Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF INTERIM PERIOD

At March 31, 2015.
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

Assets	Note	At March 31, 2015	At December 31, 2014	At January 1, 2015
Curent assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,211,822	2,953,937	2,717,162
Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable	6	561,782	345,398	369,334
Accounts receivable from related parties and associates	7	48,040	30,662	1,859
Inventories	8	1,313,271	1,244,231	1,012,723
Other financial assets	9	16,653	25,119	1,977
Total current assets other than non-current assets or group of assets for their disposition classified as maintained for sale or maintained for distribution to owners		**4,151,568**	**4,599,347**	**4,103,055**
Non-current assets or groups of assets for their disposition classified as maintained for sale	10	-	6,740	-
Total current assets		**4,151,568**	**4,606,087**	**4,103,055**
Non-current assets				
Property, plant, and equipment	11	3,380,573	3,112,876	3,044,214
Investment property	12	651,690	647,691	537,915
Surplus	13	2,772,708	1,592,133	1,391,543
Intangible assets other than surplus	14	74,696	82,070	79,829
Investments recorded using the equity method	15	12,445	1,052,157	996,853
Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable	6	31,712	29,601	31,019
Deferred tax assets	16	59,802	28,719	54,085
Other financial assets	9	152,972	147,100	138,385
Other non-financial assets		398	398	398
Total non-current assets		**7,136,996**	**6,692,745**	**6,274,241**
Total assets		**11,288,564**	**11,298,832**	**10,377,296**

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

Equity and Liabilities	Note	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	January 1, 2014
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial obligations	17	285,469	7,917	98,640
Provisions for benefits to employees	18	6,552	5,420	5,931
Other provisions	19	46,396	50,796	34,668
Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable	20	2,396,437	2,766,465	2,241,519
Accounts payable to related parties and associates	7	164,666	51,597	56,521
Other financial liabilities	21	152,472	158,085	14,409
Other non-financial liabilities	22	76,390	79,361	75,077
Total current liabilities		**3,128,382**	**3,119,641**	**2,526,765**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial obligations	17	37,964	36,416	4,996
Provisions for benefits to employees	18	42,775	42,775	41,846
Other provisions	19	13,585	13,213	-
Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable	20	573	573	488
Liability for deferred taxes	16	54,417	53,238	8,074
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	137,699
Other non-financial liabilities	22	64,041	51,588	53,688
Total non-current liabilities		**213,355**	**197,803**	**246,791**
Total liabilities		**3,341,737**	**3,317,444**	**2,773,556**
Equity				
Issued capital	23	4,482	4,482	4,482
Own shares reacquired	23	2,735	2,735	2,735
Bonus issue	23	4,843,466	4,843,466	4,843,466
Result of the period		69,961	500,674	-
Accumulated profits (losses)		1,119,224	1,077,560	1,517,247
Other participations in equity		40,038	62,609	(2,976)
Reserves	23	1,419,416	1,220,573	1,019,843
Equity attributable to the controlling entity owners		**7,493,852**	**7,706,629**	**7,379,327**
Share of non controlling entities		452,975	274,759	224,413
Total equity		**7,946,827**	**7,981,388**	**7,603,740**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,288,564**	**11,298,832**	**10,377,296**

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME OF INTERIM PERIOD

Corresponding to the three months ended March 31, 2015.
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

	At	
Statement of Operations	**March 31, 2015**	**March 31, 2014**
Revenues from ordinary activities	3,091,400	2,408,433
Cost of sales	(2,309,598)	(1,794,556)
Gross profit	**781,802**	**613,877**
Other income	29,681	2,477
Distribution expenses	(346,185)	(267,608)
Administrative and selling expenses	(41,080)	(34,392)
Expenses of employees' benefits	(274,918)	(199,005)
Other expenses	(60,520)	-
Other earnings (losses)	39	1
Earning (loss) from oerating activities	**88,819**	**115,350**
Financial revenues	62,347	40,307
Financial costs	(37,619)	(20,316)
Share in profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(3,094)	13,129
Profit (loss) before taxes	**110,453**	**148,470**
Income (expense) from tax	(25,743)	(47,191)
Earning (loss) originated by continued operations	**84,710**	**101,279**
Earning (loss) attributable to:		
Earning (loss) attributable to the Controlling entity owners	**69,962**	**98,764**
Earning (loss) attributable to non-controlling share	**14,748**	**2,515**
Earning per basic share		
Earning (loss) per basic share in continued	**156.30**	**220.65**
Earnings from diluted shares		
Earnings (loss) diluted per share originated by continued operations*	**156.30**	**220.65**

(*) Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos.

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME OF INTERIM PERIOD

Corresponding to three months ended March 31, 2015.
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

Statement of comprehensive income	At March 31, 2015	 March 31, 2014
Profit (loss)	84,710	101,279
Components of other comprehensive income which will be reclassified to the period result, net of taxes		
Profits (losses) from conversion exchange differences, net of taxes	17,016	(23,012)
Profits (losses) upon new measurements of financial assets at fair value with changes in the other comprehensive result, net of taxes	2,004	-
Total other comprehensive income which will be reclassified to the result of the period, net of taxes	**19,020**	**(23,012)**
Total other comprehensive income	**103,730**	**78,267**
Earning (loss) attributable to		
Earning (loss), attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	**85,511**	**75,343**
Earning (loss), attributable to participations of non controlling entities	**18,219**	**2,923**

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS OF INTERIM PERIOD

Corresponding to the period of three months ended March 31, 2015
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos)

Statement of cash flows	At	
Cash flows originated by (used in) operating activities	**March 31, 2015**	**March 31, 2014**
Profit (loss)	84,710	101,279
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Adjustments for tax expense on profits	(27,880)	(23,483)
Adjustments for financial costs	(12,839)	(19,598)
Adjustments for decreases (increases) in inventories	49,833	(22,369)
Adjustments upon the decrease (increase) of accounts receivable of a trade origin	32,796	33,203
Ajustments for decreases (increases) in other accounts receivable deriving from operating activities	(51,865)	189
Adjustments for increase (decrease) of accounts payable of a trade origin	(713,455)	(379,403)
Ajustments for increases (decreases) in other accounts payable deriving from operating activities	(74,681)	(136,389)
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization expenses	63,400	59,966
Adjustments for provisions	2,869	1,751
Adjustments for unrealized losses (profits) of foreign currency	(16,615)	(590)
Adjustments for losses (profits) of fair value	49,492	1,647
Other adjustments for items other than cash	1,149	26,787
Adjustments for profits (losses) for the disposition of non-current assets	(39)	-
Other adjustments in order that the effects on cash are cash flows of investment or financing	3,094	(14,402)
Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	1,125	1,045
Net cash flows deriving from (used in) operating activities	**(693,616)**	**(471,646)**
Cash flows deriving from (used in) investing activities		
Cash flows deriving from the loss of control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-	680,359
Other payments to acquire equity or debt instruments from other entities	(1,786)	(96,935)
Amount deriving from the sale of properties, plant and equiment	1,122	818
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(156,208)	(62,074)
Amounts from sales of intangible assets	5,905	-
Purchases of intangible assets	(12,066)	(682,168)
Cash advances and loans granted to third parties	(2,290)	11,689
Collections from related entities	(11,588)	609
Effect provided by business combination	143,883	
Other cash inflows (outflows)	2	2,952
Net cash flows deriving from (used in) investment activities	**(33,026)**	**(144,750)**
Cash flows deriving from (used in) financing activities		
Payments of other shares in equity	(41,475)	2,470
Loans to third parties	(1,150)	6,220
Dividends paid	(59,388)	(58,282)
Dividends received	(5,080)	3,248
Interest paid	(53,418)	(10,767)
Interest received	62,646	26,525
Net cash flows originated by (used in) financing activities	**(97,865)**	**(30,586)**
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of changes in the exchange rate	**(739,797)**	**(545,703)**
Effects of the variation in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(2,318)	(5,114)
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents	**(742,115)**	**(550,817)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**2,953,937**	**2,717,162**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**2,211,822**	**2,166,345**

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

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY OF INTERIM PERIOD

				Reserves									
	Issued capital	Issue premium	Treasury shares	Legal reserve	Occasional reserve	Reacquisition of shares	Future dividends	Total Reserve	Accumulated earnings	Other Integral result and other components	Changes in equity attributable to the controlling entity	Changes in minority participations	Total in net equity
Initial balance at 01/01/2014	**4,482**	**4,843,466**	**(2,735)**	**7,856**	**988,568**	**22,000**	**1,419**	**1,019,843**	**1,517,247**	**(2,976)**	**7,379,327**	**224,413**	**7,603,740**
Dividend declared in cash					(42,720)			(42,720)	(194,958)		(237,678)		(237,678)
Comprehensive income statement									98,766		98,766	2,514	101,280
Other increase (decrease) in net equity					243,449			243,449	(245,162)	(23,420)	(25,133)	3,684	(21,449)
Balance at 31/03/2014	**4,482**	**4,843,466**	**(2,735)**	**7,856**	**1,189,297**	**22,000**	**1,419**	**1,220,572**	**1,175,893**	**(26,396)**	**7,215,282**	**230,611**	**7,445,893**

				Reserves									
	Issued capital	Issue premium	Reacquired own shares	Legal reserve	Occasional Reserve	Reacquisition of shares	Future dividends	Total reserves	Accumulated earnings	Another Integral Result and other components	Changes in equity attributable to the domimant company	Changes in miniroty participations	Total in net equity
Initial balance at 31/12/2014	**4,482**	**4,843,466**	**(2,735)**	**7,856**	**1,189,298**	**22,000**	**1,419**	**1,220,573**	**1,578,234**	**62,609**	**7,706,629**	**274,759**	**7,981,388**
Dividend declared in cash									(260,022)		(260,022)		(260,022)
Statement of comprehensive results									69,961	2,004	71,965	14,748	86,713
Another income (decrease) in net equity					198,843			198,843	(198,988)	(24,575)	(24,720)		(24,720)
Measurement of minority fair value Grupo Disco Uruguay											-	163,468	163,468
Balance at 31/03/2015	**4,482**	**4,843,466**	**(2,735)**	**7,856**	**1,388,141**	**22,000**	**1,419**	**1,419,416**	**1,189,185**	**40,038**	**7,493,852**	**452,975**	**7,946,827**

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information
Almacenes Exito S.A. and its Subsidiaries

Almacenes Éxito S.A., parent company, was formed on March 24, 1950 according to Colombian law. Its corporate purpose consists of:

- Acquisition, storage, transformation, and in general, distribution and sale under any commercial system, including the financing thereof, of all types of goods and national and foreign products, in the wholesale or retail market.

- Give or take in lease commercial premises, receive or give in lease or under any other system of simple tenancy, sales or commercial spaces or points within its comercial establishments intended for the exploitation of distribution business of goods or products and for the rendering of complementary services.

- Organize, finance or promote with other individuals or legal entities, enterprises or businesses which purpose is the production of objects, goods, articles or the rendering of services related with the exploitation of the commercial establishments.

- Acquire real estate, build commercial premises intended for the establishment of stores, shopping centers or other appropriate sites for the distribution of goods notwithstanding that, with a criteria of rational uses of land, it may dispose of floors or commercial premises, give them in lease or exploit them in another appropriate form, as well as invest in real estate, promote and execute real estate projects of any type and of real estate.

- Apply resources for investment purposes for the acquisition of shares, bonds, commercial papers and other securities of free circulation in the market for the use of tax incentives established by the law, as well as to make transitory investments in prompt liquidity securities for temporary productive use, enter into firm factoring operations with its own resources, set up guarantees on its movable assets and real estate and enter into financial operations allowing it to acquire funds or other assets.

- The wholesale or retail distribution of liquid fuels, oil derivatives through automotive service stations, alcohols, bio-fuels, vehicles' natural gas and any other fuel applied to the automotive, industrial, fluvial, maritime and air sectors in all its classes.

Below is a detail of the information of its subsidiaries:

- **Distribuidora de Textiles y Confecciones S.A. "DIDETEXCO S.A."**, subsidiary company, was formed on July 13, 1976, by means of public deed Nº 1138 of the Seventh Notary's Office of Medellín. Its corporate purpose consists of acquiring, storing, transforming, manufacturing, selling and in general distributing under any modality all types of textile goods manufactured locally or abroad and acquiring, giving or taking under lease real estate intended for the establishment of stores, shopping centers and other appropriate sites for the distribution of goods and the sale of goods or services. Its principal domicile is located in the Municipal jurisdiction of Envigado, Colombia, carrera 48 Nº 32 Sur - 29. The company's

duration term expires on July 13, 2026.

- **Almacenes Éxito Inversiones S.A.S.,** subsidiary company organized by means of a private document on September 27, 2010. Its corporate purpose is:

  - Organize, finance, promote, invest individually or join other individuals or legal entities to incorporate companies, enterprises or business which purpose is the production or commercialization assets, objects, goods, articles or elements or the rendering of services related with the exploitation of commercial establishments and establish links with those companies as associate, by means of contribution of money, in goods or in services.

  - Promote, invest individually or join other individuals or legal entities, to provide networks, services and telecommunication added values, particularly all those activities permitted in Colombia or abroad of telecommunications, mobile telephone, and added value services. Its principal domicile is located in the Municipal jurisdiction of Envigado, Colombia, carrera 48 Nº 32B Sur - 139. The company's duration term is indefinite.

  - At March 31, 2015, the company accumulates losses of COP$14,899 million which decreased its equity below 50% of its capital falling under special dissolution cause per article 457 of the Code of Commerce. The parent management has the commitment of taking the measures aimed to resolve said situation within a term of 15 months.

- **Carulla Vivero Holding Inc.,** was a subsidiary of Carulla Vivero S.A. which in accordance with the merger passed to be a subsidiary of the parent Almacenes Éxito S.A. Carulla Vivero Holding Inc. was organized on September 14, 2000 under the laws of the Britain Virgin Islands, its corporate purpose is doing business to invest, purchase, own, acquire in any way, sell, assign, administrate any movable asset or real estate which is not prohibited or regulated by the laws of the British Virgin Islands. The Company is not audited by an independent auditor.

- **Éxito Viajes y Turismo S.A.S.,** was formed on May 30, 2013, in accordance with Colombian laws, which corporate purpose is the exploitation of the activities related with the tourism service, as well as the touristic representation and the establishment of travel agencies in any of their modalities and the promotion of the national and international tourism. Its principal domicile is located in the municipal jurisdiction of Envigado, Colombia, carrera 48 Nº 32B Sur - 139. The company's duration is indefinite**.**

- **Gemex O & W S.A.S.,** was organized on March 12, 2008, its corporate purpose consists of the commercialization of goods through alternative sales channels, such as direct sale or by catalogue. Its principal domicile is located in the municipal jurisdiction of Medellín, Colombia. carrera 43 Nº 31 – 166.

At March 31, 2015, the company accumulates losses of COP$2,006 million which decreased its equity below 50% of capital leaving it under special dissolution cause per article 457 of the Code of Commerce. The parent management has the commitment to take the measures aimed to resolve that situation within a term of 15 months.

- **Spice Investments Mercosur S.A**., a subsidiary company, was acquired in September 2011 by the parent Almacenes Éxito S.A., an Uruguayan closed stock company, with nominative shares. Its principal activity is making investments in general, in accordance with article N° 47 of Law 16.060 of Uruguay, being able to develop activities related and linked with investments in the country and abroad. Its principal domicile is located in Montevideo, Avenida General José María Paz N° 1404.

  Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. is the owner of the shares of the following companies: 62.49% of Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A., 47.25% of Larenco S.A., 7.23% of Lanin S.A. (during 2013 it acquired 0.13% of the company) and 100% of Geant Inversiones S.A. In 2014 it acquired 100% of Raxwy and 30% of C-Latam S.A.

  Grupo Disco del Uruguay S.A. is in turn the owner of 100% of Supermercados Disco del Uruguay S.A., 50% of Maostar S.A., 100% of Ameluz S.A., 100% of Odaler S.A. and 100% of Fandale S.A., which in turn is the owner of 51% of Mablicor S.A. (owner of a real estate). In 2013 it acquired 100% of “La Cabaña”, Supermarket leader in sales in the coast of Uruguay.

  Larenco S.A., on its part is the owner of 92.64% of Lanin S.A. (during 2015, 3.19% of the Company was acquired, which is the owner of 100% of the shares of Devoto Hermanos S.A.

  Geant Inversiones S.A. is the owner of 52.75% of Larenco S.A. shares.

- **Logística, Transporte y Servicios Asociados S.A.S.**, a Company formed on May 23, 2014 in accordance with Colombian laws, which corporate purpose is the rendering of national and international air, terrestrial, maritime, fluvial, railroad and multimodal cargo transportation services of all type of goods in general. Its principal domicile is located in the municipal jurisdiction of Envigado, Colombia, carrera 48 Nº 32B Sur - 139. The company’s duration term is indefinite.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Laureles,** set up on May 31, 2012 under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center Viva Laureles, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Medellín, Colombia, carrera 81 N° 37 - 100.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Sincelejo,** set up on March 8, 2013 under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center Viva Sincelejo, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Sincelejo, Colombia, carrera 25 N° 23 – 49.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Viva Villavicencio,** set up on April 1, 2013 under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center Viva Sincelejo, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Villavicencio, Colombia, calle 7A N° 45- 185.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo San Pedro Etapa I**, set up on June 30, 2005 under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center San Pedro Plaza, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Neiva, Colombia, carrera 8ª between calles 38 andy 48.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial San Pedro Stage II**, set up on December 1, 2010 under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center San Pedro Stage II, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Neiva, Colombia, carrera 8ª between calles 38 and 48.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Iwana,** set up on December 22, 2011, under the juridical form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose is developing the operation of the shopping center Iwana, which comprises maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile of the shopping center is the municipal jurisdiction of Barrancabermeja, Colombia, carrera 11 N° 50-19.

- **Girardot Lot Trust,** was acquired by means of an assignment of fiduciary rights on February 11, 2011 through Alianza Fiduciaria S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. Its corporate purpose is acquiring the proprietorship title of the real estate in the name of Almacenes Éxito. The principal domicile is the municipal jurisdiction of Girardot, Colombia, carrera 10 and 11 with calle 25.

- **Autonomous Equity Local 108,** was acquired by means of assignment of fiduciary rights on August 3, 2012 through Alianza Fiduciaria S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. Its corporate purpose is acquiring the proprietorship title of the real estate, subscribing purchase-sale agreements as prominent buyer or seller, granting the use and enojoyment of the real estate by way of lease to those indicated, distributing the proceeds of the funds

received as rentals and taking care of the instructions on remittances. The principal domicile is the municipal jurisdiction of Medellín, Colombia, calle 10 N° 32-115.

- **Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Comercial Viva Barranquilla**, set up on December 23, 2014 under the legal form of autonomous equity through Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria. The corporate purpose in the development stage is receiving and maintaining the legal ownership of the real estate and of those which in the future the Trustors instruct or require to contribute, subscribing lease contracts, their extensions, renewals, amendments and terminations, in accordance with the instructions that for such purpose issues the trustor Almacenes Éxito in its condition of real estate administrator, managing resources, making the payments required to take care of the administration and operation of the premises and other units making them up. The principal domicile is the municipal jurisdiction of Barranquilla, Colombia, Carrera 51 B 87 – 50.

2. Summary of principal accounting policies and practices applied

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are described below. These policies have been consistently applied in respect to all the periods presented, unless as otherwise indicated.

2.1 Preparation and presentation bases

The condensed consolidaed interim financial statements for the period of three months at March 31, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted in Colombia pursuant to Law 1314 de 2009 and its applicable regulatory decrees corresponding to Decree 2784 of 2012, which amends Decree 3023 of 2013 and Decree 2615 of 2014, including the International Financial Reporting Standard NIC 34 – Interim Financial Information, which was approved for Colombia, per Decree 2784 of 2012 and its amendments. Decree 2784 of 2012 and Decree 3023 of 2013, regulate the preparation of financial statements based on Standards (IFRS/NIC), Interpretations (CINIIF and SIC) and the Conceptual Framework issued until December 31, 2012, published by the IASB in 2013. For presentation purposes, the instructions issued by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia by means of External Circular 007 of 2015 were considered.

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and the disclosures required for an annual financial statement, and should be read together with the annual financial statements at December 31, 2014; however, given that the respective annual financial statement has not yet been issued, a significant detail of information is included in these notes which permits users knowing the Group plicies, understanding the financial composition and the principal impacts under IFRS.

The IFRS preliminary condensed consolidated statements of financial position at December 31, 2014 with which this comparison is made, have been prepared exclusively to be usefd by the Company's Management as part of the conversion process thereof to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in order to present the imformation for the year ending December 31, 2015 on a comparative basis.

It should be considered that the financial statements submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting and to the regulatory entities and stakeholders, for the year ended December 31, 2014, were prepared by Grupo Éxito in accordance with accounting princiles general accepted in Colombia, which are prescribed upon legal provision, by standards and instructions of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, the Superintendence of Corporations and other legal rules; such principles may differ by certain aspects from those established by other

State control entities and other international accounting standards. For the consolidation at December 31, 2014, of the financial statements of Spice Investments Mercosur S.A., a Company domiciled in Uruguay, the policies and principles adopted at Grupo Éxito were homologated, in accordance with Colombian accounting standards, and were converted into Colombian pesos.

Notwithstanding that in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements of Grupo Éxito at December 31, 2014 prepared under IFRS, Management has used its best knowledge and belief, the standards and interpretations and the current facts and circumstances, they could experience changes, e.g., amendments in rules or additional standards and interpretations could be issued by Internacional Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that change the current regulations. Therefore, until such time as the Company and its Subsidiaries prepare their first complete set of consolidated financial statements under IFRS at Decemb er 31, 2015 and establish their transition date as defined in IFRS 1, the likelihood exists that the consolidated comparative statements be adjusted.

These consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its subsidiaires at March 31, 2015 and the results of the operations, the changes in net equity and the cash flows for the period then ended.

2.2 Measurement bases

The financial statements have been prepare don the basis of the historical cost, except for:

- Assets and liabilities generated in transactions of business combinations, which are measured at their fair value in accordance with principles established in IFRS 3;

- Derived financial instruments and equity instruments which changes in fair value are presented in Other Comprehensive Statement of Income which are measured at fair value.

2.3 Periods covered

These condensed consolidated financial statements of Grupo Exito comprise the statement of financial position and the statement of change in equity at January 1, 2014 (transition date), December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 and the comprehensive statements of income and of cash flow for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

2.4 Declaration of responsibility

The Management of Almacenes Éxito S.A. and its subsidiaries is responsible for the information contained in these condensed consolidated financial statements. The preparation thereof based on International Financial Reporting Standards require the use of judgment and estimations, as well as the use of judgment of Management for the application of the accounting policies. These estimations have been made using the best information available at the date of issuing these condensed consolidated financial statements. However, it is possible that future events demand a change in subsequent periods; should this occur, the change will be made as established in IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimations and errors" in a prospective basis, recognizing the effects of the change of estimation on the respective consolidated financial statements.

2.5 Functional Currency

These condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, which is the functional currency of the Group parent Company that corresponds to the principal economic environment this Company operates in. The figures shown have been rounded up to the nearnest figure in million pesos and are presented in millions of pesos, therefore, totals and subtotals could not correspond exactly to the accumulated figures.

2.6 Cumulative accounting base

The financial statements have been prepared on the cumulative accounting basis, except for information related with cash flows.

2.7 Relative importance and materiality

The recognition and presentation of the economic facts are determined in accordance with their relative importance. An economic fact is deemed to be material when due to its nature or amount and taking into account the surrounding circumstances, knowing or not knowing it could significantly alter the economic decisions of information users.

Upon preparing the interim financial statements, including their notes, the relative importance for presentation purposes was determined on a basis of 5% applied to current and non-current assets, to current and non-current liabilities, to equity, results of the period and to each general ledger account, individually considered of the interim period.

2.8 Consolidation bases and methods

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent Company and of all the subsidiaries (incluyen las entidades de propósito especial).

Subsidiaries: Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Parent Company exercises control directly or indirectly.

Special purpose entity (“SPE”): An entity of special purpose (“SPE”), is considered as an organization that is formed for a defined purpose or limited duration. These SPEs frequently serve as intermediary organizations. The group participaes in Autonomous Equities which meet this definition.

Control: this is achieved when the parent Company has power over the entity, is exposed to variable yields arising from the its implication thereon and has the capacity to use such power to influence on the amount of its yields, i.e., is the capacity of conducting relevant activities such as the entity’s financial and operating policies. The power arises from rights, it is generally present accompanied by the tenance of 50% or more of the voting rights, although in other occasions it is mor complex and arises from one or more contractual agreements, a reason why entities could exist that despite not having this sharing percentage, it is understood that its activities are carried out for the benefit of the parent Company, being exposed to all risks and benefits of the dependant entity.

When control exists, the consolidation method used is the global integration.

Global integration: total assets, liabilities, equity and results of the subsidiaries are incorporated to the parent Company's financial statements by means of this method, upon the previous elimination of the matrix of investments made in the equity thereof, as well as the reciprocal balances of the subsidiaries, either directly or indirectly.

All transactions and significant intercompany balances have been eliminated in consolidation, and recognition has also been given to the non-controlled interest corresponding to the percentage of participation of third parties in subsidiaries, which is incorporated separately in the Group's equity.

At the time of evaluating if the Company controls another entity, the existence and the effect of potential voting rights currently exercised are considered. Subsidiaries are consolidated as of the date control is transferred to the Group and are excluded from the consolidation on the date it ceases.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiaries from the date the parent company acquires control and are excluded from consolidation on the date it ceases. All controlled entities are consolidated in the parent company's financial statements irrespective of their share percentage.

Transactions involving a change in share percentage of the Parent without loss of control are recognized in equity given that there is no change of control of the economic entity. Cash flows arising from changes in shares that do not give rise to a loss of control are classified for the statement of cash flows as financing activities.

In transactions that involve a loss of control the total participation in the subsidiary is written off, any retained participation is recognized by its fair value, and the profit or loss resulting from the operation is recognized in results of the period, including items corresponding to other comprehensive result. Cash flows deriving from the acquisition or loss of control of a subsidiary are classified in the statement of cash flows as investing activities.

The result of the period and each component of the other comprehensive result are attributed to the owners of the controlling entity and to the non controlling participations.

2.9 Equity method

The parent Company applies the equity method to all investments in associaes and combined business in its consolidated financial statements.

Associates: An associate is an entity on which the Parent Company is in the position to exercise significant influence, but not a control, nor joint control, by means of the power of participating in the decisions of its operating and financial Policies.

In general, significant influence is presumed of those cases where the Group owns a participation higher than 20%, although as well as control, should be evaluated.

Joint Agreement: is a joint agreement whereby the parties that have joint control of the agreement have right to the agreement net assets. The joint control is produced only when the decisions on the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the paties sharing control.

Equity method is an accounting method which demands recording the investment initially at cost and then, in subsequent periods, adjust the book value of the investment to reflect the Group share in the net assets of the participated party. If the investment results negative, the share is left until the investment is carried to zero, except that that there is a commitment of the entity to restore the equity position of the investment, in which case the respective provision is recorded.

Dividends perceived from these companies are recorded reducing the investment value, and the results achieved b these companies are incorporated to the Comprehensive Statement of Income.

Transactions involving the loss of a significant influence in the associate or in the joint agreement is recorded recognizing any participation retained at its fair value and the profit or loss resulting of the operation is recognized in results of the period including the items corresponding to other comprehensive result.

In transactions which do not involve a loss of significant influence on the associate or on the joint business, the application of the equity method continues and the portion of the profit or loss recognized in the other comprehensive income relating to the reduction of the participation in the ownership is reclassified.

2.10 Business combinations

Business combinations are recorded using the acquisition method; this involves the identification of the acquirer, the determination of the acquisition date, the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired, of assumed liabilities and of any non-controlling participation in the acquired entity, and the recognition and measurement of goodwill.

The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at its fair value, which is the sum of fair value of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities assumed by the acquirer with the previous owners of the acquired entity and the participations in equity issued by the acquirer.

Any contingent consideration is included in the transferred consideration at its fair value on the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration due to facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date, are recorded by means of the adjustment of goodwill if they occur during the measurement period or directly in the period results, if they arise after the measurement period, unless the obligation is liquidated in variable yield instruments, in which case, the contingent consideration is measured again.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded on the acquisition date at their fair values.

Any excess of the transferred consideration and the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets (including intangible assets not previously recognized) and assumed liabilities (including contingent liabilities) is recognized as goodwill; when the excess is negative, a gain is recognized immediately in the period results.

In the event of a business combination by stages, the previous sharing in the acquired enity is measured again at its fair value on the acquisition date. The difference between the fair value and the net accounting value of this sharing is recognized directly in the period result.

Disbursements related with the business combination, other than those associated to the debt issue or equity instruments of the acquirer, are recorded as expenses in the periods incurred.

For each business combination, the Group may elect measuring any non-controlling interest at its fair value or as a proportional sharing of the identifiable net assets of the acquired entity.

Sale options (“*Put option”)* granted to the owners of non-controlling sharings

The Group recognizes the sale’s option contracts (*“Put option”*) entered into with the owners of non-controlling sharings of subsidiaries, in accordance with IAS 32 “Presentation of Financial Instruments”. The obligations arising from this type of contracts, which are related with consolidated subsidiaries upon global integration are recognized as financial liabilities, at their discounted current value or fair value. Sale´s options (*“Put option”*) are initially recognized against equity, as well as subsequent changes in their measurement, pursuant to IFRS 10.

2.11 Transactions in foreign currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos, the functional currency of the Group parent company; each subsidiary of the parent determines its functional currency, and its transactions are measured in that currency. The financial statements of Spice Investments Mercosur S.A., domiciled in Uruguay, which functional currency is the Uruguayan peso, are converted into Colombian pesos and likewise, for Carulla Vivero Holding INC., which functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

Transactions and balances are converted into the parent Company functional currency:

- Assets and liabilities are converted into Colombian pesos at the close rate, which corresponds to the representative market rate (RMR) on the balance sheet date, certified by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia;
- Result items are translated into Colombian pesos base don the period average rate, unless significant variances have occurred;
- Equity transactions in foreign currency are translated into Colombian pesos at the exchange rate of the transaction date.

Exchange differences derived from the conversion are recognized directly in a separate component of equity and are reclasssified to the comprehensive statement of income when the investment is sold.
Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the close rate and the resulting exchange rates are recognized in the statement of income; non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rate of the transaction date.

2.12 Compensation (Offsetting) of balances and transactions

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the financial statements, if and only if there is a demandable legal right at the close date that obliges receiving or cancelling the amounts recognized for their net value, and when an intention exists of offseting in a net base to realize assets and liquidate liabilities simultaneously.

2.13 Related parties

The information of related parties consists mainly of ordinary operations entered into with the Group controlling entities, subsidiaries, associates, key management personnel and other entities haviong relation with the Group.

Transactions between related parties are entered under conditions equivalent to those existing between indepedent parties.

2.14 Goodwill and intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized as such when the the element is identifiable and separable; the Group has the capacity to control future economic benefits associated to it and the element will generate future economic benefits.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized as goodwill when they do not meet these criterions.

Goodwill:
When the Group acquires the business control, it is recorded as goodwill; the difference between the transferred consideration and the fair value of the identifiable assets, assumed liabilities and any non-controlling share in the acquired entity.

On the acquisition date, goodwill is measured at their fair value, and subsequently, it is monitored at the level of the income generating unit or groups of cash generation groups of units benefited by the business combination. The goodwill is not amortized and it is subject to value impairment tests annually or each time there are indications that its value has been impaired. Value impairment losses applied to goodwill are recorded in the period results and its effect is not reversed.

The method used by the Group for the impairment test is described in note 2.20. A negative goodwill arising in a business combination, is recognized directly in the period results, once the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets, assumed liabilities and possible contingencies are verified.

Intangible assets:
These are identifiable assets, of a non-monetary nature and without physical substance, which are controlled by the Company as a result of past facts and of which future economic benefits are expected.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost and those acquired through a business combination are measured at fair value. Intangible assets are comprised mainloy of softwares acquired, brands, among others. The brands generated internally are not recognized in the statement of financial position.

The cost of intangible assets includes the acquisition cost, importation tariffs, non-recoverable indirect taxes and costs directly attributable to put the asset in the place and condition of use foreseen by management net of trade discounts and rebates, if any.

Indefinite useful life intangibles are not amortized, but are subject to impairment value tests annually or each time there are indictions that its value has been impaired. The defined useful life intangibles are amortized by the straight-line method, during their estimated life. The main useful lives are the following:

Groups of assets	Useful life
Development cost	3 years
Franchises, patents, licenses, brands and software	
"Systems" of software created or acquired	3 years
"Applications" of software created or acquired	5 years
ERP type software created or acquired	8 years
Acquired brands	Indefinite
Patent acquired or created	5 years
Lease right	
Lease bonus	Indefinite

An intangible asset is written off at the time of its sale or when no future economic benefits are expected for its use or disposal. The profit or loss which arises at the time of writing off an asset is calculated as difference between the net sale revenues, its case, the book value of the asset. This effect is recognized in results.

Residual values, useful lives amd amortization methods are reviewed at the close of each annual period and are applied prospectively if necessary.

Research and development costs

Research costs are recognized as expenses as incurred. Disbursements for development in an individual project are recognized as intangible asset when the Group may demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset in order to be available for use or sale;
- Its intention of completing the asset and its capacity of using or selling the asset;
- The capacity to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- The capacity of reliably measuring the disbursement during the development.

2.15 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated loss of value from impairment.

Charges for additions or improvements are charged to the asset when they increase productivity or efficiency thereof or its useful life is prolonged and meet the criterions defined by the Company.

Denominated as property, plant and equipment are all tangible assets of the Group which are owned for the use in production or supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes and which in addition that it is expected to use during more than one period, i.e., more than one year, and that meet the following conditions:

- It is probable that the Group obtains the future economic benefits derived therefrom;
- Cost may be reliably measured;
- The Group possess the risks and benefits derived from the use or possession of the asset; and
- They are assets which individual or group acquisition cost exceed 50 UVTs (Unit of Tax Value - COP$1.4 million, 2015 base), except those assets defined by Management which are related with the business purpose and there is interest to control them.

The cost of the elements of property, plant and equipment includes the acquisition cost, importation tariffs, non-recoverable indirect taxes, initial dismantling costs, if any, costs from loans directly attributable to the acquisition of

an apt asset and costs directly attributable to put the asset in the place and conditions of use foreseen by Management net of trade discounts and rebates.

Land is not depreciated. All other elements of property, lant and equipment are depreciated on a linear basis during their estimaed life, without taking into account their residual value. The principal useful lives are the following:

Group of assets	Useful life
Minor assets	3 years
Computers	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Office furniture and equipment	10 years
Other transportation equipment	10 years
Surveillance armament	10 years
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvement	Lower between 40 years and the contract term or the remaining term thereof.
Urban development improvement	Expense

The group calculates depreciation by components, which involves depreciating individually the parts of the asset that have useful lives other than those of the asset taken as a whole and has a material cost in relation to the entire fixed asset. It is considered as a material cost if the component exceeds 50% of the asset total value or it may be identified individually, taking as a basis an individual cost of the component of 32 SMMLV (Minimum Monthly Current Legal Salary) - COP$20 million, 2015 base.

The residual values, useful lives and amortization methods are reveiwed at the close of each year and are applied prospectively, if necessary.

An element of property, plant and equipment is written off at the time of its sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The profit or loss arisen when an asset is written off is calculated as the difference between revenues from the net sale, in its case, the book value of the asset. This effect is recognized in results.

2.16 Investment properties

These represent real estate maintained to obtain revenues or capital gains and not for their use in production of goods or services, or either for administrative purposes or their sale in the ordinary course of operations. Shopping centers owned by the Grup are classified as investment properties.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition, they are vallued at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment properties are depreciated on a linear basis during their estimated useful life, without taking into account their residual value. The useful lives are the following:

Group of assets	Useful life
Investment land	Not depreciated
Investment buildings	40 years

Transfers are made to, or from the investment properties, only when a change in their use is made. In the case of a transfer from an investment property to property, plant and equipment, the cost taken into account for its subsequent registration is the fair value at the date of the change of use. If property, plant and equipment is converted into an investment property, it will be recorded at its fair value.

Transfers are made to or from an investment property when a change in its use of the asset exists. Transfers that could be generated are:

- The Group occupies the asset classified as investment property; in these cases, the asset is reclassified to property, plant and equipment,
- The initiation of a development on the investment property or property, plant and equipment with the purpose of selling it, provided that a significant advance arises in the development of the tangible assets or of the project that will be sold as a whole; in these cases, the asset is reclassified to inventory,
- The realization of an operating leasing to a third party or the purpose of occupation by the Group; in these cases, the asset is reclassified to investment property.

Investment properties are written off at the time of their sale or when future economic benefits are expected upon their use or disposal. The profit or loss arising upon writing off investment properties is calculated as the difference between the revenues of the net sale, in their case, and the book value of the asset. This effect is recognized in results of the period they were written off.

2.17 Non-current assets maintained for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and the groups of assets for their disposal are classified as maintained for sale if their book value is recovered through a sale transaction, rather than their continued use. This condition is met if the asset or the group of assets is available, in their current conditions, for their immediate sale and the sale's transaction is highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable management should be committed with a plan to sell the asset (or group for disposal) and the sale is expected to be closed within the year following the classification date.

Non-current assets and the groups of assets for their disposal are valued at the lower between their book value or its fair value less costs of sale and are not depreciated or amortized from the date of their classification as maintained for sale.

Revenues, costs and expenses coming from a discontinued operation are presented separately from those coming from continued activities, in a single figure after income tax, in the consolidated comprehensive statement of income of the current period and of the comparative period of the prior year, although the Group retains a non-controlling share in the subsidiary after the sale.

2.18 Leases

Leases are classified under financial and operating leasing. Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of the property of the asset are classified as financial leasing; otherwise, they are classified as operating leasing.

The contingent installments of leases are determined base don the factor that makes that the installment varies due to reasons other than the the pass of time.

Financial leasing

- **When the Group acts as lessee**

When the Group companies act as lesees of an asset under financial leasing, the cost of the assets leased is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, in accordance with the nature of the contract object and, simultaneoously, a liability is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position for the same value, which will be lower between the fair value of the asset leased or the present value of the minimum payments payable to the lessor plus, in their case, the price of exercising the purchase option.

These assets are amortized with the same criteria applied to the elements of property, plant and equipment of own use. The payments of the lease arew divided between interest and the debt decrease. Financial expenses are recognized in the statement of income.

- **When the Group acts as lessor**

When the Group companies act as lessors of an asset under financial leasing, the assets are not presented as property, plant and equipment given that the risks associated with the property have been transferred to the lessee and in exchange a financial asset is recognized for the present value of the minimum payments to be received for the lease and any residual value not guaranteed.

Operating leasing

These are leases where the property of the asset leased and all the substantial risks and benefits of the asset remain with the lessor.

The payments for operating leases are recognized as expenses (or revenues) in the statement of income on a linear basis during the lease term. The contingent payments are recognized in the period they occur.

When the Group makes lease payments in advance related with the use of real estate. These payments are recorded as advance payments and are amortized during the duration of the lease.

2.19 Loans costs

Costs of loans directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial time period to be ready for its intended use or sale (generally more than six months) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other costs for loans are recorded as expenses in the period they are incurred. The costs of loans consist of interest and other costs incurred in regard to the loan of funds.

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group evaluates if there is any indication that an asset may be impaired in its value on each date of presentation of the financial statements. The intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and should be submitted annual to tests of loss from impairment of value. Assets with a defined useful life are subject to impairment loss tests provided that objective evidence exists that, as a result of one or more events occurred after the initial recognition, the book value may not be recoverable and by policy at least each year.

Indicators of impairment defined by the Group, besides external data sources (economic environment, the market value of the assets, etc.), are based on the nature of the assets:

- Movable assets related with a business (assets of the cash generator unit): relationship between the net book value of the assets related with each store divided by sales (VAT included). If this proportion is higher than the percentage defined for each format, an indication of impairment arises;
- Real estate: comparison between the book value net of the assets with their market value.

In order to evaluate losses from impairment of value, assets are grouped at a level of cash generator unit or groups of cash generator units and and the recoverable value thereof is estimated. The Group has defined each store and business as a separate cash generator unit.

The recoverable value is the higher amount between the fair value less the costs of sale of the cash generator unit or groups of cash generator units and their value in use and is determined for an individual asset, except that the asset does not generate flows. An impairment loss is recognized upon the excess of the book value of the asset over its recoverable value.

To determine the fair value less costs of sale, the valuation model is used in accordance with the cash genrator unit or groups of cash generator units, if it is possible to be determined.

To evaluate the value in use:

- Future cash flows of the cash generator unit or groups of cash generator units are estimated for a period no longer than five years. The cash flows beyond the projection priod are calculated upon applying a constant or decreasing growth rate.
- The terminal value is determined upon applying a perpetual growth rate per the projection of cash flow of the end of the explicit period.
- The cash flows and the terminal value are discounted at their present value, using a discount rate before taxes which reflects the current market rates that show the value of money and the specific risks of the cash generator unit or groups of cash generator units.

The Group evaluates if the impairment losses of the value previously recognized no longer exist or have decreased; in these cases, the book value of the cash generator unit or groups of cash generator units increase at the reviewed estimate of the recoverable value, up to the point that it does not exceed the book value that would have been determined if an impairment had not been recognized previously. This reversa lis recognized as revenue in the period results, except for the goodwill, which impairment is not reversed.

2.21 Inventories

Assets acquired with the intention to be sold within the ordinary course of business are classified as inventories, in the production process in consideration of such sale; or consume them in the production process or rendering of services. Inventories in transit are recognized when the Group has received the risks and substantial benefits of the asset. Inventories incude real estate where the Group has initiated a development or a project on the property for purposes of its sale.

Inventories are valued at the lower between cost and the net realization value.

Invntories are valued by the first-in, first out (FIFO) method, and their cost comprises purchase costs, conversion costs and other attributable costs incurred to give them their current condition and and location, i.e., when their production has been completed or when received in the store. Logistic costs and discounts of suppliers are recognized in cost of goods sold.

The net realizable value is the estimated sales price in the normal course of business, less estimated costs to terminate their production and the estimated costs necessary to realize the sale. The Group evaluates if the impairment losses of value previously recognized in inventory no longer exist or have decreased; in these cases, the book value of inventories is the lower between cost and the net realizable value. This reversa lis recognized as a decrease of the impairment cost.

2.22 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group is converted in part in accordance with the contractual conditions of the instrument.

Classification
Financial assets are classified under the following categories:
- Financial assets at fair value through results;
- Financial assets at amortized cost;
- Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income;
- Loans and accounts receivable:
- Cash and cash equivalents

The classification depends upon the business model used by the entity to manage financial assets and of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset; this classification is determined at the time of the initial recognition. Financial assets are presented as current if their maturity is lower than one year, otherwise, they are classified as non-current.

- **Financial assets at fair value through results**: Their chararcteristic is that they are incurred mainly in order to obtain liquidity administration with frequent sales of the instrument. These instruments are measured at fair value and their variations are recorded in results at the time they occur.

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**: They correspond to financial assets not derived with known payments and fixed maturity, that the Group Management has the intention and capacity of collecting the instrument’s contractual cash flows.

These instruments are valued at their amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is calculated adding or deducting any Premium or discount during the residual value of the instrument. Profits and losses are recognized in the results account when assets are recognized, upon the amortization or if there were objective evidence of the impairment.

These financial assets are incoluded in non-current assets except for those which maturity is lower than 12 months as of the date of the statement of financial position.

- **Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income:** These correspond to investments in variable yield which are not maintained for negotiation nor correspond to a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination. For these investments, the Group could eleect the intial recognition and an irrevocable manner present profits or losses upon the subsequent measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income.

  These instruments are measured at their fair value. Profits and losses deriving from the new measurement at fair value are recognized in other comprehensive result up to the write-off in asset accounts. In these cases, profits and losses previously recognized in equity are reclassified to results of the period.

  These financial assets are included in non-current assets unless Management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months following the date of the statement of financial position.

- **Loans and accounts receivable:** Loans and accounts receivable are financial assets issued or acquired by the Group on exchange of cash, assets or services which are delivered to a debtor.

  Accounts receivable from sales are recognized by the original invoice value net of losses from impairment of accumulated losses. These accounts receivable are recognized when all risks and benefits are transferred to the third party.

  Long-term loans (higher than one year from their issue date) are valued at their amortized cost using the effective interest method when the amounts involved are material. Losses from impairment are recognized in results.

  These instruments are included in current assets, except for maturities higher than 12 months from the balane sheet which are classified as non-current assets.

- **Cash and cash equivalents:** They include cash and banks and high liquidity investments. To be classified as cash equivalent, investments should meet the following criterions:
  - Short-term investments, i.e., lower than three months of the acquisition date;
  - Highly liquid investments;
  - Easily convertible in cash;
  - Subject to a non-significant risk of changes in their value.

Bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Group cash management, represent a component of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. In the statment of financial position, accounts reflecting existing overdrafts at the level of the financial entity, are classified as financial obligations.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets other than those measured at fair value through results, are evaluated at the date of each statement of financial position to establish the presence of impairment indicators. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events occurred after the initial recognition, future estimated cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The loss from impairment of financial assets at the amortized cost is determined as the difference between the book value of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective original interest rate of the financial asset.

Write off in accounts
A financial asset or a part thereof, is written off in accounts when it is sold, transferred, expires or control is lost over the contractual rights or on the instrument cash flows. When substantially all risks and benefit sof the property are retained by the Group, the financial asset continues being recognized in the balance sheet at its total value.

Method of the effective interest rate
This corresponds to the calculation method of the amortized cost of a financial asset and of the assignment of income from interest during the corresponding period. The effective interest rate corresponds to the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future net cash flows receivable (including all charges and revenues received which are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts), during the expected life of the financial asset.

2.23 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes part of the instrument contractual conditions.

Classification
Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through results or at amortized cost.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through results**: Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through results when they are maintained for negotiation or designated at fair value through results.

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**: They incude loans received and bonds issued, which are initially recognized by the cash amount received, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, recognizing interest expenses on the basis of effective profitabillity.

Write-off in accounts
A financial liability or a part thereof is written off in accounts when the contractual obligation has been liquidated or has expired.

Method of effective interest rate
The method of the effective interest rate corresponds to the calculation method of the amortized cost of a financial liability and of the assignment of interest expenses during the corresponding period. The effective interest rate corresponds to the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future net cash flows payable during the expected life

of the financial liability or, when appropriate, a lower period when the associated liability has a prepaid option that is estimated will be exercised.

2.24 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially and subsequently at their fair values. Derivatives are recorded as financial assets when their fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Any profit or loss arising from the changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognized directly in the statement of income, except those which are under hedge accounting.

2.25 Hedge accounting

The Group enters into hedge operations with term contracts (“Forward”) to cover risks associated with fluctuations in the exchange rates of its investments and obligations.

Hedge instruments are measured at their fair value and may be use only if:

- The hedge relation is clearly defined and documented at the initiation; and
- The hedge efficacy may be demonstrated at the initiation and during the entire life.

The documentation includes the identification of the hedging instrument, of the hedged item or transaction, of the risk nature being hedged and of the form in which the Group will measure the hedging instrument to compensate the exposure of the changes in the fair value of the hedged figure or the changes in cash flows attributable to the risk hedged.

A hedge is considered highly effective when the changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the underlying attributable to the risk hedged, are compensated with the changes in the fair value or in the cash flows of the hedging instrument, with an effectiveness ranging between 80% - 125%.

Hedging instruments are recognized at the initial momento at fair value, corresponding to the date the derivative contract is signed and subsequently, they are measured at their fair value. They are presented as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged figure exceeds 12 months, and otherwise as current, if the maturity of the hedged figure is lower than 12 months.

Hedges are classified and recorded as follows, once the strict criterions for the accounting of hedges are met:

- **Cash flow hedges**: classified in this category are hedges covering the exposure to variation in cash flows attributed to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable foreseen transaction and that could affect the results of the period.

  The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivative instruments qualified as hedge instruments of cash flows is recognized in other comprehensive result. The profit or loss related with the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

The values recognized in other comprehensive result are reclassified to the statement of income when the hedged transaction affects the result, in the same line of the statement of income where the item hedged was recognized. However, when the foreseen transaction hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, profits and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive statement of income are reclassified to the initial value of said asset or liability.

The hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group annuls the hedge relation; when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, the hedge is finalized or exercised, or no longer qualifies for the hedging accounting. In these cases, any profit or loss recognized in other comprehensive statement of income is maintained in equity and is recognized when the foreseen transaction finally affects the period results. When it is no longer expected that a foreseen transaction occurs, the profit or accumulated loss recognized in other comprehensive statement of income is immediately recognized in results.

- **Hedges of fair value:** classifried in this category are hedges covering exposure to changes in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or of non-recognized firm commitments.

  The change in the fair value of a derivative which is a hedging instrument of fair value is recognized in the statement of income as a financial expense or income. The change in the fair value of the hedged figure attributable to the risk covered is recorded as the book value of the figure hedged and it is also recognized in the statement of income as a financial income expense or income.

  When a firm commitment not recognized is designated as a hedged figure, the subsequent accumulated change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk will be recognized as an asset or liability with their correspnding profit or loss recognized in the period result.

- **Hedges of a net investment abroad:** classified in this category are hedges covering exposure to variances in the exchange rate upon the effect of the business conversion abroad to the Group presentation currency.

  The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivative instruments qualifying as hedging instruments of a net invefstment abroad is recognized in other comprehensive statement of income. The profit or loss related with the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

  When the Group realizes a total or partial disposal of a business abroad, the accumulated value of the efficient portion recorded in other comprehensive statement of income is reclassified in the statement of income.

2.26 Implicit derivatives

The Group has established a procedure that permits evaluating the existence of implicit derivatives in financial and non-financial contracts. In the event an implicit derivative exists, and if the principal contract is not recorded at fair value, the procedure determines if the characteristics and risks thereof are not closely related with the principal contract, in which case it requires a separate accounting.

The procedure consists of an initial characterization of each contract which permits distinguising those where an implicit derivate could exist. In such case, that contract is subject to a deeper analysis. If as a result of this evauation it is determined that the contract contains an implicit derivative that requires separate accounting, it is valued and the changes in its fair value are recorded in the statement of income.

To date, the analyses made indicate that there are no implicit derivatives in the Group contracts that require being recorded separately.

2.27 Payments based on shares

Transactions with payments based on shares are measured at the fair value of the options at their granting date, based on an appropriate model for the valuation of options, per IFRS 2 "Payments based on shares".

The Group has no compensation plans based on shares for its employees at the date of presenting the financial statements.

2.28 Measurement of fair value

The fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon selling an asset or the price paid for transferring a liability in a transaction ordered between participants in the market on the measurement date (starting price).

The measurements of the fair value are made using a fair value hierachy which reflects the importance of the inputs used in the determination of measurements.

- Based on the quoted prices (without adjustment) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Base don valuation models commonly used by market participants that use different variables of quoted prices which are observable for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Based on internal valuation models of the Group using non observable estimated variables for the asset or liability (level 3).

The fair value of financial instruments is determined at the financial statements presenttion date, for the measurement of financial assets, such as derivatives, considering the above criterions.

2.29 Benefits to employees

Plans of defined contributions
These are post-employment benefit plans, where the Group has the obligation to make contributions of a predetermined nature to a separate entity (pension funds) and it has no legal or implicit obligation of making additional contributions. These contributions are recognized as expenses in the statement of income, as it has the obligation to make the respective contribution.

Defined benefits plans
These are post-employment benefit plans where the Group has the obligation to provide directly the retirement pension payments and retroactive severance, in accordance with the requirements established in the laws. The Group does not have specific assets intended to support the defined benefit plans.

The liability for defined benefits plans is determined separately for each plan, by means of the actuarial valuation method of the projected credit unit, using actuarial assumptions at the date of the period reported. Actuarial profits

or losses are recognized in other comprehensive statement of income. Interest expense from defined benefits is recognized in the period results as well as any liquidation or plan reduction.

Long term benefits

These are benefits not expected to be fully liquidated before twelve months after the presentation date of the statement of financial position where the employees render the related services. These benefits correspond to seniority bonuses. The Group does not have specific assets intended to support long-term benefits.

The liability for long term benefits is determined separtely for each plan by means of the actuarial valuation method of the projected credit unit, using actuarial assumptions at the date of the period reported. The cost of the current service, the cost of the past service, the interest cost, actuarial profits and losses, as well as any liquidation or reduction of the plan is recognized immediately in results.

Short term benefit

These are benefits expected to be liquidated before twelve months after the date of the statement of financial position where employees render the related services, and includes the participation of employees in profits determined based on the compliance with the proposes objectives. The liability for short term benefits is measured on the basis of the best estimation of the disbursement that would be required to pay the obligation on the date on which it is reported.

Termination benefit

The Group recognizes benefits to employees for termination; when the Group decides to terminate the employee's work contract before the normal retirement date, or when the employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the work contract termination.

Benefits upon termination are measured as short term benefits to employees, against the period results, when it is expected that benefits for termination are fully liquidated before twelve months after the annual period on which we are reporting and as a benefit to long-term employees when it is expected that the benefits upon termination are liquidated after twelve months of the annual eriod on which we are reporting.

2.30 Provisions

The Group recognizes as provisions the existing obligations at the date of the statement of financial position, which arise as a result of past events; they may be measured reliably and for their cancellation an outflow of resources is probable which incorporate economic benefits.

Provisions are recorded for the best estimation of Management of the necessary disbursements to pay the present obligation and it is discounted at its present value when the effect is deemed material, using the rate of B type bonuses issued by the National Government. The effects of the value of money in time are recognized as a financial expense. In the cases the Group expects that the provision is fully or partially reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset and a revenue in results when its reimbursement is practically true.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and are quantified taking into consideration the best information available at the date of the statement of financial position.

Provision for onerous contracts
Current obligations deriving from an onerous contract are recognized as a provision when the unavoidable costs to comply with the contract obligations exceed the economic benefit expected to be received from it. At the date of the statement of financial position, the Group does not reflect provisions of onerus contracts.

Provision for restructuring
A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Group has an implicit obligation to make a restoration. This is the case when Management has prepared a detailed, formal plan and a valid expectation has arisen among the affected ones, that a restructuring will take place, upon having announced its principal characteristcs before the end of the year.

Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, which existence is subject to the occurrence or not of future events which are not entirely under the Group control, or present obligations which arsise from past events of which the obligation amount may not be reliably estimated, or it is not probable that an outflow of resources for its cancellation takes place. The Group does not record contingent liabilities; in exchange, they are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

Contingent Assets
Contingent assets are assets of a possible nature, arising as a result of past events, which existence is to be confirmed only by the occurrence or not of future events which are not entirely under the Group control. Contingent assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position until the realization of its income is practically true; in exchange they are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

2.31 Taxes

This heading comprises obligations in favor of the State in charge of Group Companies, determined based on private liquidations generated in the respective tax period, among others, income tax, tax on equity CREE, sales tax and industry and commerce tax.

Current income tax
The income taxi s calculated at the official rate of 34% in 2015 and 2014 (this rate includes both income tax of 25% and the tax for equity CREE of 9%), on the higher between presumptive inome and net taxable income. The income tax expense is recognized in the statement of income.

Current assets and liabilities from current tax are compensated for presentation purposes, if a legally demandable right exists for that purpose; they are with the same tax authority and the intention is to liquidate them for the net value or to realize the asset and liquidate the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax
The deferred tax arises from temporary diferences and other events which crerate differences between the accounting base and the tax base of assets and liabilities. The deferred tax is recognized at the non-discounted value, which the Group Company expects to recover or pay to the tax authority based on tax rates which it is expected is applicable in the period the asset is realized or the liability is paid.

The deferred tax asset is only recognized insofar as it is probable that the Group Company has tax earnings in the future against which it may charge such timing deductible differences. Assets and liabilities for deferred taxes resulting from a business combination affect the goodwill.

The deferred tax is recognized in the period statement of income or in other comprehensive income where profits or losses have been recorded and are presented in the statement of financial position as non-current.

Assets and liabilities from deferred tax are compensated for presentation purposes if a legal right demandable for such purpose exists and are with the same tax authority.

The Group considers in the calculation of the deferred income tax the exemption of IAS 12 related with the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint business..

2.32 Ordinary revenues

Net operating revenues include sales of assets in stores, rendering of services and special businesses such as insurance, travel, financing, among others.

Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or pending receipt, net of rebates and trade discounts, financial and volume; in addition sales taxes are excluded.

Revenues from the sale of assets are recognized when significant risks and advantages of the ownership of assets are transferred to the buyer, in the majority of cases when the legal title is transferred, the vaue of revenues may be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefit of the transaction flow to the Group.

Revenues from rendering of services, such as extended guarantees, services directly related with the sale of assets and rendering of services to suppliers are recognized in the period they occur. When a service is combined with the various commitments, such as volume commitments, the Group analyzes facts and legal standards in order to determine the appropriate recognition time. Consequently, revenues may be recognized immediaely (when the service is considered as havin been rendered) or deferred in the period during which the service is rendered or the commitment achieved.

Intermediation contracts are analyzed based on specific criterions to determine when the Group acts in the capacity of principal or agent.

Revenues from dividends are recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

Royalty revenues are recognized when the conditions established in the contracts are complied with.

Revenues from operating leasing on investment properties are recognized on a linear manner during the contract term.

Revenues from interest are recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate corresponds to the rate that discounts exactly the estimated future net cash flows receivable or payable (during the expected life of the financial instrument, or a period of lower duration, as appropriate, in respect to the net book value of the financial asset or liability.

Loyalty programs

The Group under its loyalty program grants points to its customers for purchases, which may be exchanged in the future for benefits such as: payment means, redemtions in alliances, continuity programs, among others. Points are measured at their fair value, which corresponds to the value of the point perceived by the customer, considering the various redemption strategies. The fair value of the point is calculated at the end of each accounting period.

The obligation of providing these points is recorded as a deferred revenue corresponding to the portion of benefits not redeemed valued at their fair value, considering that for such purpose the portion of points it is expected that customers will not redeem.

2.33 Operation segments

An operation segment is a component of the Group which develops business activities from which it may obtain revenues of the ordinary activities and incur costs and expenses, which operation results are regularly reviewed by the highest authority in decision making of the Group operations, which is the Board of Directors, on which differenced financial information is available. Management evaluates the yield of these segments on the basis of revenues from ordinary activities.

The information by segments is structured in reportable 5 segments, which correspond to Éxito, Carulla, Descuento, B2B and Uruguay. Total assets and liabilities by segment arenot reported internally for management purposes and therefore, they do not appear in the note of Information disclosure by segments.

The information by segments is prepare don the same accounting policies of the consolidated financial statements.

2.34 Seasonal nature of transactions

Éxito Group is a Company which cycles denote a high seasonal nature in respect to the operating and financial results, which are strongly concentrated during the last quarter, due to the great Christmas and Carol wave mainly, as well as for the second greatest promotional event “Days of Special Prices”. The latter quarter reflects operating results representing approximatley 45% of the total result of the company’s year.

2.35 Earning per share

The basic earning per share is calculated upon dividing the net earning (loss) of the period attributable to the Company, without including the average number of the Company’s shares held by any subsidiary Company, if the case would be, between the weighted average of the outstanding common shares during the period, not considering, if any, the common shares acquired by the Comany and maintained as own shares in the portfolio.

The diluted earning per share is calculated by dividing the net earning (loss) of the period attributable to the Company, between the weighted average of the common shares that would result issued in case of convering all potential common shares with dilusive effects. The period net profit (loss) is adjusted, if any, by the amount of dividends and interest related with convertible bonds and subordinated debt instruments.

The Group has not carried out any type of operation of potential dilusive effect that involves a diluted earning per share other than the basic earning per share.

2.36 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity, in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

2.37 Capitall

Capital is comprised hby common shares. The shares of Almacenes Éxito S.A. are quoted at the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia.

Increased costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction of the amount received, net of taxes.

2.38 First time adoption

By means of Law 1314 of July 2009, the Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in Colombia converge to International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, IFRS). Likewise, by means of Decree 2784 of December 28, 2012, the regulatory framework is established by the preparers of financial information which make up Group 1. Almacenes Éxito and subsidiaries belong to Group 1.

Accordingly, Almacenes Éxito and its subsidiaries should: prepare the opening statement of financial position at January 1, 2014, comparative period at December 31, 2014 and reporting period at December 31, 2015.

Note 30 explains the significant adjustments made in the transtion from consolidated financial statements prepared under its previous GAAP to IFRS.

2.39 New Statements

New and amended Standards and Interpretations of mandatory compliance for the current year

- **CINIIF 21 – Taxes (May 2013)**

The interpretation includes the accounting of outflows of resources imposed by the Government (governmental agencies and similar organisms) pursuant to the laws and/or regulations, other than the income tax (IAS 12), fines and penalties for infractions of the legislation and amunts gathered by the entities in the name of the governments.

It establishes that the event that generates the obligation is the activity produced by the payment of the tax, indicating the date of payment thereof does not affect the time of the recognition of the liability.

The Group initiated the application of this interpretation from January 1, 2014, date of preparation of the Opening Statement of Financial Position.

- **Amendment IAS 36 Information to be disclosed on the recoverable amount of non-financial assets (May 2013)**

This amendment contemplates requirements of information to be disclosed on the recoverable value of non-monetar assets for which an impairment loss would have been set up or reversed. In these cases, it is asked to disclose if the recoverable value of the assets was established base don its fair value less disposal costs or its use value. In case of using fair values the disclosure is demanded of the value hierarchy used as established in IFRS 13 – Measurements of fair value.

For the Group, the application of this amendment has not been relevant.

- **Amendment IAS 39 Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedgings accounting (June 2013)**

The amendment of IAS 39 provides assistance for the management of the discontinuance requirements of the hedgings accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendment also clarifies any change in the fair value of a derivative designated as hedginginstrument resulting from the novation should be incuded in the evaluation and measurement of the hedging effectiveness.

For the Group, the application of this amendment has not been relevant as no hedgeing instrumnts have been presented that had been novated.

Standards issued and new and amended Interpretations without effective application

- **Amendment IFRS 11 Joint Agreements – Accounting for acquisitions of participations in Joint Operations (May 2014)**

The amendment establishes a joint operator which should account for the acquisition of a joint participation, where the actvity associated with the joint operation constitutes a business, using the principles related with business combinations contained IFRS 3 “Business combinations” and other standards.

In the extensión of its interest in the joint operation, the joint operator is required to: a) measure the identifiable assets and liabilities at a fair value (except for certain exceptions), b) recognize as expenses costs related with the acquisition (except debt issue costs and equity instruments), c) recognize the deferred assets and liabilities (except deferred liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, d) recognize goodwill at the acquisition date, for any excess in the consideration transferred on net identifiable assets; and e) perform an impairment test annually for the cash generator unit to which the goodwill has been assigned.

It is required that the joint operator discloses the relevant information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments of IFRS 11 apply prospectively for periods starting as of January 1, 2016. For this accounting period the Group does not consider its advanced application, nor are significant impacts expected in its application.

- **Amendment of IAS 16 and IAS 38 Acceptable depreciation and amortization methods (May 2014)**

The amendments clarify that the amortization methods based on revenues are not permitted, as they do not reflect the expected consumption standard of the future economic benefits of an asset. For intangible assets, this general rule could be refused if the intangible asset is expressed as a measurement of revenues, and it may be demonstrated that the revenues and consumption of the economic benefits of intangible assets are highly correlated.

The amendments are applied prospectively as of January 1, 2016, the early application being permitted. For this accounting periiod, the Group does not consider its early application, nor are significant impacts considered in their application.

- **IFRS 15 Revenue of contrats with clients (May 2014)**

Thes standard establishes a comprehensive single model in the accounting for ordinary revenues arising from contracts with clients. IFRS 15 will replace the guidelines on the recognition of ordinary revenues included in IAS 18 “Revenues”, IAS 11 “Contracts in Construction” and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The central principle of IFRS 15 is that the entity recognizes the revenues from ordinary activities to describe the transfer of goods or services promised to clients in exchange for an amount that reflects the consideration the entity wants to be entitled to in the exchange of these goods or services.

An entity recognizes revenues from ordinary activities in accordance with this basic principle by means of the application of the following stages:

- State 1: Identify the contract with the client.
- Stage 2: Identifify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Stage 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Stage 4: Assign the transaction price to the performance obligations of the contract.
- Stage 5: Recognize the entry of ordinary activities when (or while) the entity complies with a performance obligation.

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenues are recognized when an obligations is compied with. The standrd includes in addition specific guideline on specific topics related with the recognition of revenues and requires a higher level of disclosures.

The standard is effective for the periods starting on or after January 1, 2017. The Company’s management is evaluating the quantitative impacts on information systems, processes and internal controls due to the new requirements of the standard. For this accounting period the Group does not consider its early application.

- **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (July 2014)**

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, as well as new requirements for hedgings accounting and financial assets impairment. The last review of this standard was issued in July 2014.

For all the financial assets recognized which are within the scope of IAS 39 “Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement”, their subsequent measurement at amortized cost or at fair value is required. Specifically, investments in debt instruments which are maintained within a business model which purpose is receiving the contractual cash flows, are measured at amortized cost at the end of the period and in subsequent periods. Financial instruments that are maintained within a business model which purpose is achieving both the contractual cash flows and those associated with the sale of the financial asset, are measured at fair value.

Additionally, an entity may make an irrevocable election of presenting subsequent changes at the fair value of an equity instrument (which is not maintained to negotiate) in comprehensive statement of income and only recognize in results revenues from dividends.

In connection with the impairment o financial assets, the standard requires a model of future credit losses, in opposition to the model of credit losses incurred under IAS 39. The model of expected credit losses requires that an entity accounts for expected credit losses and the changes in such losses as of the initial recognition. In other words, it will no longer be necessary that a credit non-compliance has arisen before the losses are recognized.

The new accounting of general hedgings maintains three types of accounting mechanisms of hedgings currently available in IAS 39. Under IAS 39, greater flexibility for the types of elegible transactions for the hedging accounting was introduced, the types of financial instruments that qualify as hedging instruments and the types of components of risk of non-financial items which are elegible for hedging accounting. Additionally, the effectiveness test has been revised and replaced with the principle of an “economic relation”. The retroactive evaluatiin of the hedging is no longer required.

The annex of Decree 2784 of 2012, which is amended by Decrees 3023 of December 27, 2013 and Decree 2615 of 2014, whereby the preparation of financial statements based on International Financial Reporting Standards in force at December 31, 2013, published by the IASB in 2014, is regulated in Colombia, includes IFRS 9 as far as the classification and measurement of financial instruments, which makes it of mandatory compliance in the adoption in Colombia.

Due to the foregoing, the Group complies with the requirements of recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities of IFRS 9, not presenting significant impacts in its application. The requirements of hedging accounting and impairment of value of assets have not been early applied.

IFRS 9 is effective for periods starting on January 1, 2018, permiting its early application. The Company’s Management is evaluating the impacts of its application in respect to the accounting of hedgings and impairment of the fair value of assets.

- **Amendment of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 IAS 27 Sale or Contribution of assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Business (September 2014)**

Amendments address a recognized inconsistency in the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011), in the treatment of the sale or contribution of goods between an investor and its associate or joint business.

The principal consequence of the amendments is that a complete profit or loss are recognized when the transaction involves a business (if it is found in a subsidiary or not). A partial profit or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets which do not constitute a business, even if those assets are in a subsidiary.

The amendments of IFRs 10 and IAS 28 apply prospectively for periods which start as of January 1, 2016. For this accounting period the Group does not consider its early aplication, nor are significant impacts on its application.

- **Annual improvements to IFRS cycle 2012 – 2014 (september 2014)**

Annual improvements to IFRS for cycle 2012 – 2014 include:

- IFRS 5 “Non-current assets maintained for sale and discontinued operations”, where it is clarified that when an asset (or group for their disposal) is reclassified from “maintained for sale” to “maintained for distribution”, or viceversa, this does not constitute a change of the sale or distribution plan. This means that the asset (or goup for disposal) does not need to be reintegrated as if it was never classified as “maintained for sale” or “maintained for distribution”.

- IFRS 7 “Financial instruments: Information to disclose”, includes two amendments for purposes of analysis of information requirements to disclose on financial instruments:
- specifies the guideline to help management determine if the terms of an agreement to offer an administrtion service of financial assets constitutes continued implication, and
- clarifies that the additional information to be disclosed on the compensation of financial assets and financial liabilties is not in a specific way for all interim periods.

- IAS 19 “Benefits to employees”, clarifies that to determine the discount rate for obigations of post-employment benefits, what is important is the currency of the liabilities and not the country where they are generated. Likewise, where there is no wide market of high quality corporate bonds in that currency, the government bonds in the respective currency should be used.

- IAS 34 “Interim financial information”, requires a crossed refrence of the interim financial statements to the location of such information.

The improvements will be applied as of January 1, 2016. The Grup does not expect significant impacts in its application.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRRS 12 and IAS 28 Exception of consolidation for investment entities and their subsidiaries (December 2014)**

The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that the exception of preparing consolidated financial statements is available for interim controlling entities wich are subsidiaries of investment entities. The exception is available when the controller of the investment entity measures its subsidiaries at fair value. The interim controller would also have to comply with other criterions for the exceptions named in IFRS 10.

The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that an investment entity must consolidate a subsidiary which is not an investment entity and that renders services to support the investment activities of the entity so that it acts as an extensión of the investment entity.

However. The amendments also confirm that if the subsidiary is by itself an investment entity, the controlling investment entity should measure its investment in the subsidiary at its fair value with changes in results. This aproach is necessary, irrespective of whether the subsidiary provides services related with the investment to the controller or to third parties.

The amendments to IAS 28 permit an entity which is not of investment, but which has a participation in the associate or joint business which is an investment entity, a policy option upon applying the equity method. The entity mayo opt for maintaining the measurement of fair value applied by the associate of the investment entity or joint business, or reverse the measurement of the fair value applied by the associate of the investment entity or joint business, or reverse the measurement of the fair value and in its place make a consolidation at the level of the associate of the investment entity or joint business.

The amendments of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 are effective as of January 1, 2016. For this accounting period the Group does not consider its early application, nor does it expect significant impacts on its application.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimations and assumptions

The Group makes accounting judgments, estimations and assumptions affecting the amounts of revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities, and disclosures related with the Financial Statements at the close of the periodo on which we are reporting. In this sense, the uncertainty on such assumptions and estimations could give rise in the future to results which could require significant adjustments to the book values of the assets and liabilities affected. .

Described below are the key assumptions related with estimations of uncertainties at the date of the close period being reported, which ae based on variables available at the time of preparing these consolidated financial statements. These assumptins could vary due to changes in the market and new circumstances that could arise beyod the Group control:

- Acquisition of the control of Grupo Disco Uruguay (See note 4.1)
- Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business (See note 16)
- Defined benefits plans (See note 18)
- Recognition of revenues – Loyalty rogram of clients (See note 22)
- Fair value of financial instruments (See note 9 and 21)
- Provisions (See note 19)

The changes in assumptions are reflected in the period they occur.

Positions adopted by the Group for accounting treatments not contemplated in IFRS

In the absence of standards and interpretations applicable to the conditional and non-conditional sales options (“*Put option”) and of purchase (“Call option”*) on non-controlling articipations, management has used its judgment to define and apply the more appropriate accounting treatment (See note 2.10).

4. Business Combination

4.1 Business combinations entered into during the period

Acquisition of control of Grupo Disco Uruguay

In September 2011, Éxito had acquired a shareholding participation of 62.49% of the Grupo Disco Uruguay (GDU) under a joint control situation originated in the capital structure and the different types of shares which was recorded using the equity method until December 31, 2014.

On April 27, Éxito subscribed a Shareholders' Agreement with the Grupo Disco Uruguay which grants the voting rights of more than 75% of the capital of Grupo Disco, with an initial term of 2 years counted as of January 1, 2015. As a result of this agreement Éxito guarantees the exercise of effective control over the Disco Group and its global consolidation in the financial statements.

At the date of signing the agreement, Grupo Disco had 28 establishments of the Disco and Geant chains, which added to the operation of Devoto acquired in 2011 and where Éxito currently owns 100% of capital, represents the greatest retail operation in Uruguay.

The valuation method used for the measurement of the fair value of the previous participation had in Grupo Disco Uruguay, was based mainly in the discounted cash flow method.

The Group recognized earnings of COP$29,681, as a result of the measurement at the fair value of the share of 62.49% that Éxito maintained in GDU before the business combination, for the period finalized on March 31, 2015.

The share of the non-controlled in GDU was measured at fair value.

Below is a summary of the fair value of net fixed assets acquired on the date of the business combination, which at provisional values could be adjusted during the measurement period:

	Provisional fair values at 01/01/2015
Cash and cash equivalents	143,882
Accounts receivable	138,329
Non-current accounts receivable	3,822
Inventories	115,931
Financial assets	1,228
Property, plant and equipment	249,614
Intangible assets	732
Deferred tax assets	30,130
Identifiable assets	**683,668**
Short term financial obligations	4,117
Accounts payable	309,127
Other current liabilities	10,545
Non-current accounts payable	12,741
Assumed liabilities	**336,530**
Total net identifiable assets at their fair value	**347,138**

The fair value on the acquisition date of the total consideration transferred as well as the goodwill value is:

Transferred consideration	**-**
Fair value of shares previously maintained in the acquiree	1,067,037
Value of the non-controlling sharing in the acquiree	448,347
Less fair value of net identifiable assets	(347,138)
Surplus value generated in acquisition	**1,168,246**

Revenues included in the consolidated statement of income from January 1, 2015 amounted to COP$333,617 million. Additionally, GDU generated a profit of COP$ 29,606 million for the same period.

Transaction costs relaed with the acquisition of the participated entity were not significant; they were recognized as other opersating expenses in the consolidated statement of income for the period ended March 31, 2015.

Purchases of commercial establishments.

On february 23, 2015, Éxito acquired 6 commercial establishments dedicated to retail sale of consumtion goods.

The combination of business seeks to strengthen the participation in the discount market in two zones of significant importance of for the country, as are Valle del Cauca and the Eje Cafetero, applying the best practices of both companies for the benefit of consumers.

Provisional fair values of the net assets acquired at the business combination date correspond to COP$2.168 million, represented in inventories and property, plant and equipment, which generated a goodwill of COP$6.884 million.

The goodwill is attributed to the scale economies expected from the business combination and was assigned to the Discounts segment.

From the acquisition date, assets acquired have contributed revenues to the Group of COP$2,000 million and COP$90 million of profit to the consolidated results of the period. Had the combination taken place at the initiation of the period, operating revenues would have amounted to COP$8,006 and a loss of COP$(208) million would be reflected in the consolidated results.

Disposal agreement of commercial establishment between Almacenes Exito ("Exito") and Caja de Compensación Familiar - CAFAM ("Cafam"):

The group celebrated a disposal agreement of commercial establishment (“Disposal Agreement”) with Caja de Compensación Familiar – CAFAM, which was signed on February 23, 2015, which main purose consisted of:

- The disposal of sotres owned by Cafam, operated by Éxito for COP$122,219.
- The disposal of part of Éxito in favor of Cafam of the drugstores owned by Éxito, operated by Cafam for COP$39,549.
- The disposal of a part of Éxito in favor of Cafam of the Carullla drugstores owned by Éxito for COP$35,254 and
- The termination of the Collaboration Contract subscribed on September 23, 2010 (“Collarboration Agreement”) which established, among others, the obligation that each one of the parties pay to the other the participation of net monthly sales of the stors and drugstores.

This agreement is subject to a number of suspensive clauses requiring compliance by the paties in order that it may be considered as executed. Therefore, only until these clauses are complied with the financial effects of the operation could be recognized. These clauses have been complied, among which is the aproval of the Superintendence of the Family Subsidy.

4.2 Business combinations carried out after the period

Purchase option between Éxito and Comercializadora Giraldo y Gómez y Cía S.A., on commercial establishments and intelectual property associated with the Super Inter brand

In February 2014, Éxito signed a purchase option agreement with Comercializadora Giraldo y Gómez y Cía S.A., for the acquisition of 31 commercial establishments and the intelectual property associated with the Super Inter Brand, which could be exercised since April 1, 2015. Of the 31 commercial establishments, 2 were conditioned by the Superintendencia of Industry and Commerce, the sale thereof being required from a competitor. The consideration to be transferred consists of a fixed amount and a contingent consideration; the latter if certain sales levels are complied with for expansion establishments.

On April 15, 2015, Éxito exercised the purchase option granted by the acquisition of 29 commercial establishments of the Super Inter Brand and the associated intelectual property.

Commercial establishments were operating from October 2014 after the integration thereof to the logistic activities, to the information systems and to the Éxito supply chain, as a consequence of the subscription of an operation contract. The use of the intelectual property associaed with the Superinter Brand had been granted to Éxito by means of a license contract. In this way, the operation and license contracts finalized.

The execution of the purchase option agreement will be understood to be realized once the parties meet each one of the obligations contained in the agreement signed on February 2014. At such time, the financial information to be dislcosed on the purchase of the establishments and its intelectual property will be available.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

The composition of the book balances are the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Cash and banks	985,983	1,526,832	1,726,359
Cash equivalents	1,225,839	1,427,105	990,803
Total	**2,211,822**	**2,953,937**	**2,717,162**

Cash and cash equivalents has no restrictions or liens limiting their disposition.

6. Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable

The composition of the book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Current			
Clients (1)	194,836	131,693	143,343
Employees' funds (2)	23,410	29,098	20,802
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A. (3)	52,880	21,116	23,010
Promotional bonds (4)	10,807	10,458	10,308
Dealers (5)	5,310	8,441	14,184
Advances (6)	218,845	104,037	125,491
Other accounts receivable (7)	67,912	51,356	36,549
Impairment of accounts receivable (8)	(12,218)	(10,801)	(4,353)
Total current debtors	**561,782**	**345,398**	**369,334**
Non current			
Employees' funds (2)	14,844	15,412	14,843
Advances (6)	227	138	-
Other accounts receivable (7)	16,641	14,051	16,176
Total non-current debtors	**31,712**	**29,601**	**31,019**
Total debtors, net	**593,494**	**374,999**	**400,353**

(1) Trade debtors do not earn interest and their average payment usually range from 7 to 30 days, which is considered within the normal negotiation terms.

(2) Loans to Fondo Presente, which exceed twelve months from the issue date; they are valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method provided that the amount due is material.

(3) Covers opinions associated with the operation of Tarjeta Éxito, such as royalties, reimbursement of expenses shared and collection through coupons, which will be paid within the short term.

(4) Refers to the account receivable for the agreements with the principal family subsidy entites of the country, as well as with several employee funds of the public and private sector of our economy.

(5) Refers to collections made by the Company upon the negotiation of operating dealers with various third parties through which the payment of a percentage of sales of the third party is agreed for the concession granted.

(6) This heading comprises the advances made by the Company to suppliers, contractors and employees, as well as tax advances and contributions or balances in favor.

(7) Other accounts receivable consist of revenues receivable for Dividends, Interest, Services, Leases and payments paid in advance.

(8) The impairment of accounts receivable is made individually for significant clients and collectively for those which are not individually significant. The impairment of accounts receivable is recognized as an expense in the period results. The movement of the impairment of accounts receivable during the period is:

Balance at January 1, 2014	**4,353**
Loss from impairment recognized during the period	10,867
Reversals of loss from value impairment	(1,708)
Accounts receivable written off	(2,711)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**10,801**
Loss from impairment recognized during the period	1,758
Reversals of loss from value impairment	(15)
Accounts receivable written off	(326)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**12,218**

7. Transactions with related parties

The group considers as related parties:

- The Group's controlling compani and those which are within the consolidation perimeter.
- Companies which exercise joint control or significant influence on the entity.
- Subsidiaries.
- Associates.
- Subsidiaries, associates or joint business of the associates and joint business.
- Management key personnel, which includes: Board of Directors, Presidents, Directors, and Heads who have the capacity to conduct, plan and control the Group activities.
- Companies on which management key personnel may exercise control or joint control.
- Relative close to key Management personnel that could influence the Group.

Sales and purchases between related parties are entered into under conditions equivalent to those existing for transactions between independent parties. Below is the total value of transactions made by the grou with its related parties during the corresponding period.

- **Remuneration to key management personnel**

The value of costs related with compensation of key management personnel corresponded to:

	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Short term benefits to employees	15,870	11,239
Long term benefits	33	140
Pension plans' benefits	1,728	3,872
Benefits upon termination of work	4,010	1,129
Total	**21,640**	**16,380**

- **Transactions with related parties**

Below are the total values of transactions with related parties during the respective period. Transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidation process and are not disclosed in this note:

	31/03/2015		31/03/2014	
	Revenues (1)	Costs and expenses (2)	Revenues (1)	Costs and expenses (2)
Controlling entity	-	4,703	-	-
Asssociates	18,760	45	-	-
Other related parties	670	12,401	17	8,263
Total	**19,430**	**17,149**	**17**	**8,263**

	Accounts receivable (3)			Accounts payable (4)		
	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Controlling entity	852	862	708	155,817	41,969	41,185
Associates	44,445	24,537	-	234	1,020	-
Management key personnel	117	149	99	-	-	-
Other related parties	2,626	5,114	1,051	8,615	8,608	15,336
Total	**48,040**	**30,662**	**1,859**	**164,666**	**51,597**	**56,521**

(1) Revenues include the sale of assets, leases and other services. Assets' sale transactions to Cdiscount Colombia S.A.S. were made in the first half of 2015 amounting to $18,760 (for the first quarter of 2014, the Company was not associated with the Group).

(2) Costs and expenses with relaed parties correspond to assistance in risk management and technical assistance, purchase of goods and services received.

(3) Accounts receivable from associates correspond to transactions of the operastion with Cdiscount Colombia S.A.S., which reflected a variation during 2014 of COP$24,537 million.

(4) Accounts payable to controllers corresponds mainly to dividends pending payment for COP$142,424 million.

The group has not granted or received guarantees with related parties, nor has commitments with them.

8. Inventories

The composition of balances in books is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Goods for sale	1,245,321	1,189,082	968,832
Inventory in transit	38,451	24,794	15,050
Materials, small spare parts, accessories and packing	12,873	13,535	16,464
Products in process	9,056	10,554	5,359
Raw materials	7,570	6,266	7,018
Total	**1,313,271**	**1,244,231**	**1,012,723**

The value of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold in results at March 31, 2015 is of COP$2,309,598 million (at March 31, 2014 COP$1,794,556 million). This cost includes impairment losses at March 31, 2015 of COP$16,735 million (at March 31, 2014 COP$15,235 million). No reversals of losses from value impairment arose during the period previously recognized.

Inventories do not have restrictions or liens limiting their marketability or realization and are duly assured against all risk.

9. Other financial assets

The composition of book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Derivatives designated as hedge instruments (1)	12,977	20,343	111
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in results (2)	966	975	893
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (3)	143,985	141,208	138,323
Financial assets measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive results (4)	11,697	9,693	1,035
Total	**169,625**	**172,219**	**140,362**
Current portion	**16,653**	**25,119**	**1,977**
Non-current portion	**152,972**	**147,100**	**138,385**

(1) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the variance in the fair value of the Forward contracts designated as hedges of fair value to cover the fluctuations in the exchange rates of investments and obligations. Fair values of these investments are determined by means of valuation models commonly used by market participants which use variables different to the prices quoted which are observable for assets or liabilities directly or indirectly.

(2) They comprise investments in participation securities of the Fondo Valorar Futuro to manage liquidity, which are measured at their fair value by means of the value of the Fund unit. Changes in the fair value are recognized as revenue or expense in results.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost are investments where the Group has the intention and capacity of maintaining through maturity. These investments are comprised of:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Tuya S.A. bonds (a)	140,272	136,398	137,820
Other investments to maintain through maturity (b)	3,713	4,810	503
Total	**143,985**	**141,208**	**138,323**

(a) Bonds issued by Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A. as part of the shared publicity agreement with the parent for the Éxito Card, for a nominal amount of COP$134,500 million, over a term of 10 years with a yield of IPC + 2% plus the agreement profit percentage.

(b) They correspond mainly to TIDIS (Tax Refund Securities) issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, in order that the DIAN makes the refund of taxes on balances in favor that taxpayers are entitled to. These securities do not earn interest. In the secondary market, their yield is determined by the difference between the purchase price and its nominal value, and for the term elapsed between the purchase date and the utilization date for the payment of taxes, and have a term of one calendar year following their issue date.

These investments do not have restrictions or liens limiting their marketability or realization, excet for the investment of the parent in bonds of Tuya S.A., which were issued as part of the shared publicity by Tarjeta Éxito. Additionally. During the periods presented none of the investment reflected value impairment.

(4) Financial assets measured at their fair value with changes in other comprehensive income are equity investments which are not maintained to negotiate. The fair values of these investments are determined by referene to quotation prices published in active markets in cases where the Companies negotiate in this market; in other cases, investments are measured at the attributed cost determined in the opening balance sheet considering that the effect is not material and that making a measurement through a valuation technique comonly used by market participants may generate higher costs than benefits. The fair value at each presentation date is:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
CNova	10,668	8,663	-
Automercados de la Salud S.A. Panamá (a)	-	-	-
Fogansa S.A.	798	798	798
Promotora de Proyectos S.A.	32	32	32
Central de Abastos del Caribe S.A.	71	71	71
Other small equity investments	128	129	134
Total	**11,697**	**9,693**	**1,035**

(a) The fair value of Automercados de la Salud S.A. Panamá is estimated as zero, as the recoverability of resoources invested is not too probable.

Below is a detail of the participation and activity of each one of the investments:

Class of investment per the economic entity	Economic activity	Class of share		Number of shares			% of participation on subscribed capital	
			31.03.2015	31.12.2014	01.01.2014	31.03.2015	31.12.2014	01.01.2014
CNova	Comercio	Common	659,383	659,383	-	0.16	0.16	-
Automercados de la Salud S.A. Panamá	Comercio	Common	20.000	20.000	20,000	20	20	20
Fogansa S.A.	Ganadería	Common	500.000	500.000	500,000	0.82	0.82	0.82
Promotora de Proyectos S.A.	Servicios	Common	212.169	212.169	212,169	1.67	1.67	2.84
Central de Abastos del Caribe S.A.	Comercio	Common	3.430	3.430	3,430	0.14	0.14	0.14

During the periods presented no revenues from dividends were received from investments or sales thereof.

10. Non-current assets maintained for sale

As a result of the agreements signed with Comercializadora Giraldo y Gómez y Cía. S.A., and after the guarantee of the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce "SIC", the parent acquired the property of 19 commercial establishments and the power of operating 31, for a period of 5 years consolidating the leadership in the region of Valle del Cauca and the Eje Cafetero. Of these stores, 4 were conditioned by the SIC, by means of Resolution Nº 54416 of September 12, 2014, to be sold to a third party in the first quarter of 2015. (See Note 4 Business combination for more detail on the purchase option of the 31 stores operated.)

According to the foregoing, 2 of the stores acquired and conditioned in 2014 were classified as a group of assets maintained for sale considering that:

- Book values of these assets will be recovred through their sale and not by their use.
- Assets are available for sale in the current conditions.
- The necessary actions were undertaken by Management to complete the sale thereof within a period of less than one year.
- The sale of the assets was required by a control entity and approved by the Group Management.

These assets were recognized at their fair value; for that purpose, Almacenes Éxito made a valuation for the estimation of the fair value using the revenue approach, which resulted in COP$6,739 million.

In February 2015, the two commercial establishments were disposed of, generating a loss of COP$1,714 million recognized in the goodwill; the foregoing considering that the Group is in the measurement period of the combination of business with Super Inter.

11. Property, plant and equipment

The composition of the book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Land and buildings	2,506,451	2,298,484	2,253,745
Assets under construction	180,597	129,079	174,827
Machinery and equipment	387,249	383,446	344,095
Other property, plant and equipment	306,276	301,867	271,547
Total	**3,380,573**	**3,112,876**	**3,044,214**

The movements in property, plant and equipment are the following:

	Land and buildings	Assets under construction	Machinery and equipment	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2014	**2,325,946**	**174,827**	**357,554**	**337,085**	**3,195,412**
Additions	34,223	251,227	56,026	47,002	388,478
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	6,935	1,757	8,692
Effect ot exchange differences	37,915	10,874	2,591	5,879	57,259
Other changes	46,938	(307,849)	30,089	30,583	(200,239)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**2,445,022**	**129,079**	**453,195**	**422,306**	**3,449,602**
Additions	10,305	44,154	13,582	9,082	77,123
Acquisitions through business combinations	337,277	14,304	49,447	50,232	451,260
Effect of exchange differences	6,276	1,693.00	469.00	1,035.00	9,473
Other changes	(37)	(8,633)	962	(2,352)	(10,060)
Balance at March 31, 2015	**2,798,843**	**180,597**	**517,655**	**480,303**	**3,977,398**

	Land and buildings	Assets under construction	Machinery and equipment	Other	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at January 1, 2014	**72,201**	**-**	**13,459**	**65,538**	**151,198**
Depreciation expense	46,790	-	42,980	36,637	126,407
Effect of exchange differences	16,613	-	4,814	8,726	30,153
Other changes	10,934	-	8,496	9,538	28,968
Balance at December 31, 2014	**146,538**	**-**	**69,749**	**120,439**	**336,726**
Depreciation expense	142,638	-	58,342	51,796	252,776
Effects of exchange differences	3,083	-	872	1,583	5,538
Other changes	133	-	1,443	209	1,785
Balance at March 31, 2015	**292,392**	**-**	**130,406**	**174,027**	**596,825**

Construction in progress include advances delivered to contractors regarding which at March 31, 2015 they reflect a balance of COP$6,829 million (December 31, 2014 COP$1,370 million and at January 1, COP$502 million). During the first quarter of 2015 there is a variance in this component mainly because of the real estate projects Centro Comercial VIVA Barranquilla and other projects in expansion.

Properties, plant and equipment do not reflect restrictions or liens limiting their realization or marketability. For the periods presented, the Group does not have commitments of acquisition, construction or development of property, plant and equipment nor does it reflect revenues from compensations of third parties for assets involved in accidents or lost.

During the periods reported no value impairment occurred of property, plant and equipment.

12. Investment properties

Investment properties of the Group correspond to commercial premises and lots which are maintained to generate income from their leases or future appreciation of their price. Movements in investment properties are the following:

	Land and construction
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2014	**537,915**
Additions	11,547
Disposals	(33,076)
Other changes	142,777
Balance at December 31, 2014	**659,163**
Additions	7,434
Balance at March 31, 2015	**666,597**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2014	**-**
Depreciation expense	(12,133)
Disposals	661
Balance at December 31, 2014	**(11,472)**
Depreciation expense	(3,435)
Balance at March 31, 2015	**(14,907)**

Investment properties do not have restrictions or liens limiting their realization or marketability. For the periods reported, the Group does not have commitments for acquisiton, construction or development of investment properties, or for repairs, maintenance or investment properties improvements or revenues from compensaztions of third parties for assets involved in accidents or lost.

Durng the periods reported no impairment arose in investment properties.

13. Goodwill

Movements occurred in goodwill are the following:

Balance January 1, 2014	**1,391,543**
Additions upon business combinations	179,412
Effect of exchange differences	20,698
Other changes	480
Balance at December 31, 2014	**1,592,133**
Additions upon business combinations	1,148,560
Effect of exchange differences	26,570
Other changes	5,445
Balance at March 31, 2015	**2,772,708**

Goodwill corresponds to the following business combinations:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	31/03/2014
Grupo Spice (Uruguay) (1)	1,706,472	534,495	513,797
Carulla Vivero S.A. (2)	827,420	827,420	827,420
Super Inter (3)	188,010	179,412	-
Other	50,806	50,806	50,326
Total	**2,772,708**	**1,592,133**	**1,391,543**

(1) Corresponds to the business combination which took place during 2011 by the parent upon the acquisition of the Uruguayan company Spice Investments Mercosur S.A. The amount corresponds to the cost attributed in the opening balance sheet in accordance with the use of the exemption of not re-expressing business combinations. Additionally, it includes the goodwills of the goodwill recognized by Spice in the acquisition of its subsidiaries of Uruguay in accordance with the options of IFRS 1. (See Note 29 First time adoption). Additionally, it includes the business combination carried out with Grupo Disco of Uruguay which took place on January 1, 2015.

(2) Corresponds to the business combination carried out in 2007 by the parent upon the acquisition of Carulla Vivero S.A. The amount corresponds to the cost attributed in the opening balance sheet pursuant to the use of the exemption of not re-expressing business combinations. (See Note 29 First time adoption)

(3) Corresponds to the acquisition of 19 commercial establishments during 2014 of the Super Inter brand. Two of them were conditioned by the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce and were sold during the first quarter of 2015. Additionally, the acquisition of the 6 commercial establishments acquired on February 23, 2015 is included. (See Note 4 Business Cmbinations and Note 10 non-current assets maintained for sale).

During the periods reported no impairment of value in goodwill occurred.

14. Intangible assets other than Goodwill

The composition of book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Brands	17,427	17,427	17,427
Computer software	47,415	47,633	35,882
Rights	9,271	16,374	26,520
Software in financial leasing	583	636	-
Total	**74,696**	**82,070**	**79,829**

Below are the movements in intangible assets:

Cost	Brands	Computer software	Rights	Software in financial leasing	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	**17,427**	**40,337**	**27,824**	**-**	**85,588**
Additions	-	36,369	4,499	636	41,504
Effect of exchange differences	-	409		-	409
Other changes	-	(7,179)	(13,580)	-	(20,759)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**17,427**	**69,936**	**18,743**	**636**	**106,742**
Additions	-	2,856	-	-	2,856
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	5,911	-	-	5,911
Effect of exchange differences	-	646	-	-	646
Other changes	-	(73)	(5,767)	-	(5,840)
Balance at March 31, 2015	**17,427**	**79,276**	**12,976**	**636**	**110,315**

Accumulated amortization and impairment	Brands	Computer software	Rights	Software in financial leasing	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	**-**	**4,455**	**1,304**	**-**	**5,759**
Amortization expense	-	17,372	1,065	-	18,437
Effect in exchange differences	-	400	-	-	400
Other changes	-	76	-	-	76
Balance at December 31, 2014	**-**	**22,303**	**2,369**	**-**	**24,672**
Amortization expense	-	3,754	1,336	53	5,143
Effect of exchange differences	-	588	-	-	588
Other changes	-	5,216	-	-	5,216
Balance at March 31, 2015	**-**	**31,861**	**3,705**	**53**	**35,619**

The brand recognized in the financial statements corresponds to Surtimax, received from the merger with Carulla Vivero S.A.

The financial leasing corresponds to the software license for the new telephone plant with Leasing Bancolombia.

The amortization of intangible assets is recotized in the statement of income as selling expenses, administration and distribution, respectively.

For the periods reported, the Group does not have commitments of acquisition or development of intangible assets; value impairment neither arose.

15. Investments in associates and joint business

The Group has participation in the following associates and joint businesses, which are measured using the equity method:

- **CDiscount Colombia S.A.S.** is a company formed by a private documento on June 26, 2014. Its corporate purpose is: (I) Launching and operating electronic commerce in Colombia; (II) Entering into all type of contracts, including but not limited to, lease contract, distribution, operation, association, purchase-sale, technical assistance, supply, inspection, control and services for the appropriate development of the

corporte purpose; (III) Render all type of services, including but not limited to administration, assistance, consulting, technical, of presentation, for the appropriate development of the corporate purpose; and (IV) Develop any licit activity. Its principal domicile is located in the municipal jurisdiction of Envigado, Colombia, carrera 48 N° 32B Sur - 139. The Group has a participation of 49% in the Company and is classified as an associate.

- **Fideicomiso ADM - Del Este:** Almacenes Éxito and ALG Propiedad Raíz S.A developed on a real state a mixed project by stages which contains a shopping cener called Del Este, of which the companies would be in turn beneficiaries. The Group has a participation of 50% in the Company and is classified as joint business.

- **C-Latam:** The Group has a participation of 30% in C-Latam formed by means of public deed 2932 issued by the General Management of Registers on March 18, 2014. Its principal purpose is participating in other trade companies in Uruguay or abroad, make and administrate all type of investments, on its own account or of third parties, purchase, sell, lease, administrate, construct and enter into all type of operations with real estate. Its principal domicile is located in Montevideo, Circunvalación Durango 1429 2D, in the Republic of Uruguay.

No restrictions exist on the capacity of joint business or associates of transfering funds to the entity by way of dividends in cash, or reimbursement of loan sor advances made by the entity. Additionally, the Group does not own contingent liabilities incurred in connection with its participations in joint business or associates, nor have commitments been entered with the associates or joint businesses.

16. Assets and liabilities upon deferred taxes

The current income tax rate for the Group Companies located in Colombia is of 39% in 2015; this rae includes the income tax rate of 25%, the tax for equity CREE of 9% and the surtax on CREE of 5%. For 2014, the applicable rate was of 34%, the variance in tax rates applicable corresponds to the creation of the surtax on CREE by means of the tax reform of Law 1739 of December 23, 2014. The income tax is calculated on the higher between presumptiver income and net taxable income.

The current income tax rate for the Group Companies located in Uruguay is of 25% in 2015 (2014 – 25%). The income tax is calculated on net taxable income.

The Group recognizes the deferred tax receivable or payable derived from the effect of temporary differences involving the payment of a lowewr or higher value of the income tax in the current year, calculated at the curren trates when recovery is expected (2016 - 40%; 2017 - 42%; 2018 - 43% and as of 2019 34% in Colombia and 25% in Uruguay), provided that a reasonable expectation exisists that such differences will reverse in the future and in the event a deferred tax asset is generated, it is analyzed if the Group Company will generate enough taxable income in the future allowing to impute against it a total or a part of the asset.

The income and deferred tax is recognized in results, in equity or in the other comprehensive statement of income in accordance with the items that have originated it. The income tax is shown net, after deducting advances paid and tax withholdings in favor.

16.1 Composition of the asset (liability) for deferred tax

The deferred income tax corresponds to the following items:

	Statement of financial position		
	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Investments at amortized cost	(51)	(62)	(10)
Equity investments	6,069	4,618	(18,407)
Accounts receivable	3,955	8,512	14,545
Inventarios	44,528	40,345	30,560
Land	(42,806)	(43,455)	(43,361)
Fiscal consolidation and readjustments	23,410	23,410	24,252
Buildings	(90,550)	(87,899)	(78,282)
Non-operating premises	123	123	123
Investment properties	(8,090)	(8,051)	(9,446)
Constructions in progress	(9,991)	(11,836)	(2,847)
Other fixed assets	(39,713)	(29,746)	(12,514)
Intangibles	(21,220)	(30,747)	56,779
Deferred charges	13,611	15,691	15,196
Other assets	59,802	28,719	30,679
Financial liabilities	(7,739)	14,327	1,728
Other liabilities	74,045	51,532	37,018
Total deferred tax (net)	**5,385**	**(24,519)**	**46,011**

	Statement of Income	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Deferred income tax 25%	12,110	18,646
Deferred CREE tax 9%	13,514	8,037
Surtax of deferred CREE 5%	(24,216)	-
Deferred capital gain 10%	(1,955)	104
Retained earnings Uruguay deferred 7%	1,695	-
Total effect deferred tax (net)	**1,149**	**26,787**

The deferred tax asset recognized in the financial statements generated by the Group Companies which have reflected losses in the current or prior period amounts to 1,328 (at December 31, 2014 COP$1,328 and on January 1, 2014 COP$2,341); this asset is supported on the base that Grupo Éxito is generating positive taxable income and is projected to generate them in the future with which to compensate the deferred tax asset generated by tax losses of prior periods.

The group has unused tax losses without expiration which it has not recognized as asset for deferred tax amounting to COP$13.365 million at March 2015 (at December 31, 2014 – COP$13.365 million and at January 1, 2014 – COP$4.722 million).

Temporary differenes related with investments in subsidiaries, associate and participations in joint businesses for which liabilities from deferred tax have not been recognized, correspond to:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Subsidiaries in Colombia	84,692	79,280	79,255
Subsidiaries in a foreing country	1,089	817	44
Others	6	7	404
Total	**85,787**	**80,104**	**79,703**

16.2 Reconciliation between tax profit and accounting profit for current tax

The reconciliation between profit (tax loss) and profit (accounting loss) for current tax is shown below:

	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Accounting profit before income tax	**110,453**	**148,470**
Plus:		
- Investments impairment	-	52
- Fixed assets impairment P.P.E	-	1,004
- Impairment of unknown shortage (CMV)	-	73
- Deterioro cartera	1,882	1,930
- Non-deductible expenses	10,193	-
- Tax on financial movements	4,043	2,277
- Equity tax	59,102	-
- Effect on subsidiaires - equity methods	-	(13,877)
Less:		
- Deduction of Carulla goodwill and super inter additional to the accounting one	(10,203)	(29,944)
- Deduction of 40% of the investment in income producing assets	(7,881)	(10,713)
- Retirement of accounting profit on sale of fixed assets declared as capital gains		
- IFRS adjustments without tax incidence	(143,141)	(36,562)
- Amortiz. of excess of prior years presumptive income		
- Provis. For prior years liabilities deductible in the current year	(936)	(566)
- Tax losses and amortizations	-	(894)
Total ordinary net income	**23,512**	**61,250**
% INCOME TAX RATE	**25%**	**25%**
Subtotal Income tax	**5,878**	**15,313**
Adjustment at the effective income tax rate	4,071	(2,925)
Taxes paid in Uruguay for the Spice subsidiary	9,074	1,932
Total income tax	**19,023**	**14,320**
Income tax for equity CREE	**3,564**	**6,085**
Tax on rate for equity CREE	**2,007**	**-**
Total current income tax	**24,594**	**20,405**

17. Financial obligations

The composition of book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Bank overdrafts (1)	18	53	95,150
Financial obligations	4,880	2,377	3,445
Financial leasing	45,281	41,830	4,996
PUT option (2)	273,207	-	-
Credit cards	47	73	45
Total	**323,433**	**44,333**	**103,636**
Current portion	**285,469**	**7,917**	**98,640**
Non-current portion	**37,964**	**36,416**	**4,996**

(1) Bank overdrafts are attributed to a great extent to checks drawn not cashed.

(2) The Group is part of a sales option contract (*"Put option"*) with owners of non-controlling participations of the subsidiary Grupo Disco del Uruguay, through its parent company. The exercise price therof is base don a predetermined formula, which may be exercised at any time. The existing option for the period ended March 31, 2015 is measured at the fair value.

During the periods reported, the Group has not shown delays in the payment of its financial obligations.

18. Post-employment and long term benefits to employees

The composition of book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Defined benefits' plans (18.1)	21,572	21,217	21,756
Long term benefits (18.2)	27,755	26,977	26,021
Total	**49,327**	**48,195**	**47,777**
Current portion	**6,552**	**5,420**	**5,931**
Non-current portion	**42,775**	**42,775**	**41,846**

18.1 Defined benefits plans

In the post-employment benefit plans the following is included:

a) Pensions plan whereby an employee upon his retirement will receive a monthly amount as pension, pension readjustments in accordance with legal standards, survival income, funeral allowance and the June and December bonuses, legally established. These amounts depend upon factors such as: Employee age, years of service and salary. The Company is responsible for the payments of retirement pensions to employees who meet the following requirements: employees who at January 1, 1967 had more than 20 years of services (total responsibility) and employees and former employees with more than 10 years of services and less than 20, at January 1, 1967 (partial responsibility).

b) Severance plan whereby the employee will be paid a retroactive amount for severance upon his/her retirement from the Company, once advance severance payments are discounted. The retroactivity of severance is liquidated to those employees belonging to the labor regime prevailing before Law 50 of

1990 and who did not opted for the change of regime. This fringe benefit is liquidated for the total time worked based on the last salary earned.

These benefits are valued annually by means of the projected credit unit. Below are the main assumptions included in the last valuation of the actuarial calculation as well as the reconciliation of the movements shown:

	Pensions	Retroactive severances	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	**20,936**	**820**	**21,756**
Cost of current service	-	27	**27**
Interest income or expenses	1,405	56	**1,462**
Actuarial earnings (losses) from demographic assumptions	(152)	39	**(113)**
Actuarial earnings (losses) from financial assumptions	309	9	**318**
Contributions made to the plan by the Group	(2,072)	(160)	**(2,232)**
Balance at December 31, 2014	**20,427**	**790**	**21,217**
Cost of current service	-	6	**6**
Interest income or expenses	335	13	**348**
Balance at March 31, 2015	**20,762**	**810**	**21,572**

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of the defined benefits plans are:

	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Turnover rates between employees, disabilities and early		
Discount rate	6.90%	7.10%
Annual salary increase rate	3.25%	3.25%
Future increase rate in annual pension	3.25%	3.25%
Annual inflation rate	3.25%	3.25%
Mortality rate - man (years)	60-62	60-62
Mortality rate - woman (years)	55-57	55-57
Mortality rate - man (%)	0.001117%-0.034032%	0.001117%-0.034032%
Mortality rate - woman (%)	0.000627%-019177%	0.000627%-019177%

Turnover rates between employees, disabilities and early retirements %

Service	Rate
0	29.98%
5	14.60%
10	8.59%
15	6.41%
20	4.92%
25	3.71%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis in respect to a significant key assumption at December 31, 2014 would generae the following effect on the net obligation for defined benefits:

	Pensions	Retroactive severances
Discount rate +25	20,042	779
Discount rate -25	20,826	801
Discount rate +50	19,670	769
Discount rate -50	21,240	812
Annual salary increase rate +25	20,427	813
Annual salary increase rate -25	20,427	767
Annual salary increase rate +50	20,427	837
Annual salary increase rate -50	20,427	744

The sensibility analysis was prepared with the Projected Credit Unit (PUC) method which estimates the effect of the obligation for benefits defined as a result of changes reasonably possible in the key assumptions used at each presentatin date.

No changes in the methods and presumptions used upon preparing the sensitivity analysis of prior years.

The following payments are the contributions foreseen by the Group for the next years which were financed with own resources:

	Pensions		Retroactive severances	
	31/12/2014	01/01/2014	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
2015	2,010	2,285	40	57
2016	1,997	2,279	60	13
2017	1,975	2,287	68	80
2018	1,951	2,263	102	74
2019	1,942	2,237	136	123
>2019	31,163	10,843	802	534
Total de aportes	**41,037**	**22,192**	**1,209**	**881**

The average duration of the obligation for defined benefits plans at December 31, 2014 is 7 years (at January 01, 2014 it was 7.9 years).

18.2 Long term benefits

In the long term benefits' plans the seniority bonus is included which consists of granting to employees benefits associated with their service time.

This benefit is valued annually by means of the projected credit unit. Below are the principal assumptions incuded in the last valuation of the actuarial calculation as well as the reconciliation of the movements presented:

Balance at January 1, 2014	**26,020**
Cost of current service	1,461
Interest income or expenses	1,730
Actuarial earnings (losses) upon demographic assumptions	1,064
Actuarial earnings (losses) upon financial assumptions	307
Contributions made to the plan by the Group	(3,605)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**26,977**
Cost of current service	352
Interest income or expenses	426
Balance at March 31, 2015	**27,755**

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of long-term benefits' plans are:

	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Discount rate %	6.80%-6.90%	7.10%
Annual salary increase rate %	3.25%	3.25%
Future increase rate in annual pension %	0%	0%
Annual inflation rate %	3.25%	3.25%
Mortality rate - man (years)	0.001117%-0.034032%	0.001117%-0.034032%
Mortality rate - women (years)	0.000627%-019177%	0.000627%-019177%

Turnover between employees, disability and early retirements %

Service	Rate
0	29.98%
5	14.60%
10	8.59%
15	6.41%
20	4.92%
25	3.71%

A quantitative sensibility analysis in respect to a significant key assumption at December 31, 2014 would generate the following effect on the net obligation for defined benefits:

	Seniority bonuses
Discount rate +25	26,599
Discount rate -25	27,366
Discount rate +50	26,231
Discount rate -50	27,765
Annual salary increase rate +25	27,379
Annual salary increase rate -25	26,585
Annual salary increase rate +50	27,791
Annual salary increase rate - 50	26,201

The sensitivity analyses have been determined on the basis of a method that extrapolates the effect of the net obligation of defined benefits as a result of reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions used at each presentation date. No changes arose in the methods and presumptions used upon preparing the sensitivity analysis of prior years.

Below are the payments of contributions foreseen by the Group for the next years which are financed with own resources.

	Seniority bonuses	
	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
2015	3,370	3,265
2016	3,767	2,958
2017	3,432	3,403
2018	3,145	3,094
2019	2,842	2,835
>2019	26,693	11,567
Total	**43,249**	**27,121**

The average duration of the obligation for defined benefits' plans at December 31, 2014 is 5.2 - 5.8 years (at January 1, 2014 it was of 5.9 - 6.6 years).

19. Other provisions

The composition of the book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Provision for litigation	44,506	45,472	34,523
Provision for restructuring	9,176	14,500	-
Other provisons	6,299	4,037	145
Total	**59,981**	**64,009**	**34,668**
Current portion	**46,396**	**50,796**	**34,668**
Non-current portion	**13,585**	**13,213**	**-**

The movements presented for each provision are detailed below:

	Provision for litigation	Provision for restructuring	Other provisions	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	**34,523**		**145**	**34,668**
Increases	16,317	14,500	4,037	**34,854**
Use	(5,368)	-	(145)	**(5,513)**
Saldo al 31 de diciembre de 2014	**45,472**	**14,500**	**4,037**	**64,009**
Increases	1,428	-	2,262	**3,690**
Use	(2,394)	(5,324)	-	**(7,718)**
Balance at March 31, 2015	**44,506**	**9,176**	**6,299**	**59,981**

The above provisions consist of:

Provision for litigation

This provision is recognized to look after probable estimated losses from labor, civil and tax litigations against the Group and is calculated on the basis of the best estimation of the disbursement required at the presentation date to pay the obligation discounted at its present value when the effect is material.

Provision upon restructuring

This provision is mainly related by the restructuring concepts in process of stores and Distribution Centers; and is calculated on the basis o disbursements directloy associated with the restructuring plan which was announced to the Group employees

Other provisions

Includes the commitments to take care of obligations with third parties for entering into contracts.

Below are the payments estimated of the provisions which are in charge of the Grou at the March 31, 2015 cut-off:

	Provision for litigation	Provision for restructuring	Other provisions	Total
In the last 12 months	28,837	9,176	6,299	44,312
From 2 to 5 years	15,669	-		15,669
Total estimated payments	**44,506**	**9,176**	**6,299**	**59,981**

20. Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable

Suppliers and accounts payable do not earn interest and their average payment term usually ranges between 45 and 60 days which are considered within the normal negotiation terms. The detail of these obligations corresponds to:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Local suppliers	1,461,028	1,916,905	1,528,604
Foreign suppliers	182,871	245,000	138,015
Costs and expenses payable	257,285	349,864	251,236
Dividends payable (a)	126,258	32,194	40,333
Taxes payable	243,332	107,823	187,955
Short term benefits to employees	125,936	111,533	92,424
Other sundry creditors	300	3,719	3,440
Total	**2,397,010**	**2,767,038**	**2,242,007**
Current portion	**2,396,437**	**2,766,465**	**2,241,519**
Non-current portion	**573**	**573**	**488**

During the year, the group has presented no delays in payments of its financial obligations.

21. Other financial liabilities

The composition of the book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Bonds issued (1)	152,470	152,441	152,108
Forward contracts (2)	2	5,644	-
Total	**152,472**	**158,085**	**152,108**
Current portion	**152,472**	**158,085**	**14,409**
Non-current portion	**-**	**-**	**137,699**

(1) By means of Resolution N° 0335 of April 27, 2005, the Superintendence of Securities (today Financial Superintendence of Colombia), Carulla Vivero S.A. (company absorbed by Almacenes Éxito in 2010) was authorized to make an issue of bonds with the following characteristics:

Authorized amount:	$150,000
Amount placed at May 31, 2005:	$150,000
Nominal value:	$10
Form of payment:	At maturity
Maturity date:	05.05.2015
Issue administrator:	Depósito Centralizado de Valores de Colombia S.A. – DECEVAL S.A
Interest	IPC + 7.5%

At the General Shareholders' Meeting the holders of bonds of Carulla Vivero held on June 18, 2010 in the city of Bogotá, the change of issuer of these bonds was approved, becoming in the name of Almacenes Éxito S.A.

The fair value of the bonds at March 31, 2015 is determined based on the quotation prices in the market with the following results:

Nemotécnico	Market Value Bond with interest $	Market value Bond with interest $
BCRL0059VA	150,915	153,350

In accordance with the maturity date, these bonds were fully paid on May 5, 2015.

(2) Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the variation in the fair value of the Forward contracts designated as hedges of fair value to cover the fluctuations in the exchange rate of investsments and obligations. The fair values of these investments are determined by means of valuation models commonly used by market participants that use different variables of prices quoted which are obsevable for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly. The Group measures in the statement of financial position the derivative financial instruments ("forward") at their fair value, in each date of accounting close.

22. Other non-financial liabilities

The composition of book balances is the following:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Income received in advance (1)	66,912	54,522	58,663
Collections received for third parties (2)	22,418	36,917	42,431
Programs of customers' loyalty (3)	49,259	37,784	25,814
"Resérvalo" plan installments received	1,842	1,726	1,857
Total	**140,431**	**130,949**	**128,765**
Current portion	**76,390**	**79,361**	**75,077**
Non-current portion	**64,041**	**51,588**	**53,688**

(1) During 2010 the parent subscribed a purchase-sale agreement on the construction of a Locatel building in Éxito Colombia of Medellín for $1,163. In 2008, the parent subscribed three business collaboration contracts with EASY Colombia, which corporate purpose is the delivery by the parent Almacenes Éxito S.A. of the tenance of premises in Éxito Occidente, Éxito Norte and Éxito Américas in Bogotá and permits to EASY Colombia for the economic installation and exploitation. The accumulated balance of the construction of these premises at March 2015 corresponds to $51,063 of which $11,354 has been amortized (at December 31, 2014 $10,829 and at January 1, 2014, $8,729). Advance payment of $12,978 received from the future sale of a premise of Grupo Disco de Uruguay S.A. which will be formalized once the buyer party obtains the permits to install a new chain store on the land owned by the company.

(2) At March 31, 2015 includes the collections for third parties of headings such as: collections of Tarjeta Éxito $ 9,955 (at December 31, 2014, $15,478 and at January 1, 2014, $19,903); non-bank correspondents $5,636 (At December 31, 2014, $15,375 and at January 1, 2014, $20,441) and others for $6,827 (at December 31, 2014 $6,064 and at January 1, 2014, $2,087).

On February 2015, Éxito launched its new clients' loyalty program of Éxito and Carulla, where clients may use their points as a payment means to buy any product at the Éxito and Carulla stores.

The strategy permits paying the total transaction with points only or with a combination of points and other payment means. The points may be redeemed for $1 peso, and in certain selected products the point value will have "Multiplyers", i.e., the points may be redeemed for $2 pesos or more, depending upon the strategy.

The measurement of the fair value of the new loyalty program of Éxito and Carulla had an impact of the decrease in sales of the present consolidated financial statement of COP$17,747 million, for the period ended March 31, 2015.

(3) The deferred liability corresponds to the loyalty program of clients denominated "Puntos Éxito" and "Supercliente CARULLA" and the programs "Hipermillas" of Supermercados Devoto and "Tarjeta Más" of Supermercados Disco de Uruguay S.A. which reflect the following balances and their respective effect on the P&L:

Book value	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Éxito and Carulla Points Program	31,952	31,039	19,399
Hipermillas and Tarjeta Mas Program	17,307	6,745	6,415
Total	**49,259**	**37,784**	**25,814**

Effect of results	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Éxito and Carulla Points Program	913	179
Hipermillas and Tarjeta Mas Program	10,281	49
Total	**11,194**	**228**

23. Equity

Authorized capital of the parent is represented by 530,000,000 common shares at a par value of 447,604,316 (*) each, subscribed and paid-in capital amounts to COP$4,482 million for the periods reported. The number of outstanding shares amounts to 447,604,316 and the number of own reacquired shares amounts to 635,835 shares, COP$2,735 million at each presentation date.

The rights granted on the shares correspond to the voice and vote per each share. No privileges have been granted on the shares, nor are there restrictions thereon. Additionally, there are no options contracts on the Group shares.

Additional paid-in capital represents the highest value paid on the nominal value of the shares which amounts to COP$ 4,843,466 for the periods presented. In accordance with legal provisions, this balance may be distributed as profit when the entity is liquidated or its value is capitalized. Capitalization is understood when a portion of this additional paid-in capital is transferred to a capital account, as a result of the issue of a dividend in shares.

Durng the first quarter of 2015, dividends of COP$260,022 were delivered for a dividend by share of $580.92* (in 2014, dividends delivered amounted to COP$237.678 – dividend per share of $531*).

(*) Expressed in Colombian pesos.

24. Other comprehensive income

The balances of the headings classified in other comprehensive income correspond to:

	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	01/01/2014
Financial Assets at fair value (1)	(3,648)	(5,653)	(2,976)
Planes de beneficios post empleo (2)	(205)	(205)	-
Differences from conversion (3)	43,821	68,397	-
Taxes	70	70	-
Total	**40,038**	**62,609**	**(2,976)**

(1) Corresponds to profits or losses for changes in the fair value of financial assets classified in this category.
(2) Corresponds to profits or losses for actuarial assumptions in the defined benefits' plans which are udated annually in accordance with the actuarial calculation.
(3) Corresponds to the effects of converting the financial statements of the Group Companies that have a functional currency other than the Group presentation currency. In the opening balance sheet, in accordance with the option of IFRS 1; the accumulated balance determined under local GAAP, retained profits were reclassified. The rates used for the conversion are detailed below:

Moneda	Close rates			Average rates		
	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/12/2014	31/03/2014
Uruguayan	25.8480	24.3690	22.5490	25.2580	24.1180	22.6100

25. Operation segments

"For organizational and management purposes, Grupo Éxito is focused on five operating segments fragmented into two geographical segments: Colombia (Éxito, Carulla, Descuento & BTB) and international ("Uruguay". For each one of these segments there is financial information that is used regularly by the executive body for decision making regarding their operations, assignment of economic resources and strategic focus.

On its part, the total Assets and Liabilities by segments are not specifically reported internally for administrative purposes and therefore are not disclosed by the Group under the framework of IFTS 8".

The reportable segments include the development of the following activities:

- Éxito: The principal products and services for this segment come specifically from the commercialization of the retail products activity, with stores under the Éxito brand.
- Carulla: The principal products and services for this segment come specifically from the commercialization of the retail products activity, with stores under the Carulla Brand
- Uruguay: The principal products and services for this segment come specifically from the commercialization of the retail products activity, with stores under the Disco, Devoto and Géant brand.
- BTB: The principal products and services for this segment come specifically from the commercialization of the retail products in the BTB format and with stores under the Surti-mayorista brand.

The Group has not aggregated segments of operation to conform the reportable segments

The acounting policies of the segments on which it is reported are the same Group accounting policies described in note 2

The Group discloses the information by segments as established in the framework of IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", which are defined as a component of an entity on which we have separate financial information that is evaluated regularly by to management.

Sales per each one of the segments for the periods presented are:

	Éxito	Carulla	Discount	Uruguay	BTB	Total
31/03/2015	1,703,657	347,004	369,695	526,710	53,401	3,000,467
31/03/2014	1,630,285	342,581	160,095	173,582	28,205	2,334,748

Sales and the Recurring Operating Result (– ROI- Recurring Operating Income) by geographic area correspond to:

	Colombia		Uruguay	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Sales	2,473,757	2,161,166	526,710	173,582
ROI	80,679	102,899	38,940	9,973

26. Earnings per share

Earnings per share are divided into basic and diluted; the basic ones have as purpose providing a measurement of the of the participation of each common share of the controlling entity in the yield that the Group has had in the periods presented. The purpose of diluted ones is giving a measurement of the participation of each common share in the performance of the Group considering the dilusive effects (reduction of earnings or increase in losses) of the outstanding potential common shares during the period.

The Group has not entered into transactions for the periods presented with potential common shares nor even after the close date and the issue date of the financial statements presented. Below is the information on earnings and the quantity of shares used in the calculations of earnings per basic and diluted share:

	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
Net profit attributable to continued operations	69,962	98,764
Net earnings attributable to holders of equity ordinary instruments of the controlling entity (basic and diluted)	**69,962**	**98,764**
Weighted average of the quantity of common shares attributable to the basic earning per share (basic and diluted)	**447,604,316**	**447,604,316**
Basic earning per share and diluted	156.30	220.65

27. Contingent assets and liabilities

The principal contingent assets of the Group at March 31 correspond to the following processes with their respective estimated values: liquidation process of the appraisal of real estate of COP$1,163 million, tax processes for 2005 ICA in Huila for COP$1,010 and Annulment of resolutions which declared the penalty for non-applicable compensation for 2008 income tax in CVSA for CP$1,088 million.

Grupo Éxito has no significant contingent liabilities at March 31

28. Events ocurred after the period reported

From the issue date of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the presentation date of this report, Managment is not aware of other subsequent facts that could significantly affect the consolidated financial statements, except for those indicated in the above notes:

Business combination carried out after the interim period (see note 4.2 Business Combinations).

- Maturity and payment of the bonds issued (see nota 21 Other financial liabilities).

29. First time adoption

The Group prepared and presented its consolidated financial statements until December 31, 2014 complying with Decree 2649 of 1993 and in addition standards applicable to the Group issued by the Financial Superintendence.

In accordance with legal provisons, the Group prepared the opening statement of financial position at January 1, 2014 and its transition period is 2014. The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2015 will be the first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Financial Information Standards (NIF), adopted in Colombia per Law 1314 of 2009 and its applicable regulatory decrees correspoding to Decree 2784 of 2012, which is amended by Decree 3023 of 2013 and Decree 2615 of 2014, including the International Standard of Financial Information NIC 34 - Información Financiera Intermedia, which was approved for Colombia, per Decree 2784 of 2012 and its amendments. Decree 2784 of 2012 and Decree 3023 of 2013, regulates the preparation of financial statements based on the Standards Normas (NIIF/NIC), Interpretations (CINIIF and SIC) and the Conceptual Framework issued until December 31. 2012, published by the IASB in 2013.

The first time adoption of the IFRS requires that the Company applies the current standards and interpretations in a retroactive form. The foregoing involves returning at the time of initial recognition of an item of assets, liabiliteis and equity and adjust them to the requirements of the IFRS as of that time to the opening statment of financial position. The standard prohibts the retroactive application of some standards and establishes exemptions of voluntary character to that retroactivity principle.

Exemptions selected and exceptions applied by Grupo Éxito on the transition date to IFRS, correspond to:

Property, plant and equipment, and Investment Properties

- The cost attributed to real estate will be its fair value, which corresponds to the technical appraisal under IFRS on the transition date.
- The cost attributed for movable assets will be its revalued amount which corresponds to the last technical appraisal made per the Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in Colombia (COLGAAP).

Intangible assets

- Fair value for the brands
- Restatement of the cost of intangible assets to eliminate non capitalizable disbursements in accordance with IFRS.

Capitalization of costs of loans in apt assets

- Prospective application of IAS 23, which involves capitalizing costs for loans in apt assets as of the transition date to IFRS.

Business combinations in associates and joint business, investments in associates and joint business in the consolidated financial statements and non controlling participations

- No restatement of business combinations and acquisitions made, at the transition date to IFRS, in the consolidated and individual financial statements for the goodwill arising from mergers.
- For subsidiaries, associates and joint business which adopted the IFRS before Almacenes Éxito, the measurement of their assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of Grupo Éxito, will be for the amounts in books which appear in the financial statements of subsidiaries, associates, and joint

business, after making the corresponding adjustments upon consolidating and applying the equity method.

Conversion differences accumulated in the consolidated financial statements

- No restatement of accumulated conversion differences of a business abroad. The foregoing involves that accumulated conversion differences of business abroad will be considered null at the transition date to IFRS.

Designation of financial instruments previously recognized

- The classification of financial instruments previously recognized under COLGAAP, will be at the transition date to IFRS.

Measurement at fair value of financial assets or liabilities in the initial recognition

- Apply the requirements of IFRS 9 in a prospective form to transactions entered as of the transition date to IFRS.

Write-off in asset accounts and financial liabilities

- Apply the requirements of the IFRS 9 in a prospective form for the write-offs of assets accounts and financial liabilities made as of the transition date to IFRS.

Implicit derivatives

- The evaluation of separating an implicit derivative from the principal contract, on the existing conditions in the last of the following dates:
  - The date when the Group becomes one of the parties of the contract.
  - The date amendmtns to the contract were made which significantly chantge the contract flows.

Accounting of Hedges

- Do not reflect in the opening statement of financial position, the relations of hedges which do not meet the conditions of the accounting of hedges per IAS 39 Financial instruments and measurement
- Apply the hedge accounting for derivatives that designated as hedge instrument under the local GAAP and at the date of the opening statement of financial positon it meets all the hedge accounting requirements.

Implicit leases

- Do not evaluate again if a current agreement on the transition date to IFRS contains an implicit lease if previously under local GAAP the Grup has already made this evaluation
- Evaluate if a current agreement on the transition date to IFRS, which previously was not evaluated under local GAAP if a current agreement on the date of transition to IFRS, that was not previously evaluated under local GAAP, contains an implicit lease on the conditionsat the date of the opening balance sheet.

Included below ar the significant adjustments made in the transition to consolidated financial statements prepared under GAAP before the IFRS:

Equity reconciliation

	Note	01/01/2014	31/12/2014
Equity value local GAAP	**Note**	**7,860,630**	**8,159,057**
Change in assets			
Other increases (decreases) in Debtors	A	(500)	(495)
Adjustment at amortized cost of other financial assets	B	(630)	(16,323)
Adjustment at fair value of financial assets	C	(127)	(4,502)
Other increases (decreases) in current assets	D	(64,924)	(75,698)
Adjustments from changes in application or elimination of the equity Method in investments	E	39,668	(38,864)
Adjustment from measurement of cost attributed in property, plant and equipment	F	758,417	752,156
Ajustes por depreciación de propiedades, planta y equipo	F		150,940
Elimination of valuations in property, plant and equipment	F	(1,311,642)	(1,347,320)
Elimination of deferred charges	G	5,850	7,009
Adjustment in the cost of intangibles	H	146,640	186,303
Adjustment of Financial Lease	I	207	2,316
Other assets	J		80,916
Total increase (decrease) of assets		**(427,041)**	**(303,562)**
Change in liabilities			
Adjustment amortized cost in financial liabilities	K	(127)	159
Recognition or adjustment in provisions	L	16,520	15,561
Adjustment of pension liability	M	4,894	4,894
Adjustment of liability upon other long term benefits to	M	26,081	27,130
Recording of deferred tax asset	N	13,977	84,670
Adjustment of customers' loyalty programs	O		11,652
Adjustment of Equity Tax	P	(1,715)	(1,715)
Other liabilities	Q	(992)	(619)
Total increase (decrease) of liabilities		**58,638**	**141,732**
Adjustment of Minority Interest	R	228,789	267,625
Total increase (decrease) in equity		**228,789**	**267,625**
Total IFRS adjustments		**(256,890)**	**(177,669)**
Value of IFRS equity		**7,603,740**	**7,981,388**

Reconciliation of the total comprehensive statement of income

		31/03/2014
Value of local GAAP profit	**Nota**	**98,946**
Change in assets		
Other increases (decreases) in Debtors	A	12
Adjustment to amortized cost of other financial assets	B	(2,185)
Other increases (decreases) in current assets	D	4,501
Adjustment upon measurement at cost attributed in property, plant and equipment	F	370
Adjustments upon depreciation of property, plang and equipment	F	32,557
Elimination of deferred charges	G	803
Adjustment of Financial Leasing	I	308
Other assets	J	8,841
Total increase (decrease) of assets		**45,207**
Change in liabilities		
Adjustment amortized cost in financial financial liabilities	K	171
Recognition or adjustment of provisions	L	12,903
Adjustment of liability for other long term benefits to employees	M	1,130
Registration of deferred tax liability	N	26,840
Adjustment of customers' loyalty programs	O	1,065
Other liabilities	Q	1,096
Total increase (decrease) of liabilities		**43,205**
Adjustment of Minority Interest	R	(2,183)
Total increase (decrease) in equity		**(2,183)**
Total IFRS adjustments		**(181)**
Value of IFRS profit		**98,765**

Notes to the equity reconciliation at January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014 and to the comprehensive statements of income for the period ended December 31, 2014 from the local GAAP to IFRS.

Note A: Debtors

In accordance with IFRS, in the financial statements assets which do not generate future economic benefits are not recognized; in this regard, the Group made an analysis of recoverability of advances and wrote off in accounts those which do not meet recognition criterions under IFRS.

Note B: Amortized cost financial assets

Certain investments and accounts receivable were classified at amortized cost in accordance with the conditions existing on the date of the opening balance per the exemption of IFRS 1 elected by the Group given that Management within its business model has the intention and capacity of collecting the instrument contractual cash flows.

In accordance with the foregoing, and considering that for the measurement of these financial instruments, IFRS 1 does not establish an exemption of a voluntary carácter to facilitate the transition to IFRS; the Group carried out the

measurement of the financial assets at amortized cost, using the method of the effective interest rate retroactively, including loans made at lower rates than the market rates.

Note C: Fair value of financial assets
The adjustment recognized in equity includes:

- The application of the requirements of IAS 39 on the hedge accounting to derivative designated as hedge instruments under local GAAP and that at the date of the opening balance meets the hedge accounting requirements. These hedge instruments were recognized at their fair value which is determined by means of a valuation technique commonly used by market participants.

- The measurement of investments at fair value with changes in the other comprehensive result where the Group used the exemption of designing these financial instruments on the transition date to IFRS on the basis of the facts and circumstance that exist on the transition to IFRS. The fair values of these investments were determined by reference to quotation prices published in active markets when the instrument is settled in this market; in the other cases, the fair value was determined as the book value under local GAAP considering that the effect is not material and that making a measurement by means of a technical valuation commonly used by market participants could generate higher costs than benefits.

Note D: Other adjustments in current assets
Under NIF, the cost of inventories comprises all costs derived from their acquisition and transformation, as well as other costs incurred to given them their current condition and location, net of commercial discounts, rebates, and other similar items. Under local GAAP, financial discounts and other discounts related with the purchase of inventories, are recognized as revenues in the Group results. As a result of applying the IFRS criteria in the opening balance, the discounts granted by suppliers on the acquisition of inventories were included in the cost of inventory.

Note E: Equity method in associates and joint businesses
The Group owns certain joint business in its consolidated financial statement which at the date of the opening balance of the Group had adopted the IFRS on a previous date. In accordance with the exemption of IFRS 1, net assets of these joint businesses in the consolidated financial statements were recognized by the same book values appearing in the financial statments of the joint business under IFRS. After making the respective adjustments of applying the equity method in accordance with the guidelies of NIC 28 and the guidelines issued by the Financial Superintendence. The impact of applying this procedure was recognized in retained earnings.

Nota F: Property, plant and equipment
On the date of the opening statement of financial position the Group has opted for measuring the elements of property, plant and equipment and investsment properties under the following options per IFRS 1:

- The cost attributed to real estate was determined based on its fair value at the transition date in accordance with IFRS 13 "Measurement of fair value", which was estimated by an independent firm which used the valuation technique of discounted cash flows.

- The cost attributed for movable assets was determined based on the revalued GAAP which corresponds to the last technical appraisal made in accordance with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in

Colombia (COLGAAP) at the date of transition or on a previous date and recalculate depreciation from the appraisal date through the opening balance date with the remaining technical useful life determined on the appraisal date.

- The cost attributed for those real estate which had not been subject to appraisal at their fair value and for other movable assets not included in the previous numeral, was determined based on the restated cost which was established as the book value under local GAAP.

Note G: Deferred

Under local GAAP, goods or services received are recognized as deferred charges, of which economic benefits are expected in other future periods and are amortized during the time that it is considerred will be used or receive the benefit. According to the criteria of recognition of IAS 38 for intangible assets, the Group wrote off in disbursement accounts deferred charges for publicity purposes and certain concepts capitalized in leasehold improvements, which do not meet the definition of asset under IFRS.

Note H: Goodwill and other intangible assets

Under local GAAP, the goodwill recognized in subsidiaries of Uruguay was amortized as part of the homogolgation processes of accounting policies. In accordane with the options of IFRS 1, the balances of the assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries that have adopted the IFRS before its parent, may be recognized for the same book values reflected in the subsidiary financial statements after making the consolidation adjustments; the above involved making a reversal of the amortization of goodwill of the Uruguay companies, which are not amortized by the subsidiary since its IFRS adoption and inclusion of the adjustments for inflation of those goodwills by the subsidiary in its balance sheet of first time adoption on January 1, 2012.

The registered brand corresponding to Surtimax was received upon the merger with Carulla Vivero S.A. The Group determined its cost attributed in the opening balance upon the option of the fair value by means of the revenue approach, specifically the royalties method.

The other intangible assets other than goodwill and brands, in accordance with the options of IFRS 1. The cost attributed was determined on the restatement option, which consists of determining the attributed cost of acquisition, recalculate the amortization as of the purchase date until the opening balance with the technical useful life for the intangible assets with finite useful life and mesasure the impairment of the assets value.

In accordance with the above procedure, intangible assets which do not meet the criteria of recognition were written off and a value impairment loss was recognized in the Surtimax brand.

Note I: Leases

Under local GAAP, certain lease contracts where the Group is the lessee, were classified as operating leasing.. Under IFRS, the Group analyzed the transfer of risks and benefits lf these contracts on the initiation date of the obigation, considering that IFRS 1 does not establish an exemption of a voluntary carácter in the classification and measurement of NIC 17 Leases. As a result thereof, the lease contracts were classified as financial in the opening balance, recognizing the corresponding asset and liability associated in the opening statement of financial position.

Note J: Other assets

This heading corresponds to the effect of the conversion to the presentation currency of the Group, the assets and liabilities of the participations abroad which reflect differences in their book values between local GAAP and IFRS.

Note K: Amortized cost financial liabilities

In accordance with the measurement requirements established in IFRS 9, the Group made the valuation of financial liabilities at amortized cost by means of the effective interest rate method adding or deducting any bonus or discount during the residual life of the instrument as of the obligation initiation date, i.e., that the measurement is made retroactively given that there is no voluntary exception in IFRS 1 on the measurement of these financial instrument.

Note L: Provisions

The Group recognized the existing obligations at the opening balance date where an inflow of resources is probable for its cancellation. The amount recorded correspondsto a better estimation of the disbursement required for its liquidation. In addition, the writte off in provision accounts which did not comply the recognition criteria of NIC 37 Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities.

Note M: Pension liability and other long term benefits

The Group calculated the pension liability and of other long term benefits by means of an actuarial calculation in accordance with the projected credit unit method established in NIC 19. The effects of this measurement were recognized in retained earnings.

Note N: Deferred tax

Under local GAAP, the deferred tax is determined based on the temorary differences of accounting and tax results Under IFRS, the deferred tax is determined based on the temporary differences of the asset and liability balances of the statement of financial position and the tax balances and including assets for deferred taxes deriving from tax losses, tax credits and excess of presumptive income when recovery is probable in the future.

Note O: Loyalty program

This corresponds to the measurement of the liability from clients' loyalty at its fair value.

Note P: Equity tax

At January 1 2014, the Group reflects an obligation of the equity tax. This tax is generated by the possession of wealth at January 1, 2011, which amount is equal or higher than one thousand million pesos (1.000.000.000). For purposes of this tax, the concept of wealth is total net equity of the entity obliged at January 1, 2011.-In accordance with tax regulations, this tax must be paid in 8 equal installments during 4 years (two installments per year), based on the terms established by the National Government. In accordance with Colombian regulations the equity tax may be recognized as a debit in the Equity Revaluation account (accumulated inflation adjustments of equity).

Considering tha there is no specific IFRS that defines how to measurew a long term tax liability which does not meet the definition of a financial instrument, the Group applied criterions defined in NIC 8 Changes in Accountng Policies, Estimations and Errors, and made the measurement of this long term liability at its discounted value and recognized the valuation effect in retained earnings.

Note Q: Other liabilities

Under local GAA, the Group recognizes the inflation adjustments made to the constructions in progress and to non-monetary deferred charges which were in preoperative stage until December 31., 2006 as a credit deferred monetary correction and its amortization is made as of the date revenues are received and during the term established by the respective deferred charge.

Likewise, the inflation adjustments of the proportional part of equity is recognized, converning the assets which generted a credit in the credit deferred monetary correction as the deferred monetary correction debit and its amortization is made as of the date revenues are perceived and during the term established for the respective deferred.

Considering that under IFRS the inflation adjjustments are not applicable in the Group, given that none of the cmpanies is located in a hyperinflationary economy in accordance with the guidelines of NIC 29, these balances were recognized in retained earnings.

Note R: Minority interest

At the date of the opening balance the Group made a control analysis, joint control and significant influence in accordance with the IFRS requirements on Autonomous Equities which under local regulations are classified as investments. As a result therof, the Group classified these investments as subsidiaries and assets and liabilities are incorplorated by means of the global consolidation as recognition of the non-controlling participations.

Note Q: Equity revaluation

Under local GAAP, the Group recognized in equity the inflation adjustments of balances of equity accounts originated until December 31, 2006, excluding valuation goodwill. Per the regulations this balance may be distributed as profit when the entity is liquidated or its value is capitalized. Upon the issue of Law 1111 of December 27, 2006, the National Government eliminated the integral inflation adjustments for tax purposes. They were eliminated in the account by means of Decree 1536 of May 7, 2007 as of Januar 1, 2007.

Considering that under IFRS inflation adjustments are not applicable, given that none of the companies is located in a hyperinflationary economy in accordance with the guidelines of NIC 29 these balances were transferred to retained earnings.