 2025, water consumption was 1,632 million cubic meters (Mm³).

We educate and mobilize people to care for the planet

We promote training opportunities that strengthen our employees' environmental knowledge and awareness. In 2025, there were 10,617 registrations for environmental training programs on topics such as the circular economy, climate change, and operational sustainability.

Climate change management [GRI 3-3]

Our climate management focused on carbon emissions management, energy efficiency, incorporating cleaner energy sources, and promoting more efficient mobility in our logistics.

We develop the company's governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics in relation to climate change in detail under the framework of recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which is detailed below:

Disclosure of information on climate change (TCFD*)

*TCFD: Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Our Sustainability Strategy is structured around the three fundamental components of the ESG approach: Environmental, Social, and Governance. In particular, the Environmental pillar encompasses actions for climate change management, including efforts to mitigate, reduce, and offset the impacts of operations and promote greater environmental awareness.

In 2025, we continued to work on implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and under the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for the disclosure of information related to climate and sustainability issues. We are aware that this is an ongoing process that requires constant adaptation, learning, and collaboration with our stakeholders.

[GRI 201-2] This chapter presents our relevant information in relation to the four pillars of the TCFD framework:

- **Governance:** describes the governance structure and roles of the Board of Directors, Senior Management, and functional areas in climate risk oversight and management.
- **Strategy:** outlines how we identify and manage physical and transition risks, and how we leverage opportunities associated with climate change through specific lines of action.
- **Risk management:** details the processes, methodologies, and tools used to identify, assess, and mitigate climate risks within the Comprehensive Risk Management System.
- **Metrics and goals:** presents key indicators and their results.



Image of the TCFD diagram

Governance - TCFD

Climate governance model

We have a governance model for environmental and climate issues that assigns clear and specific functions to different areas. This model operates in a coordinated and integrated

manner, ensuring that all levels, from the Board of Directors and Senior Management to the operational areas, work in a coordinated and harmonious manner.

Corporate Governance Structure for Climate Change

We structured a model that integrates various levels of leadership and key areas:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, as our highest corporate body, ensures that the company's activities are carried out in harmony with stakeholders, seeking to balance economic, environmental, and social aspects. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the functions and responsibilities of the Board of Directors include:

- Evaluating and endorsing the content of the annual sustainability reports, monitoring the information reported therein. [GRI 2-14]
- Reporting to shareholders on the strategic management of the company.
- Acting as the company's highest governing body, promoting long-term resilience and sustainability in the face of the challenges posed by climate change.
- Periodically monitoring the evolution of strategic risks, including the risk of climate change.
- Allocating the necessary resources for the company to face the challenges of climate change.

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors are set out in the Articles of Association and the Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors, which define its organization and functioning, as well as the rights, duties, and principles of action of its members. These documents are available for consultation at the following links on our website:

Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors

Bylaws

Senior Management

Senior Management plays an active role in managing our strategic risks and implementing our Sustainability Strategy. To this end, it coordinates the areas involved, defines management

priorities, and promotes the implementation of initiatives aimed at reducing, mitigating, and offsetting the impact of our operations on the planet, addressing both mitigation and adaptation in the face of climate challenges.

This model is based on environmental governance that assigns specific roles and responsibilities to each area involved, enabling comprehensive management of climate change and sustainability. This team operates under the strategic coordination of four bodies that ensure alignment with corporate objectives: the Vice Presidency of Real Estate, the Marketing Department, the Finance Department, and the Human Resources Department. [GRI 2-13]

■ **Real Estate Vice Presidency:** through the Facility Department and its areas, it is responsible for leading and implementing strategies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation in our operations, coordinating the actions of the different areas:

- **Environmental Management:** responsible for measuring and monitoring the carbon footprint.
- **Maintenance:** responsible for the management and conversion of refrigerant gases.
- **Public Services:** monitors, controls, and optimizes energy consumption, as well as the implementation of strategies that contribute to the stability and predictability of energy costs.

Note: The Maintenance and Public Services departments are responsible for managing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

■ **Marketing Management:** through the Communications, Reputation, and Sustainability Department, it leads our Sustainability Strategy, promoting its implementation and integration into corporate processes. It also continuously monitors relevant regulatory trends and sustainability standards in order to anticipate risks and support strategic decision-making related to climate change.

In addition, it coordinates the Double Materiality Analysis exercise, in which climate change was identified as a doubly material issue, both because of its relationship with the environment and stakeholders and because of its potential impact on our financial performance. Finally, it coordinates the preparation of the company's sustainability and ESG disclosure reports, ensuring their alignment with reference frameworks such as TCFD, GRI, and SASB, as well as with External Circular 031 of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, and articulating the information reported by the different areas.

You can find more information in the section Financial and materiality assessment of climate change, while the results of the exercise are presented in the section Double materiality analysis.

- **Financial Management:** through the Risk and Insurance Department, we lead the identification, assessment, and prioritization of the company's risks, including environmental, social, and climate risks, and promote their integration into the strategic risk profile. It also manages risk transfer mechanisms, such as the underwriting and administration of insurance policies that cover operations against extreme

In addition, it participates in the Financial Materiality exercise, contributing from a methodological perspective and supporting the identification and quantification of the potential financial impacts associated with ESG issues. In this exercise, climate change was identified as a material issue from a financial perspective due to its potential impact on operating costs, capital investments, regulatory compliance, and the company's risk management.

- **Human Resources Management:** through the Resource Protection Department, we strengthen our response capacity to extreme weather events by designing, implementing, and updating contingency plans aimed at protecting people, assets, and business continuity. These actions contribute to the management of physical risks associated with climate change and to strengthening our operational resilience.

As a result of the functions and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Senior Management, our strategic risk profile was updated in 2025, in line with the provisions of the Comprehensive Risk Management Policy. As part of this exercise, Climate Change Risk was ratified as a strategic risk by the Board of Directors, highlighting its relevance to value creation and the long-term sustainability of the business. See the section on Strategic Climate Change Risk.

Corporate policies related to climate change [GRI 2-23]

As part of our approach to managing climate change issues, we have the following policies in place:

Environmental Policy: formally states our intentions and general directions related to our environmental performance, which serve as a guide for establishing environmental management objectives and goals that guide the company's continuous improvement.

Climate Change Policy: provides guidelines for the development of our climate strategy, with the aim of reducing and managing our carbon footprint, as well as developing solutions for adapting to climate change, leveraging opportunities and mitigating climate-related risks.

Risk Policy: establishes the methodology and guidelines we adopt for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring risks. Its purpose is to provide employees with tools to reduce uncertainty, mitigate potential threats, and manage opportunities, promoting the fulfillment of strategic objectives and business sustainability.

Sustainability Policy: aims to establish guidelines that guide the integration of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) issues into our corporate strategy and decision-making processes.

Strategy [FB-FR-430a.3] - TCFD

As part of our Sustainability Strategy and considering climate change as a strategic risk, we identify and prioritize the main risks and opportunities associated with climate change, understood as factors that may affect our operational, financial, and reputational performance. This approach allows us to understand how climate dynamics can affect our ability to adapt, while facilitating the identification of opportunities that contribute to the efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of the business.

Risks and opportunities related to climate change

In this context, we identify, assess, and monitor the physical and transition risks associated with climate change, as well as the opportunities arising from our management, in accordance with the corporate risk management methodology.

Physical risks: these include both acute risks (extreme weather events such as floods, windstorms, or droughts) and chronic risks (gradual changes in temperature, water availability, and biodiversity loss), with potential impacts on assets, operations, logistics, and the supply chain.

Transition risks: these are risks arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy, associated with regulatory, technological, market, and social perception changes, which may

have a negative impact on our financial, operational, and strategic performance. The transition risks identified are mainly associated with:

- Regulatory changes related to carbon pricing, mandatory reporting, and environmental standards.
- Technological advances that require investments in energy efficiency and decarbonization.
- Changes in consumer preferences toward more sustainable products and services.
- Reputational risks arising from growing expectations of transparency and environmental performance.
- Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Climate opportunities: climate change management also allows companies to capitalize on opportunities related to optimizing operating costs through energy efficiency, efficient use of resources, and logistics optimization, as well as the adoption of cleaner energy solutions.

Climate management lines [GRI 2-25]

To respond to the most significant climate risks and opportunities, we implement climate management strategies that constitute our main strategic response to climate change. The main climate management strategies are:

- **Refrigerant gas management (HFC):** in line with international regulations and the ban on ozone-depleting refrigerants, we are implementing measures to transition to natural refrigerants with low climate impact.
- **Energy efficiency and renewable energy:** we are implementing energy efficiency plans aimed at reducing operating costs and promoting the use of renewable energy through solar projects integrated into our facilities. Additionally, we implement strategies to ensure energy price stability and reduce exposure to market volatility.
- **Circular economy and waste management:** we develop guidelines that promote the use of waste in our value chain, contributing to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions related to waste management.

- **Supplier development:** we develop and strengthen our partners' and suppliers' knowledge of socially and environmentally sustainable practices. We also use satellite monitoring to improve the origin of raw materials, identify risks, and characterize our supply chains.
- **Physical risk management:** as part of climate risk management, we implement contingency plans for extreme weather events and manage insurance policies as a mechanism for transferring physical risks, covering operations nationwide.

Risk management - TCFD

Integration into the Comprehensive Risk Management System

Climate change risk is managed in an integrated manner within our Comprehensive Risk Management System, which operates using a top-down approach, permeating from the strategic level to the operational level, and a bottom-up approach, which allows risks to be identified and managed from the operational level to the strategic level. This approach facilitates the consistent extension of risk management to the strategic, tactical, and operational levels, leveraging the commitment of all areas of the company to mitigating the probability and negative impacts to which we may be exposed.

Within this framework, climate risks are identified, assessed, prioritized, and managed under the same principles, methodologies, and criteria applicable to the rest of our strategic, operational, and financial risks, ensuring consistency and alignment in comprehensive risk management.

Strategic Risk of Climate Change

In 2025, climate change was confirmed as one of our strategic risks, given its cross-cutting nature and potential impact on the business's strategic objectives. This risk is defined as “Vulnerabilities when facing extreme weather events, environmental regulatory pressures, and changes in consumer expectations toward sustainable models”.

Climate Change Risk, as a strategic risk, is monitored as a priority by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. Its management extends throughout the company and is

part of the Comprehensive Risk Management System. Identification, assessment, and monitoring involve the active participation and leadership of senior management. Finally, the risk profile is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Strategic Climate Change Risk is managed through our corporate risk management methodology, which is applicable to all strategic risks. This methodology includes risk characterization, identification of its triggering factors, its relationship with strategic pillars, and the definition of management strategies aimed at mitigating its probability of occurrence and potential impacts. Likewise, a senior manager is assigned to each strategic risk, including climate change, ensuring a comprehensive approach that is aligned with corporate objectives.

A detailed description of the risk identification and assessment methodology is presented in the section on [Climate Risk Identification and Assessment Methodology](#).

In 2025, a more detailed exercise was carried out, incorporating the TCFD recommendations. This exercise made it possible to break down the risk to a more operational level, based on the identification of physical risks and transition risks. You can find more information in the section [Extension of strategic risk to specific climate risks \(TCFD\)](#).

Financial and materiality assessment of climate change

The 2025-2026 financial materiality analysis confirmed that climate change is a material issue for the company from a financial perspective, due to its potential impact on operating costs, capital investments, and regulatory compliance.

As part of this exercise, we performed a financial quantification of the use of refrigerants in operations (scope 1), assessing the business's exposure to regulatory changes, market restrictions, and investment needs associated with technological conversion.

This result was part of a dual materiality approach, insofar as climate change represents both significant impacts on the environment and stakeholders, as well as potential relevant financial effects.

The results of the exercise are presented in the [Double Materiality Analysis section](#).

Extension of strategic risk to specific climate risks (TCFD)

Implementation of TCFD recommendations

In line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we deepened our analysis of Strategic Climate Change Risk, incorporating the distinction between physical risks, transition risks, and climate opportunities. This approach allowed us to extend risk management from the strategic level to a more operational level, facilitating a better understanding of specific sources of risk and their potential impacts on the business.

Methodology for identifying and assessing climate risks

The identification and assessment of climate risks is carried out in accordance with our corporate risk management methodology, which applies to all risks faced by the company, including strategic and climate risks.

In general, the corporate methodology assesses risks based on probability and impact criteria. Probability is understood as the occurrence in which a risk could materialize in different time periods, and is classified into five levels:



The impact is understood as the consequences that Grupo Éxito could suffer if the reputational or financial risk materializes, and is classified into five levels:



The intersection of these two variables allows us to calculate the severity level of the risk and assign it a classification on a four-point scale:



In the specific case of risks associated with climate change, the corporate methodology is complemented by additional criteria aligned with the TCFD recommendations. In particular, climate risks are classified as physical risks and transition risks, and are analyzed considering different time horizons: short term (≤ 2 years), medium term (2–5 years), and long term (> 5 years).

The qualitative assessment of climate risks also includes an analysis of current management capacity and potential impact. Current management capacity makes reference to the existence and effectiveness of management measures implemented to mitigate risk, while the potential impact is assessed in financial terms, in relation to EBITDA, and reputational terms.

The results obtained can be found in the Risk Management section - [Results of the climate risk exercise](#).

Methodology for identifying opportunities

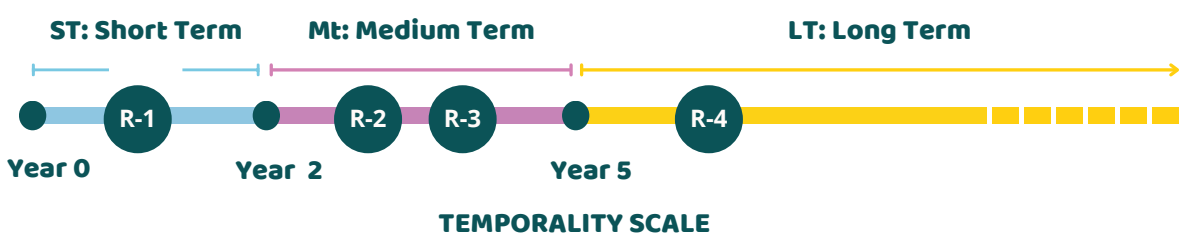
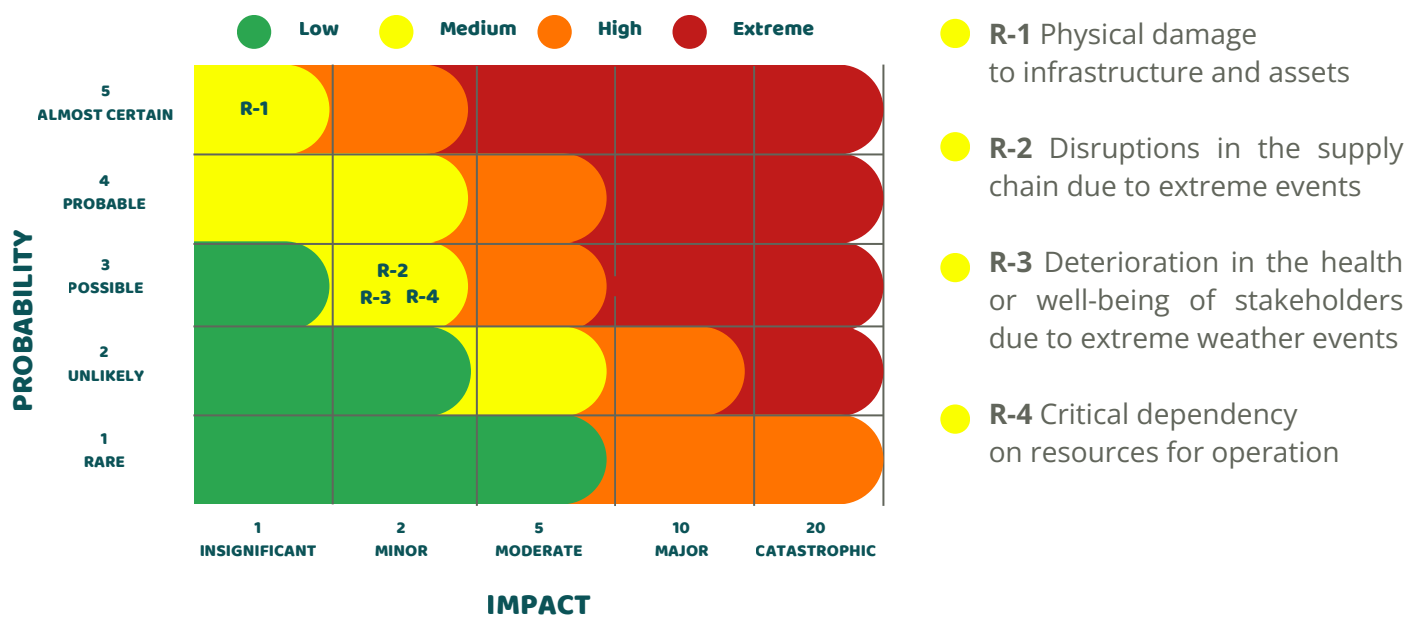
In an environment where the transition to a low-carbon economy is transforming markets and redefining priorities, climate change presents not only challenges but also a range of strategic opportunities. Taking a comprehensive approach, we have identified key areas where we can innovate, adapt, and lead the shift toward sustainability.

The opportunities were identified considering five types:

- Resource efficiency: involves seeking opportunities to reduce direct operating costs in the medium and long term by improving production and distribution processes.
- Energy sources: defining opportunities for the transition of energy generation towards low-emission alternatives.
- Products and services: identifying opportunities in the development of new low-emission products and services that can improve competitive positioning and capitalize on changes in consumer and producer preferences.
- Markets: proactive search for opportunities in new markets or asset types that diversify activities and improve positioning for the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Resilience: seek opportunities to develop adaptive capacities to respond to climate change.

Climate risk exercise results

Residual risk map - Physical risks



Medium severity risks

R-1 Physical damage to infrastructure and assets

Extreme weather events (floods, fires, windstorms, storms) can damage assets and infrastructure (warehouses, stores, cellars, offices, and logistics centers), generating corrective CAPEX, policy increases, reduced insurability, and temporary or permanent closures.

R-2 Supply chain disruptions due to extreme events

Disruptions and delays in the supply chain and logistics operations due to inaccessible roads, transportation breakdowns, and supplier delays caused by extreme weather affect supply, product quality, and operational continuity.

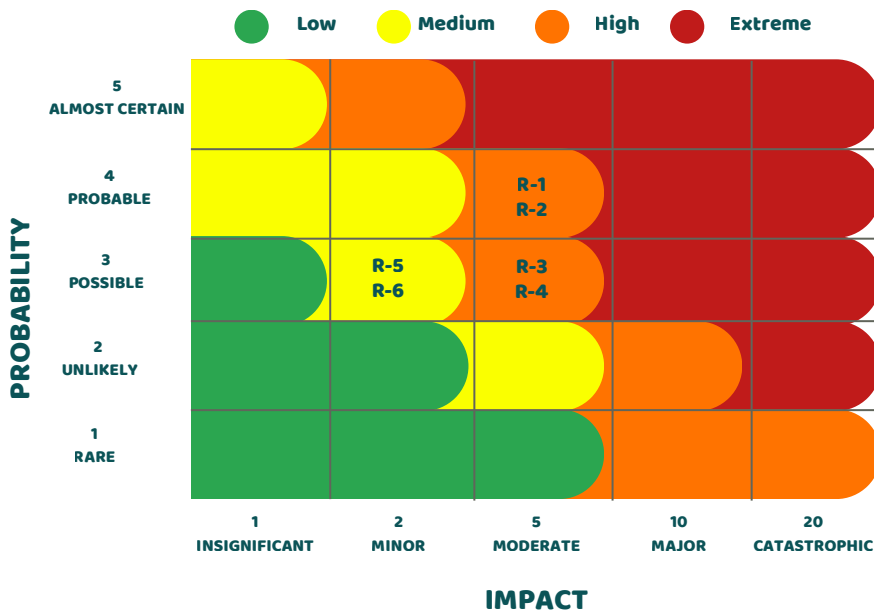
R-3 Deterioration in the health or well-being of stakeholders due to extreme weather events

Potential impacts on the health, safety, and well-being of our stakeholders—including employees, suppliers, communities, and customers—in the event of extreme weather events. These conditions can lead to operational disruptions, changes in the service experience, and higher costs associated with contingencies and emergency response.

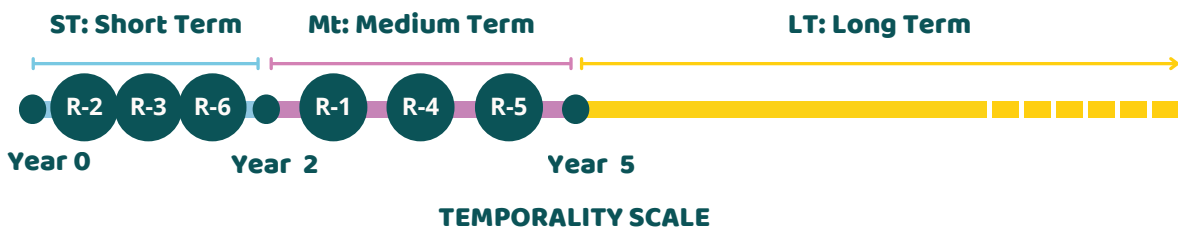
R-4 Critical dependency on resources for operation

Droughts and climate variability reduce water availability and hydroelectric power generation, triggering thermoelectric power with higher rates and risk of rationing, which can disrupt operations and create tensions with communities over competition for resources.

Residual risk map - Transition risks



- R-1** Increased climate requirements in the supply chain
- R-2** Growing demands for climate reports
- R-3** Requirements for reducing emissions and technological conversion
- R-4** Marketing of products with poor climate performance
- R-5** Increase in costs due to changes in government climate regulatory policies
- R-6** Loss of access to capital and strategic alliances due to lack of voluntary climate standards



High severity risks

R-1 Increased climate requirements in the supply chain

Increased regulatory and market requirements to demonstrate climate performance and traceability in the supply chain, generating higher assessment and assurance costs, as well as a possible reduction in alternatives from non-aligned suppliers, affecting availability, prices, and continuity of supply.

R-2 Growing demands for climate reporting

Greater obligation to strengthen internal capacities and systems to meet climate requirements, including expert personnel, traceability, and updating of information platforms.

R-3 Requirements for emissions reduction and technological conversion

Tighter climate regulations that may limit the use of high GWP inputs and require investment in new technologies, generating higher CAPEX, maintenance costs, and the risk of penalties or corrective costs associated with compliance.

R-4 Marketing of products with poor climate performance

Loss of customer confidence and market share resulting from the marketing of products with climate attributes that are perceived as insufficient, carbon intensive, or incorrectly communicated.

Medium severity risks

R-5 Increase in costs due to changes in government climate regulatory policies

Increase in operating and production costs as a result of stronger climate regulation and carbon pricing mechanisms.

R-6 Loss of access to capital and strategic alliances due to lack of voluntary climate standards

Restricted access to financing sources, investors, or strategic partners due to insufficient climate change performance or failure to adopt voluntary climate standards

Transition risks, particularly those associated with the use of refrigerants and regulatory changes, may involve higher capital investments and operating costs in the short and medium term, while physical risks may relate to operational continuity and the supply chain in the medium and long term.

Opportunities

The climate opportunities identified include both initiatives currently being implemented and opportunities with potential for future development, derived from climate change management. Some of the climate opportunities identified have already been captured through initiatives implemented in 2025:

Process	Opportunity	Physical risk	Transition risk	Description / Positive impact
Cold chain	Efficiency and economies of scale		X	The adoption of low global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, such as CO ₂ , together with other complementary strategies and depending on the location, improves the efficiency of refrigeration systems while incorporating more environmentally friendly refrigerants.
	Renovation and replacement of obsolete cooling systems		X	Replacing refrigeration systems due to technological obsolescence reduces refrigerant leaks and improves energy efficiency, directly impacting the carbon footprint associated with operations.
Shopping malls	Clean, self-generated energy		X	Photovoltaic energy generation reduces energy consumption from the grid, generating operational savings and reducing exposure to energy price volatility.
	Automation of lighting equipment and systems	X	X	The automation of lighting equipment and systems allows for the optimization of their operation, reducing energy consumption and improving responsiveness to variations in energy demand.
	Lighting adjustment according to external variables	X		Adjusting lighting in shopping centers according to external weather conditions allows for more efficient energy use and reduces unnecessary consumption.
Logistics	Optimization of logistics operations (LTSA)		X	The implementation of improvements in logistics operations reduces the number of trips and optimizes vehicle occupancy, increasing operational efficiency and reducing associated costs.
Resource optimization	Resource efficiency in breakdowns	X		Reducing breakdowns through various initiatives allows for more efficient use of resources, avoiding disposal and reducing associated economic losses.

Note: This chapter describes the main results and indicators associated with climate change risk and opportunity management.

Metrics and goals

As part of our climate change management, we systematically track our carbon footprint and other key metrics related to our greenhouse gas emissions in order to identify opportunities for reduction, improve operational efficiency, and strengthen decision-making in the face of climate risks and opportunities.

Tracking metrics: to evaluate our performance in relation to climate change, we use the following metrics, among others:

- **Carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2, and 3):**
 - a. **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from our operations.
 - b. **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from electricity consumption.
 - c. **Scope 3:** Indirect emissions from our value chain, including those related to suppliers, transportation, and other key stakeholders.
- **Carbon intensity:** tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) per million Colombian pesos in revenue (\$).

Measurement methodology:

To calculate our carbon footprint, we follow the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, integrating measurement tools that include:

- Collection of data on direct energy consumption (fossil fuels, gas) and indirect energy consumption (electricity).
- Application of internationally recognized standard emission factors to estimate emissions in each scope.

Annually assess emissions derived from value chain activities and calculate carbon intensity to monitor relative efficiency.

We measure our carbon footprint and work to mitigate and offset it [GRI 2-25] [GRI 3-3]

We emitted 207,761.6 **tons of CO₂eq in Scope 1 and 2 [GRI 305-5]**

*Using the international Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol methodology and AR6 GWPs.

Scope 1 [GRI 305-1][FB-FR-110b.1]

172,193.3 tons of CO₂eq from direct emissions of refrigerant gases, fuels, and fire extinguishers.

Scope 2 [GRI 305-2]

35,568.3 tonCO₂eq for emissions from electricity consumption.

*The emission factor of 0.097 kgCO₂ /kWh, published by XM, was used. This factor increased by 55% compared to 2024.

Scope 3 [GRI 305-3]

190.813,1 ton CO₂eq for other indirect emissions.

We emit 0,02358 tons of CO₂eq for million Colombian pesos in revenue [GRI 305-4].

Category	tonCO ₂ eq	% of Scope 3	Comments
Upstream transport	12,905.0	6.7%	Third fleet
Waste disposal	17,129.5	8.9%	Generated during operation
Business trips	147.7	0.8%	Air and land
Use of products sold	157,443.2	81.9%	Fuel sold at gas stations
Downstream leased assets	3,187.7	1.7%	Electricity consumed by tenants

Total emissions in tons of CO₂eq [GRI 305-5]

Carbon footprint	2023 results	Result 2024	Result 2025
TonCO ₂ eq Scope 1*	170,253.17	143,071.98	172,193.3
TonCO ₂ eq Scope 2* Market-based method	63,846.14	75,077.4	35,568.3
Sum Scope 1 and 2 tons CO ₂ eq	234,099.31	218,149.38	207,761.6
TonCO ₂ eq Scope 3 *	237,794.86	195,991.7	190,813.1
Total TonCO ₂ eq	471,894.17	414,141.13	398,574.7

Distribution of total emissions by business

Business	tonCO ₂ eq	Percentage
<i>Retail</i>	205,476.3	81.5%
LTSA (logistics)	24,154.9	9.6%
EDS (service stations)	84.7	0.03%
IdeAl (food industry)	5,837.3	2.3%
VIVA (real estate)	4,091.9	1.6%

During the reporting period, we emitted 160,467.0 tons of CO₂ equivalent (Ton CO₂e) of direct Scope 1 emissions from the use of refrigerants [FB-FR-110b.1], which represented 93.2% of our total Scope 1 emissions [FB-FR-110b.3]. In addition, 31% of the refrigerants consumed in our operations had zero ozone depletion potential [FB-FR-110b.2].

We monitor and manage our energy consumption [GRI 302-1] [GRI 302-4]

In 2025, 81.2% of the total energy we consumed came from mixed renewable sources, 3.1% was self-generated renewable energy, and 96.9% came from the National Interconnected System (SIN) [FB-FR-130a.1].

*Taking into account the share of mixed renewable energy sources in Colombia's Interconnected System in 2025, which was 80.29%.

Electricity consumption (MWh)	Result 2025 (MWh)
Non-renewable electricity - SIN	119,767.04
Renewable electricity - SIN	119,767.04
Consumption of self-generated renewable energy	11,799.91
Consumption of certified renewable energy - REC*	4,594.48
Total operational energy consumption	382,430.57

We generated 11,799.91 MWh of energy with solar projects, which was equivalent to the consumption of 6,265 Colombian households in one year.

We implement projects that promote energy efficiency and greater sustainability.

In 2025, the initiatives implemented since 2012 continued to contribute to our energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewable energies in our various businesses, including:

Retail business: 11 solar energy and eco-efficient energy services projects, as well as 259 energy efficiency projects.

[GRI 3-3] Real estate business: seven solar energy and eco-efficient energy services projects, as well as 15 energy efficiency initiatives.



For the fourth consecutive year, ICONTEC recertified the carbon neutrality of 13 Viva shopping centers



[GRI 3-3] We achieved this recertification thanks to the implementation of energy efficiency measures and the offsetting of residual emissions through carbon credits, which supported reforestation and environmental conservation projects.

- Five of our Viva shopping centers (Envigado, Tunja, La Ceja, and Wajiira) have been LEED certified since their construction, which means that they incorporated energy efficiency, sustainability, and responsible design, with Envigado receiving Platinum certification and the others receiving Gold certification.
- We have more than 16,520 solar panels in our shopping centers and warehouses, which generate clean energy and supply 37% of the energy consumption in common areas.
- We completed an automation project that optimized the operation of lighting equipment and systems, with the aim of reducing energy consumption and improving responsiveness to demand.

We promote more efficient mobility in our logistics

We work continuously to strengthen the sustainability of our supply chain by optimizing logistics efficiency, managing fuel consumption more efficiently, and modernizing our fleet by incorporating more efficient technologies.

We have a total of 2,480 vehicles, of which 86 are owned by us and 2,466 belong to outsourced fleets. [FB-FR000.C] Our electric fleet accounted for 36% of the total.



We operate a fleet of 23 vehicles and eight electric motorcycles for last-mile deliveries, contributing to the reduction of emissions.

During 2025, we strengthened the efficiency of our logistics operations by making better use of cargo capacity and optimizing our routes, which allowed us to reduce the total number of trips by 2.3% without affecting service levels. This performance was reflected in a vehicle occupancy rate of 84%, an improvement of 3% compared to 2024, contributing to cost reduction and more efficient use of resources.

In 2025, we were recognized by LOGYCA, a business association specializing in logistics and supply chains in Colombia, as one of the leading companies in logistics decarbonization in the mass consumption sector, reflecting the progress of our strategy for efficiency and emissions reduction in the supply chain.

We promote more efficient mobility in our logistics [FB-FR-110a.1]

Fuel Type	Consumption 2025
Gasoline (gallon)	9,676
Diesel (gallon)	1,729,085
Electricity (kWh)	67,363
Total fuel consumption (MJ)	254,862,949

On average, we transport 0.053 tons per kilometer in our own, third-party, and operator transport operations. [FB-FR-000.D]

Efficiency and sustainability in our distribution centers (CEDIS)

- We have implemented LED lighting in 75% of our logistics facilities.
- We generate photovoltaic energy using solar panels installed on 7,000 m² of roofing at our distribution centers (CEDIS).
- We operate 7% of our cold storage infrastructure with refrigerants that have a lower environmental impact, such as CO₂ and ammonia.

SASB Disclosure

The SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) Disclosure Standards enable the identification of sustainability issues that are financially material to each sector and that may generate risks or opportunities for the business. In the case of Grupo Éxito, the SASB disclosure guidelines that are applicable to our businesses and disclosed in this report are those corresponding to Food Retailers and Distributors.

The **SASB Index** presented the disclosure of ESG issues related to operations in Colombia, with information as of the end of 2025.



3.5

SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS IN URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA



Grupo Disco Uruguay (GDU)



GRUPO DISCO URUGUAY

At Grupo Disco Uruguay (GDU), our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy is focused on meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and working collaboratively with strategic partners. Our CSR management is structured around three main areas: Community, Sustainable Development, and Healthy Living, from which we promote initiatives aimed at protecting the environment, ensuring people's well-being, and contributing to improving the quality of life in the territories where we operate.

Community – We support organizations that work to improve the education and health of vulnerable children and young people in Uruguay



From our Disco, Devoto, and Géant stores, we promote charitable initiatives that strengthen children's education and health, contributing to the development of the communities where we operate.

Commitment to the community is part of Grupo Disco's DNA. Through solidarity campaigns carried out at Disco, Devoto, and Géant stores, we encourage customer participation to help strengthen the education and health of vulnerable children and adolescents in Uruguay, generating positive change in the communities where we operate.

During 2025:

- We promote the Social Inclusion through Sports Program by building and equipping the gym floor at the Los Pinos Educational Center, benefiting more than 600 children and young people who participate in school support, training, and emotional support programs. The center is located in Casavalle, an area in northern Montevideo with high levels of social vulnerability.
- We contribute to the housing solution for children and adolescents under the care of Aldeas Infantiles, an organization with more than 63 years of experience in Uruguay, which works for the right to family and community life for more than 2,000 children and adolescents.
- We support the Pereira Rossell Hospital by strengthening the Pediatric Emergency Department, which handles 55,000 consultations annually. Thanks to the 2025 campaign, an electrocardiograph and an echocardiograph were purchased, improving diagnostic capacity and quality of care.
- We continue to fund the education of more than 1,500 young people through the Niños con Alas Foundation, which promotes educational development in critical areas, supporting five schools.

In recognition of this work, Grupo Disco received a special award from the Pereira Rossell Hospital, a leading national public institution, at a ceremony attended by hospital authorities and representatives from ASSE (State Health Services Administration).

Sustainable Development - We contribute to raising awareness about caring for the planet



In 2025, we carried out the fourth edition of the “It's in our hands” campaign, an environmental awareness and education initiative developed in partnership with Darnel, a leading manufacturer of sustainable and recyclable packaging, aimed at promoting more responsible consumption practices.

This campaign reached 90,000 customers in a 15-day period and was recognized by DERES, an organization that promotes sustainable development in Uruguay, with the award for best practice in the retail sector in the Sustainability - Innovation category.

Healthy Living - We encourage the adoption of habits for a better quality of life

[GRI 306-4] [FB-FR-150a.1] In line with our social commitment, at Grupo Disco we continue to strengthen our partnership with the Food Bank of Uruguay, aimed at rescuing our own bakery products for donation to social organizations. This initiative benefits more than 250 social organizations linked to the Food Bank, which is part of the Global Food Bank Network.

Since the initiative began in May 2023, 75,000 kilograms of baked goods have been rescued, positively impacting the food security of more than 12,000 people.

Grupo Libertad Argentina

At Grupo Libertad, we are making consistent progress in the environmental management of our operations, with a comprehensive approach that prioritizes proper waste management, efficient energy use, and rigorous control of refrigerant gas leaks.



These actions, integrated into our operational processes, have allowed us to progressively reduce our carbon footprint, reflecting a sustained commitment to mitigating environmental impacts and transitioning toward increasingly responsible operations.

Comprehensive waste management and circular economy

Since 2020, Grupo Libertad has participated in the Pacto Circular project, a comprehensive waste management initiative developed in coordination with partner organizations and stakeholders in the communities where we operate. Within the framework of this project, 13 types of materials are managed, whose recovery, reuse, and utilization is carried out by specialized third parties, promoting their reincorporation as resources and generating environmental and social benefits for communities.

[GRI 306-1] [GRI 306-2] [GRI 306-3] [GRI 306-4] [GRI 306-5] During 2025, we managed approximately 1,400 tons of cardboard and 170 tons of plastic, so that they could be reincorporated into recycling processes. Thanks to partnerships with various local stakeholders, we managed to reincorporate approximately 250 tons of organic waste into circular economy processes through industrial composting for reforestation and biogas production.



These actions made it possible to reduce final waste disposal and consolidate local circular economy circuits, generating environmental benefits and strengthening coordination with the territories where we operate.

Progress toward energy efficiency

Since 2017, Grupo Libertad has implemented a Comprehensive Energy Management System aimed at identifying, measuring, evaluating, and monitoring the most significant energy uses in order to reduce consumption, decrease our carbon footprint, and optimize operating costs.

Among the main actions implemented are:

- Replacement of conventional lighting with LED technology.
- Installation of electricity meters in areas of highest demand.
- Installation of doors on refrigerators in common areas to reduce cold loss.
- Replacement of refrigeration compressors with more efficient technologies.

As part of strengthening energy management, we are moving forward with the implementation and certification of the Energy Management System in accordance with ISO 50001:2018. By 2025, the head office and nine branches will have this certification, consolidating a framework for continuous improvement focused on efficient energy use and reducing the environmental impact associated with operations.



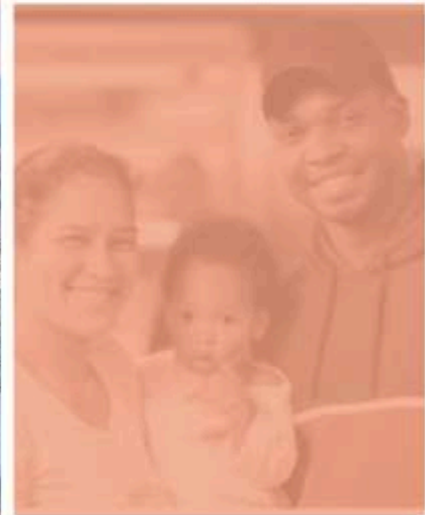
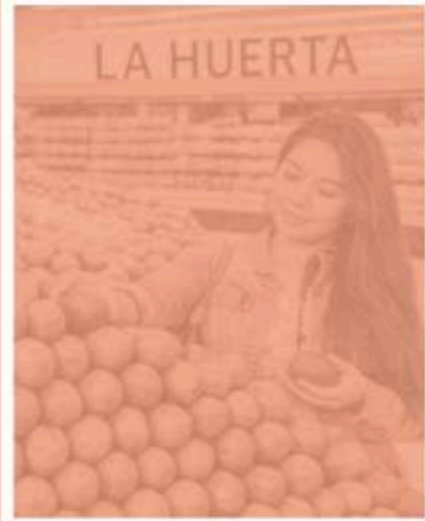
In 2025, we received the 2024 OLADE Award for Energy Excellence for our progress in energy efficiency.

Thanks to the implementation of the energy efficiency program, we achieved a 25% reduction in energy consumption, avoiding the emission of approximately 8,250 tons of CO₂ per year.

Since 2019, part of Grupo Libertad's energy consumption has come from renewable sources. Currently, 28% of the operation's energy consumption corresponds to electricity generated from clean and renewable sources.

04

Financial
Statements
2025



Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Estados Financieros Consolidados

As of december 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Consolidated financial statements

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024

Almacenes Éxito S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,993,466	1,345,710
Trade receivables and other receivables	8	586,706	659,699
Prepayments	9	23,477	33,654
Receivables from related parties	10	38,517	37,670
Inventories, net	11	2,718,202	2,818,786
Financial assets	12	32	4,525
Tax assets	24	555,994	553,916
Assets held for sale	41	-	2,645
Total current assets		5,916,394	5,456,605
Non-current assets			
Trade receivables and other receivables	8	10,481	10,459
Prepayments	9	8,868	11,210
Receivables from related parties	10	2,345	-
Financial assets	12	4,254	15,141
Deferred tax assets	24	204,849	253,085
Property, plant and equipment, net	13	3,966,437	4,261,625
Investment property, net	14	1,718,123	1,828,326
Rights of use asset, net	15	1,745,480	1,728,352
Other intangible assets, net	16	356,482	400,714
Goodwill	17	3,164,115	3,297,086
Investments accounted for using the equity method	18	323,560	291,554
Other assets		398	398
Total non-current assets		11,505,392	12,097,950
Total assets		17,421,786	17,554,555
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	20	1,992,729	1,984,727
Employee benefits	21	4,966	4,055
Provisions	22	39,061	47,327
Payables to related parties	10	46,097	43,757
Trade payables and other payables	23	4,268,270	4,408,479
Lease liabilities	15	283,788	299,456
Tax liabilities	24	129,792	119,210
Derivative financial instruments and revenue collected on behalf of third parties	25	63,604	60,481
Other liabilities	26	244,583	230,068
Total current liabilities		7,072,890	7,197,560
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	20	150,678	273,722
Employee benefits	21	28,611	34,776
Provisions	22	13,469	14,068
Trade payables and other payables	23	-	22,195
Lease liabilities	15	1,709,531	1,684,788
Deferred Tax Liabilities	24	198,975	304,235
Tax liabilities	24	4,431	7,321
Other liabilities	26	320	378
Total non-current liabilities		2,106,015	2,341,483
Total liabilities		9,178,905	9,539,043
Equity			
Issued share capital	27	4,482	4,482
Reserves	27	1,518,855	1,491,467
Other components of equity	27	5,405,457	5,192,563
Equity Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests		1,314,087	1,327,000
Total equity		8,242,881	8,015,512
Total liabilities and equity		17,421,786	17,554,555

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.**Consolidated Statement of profit or loss**

For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

		January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Continuing operations	Notes		
Revenue from contracts with customers	28	22,008,360	21,880,509
Cost of sales	11	(16,365,320)	(16,347,501)
Gross profit		5,643,040	5,533,008
Distribution, administrative and selling expenses	29	(4,417,697)	(4,683,133)
Other operating revenue	31	43,101	71,476
Other operating expenses	31	(99,044)	(119,359)
Other (loss) income, net	31	16,892	(25,866)
Operating profit		1,186,292	776,126
Financial income	32	140,128	168,336
Financial cost	32	(465,529)	(579,682)
Share of profit (loss) in associates and joint ventures	18	36,722	(71,872)
Profit (loss) before income tax from continuing operations		897,613	292,908
Income tax (expense)	24	(124,980)	(55,665)
Profit for the year		772,633	237,243
Profit (Loss) Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		592,108	54,786
Non-Controlling Interests		180,525	182,457
Profit for the Period		772,633	237,243
Earnings per share (*)			
Basic earnings per share (*):			
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations Attributable to owners of the Parent	33	456.22	42.21

(*) Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos.

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Profit of the year	772,633	237,243
Other comprehensive income		
Items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes		
(Loss) gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	27 (953)	1,269
Gain (loss) from financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	27 760	(1,098)
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit and loss, net of taxes	(193)	171
Items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes		
(Loss) gain from translation exchange differences (1)	27 (568,420)	12,824
Gain (Loss) on Exchange Differences from Conversion of the Put Option (2)	27 8,356	(14,186)
(Loss) gain from cash flow hedge	27 (13,573)	2,206
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes	(573,637)	844
Total other comprehensive income	(573,830)	1,015
Total comprehensive income	198,803	238,258
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	25,526	51,828
Non-Controlling Interests	173,277	186,430

(1) It refers to exchange differences arising from the translation of assets, liabilities, equity and results of foreign operations into the reporting currency.

(2) This corresponds to the exchange differences arising from the conversion to the reporting currency of the Put Option on the subsidiary Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Attributable to the shareholders of the parent														
	Issued Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Legal reserve	Occasional reserve	Reserves		Other reserves	Total reserves	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Hyperinflation and other components of equity		Non- controlling interest	Total equity
						for acquisition of treasury shares	Reserve for future dividend distribution					Total	Total		
Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27	Note 27
Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	509,918	418,442	155,412	339,496	1,431,125	(2,304,046)	534,333	1,910,807	6,100,677	1,321,132	7,421,808
Declared dividend (Note 37)	-	-	-	-	(65,529)	-	-	-	(65,529)	-	-	-	(65,529)	(176,872)	(242,401)
Net Result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,786	-	54,786	182,457	237,243
Other comprehensive income, excluding the adjustment for the conversion of the put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,228	-	-	11,228	3,973	15,201
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	141,707	-	(15,709)	125,998	-	(125,998)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in interest in the ownership of subsidiaries that do not result in change of control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,294)	(82,294)	(75,117)	(157,411)
Inflation effect of the subsidiary Libertad S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,542	648,542	-	648,542
Changes in the fair value of the put option on non-controlling interests, including related conversion adjustments (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,186)	-	34,325	20,139	71,427	91,566
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127)	(127)	-	-	1,090	-	963	-	963
Balance as of December 31, 2024	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	586,096	418,442	155,412	323,660	1,491,467	(2,307,004)	464,211	2,511,380	6,688,512	1,327,000	8,015,512
Declared dividend (Note 37)	-	-	-	-	(27,398)	-	-	-	(27,398)	-	-	-	(27,398)	(178,565)	(205,963)
Net Result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,108	-	592,108	180,525	772,633
Other comprehensive income, excluding the adjustment for the conversion of the put option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(574,938)	-	-	(574,938)	(7,248)	(582,186)
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	54,786	-	-	54,786	-	(54,786)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in interest in the ownership of subsidiaries that do not result in change of control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(166,924)	(166,924)	(156,797)	(323,721)
Inflation effect of the subsidiary Libertad S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,905	214,905	-	214,905
Changes in the fair value of the put option on non-controlling interests, including related conversion adjustments (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,356	-	193,248	201,604	149,172	350,776
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	925	-	925
Balance as of December 31, 2025	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	613,484	418,442	155,412	323,660	1,518,855	(2,873,586)	1,002,458	2,752,609	6,928,794	1,314,087	8,242,881

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Operating activities			
Profit for the year		772,633	237,243
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year			
	24	127,831	107,202
Current income tax			
Deferred tax	24	(2,851)	(51,537)
Interest, loans and lease expenses	32	330,605	351,679
(Gain) loss due to difference in unrealized exchange (1)		(34,982)	40,802
(Gain) on valuation of derivative financial instruments	32	(7,992)	(13,595)
Expected credit loss, net	8.1	3,538	10,529
(Gain) loss on inventory obsolescence and damage, net	11.1	(4,842)	11,651
(Reversal) impairment of property, plant and equipment, investment property and right-of-use assets	13; 14; 15	(5,618)	15,143
Employee benefit provisions	21	7,221	4,683
Provisions and reversals	22	86,774	82,191
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment, investment property and right-of-use assets	13; 14; 15	621,761	639,030
Amortization expense of other intangible assets	16	30,041	34,377
(Gain) loss from the equity method		(36,722)	71,872
(Gain) loss on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, right-of-use assets and other assets		(12,614)	14,069
Other adjustments for non-cash items		79,461	50,968
Operating result before changes in working capital		1,954,244	1,606,307
Decrease in trade receivables and other receivables		10,233	36,562
Decrease in prepayments		8,585	1,276
(Increase) Decrease in receivables from related parties		(3,067)	15,883
(Increase) in inventories		(11,658)	(351,152)
(Increase) in tax assets		(15,331)	(9,137)
(Decrease) in Employee Benefits		(12,942)	(4,547)
Payments and Decreases of Provisions	22	(69,978)	(54,542)
(Decrease) in trade payables and other accounts payable		60,780	(796,303)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable to related parties		2,340	(8,373)
Increase in tax liabilities		12,765	12,367
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		19,290	(28,051)
Income tax, net		(119,180)	(114,155)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		1,836,081	306,135
Investing activities			
Contributions to Joint Ventures		(2,345)	(78,549)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	13.1	(205,761)	(284,669)
Acquisition of investment property	14	(17,464)	(32,432)
Acquisition of other intangible assets	16	(12,687)	(14,857)
Proceeds of the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		15,482	6,912
Dividends received		4,716	-
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities		(218,059)	(403,595)
Financing activities			
(Proceeds from) payments for financial assets		11,345	(12)
(Payments of) receipts from collections on behalf of third parties		(6,021)	(64,789)
Proceeds from Financial Liabilities	20	1,096,209	1,749,014
Payments of loans and borrowings	20	(809,496)	(685,084)
Payments of interest of loans and borrowings	20	(212,272)	(208,879)
Lease liabilities paid	15.2	(282,205)	(288,888)
Interest in lease liabilities paid	15.2	(155,271)	(147,512)
Dividends Paid	37	(249,169)	(265,377)
Payments to Non-Controlling Interests		(323,721)	(157,412)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities		(930,601)	(68,939)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		687,421	(166,399)
Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates		(39,665)	3,904
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7	1,345,710	1,508,205
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	1,993,466	1,345,710

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

Note 1. General information

Almacenes Éxito S.A. was incorporated in accordance with Colombian laws on March 24, 1950; its headquarters are located at Carrera 48 No 32 B Sur - 139, Envigado, Colombia. The Company's duration is set to expire on December 31, 2150. Hereinafter, Éxito and its subsidiaries are referred to as Grupo Éxito.

Grupo Éxito has been listed on the Colombia Stock Exchange (BVC) since 1994 and is under the supervision of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia; In August 2023, Almacenes Éxito S.A. obtained registration as a foreign issuer at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The issuance of the consolidated financial statements for the annual period ended December 31, 2025, was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, as evidenced in the minutes of the mentioned body dated February 24, 2026.

Grupo Éxito's corporate purpose primarily consists of:

- Acquiring, storing, transforming, and generally distributing and selling under any commercial modality, including financing, all kinds of goods and products, both domestic and foreign, wholesale and retail, through physical or virtual means.
- Providing complementary services such as granting credits for the acquisition of goods, offering insurance, conducting money transfers and remittances, providing mobile phone services, selling travel and tour packages, repairing and maintaining movable goods, conducting procedures, and selling energy.
- Leasing commercial premises, receiving or granting the lease or other mere tenancy rights to sales spaces or business areas within its commercial establishments intended for the distribution of goods or products and the provision of complementary services.
- Establishing, financing, or promoting companies or businesses with other natural or legal persons whose purpose is the production of objects, goods, articles, or the provision of services related to the operation of commercial establishments.
- Acquiring real estate, building commercial premises for establishing stores, shopping centers, or other suitable places for the distribution of goods, without prejudice to the fact that, with a rational land utilization approach, it may sell floors or premises, lease them, or exploit them in another convenient manner, as well as investing in real estate, promoting, and executing real estate projects of any kind and in any form of real estate.
- Applying funds for investment purposes to acquire shares, bonds, commercial papers, and other freely traded securities in the market for taking advantage of fiscal incentives established by law, as well as making temporary investments in liquid securities for temporary productive use; conducting firm *factoring* operations with its own resources, constituting guarantees on its movable or immovable assets, and executing financial transactions that allow it to acquire funds or other assets
- Distributing liquid petroleum derivatives as a wholesaler and retailer through service stations, alcohol, biofuels, compressed natural gas and any other fuel applied to the automotive, industrial, fluvial, maritime, and air sectors in all their forms.

From January 22, 2024, as of December 31, 2025, the immediate parent company of Grupo Éxito is Cama Commercial Group Corp., which holds 86.84% (direct) stake in Grupo Éxito's share capital. Cama Commercial Group Corp. is controlled by Clarendon Worldwide S.A., which in turn is controlled by Fundación El Salvador del Mundo, ultimately controlled by Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina

A business group situation is registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Aburrá Sur by the company Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Note 1.1. Stock ownership in the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements.

Below is a breakdown of the shareholding interest in the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were the same as those as of December 31, 2024, except for what is mentioned in item (b):

Name	Principal Activity	Direct Controlling Entity	Segment	Country	Stock ownership of direct controlling entity	Direct Ownership	Direct and Indirect Ownership	Non-controlling interest
Directly owned entities								
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	Incorporation of companies / Provision of telecommunications networks and services	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	Provision of national and international cargo transportation services.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada (a)	Provision of platform access services / Electronic commerce.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Depósitos y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. Liquidada (b)	Storage of goods under customs control.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	Acquisition of ownership rights to the property in the name of the Company.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	Marketing of electrical energy.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	Activities with all kinds of textile goods / Operation of e-commerce platforms.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	97.95%	n/a	97.95%	2.05%
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	Exploitation of activities related to tourism.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	n/a	51.00%	49.00%
Gestión y Logística S.A.	Provision of general services, as well as purchase and sale of furniture and real estate.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Panamá	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Retail y Comercio S.A.	Trade and distribution of goods.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Panamá	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Direct or indirect acquisition of property rights over galleries and shopping centers.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	n/a	51.00%	49.00%
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Making general investments.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Securities management and administration activities.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Argentina	Spain	100.00%	n/a	100.00%	0.00%
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	Development of the operation of the Iwana Shopping Center.	Almacenes Éxito S.A.	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	n/a	51.00%	49.00%
Indirectly owned entities								
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	Development and maintenance of the operation of the Viva Barranquilla Shopping Center.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	90.00%	51.00%	45.90%	54.10%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	Development of the operation of the Viva Laureles Shopping Center.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	80.00%	51.00%	40.80%	59.20%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelejo	Development of the operation of the Viva Sincelejo Shopping Center.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	51.00%	26.01%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	Development of the operation of the Viva Villavicencio Shopping Center.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	51.00%	26.01%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa II	Development of the operation of the San Pedro Shopping Center Stage II.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	51.00%	26.01%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	Development, hosting and maintaining the operation of the Viva Palmas Shopping Center.	Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombia	51.00%	51.00%	26.01%	73.99%
Geant Inversiones S.A.	Investment holding company.	Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Larenco S.A.	Investment holding company.	Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Larin S.A.	Investment holding company.	Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Name	Principal Activity	Direct Controlling Entity	Segment	Country	Stock ownership of direct controlling entity	Direct Ownership	Direct and Indirect Ownership	Non-controlling interest
Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A. (c)	Investment holding company.	Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	92.31%	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%
Devoto Hermanos S.A.	Retail marketing through supermarket chains.	Lanin S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Mercados Devoto S.A.	Retail marketing through supermarket chains.	Lanin S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Costa y Costa S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Lanin S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Modasian S.R.L.	Self-service supermarket.	Lanin S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
5 Hermanos Ltda.	Self-service food products.	Mercados Devoto S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Sumelar S.A.	Self-service food products.	Mercados Devoto S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Tipset S.A.	Self-service food products.	Mercados Devoto S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Tedocan S.A.	Self-service food products.	Mercados Devoto S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Ardal S.A.	Self-service of various products.	Mercados Devoto S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Hipervital S.A.S.	Self-service supermarket.	Devoto Hermanos S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Lublo	Self-service supermarket.	Devoto Hermanos S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A.	Retail marketing through supermarket channels	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Ameluz S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Fandale S.A.	Investment holding company.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Odaler S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
La Cabaña S.R.L.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Ludi S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Hiper Ahorro S.R.L.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Maostar S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	50.01%	92.31%	46.16%	53.84%
Semin S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Randicor S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Ciudad del Ferrol S.C.	Self-service supermarket.	Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	98.00%	92.31%	90.46%	9.54%
Setara S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Odaler S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%	92.31%	92.31%	7.69%
Mablicor S.A.	Self-service supermarket.	Fandale S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguay	51.00%	92.31%	47.08%	52.92%
Via Artika S.A.	Investment holding company.	Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Argentina	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Gelase S.A.	Investment holding company.	Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Argentina	Belgium	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Libertad S.A.	Supermarket and wholesale store operations	Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Argentina	Argentina	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Spice España de Valores Americanos S.L.	Investment holding company.	Via Artika S.A.	Argentina	Spain	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

- (a) On April 11, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the liquidation of Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada, and this was recorded in Grupo Éxito's Certificate of Existence and Legal Representation on May 15, 2025.
- (b) On July 9, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the liquidation of Depósitos y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S., which was registered in Grupo Éxito's Certificate of Existence and Legal Representation on July 23, 2025.
- (c) In September 2025, Spice Investment Mercosur S.A. increased its equity interest in Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A. by 15.66% as a result of the exercise of a put option over the non-controlling interest. The new non-controlling interest in Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A. is 7.69% (December 31, 2024 – 23.35%).

Note 1.2. Subsidiaries with Significant Non-Controlling Interest

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the following are the subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests:

	Significant non-controlling interest percentage	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	73.99%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelejo	73.99%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	73.99%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa II	73.99%	73.99%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	59.20%	59.20%
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	54.10%	54.10%
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	49.00%	49.00%
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	49.00%	49.00%
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	49.00%	49.00%
Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	7.69%	23.35%

The following presents the summarized financial information on the assets, liabilities, profit for the period, and cash flows of the subsidiaries, considered as reporting entities with significant non-controlling interests, included in the consolidated financial statements. The balances are presented before the eliminations required in the consolidation process:

Company	Statement of financial position						Comprehensive income					Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Total comprehensive income	Controlling interest		Non-controlling interest
	As of December 31, 2025												
Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A.	797,905	578,755	598,173	73,143	1,105,345	1,673,195 (*)	156,534 (*)	2,597,709	224,615	174,810	205,354	(155,549)	19,261
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	39,427	3,237	30,312	1,708	10,642	5,516 (**)	5,214	26,163	5,895	5,895	3,049	2,889	2,889
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	64,195	1,777,408	38,909	-	1,802,694	993,024 (**)	883,320	312,463	253,767	253,767	127,175	124,346	124,346
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sinzelejo	2,042	70,157	1,758	-	70,441	35,925	34,516	11,046	3,826	3,826	1,951	1,875	1,875
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	8,866	207,080	8,259	-	207,886	103,546 (**)	101,766	42,785	30,394	30,394	15,584	14,893	14,893
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial	3,960	123,397	3,885	-	123,471	62,256 (**)	60,501	24,072	17,421	17,421	8,910	8,536	8,536
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	38	5,074	367	-	4,745	2,539 (**)	2,325	455	(78)	(78)	(79)	(38)	(38)
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	15,700	291,543	12,296	-	294,947	265,452	29,495	75,870	38,503	38,503	34,653	3,850	3,850
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	3,798	96,726	3,811	-	96,713	77,371	19,342	24,735	16,167	16,167	12,933	3,233	3,233
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	1,542	30,701	2,306	-	29,938	15,268	14,670	5,755	2,352	2,352	1,199	1,152	1,152
Eliminations and other non-controlling interests							6,404					168,090	528
Total							1,314,087					173,277	180,525
	As of December 31, 2024												
Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A.	631,230	1,048,577	612,093	85,521	982,193	1,793,438 (*)	150,741 (*)	2,541,118	189,865	217,362	143,722	(171,219)	46,143
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	35,236	2,636	24,561	1,350	11,961	6,134 (**)	5,860	27,643	7,213	7,213	3,647	3,534	3,534
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	48,055	1,803,134	26,250	-	1,804,939	1,007,236 (**)	894,220	271,366	214,594	214,594	113,781	105,151	105,151
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sinzelejo	2,094	72,614	1,530	-	73,178	37,321	35,857	10,819	2,833	2,833	1,445	1,388	1,388
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	10,173	212,948	7,594	-	215,527	107,460 (**)	105,608	37,815	23,958	23,958	12,302	11,739	11,739
Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,692	1,670	1,670	852	818	818
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial	3,070	127,364	3,482	-	126,952	64,005 (**)	62,206	19,393	12,912	12,912	6,610	6,327	6,327
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	43	5,223	364	-	4,902	2,659 (**)	2,402	399	(156)	(156)	(110)	(76)	(76)
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	10,545	296,899	10,455	-	296,989	267,290	29,699	68,414	30,923	30,923	27,831	3,092	3,092
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	2,720	98,794	3,794	-	97,720	78,176	10,544	22,795	15,013	15,013	12,011	3,003	3,003
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	1,207	31,415	2,036	-	30,586	15,599	14,987	5,357	1,655	1,655	844	811	811
Eliminations and other non-controlling interests							5,876					221,862	527
Total							1,327,000					186,430	182,457

(*) The controlling interest presented for Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A. includes goodwill. Additionally, the non-controlling interest does not include amounts subject to the put option for 2024; for 2025, this put option was cancelled (Note 20).

(**) Includes intercompany eliminations.

Cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025

Cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2024

Company	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Net increase (decrease) in cash	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Net increase (decrease) in cash
Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A.	248,711	(19,768)	(36,231)	192,712	226,162	(76,522)	(86,718)	62,922
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	10,746	(161)	(6,292)	4,293	4,513	(43)	(7,083)	(2,613)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	210,957	67,722	(262,584)	16,095	184,832	50,208	(290,658)	(55,618)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelajo	6,598	(55)	(6,327)	216	6,099	(641)	(6,098)	(640)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	38,538	(1,168)	(36,733)	637	33,542	(5,056)	(28,953)	(467)
Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa I	-	-	-	-	2,078	(1,609)	(814)	(345)
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial	21,411	-	(20,308)	1,103	16,184	1,607	(16,695)	1,096
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	72	-	(76)	(4)	92	-	(84)	8
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	48,548	(2,542)	(39,527)	6,479	39,088	(998)	(39,040)	(950)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	19,134	(286)	(16,986)	1,862	(4)	-	-	(4)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	3,393	(152)	(2,800)	441	2,494	(65)	(2,244)	185

Note 1.3. Restrictions on the transfer of funds

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no restrictions on the ability of the subsidiaries to transfer funds to Almacenes Éxito S.A. in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans or advances made.

Note 2. Preparation bases and other material accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) authorized by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and established in Colombia through Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by Decree 2420 of 2015, "Single Regulatory Decree for Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards and Information Assurance," along with the other amending decrees.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and financial instruments measured at fair value, as well as non-current assets and disposal group of assets measured at the lowest between their carrying amount and their fair value less their cost of sale.

Grupo Éxito has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue as a going concern.

Note 3. Basis of Consolidation

All significant transactions and balances between subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation, and non-controlling interests, representing the ownership interests of third parties in the subsidiaries, have been recognized and presented separately within consolidated equity.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and all its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which control is exercised directly or indirectly. Special purpose entities refer to autonomous trusts established for a defined purpose or limited duration. The list of subsidiaries is provided in Note 1.

Control is the ability to direct the relevant activities, such as the financial and operating policies of the investee (subsidiary). Control exists when the investor has power over the investee, is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with it and has the ability to affect those returns. In general, it is presumed that most voting rights results in control. To support this presumption, and when Almacenes Éxito S.A. holds less than the majority of voting rights or similar rights in an investee, the Almacenes Éxito S.A. considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has power over the investee.

When assessing whether Almacenes Éxito S.A. controls a subsidiary, the existence and effect of currently exercisable potential voting rights are considered. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is transferred and are excluded from consolidation from the date control ceases.

Transactions that involve a change in ownership interest without a loss of control are recognized in equity. Cash flows or payments to non-controlling interests arising from changes in ownership interests that do not result in a loss of control are classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

In transactions that involve a loss of control, the entire interest in the subsidiary is derecognized, any retained interest is recognized at its fair value, and the resulting gain or loss from the transaction is recognized in profit or loss, including the corresponding items from other comprehensive income. Cash flows arising from the acquisition or loss of control of a subsidiary are classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The results for the period and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent company and to non-controlling interests.

For the consolidation of the financial statements, all subsidiaries apply the same policies and accounting principles adopted by Almacenes Éxito S.A.

The assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the subsidiaries, as well as the foreign currency revenues and expenses of Almacenes Éxito S.A., have been converted into Colombian pesos using observable exchange rates in the market at the period-end date and the average exchange rate for the period, as follows:

	Closing rates (*)		Average rates (*)	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
US Dollar	3,757.08	4,409.15	4,052.71	4,071.35
Uruguayan Peso	96.20	100.98	98.57	101.25
Argentinian Peso	2.59	4.28	3.32	4.46
Euro	4,412.50	4,565.71	4,576.57	4,403.73

(*) Expressed in Colombian Pesos.

Note 4. Accounting policies

The condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, have been prepared using the same accounting policies, measurements, and bases applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, which are duly disclosed in the consolidated financial statements presented at the end of that year, except for the standards, new interpretations and amendments applicable from January 1, 2025.

The adoption of the new standards effective from January 1, 2025, as mentioned in Note 5.1, did not result in significant changes to these accounting policies compared to those used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and no significant impacts were observed upon adoption.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Accounting Estimates, Judgments, and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities at year-end. However, uncertainty regarding these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require material adjustments to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in future periods.

Relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and the effects of revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In the process of applying its accounting policies, Grupo Éxito has made the following estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- The assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments (Note 35);
- The measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets (Note 8);
- The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets (Notes 13, 14 and 16);
- The assumptions used in assessing the recoverability of financial and non-financial assets and in determining impairment indicators for such assets (Note 34);
- The variables used in evaluating and determining inventory losses and obsolescence (Note 11);
- The estimation of the discount rate, fixed lease payments, lease terms, and changes in indices or rates used in measuring lease liabilities (Note 15);
- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of retirement pension obligations and other long-term employee benefits, such as inflation rates, mortality, discount rate, and expected future salary increases (Note 21);
- The assumptions used in determining customer loyalty programs (Note 26);
- The estimation of the probability of occurrence and the amount to be recognized as provisions related to litigation and restructuring (Note 22);
- The assessment of future taxable profits for the recognition of deferred tax assets (Note 24); and
- The determination of control (Note 3) and joint control (Note 18) over investees.

These estimates have been made based on the best information available regarding the facts and circumstances analyzed as of the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Such estimates may be subject to future changes arising from events that could occur, which would be recognized prospectively and treated as changes in accounting estimates in future financial statements.

Classification between Current and Non-Current Items

Grupo Éxito presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on their classification as current or non-current.

A financial asset is classified as current when:

- The amounts are expected to be realized or available within a period not exceeding one year from the reporting date;
- It is expected to be realized, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal course of operations;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- It is cash or a cash equivalent and is not restricted;
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the business;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- Grupo Éxito does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after that period;
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as **non-current and are** presented on a net basis when appropriate, in accordance with IAS 12.

Presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss

Grupo Éxito's statement of profit or loss is presented and classified based on the function of expenses, whereby expenses are classified according to their function as part of cost of sales. The notes to the financial statements disclose the nature of costs and expenses, as well as details of depreciation and amortization expense and employee benefits expense.

Presentation and Functional Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated, which is Grupo Éxito's functional currency. For each entity, Grupo Éxito determines the functional currency, and the items included in each entity's financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Hyperinflation

As of December 31, 2025, the cumulative inflation rate in Argentina over the past three years, calculated using different combinations of retail price indices, has exceeded 100%. Accordingly, Argentina is considered a hyperinflationary economy.

The subsidiaries located in Argentina present their financial statements adjusted for inflation in accordance with IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. Therefore, the financial statements of Libertad S.A., as well as the corresponding figures for prior periods, have been restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are expressed in terms of the unit of measure current at the end of the reporting periods. In applying IAS 29, Grupo Éxito has used the historical cost approach.

The movement in the price index is reflected in the current and prior periods in a separate line within the changes in the main components of the statement of financial position. Grupo Éxito considers the effects of restatement in equity within the variations due to hyperinflation and other components of equity.

Translation into the Presentation Currency

The financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency differs from the Colombian peso have been translated into Colombian pesos. Transactions and balances are translated as follows, except for subsidiaries located in hyperinflationary economies, in which case all balances and transactions are translated at the closing rate:

- Assets and liabilities are translated into Colombian pesos at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- Income statement items are translated into Colombian pesos using the average exchange rate for the period;
- Equity transactions in foreign currency are translated into Colombian pesos at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and are reclassified to profit or loss when control of the subsidiary is lost.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are considered foreign currency transactions. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of such transactions, resulting from the difference between the historical exchange rate at initial recognition and the exchange rate in effect at the date of collection or payment, are recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses and presented as part of net finance income (expense) in the statement of profit or loss.

Monetary balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss within net finance income (expense). For this purpose, monetary balances are translated into the functional currency using the representative market exchange rate (*).

Non-monetary items are not translated at the closing exchange rate and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value, such as *forward* and *swap* financial instruments, which are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date on which their fair value is determined.

Any goodwill arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and are translated at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date.

(*) The Representative Market Exchange Rate is defined as the average of all exchange rates traded in the market on the closing date (closing rate), equivalent to the international term "spot exchange rate," as defined in IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, as the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Grupo Éxito uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, Grupo Éxito determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing their classification (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Investments accounted for using the Equity Method

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint arrangements may be classified as joint ventures or joint operations. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Acquisitions of such arrangements are accounted for using the principles relating to business combinations set out in IFRS 3.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Such parties are referred to as joint venturers.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Such parties are referred to as joint operators.

Investments in joint ventures are recognized using the equity method.

Under the equity method, upon initial recognition the investment in joint ventures is recorded at cost, and subsequently the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in Grupo Éxito's share of the net assets of the subsidiary or joint venture after the acquisition date. Grupo Éxito's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Dividends received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as Grupo Éxito's. When necessary, adjustments are made to align the accounting policies with those of Grupo Éxito.

Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between Grupo Éxito and its joint ventures are eliminated when applying the equity method, to the extent of Grupo Éxito's interest in such entities.

After applying the equity method, Grupo Éxito determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in a joint venture. At each reporting date, Grupo Éxito assesses whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If such evidence exists, Grupo Éxito calculates the impairment loss as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying amount and recognizes the loss within "Share of profit of joint ventures" in the statement of profit or loss.

Transactions that result in the loss of significant influence over a joint venture are accounted for by recognizing any retained interest at its fair value, with the resulting gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the period, including the related amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

If Grupo Éxito's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the investee, Grupo Éxito discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Once Grupo Éxito's interest is reduced to zero, a provision is recognized only to the extent that Grupo Éxito has incurred legal or constructive obligations.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established for investments classified as financial instruments; dividends from joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are recognized as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognized as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired. After initial recognition, goodwill is monitored at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination.

Impairment testing is described in the note on impairment of assets.

Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests

Based on assumptions and estimates made by Grupo Éxito, and taking IFRS 10, IAS 32 and public documents issued by the IASB as reference, an accounting policy has been developed and applied consistently.

Under this accounting policy, since there is no present ownership interest in the shares subject to the put option, the requirements of IFRS 10 prevail over those of IAS 32.

While the put option over the non-controlling interests remains unexercised, the accounting at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

- Grupo Éxito determines the amount that would have been recognized for non-controlling interests, including allocations of profit or loss, allocations of changes in other comprehensive income, and dividends declared for the reporting period, as required by paragraph B94 of IFRS 10;

- The non-controlling interests are derecognized as if they had been acquired on that date; and
- Financial liability is recognized at the present value of the amount payable upon exercise of the put option over the non-controlling interests in accordance with IFRS 9.

Any difference between financial liability and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is considered an equity transaction between controlling shareholders and non-controlling interests without a change in control and is recognized in equity (Note 20).

The IASB is considering the accounting for put options over non-controlling interests as part of its ongoing project on Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity. Changes in accounting may occur in the future pending the outcome of the standard-setting project.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated brands are not recognized in the statement of financial position, and expenditures related to such brands are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period.

The cost of intangible assets includes the purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable indirect taxes, and any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use by Grupo Éxito's management, net of trade discounts and rebates, if any.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are subject to annual impairment testing, or more frequently if there are indications that they may be impaired.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives are as follows:

Acquired software:	3 to 5 years
Acquired ERP software:	5 to 8 years

Amortization and any potential impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and any changes, if applicable, are accounted for prospectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost; subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of items of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable indirect taxes, estimated future decommissioning costs, if any, borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of a qualifying asset, and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use by Grupo Éxito's management, net of trade discounts and rebates.

Costs of expansions, upgrades, and improvements that increase productivity, capacity, efficiency, or extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized as part of the asset's carrying amount. Maintenance and repair costs that do not generate future economic benefits are recognized as expenses.

Land and buildings are treated as separate assets when they are significant and when separation is technically feasible, including when acquired together.

Construction in progress is transferred to assets in operation upon completion of construction or when the asset is ready for its intended use; depreciation commences from that date.

Land has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The classes of property, plant and equipment and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment:	5 years
Machinery and equipment:	10 to 20 years
Furniture and fixtures:	10 to 12 years
Fleet and transportation equipment:	5 to 20 years
Others:	10 years
Buildings:	40 to 50 years
Leasehold improvements:	the shortest between 40 years and the term of the lease or the remaining lease term.

Residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and any changes, if applicable, are accounted for prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized (a) upon disposal or (b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. Such effect is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Investment Property

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, it is measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful life for the depreciation of buildings classified as investment property ranges from 40 to 50 years.

Transfers to or from investment property are made only when there is a change in the use of the asset. In the case of a transfer from investment property to property, plant and equipment or to inventories, the cost for subsequent accounting purposes is the carrying amount at the date of the change in use. If property, plant and equipment or inventories become investment property, they are accounted for at their carrying amount at the date of reclassification.

Investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The fair values of investment property are updated annually for disclosure purposes in the financial statements.

Leases

At contract inception, Grupo Éxito assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Grupo Éxito as Lessee

Grupo Éxito applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Grupo Éxito recognizes lease liabilities to reflect lease payments and right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-Use Assets

Grupo Éxito recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the lease liability recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets.

Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment review.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, Grupo Éxito recognizes a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option that Grupo Éxito is reasonably certain to exercise and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects that Grupo Éxito will exercise the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as expenses (unless incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, Grupo Éxito uses its incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the carrying amount of lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced by lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (for example, changes in future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The lease term used to measure the lease liability is the term agreed upon in the lease contract.

Grupo Éxito as Lessor

Leases in which Grupo Éxito does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising therefrom is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included as revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

Grupo Éxito applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and that do not contain a purchase option). Grupo Éxito also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases considered to be below 604 monthly legal minimum wages or 14,590 UVT (Tax Value Units), such as furniture and fixtures, computer equipment, machinery and equipment, office equipment, and intangible assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, Grupo Éxito assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing is required for an asset, Grupo Éxito estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's fair value or the cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value, less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

For purposes of assessing impairment losses, assets are grouped at the level of the cash-generating unit, and their recoverable amount is estimated accordingly.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value, less costs of disposal of the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units and its value in use. This recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent from those of other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

To determine fair value less costs of disposal, a valuation model appropriate to the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units is used.

To assess value in use:

- Future cash flows of the cash-generating unit are estimated for a period not exceeding five years. Cash flows beyond three years are projected using a constant or declining growth rate.
- A terminal value is determined by applying a perpetual growth rate to the projected cash flows at the end of the five-year period.
- Cash flows and the terminal value are discounted to present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For assets excluding intangible assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, Grupo Éxito estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU for which an impairment loss was previously recognized and reverses the impairment loss only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period for the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its recoverable amount, first reducing the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units, and then, if any excess remains, reducing the carrying amount of the other assets of the unit or group of cash-generating units on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset until their carrying amounts are reduced to zero.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the end of the reporting period and whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Inventories

Inventories include goods acquired with the intention of being sold in the ordinary course of business, goods in the process of production or construction for such sale, and materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories in transit are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred, in accordance with the performance obligations satisfied by the seller and based on the applicable purchase terms.

Real estate assets for which construction has commenced or for which a real estate development project has been initiated with the intention of subsequent sale are also classified as inventories.

Purchased inventories are recorded at cost, including storage and handling costs, to the extent that such costs are necessary to bring the inventories to their present location and condition, that is, upon completion of the production process or upon receipt at the store.

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost method. Logistics costs and supplier discounts are capitalized as part of inventory and recognized in cost of goods sold when the related inventories are sold. Inventory write-downs are presented as a reduction of inventories in each reporting period.

Inventories are measured at the lowest between cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of sale.

Allowances or incentives received from suppliers are measured and recognized based on the executed contracts and agreements and are recognized in cost of sales when the related inventories are sold.

Inventories are written down for losses and damages, which are periodically reviewed and evaluated when appropriate.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position when Grupo Éxito becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified and subsequently measured as:

- At fair value through profit or loss;
- At amortized cost; and
- At fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification depends on the business model used to manage the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; such classification is determined at initial recognition. Financial assets are presented as current if their maturity is less than one year; otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These are financial assets acquired principally for liquidity management purposes involving frequent sales of the instrument. Such instruments are measured at fair value, and changes in their fair value are recognized in profit or loss as they occur.

b. Financial assets at amortized cost

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, for which Grupo Éxito has both the intention and the ability to collect the contractual cash flows.

These instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by adding or deducting any premium or discount, and any incremental income or cost, over the remaining life of the instrument. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss through amortization or when there is objective evidence of impairment.

c. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

These correspond to equity investments that are not held for trading and are not contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. For such investments, Grupo Éxito has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from fair value measurement are recognized in other comprehensive income until the asset is derecognized. In such cases, gains and losses previously recognized in equity are reclassified to retained earnings.

d. Loans and accounts receivable

Loans and accounts receivable are financial assets originated or acquired in exchange for cash, goods, or services delivered to a debtor.

Trade receivables are measured at the invoiced amount less accumulated impairment losses. These receivables are recognized when all significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the third party and all performance obligations agreed with the customer have been satisfied or are in the process of being satisfied.

Long-term loans (with maturities exceeding one year from their origination date) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method when the loans involved are material. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

These instruments are presented as current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months from the statement of financial position date, which are presented as non-current assets. When a receivable is expected to be settled over a period longer than 12 months and includes payments within the first 12 months, the item is presented as current and non-current portions, respectively.

e. Effective interest method

This is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future net cash flows to be received (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life of the financial asset.

f. Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables and other receivables, as they are considered short-term items (less than 12 months from origination) and do not contain a significant financing component, impairment is determined from initial recognition and at each reporting date based on the expected credit losses over the following 12 months.

For other financial assets, other than those measured at fair value, expected credit losses are measured over the life of the asset. To this end, Grupo Éxito determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the asset assessed on an individual basis by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date with that at the date of initial recognition. If so, an impairment loss equal to the expected credit losses over the next 12 months is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

g. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when Grupo Éxito transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when Grupo Éxito becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument. Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost.

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

These are classified in this category when they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

b. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These include borrowings and bonds issued, which are initially measured at the amount of cash received, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, recognizing interest expense based on the effective yield.

c. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows to be paid over the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period when the related liability includes a prepayment option that is expected to be exercised.

d. Derecognition

A financial liability, or a part thereof, is derecognized when the contractual obligation has been settled or has expired.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, accounts receivable from sales made through credit and debit cards, and highly liquid investments. To be classified as cash equivalents, investments must meet the following criteria:

- Short-term investments, that is, with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition;
- Highly liquid investments;
- Readily convertible into known amounts of cash; and
- Subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are classified as financial obligations. In the statement of cash flows, such overdrafts are presented as a component of cash and cash equivalents when they form an integral part of Grupo Éxito's cash management.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Grupo Éxito uses derivative financial instruments to limit exposure to fluctuations unrelated to the local market, such as interest rate and foreign exchange swaps and forwards. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. They are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities when the remaining maturity of the hedged item exceeds 12 months; otherwise, they are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized as finance income or finance costs. Derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for in accordance with the hedge accounting policy described below.

Hedge Accounting

Grupo Éxito enters into hedging transactions using forward contracts to hedge risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates related to its investments abroad and in foreign exchange and interest rates related to its obligations.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting only if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that Grupo Éxito actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that Grupo Éxito actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how Grupo Éxito will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including analysis of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the determined hedge ratio is calculated).

Hedges are classified and accounted for as follows, once the strict criteria for hedge accounting are met:

- Cash flow hedges, which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss.

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are accounted for using the following principles:

- The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in equity under other comprehensive income. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge ratio but the risk management objective remains unchanged, Grupo Éxito must rebalance the hedge ratio to meet the qualifying criteria.
 - Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument (including that arising from hedge ratio rebalancing) is considered ineffective and is therefore recognized in profit or loss.
 - Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss along with the hedged transaction, for example, when the hedged finance income or expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts recognized in equity are included in the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.
 - Grupo Éxito discontinues hedge accounting prospectively only when the hedging relationship no longer meets the qualifying criteria (after considering any rebalancing of the hedging relationship).
 - If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires, if it is sold, terminated, or exercised without replacement or renewal, or if its hedge designation is revoked, gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain deferred in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.
- Fair value hedges, which hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments.

The change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a fair value hedge is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as finance income or finance expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recorded as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognized in profit or loss as finance income or finance expense.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, with the corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the period.

- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation: this category includes hedges that cover exposure to foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign operations into Grupo Éxito's presentation currency.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When Grupo Éxito disposes of a foreign operation, in whole or in part, the cumulative amount of the effective portion recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Employee Benefits

a. Post-employment benefits: defined contribution plans

These are post-employment benefit plans under which Grupo Éxito has an obligation to make predetermined contributions to a separate entity (pension funds or insurance companies) and has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional contributions. Such contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as they become due.

b. Post-employment benefits: defined benefit plans

These are post-employment benefit plans under which Grupo Éxito has the obligation to directly provide retirement pension payments and retroactive severance benefits in accordance with the requirements established under Colombian law. Grupo Éxito does not have specific plan assets designated to fund defined benefit plans.

Pension Plan: Upon retirement, each employee is entitled to receive a monthly pension payment, including legally mandated pension adjustments, survivors' benefits, funeral assistance, and statutory bonuses payable in June and December. The amount depends on factors such as the employee's age, years of service, and salary. This plan also applies to employees of the Uruguayan subsidiaries as from the beginning of 2022.

Grupo Éxito is responsible for retirement pension payments to employees who meet the following criteria:

- (a) employees who, as of January 1, 1967, had more than 20 years of service (full responsibility), and
- (b) employees and former employees who, as of January 1, 1967, had more than 10 years of service but less than 20 years (partial responsibility).

Retroactive Severance Plan: Retroactive severance benefits apply to employees subject to the labor regime in force prior to Law 50 of 1990 who did not opt to change regimes. Upon retirement, each employee is entitled to receive a retroactive severance payment, net of any advances previously paid. This employee benefit is calculated for the entire period of service based on the employee's last earned salary.

All of the above benefits are measured annually using the projected unit credit method (present value), or more frequently if significant changes occur.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

The liability for defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, with the assistance of independent third parties, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method and actuarial assumptions as of the reporting date, such as expected salary increases, average remaining working life of employees, life expectancy, and employee turnover. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest expense on defined benefit plans is recognized in profit or loss for the period as finance costs, as well as any settlement or curtailment of the plan.

c. Long-term employee benefits

These are benefits that are not expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the reporting date in which the employees render the related services. Such benefits include long-service awards and other similar benefits. Grupo Éxito does not have specific assets designated to fund long-term benefits.

The liability for long-term benefits is determined separately for each plan, with the assistance of independent third parties, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method and actuarial assumptions as of the reporting date. Current service cost, past service cost, interest cost, actuarial gains and losses, as well as any settlement or curtailment of the plan, are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

d. Short-term employee benefits

These are benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date in which the employees render the related services. They include employee profit-sharing determined based on the achievement of established objectives. The liability for short-term benefits is measured based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

e. Termination benefits

Grupo Éxito recognizes termination benefits when it decides to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

Termination benefits are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognized in profit or loss when they are expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the reporting date; they are classified as long-term employee benefits when they are expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Grupo Éxito recognizes provisions for present obligations arising from past events when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognized at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation. When reimbursement of all or part of a provision is expected, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and measured considering the best information available as of the statement of financial position date.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

A restructuring provision is recognized when there is a constructive obligation to carry out a restructuring, that is, when a detailed and formal plan has been prepared and a valid expectation has been created among those affected that the restructuring will be carried out by announcing its main features before the end of the reporting period.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of Éxito and its subsidiaries, or present obligations arising from past events for which the amount cannot be measured reliably, or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required for settlement. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes include the following:

Colombia:

- Corporate income tax and complementary taxes,
- Real estate tax, and
- Industry and commerce tax.

Argentina:

- Income tax,
- Provincial taxes,
- Personal assets tax – substitute taxpayer, and
- Municipal commerce and industry tax.

Uruguay:

- Income taxes (IRIC),
- Net worth tax,
- Real estate contribution tax,
- Industry and commerce tax,
- Corporate Control Tax (ICOSA),
- National Wine Tax (INAVI), and
- Agricultural Goods Disposal Tax (IMEBA).

Current Income Tax

Current income tax for Colombia is calculated based on taxable income at the statutory tax rate applicable for each reporting year.

For subsidiaries in Uruguay and Argentina, income tax is calculated at the statutory tax rates applicable in each reporting year.

Grupo Éxito continuously evaluates the positions taken in its tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations may be subject to interpretation, in order to appropriately record the amounts expected to be paid.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset for presentation purposes when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them with the same tax authority and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax arises from temporary differences that create differences between the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The effect of deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, depending on where the related gains or losses originated, and is presented in the statement of financial position within non-current items.

For presentation purposes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them and they relate to the same tax authority.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for all temporary differences arising between the accounting and tax bases of investments in joint ventures, as the exception under IAS 12 for the recognition of deferred tax liabilities is applied.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade, financial, and volume discounts, and excludes sales taxes.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, upon delivery of the goods.

- Loyalty Programs

Certain joint ventures grant points to customers for purchases under their loyalty programs. These points may be redeemed in the future for benefits such as prizes or merchandise available in stores, payment instruments, discounts, redemptions through alliances, and continuity programs, among others. Points are measured at their fair value, which corresponds to the value perceived by the customer, considering the different redemption strategies. The fair value of the points is calculated at the end of each reporting period.

The obligation to provide these points is recorded as a liability under deferred revenue and represents the portion of benefits pending redemption measured at fair value, considering the redemption rate and the estimated portion of points that customers are not expected to redeem.

Revenue from the Rendering of Services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognized at a point in time when the performance obligations agreed with the customer have been satisfied.

Rental Income

Income from operating leases of investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Other Income

Royalty income is recognized when the conditions established in the related contracts have been satisfied.

Principal or Agent

Intermediation contracts or contracts to provide goods or services to customers on behalf of other parties are analyzed based on specific criteria to determine whether Grupo Éxito acts as a principal or as an agent.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, Grupo Éxito determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (agent). Revenue from contracts in which Grupo Éxito acts as an agent is immaterial.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to Grupo Éxito by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding, if any, ordinary shares acquired by Grupo Éxito and held as treasury shares.

There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur costs and expenses, and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker of the Parent, which is the Board of Directors, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Parent's management evaluates the performance of these segments based on revenue from contracts with customers.

Non-operating companies — holding companies that maintain investments in operating companies — are assigned, for segment reporting purposes, to the geographical area to which the operating companies belong. If a holding company maintains investments in several operating companies, it is assigned to the most significant operating company.

Total segment assets and liabilities are not internally reported for management purposes and therefore are not disclosed in the segment reporting note.

Segment information is prepared using the same accounting policies as the consolidated financial statements.

Grupo Éxito discloses segment information in accordance with IFRS 8 – Operating Segments; such segments are defined as components of an entity whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker (Board of Directors) for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation.

For management purposes, businesses are considered by combining geographical areas and product types.

Note 5. Regulatory changes

Note 5.1. Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board -IASB applicable to the Group

Standard	Description	Impact
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of Convertibility	<p>This Amendment, which modifies IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, aims to establish accounting requirements when a currency is not exchangeable for another currency, specifying the exchange rate to be used and the information to be disclosed in the financial statements.</p> <p>The Amendment will enable companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements and assist investors by addressing an issue that was not previously covered under accounting requirements for the effects of exchange rate fluctuations.</p>	This amendment had no impact on the financial statements.

Note 5.2. New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard	Description	Impact
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements:	<p>This standard replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, transferring many of its requirements without any changes</p> <p>Its objective is to assist investors in analyzing the financial performance of companies by providing more transparent and comparable information to make better investment decisions. It introduces three sets of new requirements:</p> <p>a. Improvement of the comparability of the income statement: Currently, there is no specific structure for the income statement. Companies choose the subtotals they wish to include, declaring an operating result, but the method of calculating it varies from one company to another, which reduces comparability. The standard introduces three defined categories of income and expenses (operations, investment, and financing) to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all companies to present new defined subtotals</p> <p>b. Greater transparency of performance measures defined by management: Most companies do not provide enough information for investors to understand how performance measures are calculated and how they relate to the subtotals in the income statement. The standard requires companies to disclose explanations regarding specific performance measures related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.</p> <p>c. A more useful grouping of information in the financial statements: Investor analysis is hindered if the disclosed information is too summarized or too detailed. The standard provides more detailed guidance on how to organize the information and its inclusion in the primary financial statements or in the notes.</p>	It is estimated that no significant impacts will arise from the application of this IFRS.
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; Disclosures	<p>It allows companies to simplify the reporting systems and processes, thus reducing the costs of preparing the financial statements of subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of those financial statements for their users.</p> <p>Subsidiaries that apply IFRS for SMEs or national accounting standards when preparing their financial statements often maintain two sets of accounting records because the requirements of these standards differ from those of IFRS.</p> <p>This standard will address these challenges in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Allowing subsidiaries to maintain a single set of accounting records to meet the needs of both their parent company and the users of their financial statements.-Reducing disclosure requirements and adapting them to the needs of the users of their financial statements	It is estimated that no significant impacts will arise from the application of this IFRS

Standard	Description	Impact
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	<p>A subsidiary applies IFRS 19 if and only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It does not account publicly (generally, it is not listed on the stock exchange and is not a financial institution); and The subsidiary's immediate or ultimate parent produces consolidated financial statements that are publicly available and comply with IFRS. 	It is estimated that no significant impacts will arise from the application of this amendment.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards	<p>This Amendment clarifies the classification of financial assets with environmental, social, and corporate governance characteristics and similar features. According to the characteristics of the contractual cash flow, there is confusion as to whether these assets should be measured at amortized cost or at fair value.</p> <p>With these modifications, the IASB has introduced additional disclosure requirements to improve transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other financial instruments and comprehensive income with contingent features; for example, aspects related to environmental, social, and corporate governance affairs.</p> <p>Additionally, these Amendments clarify the requirements for derecognition of financial assets or liabilities through electronic payment systems. The modifications clarify the date when a financial asset or liability is derecognized.</p> <p>The IASB also developed an accounting policy allowing the derecognition of a financial liability before the cash is delivered on the settlement date if the following criteria are met: (a) the entity cannot withdraw, stop, or cancel the payment instructions; (b) the entity cannot access the cash that will be used for the payment instruction; and (c) there is no significant risk with the electronic payment system.</p>	It is estimated that no significant impact will arise from the application of this amendment.
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts referencing electricity that depends on nature.	<p>This document issues several minor amendments to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows</p> <p>The amendments issued include clarifications, cross-referencing adjustments of standards, outdated references, changes in illustrative examples, and revisions to certain paragraph words. The aim is to enhance the comprehensibility of these standards and avoid ambiguities in their interpretation.</p> <p>In this amendment, the IASB makes some modifications to the disclosures that companies must make when using electricity contracts that depend on nature as hedging instruments. Key aspects of this amendment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarifying the application of the own-use requirements. - Allowing hedge accounting when these contracts are used as hedging instruments. - Adding new disclosure requirements that enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. 	It is estimated that no significant impact will arise from the application of this amendment.
IFRS S1 - General requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures.	<p>The objective of IFRS S1 - General requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures, is to require an entity to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flow, its access to financing, or cost of capital in the short, medium, or long term. These risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as 'sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's outlook.' The information is expected to be useful to the primary users of financial reports with general purpose when making decisions about providing resources to the entity.</p>	The Management is evaluating the impacts of the application of this IFRS.
IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures.	<p>The objective of IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures is to require an entity to disclose information about all climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's</p>	The Management is evaluating the impacts of the application of this IFRS.

Standard	Description	Impact
IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	<p>cash flow, its access to financing, or cost of capital in the short, medium, or long term (collectively referred to as 'climate-related information'). The information is expected to be useful to the primary users of financial reports with general purpose when making decisions about providing resources to the entity.</p> <p>This amendment complements the work of updating this standard and includes reduced disclosure requirements for other standards or amendments issued up to February 2021.</p> <p>The new amendments include reducing disclosure requirements specifically in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. -Supplier financing arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7). -International tax reform (amendments to IAS 12). -Lack of exchangeability (amendments to IAS 21). -Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9). <p>With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS that will take effect beginning January 1, 2027, when the standard becomes effective.</p>	It is estimated that no significant impact will arise from the application of this amendment.
Amendment to IAS 21 – Translation into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	<p>This amendment aims to clarify the different types of accounting treatments to be applied in two specific situations for which the Standard did not previously provide sufficient guidance.</p> <p>When an entity presents its financial statements in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy and translates the results of a foreign operation into a currency that belongs to a non-hyperinflationary economy.</p> <p>When an entity whose functional currency corresponds to a non-hyperinflationary economy presents its financial statements in a currency belonging to a hyperinflationary economy.</p> <p>The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the economic substance of entities in order to avoid affecting the comparability and understandability of financial information for users.</p>	No significant impacts are expected to arise from the application of this amendment.
Amendment – Modifications to the Illustrative Examples of IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37	<p>This amendment has the general purpose of mitigating the uncertainty that arose in the application of these Standards. Accordingly, it seeks to assist entities in identifying, measuring, and disclosing financial information in a clearer and more consistent manner.</p> <p>It is intended to support the application of the new IFRS 18, which will become effective in 2027, and to enhance the comparability, clarity, and usefulness of financial information in order to address the needs of users of financial statements.</p>	No significant impacts are expected to arise from the application of this amendment.

Note 6. Significant events

Discontinuation of the BDR program

On February 14, 2025, the Company informs the market and the holders of Level II sponsored American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), backed by issued shares ("BDRs"), that B3 S.A. – Brazil, Bolsa, Balcão and the CVM has approved the procedures and conditions for the voluntary discontinuation of the BDR program ("BDR Program").

On July 16, 2025, the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") approved the cancellation of the Company's registration as a foreign issuer, category "A," with the CVM ("BDRs Program")

On August 4, 2025, the Company announced to the market that CVM has approved the cancellation of its registration as a foreign issuer, Category "A" with the CVM ("BDRs Program")

Withdrawal of ADS (American Depositary Shares)

On January 8, 2025, the last day of trading of the ADS on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") took place. The Company also notified its depository, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., of the termination of the ADS program, which became effective on January 28, 2025. As a result, the last trading day of the Company's ADS was January 17, 2025.

A change in the Company's shareholder composition occurred as a result of the exit of JPMorgan Chase Bank NA FBO Holders of DR ÉXITO ADR as the depository of its American Depositary Shares ("ADRs") program following its termination.

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash in hand and at banks	1,669,108	1,153,057
Certificates of deposit and securities (1)	242,650	156,469
High liquidity funds (2)	80,167	16,954
Funds	1,541	1,434
Bonds	-	17,784
Other cash equivalents	-	12
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,993,466	1,345,710

(1) The balance corresponds to National Tax Refund Certificates of \$89,522, Treasury Securities (TES) of \$29,315, Time deposits \$115,48 and Investments in Certificates of Deposit (CDTs) \$ 8,329

(2) The balance refers to:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Skandia Fiduciaria S.A	46,574	-
Fiducolumbia S.A.	24,142	13,820
Corredores Davivienda S.A.	6,750	1,984
BBVA Asset S.A.	1,908	233
Fiduciaria Bogota S.A.	393	188
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierta Occirenta	270	604
Credicorp Capital	130	125
Total high liquidity funds	80,167	16,954

The increase corresponds to new fiduciary rights to be used in the Company's operations.

As of December 31, 2025, Grupo Éxito recorded returns generated from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounting to \$39,995 (December 31, 2024 - \$30,799), which were recognized as financial income, as detailed in Note 32.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, cash and cash equivalents are not subject to any restrictions or liens that limit their availability.

Note 8. Trade receivables and other receivables

The balance of trade receivables and other receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables (Note 8.1)	418,490	467,400
Other accounts receivable (Note 8.2)	178,697	202,758
Total trade receivables and other receivables	597,187	670,158
Current	586,706	659,699
Non-Current	10,481	10,459

Note 8.1. Trade receivables

The balance of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables	374,684	419,384
Rentals and dealers	39,960	42,741
Sale of real-estate project inventories (1)	6,895	10,800
Employee funds and lending	4,701	4,626
Allowance for expected credit loss	(7,750)	(10,151)
Total trade receivables	418,490	467,400

(1) The balance corresponds to the long-term sales of the Copacabana real estate project.

An impairment test is performed at each reporting period-end. The measurement rates are based on the days overdue for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (such as product type and customer rating, among others). The calculation reflects the result of a reasonable and sustainable weighted probability based on available information at the reporting date, considering past events and current conditions. Generally, trade receivables and other receivables are written off if they are overdue for more than one year.

The expected credit loss provision is recognized as an expense in the period's results. During the period ended December 31, 2025, the net effect of portfolio impairment on operational results corresponds to an expense of \$3,538 (December 31, 2024 - expense of \$10,529).

The movement provision of the expected credit loss during the period was as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	9,663
Additions (Note 29)	39,514
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 31)	(28,985)
Write-off of receivables	(9,862)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(179)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	10,151
Additions (Note 29)	21,052
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 31)	(17,514)
Write-off of receivables	(5,330)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(609)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	7,750

Note 8.2. Other receivables

The balance of other accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Business agreements (1)	98,722	77,190
Recoverable taxes (2)	22,303	29,294
Loans or advances to employees	16,579	34,894
Money remittances	6,158	8,857
Long-term receivables	4,393	3,405
Maintenance fees	1,598	2,711
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	1,452	389
Money transfer services	451	1,575
Other receivables (3)	27,041	44,443
Total other receivables	178,697	202,758

- (1) The variation mainly relates to accounts receivable from Rappi for Turbo sales amounting to \$19,099 and from Cafam related to the family subsidy for \$11,573.
- (2) The decrease mainly relates to the offsetting of a VAT recoverable balance.
- (3) It corresponds mainly to accounts receivable from seizures, gift card issuance, and shopping mall management fees.

Trade receivables and other receivables by age

The details by age of trade receivables and other receivables, excluding impairment, are as follows:

Period	Total	Less than 30 days	Between 31 and 60 days	Between 61 and 90 days	More than 90 days
December 31, 2025	604,937	471,997	91,688	4,572	36,680
December 31, 2024	680,309	630,243	4,105	2,255	43,706

Note 9. Prepayments

The balance of prepayments is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Insurance	12,961	18,479
Lease payments (1)	9,831	12,441
Maintenance	3,370	7,040
Advertising	1,074	1,968
Other prepayments	5,109	4,936
Total prepayments	32,345	44,864
Current	23,477	33,654
Non-current	8,868	11,210

(1) This balance corresponds to lease payments made in advance in respect of the following properties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Almacén Carulla Castillo Grande	5,328	7,104
Almacén Éxito San Martín	2,740	2,856
Proyecto Arábica	-	36
Various shops	1,763	2,445
Total leases	9,831	12,441

Note 10. Related parties

The following companies are considered related parties, with whom no transactions have been carried out as of the date of presentation of these financial statements:

- Fundación Salvador del Mundo;
- N1 Investments, Inc.;
- Clarendon Worldwide S.A.;
- Avelan Enterprise Ltd.;
- Foresdale Assets Ltd.;
- Invenery FSRU Development Spain S.L.;
- Talgarth Trading Inc.;
- Cama Comercial Group. Corp.;

Note 10.1. Significant agreements

Transactions with related parties primarily refer to transactions between Grupo Éxito, its joint ventures and other related entities, and were accounted for substantially in accordance with the prices, terms, and conditions agreed upon between the parties, under normal market conditions, and no free or compensated services were provided. The agreements are detailed below:

- Puntos Colombia S.A.S.: Agreement on terms and conditions for the redemption and accumulation of points under its loyalty program, among other services.
- Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.: Partnership agreements to promote (i) the sale of products and services offered by the Company through credit cards, (ii) the use of these credit cards inside and outside the Company's stores, and (iii) the use of other financial services agreed upon between the parties within the Company's stores.
- Sara ANV S.A.: Agreement on terms and conditions for the provision of services.

Note 10.2. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties refer to income from the sale of goods and other services, as well as costs and expenses related to services received.

As mentioned in Note 1, as of December 31, 2025, the parent company of Almacenes Éxito S.A. is Cama Commercial Group Corp.

The value of income from transactions with related parties is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Joint ventures (1)	54,298	55,813
Other related parties (2)	723	6
Total	55,021	55,819

(1) The amount of revenue with each joint venture is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Recovery of commercial activations	42,326	39,382
Yields from bonds, coupons, and energy	5,853	9,927
Real estate leases	4,280	4,271
Services	574	629
Total	53,033	54,209
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		
Services	724	939
Sara ANV S.A.		
Personnel payroll reimbursement	541	665
Total	54,298	55,813

(2) The revenue corresponds to the sale of goods to the company Calleja S.A. de C.V.

The amount of costs and expenses with related parties is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Joint ventures (1)	130,868	120,770
Key management personnel (2)	39,948	81,602
Members of the Board	146	513
Other related parties	16	-
Total	170,978	202,885

(1) The amount of costs and expenses with each joint venture is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Commissions on means of payment	10,523	11,090
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		
Cost of customer loyalty program	120,345	109,680
Total	130,868	120,770

(2) The transactions between the Company and key management personnel, including legal representatives and/or administrators, mainly correspond to the employment relationship established between the parties.

The compensation for key management personnel is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Short-term employee benefits	38,549	80,522
Post-employment benefits	1,399	1,080
Total	39,948	81,602

Note 10.3. Receivables from related parties

The balance of receivables and other non-financial assets with related parties is as follows:

	Receivables		Other non-financial assets		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Joint ventures (1)	38,495	37,664	2,345	-	-
Other related parties (2)	22	6	-	-	-
Total	38,517	37,670	2,345	-	-
Current	38,517	37,670	-	-	-
Non-current	-	-	2,345	-	-

(1) The balances correspond to the following joint ventures and the following items:

- Receivables:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Commercial activations, services, and coupon collection	122	3,350
Other services	965	1,301
Total	1,087	4,651
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		
Redemption of points	37,260	32,960
Sara ANV S.A.		
Other services	148	53
Total	38,495	37,664

- Other non-financial assets:

The balance of \$2,345 as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to payments made to Sara ANV S.A. for the subscription of shares.

(2) The balance corresponds to Calleja S.A. de C.V. for the purchase of goods.

Note 10.4. Payables to related parties

The balance of payables to related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Joint ventures (1)	46,097	43,757
Total	46,097	43,757

(1) The balance of payables for each joint venture is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Puntos Colombia S.A.S (a)	45,993	43,725
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	104	32
Total	46,097	43,757

(a) It corresponds to the issuance of points (accumulations) issued.

Note 10.5. Lease liabilities with related parties

The balance of lease liability with related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Joint Ventures (1)	10,890	11,973
Total other financial liabilities	10,890	11,973

(1) It corresponds to collections received from third parties for the use of the Éxito Card, owned by Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A. (Note 25).

Note 11. Inventories, net and Cost of sales

Note 11.1. Inventories, net

The balance of inventories is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Inventories, net (1)	2,642,541	2,700,309
Inventories in transit	38,878	42,892
Raw materials	14,809	42,090
Materials, spares, accessories and consumable packaging	13,594	16,542
Real estate project inventories (2)	8,370	16,941
Production in process	10	12
Total inventories, net	2,718,202	2,818,786

(1) The movement of the losses on inventory obsolescence and damage, included as lower value in inventories, during the reporting periods is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	19,583
Loss recognized during the period (Note 11.2.)	14,084
Reversal of losses (Note 11.2)	(2,433)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(120)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	31,114
Loss recognized during the period (Note 11.2.)	3,430
Reversal of losses (Note 11.2)	(8,272)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(991)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	25,281

(2) For 2025, it corresponds to the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$6,238 (December 31, 2024 - \$14,809) and the Éxito La Colina real estate project for \$2,132 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,132).

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the inventories are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their marketability or realizability.

Note 11.2. Cost of sales

The information related to the cost of sales, impairment, and the losses and reversals of impairment recognized in inventories is presented below:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold (1)	18,538,111	18,391,858
Trade discounts and purchase rebates	(3,105,432)	(3,008,622)
Logistics costs (2)	652,082	671,567
Damage and loss	285,401	281,047
(Reversal) Loss recognized during the period (Note 11.1)	(4,842)	11,651
Total cost of sales	16,365,320	16,347,501

(1) For the period ended December, 2025, it includes \$28,937 of depreciation and amortization costs (December 31, 2024 - \$29,713).

(2) The balance is composed of the following items:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Employee benefits	365,908	370,434
Services	171,255	192,491
Depreciations and amortizations	78,396	80,687
Upload and download operators	6,026	6,100
Maintenance and repairs	6,451	6,011
Packaging and marking material	6,024	5,965
Leases	13,096	5,132
Fuels	3,463	3,123
Insurance	551	685
Other minors	912	939
Total logistics costs	652,082	671,567

Note 12. Financial assets

The balance of financial assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	4,009	14,739
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	277	458
Derivative financial instruments (2)	-	4,469
Total financial assets	4,286	19,666
Current	32	4,525
Non-current	4,254	15,141

(1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income correspond to equity investments that are not held for trading. The details of these investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Proteihuevos	2,659	-
Fideicomiso El Tesoro etapa 4A y 4C 448	1,197	1,206
Associated Grocers of Florida, Inc.	113	113
Central de abastos del Caribe S.A.	71	71
La Promotora S.A.	33	33
Sociedad de acueducto, alcantarillado y aseo de Barranquilla S.A. E.S.P.	14	14
Bond investments	(78)	13,302
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,009	14,739

(2) The derivatives are related to foreign exchange *forwards*. The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the following operations:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Rate of hedged item	Average rates for hedged instruments	Notional amount	Fair value
<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	USD / COP EUR / COP	1 USD / \$4,409.15 1 EUR / \$4,580.67	MUSD / \$30.477 MEUR / \$0.900	4,469

The details of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
<i>Forward</i>	2,234	2,160	75	-	-	4,469

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the financial assets have no restrictions or liens limiting their negotiability or realization, except for the judicial deposits corresponding to the subsidiaries Libertad S.A. and Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A. amounting to \$32 (December 31, 2024 - \$55), included under the line-item financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no impairment was identified in any of the assets.

Note 13. Property, plant and equipment, net

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	1,230,400	1,297,769
Buildings	2,262,107	2,356,882
Machinery and equipment	1,314,388	1,286,429
Furniture and fixtures	815,741	821,603
Assets under construction	56,705	52,703
Installations	237,926	221,036
Improvements to third-party properties	796,203	799,085
Fleet and transportation equipment	27,221	31,973
Computers	410,777	429,005
Others	289	289
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	7,151,757	7,296,774
Accumulated depreciation	(3,181,100)	(3,024,319)
Impairment	(4,220)	(10,830)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	3,966,437	4,261,625

The movements in the cost of property, plant and equipment, accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses during the period presented are as follows:

Cost	Buildings		Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Assets under construction	Installations	Improvements to third-party properties	Fleet and transportation equipment	Computers	Others	Total
	Land										
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,145,625	2,149,905	1,204,968	751,496	48,456	183,485	768,322	23,148	389,756	289	6,665,450
Additions	1,847	2,999	62,431	46,411	70,599	4,325	12,625	258	13,364	-	214,859
Decrease (increase) from movements between property, plant and equipment accounts	-	6,017	18,715	6,268	(85,315)	28,995	25,170	-	150	-	-
(Disposals and withdrawals)	(152)	(48)	(24,548)	(6,685)	(911)	(1,447)	(16,173)	(307)	(4,927)	-	(55,198)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency	(6,199)	(7,664)	1,331	2,052	1,000	5,678	9,587	(908)	(1,251)	-	3,626
(Decreases) from transfers to other balance sheet accounts – intangibles	-	-	-	-	(858)	-	-	-	-	-	(858)
(Decrease) by transfer from Investment Property	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(Decreases) from transfers to other balance sheet accounts – inventories	(2,760)	(6,267)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,034)
(Decrease) from transfers to (from) other balance sheet accounts – tax assets	-	-	(6,920)	(5,831)	(142)	-	(446)	-	(901)	-	(14,240)
Increase due to transfers of non-current assets held for sale	70	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
Inflation adjustments	159,338	211,826	30,459	27,892	19,874	-	-	9,782	32,814	-	491,985
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,297,769	2,356,882	1,286,429	821,603	52,703	221,036	799,085	31,973	429,005	289	7,296,774
Additions	-	6,897	72,937	20,423	66,554	3,138	20,258	-	4,339	-	194,546
Increase (decrease) from movements between property and plant and equipment accounts	-	2,818	5,237	3,098	(50,083)	29,762	9,157	-	11	-	-
(Disposals and withdrawals)	-	(2,105)	(20,856)	(8,787)	(751)	(4,880)	(15,563)	(774)	(5,855)	-	(59,571)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency	(129,168)	(174,961)	(30,956)	(28,598)	(8,912)	(11,130)	(16,227)	(7,478)	(28,056)	-	(435,486)
(Decrease) from transfers to (from) other balance sheet accounts	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250)
(Decrease) by transfer from Investment Property	-	(192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(192)
Increase (decrease) from transfers to (from) other balance sheet accounts – tax assets	-	99	(9,451)	(2,098)	(569)	-	(507)	(99)	(208)	-	(12,833)
Inflation adjustments	62,049	72,669	11,048	10,100	(2,237)	-	-	3,599	11,541	-	168,769
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,230,400	2,262,107	1,314,388	815,741	56,705	237,926	796,203	27,221	410,777	289	7,151,757

Accumulated depreciation	Cost	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Assets under construction	Improvements to third-party properties	Fleet and transportation equipment	Computers	Others	
		Land				Installations				
Balance as of December 31, 2023		575,427	702,416	552,182	105,595	372,997	17,920	264,134	4	2,590,675
Depreciation		52,480	91,606	56,348	12,315	40,269	1,257	37,833	-	292,108
(Disposals and withdrawals)		(44)	(19,273)	(4,864)	(911)	(11,375)	(302)	(4,913)	-	(41,682)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		(3,973)	657	2,273	3,287	3,492	(688)	(1,217)	-	3,831
(Decreases) from transfers to other balance sheet accounts – inventories		(1,977)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,978)
Inflation adjustments		91,693	26,036	22,175	-	-	8,395	33,066	-	181,365
Balance as of December 31, 2024		713,606	801,441	628,114	120,286	405,383	26,582	328,903	4	3,024,319
Depreciation		52,448	90,466	50,713	14,026	36,932	980	35,229	-	280,794
(Disposals and withdrawals)		(203)	(16,485)	(7,631)	(2,359)	(6,257)	(767)	(5,819)	-	(39,521)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		(70,217)	(23,754)	(22,673)	(5,971)	(5,771)	(6,072)	(26,198)	-	(160,656)
Other minor changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	275
Inflation adjustments		38,928	11,025	9,525	-	-	3,946	12,465	-	75,889
Balance as of December 31, 2025		734,562	862,693	658,048	125,982	430,287	24,669	344,855	4	3,181,100
Impairment losses										
Balance as of December 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	5,010	-	-	-	5,010
Impairment losses		-	-	-	-	6,534	-	-	-	6,534
(Reversals of) impairment losses		-	-	-	-	(856)	-	-	-	(856)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	142
Balance as of December 31, 2024		-	-	-	-	10,830	-	-	-	10,830
Impairment losses		-	-	-	-	2,802	-	-	-	2,802
(Reversals of) impairment losses		-	-	-	-	(9,048)	-	-	-	(9,048)
Effect of exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		-	-	-	-	(364)	-	-	-	(364)
Balance as of December 31, 2025		-	-	-	-	4,220	-	-	-	4,220

The assets under construction are represented by those assets in the process of construction, assembly, or installation that are not yet in the expected condition for use by the Company's management, and on which the costs directly attributable to the construction process continue to be capitalized, when they are eligible assets.

Within the cost of property, plant, and equipment, no balances of estimates for dismantling costs, borrowing costs or similar are included, as the Company's evaluation and analysis have determined that there are no contractual or legal obligations requiring these estimates at the time of acquisition.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, property, plant, and equipment are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realizability or marketability, and there are no contractual commitments for the acquisition, construction, or development of property, plant, and equipment.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, property, plant, and equipment do not have residual values affecting their depreciable amounts.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company holds insurance policies covering the risk of loss on these assets.

Information regarding impairment testing is disclosed in Note 34.

Note 19.1. Additions to property, plant and equipment for cash flow presentation purposes.

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Additions	194,546	214,859
Financing of property, plant, and equipment – Additions	(231,682)	(302,960)
Financing of property, plant, and equipment – Payments	242,897	372,770
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment in cash	205,761	284,669

Note 14. Investment properties

Grupo Éxito's investment properties consist of commercial premises and land held to generate rental income from operating lease contracts or future appreciation in their value.

The balance of investment properties, net, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	274,830	286,701
Buildings	1,862,588	1,952,221
Constructions in progress	22,981	18,012
Total cost of investment properties	2,160,399	2,256,934
Accumulated depreciation	(434,319)	(420,651)
Impairment	(7,957)	(7,957)
Total investment properties, net	1,718,123	1,828,326

The movements in the cost of investment properties and in the accumulated depreciation during the presented period are as follows:

Cost	Constructions			
	Land	Buildings	in progress	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	263,172	1,671,190	22,613	1,956,975
Additions	-	2,978	29,454	32,432
Disposals and withdrawals	(286)	-	(580)	(866)
(Decrease) from transfers from property, plant and equipment	-	-	(12)	(12)
Increase (decrease) from transfers between investment properties	-	34,085	(34,085)	-
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(433)	(22,781)	(61)	(23,275)
Inflation adjustments	24,248	266,749	683	291,680
Balance as of December 31, 2024	286,701	1,952,221	18,012	2,256,934
Additions	-	181	17,283	17,464
Increase (decrease) from transfers from property, plant and equipment	70	324	(202)	192
Increase (decrease) from transfers between investment properties	-	11,699	(11,699)	-
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(20,428)	(197,053)	(500)	(217,981)
Reclassifications from (to) other balance sheet accounts.	-	(109)	(153)	(262)
Inflation adjustments	8,487	95,325	240	104,052
Balance as of December 31, 2025	274,830	1,862,588	22,981	2,160,399

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings
Balance as of December 31, 2023	295,673
Depreciation	34,068
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(6,843)
Inflation adjustments	97,753
Balance as of December 31, 2024	420,651
Depreciation	34,591
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(66,455)
Inflation adjustments	45,532
Balance as of December 31, 2025	434,319

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, investment properties are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realizability or marketability.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, Grupo Éxito has no commitments for the acquisition, construction, or development of investment properties. Additionally, there is no third-party compensation for damaged or lost investment properties.

Information regarding impairment testing is disclosed in Note 34.

Note 35 presents the fair values of the investment properties, which were based on valuations performed annually by an independent third party.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the results generated by Grupo Éxito from the use of investment property are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Lease income	650,722	434,700
Operating expenses related to investment property that is leased	(132,102)	(7,168)
Operating expenses related to investment property that is not leased	(161,277)	(105,542)
Net income generated by investment property	357,343	321,990

Note 15. Leases

Note 15.1. Right-of-use assets, net

The balance of right-of-use assets, net, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Right-of-use assets	3,835,964	3,626,895
Accumulated depreciation	(2,088,670)	(1,883,078)
Impairment	(1,814)	(15,465)
Total right-of-use assets, net	1,745,480	1,728,352

The movements in the cost of right-of-use assets and in their accumulated depreciation during the presented period are as follows:

Cost

Balance as of December 31, 2023	2,980,106
Increase from new contracts	86,295
Remeasurements from existing contracts (1)	598,087
Derecognition, reversal and disposal (2)	(48,752)
Inflation adjustments	(529)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	11,688
Balance as of December 31, 2024	3,626,895
Increase from new contracts	13,510
Remeasurements from existing contracts (1)	308,266
Derecognition, reversal and disposal (2)	(71,881)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(40,826)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	3,835,964

Accumulated depreciation

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,612,996
Depreciation	312,854
(Decrease) from new measurements	(663)
Disposals and withdrawals (2)	(48,752)
Inflation adjustments	(215)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	6,858
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,883,078
Depreciation	306,376
(Decrease) from new measurements	(12,665)
Disposals and withdrawals (2)	(74,210)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(13,909)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	2,088,670

Impairment loss

Balance as of December 31, 2023	5,857
Impairment loss	9,465
Disposals and withdrawals (2)	(15)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	158
Balance as of December 31, 2024	15,465
Impairment loss	628
Disposals and withdrawals (2)	(13,866)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(413)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,814

(1) It is primarily due to the extension of lease terms, indexations, and modifications in the leases.

(2) It is primarily due to the early termination of lease contracts.

The balance of the cost of right-of-use assets by underlying asset class is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	3,813,278	3,600,071
Land	11,840	12,113
Fleet and transportation equipment	10,846	14,711
Total	3,835,964	3,626,895

The balances of accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets by underlying asset class are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	2,078,611	1,869,479
Fleet and transportation equipment	5,320	9,669
Land	4,739	3,930
Total accumulated depreciation	2,088,670	1,883,078

The depreciation expense by underlying asset class is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Buildings	302,475	307,553
Fleet and transportation equipment	2,882	3,918
Land	1,019	841
Machinery and equipment	-	542
Total depreciation expense	306,376	312,854

Grupo Éxito is not exposed to future cash outflows from extension options and termination options. Additionally, there are no residual value guarantees, restrictions, or obligations imposed by leases.

As of December 31, 2025, the average remaining term of the lease contracts is 13 years (December 31, 2024 – 11 years), which is also the average remaining depreciation term of the right-of-use assets.

Note 15.2 Lease liabilities

The balance of the lease liability is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	1,993,319	1,984,244
Current	283,788	299,456
Non-current	1,709,531	1,684,788

The movements in the lease liability are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,567,959
Increase due to new contracts	86,295
Accrued interest (Note 32)	148,087
Remeasurements from existing contracts	598,750
Write-off, reversal, and disposal	(3,008)
Payment of lease liabilities	(288,888)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	(147,512)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	22,561
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,984,244
Increase due to new contracts	13,510
Accrued interest (Note 32)	157,584
Remeasurements from existing contracts	320,931
Write-off, reversal, and disposal	(2,331)
Payment of lease liabilities	(282,205)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	(155,271)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(43,143)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,993,319

Below are the future lease liability payments as of December 31, 2025:

Up to one year (*)	1,159,906
From 1 to 5 years	351,796
More than 5 years	1,129,285
Minimum installments for lease liabilities	2,640,987
Future financing (expenses)	(647,668)
Total minimum net installments for lease liabilities	1,993,319

(*) This amount includes principal and interest.

Note 15.3. Short-term and low-value leases when Grupo Éxito acts as lessee.

It relates to contracts for low-value assets, such as furniture and fixtures, computer equipment, machinery and equipment, and office equipment; lease contracts for any underlying asset with a term of less than one year; leases of intangible assets; and store lease contracts with variable lease payments.

Variable lease payments apply to certain properties of Grupo Éxito, and the detail is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Variable lease payments	51,439	54,189
Short-term leases	15,258	13,917
Low-value leases	50	188
Total	66,747	68,294

Note 15.4. Operating leases when Grupo Éxito acts as lessor

Grupo Éxito has operating leases related to the rental of investment properties. The total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for the periods presented are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Up to one year	310,198	318,130
From 1 to 5 years	350,280	385,769
More than 5 years	221,623	226,686
Total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases	882,101	930,585

Operating lease contracts are non-cancellable during their term. Termination requires prior agreement between the parties and is subject to a mandatory termination payment ranging between one and twelve months of lease payments or a fixed percentage of the remaining contractual amount.

As of December 31, 2025, lease income recognized in profit or loss amounted to \$588,490 (December 31, 2024 – \$533,588), which includes rental income from investment properties of \$650,722 (December 31, 2024 – \$434,700). Contingent lease payments included in lease income amounted to a \$121,393 (December 31, 2024 – \$125,726).

Note 16. Other intangible assets, net

The balance of other intangible assets, net is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trademarks	276,705	302,322
Computer software	221,603	223,864
Rights	26,326	27,471
Others	129	156
Total cost of other intangible assets	524,763	553,813
Accumulated amortization	(168,281)	(153,099)
Total other intangible assets, net	356,482	400,714

The changes in the cost of intangible assets and in accumulated amortization during the reported period are as follows:

Cost	Trademarks (1)	Computer software	Rights	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	250,879	278,893	23,385	90	553,247
Additions	6	14,730	121	-	14,857
Transfers from other balance sheet accounts – property, plant and equipment.	-	858	-	-	858
(Disposals and derecognition)	-	(71,572)	-	-	(71,572)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(1,099)	955	(277)	(7)	(428)
Inflation adjustments	52,536	-	4,242	73	56,851
Balance as of December 31, 2024	302,322	223,864	27,471	156	553,813
Additions	-	12,687	-	-	12,687
Transfers from other balance sheet accounts – property, plant and equipment.	-	17	-	-	17
(Disposals and derecognition)	-	(7,429)	-	-	(7,429)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(44,005)	(1,781)	(2,756)	(53)	(48,595)
Inflation adjustments	18,388	-	1,611	26	20,025
Others	-	(5,755)	-	-	(5,755)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	276,705	221,603	26,326	129	524,763

Accumulated amortization	Computer software	Rights	Others	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	185,455	1,354	69	186,878
Amortization	34,142	235	-	34,377
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	774	(129)	(7)	638
Inflation adjustments	-	2,323	73	2,396
(Disposals and derecognition)	(71,190)	-	-	(71,190)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	149,181	3,783	135	153,099
Amortization	29,773	-	268	30,041
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(1,500)	(1,493)	(53)	(3,046)
Inflation adjustments	-	1,603	25	1,628
Transfers	-	-	(268)	(268)
(Disposals and derecognition)	(7,417)	-	-	(7,417)
Others	(5,755)	-	-	(5,755)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	164,282	3,893	107	168,281

(1) The balance of trademarks is shown below:

Operating segment	Trademark	Useful life	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Uruguay	Miscellaneous	Indefinite	113,022	118,634
Argentina	Libertad	Indefinite	77,256	97,255
Colombia	Miscellaneous	Indefinite	86,427	86,433
			276,705	302,322

Trademarks and rights have an indefinite useful life. Grupo Éxito considers that there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which these assets are expected to generate net cash inflows; therefore, they are not amortized.

Rights have an indefinite useful life. The Company estimates that there is no foreseeable time limit in which these assets are expected to generate net cash inflows, therefore, they are not amortized.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the other intangible assets do not have any restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realization or marketability. Additionally, there are no commitments to the acquisition or development of intangible assets.

Note 17. Goodwill

The balance of goodwill is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Retail trade Colombia	1,454,094	1,454,094
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	1,419,913	1,477,494
Libertad S.A.	291,125	366,515
Total goodwill	3,165,132	3,298,103
Impairment loss Colombia	(1,017)	(1,017)
Total goodwill, net	3,164,115	3,297,086

Grupo Éxito has evolved in its operational management, adopting a comprehensive approach to the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. As of December 31, 2025, cash flows, revenues, and costs are managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the overall performance of each business line, which has led to a change in an accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new parent entity, has transitioned to performance reporting based on business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store. As a result, the retail business will be consolidated in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina into a single CGU per country encompassing all brands.

Changes in goodwill are shown below:

	Cost	Impairment loss	Net
Balance as of December 31, 2023	3,081,639	(1,017)	3,080,622
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	18,475	-	18,475
Inflation adjustments	197,989	-	197,989
Balance as of December 31, 2024	3,298,103	(1,017)	3,297,086
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(200,938)	-	(200,938)
Inflation adjustments	69,299	-	69,299
Disposals and derecognition	(1,332)	-	(1,332)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	3,165,132	(1,017)	3,164,115

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life due to Grupo Éxito's intended use of it, therefore, it is not amortized.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no impairment of goodwill was recognized. Information regarding impairment testing and fair values is disclosed in Notes 34 and 35.

Note 18. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The balance of investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Company	Classification	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	Joint venture	294,563	271,627
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	Joint venture	28,862	17,691
Sara ANV S.A.	Joint venture	135	2,236
Total investments accounted for using the equity method		323,560	291,554

There are no restrictions on the ability of joint ventures to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends, or the reimbursement of loans or advances made.

It has no contingent liabilities incurred in connection with its interest in them.

Grupo Éxito has no implicit obligations assumed on behalf of investments accounted for using the equity method, arising from losses that exceed the investment held.

Investments are not subject to any restrictions or encumbrances that affect the investment held.

The corporate objects, other corporate information, and financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method were properly disclosed in the consolidated financial statements presented at the end of 2025.

Nota 18.1. Non-Financial Information

Information regarding the country of incorporation, functional currency, principal economic activity, ownership interest percentages, and shares held in investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Company	Country	Functional currency	Principal economic activity	Ownership interest percentage		Number of shares	
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
				Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Financial services
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	50%	50%	9.000.000	9.000.000
Sara ANV S.A.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	50%	50%	2.286.00	2.286.00

The movement of investments accounted for using the equity method during the reported period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	232,558
Capital increases (reduction), net	131,049
Share of income (Note 18.5)	(71,872)
Share in equity movements	(181)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	291,554
Share of income (Note 18.5)	36,722
Declared dividends	(4,716)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	323,560

18.2. Financial Information

As of December 31, 2025, the financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Other comprehensive income (*)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,145,995	253,953	1,137,774	708,272	553,902	868,152	45,872	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	272,905	27,563	210,734	32,009	57,725	470,018	31,774	-
Sara ANV S.A.	1,035	4,347	5,112	-	270	632	(4,201)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	175,888	1,082,328	704,797	9,783	(7,494)	(26,997)	(46,491)
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	105,890	65,436	768	8,648	(154)	(5,055)	(18,322)
Sara ANV S.A.	598	785	-	5	-	(495)	-

As of December 31, 2024, the financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Other comprehensive income (*)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,620,497	268,363	1,650,537	730,294	508,029	1,129,336	(155,514)	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	246,060	34,633	217,958	27,353	35,382	402,889	15,410	-
Sara ANV S.A.	1,229	3,695	453	-	4,471	158	(3,640)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	317,389	1,591,648	724,328	3,879	(9,940)	(28,325)	53,567
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	116,337	75,647	785	8,795	(228)	(9,012)	(8,788)
Sara ANV S.A.	1,071	452	-	8	-	(378)	-

(*) There are no components of other comprehensive income arising from these companies.

Note 18.3. Corporate Purpose

Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.

A joint venture over which joint control was acquired on October 31, 2016. It is a private entity authorized by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia, with its principal place of business in Medellín. The company's principal activity is the issuance of attractive credit cards and the granting of consumer loans to low-income segments not served by traditional banking, promoting financial inclusion.

Puntos Colombia S.A.S.

A joint venture incorporated on April 19, 2017, in accordance with Colombian law. Its principal corporate purpose is to operate its own loyalty program through which users accumulate and redeem points when making purchases at affiliated establishments, as well as the purchase and sale of points. These points are redeemable for products or services available on the Puntos Colombia S.A.S. platform.

Sara ANV S.A.

A joint venture incorporated on June 17, 2022. Its principal corporate purpose is to carry out all operations, transactions, acts, services, or activities that, pursuant to applicable financial regulations, are inherent to acquiring activities, whether performed directly or through third parties. Its principal place of business is located in Envigado, Colombia.

Note 18.4. Other Information

The reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of joint ventures in the consolidated financial statement is as follows:

Companies	December 31, 2025			
	Net assets	Ownership interest (%)	Company's share of net assets	Carrying amount (1)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	553,901	50%	276,950	294,563
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	57,724	50%	28,862	28,862
Sara ANV S.A.	270	50%	135	135

Companies	December 31, 2024			
	Net assets	Ownership interest (%)	Company's share of net assets	Carrying amount (1)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	508,029	50%	271,627	271,627
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	35,382	50%	17,691	17,691
Sara ANV S.A.	4,471	50%	2,236	2,236

(1) Investment value and goodwill.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no dividends were received from joint ventures.

There are no restrictions on the ability of the joint ventures to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans or advances made.

Grupo Éxito has no contingent liabilities incurred in connection with its interests in them.

Grupo Éxito has no implicit obligations assumed, on behalf of investments accounted for using the equity method, arising from losses that exceed the investment held.

The investments are free from restrictions or encumbrances affecting the investment held.

Note 18.5. Share of profit (loss) of joint ventures

The result of the share in the profits and losses of joint ventures is composed as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	22,935	(77,757)
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	15,887	7,705
Sara ANV S.A.	(2,100)	(1,820)
Total	36,722	(71,872)

Note 19. Non-cash transactions

During the annual periods ended on December 31, 2025 and 2024, Grupo Éxito had non-cash additions to property, plant, and equipment, and right-of-use assets, which were not included in the statement of cash flows, presented in notes 13 and 15, respectively.

Note 20. Loans and borrowings

The balance of loans and borrowings is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loans	2,137,970	1,895,118
Letters of credit	5,437	12,555
Put option on non-controlling interests (1)	-	350,776
Total loans and borrowings	2,143,407	2,258,449
Current	1,992,729	1,984,727
Non-current	150,678	273,722

(1) In September 2025, Spice Investment Mercosur S.A. exercised the put option over the non-controlling interest in Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A. for 15.66%.

The movements of loans and borrowings during the reported period are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,266,205
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	1,749,014
Changes in the fair value of the put option recognized in equity	(91,566)
Interest accrued	227,848
Translation difference	911
Payments of loans and borrowings	(685,084)
Payments of interest on loans and borrowings	(208,879)
Balance as of December 31, 2024 (1)	2,258,449
Proceeds from loans and borrowings (2)	1,096,209
Changes in the fair value of the put option recognized in equity	(350,776)
Interest accrued	195,368
Translation difference	(34,075)
Payments of loans and borrowings (3)	(809,496)
Payments of interest on loans and borrowings	(212,272)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	2,143,407

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the balance corresponds to:

\$60,271 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on March 27, 2020, \$138,395 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on September 3, 2020; three bilateral credits of \$153,592, \$89,069, and \$95,211 signed on March 26, 2021; as well as \$100,136 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 28, 2023; \$25,259 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 30, 2023; four revolving bilateral credits of \$30,609, \$71,269, \$71,111, and \$233,890 signed on February 18, 2022; \$104,257 from the revolving bilateral credit agreement signed on February 25, 2022; \$100,396 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on February 12, 2024; \$137,997 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 6, 2024; \$67,262 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 29, 2024; and \$203,123 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on October 28, 2024, by the parent company.

Put option contract of Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. for \$350,776 with the non-controlling interest holders of the subsidiary Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.

From the subsidiary Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. and its subsidiaries, loans amounting to \$145,050 and letters of credit for \$12,555.

From the subsidiary Libertad S.A., loans amounting to \$68,221.

(2) The Parent requested disbursements of \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on February 7, 2025; \$35,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on February 21, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on April 15, 2025; \$83,400 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on April 28, 2025; \$95,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 2, 2025; \$100,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 15, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on July 8, 2025; and \$330,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 26, 2025.

During the period ended December 31, 2025, the subsidiary Libertad S.A. requested disbursements amounting to \$197,270.

During the period ended December 31, 2025, the subsidiary Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. and its subsidiaries requested disbursements amounting to \$63 and letters of credit totaling \$105,476.

- (3) During the period ended December 31, 2025, the Parent Company repaid \$24,168 corresponding to the bilateral credit agreement signed on March 27, 2020; \$25,000 from the bilateral credit agreements signed on August 30, 2023; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 6, 2024; \$100,000 from the revolving bilateral credit agreement signed on February 25, 2022; \$17,271 and \$91,725 from two bilateral credit agreements signed on March 26, 2021; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on July 15, 2025; \$30,000 and \$20,000 from the revolving bilateral credit agreements signed on February 18, 2022; \$95,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 2, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 6, 2025; and \$82,513 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 12, 2025.

During the period ended December 31, 2025, the subsidiary Libertad S.A. repaid loans amounting to \$23,305.

During the period ended December 31, 2025, the subsidiary Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. and its subsidiaries repaid loans amounting to \$39,125 and letters of credit totaling \$111,389.

These loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method; transaction costs are not included in the measurement, as none were incurred during 2025 and 2024.

The weighted average nominal interest rate on bank loans as of December 31, 2025 is lower than IBR3M (Banking Reference Index) +2%.

As of December 31, 2025, Grupo Éxito has no unused credit lines.

Below are the annual maturities of non-current financial liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2025, discounted to present value (amortized cost):

Year	Total
2027	37,698
2028	37,660
2029	37,660
>2030	37,660
	150,678

Covenants

As of December 31, 2025, the obligations related to the credit agreements dated March 27, 2020 are no longer outstanding; therefore, the financial covenant requiring the maintenance of a maximum leverage ratio of 2.8x is no longer applicable.

Note 21. Employee benefits

The balance of employee benefits is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Defined benefit plans	32,238	37,155
Long-term benefit plan	1,339	1,676
Total employee benefits	33,577	38,831
Current	4,966	4,055
Non-current	28,611	34,776

Note 21.1. Defined benefit plans

The Company has the following defined benefit plans: Pension plans and retroactive severance pay plans.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

Balances and movements:

The balances and movements presented in the defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Pensions	Retroactive severance pay	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	37,605	501	38,106
Service cost	2,471	14	2,485
Interest expense	1,937	53	1,990
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	(592)	(6)	(598)
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,213)	(3)	(1,216)
Payments	(4,196)	(4)	(4,200)
Translation effect	588	-	588
Balance as of December 31, 2024	36,600	555	37,155
Service cost	5,133	10	5,143
Interest expense	1,957	45	2,002
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	574	(91)	483
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	828	(8)	820
Payments	(12,249)	(279)	(12,528)
Translation effect	(837)	-	(837)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	32,006	232	32,238

Variables used to perform the calculations:

The discount rates, salary increase rates, future pension increase rates, inflation rates, and mortality rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
Discount rate	12.90%	12.30%	12.30%	10.80%
Annual salary increase rate	6.62%	6.62%	5.5%	5.5%
Annual future pension increase rate	5.62%	0.00%	4.5%	0.00%
Annual inflation rate	5.62%	5.62%	4.5%	4.5%
Mortality rate - male (years)	60-62	60-62	60-62	60-62
Mortality rate - female (years)	55-57	55-57	55-57	55-57
Mortality rate - male	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%
Mortality rate - female	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%

Employee turnover, disability, and early retirement rates are as follows:

Service in years	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Between 0 and less than 5	22.27%	20.56%
Between 5 and less than 10	10.84%	10.01%
Between 10 and less than 15	6.38%	5.89%
Between 15 and less than 20	4.76%	4.39%
Between 20 and less than 25	3.65%	3.37%
25 and over	2.76%	2.54%

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for a change in a significant key assumption would generate the following variation in the net defined benefit obligation:

Variation expressed in basis points	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
Discount rate +25	(198)	(1)	(215)	(2)
Discount rate -25	203	1	220	2
Discount rate +50	(392)	(3)	(424)	(4)
Discount rate -50	412	3	447	5
Discount rate +100	(765)	(5)	(827)	(9)
Discount rate -100	846	5	918	9
Annual salary increase rate +25	N/A	1	N/A	3
Annual salary increase rate -25	N/A	(1)	N/A	(3)
Annual salary increase rate +50	N/A	4	N/A	7
Annual salary increase rate -50	N/A	(4)	N/A	(7)
Annual salary increase rate +100	N/A	7	N/A	13
Annual salary increase rate -100	N/A	(7)	N/A	(13)

The contributions expected by the Company for the coming years, funded with its own resources, are as follows:

Year	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
2025	-	-	2,666	230
2026	2,716	44	2,657	133
2027	2,694	2	2,616	2
2029	2,642	99	2,554	58
>2029	36,387	173	34,872	261
Total	44,439	318	45,365	684

Other considerations:

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation as of December 31, 2025, is 5.5 years (December 31, 2024 – 5.7 years).

The Company has no specific assets intended to fund the defined benefit plans.

The expense for defined contribution plans for the annual period ended December 31, 2025, amounted to \$58,323 (December 31, 2024 - \$60,391) Note 30.

Note 21.2. Long-term benefit plan

The long-term benefit plan corresponds to the seniority premium, which consists of granting employees of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and the subsidiary Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S a benefit associated with their years of service.

This benefit is valued annually using the projected unit credit method or when significant changes occur. During the annual periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

Since 2015, Almacenes Éxito S.A. has reached agreements with certain employees to eliminate the seniority premium benefit, granting a one-time special bonus to those who expressed their willingness to accept such elimination.

Balances and movements:

The balances and movements presented in the long-term benefit plan are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,815
Service cost	62
Past service cost	-
Interest expense	175
Actuarial losses from experience adjustments	24
Actuarial (gains) from changes in financial assumptions	(53)
Payments	(347)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,676
Service cost	53
Past service cost	-
Interest expense	150
Actuarial losses from experience adjustments	(88)
Actuarial (gains) from changes in financial assumptions	(39)
Payments	(413)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,339

Variables used to perform the calculations:

The discount rates, salary increase rates, inflation rates, and mortality rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	12.70%	11.80%
Annual salary increase rate	5.5%	5.5%
Annual inflation rate	5.62%	4.5%
Mortality rate - male (years)	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%
Mortality rate - female (years)	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%

Employee turnover, disability, and early retirement rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Service in years		
Between 0 and less than 5	22.27%	20.56%
Between 5 and less than 10	10.84%	10.01%
Between 10 and less than 15	6.38%	5.89%
Between 15 and less than 20	4.76%	4.39%
Between 20 and less than 25	3.65%	3.37%
25 and over	2.76%	2.54%

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for a change in a significant key assumption would generate the following variation in the net long-term benefit plan obligation:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Variation expressed in basis points		
Discount rate +25	(12)	(15)
Discount rate -25	12	16
Discount rate +50	(24)	(31)
Discount rate -50	25	32
Discount rate +100	(48)	(60)
Discount rate -100	52	65
Annual salary increase rate +25	13	17
Annual salary increase rate -25	(13)	(17)
Annual salary increase rate +50	27	34
Annual salary increase rate -50	(26)	(33)
Annual salary increase rate +100	55	69
Annual salary increase rate -100	(52)	(64)

The contributions expected by the Company for the coming years, funded with its own resources, are as follows:

Year	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
2025	-	454
2026	322	305
2027	196	185
2028	169	159
>2029	1,645	1,713
Total	2,332	2,816

Other considerations:

The average duration of the long-term benefit plan obligation as of December 31, 2025, is 4.1 years (December 31, 2024 – 4.0 years).

Grupo Éxito has no specific assets intended to fund the seniority premium.

The effect on the income statement for the long-term benefit plan as of December 31, 2025, was income of \$270 (December 31, 2023 – income of \$155).

Note 22. Provisions

The balance of provisions is as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Legal proceedings (1)	26,967	18,629
Restructuring (2)	8,397	28,955
Taxes other than income taxes	31	54
Others (3)	17,135	13,757
Total provisions	52,530	61,395
Current	39,061	47,327
Non-current	13,469	14,068

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, Grupo Éxito has no provisions for onerous contracts recorded.

- (1) Provisions for legal proceedings are recognized to cover the estimated probable losses against Grupo Éxito due to labor, administrative, regulatory and civil litigations, which are calculated based on the best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation as of the date of preparation of the financial statements. There is no individual material proceeding included in these provisions.

The balance includes the following:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Labor legal proceedings	20,585	14,153
Civil legal proceedings	6,382	4,476
Total legal proceedings	26,967	18,629

- (2) The provision for restructuring corresponds to the reorganization processes in warehouses, the corporate office, and distribution centers of the Company. The value of the provision is calculated based on the disbursements necessary to be made, which are directly associated with the restructuring plan.

- (3) The balance of other provisions corresponds to:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Store closures	13,814	10,036
Urban improvements	2,215	2,215
Shrinkage for <i>VMI</i> merchandise	787	1,018
Other minor provisions in the Colombian subsidiaries	155	220
Other minor provisions in Libertad S.A.	164	268
Total others	17,135	13,757

The balances and movements presented in the provisions are as follows:

	Legal proceedings	Taxes other than income tax	Restructuring	Others	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	19,736	297	5,180	8,462	33,675
Increases	11,961	-	66,166	21,593	99,720
Uses	(250)	-	(2,217)	-	(2,467)
Payments	(2,235)	-	(38,489)	(11,351)	(52,075)
Reversals (not used)	(9,926)	(241)	(1,685)	(5,677)	(17,529)
Other reclassifications	(745)	-	-	745	-
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	88	(2)	-	(15)	71
Balance as of December 31, 2024	18,629	54	28,955	13,757	61,395
Increases	18,877	-	61,627	21,638	102,142
Uses	(104)	-	(36,848)	-	(36,952)
Payments	(2,413)	-	(21,183)	(9,430)	(33,026)
Reversals (not used)	(6,644)	-	-	(8,724)	(15,368)
Other reclassifications	1	-	(20,453)	-	(20,452)
Effect of exchange differences on the translation into presentation currency	(1,379)	(23)	(3,701)	(106)	(5,209)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	26,967	31	8,397	17,135	52,530

22.1. Estimated payments of other provisions

The estimated payments of other provisions payable by Grupo Éxito as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Legal proceedings	Taxes other than income tax	Restructuring	Others	Total
Less than 12 months	13,529	-	8,397	17,135	39,061
From 1 to 5 years	13,438	31	-	-	13,469
Total estimated payments	26,967	31	8,397	17,135	52,530

Note 23. Trade payables and other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to suppliers of goods	2,846,428	3,056,293
Payables and other payables - agreements (1)	519,145	501,603
Labor liabilities	320,662	303,365
Payables to other suppliers	305,826	335,518
Withholding tax payable (2)	77,638	74,504
Tax payable	73,873	70,365
Purchase of assets (3)	36,889	53,405
Dividends payable (4)	20,582	9,249
Others	67,227	26,372
Total trade payables and other payables	4,268,270	4,430,674
Current	4,268,270	4,408,479
Non-current	-	22,195

(1) The details of payables and other payables - agreements are shown below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to suppliers of goods	455,277	447,726
Payables to other suppliers	63,868	53,877
Total payables and other payable - agreements	519,145	501,603

In Colombia, invoice factoring transactions are initiated by the suppliers, who, at their sole discretion, choose the banks that will advance the financial resources before the invoice due dates, in accordance with the terms and conditions negotiated with Grupo Éxito.

The Company cannot direct a bank of its preference or financial relationship to the supplier, nor reject the execution of the transactions, as the legislation guarantees the supplier the right to freely transfer the title to any bank via endorsement.

Additionally, Grupo Éxito enters into agreements with certain financial institutions in Colombia that provide an extended payment period for these discounted invoices from its suppliers. The terms of these agreements are not exclusive to Grupo Éxito, as they are based on market practices in Colombia applicable to other companies which legally do not alter the nature of the commercial transaction.

- (2) It corresponds to withholding tax returns and other taxes that are pending payment, which will be offset against the tax credit balance from the 2025 income tax return.
- (3) The decrease mainly includes the payment of the fourth installment amounting to \$18,580 related to the Clearpath contract.
- (4) The increase corresponds to dividends declared in 2025.

Note 24. Income tax

Note 24.1. Tax regulations applicable to Grupo Éxito and its Colombian subsidiaries

Applicable income tax rate for Éxito and its Colombian subsidiaries.

- a. For the taxable years 2025 and 2024, the corporate income tax rate is 35%. Beginning with the 2023 taxable year, the minimum tax rate calculated on financial profit may not be lower than 15%; if it is, it must be increased by the necessary percentage points to reach the stated effective rate.
- b. As of the 2021 taxable year, the base to assess the income tax under the presumptive income model is 0% of the net equity held on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable period.
- c. Since 2007, comprehensive inflation adjustments have been eliminated for tax purposes.
- d. Since 2007, the occasional earnings tax for legal entities has been reactivated, calculated on the total profit obtained by the taxpayers under this concept during the taxable year. As of 2023, the rate is 15%.
- e. The tax on dividends distributed to individual residents in Colombia is 15% when the amount distributed exceeds 1,090 UVT (equivalent to \$54 in 2025), provided that such dividends have been taxed at the level of the distributing company and the related profits were generated from the 2017 taxable year onward. For domestic corporations, the applicable tax rate is 10% under the same conditions. For non-resident individuals and foreign companies, the applicable tax rate is 20% under the same conditions. When the profits generating the dividends have not been taxed at the level of the distributing company, an additional income tax at the statutory rate (35% for 2025 and 2024) shall apply, in addition to the aforementioned dividend tax rates.
- f. The tax basis is determined from the accounting profit prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and is adjusted in accordance with the rules set forth in the tax regulations regarding revenue realization, non-taxable income, income exemptions, recognition of costs and expenses, and the acceptance of special deductions, tax credits, and tax shields.

Tax credits of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries

Tax losses are offsetable without a time limit. However, for those generated as of the 2017 taxable year, the maximum period for offsetting is 12 years following the year in which the loss was incurred.

Excess presumptive income over ordinary income may be offset against ordinary taxable income determined within the following five (5) years

The losses of companies cannot be transferred to the shareholders. Tax losses arising from income that is not taxable or occasional gains, as well as costs and deductions that are not causally related to the generation of taxable income, may not be offset against the taxpayer's taxable income under any circumstances.

- (a) Tax credits of Almacenes Éxito S.A.

The movement of excess presumptive income over net taxable income for Almacenes Éxito S.A. during the period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	61,415
Offsetting of excess presumptive income against net income for the prior period	(600)
Offsetting of excess presumptive income against net income for the period	(60,815)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-
Movement of excess presumptive income against net income for the period	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	-

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has \$697,562 (December 31, 2024 - \$704,357) in tax losses.

The movement of tax losses for Almacenes Éxito S.A. during the period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	740,337
(Taxable income) generated during the period	(35,980)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	704,357
(Taxable income) generated during the period	(6,795)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	697,562

(b) The movement of tax losses for the Colombian subsidiaries during the reporting periods is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	33,769
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S (i)	364
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P. (i)	(1,477)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	32,656
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S (i)	303
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P. (ii)	(1,485)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	31,474

(i) No deferred tax asset has been recognized for these tax losses due to the uncertainty of generating taxable profits as of the reporting date.

(ii) Corresponds to the adjustment of tax losses from prior periods.

Minimum Tax Rate

With the enactment of Law 2277 of 2022, which added Paragraph 6 to Article 240 of the Tax Statute through its Article 10, the Minimum Tax Rate (TTD, for its acronym in Spanish) regime was introduced in Colombia. It is important to clarify that this regulation presents substantial differences compared to the minimum taxation proposal of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) under the Pillar Two framework. This calculation considers an adjusted tax and an adjusted profit and is performed on a consolidated basis for companies belonging to business groups in Colombia.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aforementioned calculation did not result in the need to make any adjustments to the income tax expense.

Uruguay incorporated the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (IMCD, for its acronym in Spanish) into the 2025–2029 National Budget Bill, aimed at ensuring a minimum effective rate of 15% for multinational groups with revenues exceeding EUR 750 million. It is expected that a comprehensive regulatory decree will be issued toward the end of 2026, establishing guidelines for the determination and application of this tax.

In Argentina, legislation for the adoption of Pillar Two has not yet been enacted.

Nota 24.2. Applicable tax rates for foreign subsidiaries

Income tax rates applicable to foreign subsidiaries are as follows:

- Uruguay applies an income tax rate of 25% in 2025 (25% in 2024);
- Argentina applies an income tax rate of 30% in 2025 (30% in 2024).

Nota 24.3. Current tax assets and liabilities

The balances of current tax assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Current tax assets:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Income tax receivable of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries	250,213	250,872
Tax credits of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries	102,633	151,893
Current income tax assets of the subsidiary Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	74,951	41,388
Tax credits of Almacenes Éxito S.A. for taxes paid abroad	-	5,562
Income tax advances of Colombian subsidiaries	-	2,611
Current income tax assets of the subsidiary Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	12,566	3
Total income tax asset	440,363	452,329
Industry and commerce tax advances and withholdings of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries	84,935	78,567
Other current tax assets of the subsidiary Spice Investments Mercosur S.A.	29,527	22,982
Other current tax assets of the subsidiary Onper Investments 2015 S.L.	1,169	38
Total asset for other taxes	115,631	101,587
Total current tax assets	555,994	553,916

Current tax liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Industry and commerce tax payable of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries	114,441	105,467
Property tax payable of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its Colombian subsidiaries	8,743	7,832
Taxes of the subsidiary Onper Investments 2015 S.L. other than income tax	6,608	5,558
Taxes of the subsidiary Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. other than income tax	-	353
Total other tax liabilities	129,792	119,210
Total current tax liabilities	129,792	119,210

Nota 24.4. Income tax

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Profit before income tax	897,613	292,908
Add		
Non-deductible expenses	27,052	58,427
Financial transactions tax	6,009	9,850
Others (2)	13,672	15,025
Allowance for doubtful accounts and trade receivables write-offs (recovery of receivables)	5,687	-
Less		
IFRS adjustments with no tax impact (1)	(332,489)	203,591
Effect of earnings from foreign subsidiaries	(88,541)	(191,018)
Non-taxable dividends received from subsidiaries	(25,806)	(68,456)
Others (2)	(32,615)	(11,667)
Additional 30% deduction for voluntary apprentices' salaries	-	(227)
Taxable income	470,582	308,433
Exempt income	(166)	(90,910)
Taxable income before offsets	470,416	217,523
Tax loss carryforwards / Offsets	(1,518)	(98,241)
Taxable income after offsets	468,898	119,282
(Tax loss) of certain Colombian subsidiaries	(303)	(364)
Net taxable income of the parent company and certain Colombian subsidiaries	469,201	119,646
Net taxable income	469,201	119,646
Income tax rate	35%	35%
Subtotal current income tax (expense)	(164,220)	(41,876)
Capital gains tax (expense)	(681)	(70)
Tax credits	63,090	3,945
Total income and complementary tax expense	(101,811)	(38,001)
Prior-year current income tax adjustment	(148)	(1,777)
(Expense) foreign income taxes paid	(10)	(1,101)
Minor adjustments	-	(6)
Total income tax (expense) of the parent company and certain Colombian subsidiaries	(101,969)	(40,885)
Total current income tax (expense) of foreign subsidiaries	(25,862)	(66,317)
Total current income tax (expense)	(127,831)	(107,202)

IFRS adjustments with no tax impact consist of:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Other accounting expenses with no tax impact (*)	464,739	466,302
Accounting provisions	69,137	125,842
Non-taxable dividends from subsidiaries	25,806	84,034
Other non-taxable accounting (income) expenses, net	19,472	(8,006)
Excess of book depreciation over tax depreciation, net	10,456	168,103
Taxable actuarial calculation	2,708	1,202
Results under the equity method, net	(459,651)	(189,726)
Taxable leases	(256,171)	(282,896)
Non-accounting fiscal costs	(72,896)	(84,944)
Recovery of provisions	(59,683)	(75,760)
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	(45,488)	(7,027)
Exchange difference, net	(26,963)	81,884
Excess of tax personnel expenses over book expenses	(3,950)	(75,417)
Non-deductible taxes	(5)	-
Total	(332,489)	203,591

(*) It corresponds to the differences associated with the tax treatment of leases under IFRS 16.

(2) The 'others' category corresponds to:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Special deduction for donations to Food Banks and others	8,097	8,583
Fines, sanctions, and lawsuits	2,866	2,006
Taxable income - recapture of depreciation on disposal of fixed assets	1,451	322
Assumed taxes and fair value adjustments (or Revaluation)	707	779
Sale price of fixed assets held for less than 2 years	514	-
Transfer pricing adjustment to the margin on transactions with foreign related parties	37	-
Deduction for ICA tax paid after the income tax filing	-	1,199
Recovery of receivables	-	2,136
Total	13,672	15,025
Gain on sale of fixed assets reported as capital gains	(22,269)	(4,934)
Deduction for hiring personnel with disabilities	(4,624)	(3,577)
Recovery of costs and expenses	(3,532)	(2,596)
Additional 30% deduction for voluntary apprentices' salaries	(1,196)	-
Non-deductible taxes	(561)	(560)
Deduction for ICA tax paid after the income tax filing	(433)	-
Total	(32,615)	(11,667)

The reconciliation between the effective tax rate and the applicable statutory tax rate is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	Tax rate	December 31, 2024	Tax rate
Profit before income tax	897,613		292,908	
(Expense) at the statutory tax rate in Colombia	(314,165)	(35%)	(102,518)	(35%)
Prior year current tax adjustments	(284)		(1,777)	
Local operations with no tax impact	7,882		13,075	
Unrecognized deferred tax from prior periods	11,408		-	
Equity method in local joint ventures	12,853		(25,154)	
Accounting effects of transactions with non-controlling shareholders with no tax impact	56,971		48,304	
Foreign tax rate differences	32,202		24,492	
Foreign operations with no tax impact	68,153		(12,087)	
Total income tax (expense)	(124,980)	(14%)	(55,665)	(19%)

The components of income tax and capital gains tax income (expense) recognized in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Deferred income tax income (Note 24.6)	2,851	51,537
Current income tax (expense)	(127,003)	(105,355)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(148)	(1,777)
(Expense) capital gains tax	(680)	(70)
Total income tax (expense)	(124,980)	(55,665)

Nota 24.5. Deferred tax

The composition of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the three jurisdictions where Grupo Éxito's operations are grouped is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Colombia	111,589	-	156,927	-
Uruguay	93,260	-	96,158	-
Argentina	-	(198,975)	-	(304,235)
Total	204,849	(198,975)	253,085	(304,235)

El The breakdown of consolidated deferred tax assets and liabilities by item is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Tax losses	254,893	-	246,525	-
Tax credits	-	-	60,098	-
Other provisions	14,050	-	16,735	-
Inventories	12,069	-	13,082	-
Provisions for employee benefits	7,200	-	9,812	-
Excess presumptive income tax	-	-	-	-
Investment property	-	(131,583)	-	(169,051)
Goodwill	-	(217,742)	-	(217,715)
Property, plant and equipment	159,216	(207,068)	214,759	(268,924)
Leases	649,646	(545,980)	633,397	(531,670)
Others	51,350	(40,177)	43,645	(101,843)
Total	1,148,424	(1,142,550)	1,238,053	(1,289,203)

El The movement of net deferred tax in the statement of profit or loss and the statement of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Deferred tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	730	51,194
Deferred tax benefit on capital gains	2,121	343
Effect of the translation of the deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income (1)	55,419	(141,016)
Adjustment related to current income tax from previous periods	(148)	(1,777)
Income (Loss) on derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and others (Other comprehensive income)	(1,423)	(1,188)
(Loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Other comprehensive income)	325	(300)
Total movement of net deferred tax	57,024	(92,744)

((1) This effect is included in the 'Foreign currency translation difference in Other Comprehensive Income' line, which arises from the translation at the closing exchange rate of deferred tax assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries (Note 27).

As of December 31, 2025, the value of temporary differences related to investments in joint ventures, for which no deferred tax has been recognized, amounted to \$116,986 (December 31, 2024 - \$153,568)

Deferred tax items are not expected to be realized within one year.

The Company has performed a recoverability analysis of deferred tax assets and concludes that it has sufficient taxable income projections for the next five (5) years, which supports their recognition.

Note 24.6. Effects of the distribution of dividends on the income tax

There are no income tax consequences associated with the payment of dividends by Grupo Éxito to its shareholders in 2025 and 2024.

Note 24.7. Non-current tax liabilities

The balance of \$4,431 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – \$7,321) corresponds to taxes payable of the subsidiary Libertad S.A. related to federal taxes and the installment-based incentive program.

25. Derivative financial instruments and Income received on behalf of third parties

The balance of derivative financial instruments and income received on behalf of third parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Collections on behalf of third parties (1)	57,773	59,029
Derivative financial instruments (2)	5,831	1,174
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge instruments (3)	-	278
Total derivative financial instruments and income received on behalf of third parties	63,604	60,481

(1) The income received on behalf of third parties include amounts for which Grupo Éxito acts as an agent, such as travel agency sales and banking services provided to clients. This includes \$10,890 (December 31, 2024 – \$11,973), with related parties (see Note 10.5). Because the balance in this line item is immaterial to the financial statements, the Group has decided not to apply the amortized cost method. Under normal circumstances, such liabilities would be measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

(2) The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2025, it corresponds to the following operations:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Notional amount	Fair value
<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	MUSD / \$24.000 MEUR / 0.480	5,831

The breakdown of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Derivative	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
<i>Forward</i>	5,831	-	-	-	5,831

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the following transactions:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Notional amount	Fair value
<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	MUSD / \$16.600 MEUR / \$4.020	1,174

The breakdown of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Derivative	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
<i>Forward</i>	922	252	-	-	1,174

- (3) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are related to foreign exchange forwards. The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2024, the following operations were in place:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Rate of hedged item	Average rates for hedged instruments	Amount hedged	Fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	Fair value recognized in the income statement	Fair value
Forward	Exchange rate	Trades payable and other payables – Purchase of assets (Note 23)	USD/COP	1 USD /\$4,466.19	5.2MUSD	5,210	-	278

The breakdown of the maturity dates of these hedging instruments as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Forward	278	-	-	-	-	278

The Group has documented the hedge effectiveness tests by assessing that:

- The existence of the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate,
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

Note 26. Other liabilities

The balance of other liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Deferred revenue (1)	200,931	179,448
Customer loyalty programs	41,997	46,217
Advance payments under lease agreements and other projects (2)	1,044	3,689
Advance payments for fixed assets sold (3)	846	832
Repurchase coupon	85	100
Instalments received under "plan resérvalo"	-	160
Total other liabilities	244,903	230,446
Current	244,583	230,068
Non-current	320	378

- (1) It mainly corresponds to payments received for the future sale of products through payment methods, property leases, and strategic alliances.

Grupo Éxito considers customer loyalty programs and deferred revenue as a contractual liability. The movement of these liabilities during the reporting period is as follows:

	Deferred revenue	Customer loyalty programs
Balance as of December 31, 2023	208,126	43,990
Additions	8,651,525	13,302
Revenue recognized	(8,680,200)	(12,404)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(3)	1,329
Balance as of December 31, 2024	179,448	46,217
Additions	9,218,995	13,948
Revenue recognized	(9,195,108)	(15,779)
Effect of exchange difference from translation into presentation currency	(2,404)	(2,389)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	200,931	41,997

- (2) This corresponds to the remaining balance of the Locatel contract pending amortization as income from commercial lease premiums.

- (3) This corresponds to the advance received for the sale of the La Colina land for \$832, and the advance for the sale of Montería Centro for \$14.

Note 27. Shareholders' equity

Capital and premium on placement of shares

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the authorized capital of Almacenes Éxito S.A is represented by 1,590,000,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of \$3.3333 Colombian pesos each.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the number of subscribed shares is 1,344,720,453, and the number of treasury shares reacquired is 46,856,094.

The rights granted over the shares correspond to the right to vote and voice for each share. No privileges have been granted on the shares, nor are there any restrictions on them. Additionally, there are no stock option agreements on Almacenes Éxito S. A's shares.

The share premium represents the excess paid over the nominal value of the shares. According to Colombian legal regulations, this balance may be distributed at the time of the liquidation of the company or capitalized. Capitalization is understood as the transfer of a portion of this premium to a capital account because of a dividend distribution paid in shares of Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Reserves

Reserves are appropriations made by Almacenes Éxito S.A.'s General Shareholders' Assembly from the results of previous periods. In addition to the legal reserve, this includes the occasional reserve, reserve for the repurchase of shares, and reserve for future dividends.

- **Legal Reserve:** According to Article 452 of the Colombian Commercial Code and Article 51 of Almacenes Éxito S.A.'s Articles of Association, corporations must establish a legal reserve equal to at least 50% of the subscribed capital. For this, 10% of the net income for each year must be appropriated to the legal reserve until the minimum percentage is reached. Once the 50% threshold is achieved, it will be at the discretion of the General Shareholders' Assembly whether to continue increasing the legal reserve. However, if it decreases, it will be mandatory to appropriate 10% of the net income each year until the reserve reaches the specified limit again.
- **Occasional reserve:** An occasional reserve established by the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- **Reserve for the repurchase of shares:** An occasional reserve established by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the purpose of repurchasing shares.
- **Reserve for the payment of future dividends:** An occasional reserve created by the General Shareholders' Meeting to ensure the distribution of future dividends to shareholders

Other Comprehensive Income Accumulated

The tax effect on the components of other comprehensive income is shown below:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Gross value	Tax effect	Gross value	Tax effect	Gross value	Tax effect
(Loss) from financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(16,771)	-	(16,771)	(17,531)	-	(17,531)
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	(4,763)	1,871	(2,892)	(3,483)	1,544	(1,939)
Translation exchange differences	(2,884,809)	-	(2,884,809)	(2,324,745)	-	(2,324,745)
Gain from cash-flow hedge	-	-	-	12,150	1,423	13,573
(Loss) on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	(18,977)	-	(18,977)	(18,977)	-	(18,977)
Total other comprehensive income	(2,925,320)	1,871	(2,923,449)	(2,352,586)	2,967	(2,349,619)
Other comprehensive income of non - controlling interests			(49,863)			(42,615)
Other comprehensive income of the parent			(2,873,586)			(2,307,004)

Note 28. Revenue from contracts with customers

The amount of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Retail sales (1) (Note 40)	21,006,804	20,864,329
Service revenue (2) (Note 40)	935,883	927,149
Other revenue (3) (Note 40)	65,673	89,031
Total revenue from contracts with customers	22,008,360	21,880,509

(1) Retail sales correspond to the sale of merchandise and inventory from real estate projects, net of returns and sales allowances.

The value corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Retail sales, net of sales returns and rebates	20,993,751	20,841,145
Sale of real estate project inventories (a)	13,053	23,184
Total retail sales	21,006,804	20,864,329

(a) As of December 31, 2025, this corresponds to the sale of a 31.03% stake in the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$10,100, and the sale of a 20.43% stake in La Secreta for \$2,953. As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the sale of a 14.04% stake in the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$2,850, the sale of Montería Centro for \$10,350, López de Galarza for \$2,484, and the sale of La Colina for \$7,500.

(2) Service revenue corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Lease of real estate properties	394,749	345,019
Lease of physical space	126,080	128,636
Distributors	90,122	92,241
Advertising	78,109	92,272
Property management	67,661	59,933
Telephony services	55,885	48,428
Transport	48,195	43,625
Commissions (a)	39,247	71,083
Non-bank correspondent	12,383	20,822
Money transfers	6,103	7,748
Others	17,349	17,342
Total service revenue	935,883	927,149

(a) The decrease is primarily due to charges to Tuya S.A. related to discounts granted for credit card usage, amounting to \$39,403.

(3) Other revenue corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Marketing events	20,299	17,922
Collaboration agreements (a)	6,408	11,333
Financial Services	4,942	5,013
Asset utilizations	4,120	9,129
Use of parking spaces	3,060	1,215
Recovery of other liabilities	2,888	1,772
Real estate projects fee	2,428	4,565
Royalty revenue	2,075	3,836
Technical advisory	45	72
Others (b)	19,408	34,174
Total other revenue	65,673	89,031

(a) It corresponds to the participation in the following collaboration agreements, which consist of contracts to carry out projects or activities:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Redeban S.A.	6,026	5,645
Éxito Media	354	3,091
Alianza Sura	22	1,343
Moviired S.A.S.	6	20
Autos Éxito	-	1,234
Total collaboration agreements	6,408	11,333

(b) The reduction is primarily due to insurance claim reimbursements amounting to \$10,492, which were carried out in December 2024.

Nota 29. Distribution, administrative and selling expenses.

The distribution expenses and the administration and sales expenses are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Employee benefits (Note 29)	1,598,609	1,687,211
Depreciation and amortization	574,484	595,003
Taxes other than income tax	378,803	406,374
Fuels and power	261,655	273,340
Repairs and maintenance	219,636	266,278
Commissions on debit and credit cards	152,688	159,461
Advertising	127,849	163,643
Security services	112,807	117,385
Services	108,364	112,795
Professional fees	80,640	86,687
Cleaning services	75,901	89,918
Transport	63,689	57,922
Management of commercial premises	56,038	54,648
Leases	53,651	63,162
Packaging and marking materials	52,299	52,659
Outsourced	40,883	50,959
Insurance	34,951	46,196
Credit loss expense (a)	21,537	40,953
Expenses for provisions for legal proceedings	16,333	11,262
Commissions	14,013	13,588
Legal expenses	12,912	8,420
Cleaning and cafeteria	12,251	10,253
Other commissions	9,722	9,997
Stationery, supplies and forms	7,117	7,798
Travel expenses	5,953	7,725
Other provision expenses	5,660	6,151
Ground transportation	3,728	3,979
Contributions and memberships	3,436	-
Éxito Media collaboration agreement	418	1,753
Seguros Éxito collaboration agreement	73	1,824
Assistance	53	-
Others	311,544	275,789
Total distribution, administrative and selling expenses	4,417,697	4,683,133
Total distribution expenses	2,501,194	2,637,171
Total administrative and selling expenses	317,894	358,751
Employee benefit expenses	1,598,609	1,687,211

(a) This amount includes the following items:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 8.1)	21,052	39,514
Inflationary adjustments	287	725
Write-off of receivables	198	714
Total	21,537	40,953

Note 30. Employee benefit expenses

The employee benefits expense presented by each significant category is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Wages and salaries	1,342,155	1,393,206
Contributions to the social security system	45,964	50,010
Other short-term employee benefits	53,976	57,471
Total short-term employee benefit expenses	1,442,095	1,500,687
Post-employment benefit expenses, defined contribution plans	126,630	140,484
Post-employment benefit expenses, defined benefit plans	(4,205)	437
Total post-employment benefit expenses	122,425	140,921
Termination benefit expenses	6,553	14,425
Other personnel expenses	27,806	31,333
Other long-term employee benefits	(270)	(155)
Total employee benefit expenses	1,598,609	1,687,211

The cost of employee benefits included in the cost of sales is shown in Note 11.2.

Note 31. Other operating revenue (expenses) and other (loses) gain, net

Other operating revenue

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Recovery allowance for expected credit losses (Note 8.1.)	17,514	28,985
Recovery of other provisions	8,724	3,756
Other indemnification (1)	6,641	5,469
Recovery of provisions for legal proceedings	4,100	9,227
Recovery of costs and expenses from taxes other than income tax	2,517	2,052
Recovery of other liabilities	2,090	16,945
Insurance indemnification	1,515	3,116
Recovery from restructuring processes	-	1,685
Recovery of provision for taxes other than income taxes	-	241
Total other operating revenue	43,101	71,476

(1) It corresponds to the indemnities paid by Rappi S.A.S. for losses from the operation with "Turbo".

Other operating expenses

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Restructuring expenses	(61,627)	(66,166)
Other provisions (1)	(15,978)	(13,521)
Others (2)	(21,439)	(39,672)
Total other operating expenses	(99,044)	(119,359)

(1) It corresponds to the store and shop closure plan.

(2) It corresponds to:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Tax on wealth	(19,304)	(24,713)
Corporate projects	(231)	-
Fees for the registration process in the New York and Sao Paulo Stock Exchanges	-	(12,952)
Fees for projects for the implementation of norms and laws	-	(1,157)
Others	(1,904)	(850)
Total others	(21,439)	(39,672)

Other net (loss) income

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Gain from the early termination of lease contracts	18,526	3,022
Reversal of impairment losses on assets	9,048	856
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	7,633	2,504
Gain on sale of assets	3,025	(6,004)
Gain (loss) on derecognition of right-of-use assets	(628)	(9,465)
(Loss) from write-off of property, plant and equipment, intangible, property investments and other assets	(2,802)	(6,534)
Total other net (loss) income	(17,910)	(10,245)
Gain on sale of assets	16,892	(25,866)

Note 32. Financial income and expenses

The value of financial income and expenses is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Gain from foreign exchange differences	67,562	60,709
Interest income, cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	39,995	30,799
Gains from valuation of derivative financial instruments	17,118	14,769
Gain from liquidated derivative financial instruments	4,549	25,870
Net monetary position results, effect of the statement of profit or loss (1)	-	28,234
Other financial income	10,904	7,955
Total financial income	140,128	168,336
Interest expense on loan and borrowings	(173,021)	(203,592)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 15.2)	(157,584)	(148,087)
Loss from liquidated derivative financial instruments	(41,056)	(22,868)
Net monetary position result, effect in the income statement (1)	(35,832)	-
(Loss) from foreign exchange differences	(26,264)	(140,253)
Net monetary position expense, effect of the statement of financial position	(9,574)	(29,901)
Loss from fair value changes in derivative financial instruments	(9,126)	(1,174)
Commission expenses	(4,222)	(5,669)
Factoring expenses	(3,186)	(21,810)
Other financial expenses	(5,664)	(6,328)
Total financial expenses	(465,529)	(579,682)
Net financial result	(325,401)	(411,346)

(1) The index used to adjust for inflation the financial statements of the subsidiary Libertad S.A. is the Domestic Wholesale Price Index (IPIM) published by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of the Republic of Argentina (INDEC). The following are the indices and conversion factors used:

	Price index	Change during the year
December 31, 2015	100.00	-
January 1, 2020	446.28	-
December 31, 2020	595.19	33.4%
December 31, 2021	900.78	51.3%
December 31, 2022	1,754.58	94.8%
December 31, 2023	6,603.36	276.4%
December 31, 2024	11,034.04	67.1%
December 31, 2025	13,925.55	26.2%

Note 33. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding for each category during the year.

There were no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the periods ended on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

The calculation of basic earnings per share for all the periods presented is as follows:

In the results of the year:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Net profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent (basic)	592,108	54,786
Weighted average of the number of ordinary shares attributable to earnings per share (basic)	1.297.864.359	1.297.864.359
Basic earnings (loss) per share to equity holders of the parent (in Colombian pesos)	456.22	42.21

In continuing operations:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Net profit from continuing operations (basic)	772,633	237,243
Less net income from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests	180,525	182,457
Net profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent (basic)	592,108	54,786
Weighted average of the number of ordinary shares attributable to earnings per share (basic)	1.297.864.359	1.297.864.359
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent (in Colombian pesos)	456.22	42.21

Note 34. Impairment of assets

Nota 34.1. Financial assets

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, no impairment losses were observed regarding the measurement of recoverable value of financial assets, except for those related to accounts receivable (Note 8).

Nota 34.2. Non-Financial assets

December 31, 2025

Grupo Éxito has evolved in its operational management, adopting an integrated vision of the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. As of December 31, 2025, cash flows, revenues, and costs are managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the overall performance of each business line, which has resulted in a change in an accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new controlling shareholder, has transitioned to performance reporting by business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store.

As a result, the retail business will be consolidated in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina into a single cash-generating unit (CGU) per country, encompassing all brands within each country.

The carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units comprises the balances of goodwill, property, plant and equipment, investment property, other intangible assets, and the equity value of foreign subsidiaries, plus related goodwill balances.

For purposes of the impairment test, goodwill acquired through business combinations, brands, and commercial lease rights with indefinite useful lives were allocated to the groups of cash-generating units in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina, which also correspond to operating segments.

	Groups of Cash-Generating Units (*)			
	Colombia (1)	Uruguay	Argentina	Total
Goodwill (Note 17)	1,453,077	1,419,913	291,125	3,164,115

(*) The groups of cash-generating units are based on the segments disclosed in Note 40.

(1) The goodwill value in Colombia (retail) includes the balances of Super Inter and Surtimax, and store conversions for Éxito, Carulla, and Surtimayorista.

The Group performed its annual impairment test by comparing the carrying amount of net assets, including the value of goodwill and the rights allocated to the cash-generating units, with their recoverable amount.

The method used to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill and the groups of cash-generating units domiciled in Colombia and Uruguay was value in use, due to the difficulty of finding an active market that would allow establishing the fair value of these intangible assets.

In the case of Argentina, the method used to determine the recoverable amount was fair value less costs of disposal of its commercial real estate properties.

Recoverable amount

	Cash-Generating Units (*)		
	Colombia	Uruguay	Argentina
Amount	10,023,677	5,944,191	879,999

(*) The groups of cash-generating units are based on the segments disclosed in Note 40.

The methodology used to calculate the recoverable amount for the cash-generating units in Colombia and Uruguay, applying the value in use approach, was based on an income approach using discounted cash flows covering a five-year period. These cash flows were estimated in accordance with projections prepared by management based on trend analyses derived from historical results, growth plans, strategic projects aimed at increasing sales, and optimization plans.

The perpetual growth rate applied to the cash-generating units was 3.5% for Colombia and 5.0% for Uruguay, corresponding to the long-term inflation expectations for each country. For Grupo Éxito, this represents a conservative approach that reflects the normal growth expected for the industry, assuming no other unexpected factors that could affect growth.

The tax rate included in the cash flow projections corresponds to the expected statutory tax rate applicable in the coming years. For the Colombian cash-generating units, a tax rate of 35% was applied from 2026 onward, consistent with the rates in force in Colombia as of December 31, 2025. For the Uruguay segment, the tax rate used was 25%.

The expected cash flows related to goodwill were discounted using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). For Colombia, a rate of 12.3% was used, based on a market debt structure for the industry in which Grupo Éxito operates. For Uruguay, a nominal post-tax rate of 11% in UYU was used in determining the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit.

The variables that have the greatest impact on the determination of the value in use of the groups of cash-generating units are the discount rate and the perpetual growth rate. The definitions of these two variables are as follows:

- Perpetual growth rate: The nominal perpetual growth rates correspond to the long-term inflation expectations for the relevant country, that is, a real growth rate of zero. A decrease in real growth rates below zero is not considered reasonably possible, as cash flows are expected to increase at least in line with inflation and potentially above the general price growth of the economy.
- Discount rate: The calculation of the discount rate is based on a market debt analysis for the Group. A reasonable change would be an increase in the discount rate; however, under such a scenario, no impairment would arise for any of the groups of cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount of the Argentina group of cash-generating units was determined as fair value less costs of disposal of its commercial real estate properties. This amount was determined based on the total appraisals performed by an independent appraiser on all properties owned by the subsidiary in Argentina, less total liabilities, plus cash of Libertad S.A. as of December 31, 2025, excluding non-monetary and intercompany items. The cost of disposal represents an estimate of brokerage commission on the sale of real estate, equivalent to 3% of the total appraised value. The main variables used in the appraisals are the real estate index in Argentina and exposure to the exchange rate (specifically USD).

As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets corresponds to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount; in turn, the recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. The method used to calculate the recoverable amount was the income approach (value in use), as it provides an appropriate approximation of their recoverable amount. The impairment recognized during the period amounted to:

Asset	Value \$	Segment
Right-of-use assets	628	Uruguay
Property, plant and equipment	2,802	Uruguay

On the other hand, during the year a recovery in the value of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary in Uruguay amounting to \$9,048 was identified.

The impairment was properly recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The method used in the impairment test for investment property was the income approach, as it provides an appropriate approximation of the fair value of these properties. As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of investment property.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed to evaluate the impact of reasonably possible changes in the growth rates and discount rates used in the impairment test.

Cash-Generating Units

Specifically, the effects of a 0.5 percentage point increase and decrease in the long-term growth rate were analyzed, as well as an increase and decrease ranging between 0.4 and 0.7 percentage points in the applied discount rate.

The results of this analysis indicate that:

Based on the results obtained, management considers that, under the scenarios analyzed, no significant indications of impairment were identified, except in the case of a simultaneous combination of an increase in the discount rate and a reduction in the growth rate, which could affect the recoverability of certain assets.

December 31, 2024

Grupo Éxito has evolved in its operational management, adopting an integrated vision of the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. As of December 31, 2024, cash flows, revenues, and costs are managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the overall performance of each business line, which has resulted in a change in an accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new controlling entity, has transitioned to performance reporting based on business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store.

As a result, the retail business will be consolidated in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina into a single cash-generating unit (CGU) per country, encompassing all brands within each country.

The carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units comprises the balances of goodwill, property, plant and equipment, investment property, other intangible assets, and the equity value of subsidiaries domiciled abroad, plus related goodwill balances.

For purposes of the impairment test, goodwill acquired through business combinations, brands, and commercial lease rights with indefinite useful lives were allocated to the groups of cash-generating units in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina, which also correspond to operating and reportable segments.

	Groups of Cash-Generating Units (*)			
	Colombia (1)	Uruguay	Argentina	Total
Goodwill (Nota 17)	1,453,077	1,477,494	366,515	3,297,086

(*) The groups of cash-generating units are based on the segments disclosed in Note 40.

(1) The goodwill value in Colombia (retail) includes the balances of Super Inter and Surtimax, and store conversions for Éxito, Carulla, and Surtimayorista.

The Group performed its annual impairment test by comparing the carrying amount of net assets, including the value of goodwill and the rights allocated to the cash-generating units, with their recoverable amount.

The method used in the impairment test to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill and the groups of cash-generating units domiciled in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina was value in use, due to the difficulty of finding an active market that would allow establishing the fair value of these intangible assets.

Recoverable amount

Amount	Cash-Generating Units (*)		
	Colombia	Uruguay	Argentina
	6,563,215	5,644,904	1,181,652

(*) The groups of cash-generating units are based on the segments disclosed in Note 40.

The methodology used to calculate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, applying the value in use approach, was based on the income approach using discounted cash flows covering a five-year period. These cash flows were estimated in accordance with projections prepared by management based on trend analyses derived from historical results, growth plans, strategic projects aimed at increasing sales, and optimization plans.

The perpetual growth rate applied to the cash-generating units was 3.5% for Colombia, 5.0% for Uruguay, and 3.7% for Argentina, corresponding to the long-term inflation expectations for each country, except in the case of Argentina, which is aligned with the estimated long-term inflation rate for the United States. For Grupo Éxito, this represents a conservative approach that reflects the normal growth expected for the industry, assuming no other unexpected factors that could affect growth.

The tax rate included in the cash flow projections corresponds to the expected statutory tax rate applicable in the coming years. For the Colombian cash-generating units, a tax rate of 35% was applied from 2025 onward, consistent with the rates in force in Colombia as of December 31, 2024. For the Argentina and Uruguay segments, the tax rate used was 25%.

The expected cash flows related to goodwill were discounted using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). For Colombia, a rate of 11.4% was used, based on a market debt structure for the industry in which Grupo Éxito operates. For Uruguay, a nominal post-tax rate of 11% in UYU was used in determining the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, and for Argentina, a nominal post-tax rate of 13.8% in USD was applied.

The variables that have the greatest impact on the determination of the value in use of the groups of cash-generating units are the discount rate and the perpetual growth rate. The definitions of these two variables are as follows:

- (a) **Perpetual growth rate:** The nominal perpetual growth rates correspond to the long-term inflation expectations for the relevant country, that is, a real growth rate of zero. A decrease in real growth rates below zero is not considered reasonably possible, as cash flows are expected to increase at least in line with inflation and potentially above the general price growth of the economy.
- (b) **Discount rate:** The calculation of the discount rate is based on a market debt analysis for the Group. An increase in the discount rate is considered a reasonably possible change; however, under such a scenario, no impairment would arise for any of the groups of cash-generating units.

As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets corresponds to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount; in turn, the recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. The method used to calculate the recoverable amount was the income approach (value in use), as it provides an appropriate approximation of their recoverable amount. The impairment recognized during the period amounted to:

Asset	Value \$	Segment
Right-of-use assets	9,647	Uruguay
Property, plant and equipment	6,534	Uruguay

On the other hand, during the year a recovery in the value of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary in Uruguay amounting to \$856 was identified.

The impairment was properly recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The method used in the impairment test for investment property was the income approach, as it provides an appropriate approximation of the fair value of these properties. As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of investment property.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed to evaluate the impact of reasonably possible changes in the growth rates and discount rates used in the impairment test.

Cash-Generating Units

Specifically, the effects of a 0.5 percentage point increase and decrease in the long-term growth rate were analyzed, as well as an increase and decrease ranging between 0.4 and 0.7 percentage points in the applied discount rate.

The results of this analysis indicate that:

An increase of 0.7 percentage points in the discount rate combined with a decrease of 0.5 percentage points in the growth rate would result in a reduction in the recoverable amount of Libertad within the Argentina segment, which could give rise to an impairment if the carrying amount exceeds the revised recoverable amount.

Based on the results obtained, management considers that, under the scenarios analyzed, no significant indications of impairment were identified, except in the case of a simultaneous combination of an increase in the discount rate and a reduction in the growth rate, which could affect the recoverability of certain assets.

Note 35. Fair value measurement

Below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of investment properties, property, plant and equipment, and financial instruments, other than those whose carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable at amortized cost	7,821	7,374	10,107	9,618
Investments in private equity funds	245	245	402	402
Forward contracts measured at fair value through income (Note 12)	-	-	4,469	4,469
Swap contracts designated as hedging instruments (Note 12)	-	-	-	-
Investment in bonds (Note 12)	-	-	-	-
Investment in bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 12)	(78)	(78)	13,302	13,302
Equity investments (Note 12)	4,087	4,087	1,437	1,437
Non-financial assets				
Investment property (Note 14)	1,718,123	4,547,703	1,828,326	4,492,917
Property, plant and equipment, and investment property held for sale (Note 41)	-	-	2,645	4,378

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial liabilities				
Loans and borrowings (Note 20)	2,143,407	2,143,637	1,907,673	1,906,048
Put option (Note 20)	-	-	350,776	350,776
Forward contracts denominated as hedge instruments (Note 25)	-	-	278	278
Forward contracts measured at fair value through income (Note 25)	5,831	5,831	1,174	1,174
Non-financial liabilities				
Customer loyalty liability (Note 26)	41,997	41,997	46,217	46,217

To estimate fair values, the methods and assumptions detailed below were used:

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Assets				
Loans at amortized cost	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans with similar conditions as of the measurement date, in accordance with the maturity dates.	Commercial rate of banking institutions for consumption receivables without credit card for similar term horizons. Commercial rate for VIS housing loans for similar term horizons.
Investments in private equity funds	Level 2	Unit value	The value of the fund unit is given by the pre-close value for the day divided by the total number of fund units at the close of operations on that day. The valuation of the assets is carried out daily by the fund manager.	N/A
Forward contracts measured at fair value through income	Level 2	Colombian Peso-US Dollar forward	The difference between the agreed forward rate and the forward rate on the valuation date corresponding to the remaining term of the derivative financial instrument is established and discounted to its present value using a zero-coupon interest rate. To determine the forward rate, the average of the closing bid and ask quotations is used.	Peso/US Dollar exchange rate set out in the forward contract. Market representative exchange rate on the date of valuation. Forward points of the Peso-US Dollar forward market on the date of valuation. Number of days between valuation date and maturity date. Zero-coupon interest rate.
Swap contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Operating cash flow projection model	The method uses the swap's own cash flows, projected using the treasury bond curves of the government issuing the currency in which each flow is denominated, which are then discounted to present value using market swap rates disclosed by the competent authorities of each country. The difference between the cash inflows and outflows represents the net value of the swap as of the reporting date.	3-month IBR (Banking Reference Index) Curve Zero-coupon TES Curve LIBOR swap curve Treasury Bond curve 12-month CPI (Consumer Price Index)
Derivative swap contracts designated as hedging instruments	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method	Fair value is calculated by projecting the future cash flows of the transactions using CDI curves and discounting them to present value using market CDI swap rates, both disclosed by BM&FBovespa.	3-month Banking Reference Index (IBR) curve Zero-coupon curve LIBOR swap curve Treasury bond curve 12-month CPI (Consumer Price Index) 12-month CPI + negotiated basis points
Investments in bonds	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for similar investments at the measurement date, in accordance with the days to maturity.	
Investment property	Level 2	Market or comparison method	A technique that consists of determining the fair value of assets based on the analysis of recent offers or transactions involving similar and comparable assets to those being valued.	N/A
Investment property	Level 3	Discounted cash flow method	A technique that provides the opportunity to identify income growth over a predetermined investment period. The value of the property is equivalent to the discounted value of future benefits. These benefits represent the annual cash flows (positive and negative) over a given	Discount rate (11.50% – 17.50%) Vacancy rate (0% – 38.40%) Capitalization rate (7.25% – 9.50%)

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Assets				
Investment property	Level 2	Residual method	period, plus the net gain derived from the hypothetical sale of the property at the end of the investment period. A technique used when the property has potential for urban development, based on estimating the total sales amount of a construction project in accordance with current urban planning regulations and consistent with the market conditions of the final saleable asset.	Residual value
Investment property	Level 2	Replacement cost method	The valuation method consists of calculating the value of a new property constructed as of the reporting date with the same quality and features as the one being appraised. This amount is referred to as the replacement cost. Subsequently, the loss in value suffered by the property due to the passage of time and the level of maintenance it has received—whether diligent or neglected—is assessed, this is referred to as depreciation.	Physical value of building and land.
Non-current assets classified as held for trading	Level 2	Residual method	A technique used when the property has potential for urban development, based on estimating the total sales amount of a construction project in accordance with current urban planning regulations and consistent with the market conditions of the final saleable asset.	Residual value

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities and finance leases measured at amortized cost	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method (DCF)	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans under similar conditions at the measurement date, in accordance with the days to maturity.	Banking Reference Index (IBR) + negotiated basis points LIBOR rate + negotiated basis points
Swap contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Operating cash flow projection model	The method uses the swap's own cash flows, projected using the treasury bond curves of the government, issuing the currency in which each cash flow is denominated, and then discounted to present value using market swap rates disclosed by the competent authorities of each country. The difference between cash inflows and cash outflows represents the net value of the swap as of the reporting date.	3-month Banking Reference Index (IBR) curve Zero-coupon curve LIBOR swap curve Treasury bond curve 12-month Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Peso-U.S. Dollar forward	The difference between the contracted forward rate and the forward rate on the valuation date corresponding to the remaining term of the derivative financial instrument is determined and discounted to present value using a zero-coupon interest rate. To determine the forward rate, the closing average of bid and ask quotations is used.	Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate set in the forward contract Market representative exchange rate calculated on the valuation date Forward points of the Peso-U.S. Dollar forward market on the valuation date Number of days between the valuation date and the maturity date Zero-coupon interest rate
Derivative swap contracts designated as hedging instruments	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method	Fair value is calculated by projecting the future cash flows of the transactions using market curves and discounting them to present value using market swap rates.	Swap curve calculated by Forex Finance Market Representative Exchange Rate (TRM)
Loyalty liability	Level 3	Market value	The loyalty liability is updated periodically based on the average market value per point over the last 12 months and the effect of the expected redemption rate, determined in each transaction with the customer.	Number of points redeemed, expired, and issued Value per point Expected redemption rate
Lease liability	Level 2	Discounted cash flow method	Future cash flows from lease contracts are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans under similar conditions at the contract commencement date, in accordance with the minimum non-cancellable term.	Banking Reference Index (IBR) + basis points according to risk profile
Put option	Level 3	Market value	It is measured at fair value, which corresponds to the amount agreed between the parties to transfer liability under current market conditions.	As of December 31, 2025, the put option had been exercised in accordance with the share purchase agreements entered into between the parties.

Changes in hierarchies may occur if new information becomes available, if information previously used for valuation becomes unavailable, if changes result in improvements to valuation techniques, or if there are changes in market conditions.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 hierarchies during the period ended December 31, 2025.

Note 36. Contingencies

Contingent assets

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Grupo Éxito does not have any significant contingent assets required to be disclosed.

Contingent liabilities

The following are the contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

- a. The following proceedings are being carried out with the objective that the Company does not pay the amounts claimed by the plaintiff entity:
 - Administrative discussion with the DIAN (National Directorate of Customs of Colombia) for \$42,872 (December 31, 2024 - \$42,210) related to the notification of special requirement 112382018000126 dated September 17, 2018, through which the income tax return for 2015 was proposed to be amended. In September 2021, the Company received a new notification from the DIAN confirming its proposal. However, external advisors consider the process as a contingent liability.
 - Nullity of resolution N°2024008001 dated August 5, 2024, imposes a sanction for failing to declare ICA for 2020 to 2022 annually, as the declarations were submitted bimonthly, and resolution N°0034 dated November 8, 2024, for \$4,175 (December 31, 2024 - \$4,175).
 - Nullity of the Official Revision Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50716-22 dated November 22, 2022, through which the Special Industrial and Port District of Barranquilla modifies the 2019 industry and commerce tax declaration, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of resolution GGI-DT-RS-282-2023 dated October 27, 2023, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$3,962 (December 31, 2024 - \$3,790).
 - Nullity of the Official Revision Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50712-22 dated November 2, 2022, through which the 2018 industry and commerce tax declaration is modified, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of resolution GGI-DT-RS-282-2023 dated October 27, 2023, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$3,421 (December 31, 2024 - \$3,291).
 - Nullity of the penalty resolution from September 2020, which ordered the reimbursement of the balance in favor liquidated in the income tax for the 2015 tax year, for \$2,876 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,734).
 - Nullity of the Official Review Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50720-22 from December 6, 2022, which modifies the 2020 industry and commerce tax declaration, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of the resolution GGI-DT-RS-329-2023 from December 4, 2023, which resolves the reconsideration appeal, for \$2,818 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,664).
 - Nullity of the Official Assessment Settlement 00019-TS-0019-2021 from February 24, 2021, through which the Department of Atlántico assessed the Security and Citizen Coexistence Rate for the taxable period from February 2015 to November 2019, and the nullity of Resolution 5-3041-TS0019-2021 from November 10, 2021, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$1,285 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,226).
 - Nullity of Official Revision Assessment GGI-FI-LR-00172-24 dated May 20, 2024, which amends the 2022 industry and commerce tax return, establishing a higher tax liability and an inaccuracy penalty; and the nullity of Resolution GGI-DT-RS-112-2025 dated June 5, 2025, which resolves the administrative appeal for reconsideration, in the amount of \$2,596 (December 31, 2024 - \$0).

(b) Guarantees

- Almacenes Éxito S.A granted a guarantee to its subsidiary Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S. to cover potential defaults on its obligations. As of December 31, 2025, the amount totals \$4,668 (December 31, 2024: \$3,967).
- Almacenes Éxito S.A granted a bank guarantee, valid until February 7, 2026, to the company SARA A.N.V., to cover potential defaults on its obligations in the amount of USD 100,000.
- Almacenes Éxito S.A. acts as guarantor of a loan in favor of its subsidiary Libertad S.A. for a five-year term, for the purpose of supporting the restructuring of its debt and optimizing its financial costs, in the amount of \$187,854.
- The subsidiary Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S. granted a guarantee in favor of JetSmart Airlines S.A.S. for \$400 to secure compliance with payments associated with the airline ticket sales agreement (December 31, 2025: \$400).
- The subsidiary Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S. has a consumer protection action that is being defended under Article 4 of Decree 557 issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, applicable from the state of health emergency declared on March 12, 2020, for \$567 corresponding to 123 proceedings.
- The subsidiary Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P. granted guarantees to the following third parties in order to secure payment of charges for the use of the regional transmission system and the local electricity distribution system:

<u>Third-party</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.	2,482
XM Compañía de Expertos en Mercados S.A. E.S.P.	3,221
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.	21,023
Emcali S.A. E.S.P.	561
Central hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A. E.S.P.	184
Caribemar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	412
Empresa de energía del Quindío S.A. E.S.P.	116
AIR-E S.A. E.S.P.	332
Empresa de Energía de Pereira S.A. E.S.P.	140
Electrificadora del Caquetá S.A. E.S.P.	59
Celsia Colombia S.A. E.S.P.	142
Empresa de energía de Boyacá S.A. E.S.P.	67
Electrificadora del Meta S.A. E.S.P.	84
Centrales eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P.	83
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P.	191
Centrales eléctricas de Nariño S.A. E.S.P.	29
Compañía De Electricidad De Tulua S.A. E.S.P.	46
Electrificadora Del Huila S.A. E.S.P.	70
Empresa De Energia Del Casanare	22
COMPAÑIA ENERGETICA DE OCCIDENTE S.A. E.S.P.	20

- At the request of certain insurance companies and as a requirement for the issuance of performance bonds, during 2025 some subsidiaries and Almacenes Éxito S.A., acting as joint debtor for some of its subsidiaries, have provided certain guarantees to these third parties. The guarantees granted are detailed below:

<u>Type of guarantee</u>	<u>Description and detail of the guarantee</u>	<u>Insurance company</u>
Open promissory note	Performance bond. Éxito acts as joint and several debtors of the Autonomous Trust Viva Barranquilla	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.
Open promissory note	Performance bond granted by Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.
Open promissory note	Performance bond granted by Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	Berkley International Seguros Colombia S.A.
Open promissory note	Performance bond granted by Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.
Open promissory note	Performance bond granted by Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.
Open promissory note	Performance bond granted by Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.

These contingent liabilities, due to their possible nature, are not recognized in the statement of financial position; they are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Note 37. Dividends declared and paid

At the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company held on March 27, 2025, a dividend of \$27,398 was declared, equivalent to an annual dividend of \$21.11 Colombian pesos per share. The amount paid during the period ended December 31, 2025, amounted to \$27,441.

The dividends declared and paid during the annual period ended December 31, 2025, to the owners of the non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Dividends declared	Dividends paid
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	135,246	124,542
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	14,893	14,345
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial	8,536	8,360
Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	6,245	54,044
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	3,850	3,823
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	3,534	3,534
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	3,233	3,236
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelejo	1,875	1,804
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	1,153	1,086
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	-	6,954
Total	178,565	221,728

At the General Shareholders' Meeting of Almacenes Éxito S.A. held on March 21, 2024, a dividend of \$65,529 was declared, equivalent to an annual dividend of \$50.49 Colombian pesos per share. The amount paid during the year ending December 31, 2024, amounted to \$65,502.

The dividends declared and paid during the annual period ended December 31, 2024, to the owners of the non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Dividends declared	Dividends paid
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	121,977	144,979
Grupo Disco Uruguay S.A.	22,506	22,246
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio	11,739	11,817
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial	6,327	6,636
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	4,075	4,075
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla	3,092	3,066
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles	3,003	2,980
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelejo	1,388	1,578
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	1,136	1,136
Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa I	818	413
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Palmas	811	949
Total	176,872	199,875

Note 38. Seasonality of transactions

Grupo Éxito's operating and cash flow cycles show a certain seasonality in the operational and financial results, as well as in the financial indicators related to liquidity and working capital, with a concentration during the first and last quarters of each year, , mainly due to the Christmas and holiday season and the "Special Price Days" event, which is the second most important promotional event of the year. The management monitors these indicators to ensure that risks do not materialize, and for those that could materialize, it implements action plans in a timely manner. Additionally, it monitors these indicators to ensure they remain within industry standards.

Note 39. Financial risk management policies

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Grupo Éxito's financial instruments were comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	1,993,466	1,345,710
Trade and other receivables (Note 8)	597,187	670,158
Due from related parties (Note 10) (3)	38,517	37,670
Financial assets (Note 11)	4,286	19,666
Total financial assets	2,633,456	2,073,204
Financial liabilities		
Credits and loans (Note 20)	2,143,407	2,258,449
Due to related parties (Note 10) (4)	46,097	43,757
Trade and other payables (Note 23)	4,268,270	4,430,674
Lease liability (Note 15)	1,993,319	1,984,244
Derivative financial instruments and amounts collected on behalf of third parties (Note 25)	63,604	60,481
Total financial liabilities	8,514,697	8,777,605
Net financial exposure, (liability)	(5,881,241)	(6,704,401)

- (1) Related party transactions refer to transactions between Grupo Éxito and its joint ventures and other related entities and were accounted for in accordance with arm's length market prices, terms, and conditions.

The entity's financial health during the year is not represented solely by the working capital indicator, as this metric reflects the inherent seasonality of the business and is therefore assessed jointly with financial ratios (current ratio, operating profitability, among others), corporate and industry KPIs that reflect inventory cycle efficiency, stability of leverage levels, and compliance with covenants, as well as stabilized sales performance and systematic expense control.

Capital Risk Management

Grupo Éxito manages its equity structure and makes necessary adjustments based on changes in economic conditions and financial covenant requirements. To maintain and adjust its capital structure, Grupo Éxito may also modify dividend payments to shareholders, refund capital contributions, or issue new shares.

Financial Risk Management

Grupo Éxito's primary financial liabilities, in addition to derivative instruments, include debts, finance lease liabilities and interest-bearing loans, trade payables, and other payables. The primary purpose of these liabilities is to finance Grupo Éxito's operations and maintain adequate levels of working capital and net financial debt.

Grupo Éxito's primary financial assets include trade receivables and other receivables, cash, and short-term placements arising directly from its operations and routine transactions. Grupo Éxito also holds investments classified as financial assets measured at fair value which, according to the business model, impact the profit or loss for the period or other comprehensive income. Furthermore, transactions involving derivative instruments may generate rights that will be recorded as financial assets.

Grupo Éxito is exposed to market, credit, and liquidity risks. Grupo Éxito's management oversees the management of these risks through the various organizational bodies designed for this purpose.

Financial risk management related to all derivative instrument transactions is carried out by specialist teams with the capabilities, experience, and supervision provided by the organizational structure. In accordance with Grupo Éxito's corporate policies, transactions involving derivative instruments may not be conducted for purely speculative purposes. Although hedge accounting models are not always applied, derivatives are contracted based on an underlying asset that effectively requires such hedging according to internal analyses.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on the policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations under a financial instrument or commercial contract, resulting in a financial loss. Grupo Éxito is exposed to credit risk arising from its operating activities (particularly trade receivables) and its financial activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk related to balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the corporate policy defined for this purpose. Investments of surplus funds are made only with counterparties approved by the Board of Directors and within previously established jurisdictions. Management periodically reviews the general financial conditions of counterparties, evaluating key financial indicators and market ratings.

Management monitors the Group's liquidity (which includes unused credit lines) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 7) based on expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at both local and international levels within the Group's operating companies, in accordance with established practices and limits set by the Group. These limits vary by location to consider the liquidity of the market in which the Group operates. In addition, the Group's liquidity risk management policy involves projecting cash flows in the main currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet those flows, monitoring liquidity ratios in the statement of financial position in relation to internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Credit rating		
BB+	415,957	340,101
BB-	51	17,144
N/A (*)	1,253,100	795,812
Total cash on hand and in banks	1,669,108	1,153,057

(*) N/A: Not available

Trade receivables and other receivables

Credit risk related to trade receivables is considered low, given that a significant portion of Grupo Éxito's sales corresponds to cash sales (cash and credit cards), and financing is carried out through agreements and commercial arrangements that reduce Grupo Éxito's risk exposure. Additionally, there are credit management administrative areas that continuously monitor indicators, figures, payment behaviors, and risk models for each counterparty. There are no individual trade receivables that represent or exceed 5% of total receivables or sales, respectively.

Guarantees

Grupo Éxito does not grant guarantees, sureties, or letters of credit, issue promissory notes (completed or in blank), or create any liens or contingent rights in favor of third parties. Exceptionally, Grupo Éxito may create liens considering the relevance of the transaction, the amount of the contingent obligation, and the expected benefit. Additionally, certain promissory notes exist as part of the ordinary course of business in banking and treasury operations. As of December 31, 2025, Almacenes Éxito S.A. acted as guarantor in favor of its subsidiary Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S. for \$4,668 to cover potential defaults on its obligations; it also acted as joint and several debtors of the subsidiary Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla at the request of certain insurance companies and as a requirement for the issuance of performance bonds. In addition, it granted bank guarantees in favor of third parties to secure payment for merchandise purchases in the amount of \$535.

Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S. granted a guarantee in favor of JetSmart Airlines S.A.S. for \$400. The subsidiaries Éxito Industrias S.A.S. and Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S. granted certain guarantees to insurance companies as a requirement for the issuance of performance bonds. The subsidiary

Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P. granted guarantees in favor of third parties for \$29,284 to secure payment of charges for the use of the regional transmission system and the local electricity distribution system.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, or equity prices, will affect Grupo Éxito's income or the value of the financial instruments it holds. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures to this risk within reasonable parameters while optimizing profitability.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Grupo Éxito's exposure to interest rate risk is primarily related to debt obligations that bear variable interest rates or are indexed to a benchmark outside Grupo Éxito's control.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. Grupo Éxito's exposure to foreign exchange risk is mainly related to operating activities (when revenues and expenses are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency), as well as to net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Grupo Éxito manages its foreign exchange risk through derivative financial instruments (such as forwards and swaps) in situations where such instruments efficiently mitigate volatility.

In response to unhedged foreign currency exposure, Grupo Éxito's policy is to enter into derivative instruments that correlate with the maturities of the underlying unhedged items. Not all derivatives are classified as hedging instruments; however, Grupo Éxito's policy is not to enter into transactions for speculative purposes.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Grupo Éxito may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities, which are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Grupo Éxito's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations without incurring unacceptable losses or reputational risk.

Grupo Éxito manages liquidity risk through daily monitoring of cash flows, controlling the maturities of financial assets and liabilities, and maintaining appropriate relationships with financial institutions.

The objective of Grupo Éxito is to maintain a balance between business continuity and the use of funding sources through short- and long-term bank borrowings according to its needs, available credit facilities or unused credit lines with financial institutions, among other mechanisms.

Grupo Éxito has assessed the concentration of liquidity risk as low, with no significant restrictions on the payment of financial obligations maturing within the twelve months following the reporting date of the annual period ended December 31, 2025. Access to funding sources is sufficiently secured.

The following table presents the maturity profile of Grupo Éxito's financial liabilities based on the undiscounted contractual payments arising from the respective agreements:

As of December 31, 2025	Less than 1	From 1 to 5	More than 5	Total
	year	years	years	
Lease liabilities	1,159,906	351,796	1,129,285	2,640,987
Other relevant contractual liabilities	2,029,213	150,678	-	2,179,891
Total	3,189,119	502,474	1,129,285	4,820,878

As of December 31, 2024	Less than 1	From 1 to 5	More than 5	Total
	year	years	years	
Lease liabilities	406,060	1,017,860	1,087,914	2,511,834
Other relevant contractual liabilities	1,655,488	303,007	8,974	1,967,469
Total	2,061,548	1,320,867	1,096,888	4,479,303

Sensitivity analysis for 2025 balances

Grupo Éxito statistically assessed potential changes in the interest rates applicable to financial liabilities and other relevant contractual liabilities. Under the assumption of normality, three scenarios were evaluated:

- Scenario I: Latest interest rates known as of the end of 2025.
- Scenario II: For the Banking Reference Index rates, a 10% increase is applied to the latest published interest rates: 8.90% and 9.40%.
- Scenario III: For the Banking Reference Index rates, a 10% decrease is applied to the latest published interest rates: 8.90% and 9.40%.

The results of the sensitivity analysis did not show significant variations among the three scenarios presented. The potential changes are set out below:

Operations	Risk	Balance as of	Market Projection		
		December 31,	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
		2025			
Loans	Changes in interest rates	2,143,407	2,143,953	2,145,410	2,142,500

d. Derivative financial instruments

Grupo Éxito uses derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures, primarily to hedge exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, by fixing the interest and exchange rates of its financial debt.

As of December 31, 2025, the notional amount of these contracts amounted to \$– (December 31, 2024: \$–) (interest rate swaps), USD 24.00 million and EUR 0.48 million (December 31, 2024: USD 47.07 million and EUR 4.92 million) (forwards), and USD – (December 31, 2024: USD 5.2 million) (forwards). These transactions are usually entered into under similar conditions in terms of amounts, maturities, and transaction costs and, preferably, with the same financial institutions, always observing Grupo Éxito's limits and policies.

Grupo Éxito has designed and implemented internal controls to ensure that these transactions are carried out in compliance with previously established policies.

e. Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the operating cash flow projection model, applying the treasury bond curves of the government in each country and discounting them to present value using market swap rates disclosed by the competent authorities in those countries.

The market value of the swaps was obtained by applying exchange rates prevailing in active markets as of the date of the annual financial information available, and the rates are projected by the market based on currency discount curves. For purposes of calculating the coupon on foreign currency-indexed positions, the 365-day convention was used.

f. Insurance policies

As of December 31, 2025, the Parent Company and its Colombian subsidiaries have the following insurance policies in place to mitigate risks associated with the overall operation:

Line of Business	Insured Limits	Coverage
All-risk property damage and business interruption	Based on replacement and reconstruction values, with a maximum liability limit per policy.	Sudden, unforeseen, and accidental losses or damage suffered by the assets as a direct consequence of any cause not excluded. Covers buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, inventories, electronic equipment, leasehold improvements, business interruption, and other assets of the insured.
Cargo and cash in transit	Based on the declared value transported and a maximum limit per shipment. Differential limits and sub-limits apply for each coverage.	Assets owned by the insured while in transit, including those in which the insured has an insurable interest.
General third-party liability	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Covers damages caused to third parties in the course of operations.
Directors' and officers' liability	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Covers claims against directors and officers arising from errors or omissions in the performance of their duties.
Fidelity and financial risks	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Loss of money or securities on the insured's premises or in transit. Dishonest acts by employees resulting in financial losses.
Group life and personal accident insurance	The insured amount corresponds to the number of salaries defined by the Company.	Death and total and permanent disability resulting from a natural or accidental event.

Line of Business	Insured Limits	Coverage
Automobile insurance	A limit established per coverage applies.	General third-party liability. Total and partial loss – damage. Total and partial loss – theft. Earthquake.
Cyber risk insurance	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Other coverages described in the policy. Direct losses arising from malicious access to the network and indirect losses due to damages to third parties resulting from impairment of their data caused by any of the events covered under the policy.

Note 40. Operating segments

The three reportable segments of Grupo Éxito, which meet the definition of operating segments, are as follows:

Colombia

- Revenues and services from commercial activities in Colombia, with stores operating under the brands Éxito, Carulla, Surtimax, Súper Inter, Surti Mayorista, and the B2B format.

Uruguay

- Revenues and services from commercial activities in Uruguay, with stores operating under the brands Disco, Devoto, and Géant.

Argentina

- Revenues and services from commercial activities in Argentina, with stores operating under the brands Libertad and Mini Libertad.

Grupo Éxito has evolved in its operational management by adopting an integrated view of the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. Cash flows, revenues, and costs are managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the overall performance of each business line, which has resulted in a change in accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new controlling entity, has transitioned to performance reporting based on business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store. As a result, the retail business will be consolidated in Colombia, Uruguay, and Argentina into a single cash-generating unit (CGU) per country encompassing all brands.

Sales of goods by each segment are as follows:

Operating segment	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Colombia	16,001,668	15,350,761
Argentina	886,989	1,479,800
Uruguay	4,118,147	4,034,404
Total sales	21,006,804	20,864,965
Eliminations	-	(636)
Total consolidated sales	21,006,804	20,864,329

The following is additional information by operating segment:

	For the period ended December 31, 2025					
	Colombia	Argentina (1)	Uruguay (1)	Total	Eliminations (2)	Total
Retail sales	16,001,668	886,989	4,118,147	21,006,804	-	21,006,804
Service revenue	850,031	56,926	29,398	936,355	(472)	935,883
Other revenue	55,013	-	10,730	65,743	(70)	65,673
Gross profit	3,831,886	295,601	1,516,001	5,643,488	(448)	5,643,040
Operating profit	892,661	(123,531)	417,162	1,186,292	-	1,186,292
Depreciation and amortization	550,489	31,816	99,512	681,817	-	681,817
Net finance result	(258,532)	(66,956)	87	(325,401)	-	(325,401)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	670,851	(190,487)	417,249	897,613	-	897,613
Tax expense	(145,967)	94,280	(73,293)	(124,980)	-	(124,980)

	For the period ended December 31, 2024					
	Colombia	Argentina (1)	Uruguay (1)	Total	Eliminations (2)	Total
Retail sales	15,350,761	1,479,800	4,034,404	20,864,965	(636)	20,864,329
Service revenue	831,075	65,348	30,726	927,149	-	927,149
Other revenue	74,499	3	14,529	89,031	-	89,031
Gross profit	3,598,690	459,377	1,474,941	5,533,008	-	5,533,008
Operating profit	519,325	(74,505)	331,306	776,126	-	776,126
Depreciation and amortization	573,796	34,546	97,061	705,403	-	705,403
Net finance result	(361,024)	(2,431)	(47,891)	(411,346)	-	(411,346)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	86,429	(76,936)	283,415	292,908	-	292,908
Tax expense	4,177	12,261	(72,103)	(55,665)	-	(55,665)

(1) Non-operating companies, i.e., holding companies that hold interests in operating companies, are assigned for segment reporting purposes to the geographic area to which the operating companies belong. If a holding company holds investments in several operating companies, it is assigned to the most significant operating company.

(2) It corresponds to balances arising from transactions carried out between segments, which are eliminated in the financial statement consolidation process.

Total assets and liabilities by segment are not internally reported for management purposes and, accordingly, are not disclosed.

Note 41. Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale

Grupo Éxito's management has a plan to sell certain properties in order to structure projects that will allow for better utilization of these properties, increase their potential future sale price, and generate additional resources for Grupo Éxito. As a result of this plan, some of the property, plant, and equipment, as well as some of the investment properties, have been classified as assets held for sale.

The balance of assets held for sale reflected in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Investment property	-	2,645
Total	-	2,645

This corresponds to the "La Secreta" lot, negotiated with the buyer during 2019. As of December 31, 2025, the property has been delivered and 100% of the payment has been received. The deed of contribution to the trust was signed on December 1, 2020, and was recorded on December 30, 2020.

Note 42. Subsequent Events

On January 29, 2026, Form 15F was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") to deregister its ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and to terminate its reporting obligations under said Act.

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Estados Financieros Separados

As of december 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024

Colombia

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Separate financial statements

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024

Almacenes Éxito S.A.
Separate Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024,
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,174,125	856,675
Trade receivables and other receivables	7	277,235	314,528
Prepayments	8	11,170	13,694
Receivables from related parties	9	43,162	53,633
Inventories, net	10	2,249,175	2,230,260
Financial assets	11	-	4,469
Tax assets	23	455,870	495,669
Assets held for sale	40	-	2,645
Total current assets		4,210,737	3,971,573
Non-current assets			
Trade receivables and other receivables	7	11,716	13,867
Prepayments	8	7,731	9,622
Receivables from related parties	9	2,345	-
Financial assets	11	4,332	1,839
Deferred tax assets	23	120,690	176,378
Property, plant and equipment, net	12	1,777,677	1,861,804
Investment property, net	13	63,312	64,177
Rights of use asset, net	14	1,558,471	1,525,968
Other intangible assets, net	15	159,316	171,861
Goodwill	16	1,453,077	1,453,077
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17	4,905,529	4,653,658
Other assets		398	398
Total non-current assets		10,064,594	9,932,649
Total assets		14,275,331	13,904,222
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	19	1,817,690	1,553,175
Employee benefits	20	3,070	3,336
Provisions	21	26,231	33,397
Payables to related parties	9	203,848	114,552
Trade payables and other payable	22	3,086,610	3,129,255
Lease liabilities	14	286,590	315,308
Tax liabilities	23	118,624	108,668
Other financial liabilities	24	64,498	161,672
Other liabilities	25	192,151	172,002
Total current liabilities		5,799,312	5,591,365
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	19	-	128,672
Employee benefits	20	15,261	16,186
Provisions	21	13,441	13,843
Trade payables and other payables	22	-	22,195
Lease liabilities	14	1,518,203	1,443,071
Other liabilities	25	320	378
Total non-current liabilities		1,547,225	1,624,345
Total liabilities		7,346,537	7,215,710
Equity			
Issued share capital	26	4,482	4,482
Reserves	26	1,518,855	1,491,467
Other components of equity		5,405,457	5,192,563
Total equity		6,928,794	6,688,512
Total liabilities and equity		14,275,331	13,904,222

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.**Separate Statement of profit or loss**

For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025, and 2024

(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	27	16,425,351	15,840,247
Cost of sales	10	(13,049,982)	(12,636,170)
Gross profit		3,375,369	3,204,077
Distribution, administrative and selling expenses	28 and 29	(2,821,762)	(2,913,067)
Other operating revenue	30	34,895	47,715
Other operating expenses	30	(26,998)	(82,878)
Other (loss) income, net	30	3,740	(13,560)
Operating profit		565,244	242,287
Financial income	31	90,675	81,767
Financial cost	31	(400,398)	(491,660)
Share of profit in associates and joint ventures	32	459,651	189,726
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		715,172	22,120
Income tax (expense)	23	(123,064)	32,666
Profit for the year		592,108	54,786
Earnings per share (*)			
Basic earnings per share (*):			
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	33	456.22	42.21

(*) Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos.

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.**Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income**

For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025, and 2024

(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Net profit for the period		592,108	54,786
Other comprehensive income			
Items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
(Loss) gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	26	(887)	1,103
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments	26	701	(842)
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		(186)	261
Items of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
(Loss) from translation exchange differences (1)	26	(552,823)	(5,425)
(Loss) gain on cash flow hedges	26	(13,573)	2,206
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss, net of taxes		(566,396)	(3,219)
Total other comprehensive income		(566,582)	(2,958)
Total comprehensive income		25,526	51,828
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (*):			
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	33	19.67	39.93

(*) Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos.

(1) It refers to exchange differences arising from the translation of assets, liabilities, equity and results of foreign operations into the reporting currency.

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024,
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Issued capital	Share Premium	Treasury shares	Legal reserve	Occasional reserve	Reserves for acquisition of treasury shares	Reserve for future dividends distribution	Other reserves	Total reserves	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Other equity components	Total equity
	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)	(Note 26)		
Balance on December 31, 2023	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	509,918	418,442	155,412	339,496	1,431,125	(2,304,046)	534,333	1,910,807	6,100,677
Declared dividend (Note 37)	-	-	-	-	(65,529)	-	-	-	(65,529)	-	-	-	(65,529)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,786	-	54,786
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,228	-	-	11,228
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	141,707	-	-	(15,709)	125,998	-	(125,998)	-	-
Changes in interest in the ownership of subsidiaries that do not result in change of control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,294)	(82,294)
Equity method on the inflationary effect of subsidiary Libertad S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,542	648,542
Equity method on the effect of the valuation of the put option of the subsidiary Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,186)	-	34,325	20,139
Other (decreases) increases in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127)	(127)	-	1,090	-	963
Balance on December 31, 2024	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	586,096	418,442	155,412	323,660	1,491,467	(2,307,004)	464,211	2,511,380	6,688,512
Declared dividend (Note 37)	-	-	-	-	(27,398)	-	-	-	(27,398)	-	-	-	(27,398)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,108	-	592,108
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(574,938)	-	-	(574,938)
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	54,786	-	-	-	54,786	-	(54,786)	-	-
Changes in interest in the ownership of subsidiaries that do not result in change of control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(166,924)	(166,924)
Equity method on the inflationary effect of subsidiary Libertad S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,905	214,905
Equity method on the effect of the valuation of the put option of the subsidiary Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,356	-	193,248	201,604
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	925
Balance on December 31, 2025	4,482	4,843,466	(319,490)	7,857	613,434	418,442	155,412	323,660	1,518,855	(2,873,586)	1,002,458	2,752,609	6,928,794

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

Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

For the annual periods ended December 31, 2025, and 2024

(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Operating activities			
Profit for the year		592,108	54,786
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year			
Current income tax	23	68,716	14,556
Deferred tax	23	54,348	(47,222)
Interest, loans and lease expenses	31	323,735	354,233
Losses (gain) due to difference in unrealized exchange (1)		(17,861)	20,502
Losses (gains) on fair valuation of derivative financial instruments	31	(7,992)	(13,595)
Expected credit loss, net	7.1	1,388	5,622
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and investment property, net	10.1	(5,190)	10,324
Employee benefit provisions	20	2,106	2,211
Provisions and reversals	21	24,657	71,009
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, right of use asset and investment property	12; 13; 14	501,255	528,550
Amortization of other intangible assets	15	25,106	28,416
Share of profit from equity method investments	32	(459,651)	(189,726)
(Gains) losses on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, investment properties, right-of-use assets, and other assets		(3,635)	13,674
Operating result before changes in working capital		1,099,090	853,340
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables and other receivables		36,605	120,532
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments		4,415	434
(Increase) decrease in receivables from related parties		8,251	10,905
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(11,079)	(239,541)
Decrease in tax assets		(5,820)	(6,481)
Employee benefits paid		(3,531)	(2,971)
Payments in other provisions	21	(32,344)	(51,674)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables and other accounts payable		(28,195)	(1,006,581)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable to related parties		89,296	(95,092)
Increase in tax liabilities		9,956	8,219
Increase (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities		20,091	(30,641)
Income tax, net		(10,629)	6,673
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		1,176,106	(432,878)
Investing activities			
Contributions to and returns from subsidiaries and joint ventures		(273,555)	64,993
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12.1	(144,219)	(155,055)
Acquisition of other intangible assets	15	(10,732)	(10,313)
Proceeds of the sale of property, plant and equipment		8,549	2,152
Dividends received		166,572	230,097
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities		(253,385)	131,874
Financing activities			
(Proceeds from) payments for financial assets		(2,493)	70
(Payments of) receipts of collections on behalf of third parties		(101,553)	27,445
Proceeds from financial liabilities	19	793,400	1,397,515
Payments of loans and borrowings	19	(635,677)	(549,526)
Payments of interest of loans and borrowings	19	(182,351)	(187,698)
Lease liabilities paid	14.2	(288,597)	(297,259)
Interest in lease liabilities paid	14.2	(160,559)	(147,990)
Dividends paid	37	(27,441)	(65,502)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities		(605,271)	177,055
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		317,450	(123,949)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	6	856,675	980,624
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	6	1,174,125	856,675

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

Note 1. General information

Almacenes Éxito S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) was incorporated in accordance with Colombian laws on March 24, 1950; its headquarters are located at Carrera 48 No 32 B Sur - 139, Envigado, Colombia. The Company's duration is set to expire on December 31, 2150

The Company has been listed on the Colombia Stock Exchange (BVC) since 1994 and is under the supervision of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia; it is a foreign issuer at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The issuance of the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2025, was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, as evidenced in the minutes of the mentioned body dated February 24, 2026.

The Company's corporate purpose primarily consists of:

- Acquiring, storing, transforming, and generally distributing and selling under any commercial modality, including financing, all kinds of goods and products, both domestic and foreign, wholesale and retail, through physical or virtual means.
- Providing complementary services such as granting credits for the acquisition of goods, offering insurance, conducting money transfers and remittances, providing mobile phone services, selling travel and tour packages, repairing and maintaining movable goods, conducting procedures, and selling energy.
- Leasing commercial premises, receiving or granting the lease or other mere tenancy rights to sales spaces or business areas within its commercial establishments intended for the distribution of goods or products and the provision of complementary services.
- Establishing, financing, or promoting companies or businesses with other natural or legal persons whose purpose is the production of objects, goods, articles, or the provision of services related to the operation of commercial establishments.
- Acquiring real estate, building commercial premises for establishing stores, shopping centers, or other suitable places for the distribution of goods, without prejudice to the fact that, with a rational land utilization approach, it may sell floors or premises, lease them, or exploit them in another convenient manner, as well as investing in real estate, promoting, and executing real estate projects of any kind and in any form of real estate.
- Applying funds for investment purposes to acquire shares, bonds, commercial papers, and other freely traded securities in the market for taking advantage of fiscal incentives established by law, as well as making temporary investments in liquid securities for temporary productive use; conducting firm *factoring* operations with its own resources, constituting guarantees on its movable or immovable assets, and executing financial transactions that allow it to acquire funds or other assets
- Distributing liquid petroleum derivatives as a wholesaler and retailer through service stations, alcohol, biofuels, compressed natural gas and any other fuel applied to the automotive, industrial, fluvial, maritime, and air sectors in all their forms.

From January 22, 2024, as of December 31, 2025, the immediate parent company of the Company is Cama Commercial Group Corp., which holds 86.84% (direct) stake in the Company's share capital. Cama Commercial Group Corp. is controlled by Clarendon Worldwide S.A., which in turn is controlled by Fundación El Salvador del Mundo, ultimately controlled by Francisco Javier Calleja Malaina

A business group situation is registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Aburrá Sur by the company Almacenes Éxito S.A.

Note 2. Preparation bases and other material accounting policies

The separate financial statements as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) authorized by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and established in Colombia through Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by Decree 2420 of 2015, "Single Regulatory Decree for Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards and Information Assurance," along with the other amending decrees.

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and financial instruments measured at fair value, as well as non-current assets and disposal group of assets measured at the lowest between their carrying amount and their fair value less their cost of sale.

The Company has prepared separate financial statements on the basis that it will continue as a going concern.

Note 3. Accounting policies

Separate financial statements as of December 31, 2025, have been prepared using the same accounting policies, measurements, and bases applied in the preparation of the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024, which are duly disclosed in the separate financial statements presented at the end of that year, except for the standards, new interpretations and amendments applicable from January 1, 2025.

The adoption of the new standards effective from January 1, 2025, as mentioned in Note 4.1, did not result in significant changes to these accounting policies compared to those used in the preparation of the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and no significant impacts were observed upon adoption.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying separate financial statements are as follows:

Accounting Estimates, Judgments, and Assumptions

The preparation of the separate financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities at year-end. However, uncertainty regarding these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require material adjustments to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in future periods.

Relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and the effects of revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In the process of applying its accounting policies, the Company has made the following estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements:

- The assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments (Note 35);
- The measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets (Note 11);
- The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets (Notes 12, 13, and 15);
- The assumptions used in assessing the recoverability of financial and non-financial assets and in determining impairment indicators for such assets (Note 34);
- The variables used in evaluating and determining inventory losses and obsolescence (Note 10);
- The estimation of the discount rate, fixed lease payments, lease terms, and changes in indices or rates used in measuring lease liabilities (Note 14);
- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of retirement pension obligations and other long-term employee benefits, such as inflation rates, mortality tables, discount rates, and expected future salary increases (Note 20);
- The estimation of the probability of occurrence and the amounts recognized as provisions related to litigation and restructuring (Notes 21 and 36);
- The assessment of future taxable profit for the recognition of deferred tax assets (Note 23); and
- The determination of control and joint control over investees (Note 17).

These estimates have been made based on the best information available regarding the facts and circumstances analyzed as of the date of preparation of the separate financial statements. Such estimates may be subject to future changes arising from events that could occur, which would be recognized prospectively and treated as changes in accounting estimates in future financial statements.

Classification between Current and Non-Current Items

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on their classification as current or non-current.

An asset is classified as current when:

- The amounts are expected to be realized or available within a period not exceeding one year from the reporting date;
- It is expected to be realized, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal course of operations;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- It is cash or a cash equivalent and is not restricted;
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the business;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- The Company does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after that period;
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified **as non-current and are** presented on a net basis when appropriate, in accordance with IAS 12.

Presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss

The Company's statement of profit or loss is presented and classified based on the function of expenses, whereby expenses are classified according to their function as part of cost of sales. The notes to the financial statements disclose the nature of costs and expenses, as well as details of depreciation and amortization expense and employee benefits expense.

Presentation and Functional Currency

The separate financial statements are presented in millions of Colombian pesos, unless otherwise indicated, which is the Company's functional currency.

Hyperinflation

The Company operates in a non-hyperinflationary economy; accordingly, these separate financial statements do not include inflation adjustments.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are considered foreign currency transactions. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of such transactions, resulting from the difference between the historical exchange rate at initial recognition and the exchange rate in effect at the date of collection or payment, are recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses and presented as part of net finance income (expense) in the statement of profit or loss.

Monetary balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss within net finance income (expense). For this purpose, monetary balances are translated into the functional currency using the representative market exchange rate (*).

Non-monetary items are not translated at the closing exchange rate and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value, such as *forward* and *swap* financial instruments, which are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date on which their fair value is determined.

(*) The Representative Market Exchange Rate is defined as the average of all exchange rates traded in the market on the closing date (closing rate), equivalent to the international term "spot exchange rate," as defined in IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, as the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing their classification (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Investments accounted for using the Equity Method

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint arrangements may be classified as joint ventures or joint operations. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Acquisitions of such arrangements are accounted for using the principles relating to business combinations set out in IFRS 3.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Such parties are referred to as joint venturers.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. Such parties are referred to as joint operators.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are recognized using the equity method.

Under the equity method, upon initial recognition the investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures is recorded at cost, and subsequently the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the subsidiary or joint venture after the acquisition date. The Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, as appropriate. Dividends received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The financial statements of the subsidiary or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to align the accounting policies with those of the Company.

Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures are eliminated when applying the equity method, to the extent of the Company's interest in such entities.

After applying the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in a subsidiary or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the subsidiary or joint venture is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company calculates the impairment loss as the difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiary or joint venture and its carrying amount and recognizes the loss within "Share of profit of joint ventures" in the statement of profit or loss.

Transactions that result in the loss of control of a subsidiary or the loss of joint control over a joint venture are accounted for by recognizing any retained interest at its fair value, with the resulting gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the period, including the related amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

In transactions that do not result in a loss of control over subsidiaries or a loss of joint control over joint ventures, the equity method continues to be applied, and the portion of the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to the reduction in ownership interest is reclassified to profit or loss.

If the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the investee, the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Once the Company's interest is reduced to zero, a provision is recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established for investments classified as financial instruments; dividends from joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are recognized as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognized as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired. After initial recognition, goodwill is monitored at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination.

Impairment testing is described in the note on impairment of assets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated brands are not recognized in the statement of financial position, and expenditures related to such brands are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period.

The cost of intangible assets includes the purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable indirect taxes, and any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use by the Company's management, net of trade discounts and rebates, if any.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are subject to annual impairment testing, or more frequently if there are indications that they may be impaired.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives are as follows:

Acquired software:	3 to 5 years
Acquired ERP software:	5 to 8 years

Amortization and any potential impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and any changes, if applicable, are accounted for prospectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost; subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of items of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase price, import duties, non-recoverable indirect taxes, estimated future decommissioning costs, if any, borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of a qualifying asset, and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use by the Company's management, net of trade discounts and rebates.

Costs of expansions, upgrades, and improvements that increase productivity, capacity, efficiency, or extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized as part of the asset's carrying amount. Maintenance and repair costs that do not generate future economic benefits are recognized as expenses.

Land and buildings are treated as separate assets when they are significant and when separation is technically feasible, including when acquired together.

Construction in progress is transferred to assets in operation upon completion of construction or when the asset is ready for its intended use; depreciation commences from that date.

Land has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The classes of property, plant and equipment and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment:	5 years
Machinery and equipment:	10 to 20 years
Furniture and fixtures:	10 to 12 years
Fleet and transportation equipment:	5 to 20 years
Others:	10 years
Buildings:	40 to 50 years
Leasehold improvements:	the shortest between 40 years and the term of the lease or the remaining lease term.

Residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and any changes, if applicable, are accounted for prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized (a) upon disposal or (b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. Such effect is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Investment Property

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, it is measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful life for the depreciation of buildings classified as investment property ranges from 40 to 50 years.

Transfers to or from investment property are made only when there is a change in the use of the asset. In the case of a transfer from investment property to property, plant and equipment or to inventories, the cost for subsequent accounting purposes is the carrying amount at the date of the change in use. If property, plant and equipment or inventories become investment property, they are accounted for at their carrying amount at the date of reclassification.

Investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The fair values of investment property are updated annually for disclosure purposes in the financial statements.

Leases

At contract inception, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to reflect lease payments and right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the lease liability recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets.

Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment review.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as expenses (unless incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the carrying amount of lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced by lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (for example, changes in future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The lease term used to measure the lease liability is the term agreed upon in the lease contract.

The Company as Lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising therefrom is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included as revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and that do not contain a purchase option). The Company also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases considered to be below 604 monthly legal minimum wages or 14,590 UVT (Tax Value Units), such as furniture and fixtures, computer equipment, machinery and equipment, office equipment, and intangible assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing is required for an asset, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's fair value or the cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value, less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

For purposes of assessing impairment losses, assets are grouped at the level of the cash-generating unit, and their recoverable amount is estimated accordingly.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value, less costs of disposal of the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units and its value in use. This recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent from those of other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

To determine fair value less costs of disposal, a valuation model appropriate to the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units is used.

To assess value in use:

- Future cash flows of the cash-generating unit are estimated for a period not exceeding five years. Cash flows beyond three years are projected using a constant or declining growth rate.
- A terminal value is determined by applying a perpetual growth rate to the projected cash flows at the end of the five-year period.
- Cash flows and the terminal value are discounted to present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For assets excluding intangible assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU for which an impairment loss was previously recognized and reverses the impairment loss only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period for the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its recoverable amount, first reducing the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units, and then, if any excess remains, reducing the carrying amount of the other assets of the unit or group of cash-generating units on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset until their carrying amounts are reduced to zero.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the end of the reporting period and whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Inventories

Inventories include goods acquired with the intention of being sold in the ordinary course of business, goods in the process of production or construction for such sale, and materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories in transit are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred, in accordance with the performance obligations satisfied by the seller and based on the applicable purchase terms.

Real estate assets for which construction has commenced or for which a real estate development project has been initiated with the intention of subsequent sale are also classified as inventories.

Purchased inventories are recorded at cost, including storage and handling costs, to the extent that such costs are necessary to bring the inventories to their present location and condition, that is, upon completion of the production process or upon receipt at the store. Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost method. Logistics costs and supplier discounts are capitalized as part of inventory and recognized in cost of goods sold when the related inventories are sold. Inventory write-downs are presented as a reduction of inventories in each reporting period.

Inventories are measured at the lowest between cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of sale.

Allowances or incentives received from suppliers are measured and recognized based on the executed contracts and agreements and are recognized in cost of sales when the related inventories are sold.

Inventories are written down for losses and damages, which are periodically reviewed and evaluated when appropriate.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified and subsequently measured as:

- At fair value through profit or loss;
- At amortized cost; and
- At fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification depends on the business model used to manage the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; such classification is determined at initial recognition. Financial assets are presented as current if their maturity is less than one year; otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These are financial assets acquired principally for liquidity management purposes involving frequent sales of the instrument. Such instruments are measured at fair value, and changes in their fair value are recognized in profit or loss as they occur.

b. Financial assets at amortized cost

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, for which the Company has both the intention and the ability to collect the contractual cash flows.

These instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by adding or deducting any premium or discount, and any incremental income or cost, over the remaining life of the instrument. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss through amortization or when there is objective evidence of impairment.

c. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

These correspond to equity investments that are not held for trading and are not contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. For such investments, the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from fair value measurement are recognized in other comprehensive income until the asset is derecognized. In such cases, gains and losses previously recognized in equity are reclassified to retained earnings.

d. Loans and accounts receivable

Loans and accounts receivable are financial assets originated or acquired in exchange for cash, goods, or services delivered to a debtor.

Trade receivables are measured at the invoiced amount less accumulated impairment losses. These receivables are recognized when all significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the third party and all performance obligations agreed with the customer have been satisfied or are in the process of being satisfied.

Long-term loans (with maturities exceeding one year from their origination date) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method when the loans involved are material. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

These instruments are presented as current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months from the statement of financial position date, which are presented as non-current assets. When a receivable is expected to be settled over a period longer than 12 months and includes payments within the first 12 months, the item is presented as current and non-current portions, respectively.

e. Effective interest method

This is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future net cash flows to be received (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life of the financial asset.

f. Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables and other receivables, as they are considered short-term items (less than 12 months from origination) and do not contain a significant financing component, impairment is determined from initial recognition and at each reporting date based on the expected credit losses over the following 12 months.

For other financial assets, other than those measured at fair value, expected credit losses are measured over the life of the asset. To this end, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the asset assessed on an individual basis by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date with that at the date of initial recognition. If so, an impairment loss equal to the expected credit losses over the next 12 months is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

g. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument. Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost.

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

These are classified in this category when they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

b. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These include borrowings and bonds issued, which are initially measured at the amount of cash received, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, recognizing interest expense based on the effective yield.

c. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows to be paid over the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period when the related liability includes a prepayment option that is expected to be exercised.

d. Derecognition

A financial liability, or a part thereof, is derecognized when the contractual obligation has been settled or has expired.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, accounts receivable from sales made through credit and debit cards, and highly liquid investments. To be classified as cash equivalents, investments must meet the following criteria:

- Short-term investments, that is, with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition;
- Highly liquid investments;
- Readily convertible into known amounts of cash; and
- Subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are classified as financial obligations. In the statement of cash flows, such overdrafts are presented as a component of cash and cash equivalents when they form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to limit exposure to fluctuations unrelated to the local market, such as interest rate and foreign exchange swaps and forwards. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. They are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities when the remaining maturity of the hedged item exceeds 12 months; otherwise, they are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized as finance income or finance costs. Derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for in accordance with the hedge accounting policy described below.

Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into hedging transactions using forward contracts to hedge risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates related to its investments abroad and in foreign exchange and interest rates related to its obligations.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting only if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including analysis of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the determined hedge ratio is calculated).

Hedges are classified and accounted for as follows, once the strict criteria for hedge accounting are met:

- Cash flow hedges, which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss.

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are accounted for using the following principles:

- The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in equity under other comprehensive income. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge ratio but the risk management objective remains unchanged, the Company must rebalance the hedge ratio to meet the qualifying criteria.
 - Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument (including that arising from hedge ratio rebalancing) is considered ineffective and is therefore recognized in profit or loss.
 - Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss along with the hedged transaction, for example, when the hedged finance income or expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts recognized in equity are included in the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.
 - The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively only when the hedging relationship no longer meets the qualifying criteria (after considering any rebalancing of the hedging relationship).
 - If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires, if it is sold, terminated, or exercised without replacement or renewal, or if its hedge designation is revoked, gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain deferred in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.
- Fair value hedges, which hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments.

The change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a fair value hedge is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as finance income or finance expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recorded as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognized in profit or loss as finance income or finance expense.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, with the corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss for the period.

- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation: this category includes hedges that cover exposure to foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign operations into the Company's presentation currency.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company disposes of a foreign operation, in whole or in part, the cumulative amount of the effective portion recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Employee Benefits

a. Post-employment benefits: defined contribution plans

These are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company has an obligation to make predetermined contributions to a separate entity (pension funds or insurance companies), and it has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional contributions. Such contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as they become due.

b. Post-employment Benefits: defined benefit plans

These are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company has the obligation to directly provide retirement pension payments and retroactive severance benefits in accordance with the requirements established under Colombian law. Éxito and its subsidiaries do not have specific plan assets designated to fund defined benefit plans.

Pension Plan: Upon retirement, each employee is entitled to receive a monthly pension payment, including legally mandated pension adjustments, survivors' benefits, funeral assistance, and statutory bonuses payable in June and December. The amount depends on factors such as the employee's age, years of service, and salary.

The Company is responsible for retirement pension payments to employees who meet the following criteria: (a) employees who, as of January 1, 1967, had more than 20 years of service (full responsibility), and (b) employees and former employees who, as of January 1, 1967, had more than 10 years but less than 20 years of service (partial responsibility).

Retroactive Severance Plan: Retroactive severance benefits apply to employees subject to the labor regime in force prior to Law 50 of 1990 who did not opt to change regimes. Upon retirement, each employee is entitled to receive a retroactive severance payment, net of any advances previously paid. This employee benefit is calculated for the entire period of service based on the employee's last earned salary.

All of the above benefits are measured annually using the projected unit credit method (present value), or more frequently if significant changes occur.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

The liability for defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, with the assistance of independent third parties, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method and actuarial assumptions as of the reporting date, such as expected salary increases, average remaining working life of employees, life expectancy, and employee turnover. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest expense on defined benefit plans is recognized in profit or loss for the period as finance costs, as well as any settlement or curtailment of the plan.

c. Long-Term Employee Benefits

These are benefits that are not expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the reporting date in which the employees render the related services. Such benefits include long-service awards and other similar benefits. The Company does not have specific assets designated to fund long-term benefits.

The liability for long-term benefits is determined separately for each plan, with the assistance of independent third parties, using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method and actuarial assumptions as of the reporting date. Current service cost, past service cost, interest cost, actuarial gains and losses, as well as any settlement or curtailment of the plan, are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

d. Short-Term Employee Benefits

These are benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date in which the employees render the related services. They include employee profit-sharing determined based on the achievement of established objectives. The liability for short-term benefits is measured based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

e. Termination Benefits

The Company recognizes termination benefits when it decides to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

Termination benefits are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognized in profit or loss when they are expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the reporting date; they are classified as long-term employee benefits when they are expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for present obligations arising from past events when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognized at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation. When reimbursement of all or part of a provision is expected, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and measured considering the best information available as of the statement of financial position date.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

A restructuring provision is recognized when there is a constructive obligation to carry out a restructuring, that is, when a detailed and formal plan has been prepared and a valid expectation has been created among those affected that the restructuring will be carried out by announcing its main features before the end of the reporting period.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of Éxito and its subsidiaries, or present obligations arising from past events for which the amount cannot be measured reliably, or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required for settlement. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes include, among others, corporate income tax, real estate tax, and industry and commerce tax.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax for the Company is calculated based on taxable income at the statutory tax rate applicable for each reporting year.

The Company continuously evaluates the positions taken in its tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations may be subject to interpretation, in order to appropriately record the amounts expected to be paid.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset for presentation purposes when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them with the same tax authority and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax arises from temporary differences that create differences between the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The effect of deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, depending on where the related gains or losses originated, and is presented in the statement of financial position within non-current items.

For presentation purposes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them and they relate to the same tax authority.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for all temporary differences arising between the accounting and tax bases of investments in joint ventures, as the exception under IAS 12 for the recognition of deferred tax liabilities is applied.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade, financial, and volume discounts, and excludes sales taxes.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, upon delivery of the goods.

- Loyalty Programs

Certain joint ventures grant points to customers for purchases under their loyalty programs. These points may be redeemed in the future for benefits such as prizes or merchandise available in stores, payment instruments, discounts, redemptions through alliances, and continuity programs, among others. Points are measured at their fair value, which corresponds to the value perceived by the customer, considering the different redemption strategies. The fair value of the points is calculated at the end of each reporting period.

The obligation to provide these points is recorded as a liability under deferred revenue and represents the portion of benefits pending redemption measured at fair value, considering the redemption rate and the estimated portion of points that customers are not expected to redeem.

Revenue from the Rendering of Services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognized at a point in time when the performance obligations agreed with the customer have been satisfied.

Rental Income

Income from operating leases of investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Other Income

Royalty income is recognized when the conditions established in the related contracts have been satisfied.

Principal or Agent

Intermediation contracts or contracts to provide goods or services to customers on behalf of other parties are analyzed based on specific criteria to determine whether the Company acts as a principal or as an agent.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Company determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (agent). Revenue from contracts in which the Company acts as an agent is immaterial.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding, if any, ordinary shares acquired by the Company and held as treasury shares.

There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Note 4. Regulatory changes

Note 4.1. Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board -IASB applicable to the Company

Standard	Description	Impact
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of Convertibility	<p>This Amendment, which modifies IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, aims to establish accounting requirements when a currency is not exchangeable for another currency, specifying the exchange rate to be used and the information to be disclosed in the financial statements.</p> <p>The Amendment will enable companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements and assist investors by addressing an issue that was not previously covered under accounting requirements for the effects of exchange rate fluctuations.</p>	This amendment had no impact on the financial statements.

Note 4.2. New standards and Interpretations issued, not yet effective

Standard	Description	Impact
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements	<p>This standard replaces IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements, transferring many of its requirements without any changes.</p> <p>Its objective is to assist investors in analyzing the financial performance of companies by providing more transparent and comparable information to make better investment decisions. It introduces three sets of new requirements:</p> <p>a. Improvement of the comparability of the income statement: Currently, there is no specific structure for the income statement. Companies choose the subtotals they wish to include, declaring an operating result, but the method of calculating it varies from one company to another, which reduces comparability. The standard introduces three defined</p>	No significant impacts are expected from the application of this IFRS.

Standard	Description	Impact
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability. Disclosures	<p>categories of income and expenses (operations, investment, and financing) to improve the structure of the income statement and requires all companies to present new defined subtotals.</p> <p>b. Greater transparency of performance measures defined by management: Most companies do not provide enough information for investors to understand how performance measures are calculated and how they relate to the subtotals in the income statement. The standard requires companies to disclose explanations regarding specific performance measures related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.</p> <p>c. A more useful grouping of information in the financial statements: Investor analysis is hindered if the disclosed information is too summarized or too detailed. The standard provides more detailed guidance on how to organize the information and its inclusion in the primary financial statements or in the notes.</p>	No significant impacts are expected from the application of this IFRS.
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	<p>It allows companies to simplify the reporting systems and processes, thus reducing the costs of preparing the financial statements of subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of those financial statements for their users.</p> <p>Subsidiaries that apply IFRS for SMEs or national accounting standards when preparing their financial statements often maintain two sets of accounting records because the requirements of these standards differ from those of IFRS.</p> <p>This standard will address these challenges in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allowing subsidiaries to maintain a single set of accounting records to meet the needs of both their parent company and the users of their financial statements. - Reducing disclosure requirements and adapting them to the needs of the users of their financial statements <p>A subsidiary applies IFRS 19 if and only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It does not have public accountability (generally, it is not listed on the stock exchange and is not a financial institution); and b. The subsidiary's immediate or ultimate parent produces consolidated financial statements that are publicly available and comply with IFRS. <p>This Amendment clarifies the classification of financial assets with environmental, social, and corporate governance characteristics and similar features. According to the characteristics of the contractual cash flow, there is confusion as to whether these assets should be measured at amortized cost or at fair value.</p> <p>With these modifications, the IASB has introduced additional disclosure requirements to improve transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other financial instruments and comprehensive income with contingent features; for example, aspects related to environmental, social, and corporate governance affairs.</p> <p>Additionally, these Amendments clarify the requirements for derecognition of financial assets or liabilities through electronic payment systems. The modifications clarify the date when a financial asset or liability is derecognized.</p> <p>The IASB also developed an accounting policy allowing the derecognition of a financial liability before the cash is delivered on the settlement date if the following criteria are met: (a) the entity cannot withdraw, stop, or cancel the payment instructions; (b) the entity cannot access the cash that will be</p>	No significant impacts are expected from the application of this IFRS.

Standard	Description	Impact
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards	used for the payment instruction; and (c) there is no significant risk with the electronic payment system.	No significant impacts are expected from the application of this IFRS.
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts referencing electricity that depends on nature.	<p>This document issues several minor amendments to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows</p> <p>The amendments issued include clarifications, cross-referencing adjustments of standards, outdated references, changes in illustrative examples, and revisions to certain paragraph words. The aim is to enhance the comprehensibility of these standards and avoid ambiguities in their interpretation.</p> <p>In this amendment, the IASB makes some modifications to the disclosures that companies must make when using electricity contracts that depend on nature as hedging instruments. Key aspects of this amendment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarifying the application of the own-use requirements. - Allowing hedge accounting when these contracts are used as hedging instruments. - Adding new disclosure requirements that enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. 	It is estimated that no significant impacts will arise from the application of these amendments.
IFRS S1 - General requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures.	The objective of IFRS S1 - General requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures, is to require an entity to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flow, its access to financing, or cost of capital in the short, medium, or long term. These risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as 'sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's outlook.' The information is expected to be useful to the primary users of financial reports with general purpose when making decisions about providing resources to the entity.	The Management is evaluating the impacts of the application of this IFRS.
IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures.	The objective of IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures is to require an entity to disclose information about all climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flow, its access to financing, or cost of capital in the short, medium, or long term (collectively referred to as 'climate-related information'). The information is expected to be useful to the primary users of financial reports with general purpose when making decisions about providing resources to the entity.	The Management is evaluating the impacts of the application of this IFRS.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	<p>This amendment complements the updating work on this standard by including reduced disclosure requirements for other standards or amendments issued up to February 2021. The new amendments specifically reduce the disclosure requirements in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - Supplier Finance Arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) - International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (amendments to IAS 12) - Lack of Exchangeability (amendments to IAS 21) - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9) 	It is estimated that no significant impacts will arise from the application of these amendments.

Standard	Description	Impact
	With these amendments, IFRS 19 now reflects the changes in IFRS Accounting Standards that will become effective from 1 January 2027, when the standard itself comes into force.	
Amendment to IAS 21 – Translation into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	<p>This amendment aims to clarify the different types of accounting treatments to be applied in two specific situations for which the Standard did not previously provide sufficient guidance.</p> <p>When an entity presents its financial statements in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy and translates the results of a foreign operation into a currency that belongs to a non-hyperinflationary economy.</p> <p>When an entity whose functional currency corresponds to a non-hyperinflationary economy presents its financial statements in a currency belonging to a hyperinflationary economy.</p> <p>The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the economic substance of entities in order to avoid affecting the comparability and understandability of financial information for users.</p>	No significant impacts are expected to arise from the application of this amendment.
Amendment – Modifications to the Illustrative Examples of IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37	<p>This amendment has the general purpose of mitigating the uncertainty that arose in the application of these Standards. Accordingly, it seeks to assist entities in identifying, measuring, and disclosing financial information in a clearer and more consistent manner.</p> <p>It is intended to support the application of the new IFRS 18, which will become effective in 2027, and to enhance the comparability, clarity, and usefulness of financial information in order to address the needs of users of financial statements.</p>	No significant impacts are expected to arise from the application of this amendment.

Note 5. Significant events

Discontinuation of the BDR program (Forward-looking statements)

On February 14, 2025, the Company informs the market and the holders of Level II sponsored American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), backed by issued shares ("BDRs"), that B3 S.A. – Brazil, Bolsa, Balcão and the CVM has approved the procedures and conditions for the voluntary discontinuation of the BDR program ("BDR Program").

On July 16, 2025, the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") approved the cancellation of the Company's registration as a foreign issuer, category "A," with the CVM ("BDRs Program")

On August 4, 2025, the Company announced to the market that CVM has approved the cancellation of its registration as a foreign issuer, Category "A" with the CVM ("BDRs Program")

Withdrawal of ADS (American Depositary Shares)

On January 8, 2025, the last day of trading of the ADS on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") took place. The Company also notified its depository, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., of the termination of the ADS program, which became effective on January 28, 2025. As a result, the last trading day of the Company's ADS was January 17, 2025.

A change in the Company's shareholder composition occurred as a result of the exit of JPMorgan Chase Bank NA FBO Holders of DR ÉXITO ADR as the depository of its American Depositary Shares ("ADRs") program following its termination.

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash in hand and at banks	1,044,116	743,526
Certificates of deposit and securities (1)	118,837	108,101
High liquidity funds (2)	9,630	3,614
Funds	1,542	1,434
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,174,125	856,675

- 1) The balance corresponds to National Tax Refund Certificates of \$89,522 (December 31, 2024 – \$88,518), Treasury Securities (TES) of \$29,315 (December 31, 2024 – \$15,480), and Investments in Certificates of Deposit (CDTs) of \$– (December 31, 2024 – \$4,103).

(2) The balance refers to:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Corredores Davivienda S.A.	6,712	1,917
BBVA Asset S.A.	1,908	233
Fiduciaria Bogota S.A.	393	188
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierta Occidenta	270	604
Fiducolumbia S.A.	214	547
Credicorp Capital	130	125
Skandia Fiduciaria S.A.	3	-
Total high liquidity funds	9,630	3,614

The increase corresponds to new fiduciary rights to be used in the Company's operations.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company recorded returns generated from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounting to \$8,101 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,673), which were recognized as financial income, as detailed in Note 31.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, cash and cash equivalents are not subject to any restrictions or liens that limit their availability.

Note 7. Trade receivables and other receivables

The balance of trade receivables and other receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables (Note 7.1)	143,699	180,937
Other accounts receivable (Note 7.2)	145,252	147,458
Total trade receivables and other receivables	288,951	328,395
Current	277,235	314,528
Non-Current	11,716	13,867

Note 7.1. Trade receivables

The balance of trade receivables is as follows

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables	129,966	162,305
Sale of real-estate project inventories (1)	6,895	10,800
Rentals and dealers	6,343	5,865
Net investment in leases	3,703	5,509
Employee funds and lending	734	514
Allowance for expected credit loss	(3,942)	(4,056)
Total trade receivables	143,699	180,937

- (1) The balance corresponds to the long-term sales of the Copacabana real estate project.

An impairment test is performed at each reporting period-end. The measurement rates are based on the days overdue for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (such as product type and customer rating, among others). The calculation reflects the result of a reasonable and sustainable weighted probability based on available information at the reporting date, considering past events and current conditions. Generally, trade receivables and other receivables are written off if they are overdue for more than one year.

The expected credit loss provision is recognized as an expense in the period's results. During the period ended December 31, 2025, the net effect of portfolio impairment on operational results corresponds to an expense of \$1,388 (December 31, 2024 - expense of \$5,622).

The movement provision of the expected credit loss during the period was as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,160
Additions (Note 28)	26,134
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 30)	(20,512)
Write-off of receivables	(5,726)

Balance as of December 31, 2024	4,056
Additions (Note 28)	13,801
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 30)	(12,413)
Write-off of receivables	(1,502)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	3,942

Note 7.2. Other receivables

The balance of other accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Business agreements (1)	95,754	71,989
Loans or advances to employees	15,548	33,278
Recoverable taxes (2)	13,705	21,194
Money remittances	6,158	8,858
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	1,452	353
Money transfer services	451	1,575
Other receivables	12,184	10,211
Total other receivables	145,252	147,458

(1) The variation mainly relates to accounts receivable from Rappi for Turbo sales amounting to \$19,099 and from Cafam related to the family subsidy for \$11,573.

(2) The decrease mainly relates to the offsetting of a VAT recoverable balance.

Trade receivables and other receivables by age

The details by age of trade receivables and other receivables, excluding impairment, are as follows:

Period	Total	Less than 30	Between 31 and 60	Between 61 and 90	More than 90
		days	days	days	days
December 31, 2025	292,893	236,814	26,302	2,272	27,505
December 31, 2024	332,451	317,623	523	438	13,867

Note 8. Prepayments

The balance of prepayments is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Insurance	10,350	11,506
Lease payments (1)	8,068	9,996
Maintenance	-	1,088
Other prepayments	483	726
Total prepayments	18,901	23,316
Current	11,170	13,694
Non-current	7,731	9,622

(1) This balance corresponds to lease payments made in advance in respect of the following properties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Almacén Carulla Castillo Grande	5,328	7,104
Almacén Éxito San Martín	2,740	2,856
Proyecto Arábica	-	36
Total leases	8,068	9,996

Note 9. Related parties

The following companies are considered related parties, with whom no transactions have been carried out as of the date of presentation of these financial statements:

- Fundación El Salvador del mundo;
- N1 Investments, Inc.;
- Clarendon Wolwide S.A.;
- Avelan Enterprise, Ltd.;
- Foresdale Assets, Ltd.;
- Invenergy FSRU Development Spain S.L.;
- Talgarth Trading Inc.;
- Cama Comercial Group. Corp.

Note 9.1. Significant agreements

Transactions with related parties primarily refer to transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures, and other related entities, and were accounted for substantially in accordance with the prices, terms, and conditions agreed upon between the parties. The agreements are detailed below.

- Puntos Colombia S.A.S.: Agreement on terms and conditions for the redemption and accumulation of points under its loyalty program, among other services.
- Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.: Partnership agreements to promote (i) the sale of products and services offered by the Company through credit cards, (ii) the use of these credit cards inside and outside the Company's stores, and (iii) the use of other financial services agreed upon between the parties within the Company's stores.
- Sara ANV S.A.: Agreement on terms and conditions for the provision of services.
- Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.: Acquisition of telephony plans and contract for the provision of administrative services.
- Logística Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.: Contracts for transportation services; contracts for the sale of merchandise, administrative services, and expense reimbursement.
- Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.: Contracts for the provision of energy marketing services.
- Éxito Industrias S.A.S.: Contracts for property leasing and provision of services.
- Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.: Contract for expense reimbursements and administrative services.
- Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls: Contract for property leasing, administrative services, and expense reimbursement.

Note 9.2. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties refer to income from the sale of goods and other services, as well as costs and expenses related to the purchase of goods and services received.

As mentioned in Note 1, as of December 31, 2025, the parent company of the entity is Cama Commercial Group Corp.

The value of income from transactions with related parties is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (1)	67,478	64,018
Joint ventures (2)	53,360	54,965
Other related parties (3)	723	6
Total	121,561	118,989

- (1) Revenue corresponds to the provision of administrative services to Éxito Industrias S.A.S., Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S., Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P., Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S., Libertad S.A., and the Autonomous Trusts; and to property lease income from the Autonomous Trusts and Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.

The amount of revenue with each subsidiary is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Patrimonios Autónomos	39,748	37,519
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	21,364	21,135

Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	3,523	2,705
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	1,282	1,473
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	956	990
Libertad S.A.	472	-
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	133	196
Total	67,478	64,018

(2) The amount of revenue with each joint venture is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Recovery of commercial activations	42,326	39,382
Yields from bonds, coupons, and energy	5,853	9,927
Real estate leases	4,280	4,271
Services	296	379
Total	52,755	53,959
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		
Services	64	341
Sara ANV S.A.		
Personnel payroll reimbursement	541	665
Total revenue	53,360	54,965

(3) The revenue corresponds to the sale of goods to the company Calleja S.A. de C.V.

The amount of costs and expenses with related parties is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (1)	421,591	399,353
Joint ventures (2)	129,007	118,795
Key management personnel (3)	15,543	47,653
Members of the Board	146	513
Other related parties	16	-
Total	566,303	566,314

(1) Costs and expenses primarily relate to purchases of merchandise and goods for resale from Éxito Industrias S.A.S.; transportation services received from Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.; lease payments and property management services with the Autonomous Trusts and Éxito Industrias S.A.S.; royalty expenses for the use of trademarks with Éxito Industrias S.A.S.; the acquisition of corporate telephony plans from Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.; and services received, purchases of goods, and expense reimbursements with the other subsidiaries.

The amount of costs and expenses with each subsidiary is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	220,958	196,485
Patrimonios Autónomos	107,238	110,090
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	70,825	70,082
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	19,393	18,667
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	2,585	1,951
Marketplace Internacional Exito y Servicios S.A.S.	434	1,846
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	158	232
Total	421,591	399,353

(2) The amount of costs and expenses with each joint venture is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Commissions on means of payment	10,523	11,090
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		
Cost of customer loyalty program	118,484	107,705
Total costs and expenses	129,007	118,795

(3) The transactions between the Company and key management personnel, including legal representatives and/or administrators, mainly correspond to the employment relationship established between the parties.

The compensation for key management personnel is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Short-term employee benefits	15,028	46,960
Post-employment benefits	515	693
Total	15,543	47,653

Note 9.3. Receivables from related parties

The balance of receivables and other non-financial assets with related parties is as follows:

	Receivables		Other non-financial assets		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Joint ventures (1)	38,135	37,504	2,345	-	-
Subsidiaries (2)	5,005	16,123	-	-	-
Other related parties (3)	22	6	-	-	-
Total	43,162	53,633	2,345	-	-
Current	43,162	53,633	-	-	-
Non-current	-	-	2,345	-	-

(1) The balances correspond to the following joint ventures and the following items:

- The balance of receivables for each joint venture is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.		
Commercial activations, services, and coupon collection	122	3,350
Other services	929	1,252
Total	1,051	4,602
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.		

Redemption of points	36,936	32,849
Sara ANV S.A.		
Other services	148	53
Total receivables	38,135	37,504

- Other non-financial assets:

The balance of \$2,345 as of December 31, 2025, corresponds to payments made to Sara ANV S.A. for the subscription of shares.

- (2) The balances correspond to the following subsidiaries and the following items:

- The balance of receivables for each subsidiary is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Patrimonios Autónomos (a)	2,280	3,746
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	1,652	844
Libertad S.A.	489	10,206
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	281	279
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	144	811
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	124	150
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	35	35
Marketplace Internacional Exito y Servicios S.A.S.	-	52
Total receivables subsidiaries	5,005	16,123

(a) Includes \$496 (2024 - \$496) of declared dividends.

- The balance of receivables from subsidiaries corresponds to the following items:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Collection of declared dividends	496	496
Strategic direction services	489	10,206
Administrative services	305	1,578
Expense reimbursement	274	516
Other services	3,441	3,327
Total receivables subsidiaries	5,005	16,123

- (3) The balance corresponds to Calleja S.A. de C.V. for the purchase of goods.

Note 9.4. Payables to related parties

The balance of payables to related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (1)	157,829	70,872
Joint ventures (2)	46,019	43,680
Total payables	203,848	114,552

- (1) The balances correspond to the following subsidiaries and the following items:

- The balance of payables for each subsidiary is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Éxito Industrias S.A.	127,570	41,428
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	10,968	14,162
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	6,928	4,731
Patrimonios Autónomos	6,328	5,416
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	6,005	4,821
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	30	14
Marketplace Internacional Exito y Servicios S.A.S.	-	300

Total payables subsidiaries	157,829	70,872
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- The balance of payables to subsidiaries corresponds to the following items:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Purchase of assets and inventories	88,900	14,097
Assumption of liabilities	19,027	-
Lease of real estate	12,868	3,746
Transportation services	10,968	14,070
Mobile recharge collection service	6,363	4,602
Energy services	5,686	4,794
Purchase of tourist packages	30	14
Other services received	13,987	29,549
Total payables subsidiaries	157,829	70,872

(2) The balance of payables for each joint venture is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Puntos Colombia S.A.S. (a)	45,915	43,648
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	104	32
Total payables joint ventures	46,019	43,680

(a) It corresponds to the issuance of points (accumulations) issued.

Note 9.5. Lease liabilities with related parties

The balance of lease liability with related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (Note 14.2)	416,875	453,404
Current	44,947	58,344
Non-current	371,928	395,060

The lease liability balance corresponds to the lease agreements entered with the following subsidiaries:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (Patrimonios Autónomos) (Note 14.2)	416,875	453,404

Note 9.6. Other financial liabilities with related parties

The balance of other financial liabilities with related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries (1)	34,608	126,367
Joint ventures (2)	10,890	11,973
Total other financial liabilities	45,498	138,340

(1) It corresponds to the money collected from the subsidiaries within the 'in-house cash' centralized treasury program (Note 24)

(2) It corresponds to collections received from third parties for the use of the Éxito Card, owned by Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A. (Note 24).

Note 10. Inventories, net and Cost of sales

Note 10.1. Inventories, net

The balance of inventories is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Inventories, net (1)	2,197,413	2,138,916
Raw materials	22,875	25,596
Inventories in transit	14,800	42,074
Real estate project inventories (2)	8,370	16,941
Materials, spares, accessories and consumable packaging	5,717	6,733
Total inventories, net	2,249,175	2,230,260

(1) The movement of the losses on inventory obsolescence and damage, included as lower value in inventories, during the reporting periods is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	17,947
Loss recognized during the period (Note 10.2.)	10,324
Balance as of December 31, 2024	28,271
Reversal of loss recognized during the period (Note 10.2.)	(5,190)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	23,081

(2) For 2025, it corresponds to the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$6,238 (December 31, 2024 - \$14,809) and the Éxito La Colina real estate project for \$2,132 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,132).

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the inventories are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their marketability or realizability.

Note 10.2. Cost of sales

The information related to the cost of sales, impairment, and the losses and reversals of impairment recognized in inventories is presented below:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold (1)	14,820,449	14,267,548
Trade discounts and purchase rebates	(2,547,515)	(2,393,779)
Logistics costs (2)	563,188	560,183
Damage and loss	219,050	191,894
(Reversal) Loss recognized during the period (Note 10.1)	(5,190)	10,324
Total cost of sales	13,049,982	12,636,170

(1) For the period ended December, 2025, it includes \$28,937 of depreciation and amortization costs (December 31, 2024 - \$29,713).

(2) The balance is composed of the following items:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Employee benefits	317,773	314,897
Services	165,824	171,545
Depreciations and amortizations	65,299	66,600
Leases	8,923	1,722
Upload and download operators	5,356	5,419

Maintenance and repairs
Total logistics costs

13
563,188 **560,183**

Note 11. Financial assets

The balance of financial assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	4,087	1,437
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	245	402
Derivative financial instruments (2)	-	4,469
Total financial assets	4,332	6,308
Current	0	4,469
Non-current	4,332	1,839

- (1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income correspond to equity investments that are not held for trading. The details of these investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Proteihuevos	2,659	-
Fideicomiso El Tesoro etapa 4A y 4C 448	1,197	1,206
Associated Grocers of Florida, Inc.	113	113
Central de abastos del Caribe S.A.	71	71
La Promotora S.A.	33	33
Sociedad de acueducto, alcantarillado y aseo de Barranquilla S.A. E.S.P.	14	14
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,087	1,437

- (2) The derivatives are related to foreign exchange *forwards*. The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the following operations:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Rate of hedged item	Average rates for hedged instruments	Notional amount	Fair value
<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	USD / COP EUR / COP	1 USD / \$4,409.15 1 EUR / \$4,580.67	MUSD / \$30.477 MEUR / \$0.900	4,469

The details of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
<i>Forward</i>	2,234	2,160	75	-	-	4,469

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the financial assets are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their marketability or realizability.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, no impairment in value was observed in any of the assets.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment, net

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	442,358	442,358

Buildings	960,918	954,767
Machinery and equipment	944,766	906,455
Furniture and fixtures	573,934	565,762
Assets under construction	30,613	6,660
Improvements to third-party properties	464,476	454,096
Fleet and transportation equipment	6,808	7,498
Computers	291,083	294,735
Others	289	289
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	3,715,245	3,632,620
Accumulated depreciation	(1,937,568)	(1,770,816)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	1,777,677	1,861,804

The movements in the cost of property, plant, and equipment and in its depreciation during the presented period are as follows:

Cost	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Assets under construction	Improvements to third-party properties	Fleet and transportation equipment	Computers	Others	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	445,269	960,056	881,732	539,865	6,139	457,570	7,584	293,597	289	3,592,101
Additions	-	978	50,445	37,013	969	12,483	110	6,515	-	108,513
(Disposals and withdrawals)	(151)	-	(18,801)	(5,286)	(305)	(15,511)	(196)	(4,476)	-	(44,726)
(Decreases) by transfer (to) other balance sheet accounts – Inventories	(2,760)	(6,267)	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,034)
(Decreases) by transfer (to) other balance sheet accounts – Tax assets	-	-	(6,914)	(5,830)	(143)	(446)	-	(901)	-	(14,234)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	442,358	954,767	906,455	565,762	6,660	454,096	7,498	294,735	289	3,632,620
Additions	-	6,151	62,845	17,015	25,002	20,258	-	1,716	-	132,987
(Disposals and withdrawals)	-	-	(15,381)	(6,799)	(498)	(9,372)	(690)	(5,152)	-	(37,892)
(Decreases) by transfer (to) other balance sheet accounts – Tax assets	-	-	(9,153)	(2,044)	(551)	(506)	-	(216)	-	(12,470)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	442,358	960,918	944,766	573,934	30,613	464,476	6,808	291,083	289	3,715,245
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as of December 31, 2023		256,273	512,902	382,109		258,768	7,126	181,327	4	1,598,509
Depreciation		28,620	68,169	45,263		35,290	287	33,251	-	210,880
(Disposals and withdrawals)		-	(15,952)	(4,721)		(11,267)	(191)	(4,464)	-	(36,595)
(Decreases) due to transfers to other balance sheet accounts – inventories		(1,977)	(1)	-		-	-	-	-	(1,978)
Balance as of December 31, 2024		282,916	565,118	422,651		282,791	7,222	210,114	4	1,770,816
Depreciation		28,614	66,258	39,813		31,692	112	30,916	-	197,405
(Disposals and withdrawals)		-	(13,803)	(5,683)		(5,345)	(690)	(5,132)	-	(30,653)
Balance as of December 31, 2025		311,530	617,573	456,781		309,138	6,644	235,898	4	1,937,568

The assets under construction are represented by those assets in the process of construction, assembly, or installation that are not yet in the expected condition for use by the Company's management, and on which the costs directly attributable to the construction process continue to be capitalized, when they are eligible assets.

Within the cost of property, plant, and equipment, no balances of estimates for dismantling costs, borrowing costs or similar are included, as the Company's evaluation and analysis have determined that there are no contractual or legal obligations requiring these estimates at the time of acquisition.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, property, plant, and equipment are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realizability or marketability, and there are no contractual commitments for the acquisition, construction, or development of property, plant, and equipment.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, property, plant, and equipment do not have residual values affecting their depreciable amounts.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company holds insurance policies covering the risk of loss on these assets.

Information regarding impairment testing is disclosed in Note 34.

Note 12.1. Additions to property, plant and equipment for cash flow presentation purposes.

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Additions	132,987	108,513
Financing of property, plant, and equipment – Additions	(141,482)	(197,334)
Financing of property, plant, and equipment – Payments	152,714	243,876
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment in cash	144,219	155,055

Note 13. Investment properties

The Company's investment properties consist of commercial premises and land held to generate rental income from operating lease contracts or future appreciation in their value.

The balance of investment properties, net, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land	42,801	42,801
Buildings	29,576	29,576
Constructions in progress	850	850
Total cost of investment properties	73,227	73,227
Accumulated depreciation	(9,853)	(8,988)
Impairment	(62)	(62)
Total investment properties, net	63,312	64,177

The movements in the cost of investment properties and in the accumulated depreciation during the presented period are as follows:

Cost	Buildings	Land	Constructions		Total
			in progress		
Balance as of December 31, 2023	43,087	29,576	850		73,513
(Disposals and withdrawals)	(286)	-	-		(286)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	42,801	29,576	850		73,227
Balance as of December 31, 2025	42,801	29,576	850		73,227
Accumulated depreciation		Land			
Balance as of December 31, 2023		8,123			
Depreciation		865			
Balance as of December 31, 2024		8,988			
Depreciation		865			
Balance as of December 31, 2025		9,853			

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, investment properties are free from restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realizability or marketability.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company has no commitments for the acquisition, construction, or development of investment properties. Additionally, there is no third-party compensation for damaged or lost investment properties.

Information regarding impairment testing is disclosed in Note 34.

Note 35 presents the fair values of the investment properties, which were based on valuations performed annually by an independent third party.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the results generated by the Company from the use of investment property are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Lease income	6,319	6,087
Operating expenses related to investment property that is leased	(822)	(758)
Operating expenses related to investment property that is not leased	(1,747)	(2,282)
Net income generated by investment property	3,750	3,047

Note 14. Leases

Note 14.1. Right-of-use assets, net

The balance of right-of-use assets, net, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Right-of-use assets	3,713,335	3,444,970
Accumulated depreciation	(2,154,864)	(1,919,002)
Total right-of-use assets, net	1,558,471	1,525,968

The movements in the cost of right-of-use assets and in their accumulated depreciation during the presented period are as follows:

Cost

Balance as of December 31, 2023	3,203,928
Increase from new contracts	27,865
Remeasurements from existing contracts (1)	258,636
Derecognition, reversal and disposal (2)	(44,880)
Others	(579)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	3,444,970
Increase from new contracts	10,284
Remeasurements from existing contracts (1)	324,352
Derecognition, reversal and disposal (2)	(67,123)
Others	852
Balance as of December 31, 2025	3,713,335

Accumulated depreciation

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,647,077
Depreciation	316,805
Derecognition and disposal (2)	(44,880)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,919,002
Depreciation	302,985
Derecognition and disposal (2)	(67,123)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	2,154,864

(1) It is primarily due to the extension of lease terms, indexations, and modifications in the leases.

(2) It is primarily due to the early termination of lease contracts.

The balance of the cost of right-of-use assets by underlying asset class is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	3,713,335	3,444,970
Total cost of right-of-use assets	3,713,335	3,444,970

The balances of accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets by underlying asset class are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	2,154,864	1,919,002
Total accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,154,864	1,919,002

The depreciation expense by underlying asset class is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Buildings	302,985	315,847
Equipment	-	542
Vehicles	-	416
Total depreciation expense	302,985	316,805

The Company is not exposed to future cash outflows from extension options and termination options. Additionally, there are no residual value guarantees, restrictions, or obligations imposed by leases.

As of December 31, 2025, the average remaining term of the lease contracts is 12.5 years (December 31, 2024 – 13 years), which is also the average remaining depreciation term of the right-of-use assets.

Note 14.2 Lease liabilities

The balance of the lease liability is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (1)	1,804,793	1,758,379
Current	286,590	315,308
Non-current	1,518,203	1,443,071

(1) Includes \$416,875 (December 31, 2024 - \$453,404) of lease liability contracted with related parties (Note 9.5).

The movements in the lease liability are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,771,142
Increase due to new contracts	27,865
Accrued interest (Note 31)	148,195
Remeasurements from existing contracts	258,636
Write-off, reversal, and disposal	(2,210)
Payment of lease liabilities	(297,259)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	(147,990)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,758,379
Increase due to new contracts	10,284
Accrued interest (Nota 31)	163,264
Remeasurements from existing contracts	324,352
Write-off, reversal, and disposal	(2,330)
Payment of lease liabilities	(288,597)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	(160,559)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,804,793

Below are the future lease liability payments as of December 31, 2025:

Up to one year (*)	1,226,109
From 1 to 5 years	814,864
More than 5 years	712,265
Minimum installments for lease liabilities	2,753,238
Future financing (expenses)	(948,445)
Total minimum net installments for lease liabilities	1,804,793

(*) This amount includes principal and interest.

Note 14.3. Short-term and low-value leases when the Company acts as lessee.

It relates to contracts for low-value assets, such as furniture and fixtures, computer equipment, machinery and equipment, and office equipment; lease contracts for any underlying asset with a term of less than one year; leases of intangible assets; and store lease contracts with variable lease payments.

Variable lease payments apply to certain properties of the Company, and the detail is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Variable lease payments	47,438	48,815
Low-value leases	6,827	6,965
Short-term leases	15,021	11,970
Total	69,286	67,750

Note 14.4. Operating leases when the Company acts as lessor

The Company has operating leases related to the rental of investment properties. The total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for the periods presented are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Up to one year	19,400	22,481
From 1 to 5 years	11,309	29,192
More than 5 years	7,988	19,516
Total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases	38,697	71,189

Operating lease contracts are non-cancellable during their term. Termination requires prior agreement between the parties and is subject to a mandatory termination payment ranging between one and twelve months of lease payments or a fixed percentage of the remaining contractual amount.

As of December 31, 2025, lease income recognized in profit or loss amounted to \$61,344 (December 31, 2024 – \$56,445, Note 27), which includes rental income from investment properties of \$6,319 (December 31, 2024 – \$6,087, Note 13). Contingent lease payments included in lease income amounted to \$12,256 (December 31, 2024 – \$11,721).

Note 15. Other intangible assets, net

The balance of other intangible assets, net is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trademarks	86,433	86,433
Computer software	183,755	178,249
Rights	20,491	20,491
Others	22	22
Total cost of other intangible assets	290,701	285,195
Accumulated amortization	(131,385)	(113,334)
Total other intangible assets, net	159,316	171,861

The changes in the cost of intangible assets and in accumulated amortization during the reported period are as follows:

Cost	Trademarks (1)	Computer software	Rights	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	86,427	239,493	20,491	22	346,433
Additions	6	10,307	-	-	10,313
(Disposals and derecognition)	-	(71,551)	-	-	(71,551)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	86,433	178,249	20,491	22	285,195
Additions	-	10,732	-	-	10,732
(Disposals and derecognition)	-	(7,060)	-	-	(7,060)
Other movements (a)	-	1,834	-	-	1,834
Balance as of December 31, 2025	86,433	183,755	20,491	22	290,701

- (a) As part of the liquidation process of the subsidiary Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S., its technological platform "SELLER" was transferred to the Company as a return of capital contributions.

Accumulated amortization	Computer software
Balance as of December 31, 2023	156,087
Amortization	28,416
(Disposals and derecognition)	(71,169)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	113,334
Amortization	25,106
(Disposals and derecognition)	(7,055)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	131,385

(1) This corresponds to the Surtimax brand received from the merger with Carulla Vivero S.A. for \$17,427, the Súper Ínter brand acquired in the business combination with Comercializadora Giraldo Gómez y Cía. S.A. for \$63,704, the Taeq brand for \$5,296 and the Finlandek brand acquired in 2024 for \$6.

These trademarks have an indefinite useful life. The Company estimates that there is no foreseeable time limit in which these assets are expected to generate net cash inflows, therefore, they are not amortized.

Rights have an indefinite useful life. The Company estimates that there is no foreseeable time limit in which these assets are expected to generate net cash inflows, therefore, they are not amortized.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the other intangible assets do not have any restrictions or encumbrances that limit their realization or marketability. Additionally, there are no commitments to the acquisition or development of intangible assets.

Note 16. Goodwill

The balance of goodwill is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Retail trade	1,454,094	1,454,094
Impairment	(1,017)	(1,017)
Total goodwill	1,453,077	1,453,077

The company has evolved in its operational management, adopting a comprehensive approach to retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. As of December 31, 2025, cash flows, revenues, and costs are managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the overall performance of each business line, which has led to a change in accounting estimates. The management, aligned with the new parent entity, has transitioned to performance reporting based on business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store. As a result, the retail business will be consolidated into a single UGE encompassing all brands for Colombia.

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life due to the Company's intended use of it; therefore, it is not amortized.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no impairment of goodwill was recognized. Information regarding impairment testing and fair values is disclosed in Notes 34 and 35.

Note 17. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The balance of investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Company	Classification	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Subsidiary	2,481,775	1,969,374
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Subsidiary	993,024	1,007,236
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Subsidiary	811,560	1,131,442
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	Joint venture	294,483	271,548
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	Subsidiary	224,332	197,180
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	Subsidiary	31,664	23,961
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	Joint venture	28,862	17,691
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	Subsidiary	15,663	4,861
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	Subsidiary	11,815	9,313
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	Subsidiary	5,518	6,134
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	Subsidiary	3,850	3,850
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	Subsidiary	2,539	2,659
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. Liquidada (a)	Subsidiary	377	414
Gestión y Logística S.A.	Subsidiary	67	127
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada (b)	Subsidiary	-	5,887
Sara ANV S.A.	Joint venture	-	1,981
Total investments accounted for using the equity method		4,905,529	4,653,658

- a) On July 9, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the liquidation of Depósitos y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S., and such decision was registered in the Certificate of Existence and Legal Representation of that entity on July 23, 2025.
- b) On April 11, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the liquidation of Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada, and this was recorded in the Company's Certificate of Existence and Legal Representation on May 15, 2025.

There are no restrictions on the ability of investments accounted for using the equity method to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, or the reimbursement of loans or advances made.

The Company has no contingent liabilities incurred in connection with its interests in these investments.

The Company does not have implicit obligations acquired on behalf of investments accounted for using the equity method, resulting from losses exceeding the investment held.

The investments are not subject to any restrictions or encumbrances that affect the investment held.

The corporate objects, other corporate information, and financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method were properly disclosed in the separate financial statements presented at the end of 2025.

Note 17.1. Non-Financial Information

Information regarding the country of incorporation, functional currency, principal economic activity, ownership interest percentages, and shares held in investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Company	Country	Functional currency	Principal economic activity	Ownership interest percentage		Number of shares	
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	Uruguay	Uruguayan Peso	Holding	100%	100%	6.550.177.757	6.550.177.757
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	Spain	Euro	Holding	100%	100%	3.000	3.000
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Real Estate	51%	51%	N/A	N/A
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Financial services	50%	50%	26.031.576.916	26.031.576.916
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Retail	97.95%	97.95%	3.990.707	3.990.707
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Transport	100%	100%	6.474.786	6.474.786
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	50%	50%	9.000.000	9.000.000
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Telephony services	100%	100%	300.000	300.000
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	51%	51%	2.500.000	2.500.000
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	100%	100%	44.957.100	44.957.100
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Real Estate	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Real Estate	51%	51%	N/A	N/A
Sara ANV S.A.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Services	50%	50%	2.286.000	2.286.000
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. Liquidada	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Retail	100%	100%	350.000	350.000
Gestión y Logística S.A.	Panama	Colombian Peso	Retail	100%	100%	500	500
Retail y Comercio S.A.	Panama	Colombian Peso	Retail	100%	100%	1.765	1.765
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada.	Colombia	Colombian Peso	Retail	100%	100%	6.594.023	6.594.023

The movement of investments accounted for using the equity method during the reported period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,091,366
Capital increases (reduction), net	(12,209)
Share of income (Note 32)	189,726
Share in equity movements	595,766
Declared dividends	(210,991)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	4,653,658
Capital increases (reduction), net	269,389
Share of income (Note 32)	459,651
Share in equity movements	(310,715)
Reclassifications	119
Declared dividends	(166,573)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	4,905,529

Note 17.2. Financial Information

As of December 31, 2025, the financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Other comprehensive income (*)
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	1,174,052	2,858,759	1,110,809	571,537	2,350,466	4,158,275	324,696	(101,957)
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	336,462	1,098,804	269,629	354,077	811,560	943,915	(96,205)	(450,899)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	88,335	2,031,291	56,643	-	2,062,983	496,646	253,767	-
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,145,995	253,953	1,137,774	708,272	553,901	868,152	45,872	-
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	185,087	87,759	11,756	25,874	235,216	77,277	25,798	-
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	49,731	15,630	25,901	7,759	31,701	257,789	18,154	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	272,905	27,563	210,734	32,009	57,724	470,018	31,774	-
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	27,492	5,455	18,767	81	14,099	57,312	9,456	-
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	39,427	3,237	30,312	1,708	10,643	26,162	5,895	-
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	13,854	10,864	6,881	60	17,777	5,175	12,053	-
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	-	3,850	-	-	3,850	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	38	5,074	367	-	4,745	455	(78)	-
Sara ANV S.A.	1,035	4,347	5,112	-	270	632	(4,201)	-
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. Liquidada	382	-	6	-	377	-	(38)	-
Gestión y Logística S.A.	64	-	(3)	-	67	-	(60)	-
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada	-	-	-	-	-	497	(319)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	589,116	1,058,790	558,199	22,089	(39,971)	(99,512)	(73,293)
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	65,259	251,570	150,640	3,008	(9,304)	(31,818)	94,280
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	55,944	53,585	-	5,493	-	(61,245)	-
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	175,888	1,082,328	704,797	9,783	(7,494)	(26,997)	(46,491)
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	52,000	6,380	2,907	1,173	(401)	(5,708)	(14,065)
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	30,273	19,397	5,096	-	(934)	(4,756)	(10,555)
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	105,890	65,436	768	8,648	(154)	(5,055)	(18,322)
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	19,346	13,114	-	550	-	-	(5,150)
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	34,670	28,725	924	1,987	(213)	(1,075)	(3,914)
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	6,870	6,826	-	139	-	-	10,788
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	28	334	-	3	-	(149)	-
Sara ANV S.A.	598	785	-	5	-	(495)	-
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. Liquidada	381	-	-	24	-	-	(6)
Gestión y Logística S.A.	64	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. Liquidada	-	-	-	-	-	(613)	-

As of December 31, 2024, the financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue	Profit from	Other
						from ordinary activities	continuing operations	comprehensive income (*)
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	951,467	3,042,270	1,366,258	795,206	1,832,273	4,079,661	165,172	51,408
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	424,912	1,421,292	403,154	311,607	1,131,443	1,545,150	(64,679)	(57,163)
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	67,142	2,068,441	42,742	-	2,092,841	438,339	214,594	-
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,620,497	268,363	1,650,537	730,294	508,029	1,129,336	(155,514)	-
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	153,713	94,793	11,879	27,208	209,419	75,797	25,663	-
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	36,499	14,546	19,415	7,626	24,004	227,961	10,460	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	245,843	26,107	217,740	18,828	35,382	402,730	15,410	-
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	22,764	5,083	16,050	200	11,597	49,195	6,954	-
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	35,236	2,636	24,561	1,350	11,961	27,642	7,213	-
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	11,987	-	6,263	-	5,724	5,663	1,361	-
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	-	3,850	-	-	3,850	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	43	5,223	364	-	4,902	399	(156)	-
Sara ANV S.A.	1,229	3,695	453	-	4,471	158	(3,640)	-
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S.	414	-	-	-	414	-	5	-
Gestión y Logística S.A.	134	-	7	-	127	-	(43)	-
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S.	3,708	2,532	353	-	5,887	1,875	(376)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	363,488	1,318,203	776,644	15,214	(38,595)	(97,062)	(72,103)
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	41,815	378,179	-	3,475	9,993	(34,545)	12,261
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	29,111	37,453	-	6,098	-	(60,931)	-
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	317,389	1,591,648	724,328	3,879	(9,940)	(28,325)	53,567
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	107,184	6,768	4,434	4	(395)	(5,782)	(14,013)
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	15,533	15,665	5,184	487	(863)	(5,864)	(6,313)
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	116,337	75,647	785	8,795	(228)	(9,012)	(8,788)
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	17,627	10,352	-	990	-	(13)	(3,986)
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	30,377	23,219	794	2,324	(153)	(1,132)	(4,151)
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	6,472	6,130	-	131	-	-	(15)
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	32	363	-	2	-	(149)	-
Sara ANV S.A.	1,071	452	-	8	-	(378)	-
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S.	366	-	-	30	-	-	(10)
Gestión y Logística S.A.	134	8	-	1	-	-	-
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S.	3,263	338	-	1	-	(1,583)	-

(*) There are no components of other comprehensive income arising from these companies.

Note 17.3. Corporate Purpose

The corporate purpose and other corporate information of the investments accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

Spice Investments Mercosur S.A.

A Uruguayan closed stock corporation with registered shares. Its principal activity is to carry out investments in general, in accordance with Article 47 of Uruguayan Law 16060, and it may conduct activities related or ancillary to investments both domestically and abroad. Its principal place of business is located at Avenida General José María Paz No. 1404, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls

Established on July 15, 2016, through Public Deed No. 679 of Notary Office 31 of Medellín under the legal structure of an autonomous trust through Itáu Fiduciaria. Its main purpose is the direct or indirect acquisition of real rights over real estate assets, primarily shopping galleries and shopping centers, the development thereof and of other real estate assets, as well as their operation and exploitation. It may also lease premises to third parties or related parties, grant concessions over spaces forming part of the real estate assets, carry out their operation, marketing, and maintenance, seek financing, dispose of such assets, and perform all related and necessary activities to fulfill its business purpose. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 7 No. 27-18, Floor 14, Bogotá, Colombia.

Onper Investments 2015 S.L.

A subsidiary incorporated in Spain. It is the parent company of Oregon LLC, Pincher LLC, and Bengal LLC (entities incorporated in the United States of America), in which it holds a 50% ownership interest; and the parent company of Libertad S.A., Ceibotel S.A., and Geant Argentina S.A. (entities

incorporated in Argentina), Via Artika S.A. (incorporated in Uruguay), Spice España de Valores Americanos S.L. (incorporated in Spain), and Gelase S.A. (incorporated in Belgium), in which it holds a 100% ownership interest.

The subsidiary's corporate purpose is to carry out, both in Spain and abroad, the following activities:

- The management and administration of equity interests in entities not resident in Spanish territory, through the appropriate organization of material and human resources. CNAE Code 66.30/64.20.
- The acquisition, subscription, holding, management, administration, exchange, and sale of domestic or foreign securities for its own account and without intermediation activities, through the appropriate organization of material and human resources. CNAE Code 66.12.
- The promotion and execution of all types of real estate developments, urban planning, or land development projects, whether for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes. This includes the acquisition, holding, management, administration, exchange, and sale of real estate assets of all kinds. CNAE Codes 4110 and 683.2.
- The performance of all types of economic, financial, commercial, and real estate studies, including those related to the management, administration, merger, and consolidation of companies, as well as the provision of commercial and business advisory services. CNAE Code 69.20.
- Activities reserved by law to Collective Investment Institutions, as well as those expressly reserved under the Securities Market Law to securities agencies and brokerage firms, are excluded.
- If legal provisions require professional qualification, administrative authorization, or registration in public registries to carry out any of the activities included in the corporate purpose, such activities must be performed by a duly qualified person and, where applicable, may not commence until the required administrative conditions have been met.

The subsidiary may also carry out the aforementioned activities, in whole or in part, indirectly through shareholdings in other companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose, or through any other legally permitted form.

Éxito Industrias S.A.S.

A subsidiary incorporated by private document on June 26, 2014. Its corporate purpose consists of: (i) acquiring, storing, transforming, manufacturing, selling, and generally distributing, under any modality, all types of domestic or foreign textile and apparel merchandise, and acquiring, leasing, or subleasing real estate for the establishment of stores, shopping centers, or other suitable locations for the distribution of merchandise and the sale of goods or services; (ii) launching and operating e-commerce activities in Colombia; (iii) entering into all types of contracts, including but not limited to lease, distribution, operation, association, sale and purchase, technical assistance, supply, inspection, control, and service agreements, for the proper development of its corporate purpose; (iv) providing all types of services, including but not limited to administrative, advisory, consulting, technical, and presentation services, for the proper development of its corporate purpose; and (v) carrying out any lawful activity. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 48 No. 32 Sur – 29, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company is indefinite.

Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.

A joint venture over which joint control was acquired on October 31, 2016. It is a private entity authorized by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia, with its principal place of business in Medellín. The company's principal activity is the issuance of attractive credit cards and the granting of consumer loans to low-income segments not served by traditional banking, promoting financial inclusion.

Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.

A subsidiary incorporated on May 23, 2014, in accordance with Colombian law. Its corporate purpose mainly consists of providing national and international cargo transportation services by air, land, sea, river, rail, and multimodal means for all types of goods in general. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 48 No. 32B Sur – 139, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company is indefinite.

Puntos Colombia S.A.S.

A joint venture incorporated on April 19, 2017, in accordance with Colombian law. Its principal corporate purpose is to operate its own loyalty program through which users accumulate and redeem points when making purchases at affiliated establishments, as well as the purchase and sale of points. These points are redeemable for products or services available on the Puntos Colombia S.A.S. platform.

Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.

A subsidiary incorporated on May 30, 2013, in accordance with Colombian law. Its corporate purpose primarily consists of carrying out activities related to tourism services, including tourism representation and the establishment of travel agencies in any of their modalities, as well as the promotion of national and international tourism. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 43 No. 31 – 166, Medellín, Colombia. The term of the company is indefinite.

Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S. – Liquidated

A subsidiary incorporated on September 12, 2018, in accordance with Colombian law. Its corporate purpose primarily consisted of: (i) providing access services to the e-commerce platform made available by the Company, through which users could carry out commercial transactions; (ii) carrying out activities necessary for the proper operation of the e-commerce platform through which sellers and buyers conduct transactions; and (iii) issuing, marketing, processing, and reimbursing vouchers, coupons, cards, or bonds, whether physical or digital, or through any other technologically available means, as a mechanism to access the goods and services offered. Its principal place of business was located at Carrera 48 No. 32B Sur – 139, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company was indefinite.

Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.

A subsidiary incorporated by private document on September 27, 2010. Its corporate purpose primarily consists of: (i) incorporating, financing, promoting, investing individually or jointly with other natural or legal persons in the formation of companies, enterprises, or businesses engaged in the production or commercialization of goods, merchandise, articles, or items, or in the provision of services related to the operation of commercial establishments, and participating in such entities as a partner through contributions in cash, in kind, or in services; and (ii) promoting, investing individually or jointly with other natural or legal persons in the provision of telecommunications networks, services, and value-added services, particularly all activities permitted in Colombia or abroad related to telecommunications, mobile cellular telephony, and value-added services. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 48 No. 32B Sur – 139, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company is indefinite.

Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.

A subsidiary incorporated on March 12, 2008. Its principal corporate purpose consists of the commercialization of electric energy, acquiring energy in the wholesale market for sale to end users, and acquiring energy for the regulated market through a standard terms and conditions contract and for the non-regulated market through a bilateral negotiation contract. Its principal place of business is located at Carrera 48 No. 32B Sur – 139, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company is indefinite.

Fideicomiso Lote Girardot

Acquired through the assignment of fiduciary rights on February 11, 2011, through Alianza Fiduciaria S.A. Its purpose is to acquire ownership rights over the property on behalf of the Company. Its principal place of business is located at the intersection of Carrera 10 and 11 with Calle 25, Girardot, Colombia.

Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana

Established on December 22, 2011, under the legal structure of an autonomous trust through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Its purpose is to operate the Iwana shopping center, which includes holding legal title to the property, entering into lease agreements and their extensions, renewals, amendments, and terminations, in accordance with the instructions issued by the settlor (the Parent Company) in its capacity as real estate manager. It also includes managing the resources and making the payments required for the administration and operation of the premises and other units that comprise the shopping center. The shopping center's principal address is Carrera 11 No. 50 – 19, Barrancabermeja, Colombia.

Sara ANV S.A.

A joint venture incorporated on June 17, 2022. Its principal corporate purpose is to carry out all operations, transactions, acts, services, or activities that, pursuant to applicable financial regulations, are inherent to acquiring activities, whether performed directly or through third parties. Its principal place of business is located in Envigado, Colombia.

Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S. – Liquidated

A subsidiary incorporated on June 21, 2019, in accordance with Colombian law. Its corporate purpose primarily consisted of the storage of goods under customs control. Its principal place of business was located at Calle 43 Sur No. 48–127, Envigado, Colombia. The term of the company was indefinite.

Gestión y Logística S.A.

A subsidiary incorporated on September 7, 2021. Its corporate purpose primarily consists of the provision of general services, as well as the purchase and sale of all types of movable and immovable property. Its principal place of business is located in Panama City. The term of the company is indefinite.

Note 17.4. Investments in Joint Ventures with Significant Non-Controlling Interests

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the following joint ventures have significant non-controlling interests:

Joint ventures	Significant non-controlling interests	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	50%	50%
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	50%	50%
Sara ANV S.A.	50%	50%

The following presents summarized financial information of the joint ventures with significant non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2025:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Other comprehensive income (*)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,145,995	253,953	1,137,774	708,272	553,901	868,152	45,872	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	272,905	27,563	210,734	32,009	57,724	470,018	31,774	-
Sara NV S.A.	1,035	4,347	5,112	-	270	632	(4,201)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	175,888	1,082,328	704,797	9,783	(7,494)	(26,997)	(46,491)
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	105,890	65,436	768	8,648	(154)	(5,055)	(18,322)
Sara NV S.A.	598	785	-	5	-	(495)	-

The following presents summarized financial information of the joint ventures with significant non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2024:

Companies	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Equity	Revenue from ordinary activities	Profit from continuing operations	Other comprehensive income (*)
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	2,620,497	268,363	1,650,537	730,294	508,029	1,129,336	(155,514)	-
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	245,843	26,107	217,740	18,828	35,382	402,730	15,410	-
Sara NV S.A.	1,229	3,695	453	-	4,471	158	(3,640)	-

Companies	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Depreciation and amortization	Income tax expense
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	317,389	1,591,648	724,328	3,879	(9,940)	(28,325)	53,567
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	116,337	75,647	785	8,795	(228)	(9,012)	(8,788)
Sara NV S.A.	1,071	452	-	8	-	(378)	-

(*) There are no components of other comprehensive income arising from these companies.

Note 17.5. Other Information

The reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

Companies	December 31, 2025			
	Net assets	Ownership interest (%)	Company's share of net assets	Carrying amount (1)
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	2,350,466	100%	2,350,466	2,481,775
Onper Investment 2015 S.L. (1)	811,560	100%	811,560	811,560
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	2,062,983	51%	1,052,121	993,024
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	553,901	50%	276,950	294,483
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	235,216	98%	230,512	224,332
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	31,701	100%	31,701	31,664
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	57,724	50%	28,862	28,862
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	14,099	100%	14,099	11,815
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	10,643	51%	5,428	5,518
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	17,777	100%	17,777	15,663
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	3,850	100%	3,850	3,850
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	4,745	51%	2,420	2,539
Sara ANV S.A.	270	50%	135	-119
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S.	377	100%	377	377
Gestión y Logística S.A.	67	100%	67	67

Companies	December 31, 2024			
	Net assets	Ownership interest (%)	Company's share of net assets	Carrying amount (1)
Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.	1,832,273	100%	1,832,273	1,969,375
Onper Investment 2015 S.L.	1,131,443	100%	1,131,443	1,131,443
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	2,092,841	51%	1,067,349	1,007,236
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	508,029	50%	254,015	271,548
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	209,419	98%	205,230	197,180
Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	24,004	100%	24,004	23,961
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	35,382	50%	17,691	17,691
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	11,597	100%	11,597	9,313
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	11,961	51%	6,100	6,134
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	5,724	100%	5,724	4,861
Fideicomiso Lote Girardot	3,850	100%	3,850	3,850
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	4,902	51%	2,500	2,659
Sara ANV S.A.	4,471	50%	2,236	1,981
Depósito y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S.	414	100%	414	414
Gestión y Logística S.A.	127	100%	127	127
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S.	5,887	100%	5,887	5,887

(1) Investment value and goodwill.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, no dividends were received from investments accounted for using the equity method.

There are no restrictions on the ability of investments accounted for using the equity method to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans or advances made.

The Company has no contingent liabilities incurred in relation to its interests in such investments.

The Company has not assumed any constructive obligations on behalf of investments accounted for using the equity method arising from losses in excess of the investment held, except as disclosed in Note 21.

The investments are not subject to any restrictions or encumbrances affecting the investment held.

Note 18. Non-cash transactions

During the periods ended on December 31, 2025, and September 30, 2024, the Company had non-cash additions to property, plant, and equipment, and right-of-use assets, which were not included in the statement of cash flows, presented in Notes 12.1 and 14, respectively.

Note 19. Loans and borrowings

The balance of loans and borrowings is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loans	1,817,690	1,681,847
Current	1,817,690	1,553,175
Non-current	-	128,672

The movements of loans and borrowings during the reported period are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	815,518
Proceeds from loans and borrowings (2)	1,397,515
Increases from revaluations and interest	206,038
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(549,526)
Payments of interest on loans and borrowings	(187,698)
Balance as of December 31, 2024 (1)	1,681,847
Proceeds from loans and borrowings (2)	793,400
Increases from revaluations and interest	160,471
Repayments of loans and borrowings	(635,677)
Payments of interest on loans and borrowings	(182,351)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,817,690

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, the balance corresponds to \$60,271 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on March 27, 2020; \$138,395 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on June 3, 2020; three bilateral credits of \$153,592, \$89,069, and \$95,211 signed on March 26, 2021; as well as \$100,136 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 28, 2023; \$25,259 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 30, 2023; four revolving bilateral credits of \$30,609, \$71,269, \$71,111, and \$233,890 signed on February 18, 2022; \$104,257 from the revolving bilateral credit agreement signed on February 25, 2022; \$100,396 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on February 12, 2024; \$137,997 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 6, 2024; \$67,262 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 29, 2024; and \$203,123 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on October 28, 2024.
- (2) The Company requested disbursements of \$50,000 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on February 7, 2025; \$35,000 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on February 21, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on April 15, 2025; \$83,400 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on April 28, 2025; \$95,000 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on May 2, 2025; \$100,000 from the bilateral loan agreement signed on May 15, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on July 8, 2025; \$330,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 26, 2025.
- (3) During the period ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid \$24,168 under the bilateral loan agreement signed on March 27, 2020; \$25,000 under the bilateral loan agreements signed on August 30, 2023; \$50,000 under the bilateral loan agreement signed on August 6, 2024; \$100,000 under the bilateral revolving credit agreement signed on February 25, 2022; \$17,271 and \$91,725 under two bilateral loan agreements signed on March 26, 2021; and \$50,000 under the bilateral loan agreement signed on July 15, 2025; \$30,000 and \$20,000 from the bilateral revolving credit agreements signed on February 18, 2022; \$95,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 2, 2025; \$50,000 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on August 6, 2025; and \$82,513 from the bilateral credit agreement signed on May 12, 2025.

These loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method; transaction costs are not included in the measurement, as none were incurred during 2025 and 2024.

As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average nominal interest rate on bank loans is below RBI (Reference Banking Index) +2%.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no unused credit lines.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no long-term loans and borrowings.

Covenants

As of December 31, 2025, the obligations related to the credit agreements signed March 27, 2020, are no longer in effect; therefore, the financial covenant to maintain a maximum leverage ratio of 2.8x has ceased to apply.

Note 20. Employee benefits

The balance of employee benefits is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Defined benefit plans	17,016	17,887
Long-term benefit plan	1,315	1,635
Total employee benefits	18,331	19,522
Current	3,070	3,336
Non-current	15,261	16,186

Note 20.1. Defined benefit plans

The Company has the following defined benefit plans: Pension plans and retroactive severance pay plans.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

Balances and movements:

The balances and movements presented in the defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Retroactive		Total
	Pensions	severance pay	
Balance as of December 31, 2023	18,922	502	19,424
Service cost	-	14	14
Interest expense	1,938	53	1,991
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	310	(6)	304
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,213)	(3)	(1,216)
Payments	(2,626)	(4)	(2,630)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	17,331	556	17,887
Service cost	-	10	10
Interest expense	1,957	45	2,002
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	648	(92)	556
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	(314)	(8)	(322)
Payments	(2,838)	(279)	(3,117)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	16,784	232	17,016

Variables used to perform the calculations:

The discount rates, salary increase rates, future pension increase rates, inflation rates, and mortality rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
Discount rate	12.90%	12.30%	12.30%	10.80%
Annual salary increase rate	6.62%	6.62%	5.5%	5.5%
Annual future pension increase rate	5.62%	0.00%	4.5%	0.00%
Annual inflation rate	5.62%	5.62%	4.5%	4.5%
Mortality rate - male (years)	60-62	60-62	60-62	60-62
Mortality rate - female (years)	55-57	55-57	55-57	55-57
Mortality rate - male	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%
Mortality rate - female	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%

Employee turnover, disability, and early retirement rates are as follows:

Service in years	December	December 31,
	31, 2025	2024
Between 0 and less than 5	22.27%	20.56%
Between 5 and less than 10	10.84%	10.01%
Between 10 and less than 15	6.38%	5.89%
Between 15 and less than 20	4.76%	4.39%
Between 20 and less than 25	3.65%	3.37%
25 and over	2.76%	2.54%

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for a change in a significant key assumption would generate the following variation in the net defined benefit obligation:

Variation expressed in basis points	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
Discount rate +25	(198)	(1)	(215)	(2)
Discount rate -25	203	1	220	2
Discount rate +50	(392)	(3)	(424)	(4)
Discount rate -50	412	3	447	5
Discount rate +100	(765)	(5)	(827)	(9)
Discount rate -100	846	5	918	9
Annual salary increase rate +25	N/A	1	N/A	3
Annual salary increase rate -25	N/A	(1)	N/A	(3)
Annual salary increase rate +50	N/A	4	N/A	7
Annual salary increase rate -50	N/A	(4)	N/A	(7)
Annual salary increase rate +100	N/A	7	N/A	13
Annual salary increase rate -100	N/A	(7)	N/A	(13)

The contributions expected by the Company for the coming years, funded with its own resources, are as follows:

Year	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Retroactive severance		Retroactive severance	
	Pensions	pay	Pensions	pay
2025	-	-	2,666	230
2026	2,716	44	2,657	133
2027	2,694	2	2,616	2
2028	2,642	99	2,554	58
>2029	36,387	173	34,872	261
Total	44,439	318	45,365	684

Other considerations:

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation as of December 31, 2025, is 5.5 years (December 31, 2024 – 5.7 years).

The Company has no specific assets intended to fund the defined benefit plans.

The expense for defined contribution plans for the annual period ended December 31, 2025, amounted to \$58,323 (December 31, 2024 - \$60,391) Note 29.

Note 20.2. Long-term benefit plan

The long-term benefit plan corresponds to the seniority premium, which consists of granting employees a benefit associated with their years of service.

This benefit is valued annually using the projected unit credit method or when significant changes occur. During the annual periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no significant changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the calculations and sensitivity analyses.

Since 2015, the Company has reached agreements with certain employees to eliminate the seniority premium benefit, granting a one-time special bonus to those who expressed their willingness to accept such elimination.

Balances and movements:

The balances and movements presented in the long-term benefit plan are as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,770
Service cost	61
Interest expense	173
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	24
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	(52)
Payments	(341)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,635
Service cost	52
Interest expense	169
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income	(88)
(Gains) from financial assumptions recognized in other comprehensive income	(39)
Payments	(414)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,315

Variables used to perform the calculations:

The discount rates, salary increase rates, inflation rates, and mortality rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	12.70%	11.80%
Annual salary increase rate	5.5%	5.5%
Annual inflation rate	5.62%	4.5%
Mortality rate - male (years)	0.001117% - 0.034032%	0.001117% - 0.034032%
Mortality rate - female (years)	0.000627% - 0.019177%	0.000627% - 0.019177%

Employee turnover, disability, and early retirement rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Service in years		
Between 0 and less than 5	22.27%	20.56%
Between 5 and less than 10	10.84%	10.01%
Between 10 and less than 15	6.38%	5.89%
Between 15 and less than 20	4.76%	4.39%
Between 20 and less than 25	3.65%	3.37%
25 and over	2.76%	2.54%

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for a change in a significant key assumption would generate the following variation in the net long-term benefit plan obligation:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Variation expressed in basis points		
Discount rate +25	(12)	(15)
Discount rate -25	12	15
Discount rate +50	(24)	(30)
Discount rate -50	24	31
Discount rate +100	(47)	(59)
Discount rate -100	51	64
Annual salary increase rate +25	13	16
Annual salary increase rate -25	(13)	(16)
Annual salary increase rate +50	26	33
Annual salary increase rate -50	(26)	(32)
Annual salary increase rate +100	54	67
Annual salary increase rate -100	(51)	(63)

The contributions expected by the Company for the coming years, funded with its own resources, are as follows:

Year	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
2025	-	440
2026	310	294
2027	196	185
2028	169	159
>2029	1,607	1,666
Total	2,282	2,744

Other considerations:

The average duration of the long-term benefit plan obligation as of December 31, 2025, is 4.1 years (December 31, 2024 – 4.0 years).

The Company has no specific assets intended to fund the seniority premium.

The effect on the statement of profit or loss for the long-term benefit plan as of December 31, 2025, was an income of \$250 (December 31, 2024 – income of \$156) Note 29.

Note 21. Provisions

The balance of provisions is as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Legal proceedings (1)	14,568	14,621
Restructuring (2)	8,166	19,350
Others	16,938	13,269
Total provisions	39,672	47,240
Current	26,231	33,397
Non-current	13,441	13,843

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company has no provisions for onerous contracts recorded.

- (1) Provisions for legal proceedings are recognized to cover the estimated probable losses against the Company due to labor and civil litigation, which are calculated based on the best estimate of the disbursement required to settle the obligation as of the date of preparation of the financial statements. The balance is composed of the following:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2025	2024
Labor legal proceedings	9,952	10,920
Civil legal proceedings	4,616	3,701
Total legal proceedings	14,568	14,621

- (2) The provision for restructuring corresponds to the reorganization processes in warehouses, the corporate office, and distribution centers of the Company. The value of the provision is calculated based on the disbursements necessary to be made, which are directly associated with the restructuring plan.
- (3) Includes the obligation recorded to recognize additional losses from the joint venture SARA A.N.V. amounting to \$119. In compliance with current standards, the Company's management has decided to record this liability to recognize the disbursements that would likely be incurred to settle its liabilities.

The balance and movements presented in the provisions are as follows:

	Legal proceedings	Taxes other than income tax	Restructuring	Others	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	14,442	242	5,125	8,096	27,905
Increases	8,319	-	54,398	21,063	83,780
Payments	(2,148)	-	(38,488)	(11,038)	(51,674)
Reversals (not used)	(5,247)	(242)	(1,685)	(5,597)	(12,771)
Other reclassifications	(745)	-	-	745	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	14,621	-	19,350	13,269	47,240
Increases	6,252	-	10,000	21,017	37,269
Payments	(2,244)	-	(21,184)	(8,916)	(32,344)
Reversals (not used)	(4,061)	-	-	(8,551)	(12,612)
Other reclassifications	-	-	-	119	119
Balance as of December 31, 2024	14,568	-	8,166	16,938	39,672

Note 21.1. Estimated payments of other provisions

The estimated payments of other provisions for which the Company is liable as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Legal proceedings	Taxes other than income tax	Restructuring	Others	Total
Less than 12 months	1,248	-	8,166	16,817	26,231
From 1 to 5 years	13,320	-	-	121	13,441
Total estimated payments	14,568	-	8,166	16,938	39,672

Note 22. Trade payables and other payables

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to suppliers of goods	2,057,554	2,165,933
Payables and other payables - agreements (1)	518,990	501,291
Costs and expenses payable	214,363	248,438
Labor liabilities	140,584	120,391
Withholding tax payable (2)	42,658	36,488
Purchase of assets (3)	25,609	41,531
Tax payable	17,561	9,494
Dividends payable	2,299	2,343
Others	66,992	25,541
Total trade payables and other payables	3,086,610	3,151,450
Current	3,086,610	3,129,255
Non-current	-	22,195

(1) Payables and other payables - agreements

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payables to suppliers of goods	455,121	447,414
Payables to other suppliers	63,869	53,877
Total payables and other payable - agreements	518,990	501,291

In Colombia, invoice factoring transactions are initiated by the suppliers, who, at their sole discretion, choose the banks that will advance the financial resources before the invoice due dates, in accordance with the terms and conditions negotiated with the Company.

The Company cannot direct a bank of its preference or financial relationship to the supplier, nor reject the execution of the transactions, as the legislation guarantees the supplier the right to freely transfer the title to any bank via endorsement.

Additionally, the Company enters into agreements with certain financial institutions in Colombia that provide an extended payment period for these discounted invoices from its suppliers. The terms of these agreements are not exclusive to the Company, as they are based on market practices in Colombia applicable to other companies which legally do not alter the nature of the commercial transaction.

- (2) This increase corresponds to withholding tax filings and other taxes pending payment, which will be offset against the income tax credit balance from the 2025 tax return.
- (3) The reduction corresponds primarily to the fourth installment of \$18,580 under the Clearpath contract.

Note 23. Income tax

Note 23.1. Tax regulations applicable to the Company

- a. For the taxable years 2025 and 2024, the corporate income tax rate is 35%. Beginning with the 2023 taxable year, the minimum tax rate calculated on financial profit may not be lower than 15%; if it is, it must be increased by the necessary percentage points to reach the stated effective rate.
- b. As of the 2021 taxable year, the base to assess the income tax under the presumptive income model is 0% of the net equity held on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable period.
- c. Since 2007, comprehensive inflation adjustments have been eliminated for tax purposes.
- d. Since 2007, the occasional earnings tax for legal entities has been reactivated, calculated on the total profit obtained by the taxpayers under this concept during the taxable year. As of 2023, the rate is 15%.
- e. The tax rate on dividends distributed to individual residents in Colombia is 15% when the amount distributed exceeds 1,090 UVT (equivalent to \$54 in 2025), when such dividends have been taxed at the corporate level that distributes them, and the related profits were generated from the 2017 taxable year onward. For domestic corporations, the applicable tax rate is 10% when such dividends have been taxed at the corporate level that distributes them, and the related profits were generated from the 2017 taxable year onward. For non-resident individuals and foreign companies, the applicable tax rate is 20% when such dividends have been taxed at the corporate level that distributes them, and the related profits were generated from the 2017 taxable year onward. When the profits generating the dividends have not been taxed at the level of the distributing company, the tax rate applicable to shareholders is 35% for both 2025 and 2024. When the profits generating the dividends have not been taxed at the level of the distributing companies, the rate for shareholders is 35% for 2025 and 2024. When the profits generating the dividends have not been taxed at the level of the distributing companies, in addition to the aforementioned rates, income tax shall be paid at the current rate (35% for 2025 and 2024).
- f. The tax basis is determined from the accounting result according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) authorized by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and is adjusted in accordance with the rules contained in the tax regulations related to the realization of income, non-taxable income, tax exemptions, recognition of costs and expenses, and the acceptance of special deductions, tax credits, and tax shields.

Tax credits

Tax losses are offsetable without a time limit. However, for those generated as of the 2017 taxable year, the maximum period for offsetting is 12 years following the year in which the loss was incurred.

Excess presumptive income over ordinary income may be offset against ordinary taxable income determined within the following five (5) years

The losses of companies cannot be transferred to the shareholders. Tax losses arising from income that is not taxable or occasional gains, as well as costs and deductions that are not causally related to the generation of taxable income, may not be offset against the taxpayer's taxable income under any circumstances.

The movement of excess presumptive income over the Company's ordinary liquid income during the reported period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	61,415
Offsetting of excess presumptive income against net income for the prior period	(600)
Offsetting of excess presumptive income against net income for the period	(60,815)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-
Movement of excess presumptive income against net income for the period	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	-

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has \$697,562 (December 31, 2024 - \$704,357) in tax losses.

The movement of the company's tax losses during the reported period is as follows:

Balance as of December 31, 2023	740,337
Offset of tax losses against taxable income for the period	(35,980)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	704,357
Prior period adjustment	(6,795)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	697,562

Finality of tax returns

Starting from 2020, the general term for the finality of tax returns will be 3 years, and for taxpayers required to submit transfer pricing documentation and for returns in which tax losses are generated and offset, the term for finality will be 5 years.

For 2023 through 2026, if there is a 35% increase in the net income tax compared to the net income tax of the previous period, the finality of the tax returns will be six months; if there is a 25% increase in the net income tax compared to the net income tax of the previous period, the finality of the tax returns will be twelve months.

The income tax and complementary tax returns for 2023, 2022, 2021, and 2020, in which **tax credits** were generated, are subject to review for 5 years from the filing date, considering that the Company is subject to the transfer pricing regime.

Tax advisors and the Company's management believe that no additional taxes will be payable, other than those recorded as of December 30, 2025

Based on the analysis required by IFRIC 23, the Company concludes that there are no uncertain tax positions. Consequently, the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 do not recognize expenses or liabilities related to this concept.

Transfer pricing

The Company's transactions with its parent, subsidiaries, and/or related parties located abroad have been conducted in accordance with the arm's length principle, as if they were independent parties, as set forth by the provisions established by national tax regulations. Independent advisors carried out the update of the transfer pricing study, required by tax provisions, to demonstrate that transactions with related foreign entities were conducted at market values during the 2024 period. For this purpose, the Company filed an informational declaration and has the aforementioned study available since September 18, 2025.

According to the analysis performed by Almacenes Éxito S.A., and considering that in the jurisdiction of its parent company there is no obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements or to develop a transfer pricing study, it is concluded that the obligation to submit the Master File and the Country-by-Country Report falls directly upon Almacenes Éxito S.A.

In compliance with said obligation, the Company submitted the information corresponding to the 2024 taxable year during 2025, and, in accordance with the legal deadlines in force, will submit the information for the 2025 taxable year during 2026.

Minimum Tax Rate

With the entry into force of Law 2277 of 2022, which through Article 10 added Paragraph 6 to Article 240 of the Tax Statute, the Minimum Tax Rate (*known in Spanish as TTD*) regime was established in Colombia. It is important to clarify that this regulation presents substantial differences from the minimum taxation proposal of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) under Pillar II. This calculation considers an adjusted tax and adjusted profit, and it is performed on a consolidated basis for companies belonging to business groups in Colombia.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the aforementioned calculation did not result in the need for any adjustment to the income tax expense.

Note 23.2. Current tax assets and liabilities

The balances of current tax assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Current tax assets:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Income tax credit	273,594	263,820
Tax discounts	99,071	148,902
Tax discounts from taxes paid abroad	-	5,562
Total income tax asset	372,665	418,284
Industry and trade tax advances and withholdings	83,205	77,385
Total asset for other taxes	83,205	77,385
Total current tax assets	455,870	495,669

Current tax liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Industry and trade tax payable	112,332	103,659
Tax on real estate	6,292	5,009
Total liability for other taxes	118,624	108,668

Note 23.3. Income tax

The reconciliation between accounting (loss) and taxable (loss), and the calculation of the income tax expense are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Profit before income tax	715,172	22,120
Add		
Non-deductible expenses	25,273	57,155
Others (2)	19,254	24,198
Financial transactions tax	5,314	-
Less		
IFRS adjustments with no tax impact (1)	(331,299)	209,649
Non-taxable dividends received from subsidiaries	(25,806)	(68,456)
Others (2)	(31,508)	(11,620)
Additional 30% deduction for voluntary apprentices' salaries	(1,196)	(227)
Taxable income	375,204	232,819
Exempt income (a)	(168)	(90,910)
Taxable income before offsets	375,036	141,909
Tax loss carryforwards / Offsets (b)	-	(96,795)
Taxable income after offsets	375,036	45,114
Income tax rate	35%	35%
Subtotal current income tax (expense)	(131,262)	(15,790)
Capital gains tax (expense)	(683)	(70)
Tax credits	63,094	3,948
Total current and capital gains income tax (expense)	(68,851)	(11,912)
Prior-year current income tax adjustment (c)	135	(1,554)
Foreign tax paid (expense) (d)	-	(1,090)
Total current and capital gains income tax (expense)	(68,716)	(14,556)

- (a) For 2025, this corresponds to the exchange difference from the sale of the investment in Cnova N.V. Regarding 2024, it corresponds to dividends received from the subsidiary Spice Investment Mercosur S.A. and the realized exchange difference from the capital redemption of Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.
- (b) Offset of excess presumptive income and tax losses against taxable income for the period (Note 23.1).
- (c) For 2025, this current income tax expense is due to the recognition of economic events at the time of filing the 2024 income tax return, primarily due to the variation in certified income tax withholding balances claimed by the Company in its tax return.
- (d) Corresponds to withholdings on dividends received from the subsidiary Spice Investment Mercosur S.A.
- (1) IFRS adjustments with no tax impact correspond to:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other accounting expenses with no tax impact (*)	463,955	465,673
Accounting provisions	68,040	130,082
Non-taxable dividends from subsidiaries	25,806	84,034
Other non-taxable accounting (income) expenses, net	19,472	(8,006)
Excess of book depreciation over tax depreciation, net	9,315	168,104
Taxable actuarial calculation	2,704	1,198
Non-deductible taxes	(5)	-
Excess of tax personnel expenses over book expenses	(3,950)	(75,417)
Exchange difference, net	(26,751)	81,506
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	(42,843)	(5,570)
Recovery of provisions	(59,670)	(75,760)
Non-accounting fiscal costs, net	(71,550)	(83,572)
Taxable leases	(256,171)	(282,896)
Results under the equity method, net	(459,651)	(189,727)

Total	(331,299)	209,649
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(*) It corresponds to the differences associated with the tax treatment of leases under IFRS 16.

(2) The 'others' category corresponds to:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Special deduction for donations to Food Banks and others	8,097	8,583
Accounting provision and accounts receivable write-offs	5,901	2,199
Fines, sanctions, and lawsuits	2,659	1,978
Taxable income - recapture of depreciation on disposal of fixed assets	1,451	322
Taxes assumed	595	683
Sale price of fixed assets held for less than 2 years	514	-
Transfer pricing adjustment to the margin on transactions with foreign related parties	37	-
Deduction for ICA tax paid after the income tax filing	-	1,228
Financial transactions tax	-	9,205
Total	19,254	24,198
Gain on sale of fixed assets reported as capital gains	(22,268)	(4,934)
Deduction for hiring personnel with disabilities	(4,624)	(3,577)
Recovery of costs and expenses	(3,658)	(2,548)
Non-deductible taxes	(562)	(561)
Deduction for ICA tax paid after the income tax filing	(396)	-
Total	(31,508)	(11,620)

The components of income tax (expense) benefit recognized in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Current income tax (expense)	(68,168)	(11,842)
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss	(54,348)	47,222
Capital gains tax (expense)	(683)	(70)
Prior-year current income tax adjustment	135	(1,554)
Foreign income tax (expense)	-	(1,090)
Total income tax (expense) benefit.	(123,064)	32,666

The reconciliation between the effective tax rate and the applicable statutory tax rate is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	Tax rate	December 31, 2024	Tax rate
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	715,172		22,120	
Income tax expense at the statutory tax rate in Colombia	(250,310)	(35%)	(7,742)	(35%)
Unrecognized deferred tax from prior periods	135		(1,553)	
Local operations with no tax impact	9,792		12,911	
Share of profit of local joint ventures	117,319		29,050	
Total income tax (expense) benefit.	(123,064)	(17%)	32,666	148%

Note 23.4. Deferred tax

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax asset and (liability), net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax asset and (liability), net
Lease liability	631,677	-	631,677	615,431	-	615,431
Tax losses	244,147	-	244,147	246,525	-	246,525
Tax credits	-	-	-	60,098	-	60,098
Trade and other payables	9,420	-	9,420	2,255	-	2,255

Investment property	-	(39,413)	(39,413)	-	(37,022)	(37,022)
Buildings	-	(99,224)	(99,224)	-	(110,330)	(110,330)
Goodwill	-	(217,742)	(217,742)	-	(217,715)	(217,715)
Rights of use	-	(543,330)	(543,330)	-	(531,670)	(531,670)
Others	151,599	(16,444)	135,155	165,793	(16,987)	148,806
Total	1,036,843	(916,153)	120,690	1,090,102	(913,724)	176,378

The movement in net deferred tax in the statement of profit or loss and the statement of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss	(54,348)	47,222
Deferred income tax (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,340)	(1,504)
Total net movement in deferred tax	(55,688)	45,718

As of December 31, 2025, the value of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures for which no deferred tax has been recognized amounted to \$1,586,339 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,501,291).

Deferred tax items are not expected to be realized in less than one year.

The Company has performed a recoverability analysis of deferred tax assets and concludes that it has sufficient taxable income projections for the next five (5) years, which supports their recognition.

Note 23.5. Effects of the distribution of dividends on the income tax

There are no income tax consequences associated with the dividend payments in 2025 and 2024 by the Company to its shareholders.

Note 24. Other financial liabilities

The balance of derivative financial instruments and income received for third parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Collections on behalf of third parties (1)	58,667	160,220
Derivative financial instruments (2)	5,831	1,174
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedge instruments (3)	-	278
Total derivative instruments and collections on behalf of third parties	64,498	161,672

(1) Amounts received on behalf of third parties include sums received for services in which the Company acts as an agent, such as card collections, collections from subsidiaries within the "in house cash" centralized treasury program, and banking services provided to customers. This includes \$45,498 (December 31, 2024 - \$138,340) with related parties (Note 9.6). Since the balance associated with this item is not material to the financial statements, the Company has opted not to apply the amortized cost method. Under normal circumstances, such liabilities would be measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

(2) The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2025, it corresponds to the following operations:

	Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Notional amount	Fair value
Forward	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	MUSD / \$24.000 MEUR / \$0.480	5,831

The breakdown of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Derivative	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Forward	5,831	-	-	-	5,831

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the following transactions:

Nature of risk hedged	Hedged item	Notional amount	Fair value
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<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Foreign currency liability	MUSD / \$16.600 MEUR / \$4.020	1,174
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The breakdown of the maturity dates of these instruments as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

<u>Derivative</u>	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>Between 3 and 6 months</u>	<u>Between 6 and 12 months</u>	<u>More than 12 months</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Forward</i>	922	252	-	-	1,174

- (3) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are related to foreign exchange *forwards*. The fair values of these instruments are determined using valuation models commonly used by market participants.

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the following operations:

	<u>Nature of risk hedged</u>	<u>Hedged item</u>	<u>Rate of hedged item</u>	<u>Average rates for hedged instruments</u>	<u>Amount hedged</u>	<u>Fair value recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Fair value recognized in the income statement</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
<i>Forward</i>	Exchange rate	Trades payable and other payables – Purchase of assets (Note 22)	USD/COP	1 USD / \$4,466.19	5.2MUSD	5,210	-	278

The breakdown of the maturity dates of these hedging instruments as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	<u>Less than 1 month</u>	<u>Between 1 and 3 months</u>	<u>Between 3 and 6 months</u>	<u>Between 6 and 12 months</u>	<u>More than 12 months</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Forward</i>	278	-	-	-	-	278

The Company has documented hedge effectiveness tests by assessing that:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Note 25. Other liabilities

The balance of other liabilities is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Deferred revenues (1)	191,220	170,359
Advances for the sale of land (2)	846	832
Advance payments under lease agreements and other projects (3)	320	929
Repurchase coupon	85	100
Instalments received under "plan reservalo"	-	160
Total other liabilities	192,471	172,380
Current	192,151	172,002
Non-current	320	378

- (1) It mainly corresponds to payments received for the future sale of products through payment methods, property leases, and strategic alliances.

The Company considers deferred revenues in advance as a contractual liability. The movement of these liabilities during the presented period is as follows:

	<u>Deferred income</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2023	200,205
Additions	8,646,303

Revenue recognized	(8,676,149)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	170,359
Additions	9,215,842
Revenue recognized	(9,194,981)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	191,220

(2) This corresponds to the advance received for the sale of the La Colina land for \$832, and the advance for the sale of Montería Centro for \$14.

(3) It corresponds to the balance of the Locatel contract pending amortization as income from commercial space premiums.

Note 26. Shareholders' equity

Capital and premium on placement of shares

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the authorized capital of the Company is represented by 1.590.000.000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of \$3.3333 Colombian pesos each.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the number of subscribed shares is 1.344.720.453, and the number of treasury shares reacquired is 46.856.094.

The rights granted over the shares correspond to the right to vote and voice for each share. No privileges have been granted on the shares, nor are there any restrictions on them. Additionally, there are no stock option agreements on the Company's shares.

The share premium represents the excess paid over the nominal value of the shares. According to Colombian legal regulations, this balance may be distributed at the time of the liquidation of the company or capitalized. Capitalization is understood as the transfer of a portion of this premium to a capital account because of a dividend distribution paid in shares of the Company.

Reserves

Reserves are appropriations made by the Company's General Shareholders' Assembly from the results of previous periods. In addition to the legal reserve, this includes the occasional reserve, reserve for the repurchase of shares, and reserve for future dividends.

- **Legal Reserve:** According to Article 452 of the Colombian Commercial Code and Article 51 of the Company's Articles of Association, corporations must establish a legal reserve equal to at least 50% of the subscribed capital. For this, 10% of the net income for each year must be appropriated to the legal reserve until the minimum percentage is reached. Once the 50% threshold is achieved, it will be at the discretion of the General Shareholders' Assembly whether to continue increasing the legal reserve. However, if it decreases, it will be mandatory to appropriate 10% of the net income each year until the reserve reaches the specified limit again.
- **Occasional reserve:** An occasional reserve established by the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- **Reserve for the repurchase of shares:** An occasional reserve established by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the purpose of repurchasing shares.
- **Reserve for the payment of future dividends:** An occasional reserve created by the General Shareholders' Meeting to ensure the distribution of future dividends to shareholders

Other Comprehensive Income Accumulated

The balance of each component of other comprehensive income and its tax effect is as follows:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Gross value	Tax effect	Net value	Gross value	Tax effect	Net value
Measurement (loss) of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,634)	-	(4,634)	(5,335)	-	(5,335)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(4,921)	1,871	(3,050)	(3,707)	1,544	(2,163)
Translation exchange differences	(2,846,925)	-	(2,846,925)	(2,294,102)	-	(2,294,102)
(Loss) on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	(18,977)	-	(18,977)	(18,977)	-	(18,977)
Gain from cash-flow hedge	-	-	-	12,150	1,423	13,573
Total other comprehensive accumulated income	(2,875,457)	1,871	(2,873,586)	(2,309,971)	2,967	(2,307,004)

Note 27. Revenue from contracts with customers

The amount of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Retail sales (1)	16,014,315	15,364,754
Service revenue (2)	361,371	406,572
Other revenue (3)	49,665	68,921
Total revenue from contracts with customers	16,425,351	15,840,247

(1) Retail sales correspond to the sale of merchandise and inventory from real estate projects, net of returns and sales allowances.

The value corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Retail sales, net of sales returns and rebates	16,001,262	15,341,570
Sale of real estate project inventories (a)	13,053	23,184
Total retail sales	16,014,315	15,364,754

(a) As of December 31, 2025, this corresponds to the sale of a 31.03% stake in the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$10,100, and the sale of a 20.43% stake in La Secreta for \$2,953. As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the sale of a 14.04% stake in the Éxito Occidente real estate project for \$2,850, the sale of Montería Centro for \$10,350, López de Galarza for \$2,484, and the sale of La Colina for \$7,500.

(2) Service revenue corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Distributors	78,710	81,519
Advertising	73,779	86,084
Lease of physical space	64,768	60,197
Lease of real estate properties (Nota 14.4)	61,344	56,445
Property management	25,037	21,183
Commissions (a)	21,136	54,960
Transport	13,129	13,128
Non-bank correspondent	12,383	20,822
Money transfers	6,103	7,748
Others	4,982	4,486
Total service revenue	361,371	406,572

(a) The decrease is primarily due to charges to Tuya S.A. related to discounts granted for credit card usage, amounting to \$39,403.

(3) Other revenue corresponds to the following concepts:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Marketing events	20,355	17,979
Collaboration agreements (a)	6,408	11,333
Financial Services	4,942	5,013
Asset utilizations	4,120	6,146
Recovery of other liabilities	2,888	1,772
Real estate projects fee	2,428	4,565
Technical advisory	2,119	1,780
Royalty revenue	2,075	3,835
Use of parking spaces	1,742	1,215
Others (b)	2,588	15,283
Total other revenue	49,665	68,921

(a) It corresponds to the participation in the following collaboration agreements, which consist of contracts to carry out projects or activities:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Redeban S.A.	6,026	5,645

Éxito Media	354	3,091
Alianza Sura	22	1,343
Autos Éxito	-	1,234
Moviired S.A.S.	6	20
Total collaboration agreements	6,408	11,333

(b) The reduction is primarily due to insurance claim reimbursements amounting to \$10,492, which were carried out in December 2024.

Note 28. Distribution, administrative and selling expenses.

The distribution expenses and the administration and sales expenses are as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Employee benefits (Note 29)	772,147	772,709
Depreciation and amortization	432,125	460,653
Taxes other than income tax	231,101	228,083
Fuels and power	179,050	186,583
Repairs and maintenance	131,774	163,898
Services	85,863	92,195
Security services	80,582	84,777
Commissions on debit and credit cards	79,126	80,248
Advertising	74,878	98,997
Commercial unit management	65,990	63,278
Professional fees	65,720	68,151
Leases	53,768	56,054
Transport	51,811	45,236
Cleaning services	40,902	54,122
Insurance	26,136	35,730
Commissions	14,740	14,306
Credit loss expense (Note 7.1)	13,801	26,134
Legal expenses	11,305	6,766
Outsourced employees	11,221	13,705
Cleaning and cafeteria	10,971	9,177
Packaging and marking materials	8,435	11,683
Other commissions	7,899	8,009
Stationery, supplies and forms	6,745	7,362
Other provision expenses for legal proceedings	6,252	8,319
Other provision expenses	5,039	5,621
Ground transportation	3,677	3,931
Travel expenses	3,567	3,504
Contributions and memberships	968	-
Éxito Media collaboration agreement	418	1,753
Seguros Éxito collaboration agreement	73	1,824
Services	50	-
Others	345,628	300,259
Total distribution, administrative and selling expenses	2,821,762	2,913,067
Distribution expenses	1,928,528	1,980,968
Administrative and selling expenses	121,087	159,390
Employee benefit expenses	772,147	772,709

Note 29. Employee benefit expenses

The employee benefits expense presented by each significant category is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Wages and salaries	658,649	650,390
Contributions to the social security system	9,603	10,561
Other short-term employee benefits	36,954	39,385
Total short-term employee benefit expenses	705,206	700,336
Post-employment benefit expenses, defined contribution plans	58,323	60,391
Post-employment benefit expenses, defined benefit plans	(299)	139
Total post-employment benefit expenses	58,024	60,530
Termination benefit expenses	1,193	1,542

Other long-term employee benefits	(250)	(156)
Other personnel expenses	7,974	10,457
Total employee benefit expenses	772,147	772,709

The cost of employee benefits included in the cost of sales is shown in Note 10.2.

Note 30. Other operating revenue (expenses) and other (losses) gain, net

Other operating revenue

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Recovery allowance for expected credit losses (Note 7.1)	12,413	20,512
Recovery of other provisions	8,551	3,676
Other indemnification (1)	6,641	5,469
Recovery of provisions for legal proceedings	4,061	5,247
Recovery of employee liabilities	1,764	7,498
Recovery of costs and expenses from taxes other than income tax	1,012	1,183
Insurance indemnification	453	1,652
Recovery from restructuring processes	-	1,685
Reimbursement of tax-related costs and expenses	-	793
Total other operating revenue	34,895	47,715

(1) It corresponds to the indemnities paid by Rappi S.A.S. for losses from the operation with Turbo amounting to \$6,340 indemnity for the sale of Country for \$272 million and indemnity for the sale of Fontibon for \$29 million.

Other operating expenses

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Restructuring expenses	(10,000)	(54,398)
Other provisions (1)	(15,978)	(13,521)
Others (2)	(1,020)	(14,959)
Total other operating expenses	(26,998)	(82,878)

(1) It relates to the warehouse and store closure plan.

(2) It corresponds to:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Corporate projects	(231)	-
Fees for the registration process in the New York and Sao Paulo Stock Exchanges	-	(12,952)
Fees for projects for the implementation of norms and laws	-	(1,157)
Others	(789)	(850)
Total others	(1,020)	(14,959)

Other net (loss) income

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Gain (Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	8,381	(7,301)
Gain from the early termination of lease contracts	2,390	2,260
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use assets	(60)	(50)
(Loss) from write-off of property, plant and equipment, intangible, Property investments and other assets	(6,971)	(8,469)
Total other net (loss) income	3,740	(13,560)

Note 31. Financial income and expenses

The value of financial income and expenses is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Gain from foreign exchange differences	55,336	35,800
Gains from valuation of derivative financial instruments	17,118	14,769
Interest in income on cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	8,101	2,673
Gain from liquidated derivative financial instruments	4,549	25,870
Interest in financial lease investment	401	394
Other financial income	5,170	2,261
Total financial income	90,675	81,767
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 14.2)	(163,264)	(148,195)
Interest expense on loan and borrowings (Note 19)	(160,471)	(206,038)
Loss from liquidated derivative financial instruments	(41,056)	(22,868)
(Loss) from foreign exchange differences	(17,693)	(77,676)
Loss from valuation of derivative financial instruments	(9,126)	(1,174)
Commission expenses	(3,717)	(4,955)
Factoring expenses	(15)	(26,113)
Other financial expenses	(5,056)	(4,641)
Total financial expenses	(400,398)	(491,660)
Net financial result	(309,723)	(409,893)

Note 32. Participation in the results of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

The result of participation in the results of subsidiaries and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Spice Investments Mercosur S.A.	324,695	165,173
Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Malls	127,175	113,781
Éxito Industrias S.A.S.	26,291	26,209
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	22,936	(77,757)
Logística, Transportes y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.	18,160	10,466
Puntos Colombia S.A.S.	15,887	7,705
Transacciones Energéticas S.A.S. E.S.P.	10,803	571
Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.	9,456	6,954
Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.	3,049	3,647
Depósitos y Soluciones Logísticas S.A.S.	(38)	5
Gestión y Logística S.A.	(60)	(43)
Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana	(79)	(110)
Marketplace Internacional Éxito y Servicios S.A.S.	(319)	(376)
Sara ANV S.A.	(2,100)	(1,820)
Onper Investments 2015 S.L.	(96,205)	(64,679)
Total	459,651	189,726

Note 33. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of outstanding shares for each category during the year.

There were no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the years ending December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

The calculation of basic earnings per share for all the periods presented is as follows:

In the results of the year:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Net profit (loss) attributable to holders of ordinary equity instruments (basic)	592,108	54,786
Weighted average of the number of ordinary shares attributable to earnings per share (basic)	1.297.864.359	1.297.864.359
Basic earnings (loss) per share (in Colombian pesos)	456.22	42.21

In the comprehensive income:

	January 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to December 31, 2024
Net loss attributable to holders of ordinary equity instruments (basic)	25,526	51,828
Weighted average of the number of ordinary shares attributable to earnings per share (basic)	1.297.864.359	1.297.864.359
Basic earnings per share (in Colombian pesos)	19.67	39.93

Note 34. Impairment of assets

Nota 34.1. Financial assets

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, no impairment losses were observed regarding the measurement of recoverable value of financial assets, except for those related to accounts receivable (Note 7).

Nota 34.2. Non-financial assets

December 31, 2025

The Company has evolved in its operational management, adopting an integrated vision of the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. Cash flows, revenues, and costs are now managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the global performance of each business line, which has resulted in a change in an accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new controlling shareholder, has migrated to performance reporting by business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store. Projections and metrics have also been simplified, focusing on profitability by country. As a result, the retail business will be consolidated into a single CGU grouping all brands.

The carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units consists of the balances of goodwill, property, plant and equipment, investment property, other intangible assets, and the equity value of foreign subsidiaries plus goodwill balances.

For the purposes of the impairment test, goodwill acquired through business combinations, brands, and commercial lease rights with indefinite useful lives were allocated to the following cash-generating unit:

	Groups of Cash-Generating Unit	
	Colombia (1)	Total
Goodwill (Note 16)	1,453,077	1,453,077

(1) The goodwill value in Colombia (retail) includes the balances of Super Inter and Surtimax, and store conversions for Éxito, Carulla, and Surtimayorista.

The Company performed its annual impairment test by comparing the carrying amount of net assets, including the value of goodwill, brands, and rights, with their recoverable amount. The method used in the impairment test for the recoverable amount of goodwill and the cash-generating unit was the value in use, due to the difficulty of finding an active market that would allow establishing the fair value of these intangible assets.

Recoverable amount

**Cash-Generating Unit
Colombia**

Amount 10,023,677

The methodology for calculating the recoverable amount for the cash-generating unit, using value in use, was performed under the income approach based on discounted cash flows covering a five-year period. These are estimated according to projections made by management in trend analyses based on historical results, growth plans, strategic projects to increase sales, and optimization plans.

The perpetuity growth rate used for the cash-generating unit was 3.5%. For the Company, this is a conservative approach that reflects the normal expected growth for the industry in the absence of other unexpected factors that could impact growth.

The tax rate included in the cash flow projections corresponds to the expected rate at which taxes are to be paid in future years. The rate included for the projection is 35% for 2026 and thereafter, which are the rates in effect in Colombia as of December 31, 2025.

The expected cash flows for goodwill were discounted at the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), using a market debt structure for the type of industry in which the Company operates, which was 12.3%.

The variables with the greatest impact on the determination of the value in use of the groups of cash-generating units are the discount rate and the perpetuity growth rate. The definitions of these two variables are as follows:

- (a) Perpetuity growth rate: Nominal perpetuity growth rates represent long-term inflation expectations for the respective country; that is, a real growth rate of zero. A decrease in real growth rates below zero is not considered reasonably possible, given that cash flows are expected to increase at least in line with inflation and even above the general growth of prices in the economy.
- (b) Discount rate: The calculation of the discount rate is based on a market leverage analysis for the Group; a change is considered reasonable if the discount rate were to increase, in which case, neither of the groups of cash-generating units would trigger an impairment loss.

As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount; in turn, the recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The method used to calculate the recoverable amount was the income approach (value in use) due to its appropriate approximation of their recoverable amount.

As a result of the observation of impairment indicators and the application of this test, no impairment loss was recognized in the carrying amount for real estate, improvements, and groups of cash-generating units.

The method used in the impairment test for investment properties was the income approach, given its appropriate approximation of the fair value of these properties. As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the investment properties.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed to evaluate the impact of reasonably possible changes in the growth rates and discount rates used in the impairment test.

Cash-Generating Units

Specifically, the effects of a 0.5 percentage point increase and decrease in the long-term growth rate and the applied discount rate were analyzed.

The results of this analysis indicate that:

Based on the results obtained, management considers that, under the scenarios analyzed, no significant indications of impairment were identified, except in the case of a simultaneous combination of an increase in the discount rate and a reduction in the growth rate, which could affect the recoverability of certain assets.

December 31, 2024

The Company has evolved in its operational management, adopting an integrated vision of the retail business instead of analyzing each brand separately. Cash flows, revenues, and costs are now managed in an integrated manner, prioritizing the global performance of each business line, which has resulted in a change in an accounting estimate. Management, aligned with the new controlling shareholder, has migrated to performance reporting by business lines, such as retail and real estate, rather than extensive segmentation by brand or store. Projections and metrics have also been simplified, focusing on profitability by country. As a result, the retail business will be consolidated into a single CGU grouping all brands.

The carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units consists of the balances of goodwill, property, plant and equipment, investment property, other intangible assets, and the equity value of foreign subsidiaries plus goodwill balances.

For the purposes of the impairment test, goodwill acquired through business combinations, brands, and commercial lease rights with indefinite useful lives were allocated to the following cash-generating unit:

	Groups of Cash-Generating Unit	
	Colombia (1)	Total
Goodwill (Nota 16)	1,453,077	1,453,077

(1) The goodwill value in Colombia (retail) includes the balances of Super Inter and Surtimax, and store conversions for Éxito, Carulla, and Surtimayorista.

The Company performed its annual impairment test by comparing the carrying amount of net assets, including the value of goodwill, brands, and rights, with their recoverable amount. The method used in the impairment test for the recoverable amount of goodwill and the cash-generating unit was the value in use, due to the difficulty of finding an active market that would allow establishing the fair value of these intangible assets.

Recoverable amount

	Cash-Generating Unit Colombia
Amount	6,563,215

The methodology for calculating the recoverable amount for the cash-generating unit, using value in use, was performed under the income approach based on discounted cash flows covering a five-year period. These are estimated according to projections made by management in trend analyses based on historical results, growth plans, strategic projects to increase sales, and optimization plans.

The perpetuity growth rate used for the cash-generating unit was 3.5%. For the Company, this is a conservative approach that reflects the normal expected growth for the industry in the absence of other unexpected factors that could impact growth.

The tax rate included in the cash flow projections corresponds to the expected rate at which taxes are to be paid in future years. The rate included for the projection is 35% for 2026 and thereafter, which are the rates in effect in Colombia as of December 31, 2025.

The expected cash flows for goodwill were discounted at the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), using a market debt structure for the type of industry in which the Company operates, which was 11.4%.

The variables with the greatest impact on the determination of the value in use of the groups of cash-generating units are the discount rate and the perpetuity growth rate. The definitions of these two variables are as follows:

- (a) Perpetuity growth rate: Nominal perpetuity growth rates represent long-term inflation expectations for the respective country; that is, a real growth rate of zero. A decrease in real growth rates below zero is not considered reasonably possible, given that cash flows are expected to increase at least in line with inflation and even above the general growth of prices in the economy.
- (b) Discount rate: The calculation of the discount rate is based on a market leverage analysis for the Group; a change is considered reasonable if the discount rate were to increase, in which case, neither of the groups of cash-generating units would trigger an impairment loss.

As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets occurs when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount; in turn, the recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The method used to calculate the recoverable amount was the income approach (value in use) due to its appropriate approximation of the recoverable amount of these assets.

As a result of the observation of impairment indicators and the application of this test, no impairment loss was recognized in the carrying amount for real estate, improvements, and groups of cash-generating units.

The method used in the impairment test for investment properties was the income approach, given its appropriate approximation of the fair value of these properties. As a result of this test, no impairment was recognized in the carrying amount of the investment properties.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed to evaluate the impact of reasonably possible changes in the growth rates and discount rates used in the impairment test.

Cash-Generating Units

Specifically, the effects of a 0.5 percentage point increase and decrease in the long-term growth rate and the applied discount rate were analyzed.

The results of this analysis indicate that:

Based on the results obtained, management considers that, under the scenarios analyzed, no significant indications of impairment were identified, except in the case of a simultaneous combination of an increase in the discount rate and a reduction in the growth rate, which could affect the recoverability of certain assets.

Note 35. Fair value measurement

Below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of investment properties, property, plant and equipment, and financial instruments, other than those whose carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables and other accounts receivable at amortized cost	7,821	7,374	10,107	9,618
Equity investments (Note 11)	4,087	4,087	1,437	1,437
<i>Forward</i> contracts measured at fair value through income (Note 11)	-	-	4,469	4,469
<i>Swap</i> contracts designated as hedging instruments (Note 11)	-	-	-	-
Investments in private equity funds (Note 11)	245	245	402	402
Non-financial assets				
Investment property (Note 13)	63,312	120,960	64,177	113,888
Property, plant and equipment, and investment property held for sale (Note 40)	-	-	2,645	4,378
Financial liabilities				
Loans and borrowings (Note 19)	1,817,690	1,817,920	1,681,847	1,680,222
<i>Forward</i> contracts measured at fair value through income (Note 24)	5,831	5,831	1,174	1,174
<i>Forward</i> contracts denominated as hedge instruments (Note 24)	-	-	278	278

To estimate the fair values, the methods and assumptions detailed below were used:

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Assets				
Loans at amortized cost	Level 2	Discounted cash flows method	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans with similar conditions as of the measurement date, in accordance with the maturity dates.	Commercial rate of banking institutions for consumption receivables without credit card for similar term horizons. Commercial rate for VIS housing loans for similar term horizons.
Investments in private equity funds	Level 2	Unit value	The value of the fund unit is given by the pre-close value for the day divided by the total number of fund units at the close of operations on that day. The valuation of the assets is carried out daily by the fund manager.	N/A
Forward contracts measured at fair value through income	Level 2	Colombian Peso-US Dollar forward	The difference between the agreed forward rate and the forward rate on the valuation date corresponding to the remaining term of the derivative financial instrument is established and discounted to its present value using a zero-coupon interest rate. To determine the forward rate, the average of the closing bid and ask quotations is used.	Peso/US Dollar exchange rate set out in the forward contract. Market representative exchange rate on the date of valuation. Forward points of the Peso-US Dollar forward market on the date of valuation. Number of days between valuation date and maturity date. Zero-coupon interest rate.
Swap contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Operating cash flow projection model	The method uses the swap's own cash flows, projected using the treasury bond curves of the government issuing the currency in which each flow is denominated, which are then discounted to present value using market swap rates disclosed by the competent authorities of each country. The difference between the cash inflows and outflows represents the net value of the swap as of the reporting date.	3-month IBR (Banking Reference Index) Curve Zero-coupon TES Curve LIBOR swap curve Treasury Bond curve 12-month CPI (Consumer Price Index)
Equity investments	Level 2	Quoted market prices	The fair values of these investments are determined by reference to quoted prices published in active markets where the companies are traded; in other cases, the investments are measured at the attributed cost determined in the opening balance, considering that the effect is not material and that performing a measurement using a valuation technique commonly used by market participants may incur higher costs than the benefits themselves.	N/A
Investments in bonds	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flow method (DCF)	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for similar investments at the measurement date, according to the days to maturity.	12-month CPI + negotiated basis points
Investment property	Level 2	Comparison or market method	A technique that consists of establishing the fair value of properties based on the study of recent offers or transactions of assets similar and comparable to the object of valuation.	N/A
Investment property	Level 3	Discounted cash flows method	A technique that provides the opportunity to identify income growth over a predetermined period for the investment. The value of the property is equivalent to the discounted value of future benefits. These benefits	Discount rate (11.50% - 17.50%) Vacancy rate (0% - 38.40%) Capitalization rate (7.25% - 9.50%)

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Assets				
			represent the annual cash flows (both positive and negative) over the period, plus the net gain derived from the hypothetical sale of the property at the end of the investment period.	
Investment property	Level 3	Residual method	Technique used when the land has urban development potential, based on estimating the total sales value of a construction project, in accordance with current urban planning regulations and the market for the final sellable property.	Residual value
Investment property	Level 3	Replacement cost method	The valuation method consists of calculating the value of a newly built property, as of the reporting date, with the same quality and features as the one being valued. This value is referred to as the replacement cost. Then, the loss in value the property has experienced over time due to wear and tear or its level of maintenance—either diligent or neglected—is assessed, which is referred to as depreciation.	Physical value of building and land.
Non-current assets classified as held for trading	Level 2	Residual method	Technique used when the land has urban development potential, based on estimating the total sales value of a construction project, in accordance with current urban planning regulations and the market for the final sellable property.	Residual value

	Hierarchy level	Valuation technique	Description of the valuation technique	Significant input data
Assets				
Financial liabilities and leases measured at amortized cost	Level 2	Discounted cash flows method	Future cash flows are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans with similar conditions as of the measurement date, in accordance with the maturity dates.	Reference Banking Index (RBI) + Negotiated basis points. LIBOR rate + Negotiated basis points
Swap contracts measured at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Operating cash flow projection model	The method uses the <i>swap</i> 's own cash flows, projected using the treasury bond curves of the government issuing the currency in which each flow is denominated, which are then discounted to present value using market <i>swap</i> rates disclosed by the competent authorities of each country. The difference between the cash inflows and outflows represents the net value of the <i>swap</i> as of the reporting date.	3-month IBR (Banking Reference Index) Curve Zero-coupon TES Curve LIBOR swap curve Treasury Bond curve 12-month CPI (Consumer Price Index)
Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	Colombian Peso-US Dollar <i>forward</i>	The difference between the agreed <i>forward</i> rate and the forward rate on the valuation date corresponding to the remaining term of the derivative financial instrument is established and discounted to its present value using a zero-coupon interest rate. To determine the forward rate, the average of the closing <i>bid</i> and ask quotations is used.	Peso/US Dollar exchange rate set out in the forward contract. Market representative exchange rate on the date of valuation. <i>Forward</i> points of the Peso-US Dollar forward market on the date of valuation. Number of days between valuation date and maturity date. Zero-coupon interest rate.
Derivative <i>swap</i> contracts designated as hedging instruments	Level 2	Discounted Cash Flow method (DCF)	Fair value is calculated by projecting future operational cash flows using market curves and discounting them to present value using market <i>swap</i> rates.	Swap curve calculated by <i>Forex Finance</i> Market Representative Exchange Rate (TRM)
Lease liabilities	Level 2	Discounted cash flows method	Future cash flows from lease contracts are discounted to present value using the market rate for loans under similar conditions at the lease commencement date, in accordance with the minimum non-cancellable period.	Reference Banking Index (RBI) + basis points in accordance with risk profile

Changes in hierarchies may occur if new information becomes available, if information previously used for valuation becomes unavailable, if changes result in improvements to valuation techniques, or if there are changes in market conditions.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 hierarchies during the period ended December 31, 2025.

Note 36. Contingencies

Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets to be disclosed as of December 31, 2025.

Contingent liabilities

The following are the contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

- a. The following proceedings are being carried out with the objective that the Company does not pay the amounts claimed by the plaintiff entity:
 - Administrative discussion with the DIAN (National Directorate of Customs of Colombia) for \$42,872 (December 31, 2024 - \$42,210) related to the notification of special requirement 112382018000126 dated September 17, 2018, through which the income tax return for 2015 was proposed to be amended. In September 2021, the Company received a new notification from the DIAN confirming its proposal. However, external advisors consider the process as a contingent liability.
 - Nullity of resolution N°2024008001 dated August 5, 2024, imposes a sanction for failing to declare ICA for 2020 to 2022 annually, as the declarations were submitted bimonthly, and resolution N°0034 dated November 8, 2024, for \$4,175 (December 31, 2024 - \$4,175).
 - Nullity of the Official Revision Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50716-22 dated November 22, 2022, through which the Special Industrial and Port District of Barranquilla modifies the 2019 industry and commerce tax declaration, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of resolution GGI-DT-RS-282-2023 dated October 27, 2023, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$3,962 (December 31, 2024 - \$3,790).
 - Nullity of the Official Revision Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50712-22 dated November 2, 2022, through which the 2018 industry and commerce tax declaration is modified, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of resolution GGI-DT-RS-282-2023 dated October 27, 2023, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$3,421 (December 31, 2024 - \$3,291).
 - Nullity of the penalty resolution from September 2020, which ordered the reimbursement of the balance in favor liquidated in the income tax for the 2015 tax year, for \$2,876 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,734).
 - Nullity of the Official Review Settlement GGI-FI-LR-50720-22 from December 6, 2022, which modifies the 2020 industry and commerce tax declaration, establishing a higher tax amount and a penalty for inaccuracy, and the nullity of the resolution GGI-DT-RS-329-2023 from December 4, 2023, which resolves the reconsideration appeal, for \$2,818 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,664).
 - Nullity of the Official Assessment Settlement 00019-TS-0019-2021 from February 24, 2021, through which the Department of Atlántico assessed the Security and Citizen Coexistence Rate for the taxable period from February 2015 to November 2019, and the nullity of Resolution 5-3041-TS0019-2021 from November 10, 2021, through which the reconsideration appeal is resolved, for \$1,285 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,226).
 - Nullity of Official Revision Assessment GGI-FI-LR-00172-24 dated May 20, 2024, which amends the 2022 industry and commerce tax return, establishing a higher tax liability and an inaccuracy penalty; and the nullity of Resolution GGI-DT-RS-112-2025 dated June 5, 2025, which resolves the administrative appeal for reconsideration, in the amount of \$2,596 (December 31, 2024 - \$0).

b. Guarantees

- The Company granted a guarantee to its subsidiary Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S. to cover potential defaults on its obligations. As of December 31, 2025, the amount totals \$4,668 (December 31, 2024: \$3,967).
- The Company granted a bank guarantee, valid until February 7, 2026, to the company SARA A.N.V., to cover potential defaults on its obligations in the amount of USD 100,000.
- The Company granted a guarantee to the subsidiary Libertad S.A. for a five-year term, for the purpose of supporting the restructuring of its debt and optimizing its financial costs for \$187,854
- At the request of certain insurance companies and as a requirement for the issuance of performance bonds, during 2025 the Company has provided certain guarantees to these third parties as joint debtors on behalf of some of its subsidiaries. The guarantees granted are detailed below:

<u>Type of guarantee</u>	<u>Description and detail of the guarantee</u>	<u>Insurance company</u>
Open promissory note	Performance bond. The Company acts as a joint debtor for the Patrimonio Autónomo of Viva Barranquilla Shopping Center	Seguros Generales Suramericana S.A.

These contingent liabilities, due to their possible nature, are not recognized in the statement of financial position; they are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Note 37. Dividends declared and paid

At the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company held on March 27, 2025, a dividend of \$27,398 was declared, equivalent to an annual dividend of COP 21.11 per share. The amount paid during the period ended December 31, 2025, totaled \$27,441.

At the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company held on March 21, 2024, a dividend of \$65,529 was declared, equivalent to an annual dividend of COP 50.49 per share. The amount paid during the annual period ended December 31, 2024, totaled \$65,502.

Note 38. Seasonality of transactions

The Company's operating and cash flow cycles show a certain seasonality in the operational and financial results, as well as in the financial indicators related to liquidity and working capital, with a concentration during the first and last quarters of each year, mainly due to the Christmas and holiday season and the "Special Price Days" event, which is the second most important promotional event of the year. The management monitors these indicators to ensure that risks do not materialize, and for those that could materialize, it implements action plans in a timely manner. Additionally, it monitors these indicators to ensure they remain within industry standards.

Note 39. Financial risk management policy

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's financial instruments consisted of:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	1,174,125	856,675
Trade and other receivables (Note 7)	288,951	328,395
Due from related parties (Note 9) (1)	43,162	53,633
Financial assets (Note 11)	4,332	6,308
Total financial assets	1,510,570	1,245,011
Financial liabilities		
Credits and loans (Note 19)	1,817,690	1,681,847
Due to related parties (Note 9) (1)	203,848	114,552
Trade and other payables (Note 22)	3,086,610	3,151,450
Lease liability (Note 14)	1,804,793	1,758,379
Derivative financial instruments and amounts collected on behalf of third parties (Note 24)	64,498	161,672
Total financial liabilities	6,977,439	6,867,900
Net financial exposure, (liability)	(5,466,869)	(5,622,889)

(1) Related party transactions refer to transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and other related entities and were accounted for in accordance with arm's length prices, terms, and conditions.

The entity's financial health during the year is not represented solely by the working capital ratio, as this indicator reflects the inherent seasonality of the business and is therefore evaluated in conjunction with financial ratios (current ratio, operating profitability, among others), corporate and industry KPIs that reflect inventory cycle efficiency, stability of leverage levels, and compliance with covenants, as well as stabilized sales performance and systematic expense control.

Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its equity structure and makes necessary adjustments based on changes in economic conditions and financial covenant requirements. To maintain and adjust its capital structure, Éxito may also modify dividend payments to shareholders, refund capital contributions, or issue new shares.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's primary financial liabilities, in addition to derivative instruments, include debts, finance lease liabilities and interest-bearing loans, trade payables, and other payables. The primary purpose of these liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and maintain adequate levels of working capital and net financial debt.

The Company's primary financial assets include trade receivables and other receivables, cash, and short-term placements arising directly from its operations and routine transactions. The Company also holds investments classified as financial assets measured at fair value which, according to the business model, impact the profit or loss for the period or other comprehensive income. Furthermore, transactions involving derivative instruments may generate rights that will be recorded as financial assets.

The Company is exposed to market, credit, and liquidity risks. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks through the various organizational bodies designed for this purpose.

Financial risk management related to all derivative instrument transactions is carried out by specialist teams with the capabilities, experience, and supervision provided by the organizational structure. In accordance with the Company's corporate policies, transactions involving derivative instruments may not be conducted for purely speculative purposes. Although hedge accounting models are not always applied, derivatives are contracted based on an underlying asset that effectively requires such hedging according to internal analyses.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees upon the policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or commercial contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and its financing activities, including deposits with banks and institutions and other financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the corporate policy defined for this purpose. Investment of surplus funds is made only with counterparties approved by the Board of Directors and within previously established jurisdictions. Management periodically reviews the overall financial conditions of counterparties, evaluating key financial indicators and market ratings.

Management monitors the group's liquidity (comprising undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 6) on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at both local and international levels across the group's operating companies, in accordance with the practice and limits established by the group. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the Group operates. Furthermore, the group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet them, monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Credit rating		
BB+	215,324	297,903
BB-	51	15,511
N/A (*)	828,741	430,112
Total cash on hand and in banks	1,044,116	743,526

(*) N/A: Not available

Trade and other receivables

Credit risk related to trade receivables is low, considering that a significant portion of the Company's sales are cash sales (cash and credit cards) and financing is provided through commercial agreements and partnerships that reduce the Company's risk exposure. Additionally, there are administrative credit management departments that constantly monitor indicators, figures, payment behavior, and risk models for each counterparty. No individual trade receivable balances represent or exceed 5% of total receivables or sales, respectively.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, or equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to debt obligations contracted at variable interest rates or indexed to a rate outside the Company's control.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to exchange rate risk relates primarily to operating activities (when revenue and expenses are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency), as well as to net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company manages its exchange rate risk through derivative financial instruments (such as forwards and swaps) in events where such instruments effectively mitigate volatility.

Given the exposure to unhedged foreign exchange risk, the Company's policy is to enter into derivative instruments that correlate with the terms of the underlying unhedged items. Not all financial derivatives are classified as hedge accounting operations; however, the Company's policy is not to enter into transactions for speculative purposes.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring daily cash flows, controlling the maturity of financial assets and liabilities, and maintaining appropriate relationships with financial institutions.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between business continuity and the use of financing sources through short- and long-term bank loans according to its needs, available quotas, or undrawn lines of credit with financial institutions, among other mechanisms.

The Company has assessed the concentration of liquidity risk as low, with no major restrictions for the payment of financial obligations maturing within twelve months after the closing date of the annual period ended December 31, 2025. Access to sources of financing is sufficiently secured.

The following table presents the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments arising from the respective agreements:

As of December 31, 2025	Less than 1	From 1 to 5	More than 5	Total
	year	years	years	
Other relevant contractual liabilities	1,859,611	-	-	1,859,611
As of December 31, 2024				
Other relevant contractual liabilities	1,574,712	157,957	8,974	1,741,643

Sensitivity analysis for 2025 balances

The Company statistically evaluated potential changes in the interest rates of financial liabilities and other relevant contractual liabilities.

Under the assumption of normality, considering a 10% variation in interest rates, three scenarios are evaluated:

- Scenario I: Latest known interest rates as of year-end 2024.
- Scenario II: For the Banking Benchmark Index (IBR), an increase of 0.896% is considered. This increase is applied to the latest published interest rate.
- Scenario III: For the Banking Benchmark Index (IBR), a decrease of 0.896% is considered. This decrease is applied to the latest published interest rate.

The results of the sensitivity analysis did not show significant variations among the three scenarios presented. The potential changes are presented below:

Operations	Risk	Balance as of	Market Projection		
		December 31,	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
		2025			
Loans	Changes in interest rates	1,817,690	1,818,236	1,819,693	1,816,783

d. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its risk exposure, with the primary objective of hedging exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk by fixing the interest and exchange rates of its financial debt. As of December 31, 2025, the notional amount of these contracts amounted to \$- (December 31, 2024: \$-) (interest rate swaps); USD 24.00 million and EUR 0.48 million (December 31, 2024: USD 47.07 million and EUR 4.92 million) (forwards); and USD - (December 31, 2024: USD 5.2 million) (forwards). These operations are usually contracted under the same terms regarding amounts, duration, and transaction costs, and preferably with the same financial institutions, while always adhering to the Company's limits and policies.

The Company has designed and implemented internal controls to ensure that these transactions are carried out in compliance with previously established policies.

e. Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is calculated using an operating cash flow projection model, employing the country's treasury bond curves and discounting them to present value using market swap rates disclosed by the relevant authorities.

The market value of the swaps was obtained by applying effective market exchange rates as of the date of the available financial information, with rates projected by the market based on currency discount curves. For the purpose of calculating the coupon for foreign currency-indexed positions, a 365-consecutive-day convention was used.

f. Insurance policies

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has the following insurance policies in place to mitigate risks associated with its entire operations:

Line of Business	Insured Limits	Coverage
Property all risk and business interruption	Based on replacement and reconstruction values, with a maximum limit of liability per policy.	Sudden, unforeseen, and accidental physical loss or damage to property as a direct result of any non-excluded cause. Covers buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, inventories, electronic equipment, leasehold improvements, business interruption, and other assets of the insured.
Goods in transit and money	Based on the declared value of goods moved and a maximum limit per shipment. Differential limits and sub-limits apply to each coverage.	Property owned by the insured while in transit, including those in which the insured has an insurable interest.
General third-party liability	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Covers damages caused to third parties during the course of operations.
Directors and Officers (D&O) liability	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Covers claims against directors and officers arising from errors or omissions in the performance of their duties.
Fidelity and financial risks	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Loss of money or securities on premises or in transit. Intentional dishonest acts by employees resulting in financial losses.
Group life and personal accident	The insured value corresponds to the number of salaries defined by the Company.	Death and total permanent disability due to natural or accidental events.
Automobile	A set limit applies to each coverage.	Third party liability. Total and partial loss (damage). Total and partial loss (theft). Earthquake. Other protections described in the policy.
Cyber risk	Differential limits and sub-limits apply per coverage.	Direct losses arising from malicious network access and indirect losses due to damages to third parties as a result of data breaches resulting from any of the covered events in the policy.

Note 40. Assets held for sale

The Company's management has a plan to sell certain properties in order to structure projects that will allow for better utilization of these properties, increase their potential future sale price, and generate additional resources for the Company. As a result of this plan, some of the investment properties were classified as assets held for sale.

The balance of assets held for sale reflected in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Investment property	-	2,645

This corresponds to the "La Secreta" lot, negotiated with the buyer during 2019. As of December 31, 2025, the property has been delivered and 100% of the payment has been received. The deed of contribution to the trust was signed on December 1, 2020, and was recorded on December 30, 2020.

Note 41. Subsequent Events

On January 29, 2026, Form 15F was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") to deregister its ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and to terminate its reporting obligations under said Act.

Te invitamos a consultar
más información en los
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[Informe de Gobierno Corporativo](#)



[Informe de Sostenibilidad](#)

CERTIFICATION OF THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE 2025 PERIODIC INTEGRATED YEAR-END REPORT ALMACENES ÉXITO S.A.

In my capacity as Chief Legal Representative of Almacenes Éxito S.A. (the "Company"), I certify that, in accordance with the requirements of External Circular 012 of 2022 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia (the "Circular"), the Periodic Integrated year-end Report corresponding to the year 2025, broadly, sufficiently and clearly, covers all the material aspects of the business.

Similarly, in order to comply with the provisions of Decree 151 of 2021 and the Circular, the respective Periodic Integrated year-end Report was published through the Relevant Information mechanism on the website of the Financial Superintendence and on the Company's [corporate website](#).

Original signed

Juan Carlos Calleja Hakker
CEO
Almacenes Éxito S.A.





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 www.grupoexito.com.co

 @GrupoExito

  @GrupoExitoColombia

 Línea de transparencia:
01 8000 522526

THE UNDERSIGNED EXTERNAL AUDITOR OF THE

FUNDACIÓN ÉXITO
NIT 890.984.773 – 6

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. That in accordance with articles 2 and 10 of Law 43 of 1990, the matter - object of the Auditor's own certification function is information that can be extracted from the accounting books or the accounting system of the audited entity, that is, from **Fundación Éxito**.
2. That, in accordance with the legal provisions and existing jurisprudential pronouncements on the matter, the certification function is an activity typical of accounting science, which has the character of evidence when it deals with acts typical of the profession of Public Accountant, that is, when issued based on the accounting assertions of the records in the accounting books and in the accounting system.
3. That the information on the number of children cared for by the entity is not extractable information directly from the accounts of **Fundación Éxito** and must be accredited by the administration of the entity.
4. That, for the purposes of issuing this certification, the Administration of **Fundación Éxito**, provided the External Audit:
 - Consolidated File of the Projects executed during the 2025 term.
 - Count of listings for each of the programs.
 - Number of beneficiaries per project.
 - Delivery number per project.
 - Number of amounts per project.
 - Consolidated file of certifications issued by the institutions through which the Foundation executes each of the projects, in the period from January to December 2025.

The above information was confirmed and reviewed by **Fundación Éxito**.

5. For the purposes of issuing this certification, the work of the External Audit consisted of a review of the information on the executed projects of the months subject to certification, in accordance with the assertions of existence, registration, rights and obligations in the extra-accounting book kept by **Fundación Éxito**.

CERTIFIES:

According to the information provided by **Fundación Éxito**, and the result of the selective tests carried out on the documents and records of the consolidated Projects executed during the 2025 term, in accordance with the International Auditing and Information Assurance Standards, I certify that:

1. The total number of beneficiary children was sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and nine (69,909), with an economic investment of COP 23,757,210,658.
2. Additionally, the beneficiary children, according to their type of care, are as follows:

TYPE OF CARE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN COVERED
Nutrition	51.525
Complementary Offer	7.579
Complementary Spotlights	10.805
TOTAL COVERAGE	69.909

3. The specialized mental health care strategy offered by Fundación Éxito and implemented by IPS Cariño involved 121 educational agents and reached 10,805 beneficiary children. Additionally, based on the assessments conducted, there was no evidence of the participation of mothers or caregivers as beneficiaries.

Given in Envigado, on January 13, 2026, at the request of the administration of the **Fundación Éxito**.

Sincerely,



CP JUAN FELIPE CASTRO MEJÍA

Auditor Externo

TP 314098– T

CER-0104-26

By delegation of

Kreston RM SA

Consultants, Auditors, Advisers

Kreston Colombia

Member of Kreston International Ltd.

This declaration corresponds to the independent verification of the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventory of GRUPO ÉXITO from January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

The scope of this engagement is strictly limited to the Carbon Footprint indicators associated with Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions as defined by the Organization.

Criteria Used

- The inventory was prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and ISO 14064-1:2018 guidelines.
- The verification was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019.

Organization responsibility

The Environmental Management area of GRUPO ÉXITO is responsible for defining organizational boundaries, identifying emission sources, selecting calculation methodologies, consolidating information, and maintaining appropriate internal controls.

During the assessed period, the Organization maintained measurement and monitoring of its emissions.

Verifier responsibility

The responsibility of DIVERSEY CONSULTING is to express an independent conclusion on the GHG Inventory based on procedures performed in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019.

Procedures Applied

- Review of the methodological design of the inventory.
- Evaluation of organizational and operational boundaries.
- Assessment of risks of material misstatement.
- Review of emission factors and Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) used.
- Selective testing of activity data.
- Evaluation of traceability and consistency of information.
- Interviews with personnel responsible for the relevant processes.

The external verification was conducted between January 20th and February 9th, 2025.

Verified GIS Indicators

- Scope 1 emissions (fuels, natural gas, refrigerants, fire suppression agents)
- Scope 2 emissions (conventional and renewable electricity)
- Scope 3 emissions (outsourced transportation, business travel, waste, use of sold products, leased assets)
- Total consolidated GHG emissions

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, we conclude, with a reasonable level of assurance, that the Greenhouse Gas Inventory of GRUPO ÉXITO for the 2025 reporting period has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018.

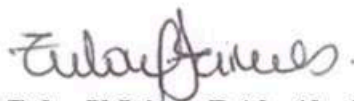
The scope of this work does not constitute a financial audit nor a certification of the environmental management system.

Independence

The work was performed in accordance with principles of independence, objectivity, professional competence, and due professional care.

Restriction on Use

This report has been prepared exclusively for the purpose of verifying the GHG Inventory of GRUPO ÉXITO for the period ended on December 31st, 2025.



Zulay Y Jaimes R (she / her)

Andean & Caribbean Consulting Leader | Diversey Consulting
Autopista Medellín, Km 1.8 Parque Industrial Soko, Bod 18
Cota, Cundinamarca- Colombia
Mobile: +57 3212099487
zjaimes@solenis.com

index GRI

GRI	Indicator	Content	Page	Comment / Link
2	1	Organizational details	2,15	https://www.grupoexito.com.co/en/about-us
2	2	Entities included in the organizations sustainability reporting	14,15,16	
2	3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	2,14,83	
2	5	External assurance	333,334	
2	6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	5,16,103,116	
2	7	Employees	116,117,118	
2	9	Governance structure and composition	40,42,43,46	
2	1	Organizational details	2,15	https://www.grupoexito.com.co/en/about-us
2	10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	47,42	
2	11	Chair of the highest governance body	43,52	
2	12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	46,59,84	
2	13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	84,140	
2	14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	139	
2	15	Conflicts of interest	56,58	
2	16	Communication of critical concerns	59,84	
2	18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	54	
2	19	Remuneration policies	47,48	
2	20	Process to determine remuneration	47	
2	22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	90	
2	23	Policy commitments	141	https://www.grupoexito.com.co/en/policies-reports
2	25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	143,152	
2	26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	69,71	
2	27	Compliance with laws and regulations	35	
2	29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	17,84	
2	30	Collective bargaining agreements	130	
3	1	Process to determine material topics	84	

GRI	Indicator	Content	Page	Comment / Link
3	2	List of material topics	85	
3	3	Management of material topics	94,97,104,109,110,111,112,117,119,124,126,135,137,152,155	
201	2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	138	
204	1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	104,107	
205	1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	69,70	
205	2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	70	
205	3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	71	
301	1	Materials used by weight or volume	135	
301	2	Recycled input materials used	133,135	
302	1	Energy consumption within the organization	154	
302	4	Reduction of energy consumption	154	
303	5	Water consumption	137	
305	1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	153	
305	2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	153	
305	3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	153	
305	4	Intensidad de las emisiones de GEI	153	
305	5	Reduction of GHG emissions	152,153	
306	1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	134,161	
306	2	Management of significant wasterelated impacts	134,135,161	
306	3	Waste generated	134,135,161	
306	4	Waste diverted from disposal	97,134,135,160,161	
306	5	Waste directed to disposal	134,161	
308	1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	110	
308	2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	109,110	
401	1	New employee hires and employee turnover	124	Total number of employees who ended their employment relationship: 17,293 Turnover percentage by gender: Men: 46.82% Women: 53.10% Others: 0.02%
401	2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part time employees	119	

GRI	Indicator	Content	Page	Comment / Link
403	1	Occupational health and safety management system	129	https://www.grupoexito.com.co/es/OHS-Policy-2023-ENG.pdf
403	4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	128	
403	5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	128	
403	6	Promotion of worker health	128	
403	8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	129	https://www.grupoexito.com.co/es/OHS-Policy-2023-ENG.pdf
403	9	Work-related injuries	129	
403	10	Work-related ill health	129	
404	1	Average hours of training per year per employee	125	
404	2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	125	
405	1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	117	
405	2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	127	
410	1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	127	
413	1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	105,107	
414	1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	110	
414	2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	109,110	
416	1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	112	
417	1	Requerimientos para la información y el etiquetado de productos y servicios	113	
418	1	Reclamaciones fundamentadas relativas a violaciones de la privacidad del cliente y pérdida de datos del cliente	75	

index SASB

Code	Topic	Accounting parameter	Page	Comment / Link
FB-FR-000.A	-	Number of (1) retail locations and (2) distribution centres	15	
FB-FR-000.B	-	Total area of (1) retail space and (2) distribution centres	15	
FB-FR-000.C	-	Number of vehicles in commercial fleet	156	
FB-FR-000.D	-	Tonne-kilometres travelled	157	
FB-FR-110a.1	Fleet Fuel Management	Fleet fuel consumed, percentage renewable	157	
FB-FR-110b.1	Air Emissions from Refrigeration	Gross global Scope 1 emissions from refrigerants	153,154	
FB-FR-110b.2		Percentage of refrigerants consumed with zero ozone-depleting potential	154	
FB-FR-110b.3		Average refrigerant emissions rate	154	
FB-FR-130a.1	Energy Management	(1) Operational energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity and (3) percentage renewable	154	
FB-FR-150a.1	Food Waste Management	(1) Amount of food waste generated, (2) percentage diverted from the waste stream 1	97,135,160	
FB-FR-230a.1	Data Security	(1) Number of data breaches, (2) percentage that are personal data breaches, (3) number of customers affected 2	75	
FB-FR-230a.2		Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks		The company manages information security risks through a specialized IT Security team, responsible for defining cybersecurity policies, controls, and guidelines. Risk identification and management is carried out through continuous monitoring of technological environments, periodic vulnerability assessments, and annual security testing, complemented by internal controls aimed at mitigating technological risks. Additionally, the company strengthens risk prevention through training and awareness programs in information security and personal data protection, including training sessions and campaigns directed at employees. During 2025, improvements were implemented in technological protection controls, aimed at strengthening coverage and reducing exposure to cybersecurity risks.
FB-FR-250a.1	Seguridad alimentaria	Tasa de infracción de seguridad alimentaria de alto riesgo	NA	6,30%
FB-FR-250a.12		(1) Número de retiradas, (2) número de unidades retiradas, (3) porcentaje de unidades retiradas que son productos de marca propia	NA	(1) Zero (0) (2) Zero (0) (3) Zero (0)
FB-FR-260a.1	Product Health & Nutrition	Revenue from products labelled or marketed to promote health and nutrition attributes	113	The company generated approximate revenues of 116 billion pesos through products marketed under its own Taeq brand, which feature labeling and communication aimed at promoting health and nutrition attributes.
FB-FR-260a.2		Discussion of the process to identify and manage products and ingredients related to nutritional and health concerns among consumers	112	

index SASB

Code	Topic	Accounting parameter	Page	Comment / Link
FB-FR-270a.1	Product Labelling & Marketing	Number of incidents of non-compliance with industry or regulatory labelling or marketing codes	NA	82
FB-FR-270a.2		Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with marketing or labelling practices	NA	Under the materiality criterion defined by the company, this indicator is not considered material
FB-FR-270a.3		Revenue from products labelled as (1) containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and (2) non-GMO	NA	The company does not manage its portfolio based on attributes related to OMG
FB-FR-310a.1	Labour Practices	(1) Average hourly wage and (2) percentage of in-store and distribution centre employees earning minimum wage, by region	NA	San Andrés: \$10,030/h; 54.5% earn minimum wage. Caribbean Coast: \$9,309/h; 34.1% earn minimum wage. Antioquia: \$9,617/h; 30.8% earn minimum wage. Southwest: \$9,128/h; 42.3% earn minimum wage. Center and Plains: \$9,421/h; 38.4% earn minimum wage. Santanderes: \$9,417/h; 41.2% earn minimum wage.
FB-FR-310a.2		Percentage of active workforce employed under collective agreements	178	
FB-FR-310a.3		(1) Number of work stoppages and (2) total days idle	130	
FB-FR-310a.4		Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with: (1) labour law violations and (2) employment discrimination 6	129	
FB-FR-430a.1	Management of Environmental & Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	Revenue from products third-party certified to environmental or social sustainability sourcing standards	NA	Information not available for the reported period
FB-FR-430a.2		Percentage of revenue from (1) eggs that originated from a cage-free environment and (2) pork produced without the use of gestation crates	109,11	
FB-FR-430a.3		Discussion of strategy to manage environmental and social risks within the supply chain, including animal welfare	109.142	
FB-FR-430a.4		Discussion of strategies to reduce the environmental impact of packaging	135	

Internal Audit Index

Topic	Indicator	Page	Comments
Zero malnutrition	Number of children benefiting from complementary programs	94	Data audited by Kreston Colombia
Zero malnutrition	Number of children benefiting from nutrition	94	Data audited by Kreston Colombia
Zero malnutrition	Total number of children benefited	94	Data audited by Kreston Colombia
In-kind donations	Amount of food and non-food donated	97	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Mental Health Promotion	Number of children indirectly benefited	99	Data audited by Kreston Colombia
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from recyclable materials	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from Employees	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from Customer Donations	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from own resources	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from suppliers and partners	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Fundación Éxito Resources	Income from other collaborations	101	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Recycled Materials	Tons of recycled cardboard	133	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Recycled Materials	Tons of recycled scrap metal	133	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Recycled Materials	Tons of recycled plastic	133	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Recycled Materials	Tons of recycled hooks	133	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Recycled Materials	Tons of other recycled materials	133	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Percentage of direct purchases of fruits and vegetables	*Percentage of direct purchases of fruits and vegetables *Number of local producers from whom fruits and vegetables were purchased directly	104	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Local Purchase of Fresh Products	*Percentage of local purchases of fruits and vegetables *Percentage of local purchases of meat *Percentage of local purchases of fish *Percentage of local purchases of eggs *Tons of fruits and vegetables purchased from ASOCULSAN and ASOPRADCUR	104	Data verified internally by Internal Audit

Topic	Indicator	Page	Comments
Local textile purchases	Percentage of textile garments purchased in Colombia	107	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Direct Hired Employees	Total number of directly hired employees	116	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Women's Participation	Percentage of women's participation by organizational structure: *Management positions *Supervisory positions *Sales positions *Supervisory positions *Operational positions	126	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Employee Turnover	*Total number of employees subject to turnover *Turnover percentage by gender	GRI Index	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Bags Sold to Customers	*Number of reusable bags sold to customers *Number of paper bags sold to customers	134	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Labor Practices	*Percentage of the active workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements *Number of collective bargaining agreements *Number of collective bargaining pacts	130	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Revenue from products with animal welfare characteristics	*Revenue (\$) received from the sale of private label eggs (eggs from cage-free hens) *Revenue (\$) received from the sale of pork with the Granja seal	SASB Index	Data verified internally by Internal Audit
Data security	*Number of data breaches *Percentage involving personally identifiable information (PII) *Number of affected customers	SASB Index	Data verified internally by Internal Audit



Nutrimos de
oportunidades
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