BANCOLOMBIA SA
Form 20-F
April 28, 2011

AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON April 28, 2011

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

¨ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from __________ to __________

OR

¨ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report__________

Commission file number: 001-32535
BANCOLOMBIA S.A.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)
N/A
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)
Republic of Colombia
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
Carrera 48 # 26-85, Avenida Los Industriales
Medellín, Colombia
(Address of principal executive offices)

Alejandro Mejia Jaramillo, Investor Relations Manager
Carrera 48 # 26-85, Medellín, Colombia
Tel. +5744041837, Fax. + 574 4045146, e-mail: almejia@bancolombia.com
(Name, Telephone, E-Mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each Class

	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Shares	New York Stock Exchange*

*Bancolombia's preferred shares are not listed for trading directly, but only in connection with its American Depositary Shares, which are evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, each representing four preferred shares.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.
Not applicable
(Title of Class)
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.
Not applicable
(Title of Class)
Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Common Shares	509,704,584
Preferred Shares	278,122,419

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes x No ¨

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to
Section 13 of 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes ¨ No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See the definitions of "accelerated filer and large, accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer x Accelerated filer ¨ Non-accelerated filer ¨
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP	International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board	Other x

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 ¨ Item 18 x

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ¨ No x

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes ¨ No ¨

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

Unless otherwise specified or if the context so requires, in this annual report:

References to “ADSs” refer to our American Depositary Shares (one ADS represents four preferred shares).

References to the “Annual Report” refer to this annual report on Form 20-F.

References to “Banagrícola” refer to Banagrícola S.A., a company incorporated in Panamá and authorized to operate as a bank holding company under the laws of the Republic of El Salvador, including its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

References to “Banca de Inversión” refer to Banca de Inversión Bancolombia S.A. Corporación Financiera, a Subsidiary of Bancolombia S.A. organized under the laws of the Republic of Colombia that specializes in providing investment banking services.

References to “Banco Agrícola” refer to Banco Agrícola S.A., a banking institution organized under the laws of the Republic of El Salvador, including its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

References to “Bancolombia”, the “Bank”, “us” , “we” or “our” refer to Bancolombia S.A., a banking institution organiz under the laws of the Republic of Colombia, which may also act under the name of Banco de Colombia S.A., including its Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

References to “Bancolombia Panamá” refer to Bancolombia Panamá S.A., a Subsidiary of Bancolombia organized under the laws of the Republic of Panama that provides a complete line of banking services mainly to Colombian customers.

References to “Central Bank” refer to the Central Bank of Colombia.

References to “Colombia” refer to the Republic of Colombia.

References to “Conavi” refer to Conavi Banco Comercial y de Ahorros S.A. as it existed immediately before the Conavi/Corfinsura merger (as defined below).

References to the “Conavi/Corfinsura merger” refer to the merger of Conavi and Corfinsura with and into Bancolombia, with Bancolombia as the surviving entity, which took effect on July 30, 2005 pursuant to a Merger Agreement dated February 28, 2005.

References to “Corfinsura” refer to Corporación Financiera Nacional y Suramericana S.A., as it existed immediately before the Conavi/Corfinsura merger, taking into account the effect of its spin-off of a portion of its investment portfolio effective July 29, 2005.

References to “DTF” refer to the Depósitos a Término Fijo rate, the weighted average interest rate paid by finance corporations, commercial banks and commercial finance companies in Colombia for certificates of deposit with maturities of 90 days.

References to “Factoring Bancolombia” refer to Factoring Bancolombia S.A., a Subsidiary of Bancolombia organized under the laws of the Republic of Colombia that specializes in accounts receivable financing.

References to “Fiduciaria Bancolombia” refer to Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A., a Subsidiary of Bancolombia which is the largest fund manager among its peers, including other fund managers and brokerage firms in Colombia.

References to “Leasing Bancolombia” refer to Leasing Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financialmiento Comercial, a Subsidiary of Bancolombia organized under the laws of the Republic of Colombia that specializes in leasing activities, offering a wide range of financial leases, operating leases, loans, time deposits and bonds.

References to “NYSE” refer to the New York Stock Exchange.

References to “preferred shares” and “common shares” refer to our authorized preferred and common shares, designated as acciones preferenciales and acciones ordinarias, respectively.

References to “Renting Colombia” refer to Renting Colombia S.A., a Subsidiary of Bancolombia which provides operating lease and fleet management services for individuals and companies.

References to “Representative Market Rate” refer to Tasa Representativa del Mercado, the U.S. dollar representative market rate, certified by the Superintendency of Finance. The Representative Market Rate is an economic indicator of the daily exchange rate on the Colombian market spot of currencies. It corresponds to the arithmetical weighted average of the rates of purchase and sale of currencies of interbank transactions of the authorized intermediaries.

References to “SEC” refer to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

References to “SMEs” refer to Small and Medium Enterprises.

References to “SMMLV” refer to Salario Mínimo Mensual Legal Vigente, the effective legal minimum monthly salary in Colombia.

References to “peso”, “pesos” or “COP” refer to the lawful currency of Colombia.

References to “Subsidiaries” refer to subsidiaries of Bancolombia in which Bancolombia holds, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the outstanding voting shares.

References to “Superintendency of Finance” refer to the Colombian Superintendency of Finance (Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia), a technical entity under the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit having inspection, supervision and control over the persons involved in financial activities, stock market, insurance and any other services related to the management, use or investment of resources collected from the public.

References to “U.S.” or “United States” refer to the United States of America.

References to “U.S. dollar”, “USD”, and “US$” refer to the lawful currency of the United States.

References to “UVR” refer to Unidades de Valor Real, a Colombian inflation-adjusted monetary index calculated by the board of directors of the Central Bank and generally used for pricing home-mortgage loans.

References to “Valores Bancolombia” refer to Valores Bancolombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa, a Subsidiary of Bancolombia organized under the laws of the Republic of Colombia that provides brokerage and asset management services to over 200,000 clients.

The term “billion” means one thousand million (1,000,000,000).

The term “trillion” means one million million (1,000,000,000,000).

Our fiscal year ends on December 31, and references in this annual report to any specific fiscal year are to the twelve-month period ended December 31 of such year.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains statements which may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts but instead represent only the Bank's belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside the Bank's control.The words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect "intend", "plan", "predict", "target", "forecast", "guideline", "should", "project" and similar words and expressions, are in identify forward-looking statements. It is possible that the Bank's actual results may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results indicated in these forward-looking statements.

Information regarding important factors that could cause actual results to differ, perhaps materially, from those in the Bank's forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this Annual Report, principally in "Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors" and "Item 5.Operating and Financial Review and Prospects", and include, but are not limited to: (i) changes in general economic, business, political, social, fiscal or other conditions in Colombia, or in any of the other countries where the Bank operates; (ii) changes in capital markets or in markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes towards lending; (iii) unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms; (iv) inflation, changes in foreign exchange rates and/or interest rates; (v) sovereign risks; (vi) liquidity risks; (vii) increases in defaults by the Bank's borrowers and other loan delinquencies; (viii) lack of acceptance of new products or services by the Bank's targeted customers; (ix) competition in the banking, financial services, credit card services, insurance, asset management, remittances, business and other industries in which the Bank operates; (x) adverse determination of legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings; (xi) changes in official regulations and the Colombian government's banking policy as well as changes in laws, regulations or policies in the jurisdictions in which the Bank does business; (xii) regulatory issues relating to acquisitions; and (xiii) changes in business strategy.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and are subject to change, and the Bank does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events arising after the date of this Annual Report.

PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Accounting Principles

The accounting practices used in the preparation of the Bank's consolidated financial statements follow the special regulations of the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia (the "Superintendency of Finance") and generally accepted accounting principles in Colombia (collectively, "Colombian GAAP"). Together, these requirements differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). Note 31 to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report provides a description of the principal differences between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements and provides a reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity for the years and dates indicated herein. References to Colombian GAAP in this Annual Report are to Colombian GAAP as supplemented by the applicable regulations of the Superintendency of Finance.

For consolidation purposes under Colombian GAAP, financial statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries must be prepared under uniform accounting policies. In order to comply with this requirement, financial statements of foreign Subsidiaries were adjusted as required by Colombian regulations.

For 2010, the Bank's consolidated financial statements include companies in which it holds, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the outstanding voting shares. The Bank consolidates directly Leasing Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento, Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria, Banca de Inversión Bancolombia S.A. Corporación Financiera, Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A., Bancolombia Puerto Rico Internacional Inc, Bancolombia Panamá S.A., Valores Bancolombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa, Factoring Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento and Cobranzas Bancolombia S.A. are in liquidation. Some of the Bank's Subsidiaries also consolidate their own subsidiaries. Bancolombia Panamá S.A. consolidates Bancolombia Cayman S.A., Sistema de Inversiones y Negocios S.A. Sinesa, Future Net S.A., Suleasing International USA Inc. and Banagrícola S.A. (which, in turn, consolidates Banco Agrícola Panamá S.A, Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A. IFBA, Banco Agrícola S.A., Arrendadora Financiera S.A. Arfinsa, Credibac S.A. de C.V., Bursabac S.A. de C.V., AFP Crecer S.A., Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A. Asesuisa and Asesuisa Vida S.A.). Banca de Inversión consolidates with Inmobiliaria Bancol S.A., Valores Simesa S.A., Inversiones CFNS S.A.S., Todo Uno Colombia S.A., CFNS Infraestructura S.A.S. and Vivayco S.A.S. The Bank's Subsidiary Leasing Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento consolidates Leasing Perú S.A., Renting Colombia S.A. (which, in turn, consolidates Renting Perú S.A.C., Capital Investments SAFI S.A., Fondo de Inversión en Arrendamiento Operativo Renting Perú, and Transportempo S.A.S.). The Bank's Subsidiary Valores Bancolombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa consolidates Valores Bancolombia Panamá S.A. and Suvalor Panamá Fondo de Inversión S.A. and the Bank's Subsidiary Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria consolidates FiduPerú S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria

Currencies

The Bank maintains accounting records in Colombian pesos. The audited consolidated financial statements of Bancolombia S.A. as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 and for three years ended December 31, 2010 (collectively, including the notes thereto, the "Financial Statements") contained in this Annual Report are expressed in pesos.

This Annual Report translates certain peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise indicated, such peso amounts have been translated at the rate of COP 1,913.98 per US$ 1.00, which corresponds to the Representative Market Rate calculated on December 31, 2010 the last business day of the year. The Representative Market Rate is computed and certified by the Superintendency of Finance, the Colombian banking regulator, on a daily basis and represents the weighted average of the buy/sell foreign exchange rates negotiated on the previous day by certain financial institutions authorized to engage in foreign exchange transactions (including Bancolombia S.A.). The Superintendency of Finance also calculates and certifies the average Representative Market Rate for each month for purposes of preparing financial statements and converting amounts in foreign currency to Colombian pesos. Such conversion should not be construed as a representation that the peso amounts correspond to, or have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate. On April 27, 2011, the Representative Market Rate was COP 1,787.88 per US$ 1.00.

Rounding Comparability of Data

Certain monetary amounts, percentages and other figures included in this Annual Report have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be the arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them, and figures expressed as percentages in the text may not total 100% or, as applicable, when aggregated may not be the arithmetic aggregation of the percentages that precede them.

Information included on or accessible through Bancolombia's internet site is not part of this Annual Report

This Annual Report refers to certain websites as sources for certain information contained herein. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through these websites is not a part of this Annual Report. All references in this Annual Report to these and other internet sites are inactive textual references to these URLs, or "uniform resource locators", and are for your informational reference only.

The Bank maintains an internet site at www.grupobancolombia.com. In addition, certain of the Bank's Subsidiaries referred to in this Annual Report maintain separate internet sites. For example, Banco Agrícola maintains an internet site at www.bancoagricola.com. None of the information contained in or otherwise accessible through these websites is part of this annual report.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2010 set forth below has been derived from the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report. The selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2007 set forth below have been derived from the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements for the respective periods, which are not included herein.

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the Bank's consolidated financial statements, related notes thereto, and the reports of the Bank's independent registered public accounting firms.

Differences Between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP Results

The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Colombian GAAP, which are the accounting principles and policies that are summarized in "Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the Bank's Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. These accounting principles and policies differ in some significant respects from U.S. GAAP.

Consolidated net income under U.S. GAAP for the year ended December 31, 2010 was COP 1,544,761 million (compared with COP 1,172,524 million for fiscal year 2009 and COP 849,920 million for fiscal year 2008). A reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity under U.S. GAAP is included in "Note 31. Differences between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP" to the Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,					
	2010(1)	2010	2009	2008	2007(8) (10)	2006
	(in millions of COP and thousands of US$ (1), except per share and per American Depositary Share (“AD					
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS:						
Colombian GAAP:						
Interest income	USD 2,585,547	COP 4,948,685	COP 6,427,698	COP 6,313,743	COP 4,810,408	COP 3
Interest expense	(821,106)	(1,571,581)	(2,625,416)	(2,753,341)	(2,002,090)	(
Net interest income	1,764,441	3,377,104	3,802,282	3,560,402	2,808,318	1
Provisions for loans and accrued interest losses, net of recoveries(2)	(267,811)	(512,585)	(1,103,595)	(1,155,262)	(617,868)	(
Provision for foreclosed assets and other assets, net of recoveries(3)	(18,354)	(35,130)	(49,779)	22,095	20,833	4
Net interest income after provisions	1,478,276	2,829,389	2,648,908	2,427,235	2,211,283	1
Fees and income from services and other operating income, net (4)	1,111,780	2,127,925	1,886,949	1,964,084	1,510,129	1
Operating expenses	(1,618,867)	(3,098,479)	(2,895,145)	(2,639,997)	(2,271,418)	(
Net operating income	971,189	1,858,835	1,640,712	1,751,322	1,449,994	8
Net non-operating income excluding minority interest	51,878	99,293	93,232	31,888	12,058	4
Minority interest (loss)	(6,906)	(13,217)	(15,081)	(18,511)	(13,246)	(
Income before income taxes	1,016,161	1,944,911	1,718,863	1,764,699	1,448,806	9
Income taxes	(265,633)	(508,417)	(462,013)	(474,056)	(361,883)	(
Net income	USD 750,528	COP 1,436,494	COP 1,256,850	COP 1,290,643	COP 1,086,923	COP 7
Weighted average of Preferred and Common Shares		787,827,003	787,827,003	787,827,003	758,313,771	7

outstanding(5)						
Basic and Diluted net income per share(5)	0.95	1,823	1,595	1,638	1,433	1
Basic and Diluted net income per ADS (10)	3.81	7,292	6,380	6,552	5,732	4
Cash dividends declared per share		669	637	624	568	5
Cash dividends declared per share (stated in U.S. Dollars)		0.35	0.31	0.28	0.28	(
Cash dividends declared per ADS		2,675	2,547	2,496	2,272	2
Cash dividends declared per ADS (stated in U.S. Dollars)		1.40	1.25	1.11	1.13	(
U.S. GAAP:						
Net income	USD 807,094	COP 1,544,761 (6)	COP 1,172,524 (6)	COP 849,920	COP 1,015,644	COP 9
Basic and Diluted net income per common share(7)	1.02	1,961	1,488	1,326	1,683	1
Basic and Diluted net income per ADS (7) (9)	4.10	7,844	5,952	5,304	6,732	6

(1) Amounts stated in U.S dollars have been translated at the rate of COP 1,913.98 per USD 1.00, which is the Representative Market Rate calculated on December 31, 2010 (the last business day of 2010), as reported and certified by the Superintendency of Finance. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the pesos amount represent, or have been or could be converted into, United States dollars at that or any other rate.

(2) Represents the provision for loan, accrued interest losses and other receivables, net and recovery of charged-off loans. Includes a provision for accrued interest losses amounting to COP 14,825 million, COP 35,543 million, COP 58,721 million, COP 46,840 million and COP 33,540 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(3) Represents the provision for foreclosed assets and other assets and the recovery of provisions for foreclosed assets and other assets.

(4) Represents the total fees and income from services, net and total other operating income.

(5) The weighted average of preferred and common shares outstanding for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, includes 278,122,419 preferred shares and 509,704,584 common shares, for fiscal year 2007, includes 248,609,187 preferred shares and 509,704,584 common shares and for fiscal year 2006, includes 218,122,421 preferred shares and 509,704,584 common shares.

(6) Refer to "Note 31. Differences Between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP" to our Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

(7) Under U.S. GAAP, these shares are considered outstanding since the beginning of the earliest period presented. Net income per share under U.S. GAAP is presented on the basis of net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (509,704,584 for 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006). See "Note 31. Differences Between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP".

(8) The consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, includes Banagrícola's results since the beginning of 2007. For U.S. GAAP purposes, see "Note 31. Differences Between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP - m) Business combinations" to our Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

(9) Basic and diluted net income per ADS for any period is defined as basic and diluted net income per share multiplied by four as each ADS is equivalent to four preferred shares of Bancolombia. Basic and diluted net income per ADS should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for net income, as a measure of operating performance or as a substitute for cash flows from operations or as a measure of liquidity.

(10) The consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 was modified due to reclassifications made beginning in 2008 particularly in commissions from banking services and other services, administrative and other expenses and other income, with the purpose of better presenting comparative information regarding the gains on the sale of mortgage loans. The selected financial data for the year ended December 31, 2006 has not been reclassified because the amounts are insignificant and do not have a material impact on the consolidated statement of operations for that year.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,					
	2010(1)	2010	2009	2008	2007(3)	2006
	(in millions of COP and thousands of US$ (1), except per share and per American Depositary Share ("A amounts)					
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET						
Colombian GAAP:						
Assets:						
Cash and due from banks	USD 2,775,577	COP 5,312,398	COP 4,983,569	COP 3,870,927	COP 3,618,619	COP 1,548
Overnight funds	440,253	842,636	2,388,790	1,748,648	1,609,768	457,6
Investment securities, net	4,532,838	8,675,762	8,914,913	7,278,276	5,774,251	5,677
Loans and financial leases, net	24,081,692	46,091,877	39,610,307	42,508,210	36,245,473	23,81
Accrued interest receivable on loans, net	165,901	317,532	338,605	505,658	398,560	255,2
Customers' acceptances and derivatives	410,082	784,888	205,367	272,458	196,001	166,3
Accounts receivable, net	416,783	797,715	806,885	828,817	716,106	562,5
Premises and equipment, net	613,708	1,174,625	992,041	1,171,117	855,818	712,7
Operating leases, net	525,663	1,006,108	843,054	726,262	488,333	167,3
	36,718	70,277	80,668	24,653	32,294	18,61

Foreclosed assets, net						
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	167,120	319,864	185,811	132,881	137,901	46,46
Goodwill	392,359	750,968	855,724	1,008,639	977,095	40,16
Other assets	619,639	1,185,977	922,265	1,093,850	580,642	675,2
Reappraisal of assets	399,445	764,529	736,366	612,683	520,788	348,3
Total assets	USD 35,577,778	COP 68,095,156	COP 61,864,365	COP 61,783,079	COP 52,151,649	COP 34,48
Liabilities and stockholders' equity:						
Deposits	USD 22,747,870	43,538,967	COP 42,149,330	COP 40,384,400	COP 34,374,150	COP 23,21
Borrowings(4)	2,743,282	5,250,587	4,039,150	5,947,925	4,851,246	3,516
Other liabilities	5,934,472	11,358,462	8,643,056	9,333,909	7,726,983	4,109
Stockholder' equity	4,152,154	7,947,140	7,032,829	6,116,845	5,199,270	3,646
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	USD 35,577,778	COP 68,095,156	COP 61,864,365	COP 61,783,079	COP 52,151,649	COP 34,48
U.S. GAAP:						
Shareholders' equity	USD 4,216,003	COP 8,069,346 (2)	COP 7,095,266 (2)	COP 6,422,815	COP 5,937,554	COP 4,549
Shareholders' equity per share(5)	5,352	10,243	9,006	8,153	7,830	6,250
Shareholders' equity per ADS(5)	21,407	40,972	36,024	32,612	31,320	25,00

(1) Amounts stated in dollars have been translated at the rate of COP 1,913.98 to US$1.00 which is the Representative Market Rate calculated on December 31, 2010 (the last business day of 2010), as reported and certified by the Superintendency of Finance. Such translation should not be construed as representations that the Colombian pesos amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, United States dollars at that or any other rate.

(2) Refer to "Note 31, Differences between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP" to the Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

(3) The consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, includes Banagrícola's results. For U.S. GAAP purposes, see "Note 31. Differences between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP - m) Business combinations".

(4) Includes interbank borrowing and domestic development banks borrowings and other.

(5) The weigthed average (rounded to the nearest million) of preferred and common shares outstanding was 788 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, 758 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, and 728 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. Shareholders' equity per share is equal to Shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP divided by the weighted average of preferred and common shares outstanding, Shareholders' equity per share is equal to shareholders' equity per share multiplied by four preferred shares of Bancolombia (Each ADS is equivalent to four preferred shares of Bancolombia). Shareholders' equity per share and shareholders' equity per ADS should not be considered in isolation, or as a sustitute for net income, as a measure of operating performance or as a sustitute for cash flows from operations or as a measure of liquidity. The non-GAAP financial measures described in this footnote are not a substitute for the GAAP measures of financial performance. Should not be considered as an alternate measure of shareholders' equity as determined on a consolidated basis using amounts derived from consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with Colombian GAAP.

See "Item 8. Financial Information – A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information – A.3. Dividend Policy", for information about the dividends declared per share in both pesos and U.S. dollars during the fiscal years ended in December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007(10)(11)	2006
	(Percentages, except for operating data)				
SELECTED RATIOS:(1)					
Colombian GAAP:					
Profitability ratios:					
Net interest margin(2)	6.36	7.22	7.64	7.60	6.19
Return on average total assets(3)	2.27	2.01	2.34	2.52	2.31
Return on average stockholders' equity(4)	19.71	19.59	23.68	26.13	22.10
Efficiency Ratio:					
Operating expenses as a percentage of interest, fees, services and other operating income	56.28	50.89	47.79	52.60	64.37
Capital ratios:					
Period-end stockholders' equity as a percentage of period-end total assets	11.67	11.37	9.90	9.97	10.57
Period-end regulatory capital as a percentage of period-end risk- weighted assets(5)	14.67	13.23	11.24	12.67	11.05
Credit quality data:					
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans(6)	1.91	2.44	2.35	1.77	1.36
"C", "D" and "E" loans as a percentage of total loans(9)	4.32	5.11	4.40	3.10	2.54
Allowance for loan and accrued interest losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	274.36	241.08	224.53	223.67	252.87
Allowance for loan and accrued interest losses as a percentage of "C", "D" and "E" loans(9)	121.45	115.25	120.21	127.38	135.06
Allowance for loan and accrued interest losses as a percentage of total loans	5.24	5.89	5.29	3.95	3.43
OPERATING DATA:					
Number of branches(7)	921	889	890	888	701

Number of employees(8)	22,992	21,201	19,728	24,836	16,222

(1) Ratios were calculated on the basis of monthly averages.
(2) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
(3) Net income divided by average total assets.
(4) Net income divided by average stockholders' equity.
(5) For an explanation of risk-weighted assets and Technical Capital, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – B. Business Overview – B.7. Supervision and Regulation – Capital Adequacy Requirements".
(6) Non-performing loans are microcredit loans that are past due 30 days or more, mortgage and consumer loans that are past due 60 days or more and commercial loans that are past due 90 days or more. (Each category includes financial leases.)
(7) Number of branches includes branches of the Bank's Subsidiaries.
(8) The number of employees includes employees of the Bank's consolidated Subsidiaries.
(9) See "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.3. Loan Portfolio – Classication of the loan portfolio and Credit Categories for a description of "C", "D" and "E" Loans".
(10) Selected ratios for the year ended December 31, 2007 include Banagrícola's results. With respect to U.S. GAAP information; see "Note 31. Differences between Colombian Accounting Principles for Banks and U.S. GAAP – m) Business combinations".
(11) The selected ratios for the year 2007 were modified to reflect certain reclassifications made in commissions from banking services and other services, administrative and other expenses and other income that conform to the presentation of 2008 figures, in order to provide a better basis of comparison with respect to 2008 figures regarding the gains on the sale of mortgage loans. No such changes were made for 2006, as the reclassifications would not have a material impact on the figures for that year, and accordingly, would not be material for comparative purposes.

Exchange Rates

On May 31, 2011, the Representative Market Rate was COP 1,870.60 per USD 1.00. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a rate for pesos; the Superintendency of Finance calculates the Representative Market Rate based on the weighted average of the buy/sell foreign exchange rates quoted daily by certain financial institutions, including Bancolombia, for the purchase and sale of U.S. dollars.

The following table sets forth the high and low peso/U.S. dollar exchange rates for the last six months:

Recent exchange rates of pesos per U.S. dollars:

Month	Low	High
October 2010	1,786.20	1,846.41
November 2010	1,817.70	1,916.96
December 2010	1,880.82	2,027.33
January 2011	1,838.94	1,913.98
February 2011	1,852.67	1,907.69
March 2011	1,865.11	1,916.05

Source: Superintendency of Finance.

The following table sets forth the average peso/U.S. dollar Representative Market Rate for each of the five most recent financial years, calculated by using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

Period	Peso/US$ 1.00 Representative Market Rate Average
2010	1,901.67
2009	2,179.64
2008	1,993.80
2007	2,069.21
2006	2,359.13

Source: Superintendency of Finance.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Investors should consider the following risks and uncertainties, and the other information presented in this Annual Report. In addition, the factors referred to below, as well as all other information presented in this Annual Report, should be considered by investors when reviewing any forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report, in any document incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, in any of the Bank's future public filings or press releases, or in any future oral statements made by the Bank or any of its officers or other persons acting on its behalf. If any of the following risks occur, the Bank's business, results of operations and financial condition, its ability to raise capital and its ability to access funding could be materially and adversely affected. These risk factors should not be considered a complete list of potential risks that may affect Bancolombia.

Risk Factors Relating to Colombia and Other Countries Where the Bank Operates

Exchange rate volatility may adversely affect the Colombian economy, the market price of our ADSs, and the dividends payable to holders of the Bank's ADSs.

Colombia has adopted a floating exchange rate system.The Colombian Central Bank maintains the power to intervene in the exchange market in order to consolidate or dispose of international reserves, and to control any volatility in the exchange rate. From time to time, there have been significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Colombian peso and the U.S. dollar. For instance, the peso depreciated 11% in 2008, appreciated 9% in 2009, and appreciated 6% in 2010. Unforeseen events in the international markets, fluctuations in interest rates or changes in capital flows, may cause exchange rate instability that could generate sharp movements in the value of the peso. Given that a portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in, or indexed to, foreign currencies, especially the U.S. dollar, sharp movements in exchange rates may negatively impact the Bank's results. In addition, exchange rate fluctuations may adversely impact the value of dividends paid to holders of the Bank's ADSs as well as the market price and liquidity of ADSs.

Any additional taxes resulting from changes to tax regulations or the interpretation thereof in Colombia, El Salvador or other countries where the Bank operates, could adversely affect the Bank's consolidated results.

Uncertainty relating to tax legislation poses a constant risk to the Bank. Colombian and Salvadorian national authorities have levied new taxes in recent years. Changes in legislation, regulation and jurisprudence can affect tax burdens by increasing tax rates and fees, creating new taxes, limiting stated expenses and deductions, and eliminating incentives and non-taxed income. Notably, the Colombian and Salvadorian governments have significant fiscal deficits that may result in future tax increases. Additional tax regulations could be implemented that could require the Bank to make additional tax payments, negatively affecting its results of operations and cash flow. In addition, national or local taxing authorities may not interpret tax regulations in the same way that the Bank does. Differing interpretations could result in future tax litigation and associated costs.

Changes in economic and political conditions in Colombia and El Salvador or in the other countries where the Bank operates may adversely affect the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's financial condition, results of operations and asset quality are significantly dependent on the macroeconomic and political conditions prevailing in Colombia, El Salvador and the other jurisdictions in which the Bank operates. Accordingly, decreases in the growth rate, periods of negative growth, increases in inflation, changes in policy, or future judicial interpretations of policies involving exchange controls and other matters such as (but not limited to) currency depreciation, inflation, interest rates, taxation, banking laws and regulations and other political or economic developments in or affecting Colombia, El Salvador or the other jurisdictions where the Bank operates may affect the overall business environment and may in turn impact the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, the governments of Colombia and El Salvador have historically exercised substantial influence on their economies, and their policies are likely to continue to have an important effect on Colombian and Salvadorian entities (including the Bank), market conditions, prices and rates of return on securities of local issuers (including the Bank's securities). On August 7, 2010, Juan Manuel Santos Calderon took office as president of Colombia and, accordingly, significant changes in Colombian laws, public policies and regulations may occur.The uncertainties characteristic of a change in government, including potential changes in laws, public policies and regulations, may cause instability and volatility in Colombia and its markets.

Future developments in government policies could impair the Bank's business or financial condition or the market value of its securities.

The economies of the countries where the Bank operates are vulnerable to external shocks that could be caused by significant economic difficulties experienced by their major regional trading partners or by more general “contagion” effects, which could have a material adverse effect on their economic growth and their ability to service their public debt.

A significant decline in the economic growth or a sustained economic downturn of any of Colombia’s or El Salvador’s major trading partners (i.e., United States, China,Venezuela and Ecuador for Colombia and the United States for El Salvador) could have a material adverse impact on Colombia’s and El Salvador’s balance of trade and remittances inflows, resulting in lower economic growth.

Deterioration in the economic and political situation of neighboring countries could affect national stability or the Colombian economy by disrupting Colombia’s diplomatic or commercial relationships with these countries. Political tensions between Colombia and Venezuela in recent years have produced lower trade levels that have adversely impacted economic activity. Although relations with Venezuela have improved significantly since President Juan Manuel Santos Calderón took office in August 2010, the possibility of any further trade restrictions by Venezuela may deepen these adverse effects, while any resurgence in tensions between the two countries may cause political and economic uncertainty, instability, market volatility, lower confidence levels and higher risk aversion by investors and market participants that may negatively affect economic activity.

A contagion effect, in which an entire region or class of investment is disfavored by international investors, could negatively affect Colombia and El Salvador or other economies where the bank operates (i.e., Panama, Cayman Islands, Peru and Puerto Rico), as well as the market prices and liquidity of securities issued or owned by the Bank.

Colombia has experienced several periods of violence and instability, and such instability could affect the economy and the Bank.

Colombia has experienced several periods of criminal violence over the past four decades, primarily due to the activities of guerilla groups and drug cartels. In response, the Colombian government has implemented various security measures and has strengthened its military and police forces by creating specialized units. Despite these efforts, drug-related crime and guerilla activity continue to exist in Colombia. These activities, their possible escalation and the violence associated with them may have a negative impact on the Colombian economy or on the Bank in the future. The Bank’s business or financial condition and the market value of the Bank’s securities and any dividends distributed by it, could be adversely affected by rapidly changing economic and social conditions in Colombia and by the Colombian government’s response to such conditions.

Risk Factors Relating to the Bank’s Business and the Banking Industry

The Bank is subject to credit risk; estimating overexposure to credit risk involves subjective and complex judgments.

A number of our products expose the Bank to credit risk, including loans, financial leases, lending commitments and derivatives.

The Bank estimates and establishes reserves for credit risk and potential credit losses. This process involves subjective and complex judgments, including projections of economic conditions and assumptions on the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. This process is also subject to human error as the Bank’s employees may not always be able to assign an accurate credit rating to a client, which may result in the Bank’s exposure to higher credit risks than indicated by the Bank’s risk rating system. The Bank may not be able to timely detect these risks before they occur, or due to limited resources or available tools, the Bank’s employees may not be able to effectively implement its credit risk management system, which may increase its exposure to credit risk. Moreover, the Bank’s failure to continuously refine its credit risk management system may result in a higher risk exposure for the Bank, which could materially and adversely affect its results of operations and financial position.

Overall, if the Bank is unable to effectively control the level of non-performing or poor credit quality loans in the future, or if its loan loss reserves are insufficient to cover future loan losses, the Bank's financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, the amount of the Bank's non-performing loans may increase in the future, including loan portfolios that the Bank may acquire through auctions or otherwise, as a result of factors beyond the Bank's control, such as, changes in the income levels of the Bank's borrowers, increases in the inflation rate or an increase in interest rates, the impact of macroeconomic trends and political events affecting Colombia or other jurisdictions where the Bank operates, or events affecting specific industries. Any of these developments could have a negative effect on the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio, causing the Bank to increase provisions for loan losses and resulting in reduced profits or in losses.

The Bank is subject to credit risks with respect to its non-traditional banking businesses including investing in securities and entering into derivatives transactions.

Non-traditional sources of credit risk can arise from, among other things: investing in securities of third parties, entering into derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to the Bank, and executing securities, futures, currency or commodity trades from the Bank's proprietary trading desk that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries. Any significant increases in exposure to any of these non-traditional risks, or a significant decline in credit risk or bankruptcy of any of the counterparties, could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

The Bank is exposed to risks associated with the mortgage loan market.

Bancolombia is a leader in the Colombian mortgage loan market. Colombia's mortgage loan market is highly regulated and has historically been affected by various macroeconomic factors such as periods of sustained high interest rates which have historically discouraged customers from borrowing and have resulted in increased defaults in outstanding loans and deterioration in the quality of assets.

The Bank is subject to concentration default risks in its loan portfolio. Problems with one or more of its largest borrowers may adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

The aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bank's 25 largest borrowing relationships represented approximately 14.14% of its total consolidated loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010, as our loan portfolio became somewhat more concentrated in 2010. Problems with one or more of the Bank's largest borrowers could materially and adversely affect its results of operations and financial position. For more information, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.3.Loan Portfolio – Borrowing Relationships".

The value of the collateral or guarantees securing the outstanding principal and interest balance of the Bank's loans may not be sufficient to cover such outstanding principal and interest. In addition, the Bank may be unable to realize the full value of the collateral or guarantees securing the outstanding principal and interest balance of its loans.

The Bank's loan collateral primarily includes real estate, assets pledged in financial leasing transactions and other assets that are located primarily in Colombia and El Salvador, the value of which may significantly fluctuate or decline due to factors beyond the Bank's control. Such factors include macroeconomic factors and political events affecting the local economy. Any decline in the value of the collateral securing the Bank's loans may result in a reduction in the recovery from collateral realization and may have an adverse impact on the Bank's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the Bank may face difficulties in enforcing its rights as a secured creditor. In particular, timing delays and procedural problems in enforcing against collateral and local protectionism, may make foreclosures on collateral and enforcement of judgments difficult, and may result in losses, that could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

The Bank is subject to market risk.

We are directly and indirectly affected by changes in market conditions. Market risk, or the risk that values of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by variation in market conditions, is inherent in the products and instruments associated with our operations, including loans, deposits, securities, bonds, long-term debt, short-term borrowings, proprietary trading in assets and liabilities and derivatives. Changes in market conditions that may affect our financial condition and results of operations include fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, securities prices, changes in the implied volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, among others.

The Bank is subject to fluctuations in interest rates, which may materially and adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank holds a substantial portfolio of loans and debt securities that have both fixed and floating interest rates. Therefore, changes in interest rates could adversely affect our net interest margins as well as the prices of these securities. Increases in interest rates may reduce gains or the market value of the Bank’s debt securities. Sustained high interest rates have historically discouraged customers from borrowing and have resulted in increased delinquencies in outstanding loans and deterioration in the quality of assets. On the other hand, decreases in interest rates may cause margin compression and lower net interest income as the Bank usually maintains more assets than liabilities at variable rates. Decreasing interest rates also may trigger loan prepayments which could negatively affect the Bank’s net interest income. Generally, in a declining interest rate environment, prepayment activity increases which reduces the weighted average maturity of the Bank’s interest earning assets and adversely affects its operating results. Prepayment risk also has a significant adverse impact on our earnings from our credit card and collateralized mortgage obligations, since prepayments could shorten the weighted average life of these portfolios, which may result in a mismatch in funding or in reinvestment at lower yields. In addition, as the Bank implements strategies to reduce future interest rate exposure, it may incur costs related to fluctuations in interest rates which, in turn, may impact its results.

The Bank’s income from its proprietary trading activities is highly volatile.

The Bank’s trading income is highly volatile. The Bank derives a portion of its profits from its proprietary trading activities and any significant reduction in its trading income could adversely affect the Bank’s results of operations and financial position. The Bank’s trading income is dependent on numerous factors beyond its control, such as the general market environment, overall market trading activity, interest rate levels, fluctuations in exchange rates and general market volatility. A significant decline in the Bank’s trading income, or the incurrence of a trading loss, could adversely affect the Bank’s results of operations and financial position.

The Bank has significant exposure to sovereign risk, and especially Colombian risk, and the Bank’s results could be adversely affected by decreases in the value of its sovereign debt securities.

The Bank’s debt securities portfolio is primarily composed of sovereign debt securities,including securities issued or guaranteed by the Colombian government. Therefore, the Bank’s results are exposed to credit, market, and liquidity risk associated with sovereign debt. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank’s total debt securities represented 13.6% of its total assets, and 27% of these securities were issued or backed by the Colombian government. A significant decline in the value of the securities issued or guaranteed by the Colombian government could adversely affect the Bank’s debt securities portfolio and consequently the Bank’s results of operations and financial position.

The Bank is subject to market, operational and structural risks associated with its derivative transactions.

The Bank enters into derivative transactions for hedging purposes and on behalf of its customers.The Bank is subject to market and operational risks associated with these transactions, including basis risk (the risk of loss associated with variations in the spread between the asset yield and the funding and/or hedge cost) and credit or default risk (the risk of insolvency or other inability of the counterparty to a particular transaction to perform its obligations thereunder). In addition, the market practice and documentation for derivative transactions is less developed in the jurisdictions where the Bank operates as compared to other more developed countries, and the court systems in such jurisdictions have limited experience in dealing with issues related to derivative transactions. As a result, there is increased operating and structural risks associated with derivatives transactions in these jurisdictions.

In addition, the execution and performance of derivatives transactions depend on the Bank's ability to develop adequate control and administrative systems, and to hire and retain qualified personnel. Moreover, the Bank's ability to adequately monitor, analyze and report these derivative transactions depends, to a great extent, on its information technology systems. These factors may further increase the risks associated with these transactions and could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

The Bank's concentration in and reliance on short-term deposits may increase its funding costs.

The Bank's principal sources of funds are short-term deposits, which together represented a share of of 72.4% of total liabilities at the end of 2010 compared to 76.9% and 72.4% at the end of 2009, and 2008, respectively. Because the Bank relies primarily on short-term deposits for its funding, in the event of a sudden or unexpected shortage of funds in the banking systems and money markets where the Bank operates, the Bank may not be able to maintain its current level of funding without incurring higher costs or selling assets at prices below their prevailing market value.

The Bank is subject to operational risks.

The Bank's businesses are dependent on the ability to process a large number of transactions efficiently and accurately. Operational risks and losses can result from fraud, employee errors, and failure to properly document transactions or to obtain proper internal authorization, failure to comply with regulatory requirements, breaches of conduct of business rules, equipment failures, natural disasters or the failure of external systems. The Bank's currently adopted procedures may not be effective in controlling each of the operational risks faced by the Bank.

The Bank's businesses rely heavily on data collection, processing and storage systems, the failure of which could materially and adversely affect the effectiveness of its risk management, reputation and internal control system as well as its financial condition and results of operations.

All of the Bank's principal businesses are highly dependent on the ability to timely collect and process a large amount of financial and other information at its various branches across numerous markets, at a time when transaction processes have become increasingly complex with increasing volume. The proper functioning of financial control, accounting or other data collection and processing systems is critical to the Bank's businesses and to its ability to compete effectively. A partial or complete failure of any of these primary systems could materially and adversely affect the Bank's decision making process, its risk management and internal control systems, the quality of its service, as well as the Bank's ability to respond on a timely basis to changing market conditions. If the Bank cannot maintain an effective data collection and management system, its business operations, financial condition, reputation and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. The Bank is also dependent on information systems to operate its website, process transactions, respond to customer inquiries on a timely basis and maintain cost-efficient operations. The Bank may experience operational problems with its information systems as a result of system failures, viruses, computer hackers or other causes. Any material disruption or slowdown of its systems could cause information, including data related to customer requests, to be lost or to be delivered to the Bank's clients with delays or errors, which could reduce demand for the Bank's services and products and could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

Any failure to effectively improve or upgrade the Bank's information technology infrastructure and management information systems in a timely manner could adversely affect its competitiveness, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's ability to remain competitive will depend in part on its ability to upgrade the Bank's information technology infrastructure on a timely and cost-effective basis. The information available to and received by the Bank's management through its existing information systems may not be timely and sufficient to manage risks or to plan for and respond to changes in market conditions and other developments in its operations. The Bank is currently undertaking a project to update its information technology platform ("IT platform") that will result in significant changes in the following areas: treasury, credit cards, customer management, products and distribution channels, financial management and accounting and human resources.. Any failure to effectively improve or upgrade the Bank's information technology infrastructure and information management information systems in a timely manner could materially and adversely affect the Bank's competitiveness, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's policies and procedures may not be able to detect money laundering and other illegal or improper activities fully or on a timely basis, which could expose the Bank to fines and other liabilities.

The Bank is required to comply with applicable anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism laws and other regulations. These laws and regulations require the Bank, among other things, to adopt and enforce "know your customer" policies and procedures and to report suspicious and large transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities. While the Bank has adopted policies and procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of its banking network for money laundering activities and by terrorists and terrorist-related organizations and individuals generally, such policies and procedures have in some cases only been adopted recently and may not completely eliminate instances where it may be used by other parties to engage in money laundering and other illegal or improper activities. To the extent the Bank may fail to fully comply with applicable laws and regulations, the relevant government agencies to which it reports have the power and authority to impose fines and other penalties on the Bank. In addition, the Bank's business and reputation could suffer if customers use the Bank for money laundering or illegal or improper purposes.

The Bank is subject to regulatory inspections, examinations, inquiries or audits in Colombia and in other countries where it operates, and any sanctions, fines and other penalties resulting from such inspections and audits could materially and adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

The Bank is subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by the banking authorities of Colombia, El Salvador and the other jurisdictions in which the Bank operates. These regulatory authorities have broad powers to adopt regulations and other requirements affecting or restricting virtually all aspects of its capitalization, organization and operations, including the imposition of anti-money laundering measures and the authority to regulate the terms and conditions of credit that can be applied by banks. In the event of non-compliance with applicable regulations, the Bank could be subject to fines, sanctions or the revocation of licenses or permits to operate its business. In Colombia, for instance, if the Bank encounters significant financial problems or becomes insolvent or in danger of becoming insolvent, banking authorities would have the power to take over the Bank's management and operations. Any sanctions, fines and other penalties resulting from non-compliance with regulations in Colombia and in the other jurisdictions where the Bank operates could materially and adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

Moreover, banking and financial services laws and regulations are subject to continuing review and changes, and any such changes in the future may have an adverse impact on the Bank's operations, including making and collecting loans and other extensions of credit, which could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

The increase of constitutional actions (acciones populares), class actions (acciones de grupo) and other legal actions involving claims for significant monetary awards against financial institutions may affect the Bank's businesses.

Under the Colombian Constitution, individuals may initiate constitutional or class actions to protect their collective or class rights, respectively. Until 2010, Colombian financial institutions, including the Bank, had experienced a substantial increase in the aggregate number of these actions. The great majority of such actions have been related to fees, financial services and interest rates, and their outcome is uncertain. Pursuant to law 1425 of 2010 the monetary awards for plaintiffs in constitutional actions or class actions were eliminated as for January 1, 2011, nevertheless, individuals continue to have the right to initiate constitutional or class actions against the Bank.

Acquisitions and strategic partnerships may not perform in accordance with expectations or may disrupt the Bank's operations and adversely affect its profitability.

An element of the Bank's business strategy is to identify and pursue growth-enhancing strategic opportunities. As part of that strategy, the Bank acquired interests in various institutions during recent years. For example, in 2007, the Bank acquired 98.9% of all the issued and outstanding shares of Banagrícola. The Bank will continue to actively consider other strategic acquisitions and partnerships from time to time. The Bank may base assessments of potential acquisitions and partnerships on assumptions with respect to operations, profitability and other matters that may subsequently prove to be incorrect. Future acquisitions, investments and alliances may not produce anticipated synergies or perform in accordance with the Bank's expectations and could adversely affect its operations and profitability. In addition, new demands on the Bank's existing organization and personnel resulting from the integration of new acquisitions could disrupt the Bank's operations and adversely affect its operations and profitability.

The Bank is subject to increasing competition which may adversely affect its results of operations.

The Bank operates in a highly competitive environment and increased competitive conditions are to be expected in the jurisdictions where the Bank operates. Intensified merger activity in the financial services industry produces larger, better capitalized and more geographically diverse firms that are capable of offering a wider array of financial products and services at more competitive prices. The Bank's ability to maintain its competitive position depends mainly on its ability to fulfill new customers' needs through the development of new products and services and the Bank's ability to offer adequate services and strengthen its customer base through cross-selling. The Bank's business will be adversely affected if the Bank is not able to maintain efficient service strategies. In addition, the Bank's efforts to offer new services and products may not succeed if product or market opportunities develop more slowly than expected or if the profitability of opportunities is undermined by competitive pressures.

Instability of banking laws and regulations in Colombia and in other jurisdictions where the Bank operates could adversely affect the Bank's consolidated results.

Changes in banking laws and regulations, or in their official interpretation, in Colombia and in other jurisdictions where the Bank operates, may have a material effect on the Bank's business and operations. Since banking laws and regulations change frequently, they could be adopted, enforced or interpreted in a manner that may have an adverse effect on the Bank's business.

Although Bancolombia currently complies with capital requirements, there can be no assurance, that future regulation will not change or require Bancolombia or its subsidiaries to seek additional capital. Moreover, the various regulators in the world have not reached consensus as to the appropriate level of capitalization for financial services institutions. Regulators in the jurisdictions where Bancolombia operates may alter the current regulatory capital requirements to which Bancolombia is subject and thereby necessitate equity increases that could dilute existing stockholders, lead to required asset sales or adversely impact the return on stockholders's equity and/or the market price of the Bank's common and preferred shares.

Future restrictions on interest rates or banking fees could negatively affect the Bank's profitability.

In the future, regulations in the jurisdictions where the Bank operates could impose limitations regarding interest rates or fees charged by the Bank. Any such limitations could materially and adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial position.

In particular, there has been an ongoing dispute in Colombia among merchants, payment servicers and banks regarding interchange fees. Specifically, in 2004, the Superintendency of Commerce and Industry began an investigation against Credibanco and Redeban, entities that participate in Colombia's payment services system, for an alleged illegal anticompetitive agreement relating to the manner in which interchange fees were determined according to the agreement.

The Superintendency of Commerce and Industry ended the investigation with a commitment of payment system companies (Redeban and Credibanco), and their associated banks (including Bancolombia) to deliver a study containing a methodology to calculate interchange fees and to send information regarding the costs related to the payment services systems. The term of this commitment was ongoing from 2005 to December 2009.

In 2008, the Superintendency of Commerce and Industry determined that there was a breach in the compliance of certain commitments signed among Redeban, Credibanco and the banks (including Bancolombia) and imposed a fine on the payment system companies (Redeban and Credibanco), and their associated banks (including Bancolombia). This decision was confirmed in September 2009.

Although, the dispute described above has ended, the Superintendency of Commerce and Industry may initiate new investigations regarding the interchange fees. This possibility may lead to additional decreases, which in turn could impact the Bank's financial results.

Banking regulations, accounting standards and corporate disclosures applicable to the Bank and its subsidiaries differ from those in the United States and other countries.

While many of the policies underlying Colombian banking regulations are similar to those underlying regulations applicable to banks in other countries, including those in the United States, Colombian regulations can differ in a number of material respects from those other regulations. For example, capital adequacy requirements for banks under Colombian regulations differ from those under U.S. regulations and may differ from those in effect in other countries. The Bank prepares its annual audited financial statements in accordance with Colombian GAAP, which differs in significant respects from U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Thus, Colombian financial statements and reported earnings may differ from those of companies in other countries in these and other respects. Some of the differences affecting earnings and stockholders' equity include, but are not limited to the accounting treatment for restructuring, loan origination fees and costs, deferred income taxes and the accounting treatment for business combinations. Moreover, under Colombian GAAP, allowances for non-performing loans are computed by establishing each non-performing loan's individual inherent risk using criteria established by the Superintendency of Finance that differ from those used under U.S. GAAP. See "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.4. Summary of Loan Loss Experience – Allowance for Loan Losses".

Although the Colombian government is currently undertaking a review of present regulations relating to accounting, audit, and information disclosure, with the intention of seeking convergence with international standards, current regulations continue to differ in certain respects from those in other countries.

In addition, there may be less publicly available information about the Bank than is regularly published by or about U.S. issuers or issuers in other countries.

The occurrence of natural disasters in the regions where the Bank operates could impair its ability to conduct business effectively and could impact the Bank's results of operations.

The Bank is exposed to the risk of natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, tropical storms, wind and hurricanes in the regions where it operates, particularly in El Salvador. In the event of a natural disaster, unanticipated problems with the Bank's disaster recovery systems could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's ability to conduct business in the affected region, particularly if those problems affect its computer-based data processing, transmission, storage and retrieval systems and destroy valuable data. In addition, if a significant number of the Bank's local employees and managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, its ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. A natural disaster or multiple catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business and results of operations in the affected region.

18

Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and the American Depositary Shares ("ADSs")

Preemptive rights may not be available to holders of ADRs.

The Bank's by-laws and Colombian law require that, whenever the Bank issues new shares of any outstanding class, it must offer the holders of each class of shares (including holders of ADRs) the right to purchase a number of shares of such class sufficient to maintain their existing percentage ownership of the aggregate capital stock of the Bank. These rights are called preemptive rights. United States holders of ADRs may not be able to exercise their preemptive rights through The Bank of New York Mellon, which acts as depositary (the "Depositary") for the Bank's ADR facility, unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to such rights and class of shares or an exemption from the registration requirement thereunder is available. Although the Bank is not obligated to, it intends to consider at the time of any rights offering the costs and potential liabilities associated with any such registration statement, the benefits to the Bank from enabling the holders of the ADRs to exercise those rights and any other factors deemed appropriate at the time, and will then make a decision as to whether to file a registration statement. Accordingly, the Bank might decide not to file a registration statement in some cases.

To the extent holders of ADRs are unable to exercise these rights because a registration statement has not been filed and no exemption from the registration requirement under the Securities Act is available, the Depositary may attempt to sell the holders' preemptive rights and distribute the net proceeds from that sale, if any, to such holders. The Depositary, after consulting with the Bank, will have discretion as to the procedure for making preemptive rights available to the holders of ADRs, disposing of such rights and making any proceeds available to such holders. If by the terms of any rights offering or for any other reason the Depositary is unable or chooses not to make those rights available to any holder of ADRs, and if it is unable or for any reason chooses not to sell those rights, the Depositary may allow the rights to lapse. Whenever the rights are sold or lapse, the equity interests of the holders of ADRs will be proportionately diluted.

The Bank's preferred shares have limited voting rights.

The Bank's corporate affairs are governed by its by-laws and Colombian law. Under the by-laws and Colombian law, the Bank's preferred stockholders may have fewer rights than stockholders of a corporation incorporated in a U.S. jurisdiction. Holders of the Bank's ADRs and preferred shares are not entitled to vote for the election of directors or to influence the Bank's management policies. Under the Bank's by-laws and Colombian corporate law, holders of preferred shares (and consequently, holders of ADRs) have no voting rights in respect of preferred shares, other than in limited circumstances as described in "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Description of Share Rights, Preferences and Restrictions – Voting Rights – Preferred Shares".

Holders of the Bank's ADRs may encounter difficulties in the exercise of dividend and voting rights.

Holders of the Bank's ADRs may encounter difficulties in the exercise of some of their rights with respect to the shares underlying ADRs. If the Bank makes a distribution to holders of underlying shares in the form of securities, the Depositary is allowed, in its discretion, to sell those securities on behalf of ADR holders and instead distribute the net proceeds to the ADR holders. Also, under some circumstances, ADR holders may not be able to vote by giving instructions to the depositary in those limited instances in which the preferred shares represented by the ADRs have the power to vote.

Relative illiquidity of the Colombian securities markets may impair the ability of an ADR holder to sell preferred shares.

The Bank's common and preferred shares are listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange, which is relatively small and illiquid compared to stock exchanges in major financial centers. In addition, a small number of issuers represent a disproportionately large percentage of market capitalization and trading volume on the Colombian Stock Exchange. A liquid trading market for the Bank's securities might not develop on the Colombian Stock Exchange. A limited trading market could impair the ability of an ADR holder to sell preferred shares (obtained upon withdrawal of such shares from the ADR facility) on the Colombian Stock Exchange in the amount and at the price and time such holder desires, and could increase the volatility of the price of the ADRs.

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") do not have the same tax benefits as other equity investments in Colombia. Although ADRs represent Bancolombia's preferred shares, they are held through a fund of foreign capital in Colombia which is subject to a specific tax regulatory regime. Accordingly, the tax benefits applicable in Colombia to equity investments, in particular, those relating to dividends and profits from sale, are not applicable to ADRs, including the Bank's ADRs. For more information see "Item 10. Additional Information.–E. Taxation –Colombian Taxation".

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Bancolombia is Colombia's leading financial institution, providing a wide range of financial products and services to a diversified individual and corporate customer base throughout Colombia as well as in other jurisdictions such as Panama, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, the Cayman Islands, Peru, Brazil, the United States and Spain.

Bancolombia is a sociedad comercial por acciones, de la especie anónima, domiciled in Medellín, Colombia and operates under Colombian laws and regulations, mainly the Colombian Code of Commerce and Decree 663 of 1993.

Bancolombia was incorporated in Colombia in 1945, under the name Banco Industrial Colombiano S.A. or "BIC" and is incorporated until 2044. In 1998, the Bank merged with Banco de Colombia S.A., and changed its legal name to Bancolombia S.A. On July 30, 2005, Conavi and Corfinsura merged with and into Bancolombia, with Bancolombia as the surviving entity. Through this merger, Bancolombia gained important competitive advantages, as Conavi and Corfinsura were two of the top financial institutions in the Colombian market at the time. Conavi, the leader in mortgage banking in Colombia and one of the strongest in retail operations, significantly increased the Bank's participation and know-how in these specific markets. On the other hand, Corfinsura, then the largest financial corporation in Colombia and highly regarded for its expertise in handling large and mid-sized corporate credit and financial services, its investment bank and its modern and diversified treasury department, materially strengthened Bancolombia's multi-banking franchise.

In May 2007, Bancolombia Panamá acquired Banagrícola, which controls several subsidiaries, including Banco Agrícola in El Salvador, and is dedicated to banking, commercial and consumer activities, insurance, pension funds and brokerage. Through its first international acquisition, Bancolombia gained a leadership position in the Salvadorian market.

Since 1995, Bancolombia has maintained a listing on the NYSE, where its ADSs are traded under the symbol "CIB", and on the Colombian Stock Exchange, where its preferred shares are traded under the symbol "PFBCOLOM". Since 1981 Bancolombia's common shares have been traded on Colombian Exchanges under the symbol "BCOLOMBIA". See "Item 9. The Offer and Listing".

Bancolombia has grown substantially over the years, both through organic growth and acquisitions. As of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia had, on a consolidated basis:

- COP 68,095 billion in total assets;
- COP 46,092 billion in total net loans and financial leases;
- COP 45,539 billion in total deposits; and
- COP 7,947 billion in stockholder' equity.

Bancolombia's consolidated net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was COP 1,436 billion, representing an average return on equity of 22.07% and an average return on assets of 2.59%.

The address and telephone number of the Bank's headquarters are as follows: Carrera 48 # 26-85, Medellín, Colombia; telephone + (574) 404-1837. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Puglisi & Associates, presently located at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711.

20

KEY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On March 7, 2011, at the annual general shareholders' meeting , the shareholders of the Bank elected the following individuals to the Board of Directors for the period from 2011 to 2013: David Bojanini García, José Alberto Vélez Cadavid, Carlos Enrique Piedrahita Arocha Gonzalo Alberto Pérez Rojas, Alejandro Gaviria Uribe, Ricardo Sierra Moreno and Rafael Martinez Villegas.

On February 5, 2011, Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A., subsidiaries of Bancolombia S.A., and Suramericana S.A., signed an agreement pursuant to which Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A. agreed to sell to Suramericana 97.03% of its shares of capital stock of Asesuisa, an insurance company in the Republic of El Salvador. Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A. will receive a total of USD 98 millon as payment for the shares.

On January 28, 2011, Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A., subsidiaries of Bancolombia S.A., and Protección S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones y Cesantias ("Protección S.A."), signed a contract where Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A. sold to Protección S.A. the equivalent of 99.99% of its shares of capital stock of AFP Crecer, an administrator of pension funds in the Republic of El Salvador. Banagrícola S.A. and Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A. will receive a total of USD 103 million as payment for the shares.

On January 5, 2011 the Bank priced USD 520 million in aggregate principal amount of its Senior Notes due 2016. The Senior Notes have a 5-year maturity and a coupon of 4.25%, payable semi-annually on January 12 and July 12 of each year, beginning on July 12, 2011. The transaction closed on January 12, 2011.

On December 15, 2010, Bancolombia S.A., announced its first offering of ordinary notes in the local market, corresponding to a program of ordinary bond issuances up to an aggregate principal amount of two trillion Colombian Pesos (COP 2,000 billion). The issued amount was six hundred thousand million Colombian Pesos (COP 600 billion).

On November 22, 2010, Mr. Jorge Londoño Saldarriaga, Bancolombia's Chief Executive Officer since 1995, submitted his resignation to the bank's Board of the Directors, effective on February , 2011.

Subsequently, on November 26, 2010, at an extraordinary meeting, the Board of Directors of Bancolombia appointed Mr. Carlos Raul Yepes Jimenez as the new President of Bancolombia.

On November 22, 2010, the Board of Directors of Bancolombia approved the issuance of up to COP $1,000 billion (approximately USD 533 million) in aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes ("Senior Notes") and the related Reglamento de la Emision (Terms of the Senior Notes).

On July 26, 2010, Mr. Juan Camilo Restrepo resigned as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank and as a new member of the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee, following his appointment as Minister of Agriculture. Bancolombia's Board of Directors appointed Mr. Ricardo Sierra as a new member of Bancolombia's Audit Committee and Mr. Carlos Raul Yepes as a new member of the Risk Committee, to replace Mr. Restrepo.

On July 19, 2010, the Bank priced the public offering of USD 620 million in aggregate principal amount of its Subordinated Notes due July 26, 2020. The notes have a 10-year maturity and a coupon of 6.125%, payable semi-annually on January 26 and July 26 of each year, commencing on January 26, 2011.

On June 21, 2010, the Bank entered into a settlement agreement with members of the Gilinski family pursuant to which the parties agreed, among other things, to end all disputes relating to the acquisition by the former Banco

Industrial Colombia, now Bancolombia, of the majority shareholder of the Banco de Colombia. All such proceedings including arbitrations, as well as criminal investigations have now been terminated in accordance with that agreement. The resolution of these matters did not have a material effect on the Bank's results of operations or financial condition.

On June 11, 2010 Bancolombia entered into an agreement with the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, for the purpose of providing hedging instruments through a risk management facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to USD 400 million.

PUBLIC TAKEOVER OFFERS

During 2010, and as of the date of this Annual Report, there have been no public takeover offers by third parties in respect of the Bank's shares or by the Bank in respect to another company's shares.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DIVESTITURES

During the past three years, Bancolombia has made significant capital expenditures aimed at increasing the Bank's productivity, accessibility and cost efficiency. These expenditures include the improvements made to the Bank's "IT Platform" and those related to new ATMs and branches.

During 2010, total capital expenditures amounted to COP 297 billion. Such investments were mainly in an IT Platform renewal project (COP 124 billion), the expansion of the Bank's branch and ATM network (COP 69 billion), the purchase of hardware for the expansion, updating and replacement of the current IT equipment (COP 32 billion), and other investments, such as an anti-fraud system and fixed assets (COP 77 billion). Additionally, purchases of fixed assets related to operating leasing and renting accounted for COP 389 billion during 2010; these activities are conducted mainly by Leasing Bancolombia S.A. and Renting Colombia S.A.

Additionally, in September 2010, the Board of Directors authorized Bancolombia to proceed with negotiations with Grupo de Inversiones Suramericana S.A. and Protección S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones y Cesantías regarding the sale of Bancolombia's ownership interests, currently held through foreign subsidiaries, in AFP Crecer, Asesuisa and Asesuisa Vida in El Salvador. The stock purchase agreements were signed in January 2011 and both transactions are pending for authorization of the regulators in El Salvador and Colombia.

The amounts that will be paid toBancolombia are USD 103 million for AFP Crecer and USD 98 million for Asesuisa and Asesuisa Vida.

In 2010, Bancolombia funded its capital expenditures with its own resources and plans to continue to fund those currently in progress in the same way.

During 2009, total capital expenditures of the Bank and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis amounted to COP 344 billion. Such investments were made mainly in land and buildings (COP 87 billion), data processing equipment (COP 40 billion), furniture and fixtures (COP 24 billion), vehicles (COP 106 billion), and investments related to the IT Platform Renewal (COP 87 billion). In 2009, the Bank continued the renovation of its IT Platform, while capital expenditures related to vehicles are primarily due to the business growth of Renting Colombia S.A., Bancolombia's subsidiary which provides operating lease and fleet management services for individuals and companies.

During 2008, total capital expenditures of the Bank and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis amounted to COP 540 billion. Such investments were made mainly in land and buildings (COP 202 billion), data processing equipment (COP 55 billion), furniture and fixtures (COP 49 billion), vehicles (COP 200 billion) and investments related to the IT Platform Renewal project (COP 36 billion).

During 2011, the Bank expects to invest approximately COP 416 billion as follows: COP 255 billion in connection with an IT Platform renewal project, COP 71 billion in connection with the expansion of the Bank's branch and ATM network, COP 29 billion in connection with the purchase of hardware for the expansion, updating and replacement of the current IT equipment and COP 61 billion in connection with other investments, such as an anti-fraud system and fixed assets. These figures represent only an estimate and may change according to the continuing assessment of the Bank's projects portfolio. No assurance can be given, however, that all such capital expenditures will be made and, if made, that such expenditures will be in the amounts currently expected.

The following table summarizes the Bank's capital expenditures and divestitures in interests in other companies for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31,			
Capital Expenditures (COP million)	2010	2009	2008	Total
Banagrícola S.A.	93	469	2,503	3,065
Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A.	68	4,512	865	5,445
Banco Agrícola S.A.	-	905	3,951	4,856
Compañía de Financiamiento Comercial Sufinanciamiento S.A.	-	-	24,997	24,997
Renting Colombia S.A.	39,104	-	7,774	46,878
Asesuisa, S.A.	-	-	605	605
FCP Colombia Inmobiliaria	-	25,700	26,595	52,295
Factoring Bancolombia S.A.	-	20,001	5,000	25,001
Fondo de Inversión en arrendamiento operativo	1,076	5,476	21,089	27,641
Visa Inc.	-	-	5,237	5,237
Transportempo S.A.	-	195	2,493	2,688
Renting Peru S.A.C.	-	5,466	4,936	10,402
Inversiones IVL S.A.	-	-	4,757	4,757
Epsa S.A. ESP	-	62,343	-	62,343
Promotora La Alborada	-	14,001	-	14,001
Bancolombia Cayman	-	10,221	-	10,221
Inversiones Inmobiliarias Arauco Alameda S.A.	-	20,657	-	20,657
Leasing Perú	25,741	-	-	25,741
Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A.	69	-	-	69
Inversiones CFNS S.A.S.	11,441	-	-	11,441
Fiduciaria GBC Peru	1,561	-	-	1,561
Vivayco S.A.S	1,593	-	-	1,593
Others	3,349	7,741	5,076	16,166
Total Expenditures (COP million)	84,095	177,687	115,878	377,660

Divestitures (COP million)	2010	2009	2008	Total
Acerias Paz del Río(1)	-	-	56	56
Banco de Crédito(1)	-	-	268	268
Inversiones IVL S.A.(1)	33,895	-	-	33,895
Suramericana de Inversiones S.A.(1)	-	-	1,675	1,675
Multienlace(1)	-	-	13,710	13,710
Bolsa de Valores de Colombia(1)	5,886	-	13,468	19,354
Fundicom S.A.(1)	-	-	11,789	11,789
Promotora La Alborada(1)	-	-	14,001	14,001
P.A. Renting Colombia(1)	-	-	13,296	13,296
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A.(1)	-	-	1,632	1,632
Valores Simesa S.A.(1)	5,184	948	1,248	7,380
Inversiones Valsimesa S.A.(1)	-	-	1,119	1,119
Concesiones Urbanas S.A.(1)	-	2,859	-	2,859
Visa Inc(1)	-	31,589	-	31,589
Metrotel Redes S.A.(1)	30,000	-	-	30,000
Banco Agricola Panamá(2)	51,677	-	-	51,677
Others(1)	4,042	655	3,129	7,826

Total Divestitures (COP million)	130,684	36,051	75,391	242,126

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(1) Investments sold
(2) Capital decrease

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

B.1. GENERAL

COMPANY DESCRIPTION, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Bancolombia is a full service financial institution incorporated in Colombia that offers a wide range of banking products and services to a diversified individual and corporate customer base of more than 6.9 million customers. Bancolombia delivers its products and services through its regional network comprising Colombia's largest non-government owned banking network, El Salvador's leading financial conglomerate, off-shore banking subsidiaries in Panama, Cayman and Puerto Rico, as well as an agency in Miami and subsidiaries in Peru. Together, Bancolombia offers the following products and services:

Savings and Investment: Bancolombia offers its customers checking accounts, savings accounts, fixed term deposits and a diverse variety of investment products that fit the specific transactional needs of each client and their income bracket.

Financing: Bancolombia offers its customers a wide range of credit alternatives which include: trade financing, loans funded by domestic development banks, working capital loans, credit cards, personal loans, vehicle loans, payroll loans and overdrafts, among others. It also offers the following financial specialized products:

Mortgage Banking: Bancolombia is a leader in the mortgage market in Colombia, providing full financial support to construction firms and mortgages for individuals and companies.

Factoring: Bancolombia offers its clients solutions for handling their working capital and maximizing their asset turnover through comprehensive solutions to manage their accounts receivable financing.

Financial and Operating Leases: Bancolombia, primarily through Leasing Bancolombia and its subsidiaries, offers financial and operational leases specifically designed for acquiring fixed assets.

Treasury: Bancolombia assists its clients in hedging their market risks through innovative derivative structures. The Bank also performs inter-bank lending, repurchase agreements or “repos”, sovereign and corporate securities sales and trading, foreign currency forwards and spot sales, interest rate and cross currency swaps and European options.

Comprehensive Cash Management: Bancolombia provides support to its clients through efficient cash management, offering a portfolio of standard products that allows clients to make payments and collections through different channels. Our payables and receivables services provide solutions to process and reconcile transactions accurately, efficiently and in a timely manner. We also offer a comprehensive Reporting Solution, providing the data that is required by customers’ internal processes. In addition, our Bank designs and creates custom-made products in order to address our clients’ specific payment and collection needs, including a a variety of real time web services , straight through processing (STP) and messaging through Swift Net solutions.

Foreign Currency: Bancolombia offers its clients specialized solutions to satisfy their investment, financing and payment needs with regard to foreign currency transactions.

Bancassurance and Insurance: Bancolombia has amassed a complete portfolio of insurance and pension products directed to new niche markets and centring on the construction of long-term relationships with clients in personal banking. Across its network of branches, Bancolombia offers diverse insurance products (life, personal accident and homeowner’s insurance) offered by Compañía Suramericana de Seguros, one of the principal insurance companies in Colombia. In addition Bancolombia offers unemployment insurance issued by Sure General Cardif Colombia S.A. With respect to El Salvador, Banco Agricola offers a comprehensive portfolio of insurance products from Asesuisa (auto insurance, personal accident and health insurance, fire and associated perils insurance, cargo insurance, among others) and Asesuisa Vida (life insurance).

Brokerage Services: Bancolombia offers, through Valores Bancolombia, Suvalor Panama and Bursabac, brokerage and investment advisory services, covering various investment alternatives including equities, futures, foreign currencies, fixed income securities, mutual funds and structured products.

Investment Banking: Bancolombia offers, through Banca de Inversión an ample portfolio of value-added services that allows it to advise and assist companies from all economic sectors, including in areas relating to project finance, capital markets, capital investments, M&A, restructurings and corporate lending.

Asset Management and Trust Services: Bancolombia provides, through Fiduciaria Bancolombia, Valores Bancolombia and AFP Crecer S.A, asset management and trust products that include mutual funds, pension funds, administration and payment trusts, public trusts, real estate trusts, securitization and guarantee trusts.

NEW PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

Bancolombia continues its efforts to diversify and improve its product portfolio. Below is a brief description of the new products and services introduced in 2010:

Saving and Investment

Indexado Acciones Fund: mutual fund designed to offer investors profits associated with the performance of the stock index Colcap, which is the stock index that reflects the variations in the prices of the 20 most liquid stocks in the Colombian stock market.

Alternativo Dinámico Fund: closed-end fund that offers investors the possibility to participate in the profitability of assets with high valuation potential such as BRIC Stocks (stocks in the markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China).

Banconectados: Savings account targeting young investors, between 13 and 17 years of age, offering services according to age and financial needs such as discounted managment fees, exclusive website, and preferential interest rates. It also offers a loyalty program that gives points according to the balances saved.

Plan Crecer: Plan designed to promote saving. It does not charge management fees and it charges clients on a per transaction basis.

Plan Progreso: Plan created to give access to the formal financial system to the people that receive government subsidies with the objective of introducing them to the sense and importance of saving.

Plan Nómina Especial: Savings account designed to receive the payroll payments made by a company. This account gives the customer unlimited transactions across our ATM network free of any charge.

Electronic Payment for Bogotá D.C. Taxes: This service offers the District taxes contributors an easy way to make their payments using a website, avoiding the inconvenience of going to a branch.

Insurance

Mortgage Loan Insurance: Insurance that covers the client's mortgage loan in case of unemployment, temporal disability or serious illnesses.

Payroll Loan Insurance: Insurance directed at the clients with payroll loans. It guarantees the payment of several credit installments in case of unemployment or serious illness.

Financing

20 year Mortgage LoanIt: Provides clients with access to a mortgage product, extending the financing term of credit up to 20 years.

Personal loans repayable with remittances: Credit aimed at customers who earn wages or are independent workers but are also beneficiaries of international remittances. The remittances received by these customers are counted as additional revenue that increases the customer's capacity of repayment, according to real income and needs.

Cash Management

Direct pay: Automatic payment product service that allows the generation, encryption, and sending of payments from the client's server to the bank without human intervention.

Treasury

UVR Swap: The UVR-indexed Swap: UVR-COP is a hedging instrument that allows institutional clients to mitigate their portfolios' exposure to domestic inflation.

Swap with asymmetric flows: This instrument offers our customers the possibility to hedge discontinuous cash flows related to assets and/or liabilities (i.e., quarterly rights vs. yearly liabilities).

Asset Swap: Investment strategy composed of: (i) a long position in a fixed income security; and (ii) a hedging instrument (Interest Rate Swap, Cross-currency Swap, Basis Swap, etc.). This strategy provides our clients with a 'yield pickup' compared to their portfolio benchmark. Also known as a Yield-Enhancement Strategy structured for fixed income portfolios.

IRS Swap with amortization: This instrument is the synthetic variation of a Principal-Only Amortizing Swap, taking into account a series of cash flow streams associated with a plain vanilla Interest Rate Swap, yet with different amortization schedules in terms of rights and obligations.

SUFI

Sufi Credit Card: Credit card designed to complement Sufi's financing offer and is used to pay all the services of maintenance associated with a vehicle. It gives our customers discounts in commercial establishments that give vehicle services such as concessionaires, accessories stores, among others. Also, the Sufi credit card can be used as a regular Mastercard credit card to acquire products and services in different establishments in Colombia and abroad.

Foreign Currency

Time Deposit Bancolombia Panamá: Debt issued by Bancolombia Panamá, internationally guarded by Euroclear or Clearstream, and offered in Colombia by Valores Bancolombia.

Valores Bancolombia

Colombian Global Market: Comprised of foreign securities that are listed in the local market without requiring the registration in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers (RNVE).Valores Bancolombia was selected as one of the three sponsors of this market. At the end on 2010, our Firm was sponsoring the following stocks: Bank of America Corp (BAC), Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (GS), JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM), Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM), Chevron Corp. (CVX), Apple Inc. (AAPL), Procter & Gamble Co/The (PG), Johnson & Johnson (JNJ), Caterpillar Inc. (CAT).

MAIN LINES OF BUSINESS

The Bank manages its business through nine main operating segments: Banking Colombia, Banking El Salvador, Leasing, Trust, Investment Banking, Brokerage, Off Shore, Pension and Insurance, and All other .

To see the description and discussion about segments, please see “Item 5.Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – A. Operating Results – Results by Segment”.

B.2. OPERATIONS

See Note 31 – section (y) to the Bank's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 included in this Annual Report for a description of the principal markets in which the company competes, including a breakdown of total revenues by category of activity and geographic market for each of the last three financial years.

B.3. SEASONALITY OF DEPOSITS

Historically, the Bank has experienced some seasonality in its demand deposits, with higher average balances at the end of the year and lower average balances in the first quarter of the year. This behavior is explained primarily by the increased liquidity provided by the Central Bank at year end, as economic activity tends to be higher during this period resulting in a greater number of transactions. However, we do not consider the seasonality of demand deposits to have a significant impact on our business.

B.4. RAW MATERIALS

The Bank on a consolidated basis is not dependent on sources or availability of raw materials.

B.5. DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Bancolombia provides its products and services through a traditional branch network, sales and customer representatives as well as through mobile branches (or Puntos de Atención Móviles), non-banking correspondents, an ATM network, online and computer banking, telephone banking, mobile phone banking services, and PACs, among others. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia had a sales force of approximately 12,422 employees and transactions effected through electronic channels represented more than 88% of all transactions in 2010.

The following are the distribution channels offered by Bancolombia as of December 31, 2010:

Branch Network

As of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia's consolidated branch network consisted of 921 offices, which included 736 from Bancolombia, 102 from Banagrícola and 83 from other subsidiaries.

Company*	Number of branches 2010	Number of branches 2009	Number of branches 2008
Bancolombia S.A.(unconsolidated)	736	713	717
Bancolombia Panamá S.A.	1	1	1
Bancolombia Miami	1	1	1
Leasing Bancolombia S.A.	17	12	10
Renting Colombia S.A. (1)	16	4	4
Valores Bancolombia	9	8	7
Valores Bancolombia Panama S.A.	1	1	1
Banca de Inversión Bancolombia S.A	2	2	2
Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A.	6	6	6
Tuya	6		
Bancolombia Puerto Rico International Inc.	1	1	1
Factoring Bancolombia S.A.	1	5	5

Sufinanciamiento S.A.(2)	-	8	8
Renting Peru S.A.C. (3)	5	1	1
Fondo Inversión Arrend.Operativo Renting Perú I	1		
RC Rent a Car S.A.S.	-	10	8
Inversiones CFNS	1	1	1
Banco Agrícola S.A.	102	101	107
Arrendadora Financiera S.A.	1	1	1
Credibac S.A. de C.V.	1	1	-
Bursabac S.A. de C.V.	1	1	1
AFP Crecer S.A.	6	6	6

Company*	Number of branches 2010	Number of branches 2009	Number of branches 2008
Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A.	1	1	1
Asesuisa Vida S.A.	1	1	1
Capital investments S.A.	1	1	-
Transportempo SAS	1	1	-
Leasing Peru	1	1	-
Fiduciaria GBC S.A. (Peru)	1	-	-
Total	921	889	890

*For some subsidiaries, their central office is considered a branch.

(1) 12 offices operated for the Localiza franchise in Colombia, are included in the total number of branches for Renting Colombia S.A.

(2) Due to the transfer of part of Sufinaciamiento S.A.'s assets, liabilities and contracts to Bancolombia's banking unit, SUFI's 11 branches have been added to the total corresponding to Bancolombia (unconsolidated).

(3) Four offices operated for the Localiza franchise in Perú, are included in the total number of branches for Renting Peru S.A.C.

Non-Banking Correspondents ("CNB")

A CNB is a platform which allows non-financial institutions such as stores open to the public, to provide financial services and transactions in towns where banks and financial institutions have limited or no presence. As of December 31, 2010, there were a total of 742 non-banking correspondents.

Puntos de Atención Móviles ("PAM")

PAMs consist of commercial advisors who visit small towns periodically to offer Bancolombia's products and services. As of December 31, 2010, there were a total of 600 PAMs.

Kiosks

Kiosks, used in El Salvador, are located inside the Bank's agencies, malls, and other public places and are used to provide the Bank's clients the possibility of conducting a variety of self-service transactions. As of December 31, 2010, there were a total of 154 kiosks.

Automatic Teller Machines ("ATM")

Bancolombia has a total of 2,945 ATMs, including 2,544 machines in Colombia and 401 ATMs in El Salvador.

Online/Computer Banking

We offer multiple online and computer based banking alternatives designed to fit the specific needs of our different client segments. Through a variety of platforms (computer and internet based solutions) our clients can review their account balances and monitor transactions in their deposit accounts, loans, and credit cards, make virtual term investments, access funds from pre-approved loans, make payroll and supplier payments, make purchases and bill payments, learn about products and services and complete other transactions in real time.

Telephone Banking

We provide customized and convenient advisory services to customers of all segments through automatic interactive voice reponse ("IVR") operations and a 24x7 contact center.

Punto de Atención Cercano (“PAC”) or Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (“EFTPOS”)

Through our own network of 8,073 PACs our customers may carry out a variety of transactions including transfer of funds, bill payments, and changes to credit and credit card PINs.

Mobile Phone Banking Service

Our clients can conduct a variety of transactions using their cell phones, including fund transfers between Bancolombia accounts, account balance inquiries, purchase of prepaid cell phone air time and payment of bills and invoices.

B.6. PATENTS, LICENSES AND CONTRACTS

The Bank is not dependent on patents or licenses, nor is it dependent on any industrial, commercial or financial contracts (including contracts with customers or suppliers).

B.7. COMPETITION

Description of the Colombian Financial System

Overview

In recent years, the Colombian banking system has been undergoing a period of consolidation given the series of mergers and acquisitions that have taken place within the sector. More specifically, several mergers and acquisitions took place in 2005, including the Conavi/Corfinsura merger, the acquisition of Banco Aliadas by Banco de Occidente, the merger of Banco Tequendama and Banco Sudameris, as well as the merger of the Colmena and the Caja Social banks. The trend towards mergers and acquisitions continued throughout 2006, with the completion of certain transactions first announced during 2005. These include the acquisition of Banco Superior by Davivienda, of Banco Granahorrar by BBVA Colombia and of Banco Unión by Banco de Occidente. Also during 2006, Banco de Bogota acquired Megabanco and Davivienda announced its acquisition of Bancafé. In 2007, HSBC acquired Banitsmo and Bancolombia also completed the acquisition of Banagrícola in El Salvador. For more information on the acquisition of Banagrícola, see “Item 4. Information on the Company – 4.A. History and Development of the Company.” In 2008 the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) purchased the Colombian arm of ABN Amro Bank and General Electric (GE) Money acquired a 49.7% stake in Colpatria, with an option of increasing this stake by another 25% by 2012. Also, in 2010, Banco de Bogotá acquired BAC-Credomatic, which has operations in several countries in Central America, for a reported purchase price of COP 3.53 billions.

As of December 31, 2010, and according to the Superintendency of Finance, the principal participants in the Colombian financial system were the Central Bank, 19 commercial banks (eleven domestic banks, seven foreign banks, and one state-owned bank), three finance corporations and 23 financing companies (6 leasing companies and 17 traditional financing companies). In addition, trust companies, cooperatives, insurance companies, insurance brokerage firms, bonded warehouse, special state-owned institutions, pension and severance pay funds also participate in the Colombian financial system.

The Financial Reform Act of 2009 (Law 1328 passed July 15, 2009) also made important advances towards a multi-banking framework. This new legislation authorized banks to provide merger and acquisition loans and allowed them to conduct financial leasing operations. As a result, some competitors have absorbed their financial leasing subsidiaries into their banking franchises and some leasing companies are in the process of becoming banks.

Financial System Evolution in 2010

Economic activity in Colombia rose at a real annual rate of 4% providing for a robust financial sector. Based on information issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, lending grew at a rate of 17.5% for 2010, in contrast to the stagnation experienced in 2009 when lending grew only 1.9%. The rise in industrial output coupled with the country's expansive monetary policy drove up the demand for business loans which increased by 20.6% for 2010, compared to just 0.14% for the previous year. Low interest rates and rising confidence drove up consumer loans which grew by 16.4% in 2010, compared to just 1.7% in 2009. Mortgage and microcredit loans continued to do well, with increases of 13.4% and 16.6% respectively, for 2010.

The financial system's level of past due loans as a percentage of the total loan portfolio fell substantially throughout the year, going from 4.11% in December 2009 to 2.81% for the same month in 2010. In addition, coverage, measured as the ratio of allowances to past due loans, ended 2010 at 178.2%, compared to 136.9% at the end of 2009.

During 2009, both lending as well as investments gained a greater weighting of the financial system's structure. Loans increased from 60.2% of total assets at the end of 2009 to 61.5% at the end of 2010. The investment portfolio as a percentage of total assets increased from 21.8% at the end of 2009 to 22.5% at the end of 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, the Colombian financial sector recorded COP 267 trillion in total assets, representing a 15.1% increase as compared to the same period in 2009. The Colombian financial system's total composition of assets shows banks with a market share of 90.9%, followed by financing companies with 6.4% and financial corporations with 2.7%.

As of December 31, 2010, the capital adequacy ratio (tier 1 + tier 2) for credit institutions was 14.9% (including banks, finance corporations and financing companies), which is well above the minimum legal requirement of 9%.

Bancolombia and its Competitors

The following table shows the key profitability, capital adequacy ratios and loan portfolio quality indicators for Bancolombia unconsolidated and its main competitors, as published by the Superintendency of Finance. It is important to note that, in the case of mortgages, past due loans used in the calculation shown below incorporate the past due installments, instead of the complete mortgage balance, whenever a mortgage is due in less than 120 days.

	ROE*		ROA**		Past due loans/ Total loans		Allowances/ Past due loans		Capital Adequacy	
	Dec-09	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-08
Bancolombia (unconsolidated)	14.4 %	17.7 %	2.4 %	2.6 %	3.13 %	3.07 %	184.51%	164.36%	17.3 %	14.8 %
Banco de Bogota	18.4 %	23.2 %	2.5 %	2.6 %	2.92 %	2.50 %	135.24%	137.01%	12.8 %	10.3 %
Davivienda	16.8 %	17.8 %	1.8 %	1.9 %	3.48 %	4.01 %	176.16%	147.41%	12.4 %	13.3 %
BBVA	18.1 %	20.2 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	5.03 %	4.24 %	112.87%	102.00%	12.4 %	11.0 %
Banco de Occidente	18.6 %	24.0 %	2.6 %	2.6 %	3.94 %	3.99 %	143.66%	132.68%	11.1 %	10.6 %
Banco Popular	23.0 %	26.2 %	2.8 %	2.6 %	3.20 %	2.81 %	145.25%	158.68%	12.7 %	12.9 %
Citibank	17.5 %	15.5 %	3.0 %	2.6 %	6.08 %	6.03 %	117.74%	107.69%	16.8 %	14.5 %

Source: Superintendency of Finance.

* ROE is return on average stockholders' equity.

** ROA is return on average assets.

In 2010, Bancolombia ranked first in Colombia and El Salvador in terms of amount of assets, deposits, stockholders' equity and net income.

The following charts illustrate the market share of Bancolombia unconsolidated and its main competitors with respect to various key products, based on figures published by the Superintendency of Finance for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

Total Net Loans
Market Share

Total Net Loans – Market Share %	2010	2009	2008
Bancolombia	21.66	20.29	21.99
Bogotá	14.10	14.46	14.69
Davivienda	13.09	13.29	11.93
BBVA	9.57	9.53	11.30
Occidente	7.40	6.37	6.52
Popular	5.50	5.41	4.76
Citibank	2.78	2.95	3.39

Source: Ratios are calculated by Bancolombia based on figures published by the Superintendency of Finance.

Checking Accounts
Market Share

Checking Accounts – Market Share %	2010	2009	2008
Bancolombia	22.87	22.19	22.12
Bogotá	18.06	18.33	19.28
Occidente	15.09	14.65	13.78
BBVA	9.68	10.16	8.97
Davivienda	9.42	9.47	9.38
Popular	3.86	4.24	5.28
Citibank	2.74	2.69	2.47

Source: Ratios are calculated by Bancolombia based on figures published by the Superintendency of Finance.

Time Deposits
Market Share

Time Deposits – Market Share %	2010	2009	2008
Bancolombia	13.92	17.51	15.54
Bogotá	14.57	15.72	14.22
Davivienda	14.71	13.03	12.56
BBVA	7.30	7.11	13.94
Citibank	4.34	4.96	4.31
Popular	3.59	4.27	4.27
Occidente	3.65	4.12	4.25

Source: Ratios are calculated by Bancolombia based on figures from the Superintendency of Finance.

Saving Accounts
Market Share

Saving Accounts – Market Share %	2010	2009	2008
Bancolombia	20.78	20.47	21.59
Bogotá	14.95	15.05	13.24
Davivienda	11.26	13.26	12.58
BBVA	11.56	10.98	11.40
Popular	7.12	7.84	7.45
Occidente	5.67	6.99	6.95
Citibank	3.65	3.07	2.82

Source: Ratios are calculated by Bancolombia based on figures from the Superintendency of Finance.

Description of the Salvadorian Financial System

As of December 31, 2010, the Salvadorian financial system was comprised of 12 institutions (nine commercial banks, two state owned banks and one foreign bank).

The total Salvadorian financial system's assets amounted to USD 13 billon in 2010, decreasing 0.2% as compared to the previous year. As of December 31, 2010, loans represented 63.2% of total assets in the Salvadorian financial system, while investments represented 15.5% and cash and due from banks represented 16.2%. As of December 2009, the total Salvadorian financial system assets amounted to U.S. $13.1 billion, decreasing 4.3% as compared to the previous year. As of December 31, 2009, loans represented 65.1% of total assets in the Salvadorian financial system, while investments represented 14.2% and cash and due from banks represented 15.8%.

Banco Agrícola and its Competitors

In 2010, Banco Agrícola continued to lead the Salvadorian financial system and ranked first in terms of assets, loans, deposits, stockholder's equity and profits. The following table shows the market share for the main institutions of the Salvadorian financial system for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	MARKET SHARE				
	Assets	Stockholders' Equity	Loans	Deposits	Profits
Banco Agrícola	30.0 %	33.8 %	30.4 %	29.3 %	64.7 %
Citi	18.5 %	20.9 %	15.8 %	18.4 %	6.1 %
HSBC	15.3 %	15.2 %	14.8 %	15.0 %	8.2 %
Scotiabank	14.6 %	13.9 %	17.2 %	14.4 %	8.6 %
BAC	9.5 %	7.7 %	9.5 %	10.2 %	8.4 %
Others	12.1 %	8.5 %	12.3 %	12.7 %	4.0 %

Source: ABANSA (Asociación Bancaria Salvadoreña).

The following charts illustrate the market share of Banco Angrícola and its main competitors with respect to various key products, based on figures published by the Salvadorian Banking Association (ABANSA) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

Total Loans
Market Share

Total Loans – Market Share %	2010	2009	2008
Banco Agrícola	30.4 %	30.5 %	29.7 %
Citi	15.8 %	17.8 %	19.6 %
HSBC	14.8 %	14.4 %	16.2 %
Scotiabank	17.2 %	17.6 %	17.2 %
BAC	9.5 %	9.4 %	8.5 %
Others	12.3 %	10.3 %	8.8 %

Source: Ratios are calculated by Banco Agrícola based on figures published by the Salvadorian Banking Association.

Checking Accounts
Market Share

Checking Accounts – Market Share %	2010		2009		2008	
Banco Agrícola	27.6	%	30.2	%	27.6	%
Citi	24.7	%	25.7	%	24.7	%
HSBC	12.0	%	10.9	%	12.0	%
Scotiabank	10.5	%	11.6	%	10.5	%
BAC	14.3	%	12.6	%	14.3	%
Others	10.8	%	9.0	%	10.8	%

Source: Ratios are calculated by Banco Agrícola based on figures published by the Salvadorian Banking Association.

Time Deposits
Market Share

Time Deposits – Market Share %	2010		2009		2008	
Banco Agrícola	26.6	%	28.8	%	30.5	%
Citi	12.6	%	15.5	%	14.5	%
HSBC	16.5	%	14.3	%	16.5	%
Scotiabank	16.4	%	17.4	%	16.3	%
BAC	10.8	%	9.1	%	7.9	%
Others	17.1	%	14.9	%	14.3	%

Source: Ratios are calculated by Banco Agrícola based on figures published by the Salvadorian Banking Association.

Saving Accounts
Market Share

Saving Accounts – Market Share %	2010		2009		2008	
Banco Agrícola	34.6	%	34.3	%	34.6	%
Citi	20.8	%	21.7	%	20.8	%
HSBC	15.7	%	17.6	%	15.7	%
Scotiabank	15.0	%	15.6	%	15.0	%
BAC	5.7	%	4.8	%	5.7	%
Others	8.2	%	5.9	%	8.2	%

Source: Ratios are calculated by Banco Agrícola based on figures published by the Salvadorian Banking Association.

B.8. SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Colombian Banking Regulators

Pursuant to Colombia’s Constitution, the Colombian national legislature has the power to prescribe the general legal framework within which the government may regulate the financial system. The agencies vested with the authority to regulate the financial system are the Board of Directors of the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Superintendency of Finance, the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (the “SIC”) and the Self-Regulatory Organization (Autoregulador del Mercado de Valores) (the “SRO”).

Central Bank

The Central Bank exercises the customary functions of a central bank, including price stabilization, monetary policy, regulation of currency circulation, regulation of credit, exchange rate monitoring and management of international reserves. Its board of directors is the regulatory authority for monetary, currency exchange and credit policies, and is responsible for the direction of the Central Bank’s duties. The Central Bank also acts as lender of last resort to financial institutions.

Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

One of the functions of the Ministry of Finance is to regulate all aspects of finance and insurance activities.

As part of its duties, the Ministry of Finance issues decrees relating to financial matters that may affect banking operations in Colombia. In particular, the Ministry of Finance is responsible for regulations relating to capital adequacy, risk limitations, authorized operations, disclosure of information and accounting of financial institutions.

Superintendency of Finance

The Superintendency of Finance is the authority responsible for supervising and regulating financial institutions, including commercial banks such as the Bank, finance corporations, finance companies, financial services companies and insurance companies. The Superintendency of Finance has broad discretionary powers to supervise financial institutions, including the authority to impose fines on financial institutions and their directors and officers for violations of applicable regulations. The Superintendency of Finance can also conduct on-site inspections of Colombian financial institutions.

The Superintendency of Finance is also responsible for monitoring and regulating the market for publicly traded securities in Colombia and for monitoring and supervising securities market participants, including the Colombian Stock Exchange, brokers, dealers, mutual funds and issuers.

Financial institutions must obtain the prior authorization of the Superintendency of Finance before commencing operations.

Violations of the financial system rules and regulations are subject to administrative and, in some cases, criminal sanctions.

Other Colombian regulators

Self Regulatory Organization

The Self Regulatory Organization is a private entity responsible for the regulation of entities participating in the Colombian capital markets. The Self Regulatory Organization may issue mandatory instructions to its members and supervise its members' compliance and impose sanctions for violations.

All capital market intermediaries, including the Bank, must become members of the SRO and are subject to its regulations.

Superintendency of Industry and Commerce

The Superintendency of Industry and Commerce is the authority responsible for supervising and regulating competition in several industrial sectors, including financial institutions. The Superintendency of Industry and Commerce is authorized to initiate administrative proceedings and impose sanctions on banks, including the Bank, whenever the financial entity behaves in a manner considered to be anti-competitive.

Regulatory Framework for Colombian Banking Institutions

The basic regulatory framework of the Colombian financial sector is set forth in Decree 663 of 1993, modified among others, by Law 510 of 1999, Law 546 of 1999, Law 795 of 2003, Law 964 of 2005 and Law 1328 of 2009 as well as in External Resolution 8 of 2000 (exchange control regulation statute) and Resolution 4 (as hereinafter defined) issued by the board of directors of the Central Bank. Decree 663 of 1993 defines the structure of the Colombian financial system and defines several forms of business entities, including: (i) credit institutions (establecimientos de crédito) (which are further categorized into banks, finance corporations (corporaciones financieras), financing companies (compañias de financiamiento comercial) and finance cooperatives (cooperativas financieras)); (ii) financial services entities (sociedades de servicios financieros); (iii) capitalization corporations (sociedades de capitalización); (iv) insurance companies (entidades aseguradoras); and (v) insurance intermediaries (intermediarios de seguros). Furthermore, Decree 663 of 1993 provides that no financial, banking or credit institution may operate in Colombia without the prior approval of the Superintendency of Finance. Additionally, Decree 2555 of 2010 compiled regulations that were dispersed in separate decrees, including regulations regarding capital adequacy and lending activities.

The main role of banks, finance corporations and financing companies is to receive deposits. Banks place funds back into circulation by means of loans or any active credit operations; finance corporations place funds into circulation by means of active credit operations or investments, with the purpose of promoting the creation or expansion of enterprises; and finance companies place funds back into circulation by means of active credit operations, with the purpose of fostering the sale of goods and services, including the development of leasing operations.

Law 510 of 1999 and Law 795 of 2003 substantially amended the powers of the Superintendency of Finance to control, regulate and supervise financial institutions. Law 510 of 1999 also streamlined the procedures for the Fondo de Garantías de Instituciones Financieras ("Fogafin"), the agency that insures deposits in financial institutions and provides credit and support to troubled financial institutions.

The main purpose of Law 510 of 1999 was to improve the solvency standards and stability of Colombia's financial institutions by providing rules for their incorporation and regulating permitted investments of credit institutions, insurance companies and investment companies. Law 546 of 1999 was enacted to regulate the system of long-term home loans. Law 795 of 2003 was enacted to broaden the scope of activities that financial institutions can engage in, to update regulations with some of the then latest principles of the Basel Committee and to increase the minimum capital requirements in order to incorporate a financial institution. (For more information, see "Minimum capital requirements" below.) Law 795 of 2003 also provided authority to the Superintendency of Finance to take preventive measures, consisting mainly of preventive interventions with respect to financial institutions whose capital falls below certain thresholds. For example, in order to avoid a temporary take-over by the Superintendency of Finance, such financial institutions must submit to the Superintendency of Finance a restructuring program to restore their financial condition.

The recently enacted Law 1328 of 2009 provides a new set of rights and responsibilities for customers of the financial system and a set of obligations for financial institutions in order to minimize disputes. Prior to Law 1328 of 2009, foreign banks were able to operate in Colombia by establishing a Colombian subsidiary authorized by the Superintendency of Finance. Following the enactment of Law 1328 of 2009, as of June 15, 2013, foreign banks will be permitted to operate through their "branches" and will not be required to incorporate a Colombian subsidiary. Law 1328 of 2009 also broadened the scope of permitted business activities by regulated entities. Following its adoption, credit institutions were allowed to operate leasing businesses and banks were allowed to extend loans to third parties so that borrowers could acquire control of other companies. Pursuant to articles 62 and 63 of law 1430 of 2010 the Superintendency of Finance must follow behavior of the prices charged by financial institutions for at least 6 months; additionally, it must report its findings to the Colombian government. Subsequently the Colombian government may assess if there is "insufficient competition in the relevant market of financial services". Upon reaching its conclusion, the government has the power to: (i) fix the price of financial services; or (ii) determine price minimums or maximums.The Superintendency of Finance has authority to implement applicable regulations and, accordingly, issues from time to time administrative resolutions and circulars. By means of External Circular 007 of 1996 (as amended), the Superintendency of Finance compiled the rules and regulations applicable to financial institutions.

Likewise, by means of External Circular 100 of 1995 (the "Basic Accounting Circular"), the Superintendency of Finance compiled all regulations applicable to the accounting rules and regulations.

The exchange control statute defines the different activities that banks, including the Bank, may perform as currency exchange intermediaries, including lending in foreign currency and investment in foreign securities.

Violations of any of the above statutes and their relevant regulations are subject to administrative sanctions and, in some cases, criminal sanctions.

Key interest rates

Colombian commercial banks, finance corporations and consumer financing companies are required to provide the Central Bank, on a weekly basis, with data regarding the total volume (in pesos) of certificates of deposit issued during the prior week and the average interest rates paid for certificates of deposit with maturities of 90 days. Based on such reports, the Central Bank computes the Tasa de Captaciones de Corporaciones Financieras ("TCC") and the Depósitos a Término Fijo ("DTF") rates, which are published at the beginning of the following week for use in calculating interest rates payable by financial institutions. The TCC is the weighted average interest rate paid by finance corporations for deposits with maturities of 90 days. The DTF is the weighted average interest rate paid by finance corporations, commercial banks and consumer financing companies for certificates of deposit with maturities of 90 days. For the week of January 3, 2011, the DTF was 3.50% and the TCC was 2.78%.

Capital adequacy requirements

Capital adequacy requirements for Colombian financial institutions (as set forth in Decree 2555 of 2010, as amended) are based on applicable Basel Committee standards. The regulations establish four categories of assets, which are each assigned different risk weights, and require that a credit institution's Technical Capital (as defined below) be at least 9% of that institution's total risk-weighted assets.

Technical Capital for the purposes of the regulations consists of the sum of Tier One Capital (basic capital) and Tier Two Capital (additional capital) (Tier One Capital and Tier Two Capital, collectively, "Technical Capital").

Tier One Capital consists of:

- outstanding and paid-in capital stock;
- legal and other reserves;
- profits retained from prior fiscal years;
- the total value of the revaluation of equity account (revalorización del patrimonio) (if positive) and of the foreign currency translation adjustment account (ajuste por conversion de estados financieros);
- current fiscal year profits in a proportion equal to the percentage of prior fiscal year profits that were capitalized, or allocated to increase the legal reserve, or all profits that must be used to cover accrued losses;
- any representative shares held as collateral by Fogafin when the entity is in compliance with a recovery program aimed at bringing the bank back into compliance with capital adequacy requirements (if the Superintendency of Finance establishes that such recovery program has failed, these shares shall not be computed);
- subordinated bonds issued by financial institutions and subscribed by Fogafin when they comply with certain requirements stated in the regulations;
- the part of the surplus capital account from donations that complies with the requirements set forth in the applicable regulation;
- the value of dividends declared to be paid-in shares; and
- the value of the liabilities owed by minority interests.

Items deducted from Tier One Capital are:

- any prior or current period losses;
- the total value of the capital revaluation account (revalorización del patrimonio)(if negative);
- accumulated inflation adjustments on non-monetary assets (provided that the respective assets have not been transferred);
- investments in shares, mandatory convertible bonds, subordinated bonds that may be convertible into shares or subordinated debt instruments issued by entities (excluding subsidiaries) subject to the supervision of the Superintendency of Finance excluding appraisals and investments in Finagro credit establishments and investments undertaken pursuant to Article 63 of Decree 663 of 1993, subject to the conditions set forth in the regulation; and
- investments in shares, mandatory convertible bonds, subordinated bonds that may be convertible into shares or subordinated debt instruments issued by foreign financial institutions where the investor directly or indirectly holds at least 20% of the capital of said institution (excluding subsidiaries). This amount includes foreign currency translation and excludes appraisals.

Tier Two Capital includes other reserves and retained earnings, which are added to the Tier One Capital in order to establish the total Technical Capital.

Tier Two Capital consists of:

- 50% of the accumulated inflation adjustment of non-monetary assets (provided that such assets have not been disposed of);
- 50% of asset reappraisal (excluding revaluations of foreclosed assets or assets received as payment of credits);
- mandatory convertible bonds effectively subscribed and paid, with maturities of up to 5 years,provided that the terms and conditions of their issuance were approved by the Superintendency of Finance and subject to the conditions set forth by the Superintendency of Finance;
- subordinated payment obligations as long as said obligations do not exceed 50% of Tier One Capital and comply with additional requirements stated in the regulations;
- the part of the surplus capital account from donations that complies with the requirements set forth in the applicable regulation; and
- general allowances made in accordance with the instructions issued by the Superintendency of Finance.

The following items are deducted from Tier Two Capital:

- 50% of the direct or indirect capital investments (in entities subject to the supervision of the Superintendency of Finance, excluding subsidiaries) and mandatory convertible bonds reappraisal that complies with the requirements set forth in the applicable regulation;
- 50% of the direct or indirect capital investments (excluding investments in subsidiaries) and mandatory convertible bonds reappraisal of foreign financial entities with respect to which the bank's share is or exceeds 20% of the entity's subscribed capital; and
- the value of the devaluation of equity investments with low exchange volume or which are unquoted.

In computing Technical Capital, Secondary Capital may not exceed the total amount of Primary Capital.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Bank's consolidated capital adequacy as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
	(COP million, except percentages)			
Subscribed capital	COP	460,684	COP	460,684
Legal reserve and other reserves		5,397,973		4,697,355
Unappropriated retained earnings		70,611		106,380
Net Income		591,261		648,786
Subordinated bonds subscribed by Fogafin		-		2,449
Less:				
Long - term investments		(102,204)		(91,808)
Non - monetary inflation adjustment		(74,556)		(97,527)
Primary capital (Tier I)	COP	6,343,769	COP	5,726,319
Reappraisal of assets	COP	188,454	COP	201,329
Provision loans		35,294		35,899
Non-monetary inflation adjustment		41,971		53,457
Subordinated bonds		2,407,960		1,269,292
Computed secondary capital (Tier II)	COP	2,673,679	COP	1,559,977
Primary capital (Tier I)	COP	6,343,769	COP	5,726,319
Secondary capital (up to an amount equal to primary capital) (Tier II)		2,673,679		1,559,977

Technical Capital	COP	9,017,448	COP	7,286,296	
Capital ratios					
Primary capital to risk-weighted assets (Tier I)		10.32	%	10.40	%
Secondary capital to risk-weighted assets (Tier II)		4.35	%	2.83	%
Technical capital to risk-weighted assets		14.67	%	13.23	%
Risk-weighted assets including market risk	COP	61,449,661	COP	55,084,655	

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's technical capital ratio was 14.67%, exceeding the requirements of the Colombian government and the Superintendency of Finance by 567 basis points. As of December 31, 2009, the Bank's technical capital ratio was 13.23%. The year over-year increase in the capital adequacy ratio is explained by the growth in the Bank's technical capital which was higher than the growth of APNR (assets assigned with different risk weights).

Liquidity risks and market risks are currently governed by the Basic Accounting Circular, issued by the Superintendency of Finance. Since January 2002, Colombian banks have been required to calculate a VaR (value at risk) which is considered in the Bank's solvency calculation with a methodology provided by the Superintendency of Finance in accordance with the articles 2.1.1.1.1 through 2.1.1.1.16 of Decree 2555 of 2010, (previously Decree 1720 of 2001). Future changes in VaR requirements could have a material impact on the Bank's operations. According to the Superintendency of Finance, financial institutions must maintain a ratio between its Technical Capital and credit/market risk-weighted assets of more than 9%.

Bancolombia's loan portfolio, net of provisions, is 100% weighted in the calculation of risk-weighted assets.

Minimum capital requirements

The minimum capital requirement for banks on an unconsolidated basis is established in Article 80 of Decree 633 of 1993, as amended. The minimum capital requirement for 2010 is COP 68,913 million.Failure to meet such requirement can result in the Taking of Possession (toma de posesión) of the Bank by the Superintendency of Finance (See "Colombian banking regulations—Bankruptcy considerations").

Capital investment limit

All investments in subsidiaries and other authorized capital investments, other than those made in order to abide by legal requirements, may not exceed 100% of the total aggregate of capital, equity reserves and the revaluation of equity account of the respective bank, financial corporation or commercial finance company, excluding unadjusted fixed assets and including deductions for accumulated losses.

Mandatory investments

Central Bank regulations require financial institutions, including the Bank, to make mandatory investments in securities issued by Finagro, a Colombian public financial institution that finances production and rural activities, to support the agricultural sector. The amount of these mandatory investments is calculated based on the current peso-denominated obligations of the relevant financial institution.

Foreign Currency Position Requirements

According to External Resolution 4 of 2007, issued by the board of directors of the Central Bank as amended ("Resolution 4"), a financial institution's foreign currency position (posicion propia en moneda extranjera) is the difference between such institution's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities (including any off-balance sheet items), made or contingent, including those that may be sold in Colombian legal currency.

Resolution 4 provides that the average of a bank's foreign currency position for three business days cannot exceed the equivalent in pesos of 20% of the bank's Technical Capital. Currency exchange intermediaries such as the Bank are permitted to hold a three business days' average negative foreign currency position not exceeding the equivalent in foreign currency of 5% of its Technical Capital (with penalties being payable after the first business day).

Resolution 4 also defines foreign currency position in cash (posicion propia de contado en moneda extranjera) as the difference between all foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. A bank's three business days average foreign currency position in cash cannot exceed 50% of the bank's Technical Capital. In accordance with Resolution 4, the three day average must be calculated on a daily basis and the foreign currency position in cash cannot be negative.

Finally, Resolution 4 requires banks to comply with a gross position of leverage (posicion bruta de apalancamiento). Gross position of leverage is defined as (i) the value of term contracts denominated in foreign currency, plus (ii) the value of transactions denominated in foreign currency to be settled within two days in cash, plus (iii) the value of the exchange rate risk exposure associated with exchange rate options and derivatives. Resolution 4 sets a limit on the gross position of leverage, which cannot exceed 550% of the Technical Capital.

Reserve Requirements

Commercial banks are required by the board of directors of the Central Bank to satisfy reserve requirements with respect to deposits and other cash demands. Such reserves are held by the Central Bank in the form of cash deposits. According to Resolution 11 of 2008 issued by the board of directors of the Central Bank, as amended, the reserve requirements for Colombian banks are measured bi-weekly and the amounts depend on the class of deposits.

Credit institutions must maintain reserves of 11% over the following deposits and cash demands:

- Private demand deposits;
- Government demand deposits;
- Other deposits and liabilities; and
- Savings deposits.

In addition, credit institutions must maintain reserves of 4.5% for term deposits with maturities fewer than 540 days and 0% for term deposits with maturities equal to or more than 540 days.

Credit institutions may maintain these reserves in their accounts at the Central Bank.

Marginal reserve requirements were eliminated by the Central Bank in 2008.

Foreign Currency Loans

Residents of Colombia may only obtain foreign currency loans from foreign financial entities registered with the Central Bank and from Colombian currency exchange intermediaries (upon certain events). Foreign currency loans must be either channeled through a foreign exchange intermediary or deposited in offshore compensation accounts.

According to regulations issued by the Central Bank, every Colombian resident and institution borrowing funds in foreign currency is generally required to post with the Central Bank noninterest bearing deposits for a specified term, although the size of the required deposit is currently zero. No such deposits would be required for foreign currency loans aimed at financing Colombian investments abroad or for short-term exportation loans (provided the loan is disbursed against the funds of Banco de Comercio Exterior—Bancoldex). In addition, pursuant to Law 9 of 1991, the board of directors of the Central Bank is entitled to impose conditions and limitations on the incurrence of foreign currency indebtedness, as an exchange control policy, in order to avoid pressure in the currency exchange market.

Non-Performing Loan Allowance

The Superintendency of Finance maintains guidelines on non-performing loan allowances for financial institutions.

Lending Activities

Decree 2555 of 2010, as amended, sets forth the maximum amounts that a financial institution may lend to a single borrower (including for this purpose all related fees, expenses and charges). These maximum amounts may not exceed 10% of a bank's Technical Capital. However, there are several circumstances under which the limit may be raised. In general, the limit is raised to 25% when amounts lent above 5% of Technical Capital are secured by guarantees that comply with the financial guidelines provided in Decree 2555 of 2010, as amended. Also, according to Decree 2555 of 2010, a bank may not make loans to any shareholder that holds directly more than 10% of its capital stock for one year after such shareholder reaches the 10% threshold. In no event may a loan to a shareholder holding directly or indirectly 20% or more of the Bank's capital stock exceed 20% of the Bank's Technical Capital. In addition, no loan to a single financial institution may exceed 30% of the Bank's Technical Capital, with the exception of loans funded by Colombian development banks which are not subject to such limit.

Also, Decree 2555 of 2010 set a maximum limit for risk concentrated in one single party, equivalent to 30% of the Bank's Technical Capital, the calculation of which includes loans, leasing operations and equity and debt investments.

The Central Bank also has the authority to establish maximum limits on the interest rates that commercial banks and other financial institutions may charge on loans. However, interest rates must also be consistent with market terms with a maximum limit established by the Superintendency of Finance.

Interest Rate Caps or Limitations

Pursuant to Article 884 of the Colombian Commercial Code, there is a limit on the amount of interest that may be charged in commercial transactions.

According to the aforementioned, no person or institution can charge an interest rate greater than one and a half times the Interés Bancario Corriente, which is calculated and certified by the Superintendency of Finance every three months. Banks that charge interest rates higher than the maximum permitted rate would commit a crime and would be forced to reverse interest charged in excess of the permitted rate. As of April 2011, the interest rate cap was 26.54% for consumer and ordinary loans and 44.00% for microcredit.

Ownership and Management Restrictions

The Bank is organized as a stock company (sociedad anónima). Its corporate existence is subject to the rules applicable to commercial companies, principally the Colombian Commerce Code. The Colombian Commerce Code requires stock companies (such as the Bank) to have at least five shareholders at all times and provides that no single shareholder may own 95% or more of the Bank's subscribed capital stock. Article 262 of the Colombian Commerce Code prohibits the Bank's subsidiaries from acquiring the stock of the Bank.

Pursuant to Decree 663 of 1993 (as amended by Law 795 of 2003), any transaction resulting in an individual or corporation holding 10% or more of any class of capital stock of any Colombian financial institution, including, in the case of the Bank, transactions resulting in holding ADRs representing 10% or more of the outstanding common and preferred shares of the Bank, is subject to the prior authorization of the Superintendency of Finance. For that purpose, the Superintendency of Finance must evaluate the proposed transaction based on the criteria and guidelines specified in Law 510 of 1999, as amended by Law 795 of 2003. Transactions entered into without the prior approval of the Superintendency of Finance are null and void and cannot be recorded in the institution's stock ledger. These restrictions apply equally to Colombian as well as foreign investors.

Colombian financial institutions that are issuers of securities to the public must comply with special rules regarding the composition of their board of directors.In particular, at least 25% of the board members of the board of directors of the Bank must be independent. To be considered independent, the board members must not be (i) employees or directors of the Bank; (ii) shareholders of the Bank that directly or indirectly address or control the majority of the voting rights or that may determine the majority composition of the management boards; (iii) shareholders or employees of entities that render certain services to the Bank in cases in which the service provider receives 20% or more of its income from the Bank; (iv) employees or directors of a non-profit organization that receives donations from the Bank in certain amounts; (v) directors of other entities in whose board of directors one of the legal representatives of the Bank participates; and (vi) any other person that receives from the Bank any kind of economic consideration (except as for the considerations received by the board members, the auditing committee or any other committee of the board of directors).

Bankruptcy Considerations

Pursuant to Colombian banking law, the Superintendency of Finance has the power to intervene in the operations of a bank in order to prevent it from, or to control and reduce the effects of, a bank failure. Accordingly, the Superintendency of Finance may intervene in a bank's business, (i) prior to the liquidation of the bank, by taking one of the following preventive measures (institutos de salvamento) : (a) submit the bank to a special supervision regime; (b) issue a mandatory order to recapitalize the bank; (c) place the bank under the management of another authorized financial institution, acting as trustee; (d) order the transfer of all or part of the assets, liabilities and contracts, as well as certain ongoing concerns (establecimientos de comercio) of the bank to another financial institution; (e) order the bank to merge with one or more financial institutions that consent to the merger, whether by creating a new institution or by having another institution absorb the bank; (f) order the adoption of a recovery plan by the bank, including adequate measures to reestablish its financial situation, pursuant to guidelines approved by the government; (g) order the exclusion of certain assets and liabilities by requiring the transfer of such assets and liabilities to another institution designated by the Superintendency of Finance; (h) order the progressive unwinding (desmonte progresivo) of the operations of the bank; or (ii) at any time, by taking possession of the bank (toma de posesión) ("Taking of Possession") to either administer the bank or order its liquidation, depending on how critical the situation is found to be by the Superintendency of Finance.

The following grounds for a Taking of Possession are considered to be "automatic" in the sense that, if the Superintendency of Finance discovers their existence, the Superintendency of Finance is obligated to step in and take over the respective financial institution: (i) if the financial institution's Technical Capital (patrimonio adecuado) falls below 40% of the legal minimum, or (ii) the expiration of the term of any then current recovery plans or the non-fulfillment of the goals set forth in such plans.The Superintendency of Finance also conducts periodic visits to financial institutions and, as a consequence of these visits, the Superintendency of Finance can impose capital or solvency obligations on financial institutions without taking control of the financial institution.

Additionally, and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance, the Superintendency of Finance may, at its discretion, initiate intervention procedures under the following circumstances: (i) suspension of payments; (ii) failure to pay deposits; (iii) refusal of the Bank to submit its files, accounts and supporting documentation for inspection by the Superintendency of Finance; (iv) repeated failure to comply with orders and instructions from the Superintendency of Finance; (v) repeated violations of applicable laws and regulations or of the bank's by-laws; (vi) unauthorized or fraudulent management of the bank's business; (vii) reduction of the bank's Technical Capital below 50% of its subscribed capital; (viii) failure to comply with the minimum capital requirements set forth in the Colombian Financial Statute; (ix) failure to comply with the recovery plans that were adopted by the bank; (x) failure to comply with the order of exclusion of certain assets and liabilities to another institution designated by the Superintendency of Finance; and (xi) failure to comply with the order of progressive unwinding (desmonte progresivo) of the operations of the bank.

The Superintendency of Finance may decide to order the Taking of Possession subject to the prior opinion of its advisory council (consejo asesor del Superintendente) and with the prior approval of the Ministry of Finance.

The purpose of Taking of Possession of a bank is to decide whether the entity should be liquidated, whether it is possible to place it in a position to continue doing business in the ordinary course, or whether other measures may be adopted to secure better conditions so that depositors, creditors and investors may obtain the full or partial payment of their credits.

Within two months from the date when the Superintendency of Finance takes possession of a bank, the Superintendency of Finance must decide which of the aforementioned measures is to be pursued. The decision is subject to the prior advisory opinion of Fogafin, which is the government agency that insures deposits made in Colombian financial institutions. The two month term may be extended with the prior consent of Fogafin.

Upon the Taking of Possession of a bank, depending on the financial situation of the bank and the reasons that gave rise to such measure, the Superintendency of Finance may (but is not required to) order the bank to suspend payments to its creditors. The Superintendency of Finance has the power to determine that such suspension will affect all of the obligations of the bank, or only certain types of obligations or even obligations up to or in excess of a specified amount.

As a result of the Taking of Possession, the Superintendency of Finance must appoint as special agent the person or entity designated by Fogafin to administer the affairs of the bank while such process lasts and until it is decided whether to liquidate the bank.

As part of its duties during the Taking of Possession, Fogafin must provide the Superintendency of Finance with the plan to be followed by the special agent in order to meet the goals set for the fulfillment of the measures that may have been adopted. If the underlying problems that gave rise to the Taking of Possession of the bank are not resolved within a term not to exceed two years, the Superintendency of Finance must order the liquidation of the bank.

During the Taking of Possession (which period ends when the liquidation process begins or the bank is restored to good financial condition), Colombian banking laws prevent any creditor of the bank from: (i) initiating any procedure for the collection of any amount owed by the bank; (ii) enforcing any judicial decision rendered against the bank to secure payment of any of its obligations; (iii) constituting a lien or attachment over any of the assets of the bank to secure payment of any of its obligations; or (iv) making any payment, advance or compensation or assuming any obligation on behalf of the bank, with the funds or assets that may belong to it and are held by third parties, except for payments that are made by way of set-off between regulated entities of the Colombian financial and insurance systems.

In the event that the bank is liquidated, the Superintendency of Finance must, among other measures, provide that all term obligations owed by the bank are due and payable as of the date when the order to liquidate becomes effective.

During the liquidation process, claims of creditors rank as follows: (i) amounts owed to employees and former employees for salaries, benefits, indemnities and pensions; (ii) bank deposits and other types of saving instruments; (iii) taxes; (iv) all other credits, except subordinated credits; and (v) subordinated credits. Each category of creditors will collect in the order indicated above, whereby distributions in one category will be subject to completing full distribution in the prior category.

Colombian banks and other financial institutions are not subject to the laws and regulations that govern generally the insolvency, restructuring and liquidation of industrial and commercial companies.

Deposit insurance—Troubled Financial Institutions

In response to the crisis faced by the Colombian financial system during the early 1980s, in 1985 the Government created Fogafin. Subject to specific limitations, Fogafin is authorized to provide equity (whether or not reducing the par value of the recipient's shares) and/or secured credits to troubled financial institutions, and to insure deposits of commercial banks and certain other financial institutions.

42

To protect the customers of commercial banks and certain financial institutions, Resolution No. 1 of 2010 of the board of directors of Fogafin, as amended, requires mandatory deposit insurance.Under this Resolution No. 1, banks must pay an annual premium of 0.3% of total funds received on saving accounts, checking accounts, certificates of deposit and other deposits. If a bank is liquidated, the deposit insurance will cover the funds deposited by an individual or corporation with such bank up to a maximum of COP 20 million regardless of the number of accounts held.

Anti-Money Laundering Provisions

The regulatory framework to prevent and control money laundering is contained in, among others, Decree 663 of 1993 and Circulars 26 of 2008 and 2010 issued by the Superintendency of Finance, as well as Law 599 of 2000, and the Colombian Criminal Code, as amended.

Colombian laws adopt the latest guidelines related to anti-money laundering and other terrorist activities established by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering ("FATF"). Colombia, as a member of the GAFI-SUD (a FATF style regional body), follows all of FATF's 40 recommendations and eight special recommendations. Circular 26 of 2008 issued by the Superintendency of Finance requires the implementation by financial institutions of a system of controls for money laundering and terrorism financing. These rules emphasize "know your customer" policies and knowledge of customers and markets. They also establish processes and parameters to identify and monitor a financial institution's customers. According to these regulations, financial institutions must cooperate with the appropriate authorities to prevent and control money laundering and terrorism. Finally, the Colombian criminal code introduced criminal rules and regulations to prevent, control, detect, eliminate and adjudicate all matters related to financing terrorism and money laundering. The criminal rules and regulations cover the omission of reports on cash transactions, mobilization or storage of cash, and the lack of controls.

Risk management systems

Commercial banks, including the Bank, must have risk administration systems to meet the Superintendency of Finance minimum standards for compliance and to avoid and mitigate the following risks: (i) credit; (ii) liquidity; (iii) market; (iv) operational; and (v) money laundering and terrorism.

Generally, commercial banks are required to assign risk-weightings to their assets based on 0%, 25%, 50% and 100% ratios depending on their risks. Standards to evaluate risk have been established and different ratings are awarded (A, B, C, D and E) to each credit asset depending on the level of risk.

Depending on the rating assigned, a different amount of provisions are required, as established by the Superintendency of Finance in Chapter II of the Basic Accounting Circular.

With respect to liquidity and market risks, commercial banks must follow the provisions of the Basic Accounting Circular, which defines criteria and procedures for measuring a bank's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and market risk. Under such regulations, banks must send the Superintendency of Finance information on the net present value, duration, and interest rate of its assets, liabilities, and derivative positions. Since January 2002, Colombian banks have been required to calculate, for each position on the balance sheet, a volatility rate and a parametric VaR (value at risk), which is calculated based on net present value, modified duration and a risk factor computed in terms of a basis points change. Each risk factor is calculated and provided by the Superintendency of Finance.

With respect to operational risk, commercial banks must assign a rating, according to principles provided by the Basic Accounting Circular, to each of their operative lines (such as corporate finance, issue and negotiation of securities, commercial banking, assets management, etc.) in order to record the risk events that may occur and cause fraud, technology problems, legal and reputational problems and problems associated with labor relations at the bank.

Regulatory Framework for Subsidiaries Not Participants in the Financial Sector

All of Bancolombia's Colombian subsidiaries that are not part of the finance sector are governed by the laws and regulations stipulated in the Colombian Civil Code and the Colombian Code of Commerce as well as any regulations issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Industry and Commerce and the Superintendency of Corporations or any other type of special regulations that may be applicable to the commercial and industrial activities carried out by said subsidiaries.

Banking Regulation of El Salvador

The Financial System Superintendency of El Salvador is the entity responsible for the surveillance, inspection and control of the banking activity in El Salvador.

Pursuant to Article 3 of Decree 628 of 1997, the Salvadorian Financial System Superintendency: (i) fulfills and enforces the laws, regulations and other legal provisions applicable to the central bank of El Salvador and the other entities subject to its surveillance; (ii) issues the set of laws or regulations to be followed by the institutions under its control; (iii) authorizes the establishment, operation, intervention and closure of banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies and other entities as established by law; (iv) supervises and examines the operations of the institutions under its control and (v) oversees compliance with law.

Banking Law of El Salvador

The Legislature of the Republic of El Salvador establishes the banking law through Decree 697 of 1999, which regulates the financial intermediation and other operations performed by the banks.

The banks are required to establish a reserve requirement, set by the Salvadorian Superintendency of Finance in accordance to the deposits and obligations of such bank.

According to the Salvadorian Superintendency of Finance's regulations, the reserve requirements for Salvadorian banks as of December 31, 2010 are:

	Ordinary Reserve Requirements %	
Checking Accounts	25.0	%
Saving Accounts	20.0	%
Time Deposits	20.0	%
Borrowings from foreign banks	5.0	%
Long-term debt(1)	15.0% - 20.0	%

(1) 15% for long-term debt with maturity above one year and 20% for long-term debt with maturity less than one year.

An extraordinary reserve requirement of 3.0% over the total amount of deposits applicable to banks is in place as of December 31, 2010.

Monetary Integration Law of El Salvador

Since November 2000, El Salvador has used the U.S. dollar as its legal currency. The transition from the Colon (former currency) was enacted by the Monetary Integration Law. This law established a fixed exchange rate of 8.75 Colones per U.S. dollar. The Colon continues to have unrestricted legal circulation, but the central bank has been replacing it with the U.S. dollar any time Colon bills and coins are presented for transactions.

Since the implementation of the Monetary Integration Law, all financial operations, such as bank deposits, loans, pensions, issuance of securities and any others made through the financial system, as well as the accounting records, must be expressed in U.S. dollars. The operations or transactions of the financial system made or agreed in colones before the effective date of the Monetary Integration Law are expressed in U.S. dollars at the exchange rate established in such law.

C.ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following are the main subsidiaries of Bancolombia S.A.:

45

The following is a list of subsidiaries of Bancolombia S.A. as of December 31, 2010:

SUBSIDIARIES

Entity	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Business	Shareholding directly and indirectly	
Leasing Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento	Colombia	Leasing	100	%
Fiduciaria Bancolombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	Trust	98.81	%
Banca de Inversión Bancolombia S.A. Corporación Financiera	Colombia	Investment Banking	100	%
Valores Bancolombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa	Colombia	Securities brokerage	100	%
Compañía de Financiamiento Tuya S.A.	Colombia	Financial services	99.99	%
Factoring Bancolombia S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento	Colombia	Financial services	100	%
Renting Colombia S.A.	Colombia	Operating leasing	100	%
Transportempo S.A.S.	Colombia	Transportation	100	%
Valores Simesa S.A.	Colombia	Investments	68.75	%
Inversiones CFNS S.A.S.	Colombia	Investments	100	%
CFNS Infraestructura S.A.S.	Colombia	Investments	100	%
Inmobiliaria Bancol S.A.	Colombia	Real estate broker	99.00	%
Todo 1 Colombia S.A.	Colombia	E-commerce	90.09	%
Vivayco S.A.S.	Colombia	Portfolio Purchase	75.00	%
Cobranzas Bancolombia S.A. (Under “Liquidation process”)	Colombia	Technical and Administrative Services	99.99	%
Bancolombia Panamá S.A.	Panama	Banking	100	%
Valores Bancolombia Panamá S.A.	Panama	Securities brokerage	100	%
Suvalor Panamá Fondo de Inversión S.A.	Panama	Holding	100	%
Sistema de Inversiones y Negocios S.A. Sinesa	Panama	Investments	100	%
Future Net S.A.	Panama	E-commerce	100	%
Banagrícola S.A.	Panama	Investments	99.16	%
Banco Agrícola Panamá S.A.	Panama	Banking	99.16	%
Banco Agrícola S.A.	El Salvador	Banking	97.33	%
AFP Crecer S.A.	El Salvador	Pension fund	98.97	%
Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A. Asesuisa	El Salvador	Insurance company	96.08	%
Asesuisa Vida S.A.	El Salvador	Insurance company	96.08	%
Arrendadora Financiera S.A. Arfinsa	El Salvador	Leasing	97.33	%
Credibac S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	Credit card services	97.33	%
Bursabac S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	Securities brokerage	98.89	%
	El Salvador	Investments	98.89	%

Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola S.A.
IFBA

Renting Perú S.A.C.	Peru	Operating leasing	100	%
Capital Investments SAFI S.A.	Peru	Trust	100	%
Fondo de Inversión en Arrendamiento Operativo Renting Perú	Peru	Car Rental	100	%
Leasing Perú S.A.	Peru	Leasing	100	%
FiduPerú S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Peru	Trust	98.82	%
Bancolombia Puerto Rico Internacional, Inc	Puerto Rico	Banking	100	%
Suleasing Internacional USA Inc	USA	Leasing	100	%
Bancolombia Cayman S.A.	Cayman Islands	Banking	100	%

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank owned COP 2,165.33 billion in property, plant and equipment (including assets that are part of our operating leasing business). COP 804.47 billion correspond to land and buildings, of which approximately 95% are used for administrative offices and branches in 60 municipalities in Colombia and 25 municipalities in El Salvador. COP 196.90 billion correspond to computer equipment, of which 24.26% relate to the central computer and servers of Bancolombia and the rest relate to personal computers, ATMs, telecommunications equipment and other equipment. In 2010, the Bank is running two projects of construction and adaptation: "Nodo de Comunicaciones", project progress 90%, COP 46.8 billion and "Sede Alterna 1 y 2" project progress 73%, COP 0.92 billion.

In addition to its own branches, the Bank occupies 541 rented offices.

The Bank does not have any liens on its property.

E. SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following information is included for analytical purposes and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's consolidated financial statements as well as Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. This information has been prepared based on the Bank's financial records, which are prepared in accordance with Colombian GAAP and do not reflect adjustments necessary to state the information in accordance with U.S. GAAP. See Note 31 to the Bank's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 included in this Annual Report for a summary of the significant differences between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

The consolidated selected statistical information for the year ended December 31, 2006, includes the selected statistical information of Bancolombia and its subsidiaries, without reflecting any pro-forma calculation of the effect of Banagrícola's acquisition, while consolidated selected statistical information for the years ended December 31, 2007, December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010 corresponds to the Bank and its Subsidiaries, including all additional subsidiaries acquired as a result of the Banagrícola acquisition.

E.1. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY; INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL

Average balances have been calculated as follows: for each month, the actual month-end balances were established. The average balance for each period is the average of such month-end balances. For purposes of the presentation in the following tables, non-performing loans have been treated as non-interest-earning assets.

In addition, the interest rate subtotals are based on the weighted average of the average peso-denominated and U.S. dollar-denominated balances.

Average balance sheet

The following tables show for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively: (i) average balances for all of the Bank's assets and liabilities; (ii) interest earned and interest paid amounts; and (iii) average nominal interest rates/yield for the Bank's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

Average Balance Sheet and Income from Interest-Earning Assets for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31,

	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Nominal Interest Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Nominal Interest Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Average Nominal Interest Rate
				(COP million, except percentages)					
ASSETS									
Interest-earning assets									
Overnight funds									
Peso-denominated	907,453	32,472	3.6 %	823,303	60,561	7.4 %	428,144	67,339	15.7%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	478,224	9,526	2.0 %	1,155,871	15,612	1.4 %	649,167	38,869	6.0 %
Total	1,385,677	41,998	3.0 %	1,979,174	76,173	3.8 %	1,077,311	106,208	9.9 %
Investment securities									
Peso-denominated	6,381,602	430,911	6.8 %	5,461,175	647,324	11.9%	4,387,502	406,802	9.3 %
U.S. Dollar-denominated	2,159,867	11,502	0.5 %	2,210,185	81,234	3.7 %	1,705,124	24,787	1.5 %
Total	8,541,469	442,413	5.2 %	7,671,360	728,558	9.5 %	6,092,626	431,589	7.1 %
Loans and Financial Leases (1)									
Peso-denominated	32,808,038	3,763,049	11.5%	31,577,872	4,713,033	14.9%	28,491,159	4,923,704	17.3%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	10,361,466	701,225	6.8 %	11,457,889	909,934	7.9 %	10,922,602	852,242	7.8 %
Total	43,169,504	4,464,274	10.3%	43,035,761	5,622,967	13.1%	39,413,761	5,775,946	14.7%
Total interest-earning assets									
Peso-denominated	40,097,093	4,226,432	10.5%	37,862,350	5,420,918	14.3%	33,306,805	5,397,845	16.2%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	12,999,557	722,253	5.6 %	14,823,945	1,006,780	6.8 %	13,276,893	915,898	6.9 %
Total	53,096,650	4,948,685	9.3 %	52,686,295	6,427,698	12.2%	46,583,698	6,313,743	13.6%
Total non-interest-earning assets									
Peso-denominated	6,957,834			7,440,325			6,277,291		
U.S. Dollar-denominated	3,300,597			2,502,976			2,260,525		
Total	10,258,431			9,943,301			8,537,816		
Total interest and non-interest- earning assets									
Peso-denominated	47,054,927	4,226,432		45,302,675	5,420,918		39,584,096	5,397,845	

U.S. Dollar-denominated	16,300,154	722,253	17,326,921	1,006,780	15,537,418	915,898
Total Assets (COP)	63,355,081	4,948,685	62,629,596	6,427,698	55,121,514	6,313,743

(1) Includes performing loans only.

	Average Balance Sheet and Interest Paid on Interest-Bearing Liabilities for the Fiscal Years Ended Decem							
	2010			2009			2008	
	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / Rate(1)	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / Rate(1)	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / R
	(COP million, except percentages)								
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Checking deposits									
Peso-denominated	852,041	24,357	2.9%	625,108	19,729	3.2%	468,000	16,012	3.4
U.S. Dollar-denominated	1,679,362	14,501	0.9%	1,729,212	23,482	1.4%	1,733,507	23,245	1.3
Total	2,531,403	38,858	1.5%	2,354,320	43,211	1.8%	2,201,507	39,257	1.8
Savings deposits									
Peso-denominated	14,046,068	307,106	2.2%	11,919,042	431,126	3.6%	10,952,894	555,628	5.1
U.S. Dollar-denominated	2,122,407	14,556	0.7%	2,154,381	19,739	0.9%	1,880,546	34,090	1.8
Total	16,168,475	321,662	2.0%	14,073,423	450,865	3.2%	12,833,440	589,718	4.6
Time deposits									
Peso-denominated	11,117,836	537,145	4.8%	13,080,400	1,099,678	8.4%	10,276,935	1,015,373	9.9
U.S. Dollar-denominated	5,835,906	156,601	2.7%	7,402,123	276,889	3.7%	5,989,037	241,369	4.0
Total	16,953,742	693,746	4.1%	20,482,523	1,376,567	6.7%	16,265,972	1,256,742	7.7
Overnight funds									
Peso-denominated	1,457,443	38,867	2.7%	1,213,463	74,492	6.1%	1,301,213	123,638	9.5
U.S. Dollar-denominated	119,075	1,584	1.3%	493,706	19,607	4.0%	1,013,888	42,491	4.2
Total	1,576,518	40,451	2.6%	1,707,169	94,099	5.5%	2,315,101	166,129	7.2
Borrowings from development and other domestic banks(2)									
Peso-denominated	2,521,533	133,673	5.3%	2,889,261	244,644	8.5%	3,036,553	332,747	11.
U.S. Dollar-denominated	127,093	5,359	4.2%	437,439	8,198	1.9%	600,817	12,153	2.0
Total	2,648,626	139,032	5.2%	3,326,700	252,842	7.6%	3,637,370	344,900	9.5
Interbank borrowings(2)(3)									
Peso-denominated	-	-		-	-		-	-	
U.S. Dollar-denominated	1,449,197	19,537	1.3%	1,270,413	47,650	3.8%	1,578,252	74,792	4.7
Total	1,449,197	19,537	1.3%	1,270,413	47,650	3.8%	1,578,252	74,792	4.7
Long-term debt									
Peso-denominated	2,759,345	209,542	7.6%	2,413,103	256,721	10.6%	1,640,560	191,533	11.
U.S. Dollar-denominated	1,952,604	108,753	5.6%	1,636,497	103,461	6.3%	1,493,208	90,270	6.0
Total	4,711,949	318,295	6.8%	4,049,600	360,182	8.9%	3,133,768	281,803	9.0
Total interest-bearing liabilities									
Peso-denominated	32,754,266	1,250,690	3.8%	32,140,377	2,126,390	6.6%	27,676,155	2,234,931	8.1
U.S. Dollar-denominated	13,285,644	320,891	2.4%	15,123,771	499,026	3.3%	14,289,255	518,410	3.6
Total	46,039,910	1,571,581	3.4%	47,264,148	2,625,416	5.6%	41,965,410	2,753,341	6.6

	Average Balance Sheet and Interest Paid on Interest-Bearing Liabilities for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31,								
	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / Rate(1)	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / Rate(1)	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Yield / Rate(1)
	(COP million, except percentages)								
Total interest and non-interest bearing liabilities and stockholders' equity									
Peso-denominated	47,981,394	1,250,690		45,380,776	2,126,390		39,524,490	2,234,931	
U.S. Dollar-denominated	15,373,687	320,891		17,248,820	499,026		15,597,024	518,410	
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity(COP)	63,355,081	1,571,581		62,629,596	2,625,416		55,121,514	2,753,341	

(1) See "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.1 Distribution of Assets, Liablilities and Stockholders' Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Differential".
(2) Includes both short-term and long-term borrowings.
(3) Includes borrowings from banks located outside Colombia.

CHANGES IN NET INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES—VOLUME AND RATE ANALYSIS

The following table allocates, by currency of denomination, changes in the Bank's net interest income to changes in average volume, changes in nominal rates and the net variance caused by changes in both average volume and nominal rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009; and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Volume and rate variances have been calculated based on movements in average balances over the period and changes in nominal interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities. Net changes attributable to changes in both volume and interest rate have been allocated to the change due to changes in volume.

	2009-2010 Increase (Decrease) Due To Changes in:			2008-2009 Increase (Decrease) Due To Changes in:		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
			(COP million)			
Interest-earning assets:						
Overnight funds						
Peso-denominated	3,011	(31,100)	(28,089)	29,067	(35,845)	(6,778)
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(13,498)	7,412	(6,086)	6,844	(30,101)	(23,257)
Total	(10,487)	(23,688)	(34,175)	35,911	(65,946)	(30,035)
Investment securities						
Peso-denominated	62,151	(278,564)	(216,413)	127,265	113,257	240,522
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(268)	(69,464)	(69,732)	18,563	37,884	56,447
Total	61,883	(348,028)	(286,145)	145,828	151,141	296,969
Loans and financial leases						
Peso-denominated	141,099	(1,091,083)	(949,984)	460,695	(671,366)	(210,671)
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(74,202)	(134,507)	(208,709)	42,510	15,182	57,692
Total	66,897	(1,225,590)	(1,158,693)	503,205	(656,184)	(152,979)
Total interest-earning assets						
Peso-denominated	206,261	(1,400,747)	(1,194,486)	617,027	(593,954)	23,073
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(87,968)	(196,559)	(284,527)	67,917	22,965	90,882
Total	118,293	(1,597,306)	(1,479,013)	684,944	(570,989)	113,955
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Checking deposits						
Peso-denominated	6,487	(1,859)	4,628	4,958	(1,241)	3,717
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(430)	(8,551)	(8,981)	(58)	295	237
Total	6,057	(10,410)	(4,353)	4,900	(946)	3,954
Savings deposits						
Peso-denominated	46,506	(170,526)	(124,020)	34,947	(159,449)	(124,502)
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(219)	(4,964)	(5,183)	2,509	(16,860)	(14,351)
Total	46,287	(175,490)	(129,203)	37,456	(176,309)	(138,853)
Time deposits						
Peso-denominated	(94,819)	(467,714)	(562,533)	235,689	(151,384)	84,305
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(42,028)	(78,260)	(120,288)	52,859	(17,339)	35,520
Total	(136,847)	(545,974)	(682,821)	288,548	(168,723)	119,825
Overnight funds						
Peso-denominated	6,506	(42,131)	(35,625)	(5,387)	(43,759)	(49,146)

U.S. Dollar-denominated	(4,984)	(13,039)	(18,023)	(20,658)	(2,226)	(22,884)
Total	1,522	(55,170)	(53,648)	(26,045)	(45,985)	(72,030)
Borrowings from development and other domestic banks						
Peso-denominated	(19,494)	(91,477)	(110,971)	(12,472)	(75,631)	(88,103)
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(13,086)	10,247	(2,839)	(3,062)	(893)	(3,955)
Total	(32,580)	(81,230)	(113,810)	(15,534)	(76,524)	(92,058)

	2009-2010 Increase (Decrease) Due To Changes in:			2008-2009 Increase (Decrease) Due To Changes in:		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
	(COP million)					
Interbank borrowings						
Peso-denominated	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Dollar-denominated	2,410	(30,523)	(28,113)	(11,546)	(15,596)	(27,142)
Total	2,410	(30,523)	(28,113)	(11,546)	(15,596)	(27,142)
Long-term debt						
Peso-denominated	26,293	(73,472)	(47,179)	82,188	(17,000)	65,187
U.S. Dollar-denominated	17,606	(12,314)	5,292	9,059	4,132	13,191
Total	43,899	(85,786)	(41,887)	91,247	(12,868)	78,378
Total interest-bearing liabilities						
Peso-denominated	(28,521)	(847,179)	(875,700)	339,923	(448,464)	(108,542)
U.S. Dollar-denominated	(40,731)	(137,404)	(178,135)	29,103	(48,487)	(19,384)
Total (COP)	(69,252)	(984,583)	(1,053,835)	369,026	(496,951)	(127,926)

INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS — NET INTEREST MARGIN AND SPREAD

The following table presents the levels of average interest-earning assets and net interest income of the Bank and illustrates the comparative net interest margin and interest spread obtained for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	Interest-Earning Assets-Yield For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(COP million, except percentages)		
Total average interest-earning assets			
Peso-denominated	40,097,093	37,862,350	33,306,805
U.S. Dollar-denominated	12,999,557	14,823,945	13,276,893
Total	53,096,650	52,686,295	46,583,698
Net interest earned(1)			
Peso-denominated	2,975,742	3,294,528	3,162,914
U.S. Dollar-denominated	401,362	507,754	397,488
Total	3,377,104	3,802,282	3,560,402
Average yield on interest-earning assets			
Peso-denominated	10.5%	14.3%	16.2%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	5.6%	6.8%	6.9%
Total	9.3%	12.2%	13.6%
Net interest margin(2)			
Peso-denominated	7.4%	8.7%	9.5%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%
Total	6.4%	7.2%	7.6%
Interest spread(3)			
Peso-denominated	6.7%	7.7%	8.1%
U.S. Dollar-denominated	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%
Total	5.9%	6.6%	7.0%

(1) Net interest earned is interest income less interest paid and includes interest earned on investments.
(2) Net interest margin is net interest income divided by total average interest-earning assets.
(3) Interest spread is the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities.

E.2. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The Bank acquires and holds investment securities for liquidity and other strategic purposes, or when it is required by law, including fixed income debt and equity securities.

The Superintendency of Finance requires investments to be classified as “trading”, “available for sale” or “held to maturity”. Trading investments are those acquired primarily to obtain profits from fluctuations in short-term prices and are recorded at market value. The difference between current and previous market value is added to or subtracted from the value of the investment and credited or charged to earnings. “Available for sale” investments are those held for at least one year and are recorded at market value with changes to the values of these securities recorded in a separate account in the equity section. “Held to maturity” investments are those acquired to be held until maturity and are valued at amortized cost.

As of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia’s investment portfolio was COP 8,159 billion.

In accordance with Chapter 1 of Circular 100 of 1995 issued by the Superintendency of Finance, investments in debt securities are fully reviewed in June and December and partially reviewed every three months for impairment, by considering the related solvency risk, market exposure, currency exchange and country risk. Investments in securities with certain ratings by external agencies recognized by the Superintendency of Finance cannot be recorded on the balance sheet of the Bank for an amount higher than certain percentages of the face value (as shown in the table below), net of the amortizations recorded as of the valuation date.

Long–Term Classification	Maximum Face Value (%)
BB+, BB, BB-	Ninety (90)
B+, B, B-	Seventy (70)
CCC	Fifty (50)
DD, EE	Zero (0)

Short–Term Classification	Maximum Face Value (%)
3	Ninety (90)
4	Fifty (50)
5 and 6	Zero (0)

Internal or external debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Republic of Colombia, as well as those issued by the Central Bank and those issued or guaranteed by Fogafin, are not subject to this adjustment.

The following table sets forth the book value of the Bank’s investments in Colombian government and foreign governments and corporate securities and certain other financial investments as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		
	2010(1)(2)	2009(1)(2)	2008(1)(2)
		(COP million)	
Foreign currency-denominated			
Securities issued or secured by the Colombian government	COP 111,482	COP 206,806	COP 58,942
Securities issued or secured by the El Salvador Central Bank	751,689	811,012	670,266
Securities issued or secured by government entities(3)	91,798	117,818	144,518
Securities issued or secured by other financial entities	262,361	93,371	69,125
Securities issued by foreign governments	522,599	717,640	687,557
Others(4)	184,800	171,925	15,398
Subtotal	1,924,729	2,118,572	1,645,806

Peso-denominated			
Securities issued or secured by the Colombian government	2,157,162	3,183,274	2,633,806
Securities issued or secured by the Colombian Central Bank	-	-	2
Securities issued or secured by government entities	1,011,385	854,620	609,129
Securities issued or secured by financial entities	2,969,900	2,143,165	1,849,069
Others(4)	117,909	82,313	81,857
Subtotal	6,256,356	6,263,372	5,173,863
Total	COP 8,181,085	COP 8,381,944	COP 6,819,669

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(1) Includes debt securities only. Net investments in equity securities were COP 494,678 million, COP 532,969 million and COP 458,607 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008.
(2) These amounts are net of allowances for decline in value which were COP 45,726 million for 2010, COP 54,300 million for 2009 and COP 20,927 million for 2008.
(3) This amount includes investments in fiduciary certificates of participation. These certificates were issued for the Environmental Trust for the conservation of the Coffee Forest (Fideicomiso Ambiental para la Conservación del Bosque Cafetero "FICAFE"). This trust was formed with the transfer of the coffee sector's loan portfolio by a number of banks in El Salvador, including Banco Agrícola. The purpose of this transaction was to carry out the restructuring of those loans, promoted by the government of El Salvador. The Bank has recognized an allowance related to probable losses inherent in the FICAFE investment in an amount of COP 49,320 and COP 47,776 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
(4) Includes debt securities in corporate bonds.

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 Bancolombia held securities issued by foreign governments in the following amounts:

As of December 31,	Issuer	Investment Amount–Book Value (in millions of pesos)(1)		Investment Amount–Book Value (thousands of U.S. dollars)(1) (2)	
2010	Republic of El Salvador	COP	335,402	USD	175,238
	U.S. Treasury	COP	99,567	USD	52,021
	Republic of Brazil	COP	68,294	USD	35,682
	Republic of Panama	COP	43,446	USD	22,699
	Republic of Peru	COP	10,720	USD	5,601
	Republic of Chile	COP	153	USD	80
2009	Republic of El Salvador	COP	357,939	USD	175,097
	U.S. Treasury	COP	137,798	USD	67,408
	Republic of Brazil	COP	172,676	USD	84,470
	Republic of Panama	COP	74,818	USD	36,599
	Republic of Peru	COP	6,804	USD	3,329
2008	Republic of El Salvador	COP	230,749	USD	102,848
	U.S. Treasury	COP	405,050	USD	180,536
	Republic of Brazil	COP	51,981	USD	23,169

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(1) These amonunts are not net of allowances for decline in value which were COP 34,983 million (USD 18 million) for 2010, COP 32,395 million (USD 15.8 million) for 2009 and COP 223 million (USD 0.9 million) for 2008.
(2) These amounts have been translated at the rate of COP 1,913.98 per US$ 1.00 at December 2010, COP 2,044.23 per US$ 1.00 at December 2009 and COP 2,243.59 per US$ 1.00 at December 2008, which corresponds to the Representative Market Rate, calculated on December 31, the last business day of the year.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's peso-denominated debt securities portfolio amounted to COP 6,234, remaining stable in terms of relative size compared to the same period last year. Peso-denominated debt securities issued by the Colombian government, represented 34% of the Bank's peso-denominated debt securities portfolio in 2010.

On the other hand, as of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia's foreign currency-denominated debt securities portfolio amounted to COP 558 billion, decreasing 26% compared to the end of 2009. This variation is primarily explained by a reduction in the Bank’s position in Brazilian sovereign bonds.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES PORTFOLIO MATURITY

The following table summarizes the maturities and weighted average nominal yields of the Bank’s investment securities as of December 31, 2010:

	As of December 31, 2010									
	Maturing in less than 1 year		Maturing between 1 and 5 years		Maturing between 5 and 10 years		Maturing in more than 10 years		Total	
	Balance(1)	Yield %(2)	Balance(1)	Yield %(2)	Balance(1)	Yield %(2)	Balance(1)	Yield %(2)	Balance(1)	Yield %(2)
	(COP million, except yields)									
Securities issued or secured by:										
Foreign currency.- denominated:										
Colombian government	3,425	3.57%	103,385	3.55%	3,909	6.36%	763	6.23 %	111,482	3.67
El Salvador Central Bank	616,534	0.20%	135,155	2.43%	-	- -	-	-	751,689	0.60
Other government entities	-	- -	19,837	3.98%	22,655	4.75%	49,305	4.25 %	91,797	4.31
Other financial entities	5,480	3.91%	183,618	1.74%	73,264	5.53%	-	-	262,362	2.84
Foreign governments	265,903	2.74%	118,163	1.09%	60,649	2.38%	77,884	6.41 %	522,599	2.87
Others	17,472	5.30%	120,303	7.52%	47,026	4.59%	-	-	184,801	6.57
Subtotal	908,814	1.08%	680,461	3.13%	207,503	4.33%	127,952	5.57 %	1,924,730	2.45
Securities issued or secured by:										
Peso-denominated										
Colombian government	606,974	3.40%	880,380	5.00%	17,091	8.77%	1,026	8.15 %	1,505,471	4.40
Government entities	1,001,713	0.81%	9,672	5.58%	-	-	-	-	1,011,385	0.86
Other financial entities	161,777	4,67%	434,157	7.06%	1,044,957	6.10%	782,551	11.46%	2,423,442	7.91
Others	16,091	5.70%	90,782	6.63%	11,035	8.09%	-	-	117,908	6.64
Subtotal	1,786,555	2.08%	1,414,991	5.74%	1,073,083	6.16%	783,577	11.46%	5,058,206	5.42
Securities issued or secured by:										
UVR-denominated										
Colombian Government.	103,609	0.34%	544,107	0.65%	-	-	814	3.97 %	648,530	0.61
Other financial entities	-	-	131,327	4.48%	320,689	3.54%	88,922	8.18 %	540,938	4.53
Subtotal	103,609	0.34%	675,434	1.40%	320,689	3.54%	89,736	8.14 %	1,189,468	2.39
Total (COP)	2,798,978		2,770,886		1,601,275		1,001,265		8,172,404	

(1) Amounts are net of allowances for decline in value which amounted to COP 45,727 million in 2010.

(2) Yield was calculated using the internal return rate (IRR) as of December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had the following investments in securities of issuers that exceeded 10% of the Bank's stockholders' equity:

	Issuer	Amortized Cost	Fair value
		(COP million)	
Securities issued or secured by:			
Colombian government	Ministry of Finance	2,268,644	2,230,242
Other financial entities	Titularizadora Colombiana	2,474,877	2,463,602
Government entities	FINAGRO	1,001,713	989,512
Total		5,745,234	5,683,356

E.3. LOAN PORTFOLIO

Types of loans

The following table shows the Bank's loan portfolio classified into corporate, retail, financial leases and mortgage loans:

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007(2)	2006
			(COP million)		
Domestic					
Corporate					
Trade financing	1,704,673	623,084	640,033	845,810	777,417
Loans funded by development banks	300,459	485,754	970,456	842,957	321,263
Working capital loans	18,360,582	15,003,979	15,524,940	13,320,319	11,534,148
Credit cards	31,297	26,947	33,039	36,613	50,803
Overdrafts	38,563	45,072	55,796	50,536	74,218
Total corporate	20,435,574	16,184,836	17,224,264	15,096,235	12,757,849
Retail(1)					
Credit cards	2,477,808	2,198,127	2,317,178	1,855,999	796,175
Personal loans	2,890,095	2,060,776	2,369,852	2,305,390	2,281,177
Vehicle loans	1,332,175	1,218,299	1,314,685	1,305,685	963,072
Overdrafts	156,244	168,760	208,123	195,063	119,882
Loans funded by development banks	667,299	792,437	887,978	713,007	386,283
Trade financing	27,547	48,955	98,344	93,037	70,406
Working capital loans	4,702,240	4,346,213	4,125,358	3,715,945	2,331,999
Total retail	12,253,408	10,833,567	11,321,518	10,184,126	6,948,994
Financial Leases	5,737,473	5,390,937	5,406,712	4,698,702	3,553,286
Mortgage	2,516,376	2,556,810	2,313,864	1,930,742	1,385,445
Total loans	40,942,831	34,966,150	36,266,358	31,909,805	24,645,574
Allowance for loan losses	(2,160,119)	(2,115,161)	(1,810,577)	(1,251,561)	(834,183)
Total loans, net (COP)	38,782,712	32,850,989	34,455,781	30,658,244	23,811,391
Foreign					
Corporate					

Trade financing	1,192,349	551,211	1,128,931	313,736
Loans funded by development banks	18,874	41,969	52,308	39,758
Working capital loans	3,644,287	3,509,893	3,807,352	2,779,180
Credit cards	6,712	8,462	9,327	6,546
Overdrafts	5,190	5,530	7,712	8,610
Total corporate	4,867,412	4,117,065	5,005,630	3,147,830
Retail(1)				
Credit cards	156,895	190,932	201,813	164,612
Personal loans	1,649,853	1,713,992	1,917,663	1,473,168
Vehicle loans	2,705	3,718	5,724	6,711
Overdrafts	18,449	19,853	21,089	22,943
Loans funded by development banks	12,143	9,410	8,304	6,204
Trade financing	7,516	4,343	25,482	4,941
Working capital loans	20,705	24,833	13,015	13,399
Total retail	1,868,266	1,967,081	2,193,090	1,691,978
Financial Leases	96,076	79,064	100,030	125
Mortgage	826,505	912,614	1,077,462	952,886
Total loans	7,658,259	7,075,824	8,376,212	5,792,819
Allowance for loan losses	(349,094)	(316,506)	(323,783)	(205,590)
Total loans, net (COP)	7,309,165	6,759,318	8,052,429	5,587,229
Total Foreign and Domestic Loans (COP)	46,091,877	39,610,307	42,508,210	36,245,473

(1) Includes loans to high-income individuals and small companies.

(2) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola.Foreign loans for 2006 are not material and therefore are not separately identified.

The Bank classifies its loan portfolio into the following categories: (i) corporate loans (ii) retail and small and medium enterprises loans; (iii) financial leases; and (iv) mortgage loans.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's total loan portfolio amounted to COP 48,601 billion, up 16% as compared to COP 42,042 billion in 2009, and 8% higher than the COP 44,643 billion at the end of 2008. Loan volume performance, during 2010, is primarily explained by the significantly increased economic activity in Colombia, which led individuals and corporations to demand more credit. For further discussion of some of these trends please see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – D.Trend information".

As of December 31, 2010, corporate loans amounted to COP 25,303 billion, or 52% of loans, and increased 25% from COP 20,319 at the end of 2009.

Retail and SMEs loans totaled COP 14,122 billion, or 29% of total loans, of which COP 7,175 billion were consumer loans (15% of total loans). Retail and SMEs loans increased 10% over the year.

Financial leases totaled COP 5,834 as of the end of 2010, up 7% from COP 5,470 at the end of 2009.

Mortgage lending activity was dynamic during 2010, driven mainly by the Colombian government's housing subsidy program that was implemented in April 2009 as well as by lower long-term interest rates in Colombia. Taking into account securitized loans, mortgages increased 11% over the year. Bancolombia securitized COP 1,627 billion mortgage loans during 2010 in the local market.

Borrowing Relationships

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bank's 25 largest borrowing relationships, on a consolidated basis, represented approximately 14.14% of the loan portfolio, and no single borrowing relationship represented more than 1.52% of the loan book. Also, 100% of those loans were corporate loans and 100% of these relationships were classified as "A".

Maturity and Interest Rate Sensitivity of Loans

The following table shows the maturities of the Bank's loan portfolio as of December 31, 2010:

	Due in one year or less	Due from one to five years	Due after five years	Total
		(COP million)		
Domestic loans and financial leases:				
Corporate				
Trade financing	1,549,311	51,785	103,577	1,704,673
Loans funded by development banks	47,728	128,687	124,044	300,459
Working capital loans	5,831,067	6,307,767	6,221,748	18,360,582
Credit cards	5,490	25,507	300	31,297
Overdrafts	38,563	-	-	38,563
Total corporate	7,472,159	6,513,746	6,449,669	20,435,574
Retail				
Credit cards	339,709	2,123,068	15,031	2,477,808
Personal loans	269,279	2,582,628	38,188	2,890,095
Vehicle loans	71,589	992,018	268,568	1,332,175
Overdrafts	156,244	-	-	156,244
Loans funded by development banks	50,099	489,226	127,974	667,299
Trade financing	27,068	479	-	27,547
Working capital loans	1,225,018	3,100,834	376,388	4,702,240
Total retail	2,139,006	9,288,253	826,149	12,253,408
Financial leases	324,091	3,218,401	2,194,981	5,737,473
Mortgage	35,226	123,843	2,357,307	2,516,376
Total domestic loans and financial leases	9,970,482	19,144,243	11,828,106	40,942,831
Foreign loans and financial leases:				
Corporate				
Trade financing	453,687	418,538	320,124	1,192,349
Loans funded by development banks	9,728	2,054	7,092	18,874
Working capital loans	903,658	1,649,043	1,091,586	3,644,287
Credit cards	-	6,712	-	6,712
Overdrafts	5,190	-	-	5,190
Total corporate	1,372,263	2,076,347	1,418,802	4,867,412
Retail				
Credit cards	465	156,412	18	156,895
Personal loans	62,830	627,366	959,657	1,649,853
Vehicle loans	145	2,320	240	2,705
Overdrafts	18,449	-	-	18,449
Loans funded by development banks	23	3,142	8,978	12,143
Trade financing	3,874	1,322	2,320	7,516
Working capital loans	3,338	13,952	3,415	20,705
Total retail	89,124	804,514	974,628	1,868,266
Financial leases	4,383	78,935	12,758	96,076
Mortgage	2,521	38,404	785,580	826,505
Foreign loans and financial leases	1,468,291	2,998,200	3,191,768	7,658,259
Total loans (COP million)	11,438,773	22,142,443	15,019,874	48,601,090

The following table shows the interest rate sensitivity of the Bank's loan portfolio due after one year and within one year or less as of December 31, 2010:

	As of December 31, 2010 (COP million)	
Loans with term of 1 year or more:		
Variable Rate		
Domestic-denominated	COP	24,135,665
Foreign-denominated		5,262,887
Total		29,398,552
Fixed Rate		
Domestic-denominated		6,836,684
Foreign-denominated		927,081
Total		7,763,765
Loans with terms of less than 1 year:		
Domestic-denominated		9,970,482
Foreign-denominated		1,468,291
Total		11,438,773
Total loans	COP	48,601,090

Loans by Economic Activity

The following table summarizes the Bank's loan portfolio, for the periods indicated, by the principal activity of the borrower using the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Where the Bank has not assigned a code to a borrower, classification of the loan has been made based on the purpose of the loan as described by the borrower:

	As of December 31,								
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007 (1)	%	2006
	(COP million ,except percentages)								
Domestic									
Agricultural	1,810,415	4.4 %	1,625,790	4.6 %	1,691,697	4.7 %	1,453,047	4.6 %	996,091
Mining products and oil	1,863,052	4.6 %	1,193,712	3.4 %	521,249	1.4 %	496,296	1.6 %	456,770
Food, beverage and tobacco	2,922,405	7.1 %	2,243,064	6.4 %	2,264,246	6.2 %	1,799,891	5.6 %	1,665,850
Chemical production	2,727,045	6.7 %	1,310,495	3.7 %	1,790,731	4.9 %	1,145,943	3.6 %	805,900
Other industrial and manufacturing products	3,124,519	7.6 %	3,396,188	9.7 %	4,132,049	11.4 %	5,032,310	15.8 %	3,867,432
Government	1,310,226	3.2 %	1,234,824	3.5 %	659,800	1.8 %	772,539	2.4 %	602,585
Construction	4,092,951	10.0 %	3,520,673	10.2 %	3,422,564	9.4 %	2,325,378	7.2 %	1,534,816
Trade and tourism	5,614,774	13.7 %	5,471,749	15.7 %	6,216,359	17.2 %	3,919,082	12.3 %	2,791,340
Transportation and communications	2,803,387	6.9 %	2,544,050	7.3 %	2,426,608	6.7 %	2,262,124	7.1 %	1,924,129
Public services	2,220,108	5.4 %	1,659,742	4.7 %	836,298	2.3 %	1,266,250	4.0 %	1,183,361
Consumer services	9,353,171	22.8 %	7,916,772	22.7 %	8,709,958	24.1 %	8,070,250	25.2 %	5,804,779
Commercial services	3,100,778	7.6 %	2,849,091	8.1 %	3,594,799	9.9 %	3,366,695	10.6 %	3,012,521
Total loans domestic (COP)	40,942,831	100.0%	34,966,150	100.0%	36,266,358	100.0%	31,909,805	100.0%	24,645,574
Foreign									
Agricultural	327,430	4.3 %	301,866	4.3 %	248,631	3.0 %	242,404	4.2 %	
Mining products and oil	133,052	1.7 %	176,042	2.5 %	189,743	2.3 %	215,540	3.7 %	
Food, beverage and tobacco	138,252	1.8 %	118,092	1.7 %	232,410	2.8 %	200,439	3.5 %	
Chemical production	12,850	0.2 %	51,173	0.7 %	95,552	1.1 %	67,425	1.2 %	
Other industrial and manufacturing products	1,836,483	24.0 %	1,586,708	22.4 %	2,426,601	29.0 %	526,061	9.1 %	
Government	4	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	-	0.0 %	

Construction	1,231,658	16.1	%	1,375,521	19.4	%	442,021	5.2	%	354,903	6.0	%
Trade and tourism	594,213	7.8	%	613,928	8.7	%	751,364	9.0	%	794,335	13.7	%
Transportation and communications	149,698	2.0	%	291,613	4.1	%	117,356	1.4	%	78,014	1.4	%
Public services	514,250	6.7	%	256,307	3.6	%	275,812	3.3	%	248,345	4.3	%
Consumer services	1,946,188	25.4	%	1,971,723	27.9	%	3,202,212	38.2	%	2,494,456	43.0	%
Commercial services	774,181	10.0	%	332,851	4.7	%	394,510	4.7	%	570,897	9.9	%
Total loans foreign (COP)	7,658,259	100.0	%	7,075,824	100.0	%	8,376,212	100.0	%	5,792,819	100.0	%
Total Foreign and Domestic Loans (COP)	48,601,090	100.0	%	42,041,974	100.0	%	44,642,570	100.0	%	37,702,624	100.0	%

(1) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola. Foreign loans for 2006 are not material and therefore are not separately identified.

Credit Categories

For the purpose of credit risk evaluation, loans and financial lease contracts are classified as follows:

Mortgage Loans: These are loans, regardless of value, granted to individuals for the purchase of new or used housing or to build a home, all in accordance with Law 546 of 1999. These loans include loans denominated in UVR or local currency that are guaranteed by a senior mortgage on the property and that are financed with a total repayment term of 5 to 30 years.

Consumer Loans: These are loans and financial leases, regardless of value, granted to individuals for the purchase of consumer goods or to pay for non-commercial or business services.

Microcredit Loans: These are issued for the purpose of encouraging the activities of small businesses and are subject to the following requirements: (i) the maximum amount to be lent is equal to twenty-five (25) SMMLV and at any time the balance of any single borrower may not exceed such amount (as stipulated in Article 39 of Law 590 of 2000) and the main source of payment for the corresponding obligation shall be the revenues obtained from activities of the borrower's micro business. The balance of indebtedness on the part of the borrower may not exceed 120 SMMLV, as applicable, at the moment the credit is approved.

Commercial Loans: Commercial loans are loans and financial leases that are granted to individuals or companies in order to carry out organized economic activities; and not classified as microcredit loans.

The following table shows the Bank's loan portfolio categorized in accordance with the regulations of the Superintendency of Finance in effect for the relevant periods:

	Loan Portfolio by Type of Loan As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
			(COP million)		
Commercial Loans	30,992,403	26,011,915	28,068,731	23,397,058	16,028,505
Consumer Loans	8,177,175	6,888,615	7,532,649	6,593,211	3,587,260
Microcredit Loans	255,082	202,019	143,122	129,900	91,078
Financial Leases	5,833,549	5,470,001	5,506,742	4,698,827	3,553,286
Mortgage	3,342,881	3,469,424	3,391,326	2,883,628	1,385,445
Total Loans and Financial Leases	48,601,090	42,041,974	44,642,570	37,702,624	24,645,574
Allowance for Loans and Financial Lease Losses	2,509,213	2,431,667	2,134,360	1,457,151	834,183
Total Loans and Financial Leases, Net (COP)	46,091,877	39,610,307	42,508,210	36,245,473	23,811,391

Risk categories

The Superintendency of Finance provides the following minimum risk classifications, according to the financial situation of the debtor or the past due days of the obligation:

Category A or "Normal Risk": Loans and financial leases in this category are appropriately serviced. The debtor's financial statements or its projected cash flows, as well as all other credit information available to the Bank, reflect adequate paying capacity.

Category B or "Acceptable Risk, Above Normal": Loans and financial leases in this category are acceptably serviced and guaranty protected, but there are weaknesses which may potentially affect, on a transitory or permanent basis, the debtor's paying capacity or its projected cash flows, to the extent that, if not timely corrected, would affect the normal collection of credit or contracts.

Category C or "Appreciable Risk": Loans and financial leases in this category represent insufficiencies in the debtor's paying capacity or in the project's cash flow, which may compromise the normal collection of the obligations.

Category D or "Significant Risk": Loans and financial leases in this category have the same deficiencies as loans in category C, but to a larger extent; consequently, the probability of collection is highly doubtful.

Category E or "Risk of Non-Recoverability": Loans and financial leases in this category are deemed uncollectible.

For further details about these risk categories see "Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies – (i) Loans and Financial Leases – Evaluation by credit risk categories" to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	As of December 31,								
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007	%	2006
	(COP million, except percentages)								
"A" Normal	44,914,187	92.4 %	38,180,628	90.8 %	40,650,096	91.0 %	35,397,503	93.9 %	23,310,5
"B" Subnormal	1,588,798	3.3 %	1,711,661	4.1 %	2,216,832	5.0 %	1,135,022	3.0 %	708,774
"C" Deficient	606,901	1.2 %	703,053	1.7 %	576,557	1.3 %	300,085	0.8 %	209,386
"D" Doubtful Recovery	1,014,289	2.1 %	1,105,442	2.6 %	871,892	2.0 %	604,034	1.6 %	242,763
"E" Unrecoverable	476,915	1.0 %	341,190	0.8 %	327,193	0.7 %	265,980	0.7 %	174,106
Total loans and financial leases	48,601,090	100.0%	42,041,974	100.0%	44,642,570	100.0%	37,702,624	100.0%	24,645,5
Loans classified as "C", "D" and "E" as a percentage of total loans	4.3 %		5.1 %		4.0 %		3.1 %		2.5

Suspension of Accruals

The Superintendency of Finance established that interest, UVR, lease payments and other items of income cease to be accrued in the statement of operations and begin to be recorded in memorandum accounts until effective payment is collected, after a loan is in arrears for more than a certain time:

Type of loan and financial lease	Arrears in excess of:
Mortgage	2 months
Consumer	2 months
Microcredit	1 month
Commercial	3 months

However, the Bank adopts a stricter policy for every credit category, except for mortgages, under which loans are placed in non-accrual status once those loans are 30 days or more overdue. Under this policy, once the accumulation of interest is suspended, the Bank records an allowance equal to the interest that had accrued up to that point. Mortgage loans, on the other hand, are placed in non-accrual status once they are 60 days past due, at which time an allowance is made for 100% of the interest accrued up to that point.

Amounts due on loans that become past due and that at some point have stopped accruing interest, UVR, lease payments or other items of income will be recorded in memorandum accounts until such amounts are actually collected.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the non-performing past due loans by type of loan in accordance with the criteria of the Superintendency of Finance for domestic and for foreign loans at the end of each period:

	As of December 31,									
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007	%	2006	%
	(COP million, except percentages)									

Performing past due loans:(1)										
Consumer loans(2)	117,787	25.2 %	141,813	23.7 %	150,762	22.4 %	131,824	30.1 %	62,201	26.4 %
Commercial loans(3)	197,895	42.4 %	254,923	42.5 %	323,185	48.0 %	164,163	37.4 %	74,577	31.8 %
Mortgage loans(4)	107,639	23.0 %	115,611	19.3 %	100,785	15.0 %	81,523	18.6 %	62,919	26.8 %
Financial leases(5)	43,819	9.4 %	87,202	14.5 %	98,644	14.6 %	61,055	13.9 %	35,150	15.0 %
Total perf. PDLs	467,140	100.0%	599,549	100.0%	673,376	100.0%	438,565	100.0%	234,847	100.0%
Non-performing PDLs:										
Consumer loans(6)	180,668	19.5 %	231,790	22.6 %	296,153	31.2 %	234,659	35.2 %	114,101	34.1 %

61

	As of December 31,									
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007	%	2006	%
	(COP million, except percentages)									
Small loans(7)	22,193	2.4 %	17,250	1.7 %	17,600	1.9 %	14,630	2.2 %	10,003	3.
Commercial loans(8)	450,161	48.5 %	488,248	47.5 %	387,571	40.7 %	233,883	35.1 %	133,987	40
Mortgage loans(9)	195,631	21.1 %	197,323	19.2 %	184,597	19.4 %	124,251	18.6 %	65,187	19
Financial leases(10)	80,106	8.5 %	93,101	9.0 %	64,708	6.8 %	58,945	8.9 %	11,210	3.
Total non-perf. PDLs	928,759	100.0 %	1,027,712	100.0 %	950,629	100.0 %	666,368	100.0 %	334,488	10
Total PDLs (COP)	1,395,899		1,627,261		1,624,005		1,104,933		569,335	
Total non-perf. PDLs	928,759		1,027,712		950,629		666,368		334,488	
Foreclosed assets	257,603		250,976		204,480		234,116		193,004	
Other accounts receivable (overdue > 180 days)	19,190		33,800		34,486		38,182		29,146	
Total non-performing assets (COP)	1,205,552		1,312,488		1,189,595		938,666		556,638	
Allowance for loan losses	(2,509,213)		(2,431,667)		(2,134,360)		(1,457,151)		(834,183)	
Allowance for estimated losses on foreclosed assets	(187,326)		(170,308)		(179,827)		(201,822)		(174,393)	
Allowance for accounts receivable and accrued interest losses	(111,848)		(124,916)		(114,009)		(69,956)		(34,936)	
PDLs/ Total loans		2.9 %		3.9 %		3.6 %		2.9 %		2.
Allowance for loan losses/ PDLs		179,8 %		149.4 %		131.4 %		131.9 %		14
Allowance for loan losses/ Loans classified as “C”, “D” and “E”		119.6 %		113.1 %		120.2 %		124.5 %		13
		98.1 %		97.6 %		97.9 %		98.2 %		98

Perf.
Loans/Total
loans

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(1) Performing past due loans are loans upon which the Bank continues to recognize income although interest has not been received for the periods indicated.
(2) Past due from 31 to 60 days.
(3) Past due from 31 to 90 days.
(4) Past due from 31 to 60 days.
(5) The Consumer financial leases are due from 31 to 60 days and the commercial financial leases are due from 31 to 90 days.
(6) Past due more than 60 days.
(7) Past due more than 30 days.
(8) Past due more than 90 days.
(9) Past due more than 60 days.
(10) The Consumer financial leases are more than 60 days and the commercial financial leases are more than 90 days.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the non-performing past due loans by type of loan in accordance with the criteria of the Superintendency of Finance for domestic and for foreign loans at the end of each period:

	As of December 31,				
Non-performing past due loans:	2010	2009	2008	2007 (1)	2006
Consumer loans(2)					
Domestic	COP 124,149	COP 169,357	COP 243,487	COP 204,739	COP -
Foreign	56,519	62,433	52,666	29,920	-
Total Consumer Loans	180,668	231,790	296,153	234,659	114,101
Microcredit loans (3)					
Domestic	20,602	15,025	15,583	12,888	-
Foreign	1,591	2,225	2,017	1,742	-
Total Small Loans	22,193	17,250	17,600	14,630	10,003
Commercial loans(4)					
Domestic	378,380	430,695	336,958	192,457	-
Foreign	71,781	57,553	50,613	41,426	-
Total Commercial Loans	450,161	488,248	387,571	233,883	133,987
Mortgage loans(5)					
Domestic	151,975	159,697	161,284	105,516	-
Foreign	43,656	37,626	23,313	18,735	-
Total Mortgage Loans	195,631	197,323	184,597	124,251	65,187
Financial leases(6)					
Domestic	80,106	93,100	63,160	58,902	-
Foreign	-	1	1,548	43	-
Total Financial leases	80,106	93,101	64,708	58,945	11,210
Total non-perf. PDLs (domestic)	755,212	867,874	820,472	574,502	-
Total non-perf. PDLs (foreign)	173,547	159,838	130,157	91,866	-
Total non-perf. PDLs	COP 928,759	COP 1,027,712	COP 950,629	COP 666,368	COP 334,488

(1) In 2007 the Foreign loan category becomes material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola.This category was not material to the Bank for 2006 and is therefore not separately reported.

(2) Past due more than 60 days.

(3) Past due more than 30 days.

(4) Past due more than 90 days.

(5) Past due more than 60 days.

(6) Past due financial leases incluses Consumer financial leases that are more than 60 days past due and the commercial financial leases that are more than 90 days past due.

The following table illustrates Bancolombia's past due loan portfolio by type of loan:

	As of December 31,									
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007 (1)	%	2006	%
	(COP million, except percentages)									
Domestic										
Corporate										
Trade financing	1,685	0.2 %	3,945	0.3 %	2,472	0.2 %	9,073	1.0 %	18,218	3.2 %
Loans funded by development banks	22,497	1.9 %	13,933	1.0 %	22,125	1.6 %	6,710	0.7 %	6,820	1.2 %
Working capital loans	189,833	16.4 %	154,071	11.2 %	150,795	11.1 %	101,613	10.8 %	67,267	11.8 %
Credit cards	351	0.0 %	376	0.0 %	456	0.0 %	377	0.0 %	2,669	0.5 %
Overdrafts	1,975	0.2 %	2,781	0.2 %	3,032	0.2 %	1,835	0.2 %	7,716	1.4 %
Total corporate	216,341	18.7 %	175,106	12.7 %	178,880	13.1 %	119,608	12.7 %	102,690	18.0 %
Retail										
Credit cards	137,649	11.9 %	163,924	11.9 %	172,409	12.7 %	144,621	15.3 %	40,307	7.1 %
Personal loans	62,392	5.4 %	86,358	6.3 %	144,336	10.6 %	128,954	13.7 %	113,514	19.9 %
Vehicle loans	68,194	5.9 %	117,601	8.6 %	142,336	10.5 %	74,379	7.9 %	41,641	7.3 %
Overdrafts	15,368	1.3 %	20,106	1.5 %	33,277	2.5 %	27,932	3.0 %	11,771	2.1 %
Loans funded by development banks	31,752	2.7 %	30,733	2.2 %	33,530	2.5 %	21,168	2.2 %	12,166	2.1 %
Trade financing	947	0.1 %	961	0.1 %	8,169	0.6 %	3,213	0.3 %	1,403	0.2 %
Working capital loans	272,522	23.5 %	353,744	25.7 %	287,587	21.2 %	139,307	14.8 %	57,976	10.2 %
Total retail	588,824	50.8 %	773,427	56.3 %	821,644	60.6 %	539,574	57.2 %	278,778	49.0 %
Financial Leases)	123,925	10.7 %	179,632	13.1 %	155,678	11.5 %	119,956	12.7 %	46,359	8.1 %
Mortgage	230,018	19.8 %	246,277	17.9 %	201,186	14.8 %	164,901	17.5 %	141,508	24.9 %
Total past due loans (COP)	1,159,108	100.0%	1,374,442	100.0%	1,357,388	100.0%	944,039	100.0%	569,335	100.0%
Foreign										
Corporate										
Trade financing	9,535	4.0 %	14,978	5.9 %	19,157	7.2 %	5,098	3.2 %		
Loans funded by development banks	376	0.2 %	2,306	0.9 %	1,552	0.6 %	1,132	0.7 %		
Working capital loans	76,559	32.3 %	80,031	31.7 %	106,532	40.0 %	64,522	40.1 %		
Credit cards	434	0.2 %	499	0.1 %	222	0.0 %	130	0.0 %		

Overdrafts	775	0.3 %	287	0.0 %	341	0.1 %	137	0.1 %
Total corporate	87,679	37.0 %	98,101	38.6 %	127,804	47.9 %	71,019	44.1 %
Retail								
Credit cards	7,615	3.2 %	12,450	4.9 %	10,692	4.0 %	6,901	4.3 %
Personal loans	65,749	27.8 %	72,157	28.5 %	63,172	23.7 %	39,739	24.7 %
Vehicle loans	203	0.1 %	239	0.1 %	110	0.0 %	116	0.0 %
Overdrafts	134	0.1 %	99	0.0 %	103	0.0 %	321	0.2 %
Loans funded by development banks	569	0.2 %	260	0.1 %	568	0.2 %	96	0.1 %
Trade financing	199	0.1 %	213	0.1 %	243	0.1 %	191	0.1 %
Working capital loans	1,391	0.6 %	1,972	0.8 %	1,764	0.7 %	1,535	1.0 %
Total retail	75,860	32.1 %	87,390	34.5 %	76,652	28.7 %	48,899	30.4 %
Financial Leases	-	0.0 %	671	0.3 %	7,674	2.9 %	43	0.0 %
Mortgage	73,252	30.9 %	66,657	26.6 %	54,487	20.5 %	40,933	25.5 %
Total past due loans (COP)	236,791	100.0%	252,819	100.0%	266,617	100.0%	160,894	100.0%

(1) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola. Foreign loans for 2006 are not material and therefore are not separately identified.

The following table presents information with respect to the Bank's loan portfolio at least 31 days past due based on the nature of the collateral for the loan:

	As of December 31,									
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007	%	2006	%
	(COP million, except percentages)									
Secured										
Current	20,970,409	43.2%	19,061,249	45.3%	17,779,101	39.8%	16,923,998	44.9%	10,762,717	43.7%
Past due Commercial loans	327,323	0.7 %	411,359	1.0 %	324,541	0.7 %	198,901	0.5 %	96,641	0.4 %
Past due Consumer loans	73,476	0.2 %	88,740	0.2 %	70,934	0.2 %	72,601	0.2 %	29,116	0.1 %
Past due Microcredit loans	11,415	0.1 %	7,824	0.1 %	8,175	0.1 %	7,156	0.0 %	3,972	0.0 %
Past due Mortgage loans	303,270	0.6 %	312,934	0.7 %	285,382	0.6 %	205,774	0.6 %	148,050	0.6 %
Past due Financial	123,925	0.3 %	180,303	0.4 %	163,352	0.4 %	120,000	0.3 %	46,360	0.2 %

leases										
Total (COP)	21,809,818	45.1%	20,062,409	47.7%	18,631,485	41.8%	17,528,430	46.5%	11,086,856	45.0%
Unsecured(1)										
Current	26,234,778	54.0%	21,353,464	50.8%	25,239,464	56.5%	19,673,693	52.2%	13,313,522	54.0%
Past due Commercial loans	320,738	0.7 %	331,812	0.8 %	386,215	0.9 %	199,145	0.5 %	91,979	0.4 %
Past due Consumer loans	224,978	0.5 %	284,863	0.7 %	375,981	0.8 %	293,882	0.8 %	147,186	0.6 %
Past due Microcredit loans	10,778	0.0 %	9,426	0.0 %	9,425	0.0 %	7,474	0.0 %	6,031	0.0 %
Total (COP)	26,791,272	55.2%	21,979,565	52.3%	26,011,085	58.2%	20,174,194	53.5%	13,558,718	55.0%
Total current loans and financial leases	47,205,191	97.1%	40,414,713	96.1%	43,018,565	96.4%	36,597,691	97.1%	24,076,239	97.7%
Past due Commercial loans	648,061	1.4 %	743,171	1.9 %	710,756	1.6 %	398,046	1.0 %	188,620	0.8 %
Past due Consumer loans	298,454	0.6 %	373,603	0.9 %	446,915	1.0 %	366,483	1.0 %	176,302	0.7 %
Past due Microcredit loans	22,189	0.1 %	17,250	0.0 %	17,600	0.0 %	14,630	0.0 %	10,003	0.0
Past due Mortgage loans	303,270	0.6 %	312,934	0.7 %	285,382	0.6 %	205,774	0.6 %	148,050	0.6
Past due Financial leases	123,925	0.3 %	180,303	0.4 %	163,352	0.4 %	120,000	0.3 %	46,360	0.2
Total past due loans and financial leases (COP)	1,395,899	2.9 %	1,627,261	3.9 %	1,624,005	3.6 %	1,104,933	2.9 %	569,335	2.3
Total gross loans and financial leases	48,601,090	100 %	42,041,974	100 %	44,642,570	100 %	37,702,624	100 %	24,645,574	100
Allowance for loan and financial lease losses	(2,509,213)	(5.2)%	(2,431,667)	(5.8)%	(2,134,360)	(4.8)%	(1,457,151)	(3.9)%	(834,183)	(3.4
	46,091,877	94.8%	39,610,307	94.2%	42,508,210	95.2%	36,245,473	96.1%	23,811,391	96.6

Total loans and financial leases, net (COP)

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(1) Includes loans with personal guarantees.

64

Non-performing loans, Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days and performing troubled debt restructuring loans

Non-performing loans and accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days

As of December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, Bancolombia did not have any performing loans which were past due for 90 days or more.

The following table shows the non-performing loans portfolio classified into foreign and domestic loans, the gross interest income that would have been recorded in the period that ended if the loans had been current in accordance with their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the period or since origination and the amount of interest income on those loans that were included in net income for the period.

	As of December 31, 2010		
	Amount of Loans	Gross Interest Income (COP million)	Interest income included in net income for the period
Foreign loans	COP 173,547	COP 16,682	COP 3,427
Domestic loans	755,212	278,343	202,577
Non-performing loans	COP 928,759	COP 295,025	COP 206,004

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Amount of Loans	Gross Interest Income (COP million)	Interest income included in net income for the period
Foreign loans	COP 159,838	COP 15,957	COP 3,080
Domestic loans	867,874	302,451	208,829
Non-performing loans	COP 1,027,712	COP 318,408	COP 211,909

Performing Troubled Debt Restructuring Loans

The following table presents a summary of the Bank's Troubled Debt Restructuring loans accounted for on a performing basis in accordance with the criteria of the Superintendency of Finance in effect at the end of each period, classified into foreign and domestic loans:

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007(1)	2006
	(COP million)				
Foreign loans	266,173	169,459	176,246	111,870	-
Domestic loans	1,088,117	994,506	623,722	521,181	578,099
Total Performing Troubled Debt Restructuring loans (COP)	1,354,290	1,163,965	799,968	633,051	578,099

(1) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola.

The following table shows the Bank's Performing Troubled Debt Restructuring loan portfolio classified into foreign and domestic loans, the gross interest income that would have been recorded in the period that ended if the loans had been current in accordance with their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the period or since origination and the amount of interest income on those loans that was included in net income for the period.

	As of December 31, 2010		
	Amount of Loans	Gross Interest Income	Interest income included in net income for the period
	(COP million)		
Foreign loans	266,173	16,984	16,984
Domestic loans	1,088,117	92,130	92,130
Total Performing Troubled Debt Restructuring loans	COP 1,354,290	COP 109,114	COP 109,114

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Amount of Loans	Gross Interest Income	Interest income included in net income for the period
	(COP million)		
Foreign loans	169,459	14,006	14,006
Domestic loans	994,506	66,469	66,469
Total Performing Troubled Debt Restructuring loans	COP 1,163,965	COP 80,475	COP 80,475

Policies for the granting and review of credit

The Bank's credit standards and policies aim to achieve a high level of credit quality in the Bank's loan portfolio, efficiency in the processing of loans and the specific assignment of responsibilities for credit risk.

To maintain credit quality and manage the risk arising from its lending activities, the Bank has established general loan policies for the evaluation of credit, the determination of lending limits to customers and the level of management authority required to approve a loan. In addition, the Bank has established a centralized area for credit analysis, the disbursement process and the management and custody of promissory notes and guarantees.

Bancolombia's policies require every credit to be analyzed using the following factors: the character, reputation and credit history of the borrower, the type of business the borrower engages in, the borrower's ability to repay the loan, the coverage and suitability of the proposed collateral for the loan and information received from the two credit risk bureaus currently operating in Colombia.

In addition to the analysis of the borrower, the Bank engages in the analysis of the different economic sectors to which the Bank makes loans and has established guidelines for financial analysis of the borrower and for participation in investment projects in and outside Colombia.

The Bank applies the lending limits to borrowers established under Colombian law, which require that: (i) uncollateralized loans to a single customer or economic group may not exceed 10% of the Bank's (unconsolidated) Technical Capital, (ii) collateralized loans to a single customer or economic group may not exceed 25% of the Bank's (unconsolidated) Technical Capital; (iii) a loan to a stockholder of the Bank, who owns a position exceeding 20% of the Bank's Capital, may not exceed 20% of the Bank's (unconsolidated) Technical Capital; and (iv) a loan to a financial institution may not exceed 30% of the Bank's (unconsolidated) Technical Capital.

In general, the term of a loan will depend on the type of guarantee, the credit history of the borrower and the purpose of the loan. Almost 70% of the Bank's loan portfolio has a maturity of five years or less.
Loan applications, depending on their amount, are presented for approval to branch managers, the zone or regional managers, the Vice Presidents, the President, the Credit Committee and the board of directors of Bancolombia. In general, loan application decisions are made by the Bank's management in the corresponding committee. Approval at each level also requires the agreement of each lower level of the approval hierarchy.

Loans to managers, directors and affiliates of the Bank must be approved by the board of directors of the Bank, which has the authority to grant loans in any principal amount subject to the Bank's legal lending limit.

The Bank has established policies for the valuation of collateral received as well as for the determination of the maximum loan amount that can be granted against the value of the collateral. Periodically, the Bank undertakes a valuation of collateral held as security for loans. In addition, for retail and mortgage loans that are between 5 and 60 days past due, an external collection company controls each obligation payment, for commercial lending this procedure is always made by internal employees. When a loan becomes 60 days past due, the loan will be given to an independent and specialized division where various steps will be taken to recover the loan.

With respect to monitoring outstanding loans, the Bank, in accordance with the requirements of the Superintendency of Finance, has implemented regional committees and a central qualification office to undertake a biannual evaluation of the loan portfolio, during the months of May and November each year. At least 50% of the outstanding portfolio is evaluated by the Superintendency of Finance. Clients evaluated have, among others, the following characteristics: high exposure, more than 30 days past due, bad record of historical payment behavior either with the Bank or the financial system and restructured loans or loans that are part of the watch list. The 30 clients with the largest debt and the 30 clients with the least debt in each region are also included, and 30 more clients are randomly selected. When monitoring outstanding loans, the Bank examines current financial statements including cash flow and financial indicators.

Additionally, all of the Bank's loans are evaluated monthly based on the days they are past due. When reviewing loans, Bancolombia evaluates and updates their risk classification and makes corresponding adjustments in the provisions, if needed.

In addition, the Bank carries out a credit audit process that reviews clients with financial weaknesses, early past due loans, clients in sectors that are underperforming, and branches with high records of write offs, among others.

E.4. SUMMARY OF LOAN LOSS EXPERIENCE

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Bank records an allowance for loans and financial leases losses in accordance with the regulations established by the Superintendency of Finance. For further details regarding the regulation and methodologies for the calculation of such allowances please see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - "Allowance for credit losses" and Note 2.i. of Notes to Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

The following table sets forth the changes in the allowance for loan and financial lease losses:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
			(COP million)		
Balance at beginning of period	2,431,667	2,134,360	1,457,151	834,183	705,882
Balance at beginning of period (Factoring Bancolombia)	-	-	-	-	5,625
Balance at beginning of period (Banagrícola's subsidiaries)(3)	-	-	-	147,357	-
Provisions for loan losses(1)	1,842,406	2,448,581	1,986,710	1,203,543	568,679
Recoveries of provisions	(1,085,211)	(1,186,674)	(807,245)	(516,218)	(308,004)
Charge-offs	(658,151)	(925,592)	(547,860)	(186,273)	(136,789)
Effect of difference in exchange rate	(21,498)	(39,008)	45,604	(25,441)	(1,210)
Balance at end of year (2) (COP)	2,509,213	2,431,667	2,134,360	1,457,151	834,183

(1) The provision for past due accrued interest receivable, which is not included in this item, amounted to COP 33,540 million, COP 46,840 million, COP 58,721 million, COP 35,543 million and COP 14,825 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) The allowance for past due accrued interest receivable, which is not included in this item, amounted to COP 38,952 million, COP 45,937 million, COP 54,323 million, COP 33,303 million and COP 11,644 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The allowance at the beginning the period for past due accrued interest receivable , which is not included in this item, amounted to COP 45,937 million, COP 54,323 million, COP 33,303 million, COP 11,644 million and COP 8,655 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(3) Includes allowance for loan losses of Banco Agrícola, Banco Agricola Panamá, Arrendadora Financiera, Credibac, Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña and Asesuisa Vida.

The recoveries of charged-off loans are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations and are not included in provisions for loan losses. See the Consolidated Statement of Operations on the line: Recovery of Charged-off loans.

The following table sets forth the allocation of the Bank's allowance for loan and financial lease losses by type of loan using the classification of the Superintendency of Finance:

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
			(COP million)		
Commercial loans	1,465,318	1,443,943	1,202,047	791,957	356,272
Consumer loans	559,789	523,353	502,496	340,247	152,842

Microcredit loans	21,719	17,263	12,424	9,050	6,365
Financial leases	269,634	253,764	197,952	133,837	49,463
Mortgage	157,459	157,445	122,407	53,973	23,948
General	35,294	35,899	97,034	128,087	245,293
Total allowance for loan losses (COP)	2,509,213	2,431,667	2,134,360	1,457,151	834,183

The following table sets forth the allocation of the Bank's allowance for loans and financial leases losses by type of loan:

	As of December 31,									
	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%	2007(1)	%	2006	%
	(COP million, except percentages)									
Domestic										
Corporate										
Trade financing	36,857	1.7 %	22,834	1.1 %	13,081	0.7 %	21,184	1.7 %	17,154	2.1 %
Loans funded by development banks	39,189	1.8 %	47,540	2.2 %	61,430	3.4 %	27,612	2.2 %	7,057	0.8 %
Working capital loans	687,038	31.8 %	614,342	29.0 %	522,065	28.8 %	379,169	30.3 %	261,589	31.4 %
Credit cards	898	0.0 %	826	0.0 %	1,134	0.1 %	1,176	0.1 %	2,324	0.3 %
Overdrafts	2,892	0.1 %	3,783	0.2 %	3,983	0.2 %	2,383	0.2 %	3,617	0.4 %
Total corporate	766,874	35.4 %	689,325	32.5 %	601,693	33.2 %	431,524	34.5 %	291,741	35.0 %
Retail										
Credit cards	285,248	13.2 %	266,094	12.6 %	208,323	11.5 %	128,523	10.3 %	36,062	4.3 %
Personal loans	124,912	5.8 %	122,265	5.8 %	166,880	9.2 %	126,297	10.1 %	92,625	11.1 %
Vehicle loans	95,308	4.4 %	112,626	5.3 %	115,593	6.4 %	68,938	5.5 %	30,698	3.7 %
Overdrafts	13,341	0.6 %	16,650	0.8 %	24,002	1.3 %	16,451	1.3 %	4,274	0.5 %
Loans funded by development banks	45,927	2.1 %	48,354	2.3 %	41,323	2.3 %	30,064	2.4 %	5,817	0.7 %
Trade financing	1,333	0.1 %	2,450	0.1 %	7,616	0.4 %	5,111	0.4 %	1,254	0.2 %
Working capital loans	393,285	18.2 %	442,116	20.9 %	330,437	18.3 %	204,022	16.3 %	53,008	6.4 %
Total retail	959,354	44.4 %	1,010,555	47.8 %	894,174	49.4 %	579,406	46.3 %	223,738	26.9 %
Financial Leases)	273,556	12.7 %	251,618	11.9 %	187,514	10.4 %	133,757	10.7 %	49,463	5.9 %
Mortgage	133,101	6.2 %	136,674	6.5 %	103,133	5.7 %	37,863	3.0 %	23,948	2.9 %
General	27,234	1.3 %	26,989	1.3 %	24,062	1.3 %	69,011	5.5 %	245,293	29.3 %
Total allowance for loan losses (COP)	2,160,119	100 %	2,115,161	100.0 %	1,810,576	100.0 %	1,251,561	100.0 %	834,183	100.0 %
Foreign										
Corporate										
	26,344	7.6 %	13,502	4.3 %	13,633	4.2 %	5,155	2.5 %		

Trade financing								
Loans funded by development banks	554	0.2 %	1,107	0.3 %	545	0.2 %	432	0.2 %
Working capital loans	174,348	49.9%	172,704	54.6 %	132,294	40.9 %	76,002	37.0 %
Credit cards	344	0.1 %	387	0.0 %	177	0.0 %	97	0.0 %
Overdrafts	513	0.2 %	656	0.2 %	222	0.1 %	323	0.2 %
Total corporate	202,103	58.0%	188,356	59.4 %	146,871	45.4 %	82,009	39.9 %
Retail								
Credit cards	10,991	3.2 %	12,961	4.1 %	9,469	2.9 %	6,258	3.0 %
Personal loans	97,239	27.9%	78,999	25.0 %	62,409	19.3 %	40,388	19.6 %
Vehicle loans	220	0.1 %	242	0.1 %	152	0.0 %	142	0.1 %
Overdrafts	2,403	0.7 %	2,032	0.6 %	564	0.2 %	625	0.3 %
Loans funded by development banks	708	0.2 %	332	0.1 %	274	0.1 %	108	0.1 %
Trade financing	303	0.1 %	214	0.1 %	525	0.2 %	101	0.1 %
Working capital loans	1,025	0.3 %	1,542	0.5 %	838	0.3 %	692	0.3 %
Total retail	112,889	32.5%	96,322	30.5 %	74,231	23.0 %	48,314	23.5 %
Financial Leases	1,685	0.5 %	2,147	0.7 %	10,436	3.1 %	81	0.0 %
Mortgage	24,357	7.0 %	20,771	6.6 %	19,274	6.0 %	16,110	7.8 %
General	8,060	2.0 %	8,910	2.8 %	72,972	22.5 %	59,076	28.8 %
Total allowance for loan losses (COP)	349,094	100 %	316,506	100.0%	323,784	100.0%	205,590	100.0%

(1) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola. Foreign loans for 2006 are not material and therefore are not separately identified.

As of December 31, 2010, allowances for loans and financial lease losses amounted to COP 2,509 billion (5.2% of total loans), up 3.2% as compared to COP 2,432 billion (5.8% of loans) at the end of 2009 and up 17.6% as compared to COP 2,134 billion (4.8% of loans) at the end of 2008.

Coverage, measured by the ratio of allowances for loan losses to past due loans (overdue 30 or more days), reached 180% at the end of 2010, increasing from 149% at the end of 2009 and 131% at the end of 2008. For futher information regarding asset quality and provision charges see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”.

CHARGE-OFFS

The following table shows the allocation of the Bank's charge-offs by type of loan as of December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007(1)	2006
			(COP million)		
Domestic					
Trade financing	2,165	263	2,558	151	5,507
Loans funded by development banks	22,368	37,112	8,820	1,320	-
Working capital loans	202,241	329,603	45,941	16,068	49,474
Credit cards	172,804	195,676	166,067	28,179	10,067
Personal loans	69,808	96,597	138,007	65,006	46,095
Vehicle loans	55,711	57,966	29,088	10,131	6,483
Overdrafts	15,052	27,685	52,822	3,733	4,544
Mortgage & other	679	29,027	509	1,791	12,795
Financial leases	23,799	30,284	27,650	2,029	1,824
Total charge-offs (COP)	564,627	804,213	471,462	128,408	136,789
Foreign					
Trade financing	3,999	74	1,819	-	
Loans funded by development banks	6	62	-	-	
Working capital loans	31,207	31,850	21,581	31,240	
Credit cards	10,969	13,460	10,734	5,077	
Personal loans	45,898	62,854	39,073	21,079	
Vehicle loans	167	55	88	59	
Overdrafts	947	1,167	620	407	
Mortgage & other	331	3,472	2,434	-	
Financial leases	-	8,385	49	-	
Total charge-offs (COP)	93,524	121,379	76,398	57,862	

(1) In 2007 the foreign loan category became material to the Bank due to the acquisition of Banagrícola. Foreign loans for 2006 are not material and therefore are not separately identified.

The ratio of charge-offs to average outstanding loans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Ratio of charge-offs to average outstanding loans	1.49 %	2.10 %	1.36 %	0.60 %	0.63 %

The Bank charges off loans that are classified as “unrecoverable” once they become overdue: (i) 180 days for consumer and micro loans, (ii) 360 days for commercial loans and (iii) 54 months for mortgage loans.

All charge-offs must be approved by the board of directors. Even if a loan is charged off, management remains responsible for decisions in respect of the loan, and neither the Bank nor its Subsidiaries in Colombia are released from their obligations to pursue recovery as appropriate.

The recovery of charged-off loans is accounted for as income in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

POTENTIAL PROBLEM LOANS

In order to carefully monitor the credit risk associated with clients, the Bank has established a committee that meets monthly dedicated to identifying potential problem loans which are then included in what is called the watch list. In general, these loans are related to clients that could face difficulties in the future in the repayment of their obligations with the Bank but who have had a good record of payment behavior. This situation could be related to internal factors such as economic activity, financial weakness or any other external events that could affect the client’s business.

As of December 31 2010, 1054 clients with loans amounting to COP 1.6 billion were performing and part of the watch list.

CROSS–BORDER OUTSTANDING LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, total cross-border outstanding loans and investments amounted to approximately USD 4,092 million, USD 4,367 million and USD 4,386 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, total outstanding loans to borrowers in foreign countries amounted to USD 4,007 million, and total investments were USD 895 million. As of December 31, 2010, total cross-border outstanding loans and investments represented 13.78% of total assets.

The Bank had no cross-border outstanding acceptances, interest-earning deposits with other banks or any other monetary assets denominated in pesos or other non-local currencies, in which the total exceeded 1% of consolidated total assets at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The following table presents information with respect to the Bank's cross-border outstanding loans and investments for the years ended on December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010	2009	2008
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)	
El Salvador	USD 3,006,200	USD 3,057,261	USD 3,036,433
Guatemala	581,671	438,622	400,291
Panama	407,418	82,273	54,461
Costa Rica	225,344	200,721	205,708
Peru	130,774	18,203	28,007
Brazil	128,228	141,142	80,383
Chile	107,215	71,809	53,311
United States	90,828	124,813	258,665
Honduras	76,635	44,876	49,500
Mexico	69,957	74,661	73,830
Venezuela	30,453	3,186	7
Bahamas	9,316	-	-
Cayman Islands	7,800	23,336	-
Nicaragua	6,916	14,322	28,062
Ecuador	6,017	6,658	18,003
Dominican Republic	5,080	-	4,639
Guyana	5,000	1,000	2,000
British Virgin Islands	4,700	32,191	57,594
Curazao	1,000	1,000	3,000
Spain	885	7	8
United Kingdom	435	30,432	32,419
Other	558	375	30
Total Cross-Border Outstanding Loans and Investments	USD 4,902,430	USD 4,366,888	USD 4,386,351

E.5. DEPOSITS

The following table shows the composition of the Bank's deposits for 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31, 2010	2009	2008
		(COP million)	
Non-interest bearing deposits:			
Checking accounts	COP 6,980,322	COP 5,858,667	COP 5,289,918
Other deposits	651,894	449,113	433,542
Total	7,632,216	6,307,780	5,723,460
Interest bearing deposits:			
Checking accounts	2,575,611	2,366,281	2,011,132
Time deposits	15,270,271	18,331,488	18,652,738
Savings deposits	18,060,869	15,143,781	13,997,070
Total	35,906,751	35,841,550	34,660,940
Total deposits	COP 43,538,967	COP 42,149,330	COP 40,384,400

The following table shows the time deposits held by the Bank as of December 31, 2010, by amount and maturity for deposits:

	At December 31, 2010 Peso-Denominated	U.S. dollar - Denominated	Total
		(COP million)	
Time deposits higher than US$ 100,000(1)			
Up to 3 months	COP 697,744	COP 961,693	COP 1,659,437
From 3 to 6 months	1,222,044	354,210	1,576,254
From 6 to 12 months	1,300,821	1,178,161	2,478,982
More than 12 months	3,122,978	2,075,816	5,198,794
Time deposits less than US$ 100,000(1)	2,861,354	1,495,450	4,356,804
Total	COP 9,204,941	COP 6,065,330	COP 15,270,271

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(1) Approximately COP 191 million at the Representative Market Rate as of December 31, 2010.

For a description of the average amount and the average rate paid for deposits, see "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.1.Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Differential".

E.6. RETURN ON EQUITY AND ASSETS

The following table presents certain selected financial ratios of the Bank for the periods indicated:

Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
	(in percentages)	

Net income as a percentage of:			
Average total assets	2.27	2.01	2.34
Average stockholders' equity	19.71	19.59	23.68
Dividends declared per share as a percentage of consolidated net income per share(1)	36.68	39.92	38.09
Average stockholders' equity as a percentage of average total assets	11.50	10.24	9.89
Return on interest-earning assets(2)	9.32	12.20	13.55

(1) Dividends are paid based on unconsolidated earnings. Net income per share is calculated using the average number of common and preferred shares outstanding during the year.

(2) Defined as total interest earned divided by average interest-earning assets.

E.7. INTERBANK BORROWINGS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the foreign interbank borrowings by the Bank for the periods indicated:

	As of December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	Rate(3)	Amount	Rate(3)	Amount	Rate(3)
	(COP million, except percentages)					
End of period	2,698,941	0.72 %	1,152,918	4.1 %	2,077,291	3.9 %
Weighted average during period	1,449,197	1.30 %	1,270,413	3.8 %	1,578,252	4.7 %
Maximum amount of borrowing at any month-end	2,698,941 (1)		2,102,719 (2)		2,077,291 (1)	
Interest paid during the year	19,537		47,650		81,178	

(1) December
(2) January
(3) Corresponds to the ratio of interest paid to foreign interbank borrowings.

ITEM 4 A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report, the Bank has no unresolved written comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") staff regarding the Bank's periodical reports required to be filed under the Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. OPERATING RESULTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Bancolombia's audited consolidated financial statements for the three year period ended December 31, 2010.

Bancolombia's audited consolidated financial statements for the periods ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are prepared following the accounting practices and the special regulations of the Superintendency of Finance, or, in the absence of such regulations, Colombian GAAP. Together, these requirements differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 31 to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report provides a description of the significant differences between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements and provides a reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity for the years and dates indicated herein.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND MONETARY POLICIES IN BANCOLOMBIA'S RESULTS

Bancolombia's operations are affected by external factors such as: economic activity, interest rates, inflation and exchange rates. The following discussion summarizes the recent behavior of such variables.

Economic activity

Colombia's GDP growth was 4.3% in 2010, significantly higher than the 1.5% obtained in 2009. This figure is indeed favorable for it shows that better household consumption and also investment vitality are driving a stronger economic expansion.

The Colombian Statistics Bureau (DANE) revised Colombia's GDP growth for 2009 upwards. This means that the country neither grew by 0.4% or 0.8% as reported initially and by subsequent revision, but by 1.5% which was remarkable for a year in which the global economy recorded its worst performance since 1946, with declines of 0.6% worldwide, and 1.9% in the case of Latin America.

In 2010, Colombia´s domestic demand rose by 5.9%, reconfirming the trend that began at the end of 2009, but the external sector dampened the overall growth with imports increasing by 14.7% compared with the drop of 7.3% in 2009.

On the demand side, key GDP components performed as follows in 2010 compared to 2009: consumption increased 4.4%; investment grew 11.0% and exports increased 2.2%.

For 2010, gross capital formation represented 26% of GDP; household consumption represented 65%, government consumption 16%, exports 16% and imports 24%.

The activities that led growth during the year were mining (11% growth), trade (6% growth), manufacturing (5% growth) and transportation (5% growth).

Interest Rates

Between July, 2008 and May 2010, the Central Bank decreased its benchmark rate from 10.0% to 3.0% in order to incentivize economic activity. During 2010, amid an environment of low inflationary pressures, rates were maintained at 3.0%. In the first months of 2011, the Central Bank increased its benchmark rate 50 basis points to 3.50% (two consecutive increases of 25 basis points) motivated by rising domestic demand and increasing lending activity, as well as the estimated GDP growth for 2011, a projected inflation rate approaching the midpoint of the long-term targeted range and inflation expectations for over one year surpassing the long-term target.

It is important to note that the Central Bank does not consider that this increase in the cost of money shall negatively affect the country's GDP growth and employment, on the contrary, higher interest rates shall contribute to maintain inflation over time within the long-term targeted range (between 2% and 4%).

Inflation

Year-end inflation rate for 2010 was 3.17%, higher than the 2.0% recorded for 2009.

Historically 93% of the total inflation rate for the year is reached at November, but in 2010 it came to just 79.2%, that is to say November and December accounted for 20.8% of the total annual inflation increase. It is the first time this has happened in the last 20 years, and is due to the disasters caused by the heavy rainfall that damaged crops and infrastructure in the country over recent months thereby driving up the cost of food and other services such as transport.

The 12-month core inflation rate for 2010 came to 2.82%, thereby remaining within the Central Bank's targeted inflation range. Also, upon excluding regulated goods and services along with food, the monthly rise in inflation comes to just 0.14% with the 12-month figure running at 1.79%; it must be noted however that the cost of regulated goods and services in December rose by 0.72%, given the rise in gas and petrol prices and their effect on inter-municipal bus services. December's CPI increase was not due to any problems with demand, but to negative shocks on the supply side which are unlikely to have any tangible effect on the monetary policy decisions to be taken by Central Bank in 2011.

Exchange rate

The Colombian Peso appreciated 6% versus the US Dollar during 2010.

Foreign Direct Investment flows into Colombia were one of the main drivers of this appreciation. During 2010, FDI totaled USD 8,093 million, of which 95% was related to oil, gas and mining. FDI is expected to grow more than 30% in 2011. Abundance of US dollars in the US economy was also a factor that contributed to the appreciation as international investors were looking for investments in currencies that were not likely to lose value versus the US dollar and that could offer better returns than dollar denominated securities.

The negative impact of the strengthening of the COP was mainly suffered by exporting oriented companies that lost competitiveness as they had a big portion of their expenses in local currency.

Outlook

Future prospects for the Colombian financial sector in general, and for Bancolombia in particular, are expected to depend on the factors listed below:

Favorable factors for the Colombian economy – mid-term	Unfavorable factors for the Colombian economy – mid-term
Benefits derived from past monetary policies aimed at achieving sustainable growth.	Underdeveloped infrastructure that translates into a constraint for growth.
Positive inflationary outlook	Commodity dependent export activity.
Investment grade rating given to Colombia by Standard and Poor's in 2011, which should continue to strengthen investor confidence.	Despite successful efforts to diversify export markets, there is still concentration in specific export destinations, particularly the United States.
Reforms underway, such as the so called Fiscal Rule, that if approved will further contribute to the country's fiscal sustainability.	Exchange rate uncertainties that could expose the economy to highly volatile markets or build inflation pressures.
Stronger local capital markets, with little exposure to "toxic assets" and with low currency mismatches.	Risk of new fiscal measures, currently under study by the Congress, not being approved.
A well capitalized banking system.	Possible escalation in activities of guerilla and drug cartels that may hurt investor confidence.
Well-developed supervision and regulation of the financial system.	
Low indebtedness of households and a well provisioned banking system.	
Adequate international reserves to short term debt.	
Limited exposure of corporations to speculation through derivatives.	

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE CHANGES IN RESULTS

Summary

During 2010, Bancolombia strengthened its competitive position and full-service financial model, and benefited from the diversity of its leading franchises. For the year 2010, net income totaled COP 1,436 billion (COP 1,823 per share – US$ 3.81 per ADR), which represents an increase of 14% as compared to COP 1,257 billion net income for the fiscal year 2009 and an increase of 11% as compared to COP 1,291 billion net income for the fiscal year 2008.

Bancolombia's return on average stockholders' equity for 2010 was 19.7%, up from 19.6% in 2009 and down from 23.7% in 2008.

Margin compression during 2010: net interest margin decreased throughout 2010 and reached 6.13% for the whole year, down from 6.98% in 2009 and 7.42% in 2008.

Credit cost decreased: provision charges, net of recoveries, totaled COP 548 billion for 2010, down from COP 1,153 billion in 2009 and COP 1,133 billion in 2008.

Loans and financial leases grew 16% during the year. This performance was driven primarily by significantly increased economic activity in Colombia, which led individuals and corporations to demand more credit,especially in the second half of the year.

Strong balance sheet: reserves for loan losses represented 5.2% of total loans and 180% of past due loans at the end of 2010, while capital adequacy finished 2010 at 14.7% (Tier 1 ratio of 10.3%), higher than the 13.2% (Tier 1 ratio of 10.4%) reported at the end of 2009.

Solid liquidity position: deposits increased 3% during 2010, while the ratio of net loans to deposits (including borrowings from development banks) was 100% at the end of the year.

REVENUE PERFORMANCE

Net Interest Income

For the year 2010, net interest income totaled COP 3,377 billion, down 11% as compared to COP 3,802 billion in 2009 and down 5% as compared to COP 3,560 billion in 2008. This performance is explained by the combined effect of lower net interest margins and slow growth in the loan portfolio during the first half of the year. During 2010, Colombian central bank reduced its reference rate from 3.5% to 3%, which increased money supply in the economy and caused asset side rates to decrease at a faster pace than the liability side rates, and as a result margins were compressed.Net interest income represented 61% of revenues in 2010, compared to 67% for 2009 and 64% for 2008.

Interest income, which is the sum of interest on loans, financial leases, overnight funds and income from investment securities, totaled COP 4,949 billion in 2010, down 23% as compared to COP 6,428 billion in 2008 and down 22% as compared to COP 6,314 billion in 2008. The 2010 performance was driven by lower income from securities and lower interest income on loans and financial leases.

Interest on loans and financial leases also reflected the impact of lower interest rates during 2010. The weighted average nominal interest rate on loans and financial leases decreased to 10.3% in 2010 from 13.1% in 2009 and 14.7% in 2008. As a result, interest on loans and financial leases totaled COP 4,464 billion (90% of interest income) and decreased 21% as compared to COP 5,623 billion in 2009 and 23% as compared to COP 5,776 in 2008.

Interest on investment securities, which includes, among other items, the interest paid or accrued on debt securities and mark-to-market valuation adjustments, totaled COP 442 billion in 2010, down 39% as compared to 2009 and up 3% as compared to 2008. This performance was driven by lower market interest rates which remained stable as compared to 2009.

Regarding interest expenses, interest paid on liabilities totaled COP 1,572 billion in 2010, down COP 40% as compared to COP 2,625 billion in 2009, and down 43% as compared to COP 2,753 billion in 2008. Such a decrease in interest expenses is explained by lower interest rates paid on deposits and a more favorable funding mix (one with a greater proportion of demand deposits). Overall, the average interest rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased to 3.4% in 2010 from 5.6% in 2009 and 6.6% in 2008.

Net Fees and Income from Financial Services

For the year 2010, net fees and income from services totaled COP 1,579 billion, up 5% as compared to COP 1,506 in 2009 and up 20% as compared to COP 1,314 in 2008. This increase was driven primarily by the solid performance of credit and debit card annual fees, banking services and collection and payments fees.

Commissions from banking services increased by 22% due to higher fees from advisory and project finance arrangements. The 35% reduction of credit card merchant fees was due to lower charges per transaction to merchants. Check remittances decreased 31% due to fewer transactions and lower charges per transaction to customers.

Bancolombia distribution channels performed an increasing number of transactions in 2010. In particular, our Colombia Banking operation performed about 1.1 billion transactions during 2010, which represents an increase of 7% as compared to the levels experienced in 2009. The higher transactional levels, together with fee increments and the elimination of fee exemptions in certain payment instruments (like debit cards and credit cards) for some segments explained the solid performance of fees.

The following table lists the main revenue-producing fees along with their variation from the prior fiscal year:

	2010	Year 2009 (COP million)	2008	Growth 2010/2009
Main fees and commissions				
Commissions from banking services	306,917	251,734	238,918	21.92 %
Electronic services and ATM fees	57,019	58,944	86,070	(3.27)%
Branch network services	118,647	110,837	104,010	7.05 %
Collections and payments fees	226,537	187,348	157,281	20.92 %
Credit card merchant fees	18,355	28,200	32,215	(34.91)%
Credit and debit card annual fees	564,457	548,820	446,647	2.85 %
Checking fees	69,425	69,544	67,963	(0.17)%
Fiduciary activities	165,075	171,927	98,799	(3.99)%
Pension plan administration	90,131	96,678	87,826	(6.77)%
Brokerage fees	36,779	45,966	54,742	(19.99)%
Check remittance	17,693	25,812	26,148	(31.45)%
International operations	58,559	53,614	47,962	9.22 %
Fees and other service expenses	(149,653)	(143,151)	(134,939)	4.54 %
Total fees and income from services, net	1,579,941	1,506,273	1,313,642	4.89 %

Other Operating Income

For 2009, total other operating income was COP 548 billion, 44% higher than the COP 381 billion reported in 2009, but 16% lower than the COP 650 billion obtained in 2008.

Revenue from rent of real estate properties and operating leases had a significant impact in the other operating income line of COP 178 billion, 14% higher than the COP 156 billion reported in 2009, and 68% higher than the COP 105 billion obtained in 2008.

In addition, the sale of Bancolombia's stakes in IVL S.A. and Metrotel Redes S.A. positively affected other operating income in the year. As part of this transaction, the Bank recorded non-recurring gains on sales of equities of COP 34 billion for 2010.

Foreign exchange net gains decreased significantly by 129% from COP 216 billion in 2009 to COP 62 billion in 2010, due to the 6% appreciation of the COP versus the USD, which caused USD denominated obligations to be lower when converted to COP. On the other hand, forward contracts in foreign currency fell by 81% from COP 266 billion in 2009 to COP 51 billion in 2010, due also to the appreciation of the COP versus the dollar which caused a negative carry and a smaller gain in forward contracts.

Operating expenses

For 2010, operating expenses totaled COP 3,098 billion, up 7% as compared to COP 2,826 billion in 2009 and 17% as compared to 2008.

Personnel expenses (the sum of salaries and employee benefits, bonus plan payments and compensation) totaled COP 1,294 billion in 2010, up 13% as compared to 2009. This performance was primarily driven by the combined effect of larger headcount and wage increments during 2010. Salaries were raised in line with the 2010 inflation rate of 3.17%.

Administrative and other expenses totaled COP 1,455 billion in 2010, up 3% as compared to 2009 and up 15% as compared to 2008, driven by increased fees paid in connection with software development and IT upgrades.

Depreciation expense totaled COP 195 billion in 2010, increasing 6% as compared to COP 185 billion in 2009. This increase was driven by the growth in the operating lease business of Bancolombia. In particular, COP 85 billion or 44% of 2010's depreciation expense is associated with operating lease assets, compared to COP 70 billion or 38% of depreciation expense in 2009.

The following table summarizes the principal components of Bancolombia's operating expenses for the last three fiscal years:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
		(COP million)	
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefits	1,139,947	1,034,942	928,997
Bonus plan payments	126,839	90,341	125,393
Compensation	27,551	19,725	23,539
Administrative and other expenses	1,455,025	1,418,145	1,268,982
Deposit security, net	84,399	74,228	52,151
Donation expenses	13,008	3,506	26,653
Depreciation	195,744	185,027	141,133
Goodwill amortization	55,966	69,231	73,149
Total operating expenses	3,098,479	2,895,145	2,639,997

Provision Charges and Credit Quality

For the year 2010, provision charges (net of recoveries) totaled COP 548 billion (or 1.2% of average loans), which represents a decrease of 53% as compared to COP 1,153 billion in 2009 (or 2.6% of average loans) and an decrease of 52% as compared to 1,133 billion in 2008 (or 2.8% of average loans). The lower level of credit cost was driven by lower net charge-offs in our loan portfolio and lower reserve additions across all credit segments, reflecting the better economic activity and stronger labor markets.

Net loan charge-offs totaled COP 666 billion in 2010, down 28% from COP 926 billion in 2009 and up 22% from COP 548 billion in 2008. Past due loans amounted to COP 1,396 billion in 2010, down 14% as compared to COP 1,627 billion in 2009, and 14% lower than COP 1,624 billion in 2008.

The delinquencies ratio (loans overdue more than 30 days divided by total loans) reached 2.87% as of the end of 2010, down from 3.87% at the end of 2009 and down from 3.64% at the end of 2008.

Allowance for credit losses

Under Colombian GAAP and according to the rules issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, a bank must follow minimum provided standards for establishing allowances for loan losses, which require banks to analyze on an ongoing basis the credit risk to which their loan portfolio is exposed, considering the terms of the corresponding obligations as well as the level of risk associated with the borrowers. The risk evaluation is based on information relating to the historical performance data, the particular characteristics of the borrower, collaterals, debt service with other entities, macroeconomic factors and financial information, among others. The standards for provisioning vary for every credit category.

Commercial and consumer loans are provisioned following standard models developed by the Superintendency of Finance. According to the models the allowance for loan losses is stated through the calculation of the Expected Loss:

Expected Loss = [Probability of default] x [Exposure at default] x [Loss given default]

The probability of default is calculated and provided by the Superintendency of Finance based on historical data. Exposure at default is defined as the current balance of the principal, interest, interest receivable accounts and other receivables regarding consumer and retail loan obligations at the moment of default. The Loss Given Default ("LGD") is defined as the expected loss occurred after default and is calculated and provided by the Superintendency of Finance. The LGD varies according to the type of collateral and would increase gradually depending on the number of days the loan has been in default. It is important to note that in 2008 and 2009, Bancolombia applied stricter parameters in the estimation of the LGD of its loan portfolio by reducing the number of the past due days that are used in such calculation and adjusting some percentages. These parameters were maintained in 2010. Therefore, allowances increased and produced higher provision charges that reflected on higher coverage ratio for loan losses. In addition to the allowances calculated by the reference models, the Bank also sets up marginal allowances for certain clients which are considered to bear an increased inherent risk due to determined risk factors such as macroeconomic or industry deterioration trends or any other factors that could indicate early impairment. The changes in the LGD parameters and the marginal allowances for certain clients in the commercial loan portfolio were made to better reflect the credit risk associated with increasing defaults and the deterioration of the economy.

For mortgage and microcredit loans there are no standard models required or provided by the regulator. In order to calculate allowances for these segments, the Bank must maintain at all times individual provisions equal to or greater than the minimum percentages provided by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance. The minimum percentages vary depending on the risk category assigned to every loan within the mortgage and microcredit categories (the higher the risk, the higher the allowance percentage). In addition, the minimum percentages might differ if the loan has any collateral.

The Bank has also adopted, for its Colombian operation, a more rigorous policy in the calculation of allowances for mortgage and microcredit loans as compared to that required by the regulator. The Bank's policy aims at better reflecting the higher risk of these segments throughout the economic downturn. Such policy has established higher allowance percentages for loans classified in the C, D and E risk categories.

For mortgage and microcredit loans, the Bank sets up a general allowance, which corresponds to one percent (1%) of the outstanding principal. By virtue of applying the standardized models supplied by the Superintendency of Finance for commercial and consumer loans, no general allowances are any longer assigned to commercial and consumer loans.

All in all, allowances for loan and financial lease losses amounted to COP 2,509 billion or 5.2% of total loans at the end of 2010 and increased from COP 2,432 billion, or 5.8% of total loans as of December 31, 2009. Likewise, coverage for loan losses, measured by the ratio of allowances to past due loans ("PDLs") (overdue 30 days), reached 180% at the end of 2010, up from 149% at the end of 2009. The coverage increase reflects the Bank's prudent approach toward risk and incorporates as mentioned above stricter parameters than those required by the Superintendency of Finance. Additionally a low deterioration of the loan portfolio during 2010, contributed to a higher coverage ratio. As of December 31, 2010, allowances in the amount of COP 559 billion were recorded in excess of the minimum allowances required by Colombia's Superintendency of Finance.

The Bank's management considers that the Bank's allowances for loan and financial leases losses adequately reflect the credit risk associated with its loan portfolio given the current economic environment and the available information upon which the credit assessments are exercised. Nonetheless, the methodology used in the allowance and provision charges determination is based on the existence and magnitude of determined factors that are not necessarily an indication of future losses and accordingly no assurance can be given that current allowances and provision charges will exactly reflect actual losses.

For further details regarding the regulation and methodologies for the calculation of allowances following the accounting practices and the special regulations of the Superintendency of Finance, please see "Note 2.i. Loans and Financial Lease" of Notes to Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

For a description of the loan portfolio, the summary of loan experience, potential problem loans and charge-offs see "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.3. Loan Portfolio" and "Item 4. Information on the Company – E. Selected Statistical Information – E.4. Summary of loan loss experience".

Allowances for loan losses calculated following practices and special regulations of the Superintendency of Finance differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 31- e) "Allowance for loan losses, financial leases, foreclosed assets and other receivables" to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report provides a description of the significant differences between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP in this respect and a reconciliation of allowances following U.S. GAAP.

Merger Expenses and Goodwill Amortization

For the year ended December 31, 2010, goodwill amortization amounted to COP 56 billion, 19% down from COP 69 billion in 2009 and 23% down from COP 73 billion in 2008.

As of December 31, 2010, outstanding goodwill totaled COP 751 billion, which represents a 12% decrease from COP 856 billion at the end of 2009. Outstanding goodwill represented 1.1% of the Bank's total assets and primarily comprises the goodwill related to the acquisition of Banagrícola, which is being amortized over 20 years beginning in May 2007. The 6% appreciation of the COP against the U.S. dollar during 2010 had the effect of increasing the Bank's dollar-denominated goodwill, principally relating to the Banagricola acquisision.

Non-Operating Income (Expenses)

Net non-operating income, which includes gains/losses from the sale of foreclosed assets, property, plant and equipment and other assets and income from minority interests, totaled COP 86 billion in 2010, 10% higher than COP 78 billion in 2009. This performance is explained by higher non-operating income in 2010, which increased 35% compared to 2009, driven by gains on the sale of properties.

Net non-operating income totaled COP 78 billion in 2009, significantly higher than COP 13 billion in 2008. This performance is explained by lower non-operating expenses in 2009, which decreased 25% compared to 2008, driven by lower expenses related to legal proceedings.

The following table summarizes the components of the Bank's non-operating income and expenses for the last three fiscal years:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(COP million)		
Non-operating income (expenses), net:			
Other income(1)	267,472	198,761	172,550
Minority interest	(13,217)	(15,081)	(18,511)
Other expenses(2)	(168,179)	(105,529)	(140,662)
Total non-operating income (expenses), net	86,076	78,151	13,377

(1) Includes gains on sale of foreclosed assets, property, plant and equipment, reimbursement of the provisions, deferred tax recovery.
(2) Include operational losses and losses from the sale of foreclosed assets, property, plant and equipment and payment of administrative processes.

Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expense for the fiscal year 2010 totaled COP 508 billion, up 10% as compared to COP 462 billion in 2009 and 7% above the COP 474 billion in 2008.

Tax expense is determined for every subsidiary following the tax law of the country where it is domiciled. It is important to note that Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia signed an agreement with the Government of Colombia in order to be subject to the tax stability regime for ten years beginning on January 2001. Pursuant to the tax stability regime, those firms agreed to be taxed two percentage points above the applicable income tax rate in Colombia in exchange for an exemption with regard to any new national taxes or rates required after the date of the agreement. For this reason, in 2010, 2009 and 2008, Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia did not pay any financial transaction tax, wealth tax or income surtax. Consequently, Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia were taxed at a total income tax rate of 35% for the fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, two percentage points above the required tax rate for the companies that were not subject to the tax stability regime in Colombia. This agreement terminated in December 31, 2010 (in the case of Fiduciaria Bancolombia, the agreement was terminated in December 31, 2009).As result of the expiration of the tax stability regime agreement, Bancolombia will be subject to any new taxes or increases in tax rates that are implemented on or after January 1, 2011.

In the case of Bancolombia Panama and Subsidiaries, Banagrícola and Banco Agrícola Panama, which are domiciled in Panama and permitted to operate through an international banking license, income tax is governed by the Panamanian tax law. Pursuant to Panamanian tax law Bancolombia Panama and Subsidiaries, Banagrícola and Banco Agrícola Panama profits are not subject to income tax in Panama. Subsidiaries incorporated in El Salvador pay income tax of 25% on profits obtained within the country. For further details about the income tax expense calculation see “Note 21. Accrued Expenses – Income Tax Expense” of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE CHANGES IN RESULTS FOR 2009 versus 2008

Summary

Despite a slow economic growth environment, Bancolombia further strengthened its competitive position and full-service financial model, while benefiting from the diversity of its leading franchises. For the year 2009, net income totaled COP 1,257 billion (COP 1,595 per share – US$ 3.12 per ADR), which represents a decrease of 3% as compared to COP 1,291 billion net income for the fiscal year 2008.

As a result of lower net income and a less leveraged capital structure, Bancolombia’s return on average stockholders’ equity for 2009 decreased to 19.6%, from 23.7% in 2008.

Margins were compressed during 2009: Net interest margin decreased throughout 2009 and reached 7.22% in 2009, down from 7.70% in 2008.

Credit cost remained high: Provision charges, net of recoveries, totaled COP 1,153 billion for 2009, up from COP 1,133 billion in 2008.

Loans and financial leases decreased 6% during the year. This performance was driven primarily by higher than anticipated prepayments and lower demand on corporate loans motivated by increased activity of non-financial firms in the domestic and international debt markets.

The Bank continued to have a strong balance sheet.Reserves for loan losses represented 5.8% of total loans and 149% of past due loans at the end of 2009, compared with 4.9% of total loans and 131% of past due loans at December 31, 2008, while capital adequacy finished 2009 at 13.2% (Tier 1 ratio of 10.4%), higher than the 11.2% (Tier 1 ratio of 9.0%) reported at the end of 2008.

Solid liquidity position: deposits increased 4% during 2009, while the ratio of net loans to deposits (including borrowings from development banks) was 88% at the end of the year

REVENUE PERFORMANCE

Net Interest Income

For the year 2009, net interest income totaled COP 3,802 billion, up 7% as compared to COP 3,560 billion in 2008. This performance is explained by the combined effect of lower interest expenses and higher interest income in 2009. Net interest income represented 67% of revenues in 2009, compared to 64% for 2008.

Interest income, which is the sum of interest on loans, financial leases, overnight funds and income from investment securities, totaled COP 6,428 billion in 2009, up 2% as compared to COP 6,314 billion in 2008. This performance was partially driven by higher income from securities, though it was negatively impacted by lower interest income on loans and financial leases.

Although interest on loans and financial leases benefited from higher average balances in 2009, which increased 9% during the year, such positive effect was completely offset by lower interest rates on loans. The weighted average nominal interest rate on loans and financial leases decreased to 13.1% in 2009 from 14.7% in 2008. As a result, interest on loans and financial leases totaled COP 5,624 billion (88% of interest income) and decreased COP 152 billion (or 3%) as compared to 2008.

Interest on investment securities, which incorporates, among other items, the interest accrual of debt securities and mark-to-market valuation adjustments, totaled COP 729 billion in 2009, up 69% as compared to 2008. This performance was driven by a larger investment portfolio (the Bank’s average investment portfolio grew 26% during 2009), positive mark-to-market valuation effect due to higher bond prices, positive effects produced by the reclassification of the bank’s investment in the private capital fund Fondo inmobiliario Colombia and the recording of the net present value (“NPV”) of the estimated residual income derived from the pools of securitized mortgages.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, FCP Colombia Inmobiliaria, a fund that purchases and manages investment in real estate assets, issued units that were not bought by Bancolombia. As a result the Bank no longer held a controlling interest in the fund, stopped consolidating its financial statements and reclassified this investment as part of the trading category in order to be in compliance with accounting regulations on this matter. This reclassification produced positive effects in the Bank’s income from investment securities, which was positively impacted by income of COP 100 billion related to the greater market value of the Fund’s units in 2009. In addition, and in accordance with new regulations related to the accounting treatment of securitized mortgages issued by Colombian regulators, the Bank recorded, for the first time, the NPV of the estimated residual income that will be generated by the pools of securitized mortgages. Under the terms of the mortgage securitization transaction documents, Bancolombia is entitled to receive any residual income generated by the pool of mortgages after complete payment of the pool’s debt services and administrative charges. Therefore, the Bank proceeded to incorporate, for the first time, into the value of its mortgage backed securities, the net present value of the expected estimated residual income which takes into account performance assumptions based on historical statistical data. As a result, interest income from investment securities was positively impacted by income of COP 58 billion related to the greater value of the mortgage backed securities in 2009. The combined positive effect then, of the reclassification of Fondo Inmobiliario Colombia’s units in the trading category and the incorporation of the NPV of the residual income generated by pools of securitized mortgages into the value of mortgage backed securities was COP 158 billion and accounts for 53% of the year over year variation in the interest on investment securities.

Regarding interest expenses, despite a greater average volume of interest-bearing liabilities in 2009, which increased 13% as compared to 2008, interest paid on such liabilities decreased 5% over the year and totaled COP 2,625 billion in 2009, down COP 128 billion as compared to 2008. Such a decrease in interest expenses is explained by lower interest rates paid on deposits and a more favorable funding mix (one with a greater proportion of demand deposits). Overall, the average interest rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased to 5.6% in 2009 from 6.6% in 2008.

Net Fees and Income from Financial Services

For the year 2009, net fees and income from services totaled COP 1,506 billion, up 15% as compared to 2008. This increase was driven primarily by the solid performance of credit and debit card annual fees, fiduciary activities and collection and payments fees.

Despite the lower economic activity, our distributions channels performed an increasing number of transactions in 2009. In particular, our Colombia Banking operation performed more than a billion transactions during 2009, which represents an increase of 5% as compared to the levels experienced in 2008. The higher transactional levels, together with fee increments and the elimination of fee exemptions in certain payment instruments (like debit cards and credit cards) for some segments explained the solid performance of fees. In addition, fiduciary activities benefited from the increase in assets under management, which amounted to COP 55,153 billion by year end in 2009 up from COP 42,677 billion in 2008.

Other Operating Income

For 2009, total other operating income was COP 381 billion, substantially lower than the COP 650 billion reported in 2008.

During 2008, the Colombian Superintendency of Finance issued external circulars number 025, 030, 044 and 063 (the “2008 External Circulars”) establishing new guidelines for the valuation of derivatives and structured products. As a result of this change, Bancolombia recorded a reduction in the carrying value of derivatives that produced charges of COP 123 billion in 2009 and COP 145 billion in 2008. However, the net impact of such regulatory change was greater in 2009, because in 2008 other operating income was positively affected by greater mark-to-market gains produced by the formerly used methodology, which yielded results that were magnified by the market’s conditions in the second half of 2008. Bancolombia finished amortizing the one-time adjustments in carrying value related to the change in methodology in the first half of year 2009.

In addition, the sale of Bancolombia’s interest in Multienlace S.A. positively affected other operating income in 2008. As part of this transaction, the Bank recorded gains on sales of investment securities of COP 92 billion for 2008.

Operating expenses

For 2009, operating expenses totaled COP 2,826 billion, up 10% as compared to 2008.

Personnel expenses (the sum of salaries and employee benefits, bonus plan payments and compensation) totaled COP 1,145 billion in 2009, up 6% as compared to 2008. This performance was primarily driven by the combined effect of larger headcount (the bank increased its number of employees to 1,473 during 2009, representing a 7% increase compared to 2008) and wage increments during 2009, which off-set lower bonus plan payments and compensation in 2009 vs. 2008.

Administrative and other expenses totaled COP 1,418 billion in 2009, up 12% as compared to 2008, driven by increased fees paid in connection with software development and IT upgrades, greater collection efforts, greater costs associated with deposit insurance and higher taxes and tariffs.

Depreciation expense totaled COP 185 billion in 2009, increasing 31% as compared to 2008. This increase was driven by the growth in the depreciation of assets that are part of the operating lease business of Bancolombia. In particular, COP 70 billion or 38% of 2009’s depreciation expense is associated with operating lease assets.

Provision Charges and Credit Quality

For the year 2009, provision charges (net of recoveries) totaled COP 1,153 billion (or 2.6% of average loans), which represents an increase of 2% as compared to COP 1,133 billion in 2008 (or 2.8% of average loans). The high level of credit cost was driven by higher net charge-offs in our loan portfolio and higher reserve additions for deterioration across all credit segments, reflecting the lower economic activity and weaker labor markets.

Net loans' charge-offs totaled COP 926 billion in 2009, up 69% from 548 COP billion in 2008, while the increase in the amount of past due loans before charge-offs amounted to COP 929 billion in 2009, down 13% as compared to COP 1,067 billion in 2008.

The delinquencies ratio (loans overdue more than 30 days divided by total loans) reached 3.87% as of the end of 2009, up from 3.64% at the end of 2008.

Allowance for credit losses

Allowances for loan and financial lease losses amounted to COP 2,432 billion or 5.8% of total loans at the end of 2009 up from COP 2,134 billion, or 4.8% of total loans as of December 31, 2008. Coverage for loan losses, measured by the ratio of allowances to PDLs (overdue 30 days) also increased, reaching 149% at the end of 2009, up from 131% at the end of 2008. The coverage increase reflects the Bank's prudent approach toward risk and incorporates as mentioned above stricter parameters than those required by the Superintendency of Finance. As of December 31, 2009, allowances in the amount of COP 494 billion were recorded in excess of the minimum allowances required by Colombia's Superintendency of Finance.

Allowances for loan losses calculated following practices and special regulations of the Superintendency of Finance differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 31- e) "Allowance for loan losses, financial leases, foreclosed assets and other receivables" to the Bank's audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report provides a description of the significant differences between Colombian GAAP and U.S. GAAP in this respect and a reconciliation of allowances following U.S. GAAP.

Merger Expenses and Goodwill Amortization

For the year ended December 31, 2009, goodwill amortization amounted to COP 69 billion, down from COP 73 billion in 2008 (5% decrease). During 2008 the Bank completed the amortization of goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of Banco de Colombia S.A. that occurred in the year 1998.

As of December 31, 2009, outstanding goodwill totaled COP 856 billion, which represents a 15% decrease from COP 1,009 billion at the end of 2008. Outstanding goodwill represented 1.4% of the Bank's total assets and primarily comprises the goodwill related to the acquisition of Banagrícola, which will be amortized over 20 years beginning in May 2007.

Non-Operating Income (Expenses)

Net non-operating income, which includes gains/losses from the sale of foreclosed assets, property, plant and equipment and other assets and income from minority interests, totaled COP 78 billion in 2009, significantly higher than COP 13 billion in 2008. This performance is explained by lower non-operating expenses in 2009, which decreased 25% compared to 2008, driven by lower expenses related to legal proceedings.

Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expense for the fiscal year 2009 totaled COP 462 billion, down 3% as compared to COP 474 billion in 2008.

Tax expense is determined for every subsidiary following the tax law of the country where it is domiciled. It is important to note that Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia signed an agreement with the Government of Colombia in order to be subject to the tax stability regime for ten years beginning on January 2001. Pursuant to the tax stability regime, those firms agreed to be taxed two percentage points above the applicable income tax rate in Colombia in exchange for an exemption with regard to any new national taxes or rates required after the date of the agreement. For this reason, in 2009, 2008 and 2007, Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia did not pay any financial transaction tax, wealth tax or income surtax. Consequently, Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia were taxed at a total income tax rate of 36% for the fiscal year 2007, and 35% for the year 2008 and 2009, 2 percentage points above the required tax rate for the companies that were not subject to the tax stability regime in Colombia. This agreement will be terminated in December 31, 2010 (in the case of Fiduciaria Bancolombia, the agreement was terminated in December 31, 2009).

In the case of Bancolombia Panama and Subsidiaries, Banagrícola and Banco Agrícola Panama, which are domiciled in Panama and permitted to operate through an international banking license, income tax is governed by the Panamanian tax law. Pursuant to Panamanian tax law Bancolombia Panama and Subsidiaries, Banagrícola and Banco Agrícola Panama Profits are not subject to income tax in Panama. Subsidiaries incorporated in El Salvador pay income tax of 25% on profits obtained within the country. For further details about the income tax expense calculation see “Note 21. Accrued Expenses – Income Tax Expense” of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS BY SEGMENT

The Bank manages its business through nine main operating segments: Banking Colombia, Banking El Salvador, Leasing, Trust, Investment Banking, Brokerage, Off Shore, Pension and Insurance, and All other.

These segments changed from those reported in 2009. For an explanation of the reasons for this change, please see Note 31-section (y) “Segments Disclosure” to the Bank’s consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010.

Banking Colombia: This segment provides retail and corporate banking products and services to individuals, companies and national and local governments in Colombia. The Bank’s strategy in Colombia is to grow with these clients based on value-added, long-term relationships. In order to offer specialized services to individuals and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), the Bank’s retail sales force targets the clients classified as: Personal, Private, Entrepreneurs, Foreign Residents and SMEs. The Bank’s corporate and government sales force targets and specializes in companies with more than COP 16,000 million in revenue of nine economic sectors: Agribusiness, Commerce, Manufacturing of Supplies and Materials, Media, Financial Services, Non-Financial Services, Construction, Government and Natural Resources.

This segment is also responsible for the management of the Bank’s proprietary trading activities, liquidity and distribution of treasury products and services to its client base in Colombia.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	2,617,840	2,954,586	2,846,819	(11.40)%	3.79 %
Net provisions	(378,778)	(866,097)	(955,657)	(56.27)%	(9.37)%
Net Commissions	1,197,419	1,116,632	1,000,716	7.23 %	11.58 %
Other net revenues	444,676	276,437	529,493	60.86 %	(47.79)%
Total Operating Income	3,881,157	3,481,558	3,421,371	11.48 %	1.76 %

Operating expenses	2,442,504	2,209,990	2,056,822	10.52 %	7.45 %
Non-operating income (expense)	71,628	61,378	25,904	16.70 %	136.94 %
Income before income taxes	1,510,281	1,332,946	1,390,453	13.30 %	(4.14)%
Income tax expense	(334,712)	(316,170)	(348,911)	5.86 %	(9.38)%
Segment profit	1,175,569	1,016,776	1,041,542	15.62 %	(2.38)%
Segment assets	49,499,711	42,952,531	41,815,182	15.24 %	2.72 %

In 2010, profit for Banking Colombia increased 16% to COP 1,176 billion.

Net interest income decreased 11.4% to COP 2,617 billion, due to a compression in net interest margins generated by a reduction of the Colombian Central Bank's interest rate and slow credit demand during the first half of the year. Towards the second half of the year, credit demand picked up and permitted the loan portfolio to expand. Consumer loans and mortgages (including COP 1,627 billion in securitized mortgages) lead the growth, and commercial loans followed as utilization of installed capacity of companies increased as well.

Net provision charges decreased 56% to COP 379 billion, due to a good performance of credit quality and low deterioration of the loan portfolio. Despite this reduction in provision charges, coverage of past due loans increased from 157.62% in 2009 to 173.59% in 2010. Operating expenses increased 10.5% to COP 2,443, due to increased administrative expenses and labor costs. A big driver for these expenses was the IT renovation project that Grupo Bancolombia is currently undertaking, which demands labor and operational expenses. For 2011, operating expenses are expected to grow at a similar rate as they did in 2010.

Assets attributable to Banking Colombia grew 15.2% during the year, mainly driven by the growth in loans.

In 2009, profit for Banking Colombia decreased 2.4% to COP 1,017 billion due to weak growth in the loan portfolio combined with a reduction in net interest margins, which caused net interest income to grow only 3.8%. Additionally, operating expenses grew by 7.4%. Even though commissions grew 11.6% and provisions decreased 9.4%, these decreases were not sufficient to prevent a decline in segment profit for the year. Operating expenses grew 7.45%, driven by wage increases and higher administrative expenses due to inflation.

Banking El Salvador: This segment provides retail and commercial banking products and services to individuals, companies and national and local governments in El Salvador. Banking El Salvador also includes operations of the following subsidiaries: Arrendadora Financiera S.A., Credibac S.A. de CV and Bursabac S.A. de CV.

This segment is also responsible for the management of the Bank's proprietary trading activities, liquidity and distribution of treasury products and services to its client base in El Salvador.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	362,155	393,873	321,797	(8.05)%	22.40%
Net provisions	(102,681)	(179,418)	(92,572)	(42.77)%	93.81%
Net Commissions	115,206	136,137	131,145	(15.37)%	3.81%
Other net revenues	18,476	16,759	17,505	10.25%	(4.26)%
Total Operating Income	393,156	367,351	377,875	7.02%	(2.79)%
Operating expenses	189,922	238,432	215,880	(20.35)%	10.45%
Non-operating income (expense)	600	(8,748)	22,278	(106.86)%	(139.27)%
Income before income taxes	203,834	120,171	184,273	69.62%	(34.79)%
Income tax expense	(54,547)	(23,446)	(36,897)	132.65%	(36.46)%
Segment profit	149,287	96,725	147,376	54.34%	(34.37)%
Segment assets	7,093,621	7,756,293	8,526,531	(8.54)%	(9.03)%

In 2010, profit for Banking El Salvador increased 54% to COP 149 billion.

86

Net interest income decreased 8.1% to COP 362 billion, due the contraction of the loan portfolio. During 2010, margins expanded from 5.3% to 5.8% but that expansion was not enough to offset the contraction of the loan portfolio. This contraction was caused by a weak economy in El Salvador. Nevertheless deposits did not contract and their cost remained stable. The decision of maintaining the amount of deposits instead of reducing them was a measure designed to enhance the Bank's ability to grow the loan book when credit demand picks up again.

Net provision charges decreased 43% to COP 103 billion, in line with an improvement in the credit quality of the loan portfolio. In banking operations in El Salvador, we maintained strict discipline in credit standards in order to prevent any significant deterioration of the loan book due to weak economic performance. Allowances for bad loan losses as a percentage of past due loans at the end of 2010 was 100% and past due loans as a percentage of gross loans was 4.84% for Banking El Salvador.

Operating expenses decreased 20% to COP 190 billion, due to a reduction in administrative and personnel expenses aimed at achieving higher efficiency, which deteriorated in 2009.

Non-operating income also presented a positive change, as it generated a profit of COP 0.6 billion compared with a term of COP 8.748 billion in 2009. This variation is explained by the impact of the conversion of USD to COP which appreciated during 2009.

Assets attributable to Banking El Salvador decreased 8.5% during the year, mainly driven by the contraction of 3.4% in the loan book of Banco Agricola.

In 2009, profit for Banking El Salvador decreased 34.4% to COP 97 billion. Net interest income grew 22.4% to COP 394 billion despite the asset contraction of 9% during the year; this was possible due to a smaller increase in cost of deposits as compared to the increase of interest revenues. Credit quality and increased risk of deterioration of loans, forced the Bank to increase provisions by 93.8% in order maintain an adequate allowance and this resulted in a reduction of operating income of 2.8%. Operating expenses grew 10.4% due to increases in labor costs and other administrative expenses. Non operating income presented a loss of COP 8.9 billion due to the effect of converting dollar-denominated assets into Colombian pesos and the depreciation of the USD versus the COP.

Leasing: This segment provides financial and operational leases, including cross-border and international leasing services to clients in Colombia, Central America, Mexico and Brazil. Bancolombia offers these services mainly through the following Subsidiaries: Leasing Bancolombia S.A., Renting Colombia S.A., Renting Perú S.A.C., Leasing Peru S.A., Tempo Rent a Car S.A. and Capital Investment Safi S.A,

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	443,574	432,472	428,817	2.57 %	0.85 %
Net provisions	(48,262)	(96,419)	(85,898)	(49.95)%	12.25 %
Net Commissions	4,895	597	5,951	719.93 %	(89.97)%
Other net revenues	53,799	46,197	17,278	16.46 %	167.37 %
Total Operating Income	454,006	382,847	366,148	18.59 %	4.56 %
Operating expenses	213,433	183,597	171,832	16.25 %	6.85 %
Non-operating income (expense)	(7,032)	(5,345)	(3,479)	31.56 %	53.64 %
Income before income taxes	233,541	193,905	190,837	20.44 %	1.61 %
Income tax expense	(47,208)	(43,348)	(35,729)	8.90 %	21.32 %
Segment profit	186,333	150,557	155,108	23.76 %	(2.93)%
Segment assets	8,345,821	7,341,863	6,939,220	13.67 %	5.8 %

In 2010, profit for Leasing increased 24% to COP 186 billion.

Net interest income increased 2.6% to COP 444 billion. Demand for leasing products was weak during the year and grew less than demand for credit products.

Net provision charges decreased 50% to COP 48 billion, due to better credit quality and high provision charges that the company made in previous years. Allowances for bad loan losses ,as a percentage of gross loans, was 220% and past due loans as a percentage of gross loans was 2.04% at end of 2010, up from144% and 3.14% respectively at the end of 2009.

Operating expenses increased 16.3% to COP 213 billion, due to increased labor costs and administrative expenses, derived from the integration of Leasing Bancolombia and Renting Bancolombia and the commencement of operations in Perú.

Assets attributable to Leasing grew 13.7% to COP 8,346 billion, mainly driven by the reduction of provisions and recoveries that almost completely offset provisions.

In 2009, profit for the Leasing segment decreased 2.9% to COP 151 billion. Net interest income increased 0.9% during the year due to a slowdown in demand for leasing products and a compression in margins and higher provision charges. Most of the leasing products are demanded by SMEs and large corporations that had excess installed capacity during 2009 and therefore did not require expanding their plants or acquiring new machinery. Net provision expenses increased 12.2% to COP 96 billion due to a higher deterioration of the leasing book, in part because of a slow economy that reduced demand for SMEs' output. Operating expenses grew 6.8% due to increased labor cost, expenses associated with IT systems and expansion of leasing activities in Peru.

Trust: This segment provides trust services and asset management to clients in Colombia and Peru through Fiduciaria Bancolombia and Fiduciaria GBC S.A. The main products offered by this segment include money market accounts, mutual and pension funds, private equity funds, payment trust, custody services, and corporate trust.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	16,933	17,225	14,483	(1.70)%	18.93%
Net provisions	(394)	(2,364)	(948)	(83.33)%	149.37%
Net Commissions	144,786	153,731	88,584	(5.82)%	73.54%
Other net revenues	874	3,391	2,533	(74.23)%	33.87%
Total Operating Income	162,199	171,983	104,652	(5.69)%	64.34%
Operating expenses	53,805	44,808	36,635	20.08%	22.31%
Non-operating income (expense)	(742)	1,088	(2,189)	(168.20)%	(149.70)%
Income before income taxes	107,652	128,263	65,828	(16.07)%	94.85%
Income tax expense	(34,660)	(44,333)	(24,420)	(21.82)%	81.54%
Segment profit	72,992	83,930	41,408	(13.03)%	102.69%
Segment assets	272,797	256,195	206,186	6.48%	24.25%

In 2010, profit for the Trust segment decreased 13% to COP 73 billion.

Net interest income decreased 1.7% to COP 17 billion, due to the contraction of the net interest margin. Commissions fell 5.8% due to a slowdown in corporate and government trust-related fees in the first half of the year. Operating expenses grew 20% to COP 54 billion due to increases in labor and administrative expenses related to consulting fees associated with the implementation of new products and services.

Assets attributable to the Trust segment grew 6% during the year to COP 273 billion, mainly driven by the growth in the investment securities portfolio of Fiduciaria Bancolombia.

In 2009, profit for the Trust segment increased 102.7% to COP 84 billion. Net commissions, which are the main revenue generator, increased 73.5% as assets under management also increased. Mutual fund assets that were managed by the Brokerage segment were transferred to the Trust segment, with the corresponding transfer of revenues. Other revenues increased 33.9% as fees derived from consortiums and joint ventures in trust activities increased. Net Interest Income also improved due to increased returns on investments. Operating expenses increased 22.3% to COP 45 billion, primarily as a result of the increased cost of managing more assets.

Investment Banking: This segment provides corporate and project finance advisory, underwriting, capital markets services and private equity management through Banca de Inversion Bancolombia S.A. Its customers include private and publicly-held corporations as well as government institutions.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	10,303	17,438	7,159	(40.92)%	143.58%
Net provisions	1,168	(1,236)	7,227	(194.50)%	(117.10)%
Net Commissions	31,913	14,934	13,719	113.69%	8.86%
Other net revenues	94,743	31,618	55,682	199.65%	(43.22)%
Total Operating Income	138,127	62,754	83,787	120.11%	(25.10)%
Operating expenses	16,673	15,926	11,963	4.69%	33.13%
Non-operating income (expense)	133	2,258	546	(94.11)%	313.55%
Income before income taxes	121,587	49,086	72,370	147.70%	(32.17)%
Income tax expense	(18,632)	(5,460)	(1,347)	241.25%	305.35%
Segment profit	102,955	43,626	71,023	135.99%	(38.57)%
Segment assets	427,967	398,267	369,867	7.46%	7.68%

In 2010, profit for the Investment Banking segment increased 136% to COP 103 billion.

Net interest income decreased 40.9% to COP 10 billion, due to the contraction of the loan portfolio and margins; offset partially by a recovery of provisions that mitigated the impact of lower interest income. Net commissions grew 113.7% to COP 32 billion, led by fees generated by corporate finance advisory services and capital markets related fees. Corporate bond issuance was robust in Colombia in 2010 and Banca de Inversion Bancolombia participated in deals worth COP 2.5 trillion.

Other revenues almost doubled to COP 95 billion due to gains of COP 34 billion from sale of stakes in companies, especially in the first half of the year.

Operating expenses grew 4.7% to COP 17 billion, due to increased labor costs, which grew in line with inflation.

Assets attributable to Investment Banking grew 7.5% during the year to COP 428 billion, mainly driven by the growth in the investment portfolio.

In 2009, profit for the Investment Banking segment decreased 38.6% to COP 44 billion. Net interest income increased 143.6% to COP 17 billion as the securities portfolio recovered the value lost in 2008. Commissions from advisory services grew 8.9%, driven by higher fees from a larger number of M&A and project finance mandates in the year. Other net revenues decreased by COP 24 billion, reflecting the absence of one-time capital gains on investments that were sold in 2008.

Brokerage: This segment provides brokerage, investment advisory and private banking services to individuals and institutions through Valores Bancolombia S.A., Valores Bancolombia Panama S.A. and Suvalor Panamá Fondos de Inversión. It sells and distributes equities, futures, foreign currencies, fixed income securities, mutual funds and structured products.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	28,102	58,129	34,308	(51.66)%	69.43%
Net provisions	(208)	(152)	(183)	36.91%	(16.84)%
Net Commissions	52,711	48,927	56,796	7.73%	(13.86)%
Other net revenues	4,581	2,177	6,616	110.43%	(67.09)%
Total Operating Income	85,186	109,081	97,537	(21.91)%	11.84%
Operating expenses	86,699	81,679	71,304	6.15%	14.55%
Non-operating income (expense)	15,206	(1,582)	2,507	(1061.10)%	(163.10)%
Income before income taxes	13,693	25,820	28,740	(46.97)%	(10.16)%
Income tax expense	(1,245)	(8,371)	(9,283)	(85.13)%	(9.82)%
Segment profit	12,448	17,449	19,457	(28.66)%	(10.32)%
Segment assets	851,844	1,129,222	884,800	(24.56)%	27.62%

In 2010, profit for the Brokerage segment decreased 28.7% to COP 12 billion.

Net interest income decreased 51.7% to COP 28 billion, due a reduction in gains on securities.

Net commissions increased 7.7% to COP 53 billion, as increased trading activity in 2010 generated more fees and revenues from third-party portfolios, as assets under management, grew 93% to COP 1,500 billion.

Operating expenses increased 6.1% to COP 87 billion, due to labor cost increases and higher IT expenditures.

Assets attributable to the Brokerage segment decreased 24.6% during the year, mainly driven by a decrease in active positions in market activities. There was also a decrease in positions in market making activities in the liability side of the balance sheet.

In 2009, profit for the Brokerage segment decreased 10.3% to COP 44 billion. Net interest income grew 69.4% due to gains on securities held by Valores Bancolombia S.A. Commissions decreased 13.9% to COP 49 billion during the year due to lower trading activities and to the transfer of assets under management and associated commission revenues to the Trust segment. Operating expenses increased 14.6% due to greater labor and administrative cost.

Off Shore: This segment provides a complete line of offshore banking services to Colombian and Salvadorian customers through Bancolombia Panamá S.A., Bancolombia Cayman, Bancolombia Puerto Rico International Inc. and Banco Agrícola (Panama) S.A. It offers loans to private sector companies, trade financing, lease financing, financing for industrial projects as well as a complete portfolio of cash management products, such as checking accounts, international collections and payments. Through these Subsidiaries, the Bank also offers investment opportunities in U.S. dollars, savings and checking accounts, time deposits, and investment funds to its high net worth clients and private banking customers.

The performance of Bancolombia Panamá, which has a significant weight in this segment, refers only to the results reported by Bancolombia Panamá's offshore commercial banking activities and does not consolidate the results of Banco Agrícola, which are reflected in the results for the segment Banking El Salvador.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
	(COP in million)				
Net Interest Income	108,114	96,131	34,096	12.47 %	181.94 %
Net provisions	(19,754)	(8,358)	(13,104)	136.35 %	(36.22)%
Net Commissions	12,432	10,595	10,093	17.34 %	4.97 %
Other net revenues	87,081	35,486	18,048	145.40 %	96.62 %
Total Operating Income	187,873	133,854	49,133	40.36 %	172.43 %
Operating expenses	66,811	84,208	74,501	(20.66)%	13.03 %
Non-operating income (expense)	(3,279)	(1,286)	3,578	154.98 %	(135.94)%
Income before income taxes	117,783	48,360	(21,790)	143.55 %	(321.94)%
Income tax expense	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Segment profit/(loss)	117,783	48,360	(21,790)	143.55 %	(321.94)%
Segment assets	6,068,344	6,362,171	6,939,710	(4.62)%	(8.32)%

In 2010, profit for the Off Shore segment increased 144% to COP 118 billion

Net interest income increased 12.5% to COP 108 billion, despite the asset contraction of 4,6% during the year; this was possible due to a smaller increase in cost of deposits as compared to the increase of interest revenues.

Net provision charges increased 136.3% to COP 20 billion, due to greater deterioration in the loan portfolio.

Other net revenues grew 145% to COP 87 billion, mostly due to an increase in dividends received from.Banagrícola (part of the Banking El Salvador segment). These dividends were increased because the capital in Banagrícola was higher than required due to slow demand in credit in El Salvador. These dividends are eliminated in the consolidation process that generates the consolidated financial statements.

Operating expenses decreased 20.7% to COP 67 billion, due to lower amortization charges of the goodwill created with the purchase of Banagrícola, which was reflected in Bancolombia Panamá. The 6% appreciation of the COP against the U.S. dollar during 2010 had the effect of decreasing the pace of amortization of goodwill when measured in COP.

Assets attributable to the Off Shore segment decreased 4.6% during the year, mainly driven by the contraction of the loan and investment securities portfolio.

The jurisdictions where operations of the Off Shore segment are conducted have no corporate income taxes.

In 2009, profit for the Off Shore segment was COP 48 billion, increasing from a loss of COP 22 billion in 2008. Net interest income increased by 181.9% to COP 96 billion, because of higher spreads on loans and small increases in interest expenses. Net provisions decreased by 36.2% due to better credit quality of the loan portfolio and recoveries of provisions with respect to loans that were prepaid during the year. Other revenues also had a positive trend as it reached COP 35 billion, up 96.6% from 2008, explained mainly by penalties received from pre-payments of loans. Operating expenses increased by 13%, due to higher labor costs

Pension and Insurance: This segment provides pension plan administration and insurance services to individuals and companies in El Salvador through Crecer S.A., Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A. and Asesuisa Vida S.A.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	4,046	7,109	5,454	(43.09)%	30.34%
Net provisions	593	3,258	(1,364)	(81.80)%	(338.86)%
Net Commissions	89,969	96,676	84,386	(6.94)%	14.56%
Other net revenues	(14,887)	(17,391)	(2,418)	(14.40)%	619.23%
Total Operating Income	79,721	89,652	86,058	(11.08)%	4.18%
Operating expenses	31,115	38,278	36,895	(18.71)%	3.75%
Non-operating income (expense)	1,752	(236)	6,852	(842.37)%	(103.44)%
Income before income taxes	50,358	51,138	56,015	(1.53)%	(8.71)%
Income tax expense	(11,557)	(13,395)	(11,713)	(13.72)%	14.36%
Segment profit	38,801	37,743	44,302	2.80%	(14.81)%
Segment assets	229,156	242,226	275,493	(5.40)%	(12.08)%

In 2010, profit for the Pension and Insurance segment increased 2.8% to COP 39 billion.

Net commissions, which are the main revenue generators, decreased 6.9% to COP 90 billion, due the contraction of assets under management as employment in El Salvador suffered with the slowdown in economic activity , individuals contributed less to pension plans and purchased fewer insurance policies. As a result, operating income also decreased 11.1% during the year.

Operating expenses decreased 18.7% to COP 31 billion due to lower administrative and labor expenses.

Assets attributable to Pension and Insurance decreased 5.4% during the year, mainly driven by the contraction of the investment portfolio.

In 2009, profit for the Pension and Insurance segment decreased 14.8% to COP 38 billion. Net commissions grew 14,6% to COP 97 billion as assets under management recovered from the crisis of 2008 and more policies were issued. Operating Expenses increased 3.7%, in line with expected increments in labor cost and other administrative expenses.

All other: This includes results from particular investment vehicles of Bancolombia: Valores Simesa, Inmobiliaria Bancol, Todo 1 Colombia S.A., Inversiones CFNS, CFNS Infraestructura S.A.S, Sinesa, Sinesa Holding, Future Net, Vivayco S.A.S., Banagrícola, Inversiones Financieras Banco Agrícola, Banco Agrícola Panamá and others.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	Change 2010-2009	Change 2009-2008
			(COP in million)		
Net Interest Income	680	(1,694)	9,763	(140.14)%	(117.35)%
Net provisions	(181)	1,437	8,129	(112.60)%	(82.32)%
Net Commissions	840	1,920	907	(56.25)%	111.69%
Other net revenues	100,036	148,526	29,821	(32.65)%	398.06%
Total Operating Income	101,375	150,189	48,620	(32.50)%	208.90%
Operating expenses	25,343	28,493	32,968	(11.06)%	(13.57)%
Non-operating income (expense)	19,814	13,960	16,977	41.93%	(17.77)%

Income before income taxes	95,846	135,656	32,629	(29.35)%	315.75%
Income tax expense	(5,856)	(7,490)	(5,756)	(21.82)%	30.13%
Segment profit	89,990	128,166	26,873	(29.79)%	376.93%
Segment assets	1,529,612	1,502,366	1,532,178	1.81%	(1.95)%

In 2010, profit for All Other decreased 29.8% to COP 89 billion.

Other revenue, which is the most significant revenue line decreased 32.6% to COP 100 billion. The reduction is explained by lower dividends received by the companies that compose the segment.

Operating expenses decreased 11.1% to COP 25 billion, due to lower amortization charges.

Assets attributable to All Other grew only 1.8% during the year, since no significant changes happened in the group of companies.

In 2009, profit for All Other increased 376.9% to COP 128 billion. The businesses grouped together in this classification are very diverse, nevertheless the main source of revenue are dividends and capital gains from sales of assets and divestitures which increased and impacted the line Other net revenues in 2009 due to dividends received by Banagricola and Banco Agricola Panamá.

B.LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

B.1. LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING

Market Scenario

Macroeconomic policies established by Colombia's Central Bank impact directly the liquidity levels of the financial system. During 2010, the Central Bank continued with an expansive monetary policy and maintained its reference rate in minimum historical levels. However, the liquidity levels of the system were lower as compared to last year due to the better performance of the economy and the increase in credit demand. The Bank liquidity levels were adequate and within both the internal and regulatory limits.

Liquidity Management

The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") defines the main policies of liquidity and funding in accordance with the Bank's desired balance sheet structure.

The Bank uses a variety of funding sources to generate liquidity taking into consideration market conditions, interest rates, liquidity needs and the desired maturity profile of funding instruments. Consequently, policies are designed to achieve an optimal match between asset and liability profiles regarding maturities, interest rates and currency exposure.

One of the Bank's main strategies is to maintain a solid liquidity position., ALCO has established a minimum amount of liquid assets, calculated in relative terms to the total assets, in order to guarantee the proper operation of banking activities such as lending and withdrawals of deposits, protect capital and take advantage of market opportunities. ALCO has delegated the short-term liquidity assessment task to a smaller committee called the Liquidity Committee, which revises strategies and policies regarding liquidity. In addition, the Bank has defined a contingency liquidity plan that allows the organization to raise funds under stressed market scenarios. This contingency plan is tested on a continuous basis to guarantee its viability.

Liquid Assets consist of cash, cash equivalents, and securities admitted by the Central Bank to engage in repurchase agreements. The securities that comprise liquid assets are reviewed by ALCO in light of the Bank's liquidity objective; these investments are not constituted for trading and they must follow the investment policy defined by ALCO. Part of these securities are issued by the Colombian central government, others are issued by other Colombian government institutions and are mandatory investments.Securities issued by some foreign govermments are also taken into account as part of liquid assets.

The Bank measures liquid assets on a daily basis and compares this result with an objective target of minimum requirements defined by ALCO. A liquid assets has policy been established under which daily liquid assets must be equal to or higher than this target. Inthe event the limit is not reached there is a 5-day period in which to increase liquidity levels.

The Superintendency of Finance requires each financial entity to have liquid assets greater than the contractual liquidity accumulative one week GAP. This contractual GAP includes the maturity of assets and liabilities of the current positions and does not include projections of future operations. The loan portfolio is affected by historical default and prepayment indicators. The maturity of deposits is modeled according to the regulation.

All of Bancolombia's local subsidiaries met this regulatory limit throughout the year.

During 2010, the Bank maintained a solid liquidity position; however it was lower as compared to 2009. The ratio of net loans to deposits (including borrowings from development banks) was 100% at the end of 2010, up from 88% at the end of 2009. The increase of the ratio is explained partly by a change in the Bank's funding structure; as Bancolombia issued ordinary notes in Colombian and international markets and obtained additional funding from international banks. Short term funding was also increased as the Bank wanted to take advantage of the low interest rates in Colombian and international markets.

The following table sets forth checking, time deposits and saving deposits as a percentage of the Bank's total liabilities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010		2009		2008	
Checking deposits	15.9	%	15.0	%	13.1	%
Time deposits	25.4	%	33.5	%	33.6	%
Saving deposits	30.1	%	27.6	%	25.1	%

The Bank's principal sources of funding are short-term deposits which are primarily composed of time deposits, checking accounts and savings accounts. The funding structure in 2010 changed, as the proportion of saving deposits increased while that of time deposits decreased. This change was due in part to our strategy of managing additional financial costs that would be incurred by the Bank starting 2011 due to the application in 2011 of a transactional tax on time deposits that would affect short-term deposits most. Prior to 2011, Bancolombia (unconsolidated), Leasing Bancolombia, Banca de Inversion Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Bancolombia were not subject to this tax as part of the fiscal stability regime discussed above, which expired at the end of 2010. Furthermore, a change in tax regulation, effective January 1, 2011, regarding financial transactions in Colombia had a positive effect in the growth of savings accounts as clients migrated liquid resources from fiduciaries and brokers to savings accounts ahead of the change in regulation. Deposits as a percentage of the Bank's total liabilities in 2010 were 71.4%, decreasing from 76.1% at the end of 2009. This change is explained by the issuance of long-term debt which increased total liabilities.

The Bank experienced deposit growth during 2010 as total deposits reached COP 43,538 billion, an increase of COP 1,390 billon as compared to 2009. Deposits represented 64% of assets at the end of 2010, down from 68% at the end of 2009.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's liabilities reached COP 60,148 billion, increasing 9.7 % as compared to the end of 2009. Liabilities denominated in pesos, which represent 73% of total liabilities (74% at the end of 2009), increased 8.5% as compared to the end of 2009, while deposits denominated in U.S. dollars totaled COP 16,208 billion, increasing 13.2% as compared to the end of 2009.

The Bank also had total outstanding borrowings from domestic development banks of COP 2,551 billion at the end of 2010. These borrowings represent a good quality source of funding provided by governmental entities in order to promote lending activities within specific sectors of the Colombian economy. This funding source is fully matched with related loans in terms of maturity and interest rates.

In addition to the main sources of funding described above, the Bank uses: (i) its debt securities portfolio as a source of short-term liquidity by engaging in repurchase agreements transactions, overnight-loan funds and the Central Bank's funds and (ii) the issuance of bonds on a regular basis to reduce the maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities, reducing the liquidity risk. During 2010 the Bank obtained funds from an issuance of ordinary notes with an aggregate principal amount of COP 1,225 billion in a public offering in Colombia Additionally, on July 27, 2010, Bancolombia issued subordinated ordinary notes (with maturity of 10 years) with an aggregate principal amount of US$620 million in the United States and international markets. As of December 31, 2010, the total outstanding aggregate principal amount of bonds issued by the Bank was COP 5,718 billion.

The Bank's management believes that the current level of liquidity is adequate and will seek to maintain its solid deposit base and the access to alternative sources of funding such as borrowings from domestic development banks, repurchase agreements, bond issuances, overnight funds and Central Bank funds, in light of market conditions, interest rates and the desired maturity profile of liabilities.

The following table sets forth the components of the Bank's liabilities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31,								
	2010	% of total funding		2009	% of total funding		2008	% of total funding	
(COP million, except percentages)									
Checking deposits									
Peso-denominated	COP7,275,904	12.1	%	COP5,840,450	10.7	%	COP5,365,391	9.6	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	2,280,029	3.8	%	2,384,498	4.3	%	1,935,659	3.5	%
Total	9,555,933	15.9	%	8,224,948	15.0	%	7,301,050	13.1	%
Time deposits									
Peso-denominated	9,215,754	15.3	%	11,940,626	21.8	%	11,804,875	21.3	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	6,054,517	10.1	%	6,390,862	11.7	%	6,847,863	12.3	%
Total	15,270,271	25.4	%	18,331,488	33.5	%	18,652,738	33.6	%
Savings deposits									
Peso-denominated	15,794,026	26.3	%	12,999,375	23.7	%	11,928,822	21.4	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	2,266,843	3.8	%	2,144,406	3.9	%	2,068,248	3.7	%
Total	18,060,869	30.1	%	15,143,781	27.6	%	13,997,070	25.1	%
Other deposits									
Peso-denominated	507,002	0.8	%	329,693	0.6	%	272,755	0.5	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	144,892	0.2	%	119,420	0.2	%	160,787	0.3	%
Total	651,894	1.0	%	449,113	0.8	%	433,542	0.8	%
Interbank Borrowings									
Peso-denominated	-	0.0	%	-	0.0	%	-	0.0	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	2,698,941	4.5	%	1,152,918	2.1	%	2,077,291	3.7	%
Total	2,698,941	4.5	%	1,152,918	2.1	%	2,077,291	3.7	%
Repurchase agreement and interbank funds									
Peso-denominated	1,784,060	3.0	%	1,280,796	2.3	%	1,646,924	3.0	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	174,786	0.3	%	61,405	0.1	%	917,284	1.6	%
Total	1,958,846	3.3	%	1,342,201	2.4	%	2,564,208	4.6	%
Domestic development banks Borrowings and other(1)									
Peso-denominated	2,479,778	4.1	%	2,672,752	4.9	%	3,210,780	5.8	%

U.S. dollar-denominated	71,868	0.1	%	213,480	0.4	%	659,854	1.2	%
Total	2,551,646	4.2	%	2,886,232	5.3	%	3,870,634	7.0	%
Bank acceptances outstanding and derivatives									
Peso-denominated	911,353	1.5	%	-	0.0	%	-	0.0	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	(265,979)	(0.4	)%	47,609	0.1	%	56,935	0.1	%
Total	645,374	1.1	%	47,609	0.1	%	56,935	0.1	%
Long term debt									
Peso-denominated	3,332,068	5.5	%	2,699,565	4.9	%	1,957,310	3.5	%
U.S. dollar-denominated	2,386,308	4.0	%	1,474,057	2.7	%	1,686,176	3.0	%
Total	5,718,376	9.5	%	4,173,622	7.6	%	3,643,486	6.5	%

	As of December 31,					
	2010	% of total funding	2009	% of total funding	2008	% of total funding
(COP million, except percentages)						
Other liabilities						
Peso-denominated	2,639,857	4.4 %	2,749,575	5.0 %	2,672,406	4.8 %
U.S. dollar-denominated	396,009	0.6 %	330,049	0.6 %	396,874	0.7 %
Total	3,035,866	5.0 %	3,079,624	5.6 %	3,069,280	5.5 %
Total funding						
Peso-denominated	43,939,802	73.0 %	40,512,832	73.9 %	38,859,263	69.9 %
Dollar-denominated	16,208,214	27.0 %	14,318,704	26.1 %	16,806,971	30.1 %
Total liabilities	COP 60,148,016	100.0 %	COP 54,831,536	100.0 %	COP 55,666,234	100.0 %

(1) Includes borrowings from commercial banks and other non-financial entities.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows for the Bank include net cash used in operating activities, net cash used in investing activities and net cash provided by financing activities. The following table shows those flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010	2009	2008
		(COP million)	
Operating activities	COP (3,066,491)	COP 5,721,087	COP (402,768)
Investing activities	(1,093,268)	(1,027,548)	(949,537)
Financing activities	3,047,868	(2,818,255)	1,636,871
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	COP (1,111,891)	COP 1,875,284	COP 284,566

Cash flows in 2010 were significantly different from those observed in 2009 and 2008.

During 2010, the Bank reported a negative net cash flow that decreased the stock of cash and equivalents by COP 1,112 billion. This result is explained by COP 3,047 billion cash provided by financing activities, offset by COP 1,093 billion and COP 3,066 billion used in investing activities and operating activities respectively.

Operating Activities

Cash was used in 2010 in operating activities; growth in the loan portfolio of COP 7,843 billion was the principal use of these resources. The primary sources of cash for operating activities were deposits that increased by 2,008 billion and trading investments that decreased by COP 1,080 billion.

The loan portfolio used cash in 2008 and 2010 in similar amounts COP 6,534 billion and COP 7,843 billion respectively. In 2009, economic growth slowed; credit demand was low, the loan portfolio stayed stable decreasing COP 766 billion, liquidity was accumulated.

Deposits have been a source of liquidity during the last three years since the Bank funds an important part of its loan portfolio with these resources. In 2008, deposits increased by COP 4,966 billion; loan portfolio growth was mainly financed by deposits. In 2009, deposits increased by COP 2,695 billion, liquidity levels were high throughout the year;

this liquidity was used in 2010.

Trading investment securities in 2008 and 2009 used liquidity by COP 546 billion and COP 219 billion respectively. During 2010, there was a significant change, as COP 1,081 billion securities were sold and resources were used to fund growth in the loan portfolio.

Investing Activities

Investing activities also used cash in 2010; purchase of property plant and equipment increased by COP 546 billion, held to maturity debt securities increased by COP 435 billion and the technological renewal program used COP 101 billion.

Held to maturity debt securities have used liquidity during 2010, 2009, and 2008 in similar amounts; COP 435 billion, COP 649 billion and COP 518 billion respectively. The bank classifies part of its investments as held to maturity in order to manage interest rate risk, a portion of them are mandatory investments required by the Superintendency of Finance.

Net purchase of property plant and equipment includes operating leases which is part of the loan portfolio. In 2010, the increase was COP 546 billion; increase in operating leases explains 49% of this growth. In 2009, this value was lower, COP 203 billion, 92% of which corresponded to operating leases. In 2008, the increase was COP 712 billion; 42% of which corresponded to operating leases.

The Bank has investments related to the technological renewal program. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Bank invested COP 101 billion, COP 92 billion and COP 30 billion, respectively, in its technological renewal program.

Financing Activities

Financing activities provided cash during 2010; overnight funding and interbank lending increased by COP 1,896 billion, placement of long term debts increased by COP 1,654 billion. Cash was used in paying dividends to stock holders; COP 502 Billion.

In 2008 and 2010, overnight and interbank borrowing increased by COP 1,463 billion and COP 1,896 billion respectively due to the high credit demand. In 2009, the use of these funds decreased by 3,003 billion due to the high liquidity.

Structural funding is important to manage liquidity and interest rate risk; long term debt is part of the Bank's funding structure. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the bank issued long term debt of COP 1,654 billion, COP 676 billion and 621 billion respectively. Long term debt is issued in dollars and pesos to finance growth in both currencies.

Payments of dividends to stockholders in 2010, 2009 and 2008, were COP 502 billion, COP 492 billion and COP 448 billion respectively.

Capital Position

The Bank and its subsidiaries comply with the capital adequacy requirements in their respective countries of operation.

Stockholders' equity amounted to COP 7,947 billion at the end of 2010, up 13% as compared to COP 7,033 billion in stockholders' equity at the end of 2009. This increase is the net effect of paying out dividends, generating earnings during the year 2010 and all the other transactions that directly affect the stockholders' equity.

In addition, on a consolidated basis, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio was 14.7% as of December 31, 2010, higher than the 13.2% at the end of 2009 and the 11.2% as of December 31, 2008. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio exceeded the requirements of the Colombian government and the Superintendency of Finance by 567 basis points. The basic capital ratio (tier 1) was 10.32% and the tangible capital ratio, which is equal to stockholders' equity minus goodwill and intangible assets divided by tangible assets, was 10.26% at the end of 2010. For a full description of our capital adequacy requirements please see "Item 4. History and development of the company – B. Business Overview – B.7 – Supervision and Regulation".

TECHNICAL CAPITAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS	As of December 31,					
Consolidated (COP million)	2010	%	2009	%	2008	%
Basic capital (Tier I)	6,343,769	10.32	5,726,319	10.40	4,971,755	8.95
Additional capital (Tier II)	2,673,679	4.35	1,559,977	2.83	1,273,869	2.29
Technical capital(1)	9,017,449		7,286,296		6,245,624	
Risk weighted assets included market risk	61,449,661		55,084,655		55,542,485	
CAPITAL ADEQUACY(2)	14.67 %		13.23 %		11.24 %	

(1) Technical capital is the sum of basic and additional capital.
(2) Capital adequacy is technical capital divided by risk weighted assets.

B.2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND TREASURY ACTIVITIES

The Bank's treasury division is able to carry out all transactions in local or foreign currencies that are legally authorized in Colombia. These include derivative transactions, purchase and sale of fixed income securities and indexed securities, repurchase or resale transactions, short sales, temporary securities transfers, simultaneous transactions and transactions on the foreign currency exchange market.

The Bank monitors treasury division activities through policies regarding management of liquidity, market, legal, credit and operational risks. Such policies are monitored by the Vice President of Risk Management. In order to be able to control market and liquidity risks, the Bank sets limits intended to keep its exposure levels and losses within certain ranges determined by the Bank's board of directors. The Bank's investment policies do not include restrictions regarding the maturity of the securities held in the portfolio, except those related to the liquidity portfolio, but do include a target (weighted average) duration for the entire portfolio.

Before taking any additional positions, the Bank's treasury division also verifies, with respect to investments in local and in foreign currencies, the availability of funds for investment and each investment's compatibility with the Bank's liquidity structure.

As further described in "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk", the market risk stated in the treasury book is measured using methodologies of value at risk (VaR), and the position limits are based on the results of these methodologies. The Bank has defined VaR limits that follow a hierarchical structure, which avoid the concentration of market risk in certain groups of assets and also take advantage of portfolio diversification. In addition to VaR limits, the Bank also uses stop loss advisories to inform senior management when losses are close to certain established thresholds in the trading book. Moreover, for the options portfolio the Bank has set limits based on the sensitivity of the portfolio to the underlying, volatility and interest rates. As part of its operation, the Bank holds cash and cash equivalents primarily in Colombian pesos and U.S. dollars. Nevertheless, those positions, as well as any other currency position, are determined by the treasury division in connection with the Bank's currency risk assessment and management. Specifically, the Bank's exposure to currency risk primarily arises from changes in the U.S.

dollar/COP exchange rate. The exposure to currency risk is managed by the Bank’s treasury division. The Bank uses a VaR calculation to limit the exposure to currency risk of its balance sheet. These limits are supervised on a daily basis by the Bank’s Market Risk Management Office. The Bank’s treasury division manages a derivative portfolio which includes forward agreements in foreign currency with the purpose of hedging its currency exposure.

B.3. COMMITMENT FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

See "Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of the Company – Capital Expenditures and Divestitures".

C.RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES, ETC.

Not Applicable

D.TREND INFORMATION

During the first half of 2010, the Bank's net interest income was pressured by decreasing interest margins and the contraction of the loan portfolio in line with the trend experienced in 2009. During the second half of the year, net interest income remained stable as interest rates and margins also remained stable and credit volumes increased as demand grew. In addition, credit cost in 2010 was lower, as provision charges were below their historical relative level. Future levels of loan volumes, interest margins and credit cost will be key drivers of the Bank's performance. The following is a brief discussion of recent trends with regard to those three elements.

Loan Volume Performance

Gross loans and financial leases (i.e, before allowance for loans and financial lease losses) increased 16% during 2010. Credit growth was slow during the first half of the year, mainly because large companies in Colombia did not require expanding their facilities due to excess installed capacity and some were prepaying some loans. Government spending during the 2010 presidential pre-electoral season was restricted and some projects were delayed, which negatively impacted economic growth and credit demand in the first six months of the year.

During the second half of the year, economic activity in Colombia improved and consumer confidence increased. As a result, demand in mortgages and consumer loans picked up vigorously and commercial loans started growing again. By the end of the year, commercial loans grew 19%, consumer loans grew 19%, small business loans grew 26%, leasing grew 7% and mortgages (including securitized mortgages) increased 11%, in each case from the level at the end of 2009.

Economic growth in El Salvador was slow in 2010 and Banco Agricola's loan book contracted as there was lower demand from corporate and individuals; this generated a lagging effect in the Grupo Bancolombia's overall book.

USD denominated loans grew 26% during 2010. This reflected the recovery of international trade as the world economy improved and there was greater demand from companies with revenues in USD. Corporations in Colombia and off shore financing, particularly in Central America, led the demand for this type of loan. Nevertheless, this growth was offset by the USD depreciation versus the COP.

Debt issuances by Colombian companies were COP 13,796 billion in 2010 (up 1% from COP 13,694 billion in 2009), and non-financial firms issued about COP 4,900 billion (down 26% from COP 6,630 billion in 2009). Although during 2009 the Bank suffered the impact of corporations obtaining resources from local capital markets instead of taking loans, in 2010 the impact was lesser due to the higher demand for resources and the competitive interest rates offered by banks. Mid size companies and SMEs demanded more credit and that allowed the Bank to grow its loan portfolio.

Credit demand is expected to be strong in 2011 as the economy in Colombia continues to grow, and individuals and corporations demand consumer and commercial loans; and as the economy in El Salvador recovers from the crisis of

2008 - 2010.

Net Interest Margins

The majority of the Bank's loan book has a variable rate (60% of loans have a maturity of more than a year and variable rates) and the re-pricing pace of our assets tends to be faster than that of our liabilities. Consequently, the interest rate cuts in Colombia during the first quarter of 2010 had an effect on the Bank's net interest margins, as they shrank from 6.7% in the fourth quarter of 2009 to 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2010.

The bank's strategy during the year was to defend the net interest margin by changing the mix of deposits and increasing the proportion of demand deposits (savings and checking accounts) which are less expensive than time deposits.

Ample liquidity, a more favorable deposit mix (one with a greater proportion of demand deposits) and a potential increase in interest rates in the economy point toward stability in interest margins in 2011.

Credit Cost

For the year 2010, the cost of credit was 1.2% of average loans, lower than the 2.6% experienced in 2009 and the 2.8% in 2008 This lower level of credit cost was driven by lower net charge-offs in our loan portfolio and lower reserve additions across all credit segments, reflecting the better economic activity and stronger labor markets.

A better economic outlook and signs of improvement in asset quality point towards a more positive scenario for asset quality and provision burden in 2011.

E.OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following are the off-balance sheet arrangements in which the Bank is involved: standby letters of credit, letters of credit and bank guarantees.

Standby letters of credit and bank guarantees are conditional commitments issued by us to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The Bank typically has recourse to recover from the customer any amounts paid under these guarantees. In addition, the Bank may hold cash or other highly liquid collateral to support these guarantees.

At December 31 2010,2009 and 2008, outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees issued by Bancolombia totaled COP 3,198,143 million, COP 3,094,924 million and COP 3,524,631 million, respectively.

The table below summarizes at December 31, 2010 and 2009 all of the Bank's guarantees where the Bank is the guarantor. The total amount outstanding represents maximum potential amount (notional amounts) that could be lost under the guarantees if there were a total default by the guaranteed parties, without consideration of possible recoveries under recourse provisions or from collateral held or pledged. Such amounts greatly exceed anticipated losses.

Commissions received from these arrangements amounted to COP 23,250, COP 15,280 and COP 10,895 for 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively. (For commitments to originate loans see F. Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations, for unused credit lines see Item 18. Note 17 Interbank Borrowings.

	Expire within one year At December 31,		Expire after one year At December 31,		Total amount outstanding At December 31,		Maximum potential amount of future losses At December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009

	COP millions							
Financial standby letters of credit	1,146,617	1,280,104	540,354	323,997	1,686,971	1,604,101	1,686,971	1,604,101
Bank guarantees	1,111,606	1,047,549	399,566	443,274	1,511,172	1,490,823	1,511,172	1,490,823
Total (COP)	2,258,223	2,327,653	939,920	767,271	3,198,143	3,094,924	3,198,143	3,094,924

F.TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table shows the Bank's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
			(COP millions)		
Long-term debt obligations	COP 5,817,459	COP 845,997	COP 1,201,792	COP 542,610	COP 3,227,060
Time deposits	15,426,539	13,390,962	1,200,455	189,474	645,647
Commitments to originate loans	1,926,117	1,926,117	-	-	-
Commitments of repurchase of investments	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit plans	220,633	63,857	38,908	37,302	80,567
Borrowings from domestic development banks	2,551,646	303,780	746,668	642,915	858,283
Total	COP 25,942,394	COP 16,530,713	COP 3,187,823	COP 1,412,301	COP 4,811,557

The amounts shown in the table include interest costs on debt. The Bank does not have any uncertain positions to report.

G.CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The following are considered critical accounting policies, given their significant impact on the financial condition and operating performance of the Bank. This information should be read together with Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES UNDER COLOMBIAN GAAP

Evaluation of loan portfolio risk and determination of allowances for loan losses: Under Colombian GAAP, the Bank currently evaluates loan portfolio risk according to the rules issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, which establishes qualitative and quantitative standards for assigning a risk category to individual assets. The qualitative analysis includes the evaluation of "potential weaknesses", "deficiencies" or "serious deficiencies" based on the existence and magnitude of specific factors, according to the judgment of management. For the quantitative evaluation, the Bank first determines whether the loan has become due and then classifies the loan according to the number of days past due.

Commercial and consumer loans are provisioned following standard models developed by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance. According to the models, the allowance for loan losses is stated through the calculation of the Expected Loss.

Microcredit and mortgage loans are provisioned considering a minimum allowance level for each credit category. In addition, a general allowance equal to 1% of the outstanding loan balance is required.

The Bank considers the accounting estimates used in the methodology to determine the allowance for loan losses to be "critical accounting estimates" because: (a) by its nature, the allowance requires the Bank to make judgments and assumptions regarding the Bank's loan portfolio, (b) the methodology used in its determination is based on the existence and magnitude of determined factors that are not necessarily an indication of future losses and (c) the amount of the provision that is based on reference models for commercial and consumer portfolio and a percentage based on the risk category for microcredit and mortgage portfolio, although it is impossible to ensure that this percentage will exactly reflect the probability of loss.

Contingent Liabilities:

The Bank is subject to contingent liabilities, including judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings and tax and other claims arising from the conduct of the Bank's business activities. Under Colombian GAAP, allowances are established for legal and other claims by assessing the likelihood of the loss actually occurring as probable, possible or remote. Contingencies are partially provisioned and are recorded when all the information available indicates that it is probable that the Bank will be required to make disbursements in the future for events that happened before the balance sheet date and the amounts may be reasonably estimated. The Bank engages internal and external experts (lawyers and actuaries) in assessing probability and in estimating any amounts involved.

Throughout the life of a contingency, the Bank may learn of additional information that can affect assessments regarding probability or the estimates of amounts involved. Changes in these assessments can lead to changes in recorded allowances.

The Bank considers the estimates used to determine the allowance for contingent liabilities to be "critical accounting estimates" because the probability of their occurrence and the amounts that the Bank may be required to pay are based on the Bank's judgment, which will not necessarily coincide with the future outcome of the proceedings.

Pension Plan: Under Colombian GAAP, the Bank applies the provisions of Decree 4565 of 2010, which requires a distribution of charges to amortize the actuarial calculation by 2029. The distribution is calculated by taking the percentage amortized up to December 2009 and annually adding the minimum percentages needed to complete amortization by 2029. Under the Bank's non-contributory unfunded defined benefit pension plan, benefits are based on length of service and level of compensation.

The Bank considers that the accounting estimates related to its pension plan are "critical accounting estimates" because the determination of the contributions to the plan involves judgments and assumptions made by the actuaries related to future macroeconomic and employee demographic factors, among others, which will not necessarily coincide with the future outcome of such factors.

Recognition of Business Combinations: Upon a business combination, the Colombian purchase method of accounting requires that (i) the purchase price be allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities on the basis of their book value, (ii) the statement of income of the acquiring company for the period in which a business combination occurs includes the income of the acquired company as if the acquisition had occurred on the first day of the reporting period and (iii) the costs directly related to the purchase business combination not be considered as a cost of the acquisition, but deferred and amortized over a reasonable period as determined by management.

The pooling of interests method of accounting requires the aggregate of the stockholders' equity of the entities included in the business.

The Conavi/Corfinsura Merger was accounted for using the pooling of interests method in accordance with the methodology suggested by the Superintendency of Finance. The Sufinanciamiento, Comercia (now Factoring Bancolombia), Sutecnología and Banagrícola acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method under Colombian GAAP.

Goodwill Recognized Upon Business Combinations: The Bank tests goodwill recognized upon business combinations for impairment at least annually using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair value of a reporting unit. The first step is a screen for potential impairment, and the second step measures the amount of impairment, if any. However, if certain criteria are met, the requirement to test goodwill for impairment annually can be satisfied without a remeasurement of the fair value of a reporting unit. Fair value is determined by management by reference to market value, if available, or by pricing models or with the assistance of a qualified evaluator. Determination of a fair value by a qualified evaluator or pricing model requires management to make assumptions and use estimates.

The most significant amounts of goodwill and intangibles relate to the acquisition of Conavi and Corfinsura in 2005 and Banagrícola in 2007. The valuation models used to determine the fair value of these companies and the intangibles are sensitive to changes in the assumptions. Adverse changes in any of these factors could lead the bank to record a goodwill or intangible impairment charge. Management believes that the assumptions and estimates used are reasonable and supportable in the existing market environment and commensurate with the risk profile of the assets valued. However, different assumptions and estimates could be used which would lead to different results.

Under Colombian GAAP, financial entities have to register amortization of goodwill. According to the guidelines issued by Superintendency of Finance, the goodwill should be amortized using the exponential method, however, others methods which provide a better association between the revenues and expenses are permitted. Since January, 2008, the straight-line method has been used to amortize goodwill, since the Bank considers this method to provide a better association between the revenues and expenses corresponding to this investment. Under Colombian GAAP the Bank performs impairment test using discounted cash flow technique.

The Bank considers amortization and impairment tests to be "critical accounting estimates" because of the importance of assumptions used in the testing and the sensitivity of the results to the assumptions used.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments at Fair Value: A portion of the Bank's assets is carried at fair value for Colombian GAAP purposes, including equity and debt securities with quotations available or where quoted prices are available for similar assets, derivatives, customers' acceptances and short-term borrowings.

Under Colombian GAAP, the fair value of a financial instrument is defined as the estimated amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing and independent parties. A large proportion of the Bank's assets reported at fair value are based on quoted market prices, which provide the best indication of fair value. If quoted market prices are not available, the Bank discounts the expected cash flows using market interest rates which take into account the credit quality and duration of the investment. The degree of management's judgment involved in determining the fair value of a financial instrument is dependent upon the availability of quoted market prices. When observable market prices and parameters do not exist, management's judgment is necessary to estimate fair value, in terms of estimating the future cash flows, based on variables of the instruments, the inherent credit risk and the applicable interest rate to discount those cash flows.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's assets that were fair-valued using discounted cash flow techniques amounted to COP 3,583 billion and mainly included bonds and notes issued by the Colombian government or its entities and corporate debt securities.

As of December 31, 2010, derivative financial instruments were not recognized based on quoted prices and as a consequence, valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes and similar methodologies were performed to measure the estimated fair value, using where possible current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates, currency rates and forward curves based on transactions.

The estimated fair value of instruments based upon internally developed valuation techniques could vary if other valuation methods or assumptions were used.

As of December 31, 2010, our financial derivatives that were fair-valued using discounted cash flows and Black-Scholes techniques amounted net to COP 118 billion and mainly included market rate and interest rate swaps and forwards.

For the Bank's derivative financial instruments that have optionality, the relevant option model is used. For a further discussion on the effect of a change in interest rates and foreign exchange rates on the Bank's portfolio see "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk".

Securitizations: The Bank has securitized both performing and non-performing mortgage loans which, according to Colombian GAAP, have been accounted for as sales, and, as such, said loans have been removed from the Bank's balance sheet.

As of 2009 (effective date), when External Circular 047 of 2008 was issued, assets subject to portfolio securitizations could be derecognized as firm transfers or disposals providing the following conditions were fulfilled:

Assets assigned to securitizations must be transferred exclusively to securitization firms in order to set up Special-Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

In the case of securitizations carried out by securitization firms or directly by credit establishments, the disposal of the corresponding assets must be carried out by separating the equity value of the securitized assets and creating the corresponding SPV.

The disposal or transfer of securitized assets must not be subject to any type of express or implicit cancellation clause or provision.

In transferring or disposing of these securitized assets, the total benefits and risks inherent or accruing from such assets must also have been totally transferred.

Under no circumstance shall the originator conserve discretionary rights to dispose of, control, limit, encumber, substitute, reacquire or use the assets thus transferred or disposed of.

Also, this new regulation provided that in cases where the transferor retains a positive residual interest, it may record as an investment the fair value of the residual interest subject to the conditions defined for this purpose in the applicable rules and regulations of the issue in question, with a balancing entry in the investment valuation income account. This value must be updated at least every year, on the anniversary of the date on which the SPV was set up and in any case on the closing date of the fiscal period in question. As a result of the above, the Bank has recognized retained interest as held to maturity debt securities in the amount of COP 19,699 and COP 57,358 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES UNDER U.S. GAAP

Allowance of Deferred Tax Assets

A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. All available evidence, both positive and negative, is considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is needed. Future realization of the tax benefit of existing deductible temporary differences or carryforwards ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income in future periods.

In determining a valuation allowance, the Bank performs a review of future taxable income (exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards) and future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. Management’s judgment on the likelihood that deferred tax assets can be realized is subjective and involves estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain.

With regard to state taxes, Bancolombia is subject to Colombian tax legislation. In the case of its companies based in El Salvador, it must also calculate the corresponding taxes according to Salvadorian tax legislation.

With regard to municipal and departmental taxes, these must be calculated according to tax legislation applicable in each of the municipal jurisdictions in which the Bank’s branch offices are located.

The application of tax legislation is subject to diverse interpretations on the part of both tax payers and the Colombian tax authorities (Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales)

When calculating deferred tax, the Bank considers future estimates, the figures recorded in its financial statements, as well as applicable tax legislation.

Valuation of the deferred tax asset is considered to be a critical accounting estimate, because it requires determinations involving estimates of profits and future taxable incomes that are inherently uncertain and can be affected by changes in economic conditions and other factors, including future changes in law. The valuation allowance has been determined based on estimations of taxable income and the application of current fiscal laws.

Evaluation of Loan Portfolio Risk and Determination of Allowances for Loan Losses: Under U.S. GAAP, the Bank considers loans to be impaired when it is probable that all amounts of principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The allowance for significant impaired loans are assessed based on the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective loan rate or the fair value of the collateral in the case where the loan is considered collateral-dependent. An allowance for impaired loans is provided when discounted future cash flows or the fair value of collateral is lower than book value.

In addition, if necessary, a specific allowance for loan losses is established for non-impaired individual loans, based on regular reviews of individual loans, recent loss experience, credit scores, the risk characteristics of the various classifications of loans and other factors directly influencing the potential collectability and affecting the quality of the loan portfolio.

Determining the allowance for loan losses requires significant management judgments and estimates including, among others, identifying impaired loans, determining customers' ability to pay and estimating the fair value of underlying collateral or the expected future cash flows to be received.

To calculate the allowance required for smaller-balance impaired loans and unimpaired loans, historical loss ratios are determined by analyzing historical losses. Loss estimates are analyzed by loan type and thus for homogeneous groups of clients. Such historical ratios are updated to incorporate the most recent data reflecting current economic conditions, industry performance trends, geographic or obligor concentrations within each portfolio segment and any other pertinent information that may affect the estimation of the allowance for loan losses.

A one-percent decrease in the expected cash flows could result in an impairment of the portfolio of approximately COP 9,554 million. These sensitivity analyses do not represent management's expectations of the decline in risk ratings or the increases in loss rates, but are provided as hypothetical scenarios to assess the sensitivity of the allowance for loan and lease losses to changes in key inputs. The Bank believes the risk ratings and loss severities currently in use are appropriate and represent management's expectations about the credit risk inherent in its loan portfolio.

The Bank considers accounting estimates related to provisions for loans and advances "critical accounting estimates" because: (i) they are highly susceptible to change from period to period as the assumptions about future default rates and valuation of potential losses relating to impaired loans and advances are based on recent performance experience, and (ii) any significant difference between the Bank's estimated losses (as reflected in the provisions) and actual losses would require the Bank to take provisions which, if significantly different, could have a material impact on its future financial condition and results of operations. The Bank's assumptions about estimated losses are based on past performance, past customer behavior, the credit quality of recent underwritten business and general economic conditions, which are not necessarily an indication of future losses.

Pension Plan: Under U.S. GAAP, actuarial valuation of its pension plan is performed annually using the projected unit credit method in accordance with ASC 715 Compensation-Retirement Benefits and prepared using actuarial, economic and demographic assumptions about future events.

The Bank considers the accounting estimates related to its pension plan to be "critical accounting estimates" because the determination of the contributions to the plan involves judgments and assumptions made by the actuaries related to the future macroeconomic and employee demographic factors, among others, which will not necessarily coincide with the future outcome of such factors.

Recognition and Measurement of Intangibles Recognized Upon Business Combinations: Under U.S. GAAP, the Bank accounts for acquired businesses using the acquisition purchase method of accounting which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. The application of the acquisition method requires certain estimates and assumptions, especially concerning the determination of fair values of the acquired intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, as well as the liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition.

In addition, the useful lives of acquired intangible assets, property, plant and equipment have to be determined. The judgments made in the context of the purchase price allocation can materially impact the Bank's future results of operations. Accordingly, for significant acquisitions, the Bank obtains assistance from third-party valuation specialists. The valuations are based on information available at the acquisition date and different methodologies are used for each intangible identified.

Goodwill and Intangibles Recognised Upon Business Combinations: Under U.S. GAAP, for business acquisitions occurred before January 1, 2009, goodwill was measured as the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Since January 1, 2009 goodwill has been measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the fair value of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. The Bank tests goodwill recognized upon business combinations for impairment at least annually using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair value of a reporting unit. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment; which is a business component that earns revenues and incurs expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by management to assess performance and allocate resources. The first step is a screen for potential impairment, and the second step measures the amount of impairment, if any. However, if certain criteria are met, the requirement to test goodwill for impairment annually can be satisfied without a remeasurement of the fair value of a reporting unit. Fair value is determined by management by reference to market value, if available, by pricing models, or with the assistance of a qualified evaluator. Determination of fair value by a qualified evaluator or pricing model requires management to make assumptions and use estimates to forecast cash flow for periods that are beyond the normal requirements of management reporting; the assessment of the discount rate appropriate to the reporting unit; estimation of the fair value of reporting units; and the valuation of the separable assets of each business whose goodwill is being reviewed.

The amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit and the key assumptions used by management in determining the fair value are:

Reporting segments	Reporting Unit	Goodwill 2010	Valuation Methodology	Key Assumptions	Discount Rate (real)		Growth rate (real)	
Banking El Salvador	Banco Agrícola	COP 568.058	Cash flow	10 years plan	10.0	%	1.25	%
Banking Colombia	Bancolombia Tuya and Factoring(1)	428,040	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%
Leasing	Leasing Bancolombia	54,238	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	0	%
Pension and Insurance	AFP Crecer and Aseguradora Suiza	50,890	Cash flow	10 years plan	10.0% -11.7	%	0	%
Trust	Fiduciaria Bancolombia	2,493	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%
Investments	Banca de Inversión	132,273	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%
Brokerage	Valores Bancolombia	43,722	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%
Off Shore	Bancolombia Puerto Rico	31,534	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%

All Other Segments	Inversiones CFNS	COP 1,330	Cash flow	10 years plan	12.5	%	5.2	%

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(1) In 2009, the Bank has performed the impairment test of Factoring Bancolombia's goodwill and concluded there was an impairment. The impairment loss has been recorded to the extent of carrying amount of the goodwill. There are no reporting units close to failing the first step of the impairment test performed during 2010.

The changes in the organizational structure in 2010 resulted in the creation of new reporting segments. As a result, the Bank identified new reporting units as required under ASC 350, Intangibles— Goodwill and Other. Goodwill affected by the reorganization has been reassigned from seven reporting units to nine. There are no reporting units close to failing the first step of the impairment test performed during 2010.

The long-term growth rates have been based on respective country GDP rates adjusted for inflation. The risk discount rates are based on observable market long-term government bond yields and average industry betas adjusted for an appropriate risk premium.

The most significant amounts of goodwill and intangibles relate to the Conavi/Corfinsura Merger in 2005 (allocated to Bancolombia, Tuya and Factoring Reporting Unit) and the acquisition of Banagrícola in 2007. The valuation models used to determine the fair value of these companies and the intangibles are sensitive to changes in the assumptions. Significant adverse changes in discount rate or growth rate could lead the Bank to record a goodwill or intangible impairment charge. Management believes that the assumptions and estimates used are reasonable and supportable in the existing market environment and commensurate with the risk profile of the assets valued. However, different assumptions and estimates could be used which would lead to different results.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments at Fair Value:

Effective January 1, 2008, for U.S. GAAP purposes, the Bank adopted ASC 820 – Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. As a result, the Bank has made amendments to the techniques used in measuring the fair value in order to include considerations about credit risk, as described below.

The Bank holds debt and equity securities, derivatives, assets-backed securities, loans, short-term borrowings and long term-debt, to meet clients' needs and to manage liquidity needs and market risk.

a. Overall Valuation Methodology

When available, the Bank generally uses quoted market prices to determine fair value, and classifies such items within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy established under ASC 820. Where available, the Bank may also make use of quoted prices for recent trading activity in positions with the same or similar characteristics to that being valued.

If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed valuation techniques that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates, currency rates and option volatilities. Financial instruments valued in this manner are classified within level 2 of the fair-value hierarchy under ASC 820.

When an internally developed model is used to price a significant product, it is subject to validation and testing by independent personnel and the item would be classified as Level 3 of the fair-value hierarchy established under ASC 820.

b. Credit Valuation Adjustments

For U.S. GAAP purposes, beginning January 1, 2008 with the adoption of fair-value measurement guidance, the Bank has measured the effects of the credit risk of its counterparties and its own creditworthiness in determining fair value of certain financial instruments that are measured on a recurring basis.

Counterparty credit-risk adjustments are applied to derivatives, such as over-the-counter derivatives, where the base valuation uses market parameters based on the LIBOR, the COP interest rate curve implicit in the Cross Currency Swap Curve and foreign exchange curves.

The Bank generally calculates the asset's credit risk adjustment for derivatives transacted with international financial institutions by incorporating indicative credit related pricing that is generally observable in the Credit Default Swap ("CDS") market. The credit risk adjustment for derivatives transacted with all other counterparties is calculated by incorporating unobservable credit data derived from internal credit qualifications to the financial institutions and corporations located in Colombia.

The Bank also considers its own creditworthiness when determining the fair value of an instrument, including OTC derivative instruments if the Bank believes market participants would take that into account when trading the respective instrument. The approach to measuring the impact of the Bank's credit risk on an instrument is in the same as for third-party credit risk.

As of December 31, 2010, a hundred basis points increase in our own credit spreads when determining the credit valuation adjustment of our derivative portfolio, could result in a reduction of the associated adjustment of approximately COP 1,059 in 2010. On the other hand, a hundred basis points increase in the counterparty credit spreads when determining the credit valuation adjustment of our derivative portfolio, could result in an increase of the associated adjustment of approximately COP 7,883 in 2010. These sensitivity analyses do not represent management's expectations of the changes in the counterparties' credit risk, but are provided as hypothetical scenarios to assess the sensitivity of the fair value of our derivative portfolio to changes in credit spreads.

c. Loans

The Bank is required, on a nonrecurring basis, to adjust the carrying value of certain assets or provide valuation allowances related to certain assets using fair-value measurements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Loans are generally not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Periodically, the Bank records nonrecurring adjustments for including certain impairment amounts for collateral-dependent loans calculated in accordance with ASC 450 Contingencies when establishing the allowance for loan losses. Such amounts are generally based on the fair value of the underlying collateral supporting the loan. Estimates of fair value used for collateral supporting loans generally are based on assumptions not observable in the marketplace and therefore such valuations have been classified as Level 3. Loans subject to nonrecurring fair value measurement were COP 266,503 millions at December 31, 2010 classified as Level 3. Changes in fair value recognized for loan impairment reserves on loans held by the Bank on December 31, 2010 represented impairment losses for COP 91,814 millions for the year ended December 31, 2010.

d. Other than Temporary Impairment:

The Bank conducts regular reviews to assess whether other than temporary impairment exists, in accordance with ASC 320. If the Bank determines that unrealized losses are temporary in nature, they are recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

U.S. GAAP requires, when an entity intends to sell an impaired debt security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, the recognition in earnings of the impairment loss on investment securities for decline in fair value. Determinations of whether a decline is other than a temporary decline often involve estimating the outcome of future events. Management judgment is required in determining whether factors exist that indicate that an impairment loss has been incurred at the balance sheet date. These judgments are based on subjective as well as objective factors. The Bank conducts a review semi-annually to identify and evaluate investment securities that have indications of possible impairment.

The Bank has determined that unrealized losses on investments as of December 31, 2010 are temporary in nature because it does not intend to sell an impaired debt security and it is not more likely than not it will be required to sell the debt security before the recovery of its amortized cost.

The substantial majority of the investments in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more are primarily securities issued by Titularizadora Colombiana, denominated in Unidad de Valor Real (the "Real Value Unit" or "UVR"). Unrealized losses may decline as interest rates fall below the purchased yield and as the securities approach maturity. Since the Bank does not intend to sell an impaired debt security and it is not more likely than not it will be required to sell the debt security before the recovery of its amortized cost, which could be maturity, the unrealized loss is considered temporary.

The Bank considers that the accounting estimate related to the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives where quoted market prices are not available to be a ‘critical accounting estimate’ because: (i) it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires management to make assumptions about interest rates, volatility, exchange rates, the credit rating of the counterparty, valuation adjustments and specific features of the transactions and (ii) the impact that recognizing a change in the valuations would have on the assets reported on its balance sheet as well as its net profit/(loss) could be material.

Securitizations:

Before 2010, if the SPE activities were sufficiently restricted to meet certain accounting requirements in order to be considered a qualifying special-purpose entity (QSPE), the trust was not consolidated by the seller of the transferred assets. Additionally, under ASC 810 Consolidation, if trusts other than QSPEs met the definition of a variable interest entity (VIE), the Bank evaluated whether the bank were the primary beneficiary of the trust and, if so, consolidate it. For U.S. GAAP purposes, since the activities of some vehicles ware not sufficiently restricted to meet certain accounting requirements in order to be considered a QSPE, these vehicles were deemed variable interest entities in accordance with ASC 810 and therefore, in those cases where the Bank holds the majority of the residual interests in these vehicles, the Bank concluded to be the primary beneficiary, as the party that expects to absorb the majority of the expected losses of such vehicles.

Under U.S. GAAP, beginning 2010 the Bank adopted the new standard stablished in FAS 166 (ASC 810) “Accounting for transfers of financial assets”. Under the new standard, there are two key accounting determinations that must be made relating to securitizations. A decision must be made as to whether a transfer would be considered a sale under U.S. GAAP, resulting in the transferred assets being removed from the Bank’s consolidated balance sheet with a gain or loss recognized. Alternatively, the transfer would be considered a secured borrowing, resulting in recognition of a liability in our consolidated balance sheet. The second key determination to be made is whether the securitization vehicle must be consolidated and included in our consolidated balance sheet or whether such securitization vehicle is sufficiently independent that it does not need to be consolidated. This change in accounting principle did not have a material effect to the Bank notes US GAAP.

Under ASC 810 Consolidation, if trusts other than SPEs meet the definition of a variable interest entity (VIE), we must evaluate whether we are the primary beneficiary of the trust and, if so, must consolidate it. In those cases where the Bank holds the majority of the residual interests in these vehicles, the Bank concluded to be the primary beneficiary, as the party that receive benefits or absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Additionally and in order to consolidate these vehicles used to securitize the Bank’s performing loans, the Bank records loans net of allowance for loan losses. For this process, the Bank considers the evaluation of loan portfolio risk and determination of allowances for loan losses under U.S. GAAP to be “critical accounting estimates” because it is based on estimations. (See more details above in Evaluation of Loan Portfolio Risk and Determination of Allowances for Loan Losses in this item).

The table below presents the assets and liabilities of vehicles used to securitize the Bank’s loans, which have been consolidated on the Banks’s balance sheet at December 31, 2010, and the Bank’s allowance for loan losses resulting from its involvement with consolidated vehicles used to securitize the Bank’s loans as of December 31, 2010.

The allowance for loan losses represents management’s estimate of probable losses inherent in this portfolio, as of December 31:

	2010	2009
Assets	COP 3,957,769	COP 2,696,829
Liabilities	2,244,528	1,428,353
Allowance for loans losses	COP 162,443	COP 130,121

109

H.RECENT U.S. GAAP PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2011, FASB issued ASU 2011-02, “A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring”, to help creditors in determining whether a creditor has granted a concession and whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties for purposes of determining whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. The new guidance requires for creditors to evaluate modifications and restructurings of receivables using a more principles-based approach, which may result in more modifications and restructurings being considered troubled debt restructurings. In addition, the amendments to Topic 310 clarify that a creditor is precluded from using the effective interest rate test in the debtor’s guidance on restructuring of payables when evaluating whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. As a result of applying these amendments, the Bank expects that it may include additional U.S. GAAP disclosures with respect to future periods. Management is currently evaluating the impact the ASU 2011-02 would have on the Bank‘s financial statement and U.S.GAAP disclosures.

In January 2011, FASB issued ASU 2011-01, “Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in ASU 2010-20”, to temporarily delay the effective date of the disclosures about troubled debt restructurings in ASU 2010-20 for public entities. The delay is intended to allow the Board time to complete its deliberations on what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. Under the existing effective date in ASU 2010-20, the Bank would have provided disclosures about troubled debt restructurings for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. In April 2011, FASB issuad ASU 2011-02, “A creditor’s of whether a restructuring is a troubled debt restructuring”. According to ASU 2011-02, the amendments in this ASU are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption ad de disclosures deferred by ASU 2010-01 are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2011. Management is currently evaluating the impact the ASU 2011-01 would have on the Bank‘s financial statement and U.S.GAAP disclosures.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29 “Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations”, to address diversity in practice about the interpretation of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosure requirements for business combinations. Paragraph 805-10-50-2(h) requires a public entity to disclose pro forma information for business combinations that occurred in the current reporting period. The amendments in this Update specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments also expand the supplemental pro forma disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. The amendments in this update are effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010.The adoption had no impact on the U.S. GAAP disclosures and financial information released by the Bank for the reporting period ending on December 31, 2010.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28 "When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts". Under Topic ASC 350 on goodwill and other intangible assets, testing for goodwill impairment is a two-step test. When a goodwill impairment test is performed (either on an annual or interim basis), an entity must assess whether the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value (Step 1). If it does, an entity must perform an additional test to determine whether goodwill has been impaired and to calculate the amount of that impairment (Step 2). The amendments in this Update affect all entities that have recognized goodwill and have one or more reporting units whose carrying amount for purposes of performing Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test is zero or negative. The amendments in this Update modify Step 1 so that for those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The qualitative factors are consistent with the existing guidance and examples in paragraph 350-20-35-30, which requires that goodwill of a reporting unit be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. For public entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. The Bank has taken into account the amendments introduced by this Update during the annual goodwill impairment test for reporting period ending on December 31, 2010.

In August 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-22 to amend various SEC paragraphs based on external comments received and the issuance of SAB 112, which amends or rescinds portions of certain SAB topics related to: form of condensed financial statements, debt issue costs in conjunction with a business combination, business combinations prior to an initial public offering, accounting for divestiture of a subsidiary and other topics. The proposed amendments do not include an effective date, applications must be considered after publication. The adoption had no impact on the U.S. GAAP disclosures and financial information released by the Bank.

In August 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-21 to amend various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of Release No. 33-9026: Technical Amendments to Rules, Forms, Schedules and Codification of Financial Reporting Policies. The proposed amendments do not include an effective date, applications must be considered after publication. The Bank does not expect any significant effect in its U.S. GAAP disclosures and financial information.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, to improve the disclosures that an entity provides about the credit quality of its financing receivables and the related allowance for credit losses to assist financial statement users in assessing an entity's credit risk exposures and evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses. As a result of these amendments, an entity is required to disaggregate by portfolio segment or class of financing receivable certain existing disclosures and provide certain new disclosures about its financing receivables and related allowance for credit losses. For public entities, the disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010.

In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-10, to defer the effective date of the amendments to the consolidation requirements made by FASB Statement 167 (ASC 810-10) to a reporting entity's interest in certain types of entities and clarify other aspects of the Statement 167 amendments. The ASU also clarifies how a related party's interests in an entity should be considered when evaluating the criteria for determining whether a decision maker or service provider fee represents a variable interest. In addition, the ASU also clarifies that a quantitative calculation should not be the sole basis for evaluating whether a decision maker's or service provider's fee is a variable interest. FASB Statement 167 was adopted on January 1, 2010.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, which amends ASC 820 to add new requirements for disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The ASU also clarified existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Further, the ASU amended guidance on employers' disclosures about post retirement benefit plan assets under ASC 715 to require that disclosures be provided by classes of assets instead of by major categories of assets. The ASU was effective for the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17, which codifies Statement 167 and revises the former guidance under Interpretation 46(R). The amendments in ASU 2009-17 replace the quantitative-based risks-and-rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly affects the entity's economic performance, and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of, or the right to receive benefits from, the entity. The ASU also requires additional disclosures about a reporting entity's involvement with variable interest entities and about any significant changes in risk exposure as a result of that involvement. It is effective at the start of a reporting entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2009. Early application is not permitted. The Bank does not expect any significant effect in its U.S. GAAP disclosures and financial information.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets -an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 ("SFAS 166"), amending the guidance on transfers of financial assets in order to address practice issues highlighted most recently by events related to the economic downturn. The amendments include: (1) eliminating the qualifying special-purpose entity concept, (2) a new unit of account definition that must be met for transfers of portions of financial assets to be eligible for sale accounting, (3) clarifications and changes to the derecognition criteria for a transfer to be accounted for as a sale, (4) a change to the amount of recognized gain or loss on a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale when beneficial interests are received by the transferor, and (5) extensive new disclosures. The Bank adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2010 and is applying it prospectively.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" (ASC 810). This standard represents a significant change to the previous accounting rules in that it: (1) eliminates the scope exception for qualifying special-purpose entities; (2) changes the consolidation model to one based on power and economics; (3) requires a company to continually reassess whether it should consolidate an entity; (4) requires an assessment of whether an entity is subject to the standard due to a troubled debt restructuring, and (5) requires extensive new disclosures. The Bank adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2010.

Recent Colombian GAAP Pronouncements:

As explain in Note 21 Accrued expenses, during 2010 the Colombian government established a new equity tax for 2011, which is payable in 8 semi-annually installments during the next four years. Under U.S. GAAP, this equity tax will be recorded in the year 2010 Statement of Operations for its present value amounting to COP 446,052.

ITEM 6.DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A.DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

As of April 20, 2011, the following persons acted as directors and senior management of the Bank:

Directors

David Emilio Bojanini García was born in 1956. He has been the Chief Executive Officer of Grupo de Inversiones Suramericana S.A. since September 2006 and was the CEO of Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones y Cesantías "Protección S.A." from 1991 to September 2006. Before that time, he was Actuarial Manager in Suramericana de Seguros S.A. Currently he is a member of the board of directors of Bancolombia, Grupo Inversiones Nacional de Chocolates, Inversiones Argos S.A. and Suramericana S.A.He is also part of the l Board of Directors of Proantioquia and the Privy Council for Competitiveness. He is a member of the Consejo Empresarial de América Latina – CEAL (Business Council for Latin America) as well as a member of the board of directors the Empresarios por la Educación Foundation, El Cinco Foundation and Mi Sangre Foundation, among others.

José Alberto Vélez Cadavid was born in 1950. He has been the President of Inversiones Argos S.A. since August 2003 and of Cementos Argos S.A. since December 2005. He has held several management positions at Suramericana de Seguros S.A. since 1984, including Vice President of Marketing and Sales, Vice President of Investments, Vice President of Enterprise Development and President of Inversura S.A. and Suramericana de Seguros S.A. Currently Mr. Vélez Cadavid is also a member of the board of directors of Suramericana de Inversiones S.A., Grupo Nacional de Chocolates S.A. and Calcetines Crystal S.A.

Carlos Enrique Piedrahita Arocha was born in 1954. He has been President of Compañía Nacional de Chocolates S.A. since 2000 and President of Grupo Nacional de Chocolates S.A. (formerly Inversiones Nacional de Chocolates S.A.) since 2003. He was President of Corfinsura from 1993 to 2000, Vice President of Finance of Compañía Suramericana de Seguros S.A. from 1989 to 1993, Vice President of Personal Banking of Banco Industrial Colombiano from 1986 to 1989, National Manager of Credit Cards of Banco Industrial Colombiano from 1984 to 1986 and General Manager of Suleasing S.A. from 1981 to 1984. Mr. Piedrahita Arocha is a member of the board of directors of Suramericana de Inversiones S.A., Consejo Empresario de America Latina -CEAL and Inversiones Argos S.A. He is also a member of the board of directors of the following not-for-profit organizations: Hospital San Vicente de Paúl, Proantioquia and Consejo Privado de Competitividad.

Gonzalo Alberto Pérez Rojas was born in 1958. He is the President of Inversura S.A. He has held different management positions at Compañía Suramericana de Seguros since 1981, such as Vice President of Corporate Businesses and Vice President of Insurance and Capitalization. Mr. Pérez Rojas is also a member of the board of directors of Suramericana Panamá, Fasecolda (Federación de Aseguradores Colombianos), Colombiana de Inversiones S.A., Fundación Suramericana, Grupo Nacional de Chocolates S.A. and Fundación Grupo Nacional de Chocolates.

Ricardo Sierra Moreno was born in 1951. He has been the President of Productora Distrihogar S.A. since 1989. He had previously held positions as Chief Financial Officer of Suramericana de Seguros S.A. from 1982 to 1989 and Regional Manager of Corporación Financiera Suramericana S.A. Corfinsura from 1979 to 1982. Mr. Sierra Moreno is also a member of the board of directors of Conconcreto S.A., Carulla Vivero S.A., UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. and Calcetines Crystal S.A. He has also been a member of the ANDI's sectional board since 1992.

Alejandro Gaviria Uribe was born in 1965. Since 2004, he has been a professor and researcher at Universidad de los Andes (Bogota, Colombia) and a columnist for the weekly publication "El Espectador". Previously, he was the

Sub-director of the National Planning Department from 2002 to 2004 and the Sub-director of Fedesarrollo from 2000 to 2002. He was an associate researcher for Fedesarrollo from 2000 to 2001, a researcher for the Inter-American Development Bank (ABD) from 1998 to 2000 and the Head of the National Planning Department of Colombia from 1993 to 1994. He has also held positions as economist in the Federación Nacional de Cafeteros and civil engineer for Suramericana de Seguros S.A. Currently he is a member of the board of directors Isagen S.A. E.S.P. He is also currently the economics dean at Universidad de los Andes.

Rafael Martinez Villegas was born in 1942. He holds a degree in Business Administration from EAFIT University in Medellin, and a Master's degree in Science in Accounting from Texas Tech University. He had previously held positions as an auditor at the firm of Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co, General Manager of Prebel, President of Inversiones Aliadas S.A. and Corporación Financiera Aliadas S.A. He also has been a member of the board of directors of Prebel S.A., Productos Familia S.A., Enka de Colombia S.A, Corporación Financiera Suramericana S.A and Orquesta Filarmónica de Medellín, among others. He is now dedicated to his own business.

For additional information regarding the Bank's board of directors and its functions please see "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Board of Directors."

Senior Management

Carlos Raúl Yepes Jimenez was born in 1964. He has been the President of Bancolombia since February, 2011 and was previously a member of its board of directors for five years. Mr. Yepes was Corporate Vice President of Cementos Argos S.A. from 2003 to 2011, Legal Director of Bancolombia from 1994 to 2003 and also Legal Director of CI Unión de Bananeros de Urabá ("Uniban") from 1991 to 1994.

Mr. Yepes holds a degree in law from Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana and a degree in Business Law from Universidad Externado de Colombia.

Sergio Restrepo Isaza was born in 1961. He has been Executive Vice President of Corporate Development of Bancolombia since the Conavi/Corfinsura merger was completed on July 30, 2005. Previously, he had been President (CEO) of Corfinsura since 2004 and held various managerial positions at Corfinsura such as Vice President of Investment Banking from 1996 to 2004, Vice President of Investment and International Affairs from 1993 to 1996, and before that, Assistant to the CEO, Regional Manager, International Sub-manager and Project Director. Mr. Restrepo Isaza holds a B.A. degree from Universidad EAFIT and a Master of Science in Management degree from Stanford University.

Juan Carlos Mora Uribe was born in 1965. He has been Risk Management Vice President of Bancolombia between July 2005 and March 2011 when he was designated as Technology and Innova Vice President. He served as the Vice President of Operations of Corfinsura since 2003 and held various positions within the corporation such as Corporate Finance Manager from 1995 to 2003, account executive from 1992 to 1995 and credit analyst from 1991 to 1992. Mr. Mora Uribe holds a B.A. degree from Universidad EAFIT and an M.B.A. degree from Babson College.

Santiago Pérez Moreno was born in 1955. He has been the Vice President of Personal and SMEs Banking since 1989, and has held different managerial positions at Bancolombia since 1981, such as Personal Banking Manager for the Bogota Region, International Commerce Manager for the Bogota Region and assistant for the Vice Presidency of International Commerce. Mr. Pérez Moreno holds an Industrial Economics degree from Universidad de los Andes and an M.B.A. from IESE in Barcelona.

Jaime Alberto Velásquez Botero was born in 1960. He has been the Vice President of Finance of Bancolombia since 1997. Mr Velasquez holds an economic degree from Universiad de Antioquia. From 1989 through 1997, he held several managerial positions in the Economic Department and Investor Relations Department of the Bank. Previously, he worked at C.I. Banacol from 1987 to 1989. Mr. Velásquez Botero holds an Economics Degree from Universidad de Antioquia.

Mauricio Rosillo Rojas was born in 1969. He has been the Legal Vice President of Bancolombia since December 2008. Mr. Rosillo Rojas holds a law degree from Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, obtained a post graduate degree in financial law from Universidad de Los Andes, and a Master's degree in commercial and economic law from the

University of Georgia. Mr. Rosillo Rojas has held several positions in the public and private sectors including secretary general of Fedeleasing, Interim Colombian Superintendent of Banking Cooperatives ("Superintendente de Economia Solidaria (encargado)"), director of financial regulation of the Colombian Ministry of Finance, supervisor of the securities market of the Colombian Stock Exchange and president of Autoregulador del Mercado de Valores, a Colombian self-regulatory organization.

Olga Botero Peláez was born in 1963. She has been the Vice President of Technology of Bancolombia since October 2006. She has held different positions in companies including Hewlett Packard, Suramericana de Seguros S.A., Mecosoft and Orbitel. During her seven years at Orbitel, she held several positions, including Marketing Operations Manager, Customer Services Manager and National Sales Manager. She has also been a professor at universities including Universidad EAFIT, Universidad Javeriana and Universidad de la Sabana. Mrs. Botero Peláez is an engineer and has both a bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in Computer Science from Iowa State University. Mrs. Botero will retire from the Bank effective April 30, 2011.

Gonzalo Toro Bridge was born in 1960. He has been Vice President of Corporate Banking of Bancolombia since 2003. From 1988 to 1994, he was the Assistant of the Vice Presidency of Corporate and International Banking and from 1994 to 2003 he was the Vice President of Corporate and International Banking. Mr. Toro Bridge holds a B.A. degree from Universidad EAFIT and a certificate of attendance from the Advanced Management Program for overseas bankers of the University of Pennsylvania.

Augusto Restrepo Gómez was born in 1962. He has been Administrative Vice President of Bancolombia between August 2017 and 2011 when he was designated as Vice President of Humand Resources. Mr. Restrepo Gómez has worked in Bancolombia for 27 years holding several positions at different departments of Bancolombia such as analyst, sub-manager, chief of department and regional manager. Most recently he was the Administratve Vice President of Bancolombia. He is also member of the board of directors of ACH Colombia S.A., Multienlace S.A., Todo 1 Colombia S.A. and Redeban Multicolor S.A. Mr. Restrepo Gómez holds a B.A. degree from the Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia, and obtained a post graduate degree in Marketing from Universidad EAFIT. His post-graduate education also includes among others, courses in Advanced Management from Universidad de los Andes and Universidad de la Sabana.

Luis Fernando Montoya Cusso was born in 1954. He has been the Vice President of Operations since 1998. Since 1983, he has occupied several positions at Bancolombia, including Manager of Cúcuta Region from 1983 to 1985, Northern Region from 1986 to 1991, Bogota Region from 1991 to 1993, and Operations Manager. Mr. Montoya Cusso holds a B.A. degree from Universidad EAFIT.

Luis Fernando Muñoz Serna was born in 1956. He has been the Vice President of Mortgage Banking since the Conavi/Corfinsura merger that was completed on July 30, 2005. He joined Conavi in 1989 as Regional Manager for Bogota, holding various positions at Conavi such as Vice President of Business Development and Vice President of Corporate Banking since 1994. Previously, Mr. Muñoz Serna worked as Branch Manager for the main office of BIC in Bogota from 1983 to 1989 and Branch Manager for the main office of Banco Real de Colombia in Bogota from April to October 1989. Mr. Muñoz Serna holds an industrial engineering degree from Pontificia Universidad Javeriana.

Luis Arturo Penagos Londoño was born in 1950. He has been Vice President of Internal Audit between January 2006 and April 2011 when he was designated as interim Administrative Vice President. He had previously been the Internal Auditor of Conavi since 1993 and the Compliance Officer since 1996. He was the CEO of El Mundo newspaper from 1990 to 1991 and the external auditor of Uniban S.A. from 1980 to 1983. He also worked as audit assistant to Coltejer S.A. from 1977 to 1990 and was the Dean of the B.A. Department of Universidad EAFIT from 1983 to 1993. Mr. Penagos Londoño is a CPA from Universidad de Antioquia. He holds an MBA degree, a specialization diploma in Systems Audit from Universidad EAFIT and a specialization diploma in Money Laundering prevention from Salamanca University.

Carlos Alberto Rodriguez López was born in 1967. He has been the Vice President of Treasury since March of 2008. Among other positions, he has been Director of the Market Transactions Department of the Central Bank, General Director of Public Credit and National Treasury, Vice President of Market Development of the Colombian Stock

Exchange, and Chief Financial officer (CFO) at Interconexion Electrica S.A. (ISA). He has also been a professor at Universidad de los Andes. Mr. Rodriguez Lopez holds undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in economics from Universidad de los Andes and an MBA from Insead (France).

Carmenza Henao Tisnes was born in 1960. She was appointed Interim Vice President of Internal Audit in April 2011. Mrs Henao previously worked in Bancolombia for 28 years holding several positions at different departments of Bancolombia such as analyst and manager of audit technology. Most recently she was the Audit National Manager of Bancolombia Banches. She has also been a professor at universities including Universidad EAFIT, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Universidad de Medellin and Universidad San Buenaventura. Mrs. Henao Tisnes is a system engineer and specialized in Finance at Universidad Eafit.

Rodrigo Prieto Uribe was born in 1973. He was appointed Interim Risk Management Vice President of Bancolombia in March 2011. Mr Prieto worked in Bancolombia for 12 years holding several positions at different departments of Bancolombia such as analyst, manager of risk administration, planning manager and manager of Capital allocation and risk quantification. Most recently he was the director of planning and projects. He has also been a professor at universities including Universidad EAFIT, Escuela de Ingenieria de Antioquia and Universidad de los Andes. Mr Prieto Uribe is a civil engineer and has a Master's degree in Economics from Universidad de los Andes and a Master's degree in Finance Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey.

There are no family relationships between the directors and senior management of Bancolombia listed above.

No arrangements or understandings have been made by major stockholders, customers, suppliers or others pursuant to which any of the above directors or members of senior management were selected.

B.COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During 2010 the Bank paid each director a fee of COP 3 million per month for sitting on the Board, and another fee of COP 3 million for attending each session of the committees. The members of the Board of Directors who belong to other advisory committees were paid additional monthly fees ranging from COP 3 million to COP 15.0 million.

The directors received no other compensation or benefits.There is no stock option plan for directors. Consistent with Colombian law, the Bank does not make public information regarding the compensation of the Bank's individual officers. The Bank's stockholders may request that information during the period preceding the annual general stockholders' meeting. The aggregate amount of remuneration paid by the Bank and consolidated subsidiaries to all directors, alternate directors and senior management during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 was COP 46.33 billion.

The board of directors approves the salary increases for vice presidents and authorizes the CEO to readjust the salary of the remaining employees.

The Bank has established an incentive compensation plan that awards bonuses semi-annually to its management employees. In determining the amount of any bonuses, the Bank takes into consideration the overall return on equity of the Bank and its executives' achievement of their individual goals. The Bank's variable compensation has deferred elements and depending on the amount awarded, the bonuses are payable in cash and as a combination of cash, a right to receive in three years an amount in cash determined with reference to the value of the Bank's stocks and an entitlement to a share in a pool of unvested bonuses. The pool of unvested bonuses is an account of preliminary bonuses, payable once it is established that the results that are the basis of such bonuses have been sustained over time and were not the result of a particular, extraordinary transaction that does not reflect better performance, according to guidelines designed by the Bank. Such elements are solely paid when certain future profits are obtained. .This incentive compensation plan is not in the form of stock options.

The Bank paid a total of COP 971.17 billion for salaries of personnel employed directly by the Bank and senior management of its affiliates. The sum of COP 31.17 billion that was paid for the incentive compensation plan was included in the total amount.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had provisioned the 90.54% of actuarial obligation corresponding to retirement pensions payable by the Bank, which amounted to COP 112.59 billion. Decree 4565 of 2010 established the year 2029 as the deadline for amortization.

C.BOARD PRACTICES

At the stockholders' meeting held on March 1, 2011 the stockholders of the Bank elected Rafael Martinez Villegas to serve as an independent member of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is composed of the following members for the April 2011-March 2013 period:

Name	First Elected to the Board	Term Expires
David Bojanini García	2006	2011
José Alberto Vélez Cadavid	1996	2011
Carlos Enrique Piedrahita Arocha	1994(1)	2011
Gonzalo Alberto Pérez Rojas	2004(2)	2011
Ricardo Sierra Moreno	1996(3)	2011
Alejandro Gaviria Uribe	2005	2011
Rafael Martinez Villegas	2010	2011

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(1) Carlos Enrique Piedrahita Arocha had previously served as Bank's Director during the period 1990-1993.
(2) Gonzalo Alberto Pérez Rojas had previously served as Bank's Director during the period 1990-1994.
(3) Ricardo Sierra Moreno had previously served as Bank's Director during the period 1982-1988.

The following are the current terms of office and the period during which the members of senior management have served Bancolombia. There are no defined expiration terms. The members of senior management can be removed by a decision of the board of directors.

Name	Period Served
President	
Carlos Raúl Yepes Jimenez	Since 2011
Vice Presidents	
Sergio Restrepo Isaza	Since 2005
Jaime Alberto Velásquez Botero	Since 1997
Juan Carlos Mora Uribe	Since 2005
Mauricio Rosillo Rojas	Since 2008
Santiago Pérez Moreno	Since 1989
Gonzalo Toro Bridge	Since 1998
Luis Fernando Muñoz Serna	Since 2005
Olga Botero Peláez	Since 2007
Luis Arturo Penagos Londoño	Since 2006

Augusto Restrepo Gómez	Since 2007
Luis Fernando Montoya Cusso	Since 1998
Carlos Alberto Rodríguez López	Since 2008
Rodrigo Prieto Uribe (Interim)	Since 2011
Carmenza Henao Tisnes (Interim)	Since 2011

Neither the Bank nor its Subsidiaries have any service contracts with the Bank's directors providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

For further information about the Bank's corporate governance practices please see "Item 16. Reserved – 16.B. Corporate Governance and Code of Ethics".

Audit Committee

In accordance with the Colombian regulation the Bank has an audit committee whose main purpose is to support the Bank's board of directors in supervising the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls. The committee consists of three independent directors, one of whom must be a financial expert, who are elected by the board of directors for a period of two years.

The audit committee is composed of Mr. Alejandro Gaviria Uribe, Mr. Rafael Martinez Villegas, and Mr. Ricardo Sierra Moreno.

Pursuant to applicable U.S. laws for foreign private issuers, Mr. Alejandro Gaviria Uribe serves as the financial expert of the Audit Committee.

As established by the Superintendency of Finance, the audit committee has a charter approved by the Bank's board of directors which establishes its composition, organization, objectives, duties, responsibilities and extension of its activities. The Bank's board of directors also establishes the remuneration of the members of the audit committee. The audit committee must meet at least quarterly and must present a report of its activities at the general stockholders' meeting.

The Bank currently complies with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder, as applicable to foreign private issuers with respect to the composition and functions of its audit committee.

Designation, Compensation and Development Committee

The board of directors of the Bank has established a designation, compensation and development committee whose members are elected by the board of directors. There are no defined expiration terms.

The main function of this committee is to determine hiring, compensation and development policies of the Bank's executive officers. The committee also supervises the goals established in the compensation programs and recommends the adoption of new remuneration programs for the Bank's executive officers.

The duties of the Designation, Compensation and Development Committee are: (i) setting the administration policies regarding the selection, evaluation, compensation, and development processes for senior management; (ii) determining the goals for senior management; (iii) proposing objective criteria under which the Bank hires senior management and designs succession plans; (iv) evaluating the performance of senior management and (v) issuing recommendations for the board of directors of the Bank concerning appointments and compensation of the President and senior management.

The members of the Designation, Compensation and Development committee are Ricardo Sierra Moreno, Carlos Enrique Piedrahita Arocha, David Bojanini Garcia and Jose Alberto Velez Cadavid.

D.EMPLOYEES

The following table sets forth the number of employees of the Bank for the last three fiscal years:

As of December 31	Total number of employees employed by Bancolombia and its consolidated Subsidiaries	Number of employees employed by Bancolombia and Bancolombia Miami Agency
2010	22,992	16,209
2009	21,201	14,583
2008	19,728	13,479

As of December 31, 2010, Bancolombia and its consolidated subsidiaries had 22.992 employees of which 16.209 were employed directly by the Bank. Of the 16.209 employees directly contracted by the Bank, 11,115 are operations personnel and 5.076 are management employees. Of the 16.209 employees, approximately 24.83% are located in the

Bogota Region, 13.07% in the South Region, 16.4% in the Antioquia Region, 24.83% in the Medellin headquarters, 11.07% in the Central Region, 9.69% in the Caribbean Region and 0.11% in the Miami Agency. During 2010, the Bank employed an average of 300 employees per month through temporary personnel service companies.

Of the employees directly employed by Bancolombia, approximately 11.06% are part of a labor union called Sintrabancol, 8.89% are members of an industry union called Uneb, and 0.37% belong to an industry labor union called Sintraenfi. A collective bargaining agreement was reached with Uneb and Sintrabancol in October, 2008. The agreement has been in effect since November 1, 2008 and is set to expire on October 31, 2011. This agreement applies to approximately 11,115 employees regardless of whether they are members of a union.

With the execution of the Agreement, Bancolombia and its labor unions continue to work on the consolidation of long-term labor relationships based on mutual trust and respect.

E.SHARE OWNERSHIP

The following directors and managers owned common shares in Bancolombia as of November 30, 2010: Ricardo Sierra Moreno, Gonzalo Alberto Pérez Rojas, Sergio Restrepo Isaza, Olga Botero Peláez, Carlos Alberto Rodríguez López and Gonzalo Toro Bridge. None of their shareholdings, individually or in the aggregate, exceeded 1% of Bancolombia's outstanding common shares.

The following managers owned preferred shares in Bancolombia as of November 30, 2010: Sergio Restrepo Isaza, and Luis Santiago Pérez Moreno. None of their shareholdings exceeds 1% of Bancolombia's outstanding preferred shares.

As of December 31, 2010, there were no outstanding options to acquire any of Bancolombia's outstanding common shares or preferred shares.

ITEM 7.MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A.MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS

In accordance with the Bank's by-laws, there are two classes of stock authorized and outstanding: common shares and preferred shares. Each common share entitles its holder to one vote at meetings of the Bank's stockholders, and there are no differences in the voting rights conferred by any of the common shares. Under the Bank's by-laws and Colombian corporate law, holders of preferred shares (and consequently, holders of ADRs) have no voting rights in respect of preferred shares, other than in limited circumstances as described in "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association – Description of Share Rights, Preferences and Restrictions – Voting Rights – Preferred Shares".

The following table sets forth, solely for purposes of United States securities laws, certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of Bancolombia's capital stock by each person known to Bancolombia to own beneficially more than 5% of each class of Bancolombia's outstanding capital stock as of March 31, 2011. A beneficial owner includes anyone who has the power to receive the economic benefit of ownership of the securities.

Name	Common Shares	Preferred Shares	% Ownership of Common Shares(1)		% Ownership Of Preferred Shares(1)		% Ownership of Total Shares(1)	
Grupo de Inversiones Suramericana S.A (2)	229,079,037	208,326	44.94	%	0.07	%	29.10	%
Inversiones Argos S.A.(3)	48,587,837	-	9.53	%	0.00	%	6.17	%
ADR Program	-	154,040,444	0.00	%	56.39	%	19.55	%
Fondo de Pensiones Obligatorias Protección S.A.	9,832,860	25,991,038	1.93	%	9.35	%	4.55	%

Fondo de Pensiones Obligatorias								
Porvenir	30,460,216	9,853,403	5.98	%	3.54	%	5.12	%
Fondo de Pensiones Horizonte	12,132,508	11,837,366	2.38	%	4.26	%	3.04	%

(1) Common shares have one vote per share; preferred shares have limited voting rights under certain circumstances specified in the by-laws of Bancolombia filed as Exhibit 1 to this Annual Report.

(2) Represents ownership of Grupo de Inversiones Suramericana S.A. directly and through its subsidiaries: Portafolio de Inversiones Suramericana S.A. (en liquidacion), Fideicomiso Cititrust - Suramericana II, Inversiones y Construcciones Estrategicas S.A, Cia. Suramericana de Seguros de Vida S.A., Cia. Suramericana de seguros S.A , Suratep.

(3) Represents ownership of Inversiones Argos S.A. directly and through subsidiary Cementos Argos S.A.

As of March 31, 2011, a total of 509,704,584 common shares and 278,122,419 preferred shares were registered in the Bank's stockholder registry in the name of 17,410 stockholders. A total of 154,040,444 representing 55.4% of preferred shares were part of the ADR Program and were held by 42 record holders registered in the Bank of New York Mellon's registered stockholder list. Given that some of the preferred shares and ADSs are held by nominees, the number of record holders may not be representative of the number of beneficial owners.

During 2010, the Bank's ADR program changed its percentage ownership of the Bank decreasing from 19.99% as of March 31, 2010 to 19.55% by the end of March 2011, as depositary receipts were cancelled throughout the period. In addition, Fondo de Pensiones Obligatorias Protección, Fondo de Pensiones Obligatorias Porvenir Moderado, and Fondo de Pensiones Horizonte, three Colombian private pension fund managers, increased their percentage of ownership reaching 4.55%, 5.12% and 3.04% as of March 31, 2011 compared to the 4.83%, 5.48% and 3.49% held by them, respectively, as of March 31, 2010.

There are no arrangements known to the Bank which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the company.

To the extent known to the Bank, and in accordance with Colombian law, Bancolombia is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any other entity or person.

B.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Parties, for the purpose of this item, means the Bank's Subsidiaries, the senior management of both the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the Bank's shareholders having a participation equal to or above ten percent (10%) of the capital of the Bank, and all companies where the Bank has a participation equal to or above ten percent (10%) of their capital.

Colombian law sets forth certain restrictions and limitations on transactions carried out with related parties, these being understood to be principal stockholders, subsidiaries and management.

Transactions that are prohibited in the case of credit institutions are described in Decree 663 of 1993, specifically in Articles 119 and 122 thereof, as well as in the Code of Commerce duly amended by Law 222 of 1995, when applicable. Credit and risk concentration limits are regulated by Decree 2360 of 1993, including its respective amendments and addendas.

The above-mentioned laws regulate, among others, the following: (i) subsidiaries must carry out their activities independently and with administrative autonomy; (ii) transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries must be of a real nature and cannot differ considerably from standard market conditions, nor be in detriment to the Colombian government, stockholders or third parties and (iii) subsidiaries may not acquire any shares issued by their parent company.

According to the provisions of the Code of Commerce of Colombia, neither the Bank's directors nor the management may directly or indirectly, purchase or sell shares issued by the Bank while they remain in their offices, except when said transactions are (i) carried out for reasons other than purely speculative and with due authorization from the board of directors, which shall be granted by the affirmative vote of two thirds of its members, excluding that of the person requesting such authorization, or (ii) when the board of directors should consider such transactions to be convenient and the shareholders shall have authorized such transactions with the affirmative vote of its ordinary majority as provided in the Bank's by-laws, excluding the vote of the person requesting such authorization.

The Bank's Corporate Governance Code provides that in any event, any transaction in Bancolombia's shares carried out by any official, director or manager, may not be done for speculative purposes, which would be presumed for example in the case of the following three conditions coinciding: (a) suspiciously short lapses existing between the purchase and the sale of shares; (b) situations arising proving to be exceptionally favorable for the Bank, and (c) significant profits being obtained from this transaction.

According to Article 122 of Decree 663 of 1993, transactions that should be determined by the Colombian Government as carried out by credit institutions with their shareholders holding 5% or more of the subscribed capital, with their managers, as well as those carried out with spouses and relatives of shareholders and managers with up to a second degree of consanguinity or affinity, or of a single civil status, shall require the unanimous affirmative vote on the part of the members of the board of directors attending the corresponding meeting. In the minutes of this meeting no condition may be agreed upon that is different from that otherwise used by the entity with regard to the public, according to the type of transaction in question, except those transactions that are carried out with managers to address health, education, housing and transport issues according to the rules and regulations that the board of directors should determine in a general fashion for such purpose. To grant this type of credit, the Bank must verify that regulations concerning limits of credit and concentration of risks are not violated.

All economic relations that the Bank maintains with its directors, and senior executives shall be conducted within the limitations and conditions established by applicable legislation and regulations governing the prevention, handling and resolution of conflicts of interest.

From time to time, Bancolombia makes loans to related parties and engages in other transactions with such parties. Such loans have been made in the ordinary course of business, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and required collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other similarly situated persons, and have not involved more than the normal risk of collectability or presented other unfavorable features.

Bancolombia, on a non-consolidated basis, had a total amount of COP 140,277 million in loans outstanding to related parties as of February 28, 2011. This amount includes a loan to Inversiones Argos S.A. which is the largest loan outstanding as of February 28, 2011 in the amount of COP 90,000 million (which is represented in ordinary loans) and accrued interest for COP 846 million. As of February 28, 2011, the average interest rate for this loan is 5.53%.

	2010			
	Enterprises that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the company and associates (COP million)		Key management personnel	
Balance Sheet				
Investment securities		349,253		-
Loans		456,535		41,497
Customers’ acceptances and derivatives		26,121		-
Accounts receivable		11,497		286
Total	COP	843,406	COP	41,783
Deposits		1,146,634		4,498
Overnight funds		3,309,993		5,574
Derivatives		1,676		6
Accounts payable		32		499
Bonds		258,667		