Conclusions from the 96th Session of the Financial System Coordination and Monitoring Committee

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At its 96th Session held on Wednesday, 17 December 2025, the Financial System Coordination and Monitoring Committee met with the participation of the Technical Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit appointed by the Minister of Finance and Public Credit to chair this session, the Governor of *Banco de la República* (the Central Bank of Colombia), the Financial Superintendent, the Director of the Financial Institutions Guarantee Fund (Fogafín in Spanish), and the Director of the Financial Regulatory Unit (URF in Spanish) as a standing guest. In the meeting, the Committee analyzed the main outlooks and trends in the financial system’s performance indicators from January through October 2025.

The Committee highlighted that the Colombian financial system showed clear signs of recovery and robustness throughout 2025. Non-banking financial institutions recorded growth in their assets under management, while credit institutions maintained adequate capital and liquidity prudential indicators above regulatory minimums.

Loans, which are the main asset of credit institutions, continue to show a recovery trend, exhibiting positive growth through October. Their performance has been supported by improved results across all types of loans as well as economic recovery, alongside greater dynamics in domestic demand. In turn, non-performing loans continue to decline, particularly in consumer and microcredit loans, while coverage ratios for the non-performing loan portfolio are strengthening.

When assessing the main risks facing the financial system, the Committee highlighted the importance of continued monitoring of credit institutions’ exposure to market risk, given their increased holdings of public debt instruments among their assets. It also highlighted cybersecurity risk management, which has enabled the adoption of an appropriate stance to address this risk.

The results of the stress tests reviewed by the Committee suggest that, overall, credit institutions have sufficient equity capacity to absorb potential losses arising from a hypothetical adverse and extreme macroeconomic scenario of low probability. In this context, the Committee emphasized the need for credit institutions to maintain prudent capital levels that enable them to adequately absorb a range of shocks.

Conclusions
The joint analysis of the indicators confirms that the financial system remains resilient thanks to current prudential regulation, forward-looking risk-based supervision, and the strengthening of risk management by credit institutions, in a context framed by uncertainty.
For a more detailed review of the main trends in the financial system, please refer to the following reports:

- Financial Stability Report
- Financial System Update Report (only in Spanish)