

BBVA

Annual Report 2024

Integrated Report



Annual Report 2024

Integrated Report

Declaration of responsibility

[GRI 2-3]

This document contains truthful and sufficient information on the development of Banco BBVA Perú's business during 2024. Without prejudice to the responsibility of the issuer, the signatories assume responsibility for its contents in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

Lima, February 27, 2025

People responsible for its preparation



Ignacio Fernández Palomero
Chief Financial Officer



Carlos Loo Pun
Chief Accounting Officer



Cynthia Myrella Yáñez Alva
Corporate Legal Services Manager – Stock Exchange Representative

This English version is a translation of the original in Spanish for information purposes only. In case of a discrepancy, the Spanish original will prevail.

Index

About this integrated report	5
Banco BBVA Perú in figures	7
Awards and recognitions	8
Letter from the Chairman	10
Letter from the Chief Executive Officer	12
1. About BBVA Perú	16
1.1. Profile	16
1.2. Environment	21
1.3. Purpose	25
2. Corporate governance	26
2.1. Governance structure	26
2.2. Governance systems and processes	28
2.2.1. Good corporate governance	28
2.2.2. Compliance system	33
2.2.3. Standards of conduct	38
2.2.4. Internal control model	39
2.3. Tax strategy	42
3. Sustainability at the core of the strategy	45
3.1. Stakeholders	45
3.2. Double materiality analysis	47
3.3. Sustainability strategy	61
3.4. Sustainable banking	62
3.5. Climate action and environmental management	66
3.6. Transparency and customer experience	71
3.7. Human talent	77
3.8. Supplier management	97
3.9. Community	99
4. Business strategy	104
4.1. Business and activities	106
4.2. Subsidiary BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	124
4.3. Subsidiary BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	125
4.4. Subsidiary BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF	126
4.5. Engineering	127
5. Management report	133
6. Audited separate financial statements	145
7. Audited consolidated financial statements	270

8. Supplementary information	399
8.1. General information	399
8.2. Description of operations and development	401
8.3. Judicial and administrative processes or arbitrations	401
8.4. Management	401
8.5. Financial information and financial statements	405
8.6. Information related to the securities market	405
8.7. Report on compliance with the Code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150)	418
8.8. Corporate sustainability report (10180)	471
8.9. Report on shareholding structure by type of investor (10190)	491
GRI Content index	492
SASB Metrics index	503
Independent review report on non-financial information	507

About this integrated report

[GRI 2-3, 2-4, 2-29, 3-1]



The purpose of this document, called Annual Report 2024 - Integrated Report (MA-II 2024), is to report on the actions of Banco BBVA Perú (hereinafter "the Bank" or "BBVA Perú") during the financial year 2024, for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024. For the fifth consecutive year, a single text is presented that includes both financial and non-financial information, including its commitment to sustainable development.

It is important to note that the information contained within this report pertains, in a relevant and succinct manner, to the financial and non-financial framework of the strategy, corporate governance, and the annual performance of the Bank as of December 31, 2024. This document encompasses comparative data for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024; should there be any alterations to this historical data due to subsequent changes in the indicators, the appropriate reference will be provided.

The preparation of the MA-II 2024 has also taken into account the materiality analysis to identify the relevant issues to BBVA Perú, which are addressed in the different sections of this report.

As in previous editions, the MA-II 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI Standards), which have incorporated the criteria of the AA1000 standard of the Institute for Social and Ethical Accountability.

It should be noted that this document complies with the guidelines of the United Nations Global Compact, including BBVA Perú's actions that contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of its Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Policy.

Principles for ensuring the quality of information

[GRI 2-5, 2-29]

As indicated in the previous section, this document aligns the aforementioned standards to develop the principles that guide and ensure the quality of its information, which are, in detail, as follows:

- **Stakeholder engagement:** The Bank clearly identifies its stakeholders and explains how it has responded to their reasonable expectations and interests, fostering an ongoing and transparent dialogue.
- **Sustainability context:** The MA-II 2024 presents BBVA Perú's sustainability practices in the broader context of global challenges, providing relevant and contextualized information.
- **Materiality:** The MA-II 2024 addresses the most material social, environmental, and corporate governance topics for BBVA Perú and its different stakeholders.
- **Completeness:** Comprehensive coverage of material topics and their scope is ensured, providing a complete view of the Bank's economic, environmental, and social impacts.
- **Balance:** BBVA Perú's performance includes positive aspects and areas of opportunity, allowing for an objective and informed assessment of its overall impact.

Note: The non-financial information (sustainability) focuses exclusively on BBVA Perú, and does not include its subsidiaries, unlike consolidated financial statements.

- **Comparability:** The information presented allows a comparison of BBVA Perú's performance over the last three years, which facilitates the analysis of trends and results.
- **Accuracy:** The MA-II 2024 provides detailed and accurate data, which allows stakeholders to conduct a rigorous analysis of the Bank's performance.
- **Timeliness:** BBVA Perú follows a regular publication schedule so stakeholders have timely access to the information for making well-informed decisions.
- **Clarity:** The information is structured in a clear and easy-to-understand manner for all the intended audiences.
- **Verifiability:** The information in MA-II 2024 has been collected, analyzed and presented according to the highest quality standards. Both the financial statements and the non-financial information have been independently verified by Ernst & Young, in accordance with the scope defined in the report. The recommendations from this verification process are included in an action plan to ensure their implementation.

Through these principles, BBVA Perú reaffirms its commitment to transparency, sustainability, and value generation for all its stakeholders.

Banco BBVA Perú in figures



Business development



9,076,633
total clients



8,437,025
natural person clients



639,608
legal entities



287
branches



1,965
automated teller
machines (ATMs)



7,770
banking agents (also
known as "express
agents")

Clients and digital capabilities



+2.9
million active digital
clients



70%
of sales managed by the
BBVA app



69.6%
was the NPS obtained by
the BBVA app,
recognized as the
highest-rated in the
market

Financial results



S/1,886
million of net profit



15.10%
ROE



1.74%
ROA

Sustainable performance



+S/10,000
million mobilized in green,
social, and sustainability-
linked financing



+1/4
of the Executive
Committee members are
women



+ 1,550
SMEs led by women
and/or entrepreneurs
women were financed for
+S/331 million



+2,000
volunteer participations
in Lima and provinces
across 7 initiatives



25,306
beneficiaries in the
financial education
programs of Fundación
BBVA Perú



100%
renewable electricity
used

Awards and recognitions



Best bank in Perú

For the fourth consecutive year, BBVA Perú was named "Best Bank in Perú" by The Banker, a prestigious publication of the Financial Times Group. The award highlights the bank's solid economic performance and sustained commitment to customers and society, confirming its leadership in the national financial sector.

Leader in private banking in Perú

In 2024, The Banker also recognized the Bank as the "Best Private Bank in Perú," reaffirming the title earned in 2023. This recognition highlights BBVA Perú's strategy of optimizing operational efficiency and enhancing the customer experience, solidifying its position as the benchmark in private banking in the country.

BBVA Perú wins the Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2024

At the 2024 edition of the prestigious Euromoney Awards for Excellence, BBVA Perú won in three key categories: "Best ESG bank" for its continuous efforts and investments to reduce its carbon footprint and for offering its clients different sustainable financing alternatives, "Best SME bank" and "Best corporate banking in the country". These awards reflect the bank's sustainability leadership, commitment to SMEs, and ability to offer innovative financial solutions to large companies. Additionally, BBVA was recognized as the best bank in Latin America for its outstanding role in the region.

Best bank for SME in Perú according to Global Finance

The British magazine Global Finance awarded BBVA Perú the "Best SME Bank Award 2025," highlighting the bank's relationship model with small and midsize enterprises, its comprehensive range of financial products and services, and its specialized advice, which contributes to the sustainable development of this important sector.

Leadership in FX: Best foreign exchange bank

BBVA Perú has been recognized by Euromoney as the "Best FX bank in the country", thanks to its dynamic pricing strategy on global platforms and its advanced cash management and payments platform, as well as the tools it offers to optimize currency risk management and take advantage of market trends.

Best bank for treasury management in Perú

For the third consecutive year, BBVA Perú received the "Best Treasury & Cash Management Bank 2024" award granted by Global Finance, a recognition for excellence in profitability, market share, customer service and its ability to differentiate itself in the delivery of treasury and cash management services.

Best investment bank in Perú

At the 25th edition of the Best Investment Bank Awards 2024, BBVA Perú was recognized by Global Finance as the "Best Investment Bank in Perú", a distinction also awarded to BBVA Spain and BBVA Mexico, highlighting the BBVA Group's ability to deliver innovative and effective financial solutions globally.

Trade finance leader in Perú

Global Finance recognized BBVA Perú as the “Best Trade Finance Provider in Perú”. This recognition highlights the bank's ability to overcome challenges in a complex context without compromising the quality and efficiency of its products and services for international trade.

One of the most admired companies in Perú

For the tenth time since 2011, BBVA Perú was recognized by PwC and by the magazine G from Gestión as one of the most admired companies in Perú. This recognition highlights the Bank's leadership in innovation and sustainability in the financial sector.

Included in the 2024 S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook

BBVA Perú was included in the prestigious S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook for the third consecutive year. This recognition confirms its leadership in corporate sustainability and positions it as an international benchmark.

Sustainability leader on the Lima Stock Exchange

BBVA Perú was once again included in the S&P/BVL Perú General ESG Index for its sustainable practices in the Peruvian stock market. This achievement marks the third consecutive year of recognition and highlights the Bank's commitment to sustainability for the period 2024-2025.

Distinction as a company with sustainable management

For the second time, Perú Sostenible awarded BBVA Perú with the EGS distinction (company with sustainable management), in recognition of its outstanding sustainability performance in 2023.

Best place for internships

In the 2024 Best Internship Experiences (BIE) study conducted by First Job, the Bank was chosen as the best place to undertake internships in Perú. Young people highlighted the Bank for meeting the highest professional and personal development standards.

Letter from the Chairman

[GRI 2-22]



Dear shareholders:

With great satisfaction, I share with you the results we achieved during the 2024 fiscal year. After a previous year of contraction in the national economy and in a global context marked by uncertainty due to geopolitical and electoral tensions in different parts of the world, Perú's macroeconomic figures at the end of 2024 showed a recovery and a more positive outlook for 2025.

GDP growth reached 3.3%, and year-on-year inflation stood 2.0%, with a gradual recovery in formal employment and business confidence, in line with the announcement of major infrastructure projects such as the port of Chancay.

In this context of greater economic and social stability, BBVA Perú once again demonstrated the strength of its strategy, which - focused on innovation, digitalization, and sustainability - enabled the Bank to achieve a net profit of S/1,886.4 million in 2024, a gross margin of S/7,593 million, and a return on equity (ROE) of 15.1%.

Likewise, we have successfully completed our 2019-2024 strategic cycle, completing a very ambitious first phase of transformation that has significantly strengthened our retail banking capabilities and it has made us a benchmark in the banking sector today for our sustained market share growth in the cards, consumer credit, mortgages, and SME segments.

In addition, our continued investment in innovation and technology means that interaction with our customers will continue to move largely from physical to digital channels, providing a differentiated experience for our millions of customers across the country.

In 2024, seven out of ten transactions were conducted through mobile banking, which reached an average of 2.9 million active customers. In the fourth quarter of the year, the app reached a new record of more than 120 million transactions for a cumulative total of 400 million transactions for the year, representing a growth of 66% compared to 2023.

Similarly, the Plin digital wallet reached a record of more than 240 million transfers for the year, and digital sales accounted for 63% of the bank's total retail placements.

In corporate banking, we developed new organizational, analytical, and technological capabilities that will enable us to continue driving the country's development by financing projects in different sectors of the economy that directly impact employment and economic growth. We also achieved 120% of the sustainable revenue target we set for 2024.

Our progress has enabled us to be recognized as the best bank in Perú by prestigious international publications, while also renewing, for the fourth consecutive year, our presence in the Dow Jones MILA Pacific Alliance Sustainability Index.

Our performance confirmed for another year the fulfillment of our commitments since 2006 as a member of the United Nations Global Compact, promoting initiatives in education, reading comprehension, environmental, financial and social responsibility within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

“BBVA Perú has once again demonstrated the soundness of its strategy, which, with a focus on innovation, digitalization and sustainability, has enabled it to achieve a net profit of S/1,886.4 million in 2024, with a gross margin of S/7,593 million and a return on equity (ROE) of 15.1%”.

Our achievements are undoubtedly the result of the talent of our more than 7,400 employees, to whom I would like to express my gratitude. I would also like to highlight the preferences of our customers and the support of you, our shareholders, whose backing is fundamental to our continuing to be one of the country's most important financial institutions.

Based on this, and in accordance with our strategic pillars, we are once again committed to continuing to create opportunities for all Peruvians.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, connected letters that appear to read 'AFB'.

Alex Fort Brescia
Chairman | BBVA Perú

Letter from the CEO

[GRI 2-22]



Dear shareholders:

2024 was a year for BBVA Perú marked by the success and consolidation of our transformation plan, which allowed us to boost activity in all business segments.

This important step was taken in line with our strategic priorities: consolidating our retail franchise, innovating in solutions and products, differentiating our value proposition in sustainability, and providing our customers the best experience in the industry, ensuring their financial well-being.

In a challenging environment, the great capacity of our teams to adapt and face the challenges of the local and international situation allowed us to achieve a higher attributable profit (+0.9%) than in 2023 and for the second consecutive year, be the bank with the highest growth in market share in loans, going from 21.2% to 22.1% in a financial system that did not grow at the same rate.

In this transformation process, our ability to develop financial solutions while improving our customers' experience through the implementation of disruptive initiatives in advanced analytics, data management and cybersecurity stands out, which has been recognized internationally by various prestigious publications in 2024.

All of this is reflected in the strengthening of the retail business in our loan portfolio, which reached 54% (+600 b.p. vs. 2019), and in the increasing digitalization of the services we offer, with channels that allow users to carry out banking operations easily, quickly and securely, at any time and from anywhere.

In the natural person segment, we added more than 1.2 million new customers and led growth in consumer loans (19.2% market share and +178 b.p. growth, including historic growth in agreements, where we are already the leader in annual revenue) and mortgages (25.7% market share, with 50% annual revenue growth).

In addition, we have implemented improvements in our branch network, digital channels, and key business and service processes, which enable us to provide a better customer experience and scale the business efficiently and safely.

In deposits, we grew the bank's balances by 15%, supported by a strategy focused on improving our value proposition in payroll, enhancing the commercial management of liabilities and providing more and better transactional solutions for our customers, strengthening initiatives in our Plin e-wallet and in the acquiring business with OpenPay.

In SMEs, we focused on cleaning up our portfolio and led placements in the "Impulso MyPerú" program with a participation of 31%, enabling us to finance more entrepreneurs. In addition, by focusing on improving the transactional relationship with our customers, we managed to increase deposits balances by 25%.

In Corporate and Business Banking, we continued the profound transformation of this business with outstanding results. We increased activity by 9% compared to 2023, and transaction flows increased by more than S/5 billion.

"The great ability of our teams to adapt and overcome the challenges posed by the local and international environment has enabled us to achieve a higher attributable profit (+0.9%) than in 2023, and, for the second consecutive year, to be the bank with the highest growth in lending."

In Corporate Banking, we recorded a 33% increase in activity compared to 2023. We led the largest transaction in the history of the Lima Stock Exchange, worth US\$1,469 million; executed the most significant transaction in the capital market, worth US\$3,015 million; and we completed the largest issuance of letters of guarantee in our history, worth S/2,180 million.

In 2024, we also launched the new BBVA Corporate Banking, both in the app and on the web. We maintained our leadership in sustainable business, exceeding our annual target by 120%, and were recognized by Euromoney as the best ESG bank in the country for the second consecutive year.

Without the contribution of the best team at BBVA Perú, these milestones would not have been possible. I would like to formally recognize and thank the team for their excellent results and for having renewed its status as the most committed team in the BBVA Group worldwide for the second consecutive year.

Finally, once again, I would like to express my gratitude to our customers and shareholders. Their support and trust encourage us to continue working towards the transformation of Peruvian banking and the country's sustainable progress.


Fernando Eguiluz Lozano
Chief Executive Officer | BBVA Perú

Board of Directors



Chairman
Alex Fort
Brescia

First Vice
Chairman



Pedro Brescia
Moreyra

Second Vice
Chairman



Pablo Alfonso
Pastor Muñoz

Director - Chief
Executive Officer (CEO)



Fernando Eguiluz
Lozano

Directors



Mario Brescia
Moreyra



Fortunato Brescia
Moreyra



Rafael Varela
Martínez



Nuria Alonso
Jiménez



José Carlos López
Álvarez

Independent
Directors



Ismael Benavides
Ferreyros



José Manuel
Rodríguez-Novás
Sánchez-Diezma

Executive Committee



**Chief Executive Officer
(CEO)**

Fernando Eguiluz Lozano

Deputy General Managers



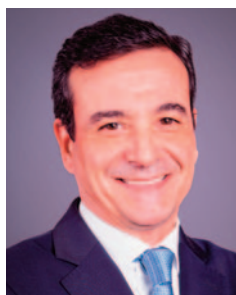
**Frank Erick
Babarczy Rodríguez**
Corporate &
Investment Banking



Sandra Bianco Roa
Business and
Corporate Banking



**Luis Morales
Espinosa**
Commercial Banking



**Ignacio Fernández-
Palomero Morales**
Finance



**Ruth Anabelí
González Velapatiño**
Legal Services



**Enrique Medina
García**
Talent & Culture



**Héctor Javier
Carrera Riva Palacio**
Engineering



**Carlos Malpartida
Noguera**
Risk



**Katia Alcázar
Espinoza**
Internal Control and
Compliance

General Auditor



**Walter Borra
Núñez(*)**

(*) Attends the Executive
Committee as a guest.

1. About BBVA Perú

[GRI 2-1, 2-6]

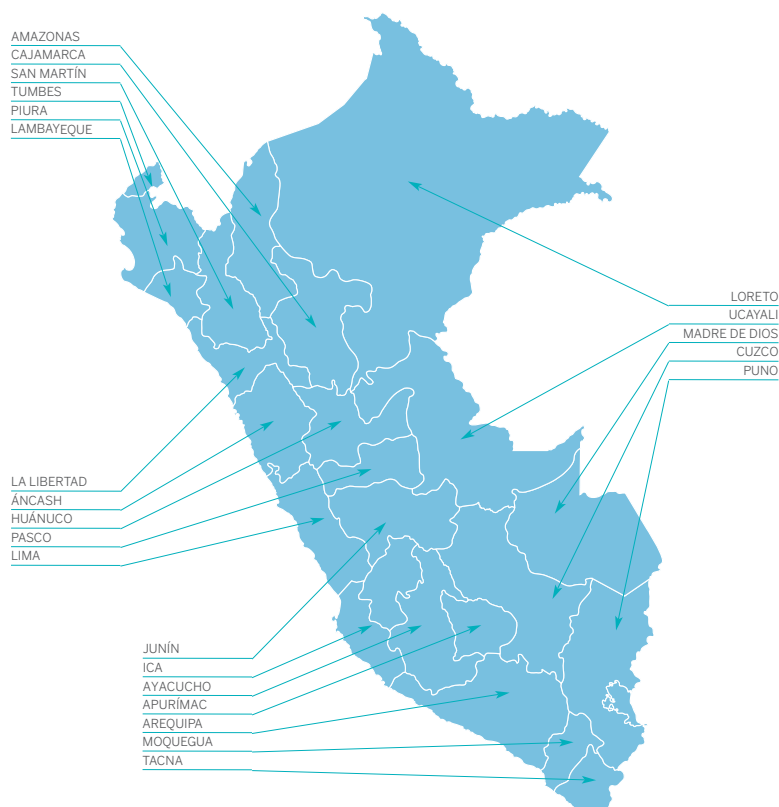


BBVA Perú is a reputable and well-established financial institution with national and international prestige, which is part of the BBVA Group. Its main shareholders are BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C. and Holding Continental S.A., each of whom holds 47.13% of the Bank's shares. The Bank is authorized to operate by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym), in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 26702, General Law of the Financial System and the Insurance System and Organic Law of the SBS, which regulates and supervises the companies that make up these systems. The Bank was established in 1951. It is a public limited company that carries out its activities through an extensive network of branches distributed throughout the country. Its head office is located at Av. República de Panamá N° 3055, in the district of San Isidro, Lima, the capital of Perú, and it operates under tax ID number (RUC) 20100130204.

1.1. Profile

[GRI 2-6]

Presence of the Bank in Perú



Network of branches and banking agents

Total branches in Lima

By divisional management

Branches	Commercial	Special	Total
Headquarters	1	—	1
Lima Center Division	32	2	34
Lima East Division	32	3	35
Lima North Division	31	2	33
Lima West Division	28	2	30
Lima South Division	25	—	25
Miraflores Division	23	1	24
Total	172	10	182

Total branches in provinces

By divisional management

Branches	Commercial	Special	Total
North Division	31	1	32
Central East Division	32	—	32
South Division	33	1	34
Lima South Division	4	—	4
Total	100	2	102

Total branches in Lima and provinces

	Commercial	Special	Total
Total branches in Lima	172	10	182
Total branches in provinces	100	2	102
Total branches	272	12	284
Prime Banking and Business Banking branches			3
Overall total			287

Business Banking, Institutional Banking, Corporate Banking and Premium Banking offices

Offices	Lima	Provinces	Total ^(*)
Business Banking	13	7	20
Institutional Banking	1	—	1
Corporate Banking	1	—	1
Premium Banking	3	—	3
Total	18	7	25

(*) 22 of the 25 offices operate within the branches listed in the Total branches in Lima and provinces table and 3 offices operate in independent locations.

Banking agents network

[SDG1, SDG 8]

	Department	No. of banking agents
Lima	Lima	3,050
Total Lima		3,050
Province	Amazonas	48
	Áncash	201
	Apurímac	53
	Arequipa	352
	Ayacucho	131
	Cajamarca	241
	Callao	322
	Cuzco	210
	Huancavelica	28
	Huánuco	160
	Ica	268
	Junín	440
	La Libertad	434
	Lambayeque	447
	Loreto	199
	Madre de Dios	13
	Moquegua	33
	Pasco	56
	Piura	365
	Puno	114
	San Martín	306
	Tacna	70
	Tumbes	90
	Ucayali	139
Total provinces		4,720
Total Express agents		7,770

Express Plus agents network

	Department	No. of Express Plus agents
Lima	Lima	7
Total Lima		7
Province	Arequipa	1
	Cajamarca	1
	Huánuco	1
	Ica	2
	La Libertad	3
	Lambayeque	1
	Loreto	1
	Madre de Dios	1
	Piura	2
	Puno	1
	San Martín	1
	Tacna	1
	Tumbes	1
	Ucayali	2
Total provinces		19
Total Express Plus agents		26

BBVA Perú relevant data In millions of soles and percentage

	2024	2023	2022
Financial Position Statements			
Total assets	111,229	104,413	98,156
Loan portfolio ⁽¹⁾	74,075	70,617	69,088
Obligations with the public	79,422	69,208	66,054
Net equity	13,299	12,369	11,257
Statements of Income			
Gross financial margin	5,829	5,345	4,591
Net financial margin	3,600	3,380	3,592
Net financial services income	1,045	993	872
Financial operations results	958	856	641
Operating margin	5,602	5,229	5,105
Administrative expenses	2,669	2,453	2,124
Profit before income tax	2,418	2,420	2,646
Net profit	1,886	1,869	1,913
Portfolio quality			
Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio ⁽²⁾	3.72%	4.71%	4.37%
Coverage ratio ⁽³⁾	142.37%	137.91%	144.64%
Liquidity			
Available funds / total deposits ⁽⁴⁾	16.84%	13.29%	18.07%
Net loan portfolio / total deposits ⁽⁴⁾	92.20%	99.64%	102.97%
Productivity			
Total assets / N° of employees (in million of soles)	14.87	14.37	14.57
Capital ratios			
Global capital ratio ⁽⁵⁾	15.95%	15.59%	13.96%
Profitability and efficiency indicators			
ROE ⁽⁶⁾	15.10%	16.11%	18.21%
ROA ⁽⁷⁾	1.74%	1.86%	1.88%
Efficiency ratio ⁽⁸⁾	38.77%	38.16%	39.07%
Market share⁽⁹⁾			
Performing loans	22.01%	21.15%	20.30%
Total deposits	21.20%	20.78%	20.29%
Other data			
Number of employees	7,477	7,266	6,735
Total Commercial Network			
Commercial Banking Offices	284	295	295
Business Banking Offices	20	23	34
Corporate Banking Offices	1	1	1
Institutional Banking Office	1	1	1
Prime Banking Office	3	3	3
ATMs	1,965	1,950	1,909

(1) Net of provisions.

(2) Non-performing loans / total loan portfolio.

(3) Total provision for direct loan losses / Non-performing loans.

(4) Obligations with the public and deposits of the financial system.

(5) Effective equity/risk-weighted assets.

(6) Annualized net income / average equity.

(7) Annualized net income / average assets.

(8) Operating expenses / total financial margin.

(9) Includes balances of the financial system and branches abroad.

Source: Superintendency of the Securities Market ("SMV", by its Spanish acronym) / Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators.

Business volume In millions of soles

	2024	2023	2022
Loan portfolio	74,075	70,617	69,088
Obligations with the public	79,422	69,208	66,054

Figures and amounts according to stakeholders In millions of soles

	Value indicator	dec-24	dec-23	dec-22
Shareholders	Dividends	935	956	780
	Stock price (in soles)	1.5	1.6	1.7
Employees	Personnel and board of directors expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,101	999	868
	Employee profit sharing ⁽²⁾	121	117	148
Clients	Loan portfolio	74,075	70,617	69,088
	Obligations with the public	79,422	69,208	66,054
Suppliers	Service and other expenses ⁽³⁾	1,447	1,337	1,109
Society	Income tax	532	551	734

(1) Does not include employee profit sharing, according to the regulation of the SBS.

(2) Includes dividends, interest and remunerations payable. Source: Notes from the financial statements - SMV.

(3) Includes expenses for services received from third parties and taxes and contributions. Source: Notes to the financial statements - SMV.

Source: Superintendency of the Securities Market - SMV.

Economic value generated and distributed In millions of soles

[GRI 201-1]

	dec-24	dec-23	dec-22
Economic value generated (EVG)			
1 Gross financial margin	5,829	5,345	4,591
2 Net commissions	1,045	993	872
3 Result from financial operations (RFO)	958	856	641
4 Other income and expenses	17	69	9
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	7,849	7,262	6,112
Economic value distributed (EVD)			
1 Employee profit sharing ⁽¹⁾	121	117	148
2 Income tax	532	551	734
3 Personnel and Board of Directors expenses ⁽²⁾	1,101	999	868
4 Service expenses and others ⁽³⁾	1,447	1,337	1,109
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	3,201	3,004	2,858
Economic value retained (EVR = EVG – EVD)			
1 Net profit	1,886	1,869	1,913
2 Provisions and amortizations	2,761	2,389	1,342
Total (1 + 2)	4,648	4,258	3,254

(1) Dividends, interest and remunerations payable. Source: Notes from the Financial Statements - SMV.

(2) Does not include employee profit sharing. According to the SBS regulation.

(3) Includes expenses for services received from third parties and taxes and contributions. Source: Notes from the financial statements - SMV.

Source: Superintendency of the Securities Market - SMV.

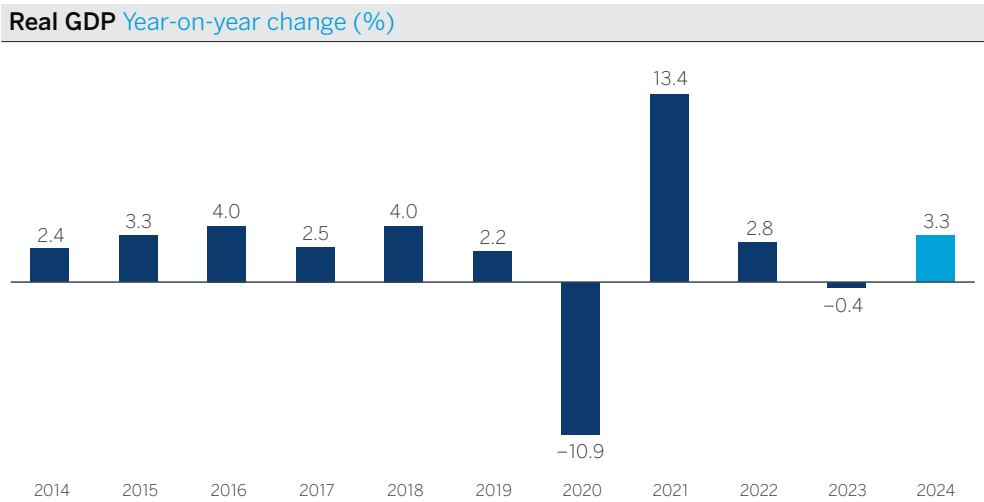
1.2. Environment

1.2.1. Economic situation

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.3% in 2024. This growth represents a recovery in economic activity after the contraction of 2023 (-0.4%), a year in which the economy was impacted by adverse shocks, including weather anomalies (Cyclone Yaku and the El Niño phenomenon) and political and social unrest.

On the productive sectors, in contrast to the previous year, the growth in 2024 was relatively more balanced between the primary and non-primary sectors. Within the primary sector, improved weather conditions contributed to the recovery of the fishing sector (+24.9%, after the first anchoveta fishing season did not open in 2023 in the north-central zone) and agricultural sector (+4.9%), along with higher production in primary manufacturing (+8.6%). Meanwhile, in the non-primary sector, the construction sector (+3.6%) - driven by public investment, services (+3.3%) and commerce (+3.0%) stood out, the latter supported by the recovery of private spending.

On the spending side, the public sector was highlighted by the dynamism of government investment. Private sector activity gained momentum in the latter half of the year, driven by an uptick in household consumption (supported by the release of pension funds and an improvement in formal employment), while private investment consolidated its improved performance. On the other hand, exports continued to improve, both in traditional goods (higher production of fishmeal and metals) and non-traditional goods.

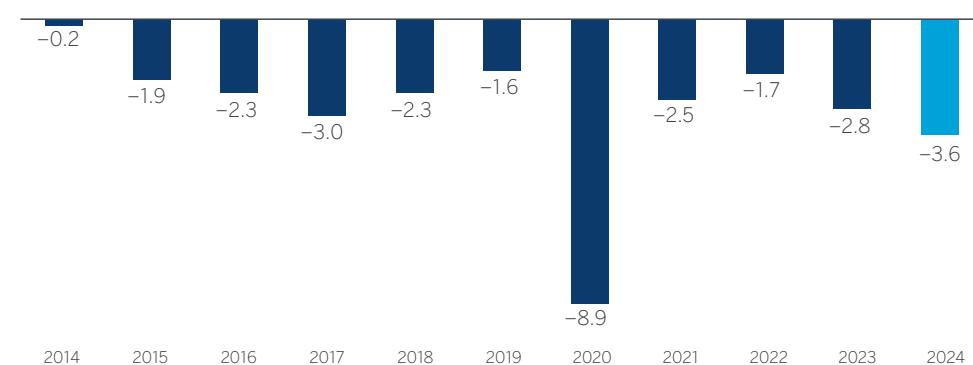


Source: The National Institute of Statistics and Information.

With regard to public sector accounts, the fiscal deficit increased in 2024 and stood at a level equivalent to 3.6%¹ of GDP. The increase in the deficit of the non-financial public sector was explained by lower tax revenues (as a percentage of GDP) and the strong expansion of public investment expenditure, including capital contributions into public enterprises.

¹BCRP, Study Note No. 7, January 17, 2025, page 1, Chart 1.

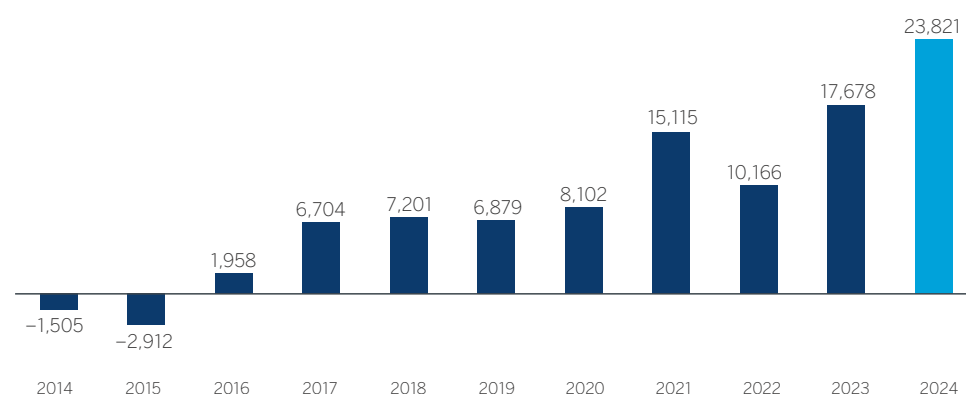
Economic performance of the non-financial public sector Percentage of nominal GDP (%)



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Perú.

On the external accounts side, a trade surplus of US\$23.8 billion was recorded in 2024, higher than in 2023 (US\$17.7 billion). This result was mainly explained by the improvement in the terms of trade (supported by the higher prices of gold and agro-industrial products, goods that the country exports). In addition, higher export volumes of metals and fishery products were observed. This performance was partially offset by an increase in import volumes in the context of economic recovery.

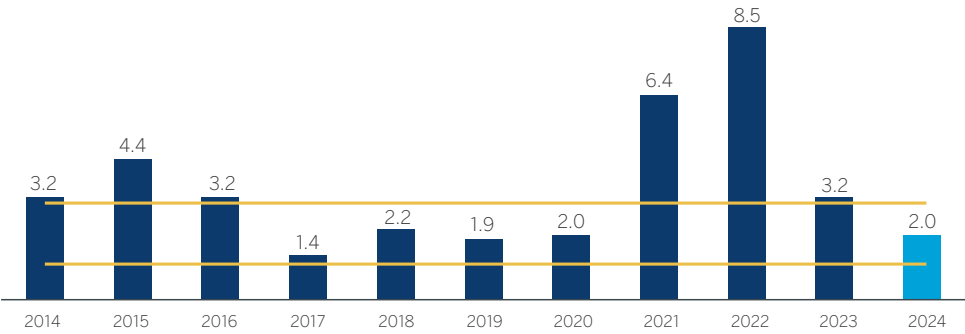
Trade balance US\$ million



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Perú.

Inflation decreased from 3.2% at the end of 2023 to 2.0% in 2024. It thus stood at the midpoint of the target range established by the Central Reserve Bank of Perú (2%, +/- one percentage point). The decline in inflation was associated with the decrease in international prices of food inputs and the normalization of prices of some locally produced foods (following improvements in weather conditions, for instance), as well as the decrease in the inflation rate of the services component.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Metropolitan Lima
 Year-on-year percentage change, end of period



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Perú.

In 2024, the exchange rate increased by 1.5% (slight depreciation of the Peruvian sol) in an environment of volatility in global financial markets (due to the monetary adjustment process implemented by the Federal Reserve, due to uncertainty surrounding the policies that the second Trump administration would implement in the United States and geopolitical factors), which was mitigated by the large trade surplus.

Exchange rate Interbank sell rate, at the end of the period, soles per dollar

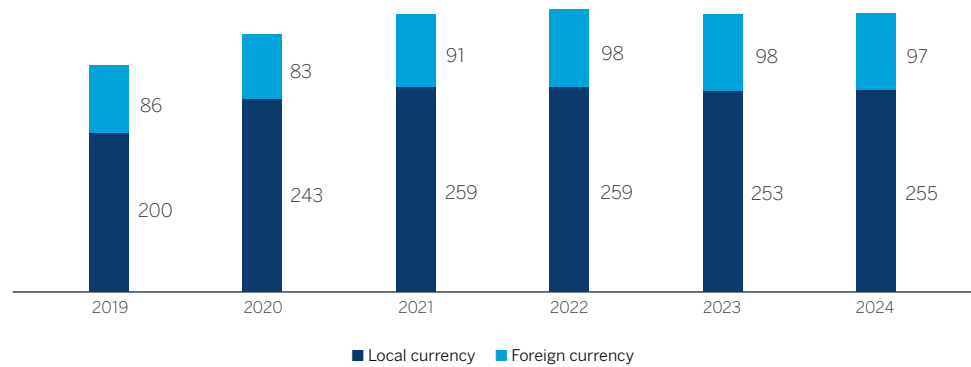


Source: Central Reserve Bank of Perú.

1.2.2. Peruvian banking system

In 2024, direct loans from banks grew by 0.2%² (a fall of 1.6% in 2023). Dollarization of loans stood at 27.5%³ (28.0% at the end of 2023).

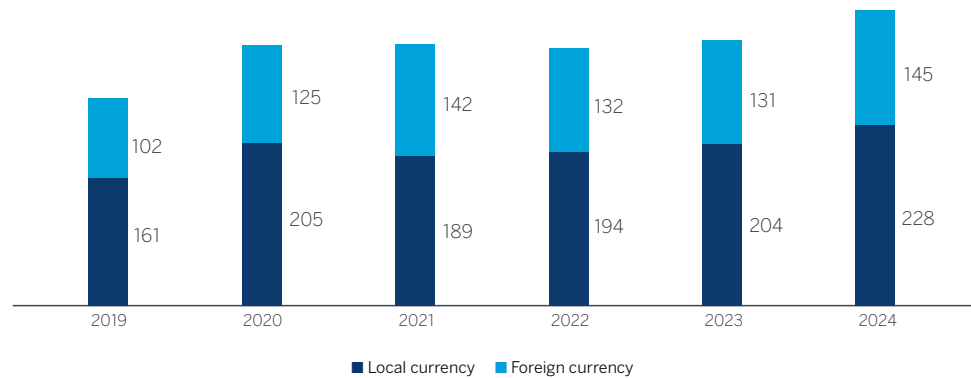
Loans from the financial system
Balance valued in billions soles, at the end of the period



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators.

The banking system deposits grew by 11.1%⁴ in 2024 (2.8% increase compared to 2023). The dollarization of deposits decrease slightly from 39.1% in 2023 to 38.9%⁵ by the end of 2024.

Deposits of the banking system
Balance valued in billions of soles, at the end of the period



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators.

On the other hand, the quality of the banking system's loan portfolio improved in 2024, with the NPL rate falling from 4.31% in 2023 to 3.75%⁶ in 2024.

² Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

³ Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

⁴ Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

⁵ Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

⁶ Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

Finally, the average profitability of the banking sector, calculated by dividing annualized net profit by average equity (ROE), stood at 15.32%⁷, higher than the level recorded in 2023 (14.29%)

Financial indicators of the banking system				
Entity	NPL ratio		Profitability	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
BBVA Perú	4.71%	3.72%	16.11%	15.10%
Banking system average	4.31%	3.75%	14.29%	15.32%

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators.


1.3. Purpose

The BBVA Group’s strategy revolves around a single purpose: “To bring the age of opportunity to everyone”. Through the effective use of innovation and technology, the Bank seeks to have a positive impact on people’s lives and businesses, providing access to products, advice, and solutions that enable its customers to make better decisions about their finances and achieve their life and business goals.

The BBVA Group is based on three solid values which, together with its associated behaviors, are the guidelines that direct employees when making day-to-day decisions and help them to achieve the Group’s purpose.

PURPOSE

To bring the age of opportunity to everyone



The customer comes first

We have a holistic view of the customer, not just financially. We are empathetic, act with integrity, and solve their needs.

Improve our customers’ financial health

Help our customers transition to a sustainable future




We think big

We strive for excellence as a standard. We are ambitious, we break the mold, and we surprise our customers.

Grow our customer base

Operational excellence



We are one team

People are the most important part of the Group. All employees are owners and co-responsible for this project. We break down silos and trust each other as we trust ourselves.

The best and most committed team

Data and technology

⁷ Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators. Multiple Banking Information.

2. Corporate governance



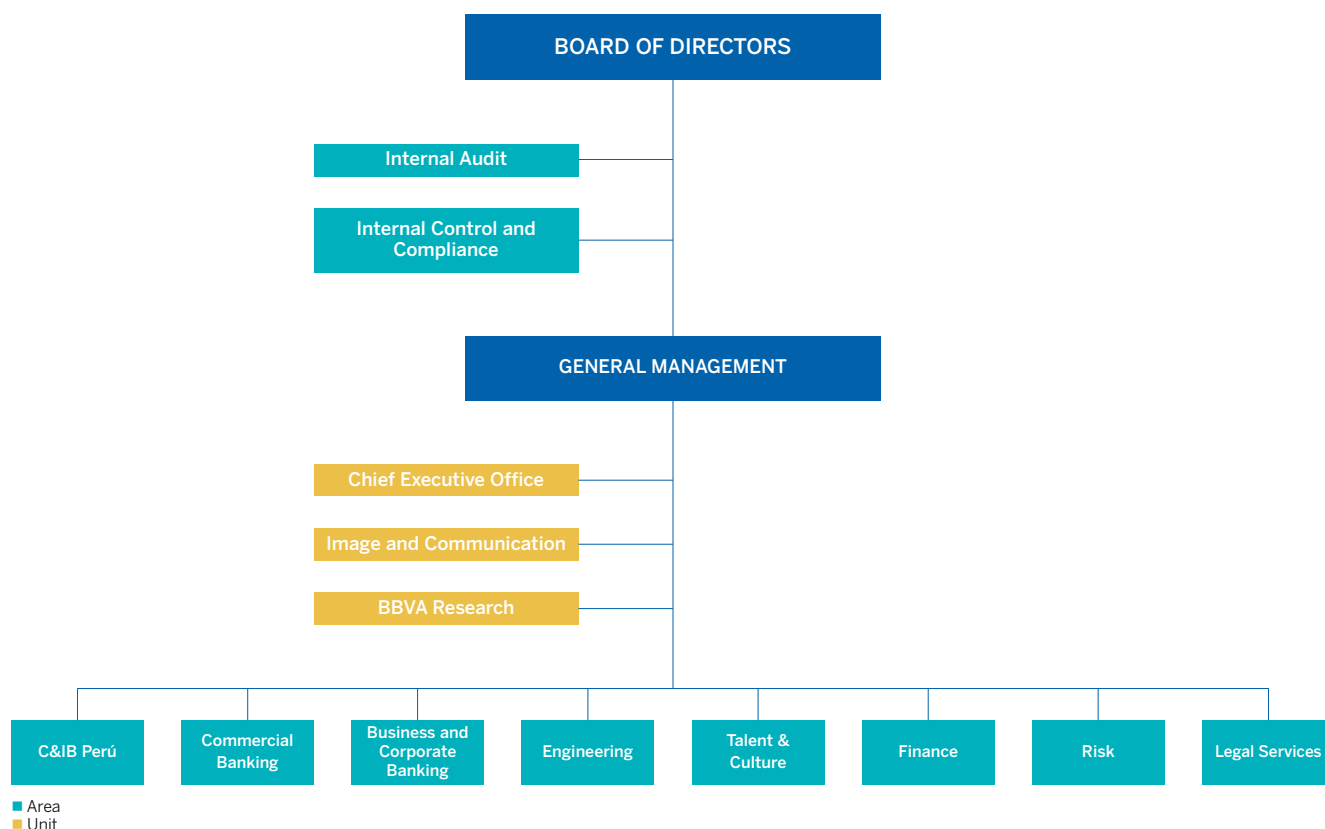
2.1. Governance structure

[GRI 2-17]

The corporate governance structure of BBVA Perú is a fundamental pillar for the ethical and sustainable management of the Bank, aligned with the strategic objectives and the commitment to promote the economic development of the country. This model guarantees transparency in decision-making, sound risk management and compliance with the highest regulatory standards, which reinforces the trust of stakeholders and contributes to the sustained growth of the Bank.

Key organizational areas

At the end of 2024, BBVA Perú consolidated its organizational structure into various areas and specialized units that ensure operational efficiency and the generation of long-term value:



- **Internal Audit:** Responsible for carrying out objective and independent assessments of the business processes risks and the controls implemented to mitigate them.
- **Internal Control and Compliance:** Responsible for proposing and implementing policies related to non-financial risks and for managing the Bank's internal control model. This area includes teams such as Non-Financial Risks, Compliance, Risk Internal Control, Risk Control Specialists (RCS) and Supervisory Relations.
- **Chief Executive Office:** Responsible for the management of the Chief Executive Office. Also supports all the Bank's units in aligning local and global strategies for projects and initiatives with strategic impact.
- **Image and Communication:** Responsible for managing the corporate image in the various channels and public spaces.
- **BBVA Research:** Performs economic analyses and projections of key variables providing relevant information for decision-making by managers and business areas.
- **Corporate & Investment Banking:** Unit specialized in investment banking, global markets, loans and transactional services. It offers a diversified portfolio of high-value financial products for corporate clients and institutional investors.
- **Commercial Banking:** In 2024, the Client Solutions units dedicated to Retail Banking and Private Banking and the Commercial Network team (Commercial Banking) were consolidated into a single area to maximize business results, focused on offering financial solutions that respond to customer needs, ensuring the sustainability of operations.
- **Business and Corporate Banking:** In 2024, the Client Solutions units dedicated to business segment customers and the Business Network team were merged into a single area that maximizes the business end-to-end vision and offer optimal financial solutions, thus leading the transformation of the Bank's service and value proposition.
- **Engineering:** Supports the different areas and branch network so that they achieve their objectives based on technological solutions and support with optimal security measures. Likewise, it collaborates in the constant improvement of the design of processes in route that promote productivity and the assurance of key business activities, for which it incorporates the global roadmap for data and analytics development in the country.
- **Talent & Culture:** Places the employee at the center of its strategy, leads organizational change processes, promotes the strengthening of organizational culture, and ensures adequate spaces that enhance the well-being and professional development of the teams, while providing diversity and inclusion initiatives that foster an equitable and respectful work environment.
- **Finance:** Responsible for the efficient management of the Bank's financial resources by ensuring the relationship with investors through the exploitation and analysis of information systems.
- **Risk:** Guarantees the solvency of the Bank's operations through an independent and global risk management and assessment model. This area minimizes negative impacts on business's expected results.
- **Legal Services:** Provides counsel to the various units of the Bank regarding regulatory and legal matters; additionally, develops strategies to ensure prevention and defense for compliance with the applicable regulations to its operations, in order to avoid contingencies.

BBVA Perú's corporate governance structure continues to evolve to respond to new market demands, promoting innovation, sustainability, and the creation of value for all stakeholders.

2.2. Governance systems and processes

2.2.1. Good corporate governance

[GRI 2-5, 2-9, 2-10, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-17, 2-28]

BBVA Perú presents in its 2024 Annual Report - Integrated Report a detailed report on compliance with the principles of good corporate governance, in accordance with current legal provisions. Additionally, a finance management team, adhering to the principle of verifiability, coordinates the external verification process for non-financial information conducted by an independent audit firm. Furthermore, the Bank's Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting are responsible for reviewing and approving the information disclosed in this document. The report highlights the extent of implementation of the recommendations related to governance, reflecting the Bank's ongoing commitment to transparency, sustainability, and creating value for its stakeholders. All pertinent information required on this subject is available in the relevant section of the [Bank's corporate website](#).

The corporate governance system is a key component of BBVA Perú's sustainability model of [BBVA Perú's sustainability policy](#) and serves as one of the pillars supporting its strategic development. The responsibility for approving the general sustainability policy lies with the board of directors, which remains informed regarding its implementation and the advancements achieved in this area. This practice ensures transparent and appropriate management of the corporate bodies and shareholders actions, aligning with the objectives and expectations of stakeholders. This policy was approved by the board of directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024.

BBVA Perú is a member of several national institutions and associations with which it carries out a series of activities. In particular, within the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Perú, one of the executives of the Bank is also a member of its board of directors.

BBVA Perú has garnered considerable recognition throughout this period by being included in the Dow Jones MILA Pacific Alliance Sustainability Index for the fourth consecutive year. This regional indicator assesses the performance of companies within the Latin American Integrated Market ("MILA", by its Spanish acronym) based on environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. This inclusion reaffirms the Bank's commitment to sustainability and demonstrates the strength of its management systems in these three areas.

BBVA Perú's system of good corporate governance is characterized by the following:

- **Appropriate composition of its corporate bodies:** The organizational structure ensures that the supervisory and managerial functions are appropriately represented and aligned with the interests of stakeholders.
- **Clear distribution of functions:** The competencies of the Board of Directors, its committees, and general management are precisely differentiated, ensuring efficient and effective governance.
- **Orderly decision-making process:** Strategic decisions are made through structured processes that ensure the participation of the relevant bodies and compliance with the principles of transparency and responsibility.
- **Robust monitoring, supervision, and control system:** The Bank's management is supervised by a robust internal control system that allows for evaluating the fulfillment of objectives and mitigating risks associated with operations.

BBVA Perú will continue to strengthen its governance systems and processes, aiming to consolidate its position as a benchmark on sustainability, good corporate governance, and as guarantee of ethical and transparent management.

Regulatory framework for corporate governance

The regulatory framework related to corporate governance in Perú is governed by the “Regulation on Corporate Governance and Integrated Risk Management” promulgated by the SBS, and by the Code of Good Corporate Governance for Peruvian Companies (CBGC) approved by the Superintendency of the Securities Market (SMV).

The CBGC is mandatory for public limited companies with securities registered in the Public Registry of the Stock Market and is based on five pillars:

- Shareholder rights
- General shareholders’ meeting
- Board of directors and senior management
- Risks and compliance
- Transparency of information

Adherence to the principles contained in the CBGC by companies not only fosters a climate of respect for the rights of shareholders and investors in general but also contributes to creating value, solidity and efficiency in companies. Similarly, it encourages better management of the risks to which companies may be exposed and facilitates access to the capital market. Consequently, it reduces the cost of capital and favors greater and better access to sources of financing and long-term investment.

These regulatory frameworks promote responsible practices that strengthen market confidence, drive business development and contribute to value creation.

Corporate governance system

[GRI 2-12, 2-13]

BBVA Perú’s corporate governance regime consists of a set of internal rules and regulations that establish the rights and duties of its governing bodies in accordance with the principles of the CBGC and the “Regulations on Corporate Governance and Comprehensive Risk Management”. These regulations are continuously reviewed and updated to ensure they are appropriate for the Bank’s activities and operations.

Among the key instruments of the corporate governance regime, the “Regulation of the General Shareholders Meeting” stands out, which regulates the organization and functioning of this governing body. It establishes the regime for calling, informing and attending meetings, ensuring that shareholders can exercise their rights in accordance with the provisions of the company’s bylaws, the General Companies Act and the principles of good corporate governance.

Furthermore, the “Regulation of Board of Directors” authorizes this body to set up specialized committees to assist it in the performance of its functions. In this sense, the Bank currently has five committees:

- **Audit Committee:** Supervises internal control systems and the quality of financial information.
- **Compliance Committee:** Ensures compliance with internal and regulatory standards, as well as the mitigation of compliance risks.
- **Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee:** This committee establishes policies for the selection, evaluation, and compensation of managers and employees.
- **Comprehensive Risk Committee:** Manages financial and non-financial risks, guaranteeing the sustainability of the Bank’s operations.
- **Corporate Governance Committee:** Supervises the implementation of best corporate governance practices and promotes continuous improvement to maintain the highest social responsibility standards. The committee was established on November 17, 2011, and its regulations detail its operation, structure and composition.

In addition, BBVA Perú has a Sustainability Committee responsible for leading and supervising sustainability policies and strategies. The committee also ensures compliance with national and international standards and the voluntary agreements signed by the Bank regarding this matter.

Board of directors composition

[GRI 2-9, 2-10, 2-11]

The board of directors of BBVA Perú is made up of professionals from various specialties, which guarantees ethical and transparent management and in line with the principles of sustainability. All its members comply with the suitability requirements established by the SBS, which ensures a plurality of approaches in the Bank's strategic decision-making. In 2024, Nuria Alonso Jiménez joined as the first female director since the Bank's adherence to the "Code of Good Corporate Governance for Peruvian Companies". The average length of service on the board is 9.727 years, considering the changes made during 2024.

In accordance with the "Regulations on Corporate Governance and Comprehensive Risk Management," BBVA Perú maintains two independent directors who provide an unbiased perspective and enhance the integrity of the Bank's administration. The Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee is responsible for assessing candidates for directorship. Upon completion of this evaluation, the proposal for board members is presented for approval at the Bank's obligatory annual shareholders' meeting, wherein all shareholders are entitled to participate with both voice and vote.

The current members of the board of directors of BBVA Perú are as follows:

Full name	Professional background	Date		Shareholding participation	
		Start	End	N° of shares	Part. %
Directors not including independent directors					
Alex Fort Brescia Chairman of the Board of Directors (Non-executive)	Master in Business Administration. Member of the Board of Holding Continental and the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	May 1995		N/A	N/A
Pedro Brescia Moreyra First Vice Chairman	Business Administrator. Member of the Board of Holding Continental and the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	May 1995		N/A	N/A
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz Second Vice Chairman	Degree in Economic and Business Sciences. MBA. Member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	July 2022		N/A	N/A
Mario Brescia Moreyra Board Director	Administrator. Member of the Board of Holding Continental and the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	March 2013		N/A	N/A
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra Board Director	Engineer. Member of the Board of Holding Continental and the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	June 2013		N/A	N/A
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano CEO & Board Director	Industrial and Systems Engineer. MBA. Member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú and former board member of BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme in Liquidation, Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. in Liquidation, and Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	July 2019		N/A	N/A
Nuria Alonso Jiménez Chief Director	Law Degree. Member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	March 2024		N/A	N/A
Rafael Varela Martínez Board Director	Law Degree. Member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	May 2020		N/A	N/A
José Carlos López Álvarez Board Director	Degree in Business Sciences. Member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	June 2018		N/A	N/A
José Ignacio Merino Martín Board Director	Degree in Business Sciences. Former member of the Council of Fundación BBVA Perú.	March 2016	February 2024	N/A	N/A

Full name	Professional background	Date		Shareholding participation	
		Start	End	N° of shares	Part. %
Independent directors					
José Manuel Rodríguez Novás Sánchez-Diezma Independent Board Director	Master in Agricultural Industry Engineering. Member of the Board of BBVA Fundación Perú.	May 2020		N/A	N/A
Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros Independent Board Director	Agronomist Engineer. Member of the Board of Fundación BBVA Perú.	March 2018		N/A	N/A
Alternate directors					
Pedro José Malo Rob Alternate Director	Degree in Economics. MBA.	March 2022		N/A	N/A
Miguel Ángel Salmón Jacobs Alternate Director	Degree in Law and Political Science.	March 2018		N/A	N/A
Gustavo Alberto Mazzolini Casas Alternate Director	Certified Public Accountant and Degree in Administration.	March 2018		N/A	N/A
Antonio Alonso Granada Alternate Director	Degree in Economic Sciences.	March 2018	March	N/A	N/A
Jaime Aráoz Medanic Alternate Director	Business Administrator. MBA.	March 2018	2024	N/A	N/A

Note: Directors Alex Fort Brescia, Pedro Brescia Moreyra, Mario Brescia Moreyra, and Fortunato Brescia Moreyra are shareholders and owners of the Breca Group, which is associated with the following companies: Rímac Seguros, Rímac EPS, property rentals, and real estate companies within the group.

The delegated committees of the Board of directors are made up of their own members, except for the Comprehensive Risk Committee, which includes the Risk Manager.

Delegated Committees of the Board of Directors	
Full name	Position
Audit Committee	
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma ⁽¹⁾	President
Alex Fort Brescia	Member
Nuria Alonso Jiménez	Member
Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros ⁽¹⁾	Member
Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee	
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	President
Alex Fort Brescia	Member
Mario Brescia Moreyra	Member
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	Member
Corporate Governance Committee	
Alex Fort Brescia	President
Pedro Brescia Moreyra	Member
Rafael Varela Martínez	Member
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma ⁽¹⁾	Member
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano ⁽³⁾	Guest
Comprehensive Risk Committee	
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	President
Alex Fort Brescia	Member
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	Member
Carlos Malpartida Nogueras ⁽²⁾	Member
Compliance Committee	
Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros ⁽¹⁾	President
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra	Member
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	Member

(1) Independent Director.

(2) In his capacity as the Bank's Risk Manager.

(3) Guest in his capacity as CEO & Board Director.

2.2.2. Compliance system

[GRI 2-23, 2-26]

BBVA Perú structures its activities in accordance with the principles defined by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the applicable regulations in this area. This structure allows for the creation and application of specific policies and procedures governed by high standards of ethical behavior, which promotes their transmission to stakeholders and ensures their compliance. Within this framework, the compliance risk management model aims to identify, assess, and mitigate possible associated risks.

Compliance risks refer to the possibility of facing legal sanctions, financial losses or damage to reputation due to non-compliance with laws, regulations, rules, self-regulation standards and codes of conduct related to the entity's activities. The main objective of the management model is to identify, assess and mitigate these risks.

BBVA Perú manages compliance risks through the Internal Control & Compliance area, which is in line with the corporate organizational structure. Within this area, the Compliance unit reports directly to the deputy general manager of the area, also maintaining direct access to the Board of Directors. This guarantees the autonomy, relevance and independence the Bank has established for this function.

The Compliance unit consists of seven disciplines:

- **Anti Money Laundering (AML)** is in charge of risks related to preventing money laundering and terrorist financing.
- **Customer Compliance** manages market conduct risks (product design, business practices, transparency and supervision of complaints), customer protection, product governance, and conflicts of interest, among other related risks.
- **Corporate Compliance** is responsible for managing corporate integrity within the Bank. This includes the whistleblowing channel, gifts and conflicts of interest tool, and review of agreements with government entities, among other things.
- **Financial Markets & Sustainability (FM&S)** manages the risks associated with capital markets and sustainability operations.
- **Model & Assurance** is committed to the creation and maintenance of risk models related to Compliance for decision-making or policy or regulatory guidelines.
- **Data Protection (DP) Compliance** assumes the management of regulatory compliance risks related to the protection of personal data of customers, employees and suppliers.
- **Compliance Testing** is responsible for analyzing local compliance risks, where there is an annual review plan in accordance with the corporate methodology and a follow-up to the action plans derived from the weaknesses identified.

Advice on ethical and legal behavior

[GRI 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26]

The [Code of Conduct of BBVA Perú](#) incorporates the latest regulations, the recommendations of international organizations, and the best practices mandated by supervisory authorities. Furthermore, it embodies current social expectations pertaining to the necessity for a robust business culture founded on ethical principles. The code stipulates that the conduct of the Bank's personnel must adhere to legal standards and be morally acceptable and suitable for public disclosure, providing guidelines that align with the values of prudence, integrity, and transparency that define the Bank.

Likewise, this document, together with the [“General Sustainability Policy”](#) establishes respect for people and human rights, integrating the aforementioned regulations and behaviors. In turn, the code establishes the behavioral guidelines to maintain the highest standards of integrity and honesty and promotes strict principles and standards of ethical conduct for all bank employees and managers.

The code of conduct applies to all entities associated with the BBVA Group. Each employee has a printed copy, which is also accessible on the Bank's website and, via the intranet, on the Compliance portal. To promote knowledge and understanding, dissemination and awareness-raising actions are carried out. During 2024, these initiatives included training in both face-to-face and virtual sessions in 30 offices of the network, corresponding to 95.28% of the total number of employees trained and sensitized.

The Compliance team promotes a review of the Code of Conduct at least once a year. This process reaffirms the Group's commitment to integrity in its operations and encourages communication, training and alignment of employees with the Code and the principles that underpin it.

BBVA Perú has various corporate tools designed to strengthen ethics and transparency in its operations:

- **Register of gifts and events:** an internal platform allowing details of gifts received or given to third parties to be documented and transparent.
- **Enquiry channel:** an internal tool designed to resolve doubts about the Code of Conduct and associated policies.

- **Whistleblower channel:** a space set up to report possible unethical or criminal behavior, with options that guarantee confidentiality and anonymity.
- **Conflicts of interest management:** a system for identifying, recording and managing conflicts of interest that may be detected or perceived during work.

In the just-ended period, a new regulation relating to gifts and events was approved, accompanied by awareness-raising actions to promote the use of the tool designed for recording them. In addition, the dissemination of the conflicts of interest management tool was strengthened to ensure its proper use.

The Bank has a Corporate Integrity Management Committee, the highest level body responsible for supervising the correct application of the policies and guidelines established in the code of conduct. During its sessions, the Compliance area reports on the evolution and status of the different aspects related to the Code.

Anti-corruption policy

[GRI 2-24, 205-2]

BBVA Perú's anti-corruption policy is aligned with international standards such as the FCPA (USA), the UK Bribery Act, the Spanish Penal Code and industry best practices, including ISO 37001 as a reference. In addition, it defines specific guidelines for making donations to public entities.

The policy is reviewed annually. In 2023, a new version was approved which, without affecting its structure, strengthened the following aspects: commercial contributions and sponsorship, gifts and events and staff selection and recruitment. In 2024, the document was reviewed but no changes were made.

It is also important to mention that BBVA Perú offers the online course "Anti-corruption policy and code of conduct", which is compulsory for all new employees. In addition, the courses "Crime prevention and free competition" were incorporated into the regulatory package. Specialized training was also carried out focusing on the prevention of crimes linked to Law 30424, which regulates the administrative responsibility of companies for crimes of bribery.

In 2024, all board of directors members received information and training on the Group's anti-corruption policies. Similarly, 100% of suppliers were informed about the anti-corruption policies and procedures implemented by BBVA Perú.

Employees who have received anti-corruption training by job category

Job category	Total number	% of total employees
Management team ^(*)	122	1.63
Middle management	1,556	20.81
Specialists	2,562	34.27
Sales force	1,333	17.83
Entry-level positions	1,904	25.46

Includes employees who have completed at least one of the following courses: Anti-Corruption Policy or Code of Conduct.

(*) Executive Committee and unit managers.

Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF)

[GRI 205-2]

BBVA Perú recognizes the crucial role that financial institutions play in preventing money laundering and terrorist financing (AML/CTF). For this reason, it strives to ensure that its products and services are not used for illicit purposes, strictly complying with current legal regulations and adopting best practices from the international financial industry.

The approach is supported by a solid corporate model and a general AML/CFT policy approved by the board of directors that formalizes the management model and establishes a homogeneous framework to address this risk throughout the BBVA Group. The model is based on a comprehensive analysis of the risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing, considering factors such as customers, geographical areas, products, services, operations and distribution channels. The approach is subject to periodic independent reviews, as well as internal and external audits and verifications carried out by the Compliance Testing function, which allow for the strengthening of existing controls and the implementation of additional mitigation measures, if necessary.

In 2024, the 'Manual for the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism' was updated, incorporating common criteria to reinforce the framework for action within an international financial group. It was also aligned with new corporate standards to strengthen policies and controls in managing these risks.

In response to the current situation and the increase in activities such as illegal mining, monitoring systems were stepped up to identify and prevent new methods of money laundering and terrorist financing, which confirms the Bank's commitment to integrity and transparency.

Strengthening the training process for the different lines of defense is a fundamental pillar in mitigating the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. In this sense, specialized training for the compliance officer and his support team has been intensified, focusing on current issues and aligned with the specific risks identified by the Bank. The money laundering and terrorist financing training plan seeks to foster a solid culture of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing in the Bank. The program is adapted to the roles of each employee. It covers the following groups: directors, managers and employees in business and support areas, the compliance officer and their team and new employees joining the organization. During 2024, 95% of employees were trained via the e-learning platform and, following a risk analysis, the need for additional sessions in 42 offices of the commercial network was identified.

Market conduct (Transparency and user protection)

The market conduct management, in charge of the Market Conduct Officer (OCM), aims to guarantee compliance with the regulations issued by the SBS and with corporate policies and good practices. This approach ensures that all the organization's activities are carried out within an effective control framework. The main aspects of this management are highlighted below:

Risk evaluation and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Risks related to customer protection throughout the product and service lifecycle were assessed. •Control measures were implemented to mitigate potential identified vulnerabilities, utilizing new product committees, the Single Development Agenda (SDA), and the Quality Assurance Program (PAC). •The model allowed the OCM intervention from the conception of commercial initiatives to their development and post-commercialization.
Adaptation to regulatory changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Action plans were coordinated to comply with new requirements issued by the SBS, with a special focus on consumer protection. •The OCM adopted a proactive approach toward regulatory culture and increased regulatory changes to prevent non-compliance.
Collaboration with business units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Close collaboration was maintained with the Product Development and Digital Banking areas to incorporate the customer protection perspective into each project, especially in digital banking and open banking initiatives.
Internal regulatory framework update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Bank's regulatory framework was constantly reviewed to ensure the proper commercialization of products and services and compliance with market conduct regulatory changes.
Process and system improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The OCM participated in the improvement and updating of commercial processes and IT systems to align them with best customer protection practices.
Training and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •An annual training program on transparency and consumer protection was developed, covering the entire commercial network and internal support employees. •Consultation materials available to offices were periodically updated and centralized in an application.
Public information management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Specific reviews of public-facing information were conducted, verifying the application of fees and charges across all customer service channels. •Regulatory updates were validated, and the commission governance framework was strengthened.
Advertising campaign control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •An ex-post review of promotional campaigns and commercial actions was carried out to ensure transparent, clear, and responsible advertising (TCR) in accordance with ASBANC's "Advertising Self-Regulation Code." •Quarterly reports were prepared to oversee advertising activities.
Strengthening compliance risk indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Metrics and indicators were reinforced to promote a preventive approach to risk management.
Customer complaints and regulatory reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Customer complaints, internal and external audits, and regulatory requirements were assessed, ensuring responses were within the legally established timeframe.
Market conduct training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More than 95% of employees were trained in principles of transparency and customer conduct, reinforcing the Bank's relationship with its users.
Corporate policy application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The "Corporate Policy on Customer Conduct and Product Governance" was strengthened, enabling OCM to properly evaluate the launch of new products or significant modifications, ensuring compliance from pre-evaluation to post implementation follow-up.

The comprehensive management carried out in 2024 reaffirmed BBVA Perú's commitment to protecting the interests of its customers and complying with ethical and regulatory standards.

Protection of personal data

BBVA recognizes data as a strategic and fundamental asset, especially in an environment of increasing complexity, technological advances, and regulatory changes. In this context, and as part of its strategic transformation process, the Bank has developed a robust data protection governance model that ensures comprehensive and efficient compliance.

Data protection governance model

The model details the governing bodies, roles, functions and responsibilities involved, and establishes a comprehensive management framework supported by the following key elements:

Category	Description
Internal control framework	Strict compliance with internal regulations with periodic reviews to ensure effectiveness.
Accessible policies and regulations	Internal privacy policies available for employees and suppliers.
Compliance culture	Training and awareness programs for employees focused on privacy and information security.
Rights and claims management	Operational procedures ensure the processing of rights and the management of data protection-related claims.
Privacy incident management	Defined processes to address privacy incidents (data breaches) in a timely and effective manner.
Anonymization and data handling	Procedures to anonymize, block, and delete data in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.
Informative clauses in data collection channels	Clear privacy information is available in all channels where customer or potential customer data is collected.
International data transfers	Detailed inventory of data transfers across geographies, including those to the holding company.
Consent management	Comprehensive and traceable record of consent acceptances and withdrawals, with prior consultation processes before transferring data as required.
Outsourcing of services	Internal regulations and procedures for outsourced services involving the processing of personal data, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of contractual relationships with suppliers. • Continuous monitoring of compliance with privacy obligations by suppliers.
Project admission and evaluation	Evaluation and internal control processes for initiatives and projects, focusing on legal risks (privacy compliance) and technical risks (security measures).
Risk mitigation and control	Specific frameworks for identifying, assessing, and mitigating privacy risks in projects and initiatives.

With these measures, the Bank reinforced its commitment to responsible data management and privacy, ensuring high protection standards in line with best practices and international regulations.

Significant fines and breaches

[GRI 2-27]

During 2024, there were no relevant cases of non-compliance with the legislation and regulations issued by the SBS, Central Reserve Bank of Perú ("BCRP", by its Spanish acronym) and SMV.

2.2.3. Standards of Conduct

[GRI 2-23, 2-26, 2-16, 2-25, 207-2, 205-3, 417-3]

The BBVA Code of Conduct

The BBVA Code of Conduct applies to all employees and companies that form part of BBVA Perú, in a scope that includes third parties linked to the Bank that may represent a potential reputational risk. The code establishes clear guidelines in four key areas of behavior: customer relations, interaction with colleagues, commitment to the company and contribution to society. It also details the governance framework and the code itself.

Meanwhile, the "Code of Ethics in the Securities Markets" establishes the guidelines for action for the Bank's employees who carry out activities related to investments on behalf of third parties or Group entities in Perú. With the aim of preventing the improper use of privileged information and market abuse, the Bank implements a series of key measures, including: a) prior authorization of operations, b) the implementation of physical and intangible "Chinese walls" to separate sensitive activities and c) exhaustive monitoring of operations carried out on its own behalf or by related parties in the securities markets.

In order to achieve synergies and simplify the communication of actions or situations that may be contrary to the code, to the policies that develop it or to its values and guidelines, it is established that the whistleblower channel is the means of communication for such actions, regardless of the Group's self-regulatory provisions.

The document establishes, in the section "Conduct with our colleagues", guidelines focused on respect for people, diversity and inclusion, while in the section "Conduct with our clients", non-discrimination and financial inclusion are developed; finally, in the section "Conduct with society" includes the commitment to sustainability.

Whistleblowing channel

[GRI 2-16, 406-1, 413-1]

To prevent any conduct or action that may be morally questionable or contrary to the law, the Bank and all the companies that comprise it are governed by the principles established in the BBVA Code of Conduct.

The whistleblowing channel is an accessible tool for any stakeholder to report possible breaches, whether observed directly or reported by employees, customers or suppliers. This channel covers, among other things, illegal or unethical behavior.

The Compliance unit handles complaints diligently and promptly, promotes their investigation, verifies the facts and takes the necessary actions to resolve them. All information is analyzed objectively, impartially and confidentially, guaranteeing the protection of the identity of the complainant through the secure BKMS platform.

The Compliance unit is responsible for collecting critical concerns derived from the organization's channels and reports in summary form to the Board of Directors. The board supervises the application of the whistleblowing channel policy, either directly or through the committee, based on regular reports from the Head of Internal Control and Compliance, the Head of Compliance or, where appropriate, on information sent by Internal Audit to the Audit Committee in the exercise of its functions.

In 2024, BBVA Perú was not sanctioned for any cases related to corruption and discrimination.

On the other hand, during the period in question, 94 cases of violation of the code of conduct were identified through the whistleblowing channel, and various disciplinary measures were applied (including 16 dismissals).

Finally, in the 2024 period, the Bank did not identify any critical concerns.

Legal compliance

[GRI 417-3]

No cases were reported related to non-compliance with marketing communications resulting in financial penalties by the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (Indecopi).

2.2.4. Internal control model

BBVA Perú's internal control model is based on the recommendations of the Basel Committee and industry best practices, implemented under the three line model that ensures that all the Bank's operations are carried out within the current regulatory framework and in accordance with established internal policies and procedures. This structured approach enables comprehensive risk management and reinforces the Bank's commitment to the highest internal control standards established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), updated in 2013.

The **first line** is responsible for the management of current and emerging risks, as well as for the execution of the controls inherent to these risks. It is made up of the process owners, who are supported by the Risk Control Assurers (RCA), who are responsible for promoting the correct management of operational risk in their respective areas, disseminating the methodology for risk identification and establishing the necessary controls together with the process owners.

The **second line** focuses on the establishment of mitigation and control frameworks within its designated area of specialization, encompassing the entire organization in a holistic manner. This line of defense functions distinctly from the controls enacted by the first line, thereby ensuring their efficacy. It comprises a team of Risk Control Specialists (RCS) who address essential components, including compliance, processes, third-party relationships, finance, legal issues, human resources, risk management, physical security, information and data security, as well as technological security.

The **third line**, responsible for the Internal Audit division, offers an independent, impartial, and objective assessment of the organization's internal control and risk management systems. Its purpose extends beyond ensuring the effectiveness of controls; it aims to enhance operational efficiency, add value, and support the attainment of the Bank's objectives within a robust control environment.

In 2024, BBVA Perú strengthened its internal control system by deploying the control framework loading module associated with the intake flow initiatives (new products, significant changes and outsourcing processes) in the Migro corporate tool, which also includes the reputational risk assessment.

In addition, the Bank periodically evaluates and monitors processes related to corruption risks through its risk matrix in Migro.

Corporate Assurance

Since 2013, the Corporate Assurance model has offered a comprehensive and standardized view of the control of non-financial risks and control weaknesses at BBVA Perú, allowing scenarios to be anticipated and facilitating more efficient decision-making by management bodies. To guarantee the viability and effectiveness of the model, a solid governance scheme has been established that involves senior management and is supported by the coordinated work of the control teams. The scheme fosters collaboration between the three lines of defense, which increases the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control model while providing key management tools to prioritize and escalate the most critical issues related to internal control.

The model includes quarterly meetings in which the members of the management committees of the Bank and its subsidiaries participate with the aim of analyzing and making decisions on control issues that may have a significant impact on the strategic and operational objectives of the different units. This structured approach ensures constant supervision and reinforces BBVA's commitment to a robust control environment aligned with international best practices.

Internal Audit

The BBVA Group's Internal Audit (IA) department is a global unit that reports directly to the Group's chairman at the corporate level and to the Bank's board of directors at the local level, which approves its annual work plan. IA is positioned as the third line of defense within the Bank's control model, playing a key role in supervising and ensuring the effectiveness of the model through exhaustive reviews of the Bank's processes.

The IA working methodology is constantly adapted to the dynamism of the organization, allowing it to accompany its transformation and growth. This approach prioritizes the Bank's new processes and guarantees adequate coverage of the risks inherent in both business and support activities. To draw up the annual audit plan, IA uses a Risk Assessment (RA) process, which evaluates all the Bank's areas and procedures to identify the levels of inherent risk and control and highlight possible risk hotspots. The plan covers specific reviews of the processes with the greatest risk exposure, regulatory reviews in accordance with current Peruvian regulations and those requested by senior management.

The annual plan proposed by IA is presented to and approved by the Board of Directors, while any modification must be validated by the Audit Committee and reported to the local regulator. Since 2009, BBVA Perú has been operating under SBS Resolution 5442-2009, which authorizes it to make its annual audit plan risk-based. This means that specific regulatory reviews are not included in the annual plan, as long as IA has control information on the process that the standard establishes should be reviewed. Since December 31, 2014, with SBS Resolution 8599-2014, this authorization is permanent.

In the year 2024, the regulatory body initiated a comprehensive review of the report concerning the rescheduling of operations sanctioned under the government's assistance plans during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Internal Audit continued to monitor the tasks requested in 2023, which pertained to the documentation of rescheduling. Furthermore, the alignment of the Risk Assessment and the annual strategic plan with the twenty-one risks delineated in the BBVA Group's newly established corporate taxonomy facilitated a more precise focus in the auditing processes.

Among the main risk areas addressed in the latest work plan, the following stand out:

- **Business Continuity:** Business continuity management.
- **Capital:** Compliance with the requirements in the IASC report.
- **Conduct & Compliance:** Consumer protection.
- **Credit:** Credit quality.
- **Data Management:** Data quality in BCBS239 processes.
- **ESG:** Sustainable finance.
- **Financial & Tax:** Consolidated supervision and calculation of contributions to the FSD.
- **Governance:** Moral suitability.
- **Information & Data Security:** Alerts and response to security incidents and enrollment in digital channels.
- **Legal:** Lifting of embargoes.
- **Market:** Valuation of the Global Markets portfolio.
- **AML & CFT:** Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- **People:** Management of external hiring.
- **Strategy & Business Model:** Profitability model.
- **Structural:** Hedging derivatives, trading and banking books.
- **Third Party:** Implementation of the Kaizen project.
- **Transaction Processing:** Operational processes for leasing and bill discounting and alerts in the mass portfolio of companies.

The work of the IA department reinforces the Bank's commitment to a solid internal control model aligned with international best practices in order to guarantee the sustainability and regulatory compliance of its operations.

Main Internal Audit activities(*)

Type of risk	Plan 2024	Plan 2023	Plan 2022
Business Continuity	1	1	1
Capital	1	0	1
Conduct & Compliance	2	4	2
Credit	3	4	3
Data Management	1	1	1
ESG	1	0	0
Financial & Tax	2	0	1
Fraud	0	1	0
Governance	1	1	1
Information & Data Security	5	3	2
Legal	2	1	1
Market	1	0	1
Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing – AML&TF	1	1	1
People	1	0	0
Strategy & Business Model	1	1	1
Structural	2	1	1
Technology	0	1	2
Third Party	1	1	2
Transaction Processing	4	4	1
Total	30	25	22

(*) Each numerical column represents the plan implemented during its financial year

2.3. Tax strategy

[GRI 207-1, 207-2, 207-3]

The BBVA Group reaffirms its commitment to the progress of the countries in which it operates, reflected in its fiscal strategy, which is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. This strategy is based on the Group's corporate principles and values, emphasizing integrity in fiscal compliance, prudence in tax management and transparency in reporting its activities. The Finance Committee and the Board of Directors are responsible for supervising and monitoring this strategy.

BBVA Perú's tax strategy is aligned with the policies, principles and values that guide the Group's conduct in tax matters. Recognizing the importance of intelligent risk management, the organization is positioned as a leader in anticipating and adapting to a dynamic tax environment, fulfilling its obligations as a taxpayer, withholding agent and product developer.

The principles and values that underpin the BBVA Group's tax strategy are set out in the public document entitled "General Policy on BBVA's Tax Strategy", published on 29 November 2023 and permanently available at the following link: [General Policy on BBVA's Tax Strategy](#).

Principles of taxation

Section 5 of BBVA's "General policy on fiscal strategy" establishes the BBVA Group's tax principles, which are:

- 1. Integrity:** The Bank acts in accordance with tax regulations, maintaining a relationship of good faith and cooperation with the tax authorities.
- 2. Prudence:** A preventive approach is applied to risk management, with prior evaluation of the tax implications of our decisions.
- 3. Transparency:** Information is communicated in a clear and truthful manner, in accordance with legal limits, to both clients and other stakeholders.

4. Profitable and sustainable business in the long term: The tax function actively supports the business areas, ensures tax compliance, and respects human rights while pursuing sustainable results.

5. Long-term value creation: Tax decisions consider social, environmental and governance impacts, aligning with BBVA's human rights commitments.

6. Regulatory compliance: The Bank adheres not only to the letter but also to the spirit of tax laws, thus avoiding abusive or unreasonable interpretations of applicable regulations.

In the BBVA Group, the supervision of the tax strategy is aligned with a robust governance model that guarantees compliance with tax principles and values. At a global level, this responsibility falls to the Administrative Council of BBVA SA and its Audit Committee, which supervise the application of the tax policy either directly or through delegated bodies. At a local level, the Board of Directors of BBVA Perú assumes this role, supported by the Management and Finance committees for its operational execution. This model ensures that tax decisions are consistent with international best practices and the current regulatory framework.

The strategy aligns with international standards, including the "G20/OECD BEPS Project". Furthermore, the Group's tax practices are oriented towards sustainable economic development. Similarly, BBVA demonstrates a clear commitment to the protection of human rights by ensuring that taxes are collected in the relevant jurisdictions, thereby contributing to social welfare and the equitable redistribution of resources to vulnerable sectors.

This vision is part of the BBVA Group's purpose of "To bring the opportunities of this new era available to everyone", where compliance with its tax obligations represents a direct contribution to social and economic progress. Sustainability is a central pillar of this strategy, with taxes as one of the main contributors to the development of the societies in which it operates. This commitment to sustainability also includes a proactive approach to cooperation with tax authorities, promoting the clarification of regulations and the reduction of tax disputes.

The digital transformation has redefined the tax environment, and BBVA Perú has adapted its strategy to address these changes, including incorporating a virtual presence in value generation and adopting new administrative requirements to ensure tax compliance. The Bank's tax strategy is integrated into its overall risk management model, with annual plans to identify and mitigate tax risks, regularly reviewed internal controls and the involvement of internal audit as a third line of defence. In addition, BBVA Perú uses specific tax risk indicators to manage its tax obligations responsibly and sustainably, reinforcing its commitment to transparent and long-term oriented tax management.

Tax contribution

The methodology used by BBVA Perú to calculate its tax contribution is based on the guidelines established by the BBVA Group in the "Total Tax Contribution" (TTC) report, developed according to the methodology of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). This approach is detailed in the internal document "Procedure for the preparation of the Total Tax Contribution Report", identified with the number 0000012716 and available on the Internal Regulation portal through the following link: [Internal Regulations](#). The methodology to be applied from 2025 onwards considers 100% of the taxes paid to the tax authorities during the reported financial year, based on the cash basis principle, regardless of the tax period corresponding to the obligation.

In this sense, it includes both BBVA Perú's own taxes and those withheld from third parties (customers, suppliers, employees, or people who have carried out operations through the Bank's network). The taxes considered include income tax, value-added tax, local taxes and fees, withholding taxes on individuals and legal entities, as well as contributions to the social security system. Payments made during the year for tax disputes related to these concepts are also included.

This methodology allows for the inclusion of taxes that represent a direct cost for BBVA Perú and impact its results, and those collected on behalf of third parties. The TTC report approach offers a comprehensive view of the Bank's tax payments and reflects its commitment to corporate fiscal responsibility. By adopting this model, BBVA Perú assumes a leadership position in fiscal transparency, promotes management in line with international best practices, and actively contributes to the country's economic and social development.

Total fiscal contribution *In millions of soles*

	2024	2023	2022
Own taxes	1,122	1,269	1,126
Third-party taxes	276	316	303
Total contribution	1,398	1,585	1,429

Effective tax rate *In millions of soles*

	2024	2023	2022
Profit before taxes	2,418	2,420	2,646
Declared income tax	532	551	734
Effective income tax rate (%)	22.00%	22.76%	27.73%

Tax shields

Reason	Tax impact 2024	Tax impact 2023	Tax impact 2022
Income tax loss carryforward	0	0	0
Non-recurring operating losses in own operations	0	0	0
Income tax loss carryforward from acquired companies	0	0	0

3.

Sustainability at the core of the strategy



Sustainability is a strategic pillar that guides the Bank's actions to create long-term economic, social and environmental value. This chapter covers the management of materiality and stakeholders, its strategy and sustainable banking, as well as initiatives in eco-efficiency, human talent development, responsible supplier and supply chain management, and community support. This comprehensive approach ensures that all stakeholders are informed of the Bank's efforts to create a positive impact.

3.1. Stakeholders

[GRI 2-23, 2-25, 2-29, 413-1]

Commitments made to stakeholders

BBVA Perú is firmly committed to the main international standards in the field of sustainability, as evidenced by its adherence to the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact and its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). With the aim of promoting responsible, inclusive and sustainable management, the Bank has defined specific commitments with each of its stakeholders, integrating the SDGs into its daily operations.

Employees

- Ensure an inclusive work environment that respects diversity, promotes equal opportunities and does not discriminate based on gender, sex, gender identity, origin, race, religion, disability, or any other ground.
- Promote a healthy work-life balance by providing appropriate working conditions.
- Ensure the health and safety of employees through preventive practices and appropriate protocols.
- Foster a culture of sustainability.
- Facilitate participation in corporate volunteering programs that reinforce the Bank's values.

Clients

- Place the customer at the center of the Bank's activities, building lasting relationships based on trust and value creation.
- Promote clear, transparent and timely communication that enables a proper understanding of the products and services offered.
- Develop financial products and services tailored to the specific needs of each client.
- Promote financial education and digital inclusion of customers to ensure their responsible access to financial services.

Shareholders and investors

- Ensure that financial and non-financial information is disseminated in a truthful, transparent and timely manner.
- Facilitate access to information necessary for shareholders to exercise their rights effectively.
- Ensure all shareholders and investors are treated equally and on a level playing field.
- Utilise multiple communication channels that allow agile and efficient access to relevant information about the Bank.

Suppliers

- Promote the implementation of a Responsible Procurement Policy (RPP) that ensures ethical and transparent procurement processes.
- Require respect for human and labour rights throughout the supply chain.
- Encourage the procurement of products and services that meet sustainability criteria.

Society

- Support the development of the communities where the Bank operates through social programmes focused on education and entrepreneurship.
- Comply with tax obligations in a responsible manner, avoiding tax avoidance practices.
- Promote compliance with laws and internal policies that prevent behaviour that could damage the Bank's reputation.
- Encourage individual or collective initiatives that contribute to achieving the SDGs through strategic alliances.

Environment

- Develop and implement an environmental policy that integrates environmental risk management into the Bank's operations.
- Promote the adoption of eco-efficiency practices to reduce direct and indirect environmental impacts.
- Promote specific actions to mitigate climate change and preserve natural capital.

Regulators

- Ensure strict compliance by the Bank with applicable local and, where appropriate, international legislation.
- Collaborate in the implementation of policies that promote the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Participate in working groups, public consultations and forums to provide technical perspectives in line with the Bank's sustainable practices.

Mechanisms for engagement and communication with stakeholders

BBVA Perú implements various listening and dialogue tools that facilitate effective communication between the Bank's units and its stakeholders. These mechanisms guarantee adequate and timely attention to the queries, needs and expectations of each group, fostering relationships based on trust and transparency.

Stakeholder groups	Tools or means of interaction
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer satisfaction and recommendation surveys • Customer service, and complaint and claims analysis committees • Customer reputation surveys • Continuous tracking of advertising and brand • Focus groups and workshops with customers • Social media presence analysis • Media presence analysis • Participation in corporate responsibility and reputation events and forums
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society reputation surveys • Participation in corporate responsibility and reputation events and forums • Social media presence analysis • Media presence analysis
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee Assistance Service • Annual internal reputation survey among employees • Regular listening sessions with branch network employees • Focus groups and workshops with employees • Regular personal interviews between each manager and their team members • Goal-setting, competency, and feedback interviews • Employee Portal • Whistleblower channel (free anonymous hotline) • Large-scale meetings and sessions (executive meetings, area meetings, and others) • Mobility • Results presentation meetings
Shareholders and Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General shareholders' meeting • Shareholders and investors website • Annual report, quarterly reports, and material events • Constant contact with shareholders and investors (email inbox, phone support, branch office events, etc.) • Roadshows and meetings with investors and shareholders • Attendance at investor and shareholder conferences • Relationship with analysts and rating agencies • Alert services and relevant information distribution
Regulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank participation in various formal and informal groups to improve understanding of regulatory concerns • Departments managing relationships with regulators: Legal Services, Internal Control and Compliance, Risk, Presidency • Regulatory trend reports • The Supervisor Relations unit manages relationships with regulators, facilitates interactions between supervisors and other departments, and ensures timely responses
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplier approval process • Satisfaction surveys • Periodic meetings with suppliers • Online negotiation and procurement tool • Supplier inbox

3.2. Double materiality analysis

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

The BBVA Group regularly carries out a materiality analysis to identify the most important environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues for its stakeholders and for its own operations. During 2024, the Group has evolved its double materiality analysis to consider the criteria established by the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) such as the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), in addition to the implementation guide for materiality assessment issued by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).

Double materiality means that a particular issue can be considered material because of the impact that an organisation has on people and/or the environment (understood as 'impact materiality', as it focuses on the positive or negative effects that the Group's activities have on its surroundings) and because of the financial impact that this issue has on the organi-

sation (understood as ‘financial materiality’, as it focuses on the risks and opportunities arising from how the environment affects, or could affect, the Group’s economic situation), or for both reasons together.

This approach considers the nature of the Group’s activities, its key business relationships, the geographical areas in which it operates and other relevant factors based on previous exercises and analyses.

The double materiality analysis is a dynamic exercise that must evolve in line with the changing needs of each business, its strategic priorities, market conditions, stakeholder dialogue, the adoption of new technologies and regulatory changes, among other factors.

Under this premise, BBVA Perú, in addition to taking into account the Group’s materiality analysis, carried out an exercise in 2024 to have a referenced materiality matrix that would consider additional areas of opportunity due to the country’s macro-environmental variables.

3.2.1. Integration of the double materiality analysis into the overall strategy

The BBVA Group’s strategy is structured around six strategic priorities that respond to global trends essential for economic transformation, such as digitalisation, innovation and sustainability, oriented towards key objectives such as expanding the customer base, strengthening financial health and accompanying the transition to a sustainable future. To ensure alignment between the exercise of double materiality and the Group’s strategy, established practices have been incorporated, such as the analysis of non-financial risks, reputational risks and sustainable business channeling plans.

This methodological approach facilitates the identification and prioritization of the most relevant impacts, risks and opportunities (hereinafter IRO) related to material topics, which are shown below:

	Topic	Impact materiality		Financial materiality		Final results
		Negative impact	Positive impact	Risks	Opportunities	Total
Material	Climate change					
	Own personnel					
	Consumers and end-users					
	Business conduct					
Not material	Pollution					
	Water and marine resources					
	Biodiversity and ecosystems					
	Use of resources and circular economy					
	Workers in the value chain					
	Affected communities					

Material

Relevant

Not material

The BBVA Group has structured the results of the double materiality analysis based on the following material topics that align with its strategic priorities:

- 1. Climate change
- 2. Own staff
- 3. Consumers and end-users, and
- 4. Business conduct

3.2.2. Methodology for the analysis of double materiality

The methodology used by the BBVA Group is divided into three phases: 1) contextual analysis, 2) identification and definition of IROs, and 3) evaluation. The management of each area actively participates in the process, contributing their knowledge both in identifying and defining, and evaluating the IROs. This multidisciplinary approach provides a comprehensive view, encompassing all business areas and the different stages of the value chain.

The process is supported by the control and governance mechanisms established by the Group, including the management and supervisory entities.

Phase 1: Context analysis

The context analysis for the 2024 exercise focused on strengthening the identification of possible material topics for the Group, delving deeper into the information, processes and tools used in previous exercises. The approach included updating the internal and external resources that provide a comprehensive view for the analysis.

The internal documentation includes key policies related to employees, suppliers and corporate governance, reflecting the Group's commitment to responsible and sustainable management. In the area of regulators and supervisory bodies, essential regulations are incorporated, such as the Climate Change Act and European guidelines, which align the regulatory framework with sustainability objectives. For investors and financial analysts, recognised tools are used, such as Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) and Sustainalytics, which guarantee an approach consistent with market expectations. In the environmental sphere, resources on biodiversity, climate change and deforestation are integrated, reinforcing the analysis of environmental impacts. Finally, references to market standards such as GRI and SASB ensure a holistic and integrated perspective that supports the fulfillment of the Group's strategic objectives.

Phase 2: Identification and definition of IROs

In Phase 2, the BBVA Group integrates specialized tools and information sources to ensure a methodical approach that conforms to the best regulatory practices regarding the identification of IROs. Among the tools employed is the UNEP-FI Impact Tool, which assesses sectoral and geographical impacts based on the Group's credit portfolios and human rights due diligence. Additionally, internal methodologies, including the Climate Change Risk Assessment and the reputational and non-financial risk matrix, are utilized to furnish a comprehensive perspective on risk assessment.

Finally, the Group has relied on sectoral standards such as those established by SASB and the European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines, which provide additional criteria for identifying and managing risks and opportunities relevant to the financial sector.

The IROs were identified and classified according to the following criteria:

- Actual/potential: Distinction between current IROs and those expected in the future.
- The time horizons applied in the dual materiality analysis were:
 - Short-term: the period adopted by the Bank as the reference period in its financial statements;
 - Medium-term: from the end of the short-term reference period to four years later, and
 - Long-term: more than four years.
- Phase of the value chain: Classification in ascending, own operations and descending.
- ESRS topics: Assignment of each IRO to specific topics and categories.

IROs are concentrated in the downstream phase of the value chain, except for those linked to business conduct and own employees, which correspond to internal operations. The classification and analysis made it possible to identify the positive and negative impacts, as well as the related opportunities and risks.

Phase 3: Evaluation

Each IRO was evaluated using specific tools assigned to each category. Subsequently, the results were homogenised and prioritised using a common scale, establishing a threshold that integrates the Group's strategic priorities.

The approach considers the results of internal risk assessment exercises, including non-financial ones, and reinforces the channeling of sustainable business as a pillar of the sustainability strategy.

3.2.2.1. Materiality Analysis of BBVA Perú

[GRI 2-25]

BBVA Perú carried out a referenced materiality analysis for 2024. For this reason, a fourth and fifth phase were included in the methodological process described above, corresponding to the analysis of local macro-environmental variables and the adaptation of the calibration of the Group's material topics. These two phases are described below.

Phase 4: Analysis of local macro-environmental variables to validate material topics and define IROs

The information gathered by the Group - in Phase 2 - was reviewed and updated, taking into account country context reports, financial sector trends and other reports of national and international relevance. The objective was to validate the material topics applicable to BBVA Perú and their respective IROs, which are presented in the table below.

Although this materiality analysis did not include direct consultation with the Bank's stakeholders during this period, it was based on internal sources and established methodologies to respond to their needs. As a result, two new topics have been included: environmental management and eco-efficiency, and responsible and sustainable financing, which have been identified as material due to their financial relevance to the Bank and its stakeholders.

ESG topics (new 2024)	Description	Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Climate change (updated 2024)	Initiatives that promote emissions mitigation and adaptation to the consequences of climate change. This includes the establishment of policies, the identification and management of climate risks and opportunities, the definition of portfolio decarbonization goals aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and local regulation. As well as the inclusion of sustainability criteria and, specifically, climate change within the credit analysis of operations with clients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions levels and contributing to meeting the targets set in the Paris Agreement (Group) and local regulation through financing and supporting the transition of customers/sectors to a lower carbon economy. •Reducing GHG emission levels and contributing to meeting the goals set in the Paris Agreement by directing and leveraging financing towards more sustainable sectors and activities. •Reducing pollution levels by directing and leveraging financing towards more sustainable sectors and activities. •Reduction in the generation of waste produced by the entity's own operations through management and circular economy measures. •Reduction in the consumption of resources, mainly water, energy and paper, in the entity's own operations through management and efficiency measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Customer financing without transition strategies towards a lower carbon economy or support in this transition leads to non-compliance with the decarbonization targets set by the Paris Agreement (Group) and local regulation. •GHG emissions from the portfolio in general or by financing clients/sectors/operations with high GHG emissions, contributing negatively to climate change. •Negative environmental impacts of the portfolio due to pollution in general and due to the financing of highly polluting clients/sectors/operations. •Negative environmental impacts derived from waste produced by the entity's own operations. •Negative environmental impacts derived from the resources consumed, mainly water, energy and paper, in the entity's own operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Litigation and sanctions related to climate change non-compliance. •Lack of adaptation or slow adaptation of financial products to the effects of climate change. •Lack of portfolio adaptation (especially high-risk sectors) to climate transition (transition risk). •Exposure of the portfolio to acute and chronic physical risk events (storms, floods, heat waves, etc.). •Amortization and early retirement of existing assets (damage to properties and assets in "high risk" locations). •Reduced revenues from financing/non-financing of highly polluting products/sectors. •Reduction in the value of fixed assets (e.g., highly polluting assets). •Increased costs and reduced demand for products and services due to fines and judgments. •Lack of or poor integration of an operational efficiency strategy. •Increased long-term resource costs (circularity, energy, water). 	Financing of new activities related to energy transition (mitigation and adaptation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Biofuels and hydrogen transportation •CO₂ capture •Renewables •Green hydrogen •Distribution of solar panels in construction and infrastructure •Building Renovation •Adaptation infrastructures •Electric or low-emission transportation •Hydrogen transport •Metals for electric vehicles •Agricultural waste as biogas •Energy in agricultural plants, •Products against drought •Carbon credit markets •Other sectors toward carbon neutrality •Financing of sustainable activities, without contamination controversies. •Recognition for positioning as an environmentally efficient company. •Cost savings through improved efficiency in the consumption of resources (water, energy, paper).
Natural capital	Management of risks and opportunities related to natural capital. This includes measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity, impacts and dependencies of natural capital and impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas, as well as remediation or compensation measures carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribution to the reduction and reversal of ecosystem degradation by directing and leveraging financing toward more sustainable sectors and activities and excluding more damaging activities. •Contribution to the preservation or restoration of biodiversity by financing projects aimed at protecting and/or restoring natural capital (forest protection, reforestation, ecosystem restoration, etc.), including the blue economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ecosystem degradation due to soil degradation, depletion of water resources or destruction of forests and biodiversity as a consequence of the negative environmental impacts of the portfolio in general and by financing clients/sectors/operations with a high impact on ecosystem degradation. •Degradation of ecosystems in areas of high ecological value due to the financing of clients/operations with activities in these locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Portfolio exposure to sectors with high dependence on natural capital. •Portfolio exposure to sectors with high impacts on natural capital that are unable to adapt or are slow to adapt to new natural capital protection requirements. 	Financing of activities related to the protection and restoration of natural capital (with their corresponding time horizon): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustainable forest management •Reforestation •Nature-based solutions (NBS) •Organic farming •Adaptation of sectors in general to ecosystem degradation •Adaptation infrastructures •Products against drought.
Environmental management and eco-efficiency	Efficient use of natural resources and reduction of environmental impacts in the Bank's operations. This includes optimizing the consumption of energy, water and materials, fostering the circular economy through responsible waste management, and promoting the transition to renewable energies. It also seeks to reduce the carbon and water footprint and comply with current environmental regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved employee skills through training on the efficient use of resources, which promotes a culture of sustainability. •Promotion of sustainable practices in suppliers aligned with responsible standards in the supply chain. •Contribution to environmental care and social welfare through eco-efficient practices, such as integrated waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Limited adoption of good practices by employees due to the lack of training on the efficient use of resources. •Limitation in supplier innovation due to the absence of ESG criteria in the selection process. •Contribution to pollution and health impacts by not implementing eco-efficiency practices in the Bank's operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Financial and reputational impact of non-compliance with environmental regulations, which could result in fines and sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cost reduction and environmental mitigation through the implementation of best practices and efficient technologies in the use of resources such as water and energy. •Regulatory compliance and improved relations with regulatory authorities by adequately managing resources and complying with current environmental regulations.

ESG topics (new 2024)	Description	Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Responsible and sustainable financing	Promoting responsible and sustainable financing through strategies, products and services aligned with ESG criteria. This includes supporting projects that promote energy transition, emissions reduction and low-carbon economy, as well as financing green, social and inclusive initiatives. It also includes assessing environmental and social risks in lending activities, excluding unsustainable sectors and ensuring transparency through verification and reporting. In this way, it promotes the development of sustainable markets, the contribution to the SDGs and inclusive economic well being, which generates a positive impact on society and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Access to preferential rates for clients who finance projects with environmental and social benefits, thus promoting sustainable practices. •Boosting economic development through financing that creates jobs and generates positive socio-environmental impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of investment opportunities for clients seeking markets with growth potential and ESG benefits. •Limitation of social and economic development if projects that promote employment with a positive impact on society and the environment are not financed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reputational risk and loss of trust due to non-compliance with sustainable financing commitments or association with projects that do not meet ESG criteria. •Risk of social conflicts and environmental damage due to insufficient assessments in lending activities, which could affect both the entity and the communities involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustainable product development driven by growing demand for green loans, climate insurance and ESG investments.
Simplicity, agility and self-service	Offering a good experience for all customers, ensuring simplicity, agility, speed and self-service in their transactions. Promoting innovation and digitalization of customer service and business, such as the development of new disruptive technologies and the consolidation of big tech.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribution to the transformation towards a digital and connected economy. •Access to financing and financial services through the promotion of new channels, products and digital services (indirect). •Access to financing and financial services by facilitating accessibility, simplicity and agility in customer transactions (indirect). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indirect negative impacts on access to financing and financial services due to the possible exclusion of certain vulnerable groups that may not adapt to digitalization (e.g., the elderly). •Exclusion of groups with less adaptability to changes oriented to new technologies (e.g., the elderly, rural areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of adaptation or slow adaptation to digital transformation expectations. •Loss of business due to competition from other digital financial services. •Costs associated with the investments derived from the approach and facilitation of services. •Implementation of solutions, products or services perceived as inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of new innovative and digital financial products and services. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as an innovative and digital company. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that offers a simple, agile and fast service. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that provides and facilitates access to its facilities for people from vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, senior citizens, etc.).
Financial health and personalized advice to clients	Customer relationship management: channels used for measuring customer satisfaction, complaints channel, proposing solutions and personalized recommendations to improve their financial health and achieve their vital objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the health of the economy through access to quality and personalized financial services. •Positive contribution to the financial health and well-being of customers. •Positive contribution to consumer protection (indirect). •Financial education to customers and society in general and, specifically, to disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups (indirect). •Access to quality financial products and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Negative effects on the health of the economy due to the lack of quality and personalization of financial services. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the financial health and well-being of customers. •No contribution or negative contribution to consumer protection (indirect). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate design of the product and service catalog, due to lack of inclusion of ESG-oriented products and services, or lack of inclusion of ESG criteria in products and services (associated with non-compliance with customer needs). •Inadequate handling of customer complaints/complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition among customers as a reliable and responsive company.

ESG topics (new 2024)	Description	Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Inclusive growth	Encouraging access to sources financing for low-income populations and small businesses/professionals with fewer resources and possibilities. Development of new products with the help of new technologies that open new markets previously inaccessible due to the risk factor, in addition to efforts to improve the financial education of clients to ensure informed decision making. Commitments of the company to society, the populations and the territory in which it is present in terms of employment and local development through philanthropic activities carried out by the company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Access to financing and financial services in less accessible areas (e.g., rural areas). •Access to financing and financial services for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through both financing in general and the offer of products aimed at these groups. •Financial education to customers and society in general and, specifically, to disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups. •Accessibility of financial products. •Products aimed at SMEs and the self-employed with less access to financing and sustainable business models. •Positive impact on society and communities by partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of access to financing and financial services in less accessible areas (e.g., rural areas). •Lack of access to financing and financial services for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, both through financing offers in general and through a specific offer of products aimed at these groups. •Lack of financial education for clients and society in general and, specifically, for disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups. •Lack of accessibility of financial products. •Lack of products aimed at SMEs and the self-employed with less access to financing and sustainable business models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reputational loss due to lack of or insufficient financial inclusion measures. •Loss of competitiveness/income due to excessive focus on financial inclusion. •Reputational risk due to lack of contribution or inadequate contribution to the needs of the social environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that provides and facilitates access to financing for vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas, and promotes the revitalization of the local and regional economy. •Development of new products and services aimed at disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups or underserved areas. •Promoting financing for SMEs and the self-employed with less access to financing. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders as a philanthropic company.
Ethical behavior, culture and customer protection	Guarantee of a business ethics environment that ensures compliance with the rules in this area and the establishment of policies and measures related to insider trading, anti-corruption, anti-bribery and anti-money laundering, among others. In addition, integration of mechanisms for communicating and reporting ethical misconduct that guarantee the protection of whistleblowers. On the other hand, includes the implementation of measures aimed at offering a quality service that guarantees customer safety: transparency in the information provided to customers and prevention and detection of bad sales practices (for example, company policies on compensation or other incentives that may generate risk of selling products and services that threaten the benefit to customers, among others).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to consumer protection. •Positive contribution to the health of the economy through access to quality and transparent financial services (indirect). •Positive contribution to the financial health and well-being of customers (indirect). •Positive contribution to the health of economies. •Positive contribution to the achievement of ethical, resilient and solvent institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to consumer protection. •Negative effects on the health of the economy due to the lack of quality and transparency of financial services (indirect). •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the financial health and well-being of customers (indirect). •No contribution or negative contribution to the health of the economies. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the achievement of ethical, resilient and solvent institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of competitiveness/revenue due to inappropriate advice and marketing (including malpractice and/or lack of transparency in the advice and marketing process, possible discrimination to clients in the access to services and products; failure to offer products and services adequate to the needs and/or type of client, with special attention to vulnerable clients). •Loss of competitiveness/revenue due to inadequate design of the product and service catalog, including abusive clauses, wrong target audience, misallocation of customer risk level, etc. •Litigation related to non-compliance with customer protection requirements arising from regulatory requirements. •Reputational risk and litigation for corruption, fraud, bribery and tax non-compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that is secure against cyber-attacks. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that ensures good compliance and the fight against unethical activities (bribery, corruption, money laundering).
Cybersecurity	Measures aimed at guaranteeing the security of the entity at the software and information security level to prevent theft, attacks or alterations of any kind that could compromise the credibility and good work of the company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the health of the economy through the protection of customers' finances. •Cybersecurity education to customers and society in general, as a result of information campaigns (indirect). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the health of the economy due to lack of protection or inadequate protection of clients' finances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of competitiveness/revenue due to failures in information systems and/or lack of protection against cyber-attacks; leaks of confidential information and security breaches. •Excessive dependence on service providers for cybersecurity management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that is secure against cyber-attacks. •Development of solutions against cyber-attacks that can provide a competitive advantage in the market.

ESG topics (new 2024)	Description	Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Responsible use of data	Privacy and security safeguards for personal financial data, including ensuring data protection from current, emerging and evolving cybersecurity threats and technologies, actual data breaches that compromise customers' personally identifiable information, and credit and debit card fraud. Compliance with relevant local laws for personal data protection and digital rights safeguards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the health of the economy through the protection of customers' finances and data. •Protection of the right to privacy. •Education on responsible use of data to customers and society in general, generated by information campaigns (indirect). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the protection of the right to privacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loss of competitiveness/revenue due to inadequate treatment of customers' personal information. •Reputational risk due to inappropriate treatment of employees' personal information. •Litigation related to non-compliance regarding data use arising from regulatory requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially customers, as a company that uses their data responsibly.
Human rights	Actions aimed at promoting, protecting and ensuring the effective exercise of human rights: creation of policies, identification of associated risks, control and management of possible human rights violations, among others, by the entity and third parties related to it (e.g., suppliers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the protection of human rights of employees, customers, third parties and society in general. •Financing of clients/activities/sectors with a positive contribution to human rights (such as activities that provide access to services and commodities). •Hiring suppliers that protect the human rights of their employees. •Positive contribution to improving protection of employees' rights. •Positive contribution to the social development of the countries in which we operate, through the contracting of local suppliers. •Sustainable transformation of suppliers through the introduction of contracting clauses that require progress on human rights issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the protection of human rights of employees, customers, third parties and society in general. •Financing of clients/activities/sectors that violate human rights. •Hiring suppliers that violate the human rights of its employees. •Infringement of the rights of direct employees. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the social development of the countries in which we are present by not contracting local suppliers. •Failure to contribute to the sustainable transformation of suppliers as a result of poor practices in the supplier approval process (e.g. labor conditions that do not respect human rights) or failure to include sustainability requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reputational risk and litigation for non-compliance with employees' human and labor rights. •Exposure of the portfolio to sectors/ clients/ operations with high risk of human rights violations. •Bad practices or cases of violation of human rights by a third party that may be linked to the company or the sector. •Bad practices in social and governance matters by a third-party supplier or contractor that may be linked to the company or the sector. •Unfair and abusive contractual conditions. •Lack of social and environmental due diligence processes for hiring and retaining suppliers and contractors (including modern slavery, forced labor and child labor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders as a company with a positive contribution to human rights. •Promoting the financing of activities that provide access to services and basic products, especially for populations or regions with difficult access. •Strengthening relationships with suppliers by promoting the defense of human rights and the establishment of alliances.
Diversity and work-life balance	Measures aimed at ensuring the management and integration of individual differences within the company's stakeholders: implementation of policies and plans on discrimination, equality and diversity; other initiatives aimed at ensuring equal opportunities, work-life balance, work-life balance and employee well-being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measures aimed at ensuring the management and integration of individual differences within the company's stakeholders: implementation of policies and plans on discrimination, equality and diversity; other initiatives aimed at ensuring equal opportunities, work-life balance, work-life balance and employee well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the objectives of ensuring equal opportunity. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the welfare of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reputational risk and litigation for cases of discrimination, limitation of maternity/paternity rights, harassment at work or similar in employees. •Bad practices in equality and conciliation, or cases of discrimination by a third party that may be linked to the company or the sector. •Lack of adaptation or slow adaptation of the company's strategy (and implementation of measures) to equality, diversity and conciliation that may affect the perception of employees and other stakeholders about the company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially employees, as a company that promotes equal opportunities and work-life balance. •Increased productivity as a result of the implementation of actions to improve work-life balance.

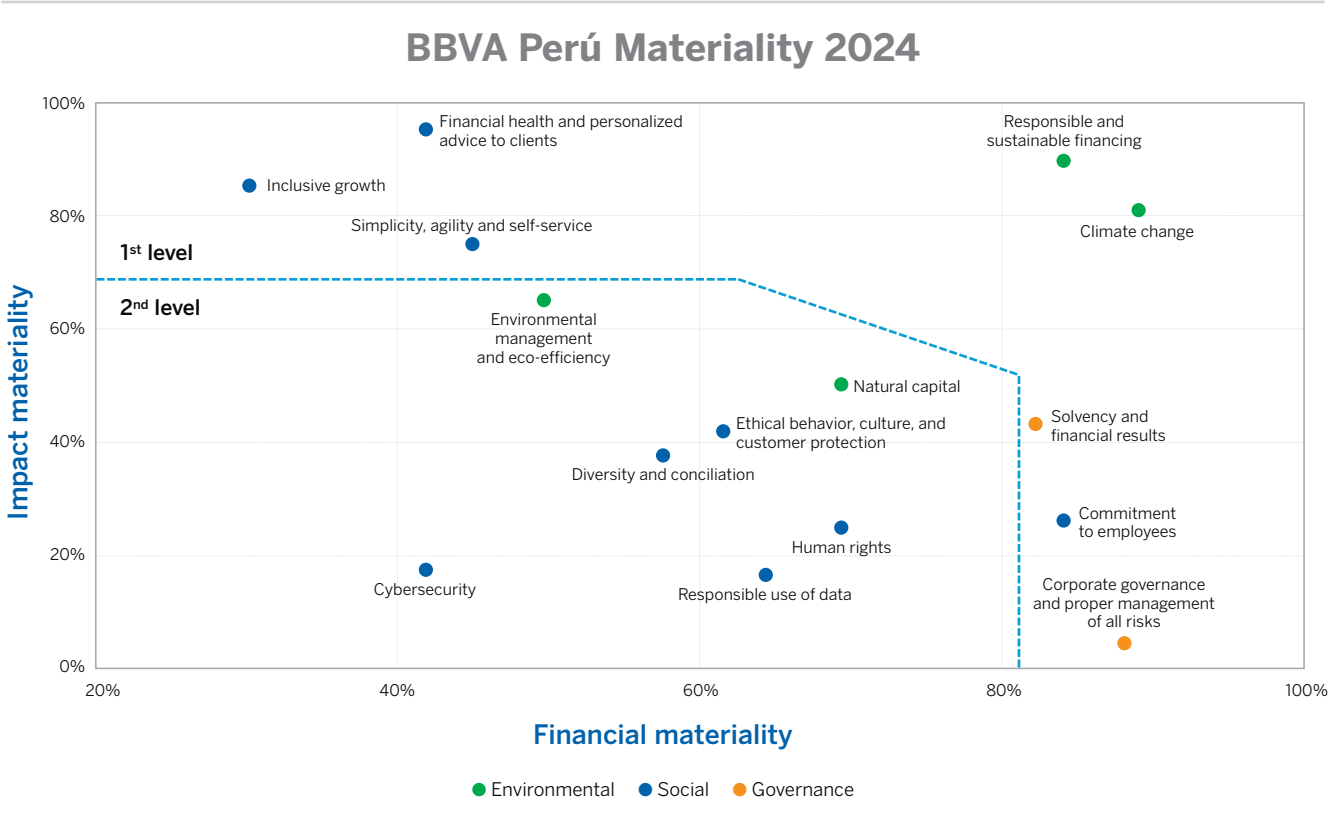
ESG topics (new 2024)	Description	Impact materiality		Financial materiality	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Commitment to employees	<p>Talent management measures, such as selection, attraction, retention and development of talent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organization of working time, remuneration policies, competitive and fair salaries, training policies and initiatives, and career plans. •Organization of social dialogue, including procedures for informing, consulting and negotiating with employees: freedom of association, relations with trade unions and collective bargaining agreements. Measures aimed at preventing occupational hazards and promoting the health (physical and mental) and safety of employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Generation of quality employment and payment of living wages. •Contribution to the welfare of society •Positive contribution to employees' labor rights. •Positive contribution to the safety, health and integrity of employees. •Positive contribution to health and safety education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Generation of employment with worsening quality. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the welfare of society. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to employees' labor rights. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the safety, health and integrity of employees. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to safety and health education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reputational risk and litigation due to lack of fair and decent salary conditions. •Lack of adaptation or slow adaptation of the company's strategy (and implementation of measures) to promote the attraction and retention of talent that may affect the perception of employees and other stakeholders about the company. •Reputational risk or litigation due to limitations on freedom of association and collective bargaining or perceived limitations on such rights. •Lack of or insufficient measures related to the protection of the safety, health and well-being of employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially employees, as a company that facilitates the career development of its employees. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially employees, as a company that favors social dialogue. •Positioning and recognition by stakeholders, especially employees, as a company that protects employee health and safety.
Solvency and financial results	<p>An entity with ample capital and liquidity, which contributes to the stability of the system, together with an adequate management of fiscal information and which, in addition, generates good results over time. In other words, a sustainable business model in the current ecosystem.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the health of economies. •Positive contribution to socioeconomic well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No contribution or negative contribution to the health of the economies. •No contribution or negative contribution to socio economic welfare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A solid financial situation, fundamental for the entity's permanence. •Maintain adequate levels of solvency and development of a resilient business model. •Failure to meet stakeholder expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting the growth of the banking business and the number of customers. •Maintains access to financial markets.
Corporate governance and adequate management of all risks	<p>Compliance with best practices in good governance: composition, independence and remuneration of the governing bodies; promotion of transparency; promotion of control, management and actions that promote competitiveness and avoid monopolistic practices; promotion of competencies in economic, social and environmental matters in the members of the Board/Management, among others. Risk management and control model: systems and procedures used to detect and evaluate the different risks to which the company is exposed in accordance with the national, European or international frameworks of reference for each subject. Management and control of all types of risks, including traditional, social, climate, environmental and good governance risks; systemic risk and the risk of adaptation to different regulations and the company's resilience. Impacts detected as a result of these risks and mechanisms to deal with them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive contribution to the achievement of ethical, resilient and solvent institutions. •Positive contribution to equal opportunity and diversity (through diversity in senior management). •Positive contribution to the health of economies through the mitigation of risks that may affect it. •Positive contribution to the achievement of resilient institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the achievement of ethical, resilient and solvent institutions. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to equal opportunity and diversity (through diversity in senior). •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the health of economies through the mitigation of risks that may affect it. •Non-contribution or negative contribution to the achievement of resilient institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Corporate governance structure or practices not aligned with good governance principles and standards. •Inadequate inclusion of new types of risk or without the necessary speed. •Absence or insufficiency of mitigation plans for all relevant risk typologies. •Lack of integration of risks (traditional and non-traditional) in the company or inadequate integration or without the necessary speed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of long-term value through the development of a strong governance policy that seeks to benefit shareholders and key stakeholders. •Identification of new opportunities as opposed to emerging risks.

Phase 5: Adapting the calibration of material topics for the construction of the local materiality matrix

During 2024, the associated risks were quantified, which allowed the prioritization of the most relevant material topics for the construction of the local materiality matrix.

The materiality analysis linked the identified material topics to two key dimensions: impact materiality (Y axis) and financial materiality (X axis). This approach allows the issues to be ranked according to the impact that BBVA Perú generates in its environment and the impact this has on the Bank's operations. This methodology facilitates the identification and prioritization of the most relevant issues, allowing the Bank to focus its efforts on the most significant impacts and opportunities. In addition, the two new issues identified in the previous phase were calibrated according to the references used to include them in the list of material topics.

The results presented are consistent with the analysis carried out by BBVA Perú.



3.3. Sustainability strategy

[GRI 2-14, 2-23]

Sustainability is a fundamental pillar of BBVA Perú's business strategy. As a financial institution, it aims to be a leader in the transformation of its sector, promoting sustainable practices among its employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders. For this reason, its sustainability strategy is based on the following three main pillars:

- **1. Generate new business through sustainability:** This involves identifying new business opportunities, innovating in the development of products related to climate action, natural capital and/or inclusive growth, and offering specialized advice to individual and corporate clients, all through the application and adaptation of the "BBVA Standard for Financing Sustainable Activities", in two main areas:

a.Climate action/natural capital: BBVA Perú promotes strategic investments to address the challenges of climate change, prioritizing the financing of investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and circular economy, among others.

b.Inclusive growth: The Bank mobilizes resources to promote connectivity, inclusive infrastructure and support for vulnerable groups, whether small or medium-sized enterprises.

- **2. Achieving carbon neutrality:** The Bank is committed to reducing its direct and indirect emissions – the result of financing our clients – with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

- **3. Make a positive impact on all stakeholders:** The Bank aims to be an agent of change, active and committed to the development of the country. To this end, it seeks to ensure a responsible relationship with customers and suppliers, promote diversity and inclusion in its teams, increase transparency and encourage investment in the community.

Through these three pillars, BBVA Perú reaffirms its commitment to contribute to sustainable development by integrating ESG criteria into all its operations and promoting a just transition towards a future with lower emissions and more and better opportunities for people.

3.3.1. Sustainability governance

BBVA Perú has a Sustainability Department in charge of managing the strategy at the local level. In this line, since 2022, the Bank has had an Executive Sustainability Committee, made up of all the strategic areas of the bank, which is in charge of directing, proposing, designing, reviewing, approving, making decisions and monitoring current and future sustainability policies, guidelines, procedures and strategies.

General Sustainability Policy

BBVA Perú has a [General Sustainability Policy](#), which is set out in a document available to all stakeholders on its website. The text reflects the Bank's firm commitment to sustainability, promoted and supported by the Board of Directors, which is responsible for its review and approval. Through this policy, the Bank ensures that its management is focused on long-term value creation.

3.4. Sustainable banking

The BBVA Group is committed to changing the way the world does banking. In each country where it operates, including Perú, it is strengthening its role as a strategic partner of its clients, accompanying them in their transition towards sustainability.

With a focus on sustainable finance and ESG criteria, the Bank promotes initiatives aimed at climate change adaptation and mitigation, conservation of natural capital and inclusive growth.

Milestones for 2024

- **First Sustainability Summit:** In March 2024, BBVA Perú held its first Sustainability Summit, marking a milestone in the country's private financial system as the first forum of its kind organized by a bank. More than five hundred representatives from the public, private, and civil society sectors attended the event.

- **Training for Banking executives in the regions:** During 2024, the Sustainability team trained 100% of the Business Banking executives in Lima, Arequipa, Cusco, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Piura and Huancayo on sustainability and sustainable financing issues.

- **First framework for sustainable financing:** A corporate banking client was supported in structuring its sustainable financing framework, a valuable tool that will allow it to access better credit conditions and contribute to the SDGs.

- **Inclusion of new activities in BBVA's standard for financing sustainable activities:** Throughout 2024, work was carried out to review the business opportunities related to sustainability that exist in BBVA Perú's different portfolios. This, together with technical support, made it possible to strengthen the standard with which the bank works both globally and locally.

Sustainable finance

BBVA Perú reaffirms its commitment to significantly contribute to the fight against climate change and the reduction of inequalities by integrating sustainability into its business model.

For the Bank, sustainable finance or finance linked to sustainability refers to finance aimed at investments that respond to one of these three key areas: climate action, natural capital and inclusive growth:

- **Climate action:** Promoting opportunities that limit global warming, such as electric transport, energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- **Natural capital:** Promoting positive initiatives in agriculture, water management and recycling.
- **Inclusive growth:** Promoting financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and social infrastructure development.

To achieve these objectives, BBVA works along three strategic axes:

1. Providing personalized advice to help customers identify new business opportunities.
2. Strengthening innovative risk management capabilities.
3. Develop processes to ensure an ethical and responsible approach to its business.

In order to meet this important challenge, the Bank also worked in 2024 to strengthen the sustainability expertise of its various teams, enabling it to offer its clients an attractive and differentiated value proposition through specialized advice.

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

The CIB division of the BBVA Group has implemented a global strategic sustainability plan to integrate ESG criteria into its local operations, such as BBVA Perú. This plan, developed in close coordination with Holding, promotes specific actions in each region to ensure compliance with the global objectives.

Global lines of action

CIB's sustainability plan has four main lines of action, which are adapted at a local level:

1. **Customer mapping:** Identifies the sustainability strategies of corporate and institutional clients in order to create a list of target clients by product and geographical location.
2. **Sustainable products and services development:** Design a portfolio of sustainable products for each CIB business line, including Global Transactional Banking (GTB), Investment Banking & Finance (IB&F), Debt Capital Markets (DCM) and Global Markets (GM).
3. **Boosting demand in Perú:** Promotes sustainable products through a strategic dialogue with clients on ESG issues, consolidating the Bank's leadership in the Peruvian financial sector.

4. **Training and community:** Providing technical training in sustainability to employees and corporate clients, strengthening knowledge in this key area.

In 2024, BBVA Perú achieved excellent results in sustainability in its different business lines:

- **GTB:** Specialising in short-term financing, this team closed 29 sustainable transactions, mobilizing S/1,445 million.
- **IB&F:** Focused on financing and advising investment projects; it closed three sustainable operations for a total of S/527.5 million.
- **DCM:** With the aim of promoting the issuance of ESG bonds, it works with the Lima Stock Exchange ("BVL", by its Spanish acronym) to label and promote sustainable instruments. In addition, it carries out action plans and monthly follow-ups with potential issuers to keep up to date with sustainable issues globally.
- **GM:** This team is working to expand the range of structured products incorporating sustainability criteria, including investment options and coverage backed by sustainable financing. It also develops products linked to sustainability KPIs to promote corporate responsibility.

BBVA Perú's CIB division has managers dedicated to promoting sustainable finance and coordinating strategy between local teams and the head office. This organizational structure ensures constant alignment with global objectives and adapts actions to the needs and opportunities of the Peruvian market.

With this comprehensive approach, the bank reaffirms its commitment to lead the transformation towards a more sustainable financial sector, contributing to the development of a responsible and resilient economy.

Business and Corporate Banking ("BEC", by its Spanish acronym)

Due to the focus on sustainable investments and proactive advice to BEC clients, by the end of the year, the area had mobilized more than S/6,300 million in sustainable financing, of which S/2,000 million was allocated to inclusive growth investment projects and S/3,700 million to climate action projects. Finally, S/600 million was allocated to sustainability-linked financing, such as KPI Linked loans and sustainable financing frameworks.

The reinforcement of the incentive model towards this objective ensured that 100% of BEC's offices and 85% of its executives participated in at least one of the more than 1,500 operations carried out. In addition, a specialized team of sustainability executives was set up to advise clients on the main trends in sustainable investments.

The range of financial products on offer includes:

- **Commercial loans using sustainable or sustainability-linked funds:** Investment in assets that are identified in the 'BBVA Standard for Financing Sustainable Activities'.
- **KPI Linked Loans:** Loans linked to the achievement of sustainability-related indicators, in which the company, together with an independent third party, establishes goals with a relevant impact on social and/or environmental aspects in its sector.
- **Leasing or financial rental for sustainable assets,** such as solar panels, electric buses, energy-efficient machinery, water treatment plants, etc.
- **Letters of guarantee for infrastructure projects,** aimed at closing gaps in basic infrastructure.

- **Sustainable financing framework:** A document that follows the highest international sustainability standards and guarantees the rigour and quality of reporting, aligned with the principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the Loan Market Association (LMA). Its objective is to align the client's sustainability strategy with its financing strategy by incorporating sustainability criteria into decisions (and to what extent these are geared to business development). It allows sustainable financing to be channelled towards sustainable investment projects or projects linked to sustainability.

- **Promoter credit lines:** They finance projects with environmental certifications (Edge or Leed) aimed at housing construction through the Bank's real estate team.

Commercial Banking ("BC", by its spanish acronym)

BBVA Perú seeks to create an ecosystem of sustainability together with all its customers. To this end, in 2024, the Bank reaffirmed its leadership in the financing of environmentally efficient housing through the Green Mortgage product and continued to strengthen sustainability training for all its SME executives. This plan aims to promote dialogue with customers about the challenges and opportunities that sustainability represents in each of their sectors.

During 2024, work was carried out to provide SME customers with a differential value proposition. In this sense, the following programs were implemented:

- **Measure what matters.** Together with "Sistema B Perú", BBVA Perú launched the second edition of "Measure what matters", a free virtual program to which more than 70 SME customers applied. 50 were selected to follow a training route that allowed them to measure their social and environmental performance and identify opportunities for improvement on the following fronts: governance, workers, community, environment and customers.

- **Impact Project: BBVA SME Consultancy.** The first edition of the "Impact Project: BBVA SME Consultancy" course was launched in partnership with the Peruvian University of Applied Sciences (UPC). In this course, over a period of 16 weeks, four commercial banking customers received advice from outstanding students from the business faculty of the UPC to identify opportunities for improvement and enhance their businesses in key areas such as finance, marketing and sustainability, among others.

- **Pyme Mujer Project.** Launch of the Pyme Mujer project, which will continue in 2025, with the issuance of the "Pyme Mujer" social bond and the technical advice from IDB Invest to integrate the promotion of entrepreneurship in SMEs led by women (considering >51% of ownership).

- **Green Mortgage Loan.** Successfully launched in 2021, it was the first loan in Peruvian banking for the purchase of a home with Edge or Leed certification. In 2024, the placement of this loan reached more than S/222 million.

- **Participation in the social housing business.** A total of 945 mortgage loans were granted through "Mivivienda", "Mivivienda Verde" and "Techo Propio", for a total amount of S/410 million.

It is worth mentioning that the work carried out by BC allowed 2024 to close with significant figures:

- Financing of more than 1,550 SMEs led by women and women with businesses, for more than S/331 million.
- Delivery of a credit card to more than 120,265 people considered within the threshold of social inclusion.
- Financial support to 21 people directly affected by natural disasters and/or social crises.

3.5. Climate action and environmental management

Since 2014, the Bank has made a firm commitment to the efficient use of energy, water and other resources, in line with the Global Eco-efficiency Plan (“PGE”, by its Spanish acronym), which aims to reduce and minimize its environmental footprint.

Over the years, various initiatives have been implemented, such as the use of renewable energy, the installation of solar panels and other energy-saving technologies, which have enabled the optimization of resources and the improvement of the efficiency of infrastructure, facilities and building systems.

Environmental and energy audits have also been carried out at the headquarters and in the branch network, helping to consolidate the “green office” concept.

PGE key indicators⁽¹⁾

[GRI 3-3, 302-3, 305-4]

	2024	2023	2022
Certified building area (%) ⁽²⁾	37.62%	36.59%	44.05%
CO ₂ emissions per occupant (tCO ₂ e/occupant-year)			
Market-Based method (MB) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.14	1.07	0.98
CO ₂ emissions per occupant (tCO ₂ e/occupant-year)			
Location-Based method (LB) ⁽⁴⁾	2.06	1.85	—
Paper consumption per occupant (kg)	35.53	30.62	27.88
Energy consumption per occupant (MWh/occupant-year)	4.40	4.22	3.45
Water consumption per occupant (m ³ /occupant-year)	14.22	17.21	16.77

1) Includes the Bank's employees and does not include external personnel.

(2) Based on ISO 14001 certification (headquarters), LEED (2 offices), and Edge (a group of 39 offices and the headquarters dining hall).

(3) Information based on the changes in CO₂ emission considerations in category 3 of the carbon footprint, as from the last three months of 2022, and entirely in 2023 and 2024, emissions from employee commuting were included.

(4) Parameter (denominator): monthly average number of employees.

For CO₂e calculations, the following greenhouse gases are considered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O.

For the calculation of CO₂ emissions using the Market-Based method, the ratio considers scopes 1 and 3, whereas the Location-Based method ratio considers scopes 1, 2, and 3.

The calculation of energy consumption per occupant takes into account electricity, diesel in the installations (generator sets) and natural gas in the kitchen.

3.5.1. Environmental initiatives 2024

[GRI 306-2]

Corporate building transformation – headquarters	Sustainable mobility at headquarters and branch network	Energy efficiency at headquarters and branch network	Awareness campaigns at headquarters and branch network	Aurora Project
--	---	--	--	----------------

Corporate building transformation – headquarters

During 2024, the renovation of floors 7, 8, 9, 10 and 14 of the headquarters was completed, which included the modernization of electromechanical installations through technologies that optimize the efficient use of energy and water.

The renovated installations (in lighting, air conditioning and ventilation systems) were integrated into the Building Management System (BMS), which allows for the digital management and efficient supervision of their operation, including fuel tanks and water cisterns.

The refurbishment was designed using a workplace approach, a hybrid working model that incorporates video conferencing infrastructure, which reduces the need to travel to the office and, therefore, the carbon footprint. Furthermore, having centralized printing areas optimizes paper usage. Finally, all renovated floors have centralized spaces for the segregation of non-hazardous waste, both reusable and non-reusable.

The extension of the dining room for the Bank's employees is planned for 2025.

Sustainable mobility at headquarters and branch network

In 2024, the following was achieved:

- Improving the sustainable mobility infrastructure by increasing the number of electrical sockets for fast charging specifically for electric bicycles and motorbikes to 26.
- Installing a repair station for electric bicycles and scooters at the head office improved the safety and experience of users of these means of transport.
- Progress in the pilot of the sustainable mobility app, which, with 12,325 publications and 2,166 connections within the community, saw a 2.5-fold increase in employee participation compared to the previous year. This was reflected in the notable increase in the use of carpooling, bicycles, scooters and walking, with a direct impact on the reduction of carbon emissions generated by commuting to and from work.

Energy efficiency at the headquarters and in the branch network

The branch network and head office have consolidated and implemented various energy efficiency initiatives.

- 100% of the air-conditioning in the head office uses environmentally friendly gas refrigerant or cold water as the cooling system.
- Solar panels were installed at three branches nationwide.
- Installation of sensor thermostats and replacement of programmable lighting in 17 network branches, saving an estimated 2,600.63 kWh per year.

Awareness campaigns at headquarters and branch network

Campaigns and activities carried out in 2024 to raise awareness among staff included the following:

- An energy efficiency awareness campaign to promote closing windows to optimize the performance of air conditioning systems.
- A campaign to promote practices such as using the stairs instead of lifts and the correct regulation of air conditioning in work environments.
- Encouraging, through the testimonies of BBVA ambassadors, the use of environmentally friendly means of transport in favor of more responsible mobility.
- A circular economy campaign at the head office and in the network of branches in Lima resulted in the recovery of 1,678 discarded objects, which were reused, giving them a second life.
- Initiative to separate and reuse plastic bottles to make blankets, socks and ponchos, which are then donated to vulnerable communities.

Aurora Project

Aurora Project aims to improve the design of several of the Bank's offices, optimizing the use of resources during the construction and operation phases.

As part of the Bank's commitment to sustainability, solar panels were installed in four offices in 2024 to reduce energy consumption and support the transition to renewable energy sources. The installation helped each of them achieve Edge certification, a key indicator of the project's sustainability.

Certifications

ISO 14001 – Headquarters

In 2024, the Bank obtained the ISO 14001 recertification for its headquarters, a standard that provides a reference framework for environmental management.

The recertification process included the implementation and monitoring of key practices such as:

- Energy consumption efficiency
- Water consumption efficiency
- Solid waste management

IREC

BBVA Perú is the first financial entity in the Peruvian financial system to obtain a renewable energy origin certificate. This certification aims to give companies the opportunity to ensure that the energy they consume comes from 100% renewable sources.

These are intangible energy products that prove that 1 MWh was generated from a renewable energy source and fed into the national electricity grid.

Since 2022, the Bank has held the International Renewable Energy Certificate (IREC). In 2023, the initiative was extended to the entire office network in partnership with Statkraft, ensuring a renewable energy supply.

In 2024, the Bank actively maintained and managed the IREC certification for its headquarters and branch network.

Edge Certification

During 2024, the Bank obtained eight new Edge certifications for its branch network, bringing the total to 40 certifications nationwide by the end of the year: 39 in the branch network and one for the dining room of the headquarters.

LEED Certification

BBVA Perú has obtained Gold category certification for two of its offices:

- In 2021, for the Lima Oeste Business Banking office.
- In 2024, for the Sustainable Modular Financial office.

Through its holding company, the Bank has a specialized corporate platform that allows it to monitor key indicators related to water, energy, fuel consumption, waste generation and carbon footprint measurement on a monthly basis. This tool provides detailed information on monthly variations and trends, as well as comparisons with previous years, facilitating analysis and decision-making to continuously improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact.

3.5.2. Interaction with water

[GRI 303-1]

Due to the nature of its banking and financial activities, BBVA Perú is identified as a consumer of water from the public water network managed by the various service concessionaires throughout the country.

In the same sense, wastewater is disposed of through the public drainage or sewerage network of the various service providers throughout the country.

As part of its environmental policy and its Global Eco-Efficiency Plan 2021-2025, the Bank identifies water as an important resource that must be properly managed and used. This plan sets annual targets for each BBVA Group's geographies.

3.5.3. Environmental indicators

[GRI 2-4, 301-1, 302-1, 303-5, 306-3]

	2024	2023	2022
Water consumption (303-5)			
Water consumption (m³)	103,490.14	120,557.00	127,357.00
Water consumption (ML)	103.49	120.56	127.36
Water consumed per occupant (m³/employee-year)	14.22	17.21	16.77
Energy consumption			
Renewable energy consumption (kWh)	31,532,807	29,554,464	5,988,266
Non-renewable energy consumption (kWh) ⁽¹⁾	447,703	546,396	20,584,524
Consumption of fuels from non-renewable sources (kWh)	447,703	546,396	357,712
Total energy consumption (kWh)	31,980,510	30,100,860	26,572,790
Annual electricity consumption at headquarters (kWh)	7,988,693	7,394,115	5,988,266
Annual electricity consumption of the branch network (kWh)	23,544,114	22,160,349	20,226,812
Total annual electricity consumption (kWh)	31,532,807	29,554,464	26,215,078
Total energy consumption costs (in soles)	23,373,254	22,699,936	19,779,413
Paper			
Total annual paper purchased (TM)	258.55	214.55	212
Total paper consumption per occupant ⁽²⁾ (kg/occupant-year)	35.53	30.62	27.88
Eco-friendly paper purchased (TM)	258.55	214.55	212
Waste management			
Annual recycled paper (first stage: Shredding) (kg)	8,343	4,188	10,948
Electrical and electronic devices (kg)	30,791	68,615	185,698
Generated waste (TM) ⁽³⁾	477.3	271.6	323.1

(1) The term "non-renewable energy consumption" considers the energy related to the consumption of diesel in installations (generator sets) and natural gas in kitchens, excluding the consumption of diesel and gasoline by the vehicle fleet.

(2) The term "occupant" includes employees of the Bank and BBVA Perú Holding. It does not include external personnel or employees of subsidiaries.

(3) Waste management is broken down as follows:

- Non-hazardous waste (paper, cardboard, plastic containers, glass, organic waste, cooking oil, and others): 445.3 TM.
- Hazardous waste (including electrical and electronic devices, fluorescent lights, industrial oils, and others): 32 TM.

Atmospheric emissions

[GRI 2-4, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3]

Atmospheric emissions				
	2024	2023	2022	
Scope 1: CO ₂ e emissions (t) ⁽¹⁾	3,752.49	2,679.8	1,649.27	
Scope 2: CO ₂ e emissions (MB) (t) ⁽²⁾	0	0	3,596.33	
Scope 2: CO ₂ e emissions (LB) (t) ⁽³⁾	6,694.41	5,503.04	4,661.04	
Scope 3: CO ₂ e emissions (t) ⁽⁴⁾	4,522.19	4,785.4	3,039.28	

(1) **Scope 1:** Emissions derived from fuel consumption (diesel and natural gas) in facilities (generators and kitchen) and vehicle fleet (gasoline and diesel), as well as refrigerant gas emissions, measured in tons of CO₂e. The following greenhouse gases are considered for CO₂e calculation: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O.

(2) **Scope 2 (MB):** Emissions derived from electricity consumption (under the Market-Based methodology), measured in tons of CO₂e. It should be noted that the headquarters receives an International Renewable Energy Certificate (IREC) issued by the energy provider; additionally, in 2024, the office/branch network obtained its own IREC.

(3) **Scope 2 (LB):** Emissions derived from electricity consumption (under the Location-Based methodology) and calculated based on Perú's energy mix. The following greenhouse gases are considered for CO₂e calculation: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O.

(4) **Scope 3:** Emissions derived from business air travel by professionals and employees commuting to the Bank, measured in tons of CO₂e. The following greenhouse gases are considered for CO₂e calculation: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O.

Business travels				
	Units	2024	2023	2022
Total business travel by plane, road, etc.	Tons of CO ₂ equivalent	1,459.00	1,697.15	2,275.20

3.5.4. Waste management

[GRI 306-2]

Headquarters: Waste management is centered in a collection room, where waste is classified and separated into three categories: hazardous, non-hazardous, and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

After collection, the waste is transferred to a company duly accredited and authorized by the competent bodies for the management and integral treatment of waste, which then issues the manifests together with the certificates of recyclability and the certificates of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The accreditation of waste management companies in BBVA Perú is verified through the list of waste management companies authorized by the Ministry of the Environment ("MINAM", by its Spanish acronym) or the Lima City Council.

Branches network: Waste management is carried out by the municipal cleaning services of each locality (district) where the branches are located.

In the case of Metropolitan Lima, paper and plastic bottles/containers are routinely collected to prevent them from ending up in landfills. The process is managed by a duly accredited and authorized company, which issues a monthly certificate stating the amount of waste generated in kilograms.

Waste generation			
	2024	2023	2022
Non-hazardous waste			
Recycled or reused waste (TM)	86.35	106	218
Waste sent to sanitary landfills (TM)	359	108	104
Hazardous waste			
Waste sent to secure landfill (TM)	1.37	0.29	0.65

Deglose for recycled or reused waste	
	2024
Non-hazardous recycled or reused waste (Tn)	
Paper and cardboard	11.23
Plastic containers	1.02
Glass	1.39
Organic waste	72.19
Cooking oils	0.5
Hazardous recycled or reused waste (Tn)	
Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	30.8

3.5.5. Involvement in global initiatives

[GRI 2-28]

BBVA Perú has developed an eco-efficiency plan for the five-year period 2025-2030, with the aim of reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and moving towards more sustainable operations. The plan forms part of the Bank's commitment to the SDGs and is framed within the international sustainable development initiatives in which the bank participates, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the Equator Principles and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI).

3.6. Customer transparency and experience

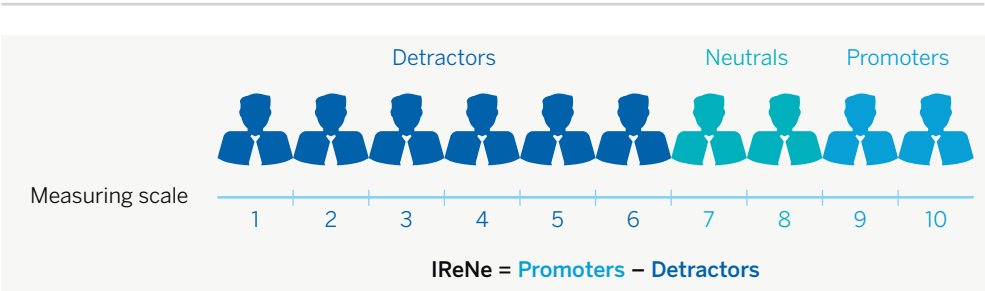
Relationship with customers

The customer is the cornerstone of BBVA's strategy and the focus of all its decisions. For this reason, the Bank focuses on guaranteeing a unique and consistent experience, based on a deep understanding of its customers' needs and expectations, actively listening to their voice, both externally and internally, and identifying pain points and opportunities for improvement in each interaction with its products and channels. This commitment enables it to develop innovative solutions that create tangible value, simplify processes and increase customer satisfaction.

Anticipating customer needs and personalizing offerings is key to delivering clear and differentiating benefits. The customer experience is not just an objective, but the axis that guides the transformation, defining how to build relationships of trust and maximize the well-being of those who trust the bank. BBVA Perú wants each customer to clearly perceive the values and benefits that underpin its strategy, strengthening their bond with the brand and reaffirming its commitment to them.

In this line, in 2024, the Bank strengthened its customer approach as a differentiating element in the financial market through mechanisms to gather feedback from different sources, such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS or Net Recommendation Index IReNe, by its Spanish acronym) methodology, Play Store, App Store and digital support. It has also strengthened its monitoring systems in various channels, enabling a more accurate assessment of the transactional and relational experience of its customers.

The Bank continued to implement the IReNe methodology, which is internationally recognised as an essential tool for measuring the level of customer recommendation and satisfaction with the Bank's products, channels and services. Based on a survey in which customers are asked whether they would recommend the Bank or a specific channel to a family member or friend, the index classifies customers on a scale of 0 to 10 as promoters (9 to 10), neutrals (7 to 8) or detractors (0 to 6). The information obtained is crucial for validating the alignment between customers' needs and expectations and the initiatives implemented, as well as for developing plans to address the gaps identified and provide exceptional experiences.



The active involvement of the Quality Committee has been fundamental in prioritizing and monitoring the improvement opportunities identified, ensuring that strategic decisions are customer-focused. It has also encouraged a proactive attitude among employees, who are key players in the design and implementation of action plans aimed at increasing customer referrals.

Customer management

The efficiency of customer management was consolidated through more than 150 measurements in the branch network, Business Banking, segments such as Prime, Wealth and SMEs, as well as digital channels and other key interactions. These assessments, which also included the perceptions of the network's employees, helped to identify areas for improvement and to communicate the vision of service delivery internally. The next step was to implement action plans to optimize processes related to savings accounts, credit cards, mobile banking, ATMs and branch service through root cause analysis roundtables, which in turn led to a significant reduction in complaints, service improvements and a more efficient customer experience.

Interdisciplinary work was strengthened with roundtables focused on solving the most critical pain points for customers, resulting in concrete advances in service quality. In addition, an internal IReNe measurement at headquarters assessed internal teams such as service providers, fostering a culture of service orientation and continuous improvement.

Transparent, clear and responsible communication (TCR)

[GRI 3-3, 417-1]

One of BBVA Perú's objectives is to help customers make informed decisions throughout their relationship with the bank, ensuring that they are in control. The TCR project aims to increase trust, recommendation and loyalty by providing relevant information in simple language that allows customers to manage their interests and financial health in the short, medium and long term, thus promoting financially responsible behavior.

As part of the development of the TCR project, the following actions were carried out in 2024, both in the process of creating digital products and services and in terms of training:

Office staff training: The information the Bank provides to the customer from the first contact must always be provided in a TCR manner. To this end, the Commercial School, whose objective is to train all the positions in the network, has the "Onboarding to the position" program, which provides all the information necessary for the employee to fulfill his or her role. For example, the "Unique experience" course, part of the curriculum for sales positions, reinforces knowledge of TCR principles and ensures that advisors, managers and bankers put them into practice from the moment they start serving customers in the office.

In order to achieve the Commercial School's objective, the following activities were carried out in 2024:

1. Active participation of TCR Champions in meetings with project stakeholders and in synchronization meetings with the design team.
2. Induction sessions on TCR and Integrity Red Lines ("LRI", by its Spanish acronym) for new design team members.
3. Creation of content with TCR principles, i.e., with simple and clear wording.

TCR product files: These are graphic documents designed with the customer in mind, explaining the main benefits, requirements and costs of the Bank's products in clear language and an easy-to-understand structure. In 2024, their distribution to the public was discontinued and they underwent a process of revision and updating.

TCR Digital: Compliance with TCR principles and the LRI was monitored in the digital initiatives delivered to the client, which were prioritized by the design team through meetings and reviews with each project team. The results include the following:

1. Reviewed the application of the 15 TCR behaviors across 70 projects in channels such as mobile banking, internet banking, ATM and public web.
2. Validation of LRI compliance for 50 projects prioritized for design.

Contact Center

In 2024, the contact center channel focused on managing root cause solutions and technological implementations that recognized the customer's intention through its voice BOT and on creating solutions from beginning to end that did not require the attention of advisors. Thanks to these initiatives, the channel reduced 630,000 calls and saved 5 million soles in costs, in addition to improving the NPS by 1 point, closing the year at 54% compared to 53% the previous year.

In terms of commercial management, and in line with the vision of being a self-sustaining channel, a sales service with an end-to-end (E2E) approach was implemented with the card protection product.

Key implementations in 2024 included:

- Standardization of skills in tools, protocols and knowledge between customer service teams to reduce handoffs between teams.
- Implementation of a new self-management system to block access to digital channels when mobile devices are lost or stolen.
- Strengthening the containment model by standardizing knowledge and protocols for responding to complaints with frontline service protocols.
- New look and feel of service logs to improve understanding and reduce service time.
- Improved identification of legitimate customers in IVR Empresas (Interactive Voice Response), reducing the number of unidentified customers by 50%.
- Quartile management to improve the performance of low-performing groups.
- Implementation of insurance sales.

During 2024, actions were implemented to reduce calls, transfers and average call handling times ("TMO" by its Spanish acronym), with efficiency in executing the assigned opex of S/11.5 million soles and a reduction of 12,000 complaints per month.

Hand in hand with the RCP, the objectives of the abandonment and resolution indicators were achieved during the closed period.

In terms of service lines:

- **Acquiring:** The reallocation of resources to high-impact activities enabled the implementation of the "happy customer" service, which ensures the onboarding of new customers and achieved an NPS result of 59%.
- **Retail and Affluent:** Thanks to a management model aimed at reducing the number of root cause and transfer calls and limiting the number of complaints, it was possible to achieve efficiency gains of S/6.5 million and increase the NPS score by 1 point compared to 2023.
- **Enterprises:** Achieved 76% as a result of NPS, a growth of 6 points with respect to the previous year.

In terms of channel transformation:

- The implementation of Blue, the Bank's first voicebot, achieved a containment of 70% of calls in financial inclusion and an NPS of 47 points for customers who experienced it. This resulted in savings of S/ 235,000 due to a reduction in incorrect transfers to the advisor and a reduction in calls.
- Promoting artificial intelligence, which innovated Chatbot Blue with eight new advisory features, resulting in an increase of more than 2.5 million queries and 1.5 million intelligent customers in the virtual assistant.

Finally, in line with the role of being a profit center, there was an 8 points increase in transfers to the sales department, maximizing the commercial leads received. Added to this was the sale of card protection insurance, with initial results of 150 monthly policies.

Complaints and claims management

[GRI 2-25]

The main focus of 2024 was to improve the customer experience, becoming part of Customer Experience, where the Claims subunit was restructured into the "Continuous improvement" and "Customer solutions" teams, in compliance with the provisions of the new "Regulation for the management of claims and requirements" issued by the SBS.

In 2024, 99% of the claims and complaints submitted to the Bank by users were resolved within the period of up to 15 working days established by the SBS, with an average response time of four working days.

In 2024, the frequency of regulatory complaint reports sent to the SBS changed from quarterly to monthly.

Among the different factors that had an impact on the generation of complaints during 2024 are the following:

Internal factors

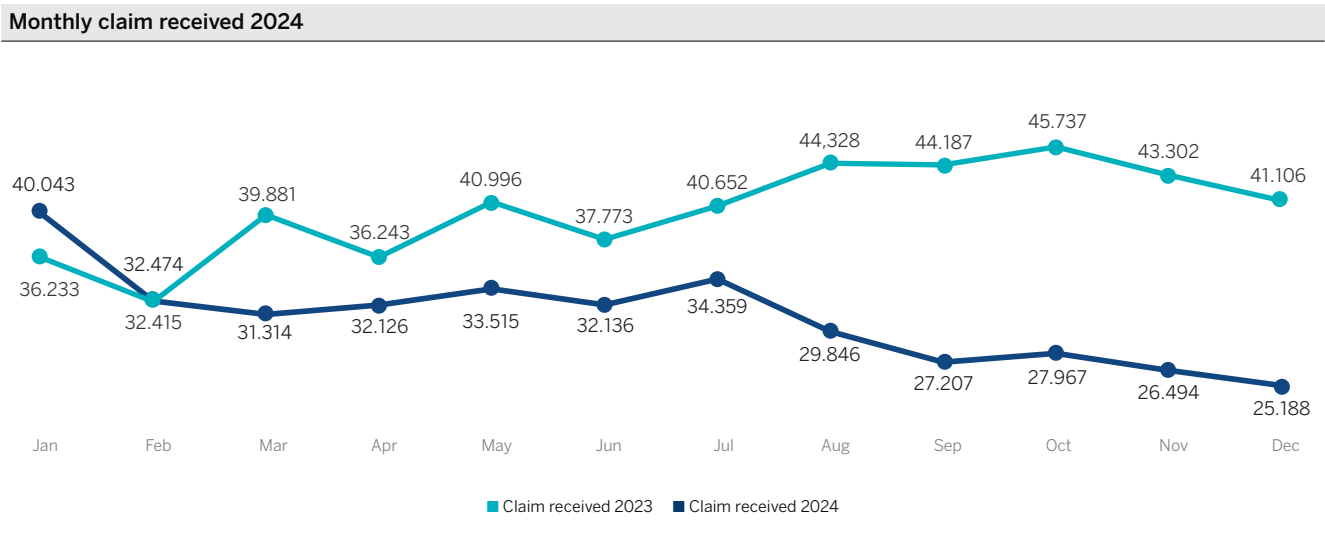
At the beginning of the year, customer service protocols for the first telephone contact with the Bank were adapted, with better and more information on banking products to optimize the advice given.

Similarly, the management model of the root cause desks for complaints was rethought with a view to customer experience and active participation in improving processes with holders of savings accounts, credit cards, mobile banking, ATMs, branches, etc., which reduced the number of complaints.

External factors

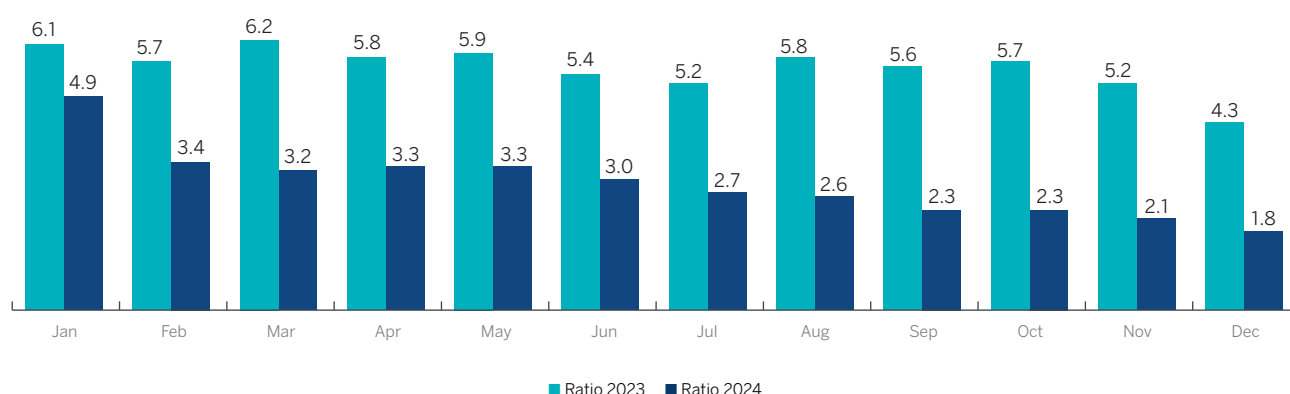
The largest impact of complaints occurred at the end of May and June due to external events that caused excessive traffic of transactions through Visa and errors in interoperability transactions (PLIN-Yape), POS purchases and acquisition.

The following graph shows the comparison of the number of complaints, claims and inquiries in 2024 with the previous year:



The improvement in the trend of complaints was also reflected in BBVA Perú's operational efficiency indicator, reported to the SBS and ASBANC, which closed in December with a ratio of 1.8 complaints per 10,000 monetary transactions.

Ratio of number of claims per 10M monetary transactions



Since January, the new regulations of the regulatory body have governed the handling of complaints, claims and requests in accordance with the provisions of SBS Resolution No. 4036-2022. The main changes are as follows:

- Change in the classification of products, grounds and sub-grounds at the time of registering the claim, in addition to the inclusion of the channel of operation that caused it and the trade name of the related product or service.
- The possibility of freezing the number of service days for up to two working days when additional information or documentation is requested from the customer in order to resolve the claim.
- Allow a third party to file a claim on behalf of another user without having to prove their representation.

Basic complaint data

	2024	2023	2022
Number of complaints filed with the suprabank authority	1,439	1,462	963
Average complaint resolution time (calendar days)	3.75	7.3	8.8
Complaints resolved with First Contact Resolution (FCR)	11,522	21,166	10,848

Note: A substantiated complaint is understood to be a written statement made by an official regulatory or similar body and addressed to the organization, identifying violations of customer privacy or complaints presented to the organization and recognized as legitimate by the organization.

Protection of personal data

[GRI 3-3, 418-1]

BBVA Perú's personal data protection policy establishes, in a direct and transparent manner, the use of the customer's personal data in order to fulfill the contractual, informative and commercial purposes authorized.

BBVA Perú processes personal data that it obtains physically, verbally or by automated means, from sources that are accessible to the public or from third parties and/or entities that consult databases located in Perú or abroad, whether natural or legal persons, private or public.

BBVA Perú collects data in the following ways:

- **Direct interactions:** Personal data provided by customers or potential customers when interacting directly with the Bank: a) when filling in physical or virtual forms, b) when visiting the website, internet banking or other digital channels, c) when contacting the Bank, d) when requesting the sending of commercial and promotional information, e) when contracting the Bank's products and/or services (contractual relationship) and f) when requesting the contracting of products and/or services (pre-contractual relationship).

- **Automated technological interactions:** Technical information about marketing and communications is automatically collected when the customer interacts with the Bank via the website, internet banking, or other digital channels.
- **Third parties or public sources:** Personal data collected to validate identities and to comply with the principle of quality to assess financial and credit risks, a process that would allow the development of tools to estimate, predict or calculate economic income and/or its fluctuations.

By 2025, it is planned to work swiftly on the implementation of the new regulations of the “Personal Data Protection Law” (Supreme Decree No. 016-2024-JUS), for which the following actions are planned:

- Update the database with the supervisory authority.
- Develop a new privacy policy.
- Implement the new policy in all channels that collect consent.
- Regularise the storage of the stock of consents collected for non-commercial purposes.
- Draft a new authorization for the processing of customer data.
- Update the banners in the public area that comply with the duty to inform.
- Notify the owners of personal data when they have given their consent through all channels.
- Strengthen the appropriate filtering of commercial and/or promotional consents that allow advertising campaigns to be sent, and exclude them when consents are revoked.
- Implement automated mechanisms to comply with the 10-day opt-out period.
- Inform customers of their multichannel rights.
- Establish a strategic procedure between the providers of the telephone sales service and BBVA Perú to manage the ARCO rights (access, rectification, cancellation and opposition) requested by the data subjects.
- Ensure that an email is sent to data subjects who have consented to the processing of their data in the initial contact.

At BBVA Perú, the overall management of fraud prevention is the responsibility of the Financial Crime Prevention (FCP) team, while cybersecurity is the responsibility of the Corporate Security team. As part of the implementation and maintenance of the prevention strategy, in 2024 efforts were focused on the following fronts:

- Fraud prevention: A 75% level of prevention of potential fraud was achieved.
- Materialized fraud: It was reduced by 17% compared to 2023.
- In retail digital banking channels, materialized fraud was reduced by 23%, while in corporate digital banking, it was reduced by 83% compared to 2023. Similarly, for cards, materialized fraud is reduced by 9% compared to the previous year.

In 2024, an administrative sanctioning procedure (file No. 002-2021-JUS/DGTAIPD-PAS) against the Bank was completed, resulting in one (01) fine amounting to 4.06 UIT (S/17,864.00) for having collected data (photograph of the national identity document) that was neither necessary nor pertinent for the purpose linked to the delivery of the product.

Strengthening channel and application security

- Sentinel, a customer protection program that implements an advanced perimeter protection system that enables agile threat detection and mitigation, was deployed to strengthen security in digital channels.
- Continuous improvements in filtering and monitoring tools have significantly enhanced the protection of online transactions and navigation in customer-facing portals.
- Customer awareness campaigns were launched to prevent the main types of digital fraud.

Physical protection of customers and their transactions

- Innovative measures were deployed at points of service, such as the inking of bank-notes at ATMs, to increase the deterrence of incidents and protect the safety of users and employees.
- In the event of critical incidents in the physical environment (isolated incidents, explosions or assaults), the response time and coordination of the teams enabled the situations to be contained with minimum impact on customers.

3.7. Human talent

[GRI 2-7, 3-3, 405-1]

At BBVA Perú, human talent is the driving force behind the transformation and sustainable growth of the organization. Recognizing the importance of people in achieving strategic objectives, the Bank implements initiatives focused on professional development, promoting diversity and creating an inclusive and safe work environment.

Summary of talent indicators

	2024	2023	2022
Number of employees	7,477	7,266	6,735
# Male	3,448	3,362	3,064
# Female	4,029	3,904	3,671
Average tenure (years)	6.69	7.14	7.35
Average age (years)	34.82	34.00	34.00
Diversity (% female)	53.89	53.87	54.51
Turn-over	28.10	24.25	22.97

Note: The total of employees have full working hours.

The talent indicators demonstrate BBVA Perú's dedication to the effective management of its workforce, emphasizing advancements and outcomes in critical areas such as training, retention, and overall well-being of employees.

Employees by employment contract and gender

Region	Regular (indefinite)		Contract period determined / temporary (fixed duration)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Amazonas	2	6	2	2	12
Áncash	23	45	3	5	76
Apurímac	8	16	—	5	29
Arequipa	51	103	14	26	194
Ayacucho	6	10	1	1	18
Cajamarca	20	32	4	11	67
Callao (constitutional province)	41	60	9	22	132
Cuzco	31	60	11	21	123
Huánuco	12	23	7	7	49
Ica	28	39	4	10	81
Junín	39	62	9	29	139
La Libertad	67	90	11	13	181
Lambayeque	42	59	4	10	115
Lima	2,630	2,611	198	352	5,791
Loreto	28	14	6	7	55
Madre de Dios	5	4	1	2	12
Moquegua	4	14	—	4	22
Pasco	5	7	—	6	18
Piura	27	76	2	8	113
Puno	15	32	—	11	58
San Martín	35	38	10	13	96
Tacna	10	22	2	—	34
Tumbes	4	6	2	2	14
Ucayali	13	27	2	6	48
Total	3,146	3,456	302	573	7,477

Employees by age group (%)

Age group	2024	2023	2022
Less than 25 years	7.97	9.54	10.54
Among 25 and 45 years	79.14	78.85	79.53
More than 45 years	12.89	11.61	9.93

Employees by nationality and management positions (%)

Nationality ^(*)	% of employees	% of employees in management positions
Peruvian	98.92%	84.04%
Mexican	0.21%	7.45%
Spanish	0.16%	6.38%

(*) Disclosure of the main 3 nationalities

Average years of service of employees by gender (in years)

Gender	2024	2023	2022
Male	7.00	7.43	7.37
Female	6.58	6.91	6.72

Employee turnover

[GRI 401-1]

Turnover rate

	2024	2023	2022
Total turnover rate	28.10	24.25	22.97
Voluntary turnover rate	15.58	13.48	11.30
Data coverage (as % of FTEs ^(*))	100%	100%	100%

(*) FTE: Full time employees.

Note: The turnover rate is calculated considering the number of layoffs in the year on the average employees.

Turnover indicators by gender

	Total turnover rate	Voluntary turnover rate
Female	30.40	18.60
Male	24.10	13.10

Employee layoffs

[GRI 401-1]

	2024			2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Incentive layoffs	100	78	178	57	74	131
Voluntary layoffs	431	722	1,153	320	668	988
Others	300	424	724	255	409	664
Total	831	1,224	2,055	632	1,151	1,783

Hiring

[GRI 2-7, 401-1]

In 2024, the Bank recruited 2,244 new staff, a slight decrease compared to previous years. The percentage of vacancies filled by internal candidates reached 70.11%, which is significantly higher than in previous years and reflects the strengthening of internal promotion.

Hiring indicators

	2024	2023	2022
Total number of new hires	2,244	2,306	2,653
Percentage of vacancies filled by internal candidates (internal hires)	70.11%	58.30%	42.83%
Average hiring cost/FTE ^(*)	S/37,213.04	S/43,025.74	S/37,423.97

(*) Comparative figures restated to homogenize the scope of the information.

Employee onboarding^(*)

GRI 401-1

2024			2023		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
901	1,343	2,244	940	1,366	2,306

(*) Inclusions are made due to consolidations.

Hirings by age group

Age group	Hirings number	Percentage
Under 30 years old	1.523	67.87%
Between 30 and 50 years old	715	31.86%
Over 50 years old	6	0.27%

Hirings by gender

Gender	Hirings number	Percentage
Female	1.343	33.40%
Male	901	26.10%

Hirings by geographical location

Geographical location	Hirings number
Áncash	2
Apurímac	1
Arequipa	12
Ayacucho	1
Cajamarca	2
Callao (constitucional province)	3
Cuzco	7
Huánuco	2
Ica	2
Junín	5
La Libertad	1
Lambayeque	1
Lima (provincia)	2,190
Loreto	2
Madre de Dios	1
Moquegua	2
Piura	1
Puno	3
San Martín	2
Tacna	1
Tumbes	2
Ucayali	1

Distribution of contributors by gender and professional category [In percentage](#)

[GRI 2-4, 405-1]

	2024		2023		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Management team ^(*)	70	30	70	30	67	33
Middle management	51	49	50	50	51	49
Specialists	57	43	58	42	57	43
Sales force	39	61	42	58	36	64
Base positions	30	70	31	69	35	65

(*) Executive Committee and unit managers.

Distribution of employees by age group and professional category

[GRI 405-1]

Professional category	Under 30 years old				Between 30 and 50 years old				Over 50 years old			
	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women	# Men	% Men	# Women	% Women
Management team(*)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	53	2.46%	24	1.04%	32	12.31%	13	7.30%
Middle management	32	3.10%	47	3.03%	652	30.23%	645	28.02%	110	42.31%	70	39.33%
Specialists	470	45.59%	355	22.92%	893	41.40%	670	29.11%	106	40.77%	68	38.20%
Sales force	148	14.35%	260	16.79%	372	17.25%	536	23.28%	5	1.92%	12	6.74%
Base positions	381	36.95%	887	57.26%	187	8.67%	427	18.55%	7	2.69%	15	8.43%
Total	1,031	100.00%	1,549	100.00%	2,157	100.00%	2,302	100.00%	260	100.00%	178	100.00%

(*) Executive Committee and unit managers.

Recognition of human talent

In 2024, the Bank achieved significant recognition in reputation surveys related to human talent, reinforcing its commitment to robust talent management:






- **Merco Talento Ranking:** BBVA Perú entered the top three for the first time, moving up two positions from the previous year. It stands out as one of the companies that best attracts and retains talent at a national level.
- **First Job's Best Internship Experiences ranking:** The Bank ranked in the top three of this study, which ranks the best companies for interns in Perú, moving up 24 positions compared to 2023.

Diversity and inclusion

[GRI 202-2, 405-1]

In 2024, BBVA Perú reaffirmed its commitment to diversity and inclusion through the promotion of an equitable and inclusive workplace environment. As part of this strategy, awareness-raising campaigns were initiated, underscoring the importance of recognizing diversity as a catalyst for learning and development. These initiatives were specifically designed to encourage the participation of women in the banking sector and guarantee safe spaces for all employees of the LGBTIQ+ community.

BBVA Perú's Diversity and Inclusion strategy promotes a corporate culture that attracts and retains the best talent, allowing each employee to enjoy equal opportunities and develop fully in an environment of fairness and well-being. These initiatives reinforce the Bank's core values: being one team, putting the customer first and thinking big, a strategy based on the following ambitious pillars:

				
Gender equity	Cultural diversity	People with disabilities	LGBTIQ+ community inclusion	Generational diversity
Promote gender equality as a strategic priority, increasing the representation and development of women at all organizational levels to overcome the glass ceiling.	Foster a sense of belonging that transcends cultural differences, creating an environment where diversity of origin is a strength for learning and collaboration.	Become a benchmark in the inclusion of people with disabilities, eliminating barriers and ensuring equal opportunities that allow them to fully develop personally and professionally.	Be a safe and respectful place that fully integrates people from the LGBTIQ+ community, promoting the acceptance and well-being of all employees.	Guarantee interaction, respect and collaboration between generations, fostering a rewarding environment where the strengths of each age group are taken advantage of.

Diversity indicators

	2024	2023
Proportion of women in the total labor force (as a percentage).	53.90	54.00
Proportion of women in all leadership positions, that is, who lead employees at different levels such as junior, middle and senior (as a percentage of total management positions).	48.00	49.00
Proportion of women in junior leadership positions, that is, who manage individual employees (as a percentage of total junior management positions).	50.60	50.00
Proportion of women in senior leadership positions, i.e. those who lead departments or areas (as a percentage of all senior management positions).	41.70	42.00
Proportion of women in managerial roles in revenue-generating functions (e.g. sales) as a percentage of all such managers (i.e. excluding support functions such as HR, IT, Legal, etc.).	47.30	44.00
Proportion of women in STEM-related roles (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) (as a percentage of total STEM roles).	32.90	35.00
Proportion of employees with disabilities (as a percentage of total employees).	0.05	0.04

Pay gap

[GRI 405-2]

Indicator	Wage difference between men and women (%)		
	2024	2023	2022
Average gender pay gap	-3.29	-4.25	-4.7
Medium bonus gap	6.46	7.26	2.4

Diversity on the Executive Committee and among unit managers

Nationality	Women	Men	Total	Percentage
Chilean	0	1	1	0.8%
Colombian	1	2	3	2.5%
Spanish	1	5	6	4.9%
Mexican	0	9	9	7.4%
Panamanian	0	1	1	0.8%
Peruvian	35	66	101	82.8%
Uruguayan	0	1	1	0.8%
Total	37	85	122	100.0%

Diversity on the Executive Committee

[GRI 405-1]

	Gender		
	Man	Woman	Total
Quantity	8	3	11
%	73	27	100
	Birthplace		
	Spain	Mexico	Perú
Quantity	2	4	5
%	18	36	45
	Region (place of work)		
	Lima (province)		
Quantity	11		
%	100		

Executive Committee by age group													
[GRI 405-1]													
Professional category	Under 30 years old				Between 30 and 50 years old				Over 50 years old				Total
	# Men	# Men	# Women	# Women	# Men	# Men	# Women	# Women	# Men	# Men	# Women	# Women	
Board of directors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	91.67%	1	8.33%	12
Executive committee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.09%	8	72.73%	2	18.18%	11

Diversity initiatives

In 2024, BBVA Perú implemented various initiatives to promote diversity and inclusion in line with its five strategic pillars. These actions strengthen an inclusive and equitable culture, consolidating diversity as a key driver of innovation and sustainable development:

Inclusive Manager Toolkit

- A comprehensive guide has been created for managers with the objective of effectively overseeing diverse teams. This resource encompasses the responsibilities of the manager, overarching concepts of diversity and inclusion, relevant terminology, and exemplary practices pertinent to each pillar.

Gender equality

- Meeting days for women, with more than 200 participants, focused on development, empowerment and personal branding.
- Women's Day campaign, which generated more than 800 individual commitments to promote female talent. This included the in-person event “Yo impulso” (I push), which addressed issues such as the gender gap, leadership, emotional intelligence and health.
- Inspiring talks for girls in Moquegua, through the alliance with Inspiring Girls organization.
- Raised awareness of sexual harassment prevention in the workplace among more than 500 employees.
- “Open mentoring” program for women at Risk, involving six pairs of mentors and mentees.

Cultural diversity

- Raising awareness of discrimination among more than 50 employees, strengthening the proper management of cases in the complaints channel.
- Inclusion in the Bank's internship program of five university students awarded scholarships by the National Programme for Scholarships and Educational Credits (“Pronabec”, by its Spanish acronym).

People with disabilities

- Volunteering at the “San Francisco de Asís” Special Basic Education Centre, involving more than 150 children with visual impairments, deafblindness and multiple disabilities, with the participation of 50 staff members.
- Dialogue for the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, with more than 60 participants, focused on the inclusion of people with visible and invisible disabilities and the role of carers.

LGBTIQ+ community

- Discussion on best practices for creating safe spaces with over 60 participants.
- Participation in the Pride march in Perú with more than 70 employees.
- Creation of a transgender guide and management of the first case of transgender inclusion in the Bank.
- Extension of insurance to same-sex couples and children of same-sex families, benefiting 14 families.

Diversity and inclusion recognitions

BBVA Perú reaffirmed its commitment to Diversity and Inclusion through concrete and significant initiatives that had an impact on both its employees and the community:

- Recognition for accessible communication: The Association of Sign Language Interpreters and Guides of Perú recognized the Bank for implementing Peruvian sign language interpretation services, promoting accessibility for deaf people.
- Olivo Award: For the second consecutive year, this recognition event was conducted to honor 50 employees who have dedicated 30, 35, 40, and 45 years of service, accompanied by their families.
- The BBVA 2024 race was held and 100% of the proceeds (S/72,000) were donated to the Cercil Association.

Human talent management

In 2024, the Talent & Culture strategy was based on three pillars: building proud teams, promoting a high-performance culture and offering an open and flexible environment where each employee can reach their full potential. Based on these pillars, transformational initiatives have been implemented that respond to the priorities of the organization:

- Enhancing leadership:** Initiatives were formulated to cultivate leadership capabilities and to provide guidance in the effective management of teams, fostering confidence, commitment, and the capacity to adapt to an ever-evolving environment.
- Attracting the best talent:** Selection processes have been transformed to recruit the best professionals, using advanced technological tools to ensure an efficient process, free of bias and with high impact results.
- Improving the employee experience:** Work was carried out to create memorable experiences through actions that prioritized well-being, fostered motivation, and promoted an inclusive environment to build team loyalty. In addition, the BBVA Campus Corporate University was inaugurated to promote the continuous development and learning of employees through innovative spaces and tools that enhance their professional growth.
- Consolidating the corporate culture:** The bank strengthened its culture of collaboration, excellence, and trust, ensuring that teams work in accordance with its values.

These achievements have been made possible by two key enablers:

- Agile and simple processes:** Key processes of Talent & Culture were simplified and streamlined to improve the employee experience and increase operational efficiency.
- Data and analytics:** A data-driven approach was promoted to enable more accurate decision-making in line with strategic objectives.

With this vision, BBVA Perú not only reaffirmed its commitment to people management but also established a benchmark model for building teams that are the driving force behind its transformation and excel in a constantly evolving global environment.

Attracting talent

In 2024, BBVA Perú participated in more than 70 face-to-face and virtual events at a national level, including employability fairs and employer branding talks at various universities and institutes. The bank presented its value proposition with the aim of positioning itself as an employer brand and attracting the best talent, achieving direct interaction with more than 13,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students.

As a result of the employer branding strategy on social networks, BBVA Perú's LinkedIn account saw a 72% increase in new followers compared to the previous year. The virtual strategy also included expansion to platforms such as Instagram, TikTok and YouTube, which significantly increased the visibility of employability content.

These activities have enabled the Bank to further expand its database of people interested in joining the team, thereby strengthening its ability to attract and acquire quality talent.

Selection processes

BBVA Perú has implemented several innovative initiatives in selection processes, including programs to identify and attract the best talent:

- **Female Graduate Training Program:** More than 1,800 women applied to be selected among this initiative's finalists. The program promotes women's empowerment and participation in investment banking and aims to break stereotypes related to certain careers and roles.
- **Business Banking Talent Program:** This program, aimed at graduate trainees, provides the knowledge, tools, and techniques needed to succeed in entry-level positions. It had 2,700 participants who completed a three-month training period.
- **Internship Programme:** Designed to allow participants to develop and strengthen their skills over a 12-month period, with a view to being considered for positions at the end of the program. In 2024, the program completed its third edition. The selection process included:
 - Innovative assessments that used a gamified platform to measure competencies in an interactive and fun way.
 - An assessment center with 10 stations that evaluated skills in a collaborative and participative environment.
 - Interviews with the Bank's leaders provided an enriching experience for the candidates.

The program attracted 23,000 applicants from over 30 universities.

- **Summer Internship Programme:** This program, designed for students studying abroad, gave them the opportunity to apply their knowledge, develop practical skills, and strengthen their network of contacts. Through the program, participants contributed to the development of key projects for their field of study and the Bank. In its first edition, the Summer Internship Programme involved 13 students from universities in Europe and the United States.

Developing internal talent

In 2024, BBVA Perú strengthened the development of internal talent through key initiatives:

- **Top Talent Programme:** In its third edition, it recognized more than 300 outstanding employees and offered them exclusive development experiences, special benefits and 13 networking opportunities with managers.
- **Academic scholarships:** In partnership with institutions such as Centrum, Tecnológico de Monterrey, ESAN, INCAE and the University of Piura, the Bank awarded 27 scholarships to outstanding employees, with a total investment of S/140,000.
- **Multi-country coaching club:** Implemented in Perú, Chile and Venezuela, involving more than 50 employees with certified coaches to support their professional development.

- **Senior management talent assessment:** The model identified strengths and areas for improvement in programs such as corporate management, leadership and coaching, ensuring the preparation of strategic leaders.

These initiatives achieved an NPS satisfaction index of 96%, reinforcing BBVA Perú's commitment to the loyalty, development and excellence of its internal talent, in line with the Bank's strategic objectives.

Professional development model

[GRI 404-2]

The professional development model employed by BBVA Perú consists of three strategic pillars: Know Yourself, Improve and Explore, whose main objective is to provide employees with the necessary tools to promote their own development. This approach, which aims to make them protagonists of change, enables them to reach their full potential and prepare themselves to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the organization.

"Know yourself" pillar

The "Know Yourself" pillar of BBVA Perú's professional development model focuses on enabling employees to identify their strengths and areas for improvement as a starting point for making informed decisions about their professional development. This approach promotes self-awareness and strategic choices regarding individual growth.

Among the main tools BBVA Perú provides for this purpose are the employee assessment, the annual objectives, the individual performance review and the talent map. These elements help employees to understand their current position, compare their professional profile with the requirements of their role and guide their development.

- **Valuing people:** This provides a 360-degree view of the employee's professional profile based on the opinions of managers, peers, and colleagues. This analysis makes it possible to identify:

- Intrinsic skills required for the role being performed.
- Growth potential, which assesses the ability to take on new responsibilities and develop professionally.

- **Performance evaluation:** This is carried out annually and takes into account the achievement of the objectives agreed with the individual and is assessed in a comprehensive manner to determine not only what has been achieved, but also how the results have been achieved.

- **Talent map:** This allows employees to visualize their strengths and areas for improvement in relation to the rest of the organization's professionals, providing a key reference for planning their development and growth.

Performance evaluation

Type of performance evaluation In percentage

	2024	2023	2022
Individual performance evaluation process(*)	100	100	100
Formal comparative classification of employees within a job category	100	100	100

(*) Performance evaluations were applied to employees who joined until September 2024. Interns are not included.

Employees who underwent individual performance evaluation by job category

[GRI 404-3]

	2024		
	Men	Women	Total
Management team ^(*)	85	37	122
Middle management	797	766	1,563
Specialists	1,385	1,055	2,440
Sales force	529	820	1,349
Base positions	563	1,268	1,831
Total	3,359	3,946	7,305

100% of the mapped employees were evaluated in the individual performance evaluation process.

(*) Executive Committee and unit managers.

"Improvement" pillar

The "Improvement" pillar of BBVA Perú's professional development model encourages employees to work on their areas for improvement and to strengthen their strengths, providing them with a set of tools and resources designed to support their continuous development. These tools allow them to grow in their current roles, prepare for new opportunities and align their skills with the strategic needs of the organization. Key initiatives include:

- **Growth Plan:** A tool that allows employees to create a personalized plan for their career development. By the end of 2024, 60% of employees will have designed a growth plan based on the results of their annual appraisal with clear and achievable objectives.

- **Campus BBVA and The Camp:** These are platforms that provide access to a wide and comprehensive range of training, with content available in face-to-face and virtual formats from any device.

- Campus BBVA: offers more than 65,000 training courses that combine theoretical and practical knowledge. In 2024, 56,000 hours of training and more than 100,000 B-Tokens, virtual currencies that encourage training and knowledge sharing, were registered.

- The Camp: Offers a gamified experience with training routes divided into levels: Valley (beginner), Mountain (advanced) and Summit (expert). In 2024, the Leadership Valley and Sustainability Valley programs achieved outstanding progress of 75% and 70%, respectively.

- **Open Mentoring:** A programme that facilitates the transfer of knowledge and experience between employees, connecting mentors and mentees locally and internationally.

- Mentors develop communication and leadership skills while sharing their experiences.

- Mentees gain guidance, confidence and practical tools to enhance their professional development.

The programme, which lasts up to six months, fosters collaborative relationships that strengthen individual and collective growth.

- **Business Schools - BEC and Commercial Banking:** In 2024, BBVA Perú designed comprehensive training programs to prepare its employees for future roles:

- Commercial Banking: This includes onboarding and refresher programmes, as well as the Trainee Programme, which combines rotations and practical training in offices, allowing participants to face real challenges and gain key experience.

- Business and Corporate Banking: This offered training in six strategic business areas. In addition, the BEC Trainee Programme provided an intensive three-month training programme for recent graduates, giving them a solid foundation for commercial leadership.

"Explore" pillar

The "Explore" pillar of BBVA Perú's professional development model is designed to enable employees to identify and take advantage of internal development opportunities. Using innovative tools, employees can learn about different roles within the BBVA Group, apply for job offers, explore career paths and create personalised roadmaps to guide their growth.

The main tools offered by the Bank include the following:

- **Opportunity:** : A tool focused on talent development and providing opportunities for professional growth within the organisation. Designed to identify, develop and promote high-potential employees, it offers a clear vision of the expectations for each role in the Bank, both in terms of technical skills and soft skills:
 - Using artificial intelligence, Opportunity projects the professional future of each employee within the Bank, providing personalised advice based on accurate data and specific growth strategies.
 - Its approach ensures that each professional decision brings employees closer to reaching their full potential and objectives.
- **Mobility:** A tool that enables employees to apply autonomously for roles within the Bank, both in Perú and in any of the geographical areas where the BBVA Group operates.
 - The application does not require the authorisation of the direct manager, as it promotes a process focused on the personal development of the employee.
 - Mobility allows employees to enrich their professional careers with international experiences, increasing their employability and bringing a global perspective to the banking sector.
 - Through Mobility, more than 20 Peruvian employees moved to work in other countries in 2024, while 36 foreign employees took up roles in Perú.

Main talent development indicators

Training and development inputs

Indicators	2024	2023	2022
Average number of equivalent hours per FTE ^(*) of training and development	64.2	74.9	52.0
Average amount spent per FTE ^(*) on training and development (in soles)	980	1,007	965

(*) FTE: Full time employee.

Training hours

	Men	Women	Total
Management team	4,803	3,177	7,980
Middle management	87,046	58,936	145,982
Specialists	26,656	34,767	61,423
Sales force	52,275	45,995	98,270
Base positions	54,872	111,397	166,269
Total	225,653	254,271	479,924

Average training hours by employee

[GRI 404-1]

	Men	Women	Total
Management team	57	86	65
Middle management	59	54	57
Specialists	51	43	46
Sales force	66	60	63
Base positions	95	84	87
Total	65	63	64

Key internal talent development initiatives in 2024

- The Bank conducted the third edition of Talent Week, a week devoted to advancing the professional development model among employees through both in-person and virtual events. With the participation of over 3,000 employees, representing 35% of the branches and 65% of the central areas, a development fair was organized at the head office, attracting more than 1,500 participants.
- BBVA Perú was a finalist in the ABE 2024 awards with its Top Talents program, an outstanding initiative within the professional development model. It was selected from more than 100 companies from different sectors in the country, consolidating the bank as a benchmark in talent management and development.
- 70% of employees completed at least one sustainability course, ensuring that their knowledge is aligned with the Bank's strategic priorities.

Organizational culture and employee engagement

In 2024, BBVA Perú set itself the goal of maintaining its leadership in the Gallup survey for the second year in a row, reinforcing its commitment to a solid, people-centered organizational culture. In order to achieve this ambitious goal, several strategic actions were implemented, focusing on strengthening key areas:

- Priority was given to work on the highest-scoring questions in the survey, ensuring that the results achieved were recognized and reinforced throughout the year.
- Specific initiatives were developed for the teams with the largest number of employees, such as Risk, Engineering and Banking Divisions, to foster a sense of belonging and commitment in line with the Bank's values.
- Cross-cutting plans were designed for diverse groups, with the aim of increasing pride in belonging to the Bank and strengthening the commitment of employees to the organization.

BBVA Perú received a score of 4.62, which keeps it in first place among all the Group's countries for the second consecutive year, despite a slight decrease compared to 2023.

Employee engagement: Gallup [By gender](#)

2024		2023		2022	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
4.62	4.62	4.63	4.62	4.45	4.44

Job category	2024	2023	2022
Directors	4.65	4.83	4.86
Managers	4.83	4.70	4.39
Supervisors and senior specialists	4.66	4.67	4.42
Technicians and managers	4.54	4.49	4.43
Base positions	4.67	4.71	4.51

Age category	2024	2023	2022
<25 years old	4.66	4.71	4.56
25-34 years old	4.62	4.63	4.44
35-44 years old	4.60	4.58	4.40
45-54 years old	4.64	4.62	4.47
>55 years old	4.69	4.64	4.48

BBVA Pride

In 2024, the Bank organized a series of activities aimed at working with different groups, such as the Executive Committee, managers and employees in general, with the aim of reinforcing the purpose, values and pride of being part of the organization.

- **Executive Committee:** Offsite meetings were held to strengthen the connection between committee members, reconnect as a team and bring out the best version of their leadership. This allowed them to reflect on their impact and key role in fulfilling the bank's purpose and values.
- **Managers:** Several meetings were held with BBVA Perú involving more than 1,000 managers (staff in charge). During these meetings, key issues were addressed, such as:
 - Questions with low scores in the Gallup survey and specific actions to improve them.
 - Quarterly work focuses in line with strategic objectives.
 - Team celebrations to promote recognition and motivation.
- **Employees in general:** As every year, Values Day was celebrated under the theme "Know, Understand and Connect". During the day, the activity "Your ways of being" was carried out, in which participants identified personality traits associated with specific colors. The activity encouraged reflection on personal working styles and how to be more empathetic, thus fostering a better connection with stakeholders on a daily basis.

Recognition tools

At BBVA Perú, the culture of recognition is an important part of the employee life cycle. In 2024, various initiatives were implemented to reinforce this approach, creating meaningful experiences for teams and strengthening their commitment to the Bank's values:

- **"Bravo" tool:** A platform that allows employees to recognize peers, direct reports and managers for different drivers and experiences of BBVA values. It encourages recognition both within the team itself and between teams from different areas, promoting integration and appreciation of individual and collective achievements.
- **"Bravos Cafés":** Group rooms led by the deputy general manager of each area, where the different achievements of employees are recognized. As well as highlighting exceptional performance, these meetings provide an opportunity for networking between colleagues from different areas, enriching the experience and strengthening interdepartmental relationships.
- **Anniversary Recognition Programme:** An initiative launched in 2024 to celebrate employees who have been with BBVA Perú for 1, 3, 5, 10 and 15 years. It includes the presentation of a commemorative gift in recognition of their commitment and contribution to the organization.
- **Olivo Award:** A special event to recognize employees who have been with the Bank for 30, 35, 40 and 45 years. In its second edition, 50 employees, accompanied by their families, were honored with a ceremony to thank them for their dedication and contribution over the years.
- **Champions:** The Bank's most prestigious awards were presented to the most outstanding figures in the sales force and to the most representative employees who had made a significant contribution to achieving the objectives of their departments.
- **Olympic Finals in Lima:** The winning teams in each category traveled to Lima to compete in the national semifinals and finals against the winning teams in each area or division.

Remunerations

[GRI 2-19, 2-20]

In 2024, BBVA Perú consolidated its commitment to fairness, transparency and recognition with a remuneration policy that reflects its values and organizational purpose. This policy aims to optimize and simplify remuneration and promote fair and competitive compensation, in line with each employee's contribution. One of the main initiatives implemented in 2024 was the payment of a special bonus, from which more than 60% of employees benefited. With an average amount equivalent to 0.58 months' salary, the bonus confirmed the Bank's recognition of the efforts and outstanding performance of its team.

The remuneration policy promotes gender equality by ensuring equal pay for men and women. This model rewards career progression, level of responsibility and performance, ensuring external competitiveness and internal equity. Similarly, in line with best governance practices, the remuneration of the Board of Directors is determined annually by the Shareholders' Meeting, taking into account market conditions and professional experience. Directors who do not reside in Perú are reimbursed for their travel expenses and the Bank discloses the percentage of their remuneration in relation to their gross income in full transparency. The policy also includes sustainability criteria in the non-financial indicators for long-term incentives.

As part of its incentive strategy, the Bank has strengthened its merit-based processes by awarding the extraordinary bonus according to clear criteria of performance and contribution to the talent map. This approach reinforces a remuneration model based on meritocracy and ensures that remuneration is aligned with the Bank's values.

Working conditions

[GRI 401-2, 401-3, 403-3, 403-6]

In addition to the benefits established by law, BBVA Perú offers the following additional benefits to all its employees with both fixed-term and permanent contracts:

Health Insurance Benefits

- Life insurance (second level of Life Law).
- EPS Insurance is 100% covered for employees and their dependents.
- Oncosalud Plus Oncology insurance is 100% covered for employees and their dependents.

Wellness benefits

- BBVA Medical Centre, physical and virtual (general medicine, nutritionist and psychological care).
- Lunch card for all employees.

Use of facilities at the head office

- Hairdressing salon and preferential prices at all its facilities in Lima.
- Spa and relaxation area at the head office.
- Laundry with preferential prices and home delivery.
- Gym at the head office with preferential rates and access to other gyms in Lima.
- Two restaurants and a staff cafeteria offering healthy, low-calorie food.

Office benefits

- The Bank has a lactation room at its headquarters specially designed for mothers, as well as designated areas in the offices. These spaces are complemented by specific protocols and an informative manual to support mothers during this time.
- "One Team" area that can be shared by employees or used as a dining room.

Extra-legal benefits

- Exclusive discounts for employees
- Day off for birthdays
- 30 days paternity leave
- Holiday bonus
- Uniforms 100% covered by the Bank
- Reimbursement of frames and lenses

On the other hand, leave for the birth of children is regulated by Law No. 26644, which grants 98 days to mothers, and Law No. 30807, which grants 10 days to fathers; however, in 2022 BBVA Perú decided to extend the benefit to 30 days for fathers.

Total number of employees who took parental leave by gender during 2024

Gender	Total of employees
Women	178
Men	137

Total number of employees who returned to work after finishing parental leave by gender during 2024

Gender	Total of employees
Women	182
Men	141

Total number of employees who returned to work after finishing parental leave and were still employees 12 months later, by gender during 2024

Gender	Total of employees
Women	122
Men	113

Rate of return to work of employees who took parental leave by gender during 2024 (%)

Gender	Rate
Women	91.85%
Men	94.66%

Retention rate of employees who took parental leave by gender during 2024 (%)

Gender	Rate
Women	80.26%
Men	85.61%

Employee satisfaction strategy

In 2024, BBVA Perú focused on consolidating its value proposition for all employees. After the significant progress made in 2023, which led the Bank to be ranked first in the Gallup Engagement Survey at the BBVA Group level, the focus was on refining and strengthening the measures implemented, taking into account the valuable feedback received through events and activities.

BBVA Perú firmly believes that satisfied employees are the key to generating satisfied customers. Therefore, it continues to develop initiatives aimed at improving their well-being, commitment and satisfaction.

Employee wellbeing

Reinforcing its commitment to promoting a healthy and balanced work environment, the Bank organized a week dedicated to health prevention and the overall well-being of its employees. The initiative included a series of activities designed to promote the physical, mental and emotional well-being of the teams.

Highlights included:

- **Preventive medical check-ups:** Access to health assessments to promote proactive care and disease prevention.
- **Inspirational talks:**
 - **Pancho Cavello:** Reflected on the importance of pets for personal and family well-being.
 - **Carla Olivieri:** Sharing practical tools to achieve a better work-life balance.
- **Entertainment show:** Patricia Portocarrero provided a moment of humor and relaxation with a stand-up comedy routine.
- **Hands-on activities:** Yoga sessions, kickboxing and workshops that provided opportunities for physical and mental care in a dynamic and collaborative environment.

The BBVA 2024 Olympics took place locally in Chiclayo, Tarapoto, Huancayo, Arequipa, Cusco and Lima. They featured rapid-fire championships and a full day of family integration spaces and play fairs for the little ones. For the first time, a National Grand Final was held in Lima, where the winning teams from each region competed in mixed volleyball, women's soccer and men's soccer.

Anniversary programme

The Anniversary Programme was launched in 2024. This initiative was created to recognize and celebrate the commitment of employees at every stage of their careers within the bank. The program reinforces the value that BBVA Perú places on the effort and dedication of its team, making each anniversary a special moment.

- **At headquarters:** A mass event was held where managers accompanied their employees to receive their recognition. The celebration included commemorative photos and a cocktail party in an atmosphere of gratitude and camaraderie.
- **Branch offices:** The awards were presented to the manager who made the recognition in a close environment with the team, reinforcing the unity and spirit of celebration in each office.

Spaces and services for the well-being of employees

Committed to the well-being and productivity of its team, in 2024 BBVA Perú made several improvements to its physical spaces and services, improving the quality of life and promoting an environment that encourages collaboration and innovation.

Relaunch of the barbershop

- The hairdressing salon was revitalized with a new offer at reduced prices and an expanded range of services.
- The decentralized chain allows employees from any location to access the same discounts offered at the head office.

Physical improvements

Headquarters

Collaborative areas for active breaks: Co-creation rooms equipped with tools to encourage innovation and the generation of ideas.

One Team areas: Spaces for interaction and collaborative work, which can also be used as functional and welcoming dining areas.

Wellness areas:

- Showers and lockers equipped for employees who engage in sports activities.
- Terraces with high-quality furniture for rest and socialising.
- One Play area with recreational activities such as hand football, air hockey, chess and table tennis.

Infrastructure benefits:

- Dedicated parking areas for bicycles and electric vehicles, promoting sustainable mobility.
- The car park has capacity for 500 employees.
- Modern meeting rooms equipped with whiteboards and monitors for collaborative work.

Breastfeeding spaces: Areas designed for mothers, with clear protocols and a support manual.

Physical and emotional well-being

[GRI 403-3, 403-6]

• **Strengthening of the BBVA Medical Centre:**

- Optimize teleconsultation services with digital appointments. In 2024, gynecology was added and physical medicine and rehabilitation enhanced with a preventive approach.
- The use of teleconsultation and the digital system for booking appointments in various specialties was promoted, facilitating access to medical services.
- The nutrition service for employees who attend the gym was expanded to promote healthy habits, and a face-to-face and virtual nutritionist module is available for all employees and their families.

• **Benefits during the pregnancy stage:**

- Preparation of the “Maternity and paternity manual”, with specific information and benefits to support employees and their families during this stage.

Collective agreements

[GRI 2-30, 407-1]

BBVA Perú promotes continuous and constructive dialogue with the Federated Centre's representatives, prioritizing harmonious labor relations in accordance with legal provisions. This commitment is materialized in monthly meetings with the union, where issues other than collective bargaining are addressed, strengthening communication and mutual understanding.

Employees affiliated with the union are protected by collective agreements negotiated annually, which guarantee fair working conditions in accordance with current regulations. Elections for the “Board of Directors of the Federated Centre”, held every two years, are organized by the members themselves. The last election took place in 2023 and the next one is scheduled for 2025.

At the end of 2024, the Bank had 84 employees registered under collective bargaining agreements, representing 1.12% of the total workforce. In compliance with the law, the Bank grants union licenses to four leaders, facilitating the performance of their duties within the legal framework.

For employees not covered by these agreements, the Bank ensures working conditions based on employment contracts and internal policies, guaranteeing the well-being of all employees and compliance with high labor standards.

Social welfare system

[GRI 201-3]

The social welfare system, which is in charge of the worker for the contingency of retirement, is a legal contribution. Contributions can be made to the private system (AFP) or to the public system (Office of Pension Normalisation, ONP), both governed by current legislation.

The contribution to the ONP during 2024 was S/1,206,666, while the contribution to the AFP was S/75,657,570.

Note: The numbers include contributions related to employees and those who have left.

Occupational health and safety (OHS)

[GRI 403-6]

BBVA Perú reaffirms its commitment to promoting a safe and healthy work environment through a comprehensive strategy that combines prevention, risk management, awareness raising and strengthening of medical services. In 2024, important initiatives were implemented to guarantee the physical and emotional well-being of its employees. The Bank's strategy to guarantee comprehensive health and safety management for its employees includes:

- **Updating the occupational risk matrix:** Periodic review to identify and mitigate unsafe conditions and prevent accidents.
- **Labour inspections:** Intensification of evaluations in offices to detect and correct possible risks.
- **Continuous training:** All employees participated in courses on ergonomics, emergency management and the occupational health and safety system, promoting a culture of prevention.

Milestones in 2024

- **Wellbeing Week:** A comprehensive event that included workshops, conferences and activities focused on the physical and emotional health of employees.
- **Disease prevention:** Cancer screening campaigns (cervical, breast and prostate), flu vaccination and blood donation.
- **Strengthening of the BBVA Perú Medical Centre:** Incorporation of gynecology, expansion of nutrition services and optimization of the teleconsultation system.

Management of risks related to occupational health and safety (OHS)

[GRI 403-2, 403-4, 403-6, 403-9, 403-10]

BBVA Perú carries out an annual exhaustive review of the hazard and risk matrix associated with jobs (IPER), ensuring the identification and evaluation of occupational risks. The process allows for the implementation of specific control measures to prevent the occurrence of accidents and occupational illnesses, strengthening the safety and health of employees.

Risk assessment forms the basis for developing occupational medical examination protocols, planning monitoring of physical and ergonomic agents and developing training programs on key topics such as the occupational health and safety management system, occupational health, ergonomics and emergency and disaster response. In addition, specific health programs are designed to address strategic risks identified in the matrix.

For at-risk populations, such as pregnant women, a detailed risk exposure assessment is carried out, establishing recommendations to guarantee a safe and suitable working environment. Likewise, labor inspections in the branch network are fundamental to identifying and correcting risk conditions, and promoting a safe working environment for all employees.

In cases of prolonged medical leave, the Bank verifies the work restrictions indicated by the attending physician before the employee returns to his or her position. The occupational physician prepares a detailed report with the necessary recommendations to guarantee a safe return that is adjusted to the employee's abilities.

All these activities are presented and approved annually as part of the work of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) committee, which ensures a comprehensive approach to risk management and compliance with occupational health and safety standards. Worker participation and consultation take place through their representatives on the Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHSC).

OHS management system

[GRI 403-1, 403-3, 403-4, 403-7, 403-8]

BBVA Perú has a robust occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS) aligned with the principles of Law No. 29783, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, which promotes prevention as its central focus. The Bank adopts a policy of strict compliance with current legislation, focusing on the prevention of accidents and occupational illnesses and encouraging the active participation of employees and their representatives through the OSH committee. The scope of the management system includes all Bank employees and subcontracted third parties who carry out their work on the Bank's premises, thus establishing the same level of protection in this area.

The OHSMS covers a range of integrated actions designed to guarantee a safe and healthy working environment. Its main activities include:

- **Preparation of a prevention plan and program:** Defines the actions necessary to mitigate occupational risks and promote safety in all operations.
 - **Training program:** Offers continuous training to employees on topics such as ergonomics, emergency management and safety regulations.
 - **Occupational risk analysis:** Identifies, evaluates and controls the risks inherent in different work activities.
 - **Occupational medical examinations ("EMO", by its Spanish acronym):** Guarantee the medical surveillance of employees, with special emphasis on strategic programs, such as the protection of the manager. In accordance with current regulations, the Bank carries out EMO every two years.
- Note:** The main objective of the EMO is to detect the current health status of employees and to assess the impact that work tasks may have on their physical and psychological well-being. In addition, these examinations make it possible to identify risk factors and establish health programs aimed at the prevention and care of the problems detected. The aspects evaluated include both physical conditions and psychosocial risk factors.
- **Monitoring of standards for suppliers:** Ensures that suppliers comply with occupational health and safety regulations.

The OHSMS is reviewed annually to identify opportunities for improvement and to resolve any observations arising from the audit processes. This approach allows us to maintain a dynamic and proactive system, adapted to the changing needs of employees and the work environment.

OHS training

[GRI 403-5]

In 2024, BBVA Perú strengthened its focus on occupational health and safety through various talks and training sessions aimed at promoting the integral well-being of its employees. Among these, the training on benefits during pregnancy stands out, for which the "Maternity and paternity manual" was produced, which provides information and guidelines to guarantee a safe work environment and adequate benefits for employees at this stage of their lives.

Main OHS indicators

[GRI 403-9, 403-10]

Absenteeism rate In percentage

	2024	2023	2022
Employees	1.12	0.97	1.21
Data coverage (such as % of employees, operations, or revenue)	100	100	100

Note: The total man hours worked during 2024 was 16,875,456.

Indicators of ailments, deaths and occupational illnesses for all employees

	2024
Number of deaths resulting from an injury due to a work-related accident	0
Rate of deaths resulting from an injury due to a work-related accident	0
The main type of ailments are bruises and sprains	9

Note: Due to the sector in which the Bank operates, exposure to occupational hazards is low and no cases of occupational illness have been identified among employees.

OHS indicators

	2024	2023	2022
Number of technical-preventive measures	108	256	156
Preventive actions to improve working conditions	108	256	168
Health check appointments(*)	873	2,719	5
Employees represented in health and safety committees (%).	100	100	100

Notes:

Technical-preventive measures: Any health and safety measure adopted by an organization with the aim of reducing or avoiding work-related risks.

Preventive actions to improve working conditions: A process that seeks to recognize and evaluate all risks that may affect health and safety at work in order to anticipate them, address them in time and thus safeguard the physical, mental and social well-being of workers.

Rate of recordable workplace injuries: By 2024, this indicator is equal to the corresponding frequency rate of 0.71 (rate per 1,000,000 hours worked).

(*) Occupational examinations are conducted every two years. The most recent one began in December 2023 and ended in January 2024.

3.8. Supplier management

[GRI 2-6, 2-23, 308-1, 414-1]

BBVA Perú integrates all stages of the procurement process through the Global Procurement System (GPS). This global technology platform covers everything from budget approval to invoice registration and accounting (budgeting, purchasing and finance).

To manage negotiations with its suppliers (RFI, RFQ, RFP, electronic auctions and final award rounds), the Bank uses the Adquira Podium tool, an electronic platform that offers multiple benefits, such as:

- Greater control, traceability and visibility of the status of negotiation processes.
- Agility, standardization and automation at each stage of the process.
- Transparency and simplicity in negotiations.
- Comprehensive telephone support to resolve doubts, queries and incidents, as well as to provide training on the portal.

In 2024, BBVA Perú evaluated its suppliers using a module with environmental, social and good governance criteria, with the aim of:

- Aligning the purchasing strategy with the Bank's sustainability strategy and the SDGs.
- Managing legal, reputational, social and environmental risks.
- Include environmental and social criteria in the terms of reference for the contracting of products and services.

- Anticipate regulatory changes related to due diligence in supply chain sustainability.
- Report environmental and social supply chain indicators according to the GRI standard.

In 2024, 100% of suppliers were evaluated by the Vendor Risk Management (VRM) model through third parties, which includes social and environmental criteria.

Additionally, as part of the sustainability plan, the second edition of the United Nations Global Compact training program for SMEs was implemented, inviting various local companies to participate.

BBVA Perú recognizes suppliers as a key component of its business model. The company's relationship with them is guided by the "Code of conduct", the "Supplier code of ethics", the "Responsible purchasing policy", and the "Standard for the acquisition of goods and contracting of services".

Committed to developing the societies in which it operates, the Bank integrates ethical, social and environmental factors into its supply chain as part of its responsibility. The "Supplier code of ethics" establishes the minimum standards of ethical, social and environmental conduct that all suppliers of products and services are expected to comply with.

This code reflects BBVA Perú's aspiration to promote human rights in its relations with suppliers, which is in line with its commitment to human rights.

Numbers of suppliers managed under the responsible purchasing process

	2024	2023	2022
Numbers of suppliers managed under the responsible purchasing process	746	831	844
Volume invoiced by suppliers (in millions of soles)	1,083	1,069	907
Number of suppliers with current approval until 2024 ^(*)	706	817	797

(*) Number of suppliers who have been invoiced with an evaluation status of "suitable" (favorable evaluation).

The Bank signs contracts with suppliers, and contractors for work, outsourcing of services and purchase of goods, among others. Depending on the item, purchases are made from local or non-domiciled suppliers.

Likewise, information is collected on payment terms to suppliers:

Average payment period to suppliers

	2024	2023	2022
Number of days	5.00	9.78	10.00

Supplier evaluation

At BBVA Perú, all suppliers interested in providing goods or services of manageable expense must undergo an evaluation process that allows for the identification of their associated risk level.

This uniform and standardized evaluation model covers nine risk categories (anti-corruption, tax, labor, data protection, reputational, country and concentration, financial, customer protection and sustainability), with specific weights assigned to each one. This allows for the determination of strategies and the making of appropriate decisions for both supplier management and the market.

The design and approval of the model were carried out under the VRM governance framework, in collaboration with the risk specialists involved in the evaluation process.

Basic details of suppliers in the approval process

	2024	2023	2022
Number of suppliers that went through the approval process ⁽¹⁾	445	455	704
Purchases from suppliers that participated in the approval process (as a percentage) ⁽²⁾	22.41	23.60	36.46
Number of suppliers that did not pass the approval process	5	4	23

(1) Suppliers evaluated by the certifying body.

(2) This is the percentage of suppliers that have passed the approval process with respect to the total number of suppliers that have invoiced during 2024 (preferred suppliers are not included).

Contribution to the local economy

[GRI 204-1]

BBVA Perú is strongly committed to contributing to the economic and social growth of the countries in which it operates. Thus, 94.71% of its suppliers were local, representing 74.39% of total turnover. A local supplier is defined as one whose tax identification number coincides with the country of the company receiving the good or service.

Impact management

To guarantee the adequate management of possible impacts related to its operations, the Bank has a "Responsible purchasing policy", an evaluation process and a corporate standard for acquiring goods and contracting services.

Among the potential impacts that are considered relevant are:

- Environmental issues
- Those generated by inadequate labor practices in supplier companies
- Those related to the lack of freedom of association
- Those affecting human rights
- Those that influence society in a positive or negative way.

3.9. Community

[GRI 3-3, GRI 413-1]

Commitment to the community is part of BBVA Perú's sustainability strategy and the community investment plan finances its activities and programs. The Bank's teams involved in this commitment include Image and Communication, Marketing, and the Talent & Culture area (which is in charge of the Bank's volunteering), with the key participation of the Fundación BBVA Perú. The main objectives are to reduce inequalities in the population and contribute to improving people's well-being.

In this line, the actions aim to address the most urgent current social problems, improve the financial health of customers and non-customers, strengthen the Bank's positioning and provide volunteering opportunities for employees and their families.

All these actions have been developed within the framework of three areas of activity that delimit both the groups that benefit and the levels of investment made under the regulations for donations and contributions with a social purpose and the internal procedures that regulate them.

Resources allocated by BBVA Perú and Fundación BBVA Perú in soles

By entity	2024	2023	2022
BBVA Perú	316,337	201,457	37,966
Fundación BBVA Perú	3,693,675	3,739,945	3,554,775
Total	4,010,012	3,941,402	3,592,741

Programmes by focus area

Commitment to the community *In soles and people*

Focus area	2024		2023		2022	
	Investment in the community	Beneficiaries (*)	Investment in the community	Beneficiaries	Investment in the community	Beneficiaries
Focus 1: Reducing inequality and promoting entrepreneurship	87,753	1,482	288,306	11,259	259,537	21,777
Focus 2: Creating opportunities for all through education	2,913,719	417,654	2,600,022	3,557,568	2,309,305	1,048,045
Focus 3: Support for research and culture	980,520	1,750,468	1,053,074	556,767	1,023,900	357,604
Focus 4: Others	28,020	661	—	—	—	—
Total	4,010,012	2,170,265	3,941,402	4,125,594	3,592,742	1,427,426

(*) The reduction in the number of beneficiaries compared to previous years is due to a change in the counting methodology. The breakdown of beneficiaries is as follows:

- Direct beneficiaries: 190,192.2
- Indirect beneficiaries: 1,556
- Unique users: 1,978,517

Note: At BBVA Perú, our activities are carried out under a single operation at the country level. For this reason, our local community development programs are implemented at the national level from centralized management.

Focus 1: Reducing inequality and promoting entrepreneurship

This priority focus involves the development of activities aimed at contributing to the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the fight against poverty and inequality, promoting progress and serving disadvantaged groups.

There are two primary beneficiaries: the Peruvian Cancer Foundation, through its main activity, the “Ponle Corazón collection,” which supports the educational care of cancer patients, and the “Hogares Nuevo Futuro Association,” which cares for abandoned children and teenagers in its homes.

Focus 2: Creating opportunities for all through education

Through this focus, the Bank demonstrates its commitment to working together to develop strategies and actions that help meet urgent needs in education. The objectives of this focus include closing the digital divide, promoting access to quality education, and addressing the promotion of open education. The beneficiaries are students and teachers in early childhood, primary, secondary, and higher education and their respective families.

During 2024, the Bank, through the Fundación BBVA Perú, carried out the activities of the programs “Leer es estar adelante”, which aims to increase reading comprehension levels in primary school children in public schools in 10 regions of the country, and “Había una vez”, which serves children between the ages of 3 and 6 to promote reading among parents and children.

In the area of financial education, the programs “Tu dinero, tu amigo” and “Finanzas como jugando” were maintained. These programs were joined by the “4th Education Week,” an event held together with the Fintech Alfi and aimed mainly at university students. In addition, the blog “Sumando Oportunidades,” run by the Marketing unit, is worth mentioning. It is a proposal dedicated to disseminating news that allows financial system users to improve their health in that area.

Within this focus, the alliances with the following stand out: a) the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, for the awarding of undergraduate scholarships to academically outstanding students with limited economic resources, as well as for the financing of its cultural centre; b) Empresarios por la Educación, not only as members of its board of trustees, but also in the development of the expansion of the “Encuentra tu poema en el aula” platform; c) the Lima Art Museum, for funding that allows for the development of mediation programmes with school audiences; d) the ARBIO association, for the conservation of 100 hectares of Amazon rainforest and research into endemic species in the Madre de Dios region; e) the Huascarán Mission, through a donation for the creation of a platform for the promotion and understanding of reading; f) the Peruvian Centre for Hearing and Language, with the awarding of five annual grants and the sponsorship of an international neuroscience event; g) the Marcelino Champagnat University, for the programme “Un maestro para el Datem”, and h) “Envolvert”, through the dissemination and screening of a documentary on environmental conservation.

Main financial education indicators			
Program	Beneficiaries		
	2024	2023	2022
“Tu dinero, tu amigo”	3,420	1,965	1,778
“Finanzas como jugando” ^(*)	21,322	6,473	17,160
Financial education week ^(*)	564	415	178

(*) Correspond to the virtual workshops of the talks “Tu dinero, tu amigo”

Focus 3: Support for research and culture

The lines of work established within this focus aim to foster research and accessible culture by promoting research and innovation and revealing local culture and values through different artistic manifestations.

During 2024, organizations such as the Martín Chambi Cultural Association, the “Hay Festival Arequipa Association”, the Peruvian Book Chamber (Lima International Book Fair), the Institute of Contemporary Art (Museum of Contemporary Art), the Organismo de Estados Iberoamericanos (‘Lectura en movimiento’) and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Perú (book ‘Mancha Brava. Maestras’) received financial grants for large-scale projects.

It is important to highlight the work of BBVA Perú in the conservation and enhancement of real estate heritage, a task that is being carried out in three houses that have been designated as cultural heritage of the nation and humanity. Located in Arequipa (Casa Tristán del Pozo, home to the “Pedro Brescia Cafferata” exhibition hall), Cusco (Casa Jerónimo Luis de Cabrera, home to the Museum of Pre-Columbian Art) and La Libertad (Casa de la Emancipación), they are venues for the dissemination and promotion of the country's main cultural events and are administered by the Fundación BBVA Perú.

Volunteering and social engagement

The Bank's strategy includes a volunteering program through which it seeks to impact society in three main strategic areas: sustainability, education and social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

The volunteering program reinforces a sense of belonging, pride, purpose, empathy and collective thinking within the organization.

It also generates opportunities for growth in personal and professional skills, such as cooperation, solidarity, teamwork, problem-solving, adaptation and resilience.

In 2024, seven initiatives and 14 volunteering events took place in Lima and the provinces, with more than 2,000 volunteer participants.

Finally, it is essential to emphasize that the volunteering activities are carried out within the framework of a broader social project that seeks to promote objectives with a social impact.

BBVA Perú is proud to have a group of volunteers with high social commitment who give their time and talents for the common good.

Initiatives	Events
“Unidos por un mejor retorno a clase” (United for a better return to class) – February 2024 Together with Fundación BBVA Perú and with the support of many employees, 2,250 school kits were collected; 88 volunteers were in charge of assembling, organizing and delivering them in the provinces of Arequipa, Ayacucho and Piura.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly of school kits • Delivery of kits
1st Entrepreneurs Meeting – May 2024 With the active participation of 100 volunteers, 234 SME clients were welcomed at the headquarters, where they were offered talks, workshops and networking opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering in synergy with the SME Unit
Blood donation – May 2024 In partnership with Auna and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, 187 donors were reached.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary blood donors
Sustainability volunteering – July 2024 With the aim of having a month of actions aimed at sustainability, 91 volunteers participated in a beach clean-up, 27 planted trees in two parks in San Juan de Lurigancho and 82 carried out an Eco Kids workshop with the children of Casa Ronald.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach clean-up • Tree planting • Ecokids workshop at Ronald House
Carrera Plana – September 2024 A charity race was held in aid of Lima’s Center for the Rehabilitation of the Blind (CERCIL, by its Spanish acronym) which raised a significant amount of money through the 1,924 volunteer runners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charity race for CERCIL
Storytelling event called “Había una vez” (Once upon a time) The Fundación BBVA Perú, together with volunteers from the Bank, held eight sessions to promote shared family reading at book fairs and charity events, accompanying more than 400 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering in coordination with Fundación BBVA Perú
Christmas volunteering – December 2024 With the participation of more than 400 volunteers, an impact was made on up to seven social organizations, collecting more than 2,000 toys, many of which were also delivered in several provinces in the interior of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Happiness Factory (collecting and organizing gifts) • CEBE San Francisco volunteering • “Synergy for childhood” volunteering • “The joy of sharing” volunteering with the Fundación Pachacútec • Volunteering in Trujillo • Volunteering in Chiclayo • Volunteering in Iquitos

Aprendemos Juntos 2030

[GRI 415-1]

Relations with stakeholders are key for BBVA Perú. With this in mind, the program “Aprendemos juntos 2030” was carried out in 2024, strengthening its bond with society.

The alliance signed with “América Televisión”, whereby the contents of “Aprendemos Juntos 2030” were broadcast on “Canal N”, boosted the program's dissemination and achieved a more significant association with the BBVA brand. This agreement was in addition to the one signed with TV Perú through “Canal IPE”, in its block dedicated to children.

Type of contribution *In soles*

	2024	2023	2022
Cash philanthropic contributions	2,820,872	2,948,961	2,877,180
Time: volunteer contributor during paid working hours (in hours)	32,457	0	0
In-kind donations: donations of products or services, projects/associations or similar	0	0	0
General management expenses	872,803	790,984	715,563

Category *In soles*

	2024	2023	2022
Lobbying, interest representation or similar	0	0	0
National, regional or local political candidates/organizations/campaigns	0	0	0
Trade associations and other tax-exempt groups (e.g. think tanks)	151,159	179,854	157,392
Other (expenses related to proposed legislation or referendums)	0	0	0
Total contributions and other expenses^(*)	151,159	179,854	157,392

(*) BBVA Perú does not make contributions to political parties and/or representatives.

4. Business strategy



The year 2024 marked a consolidation in BBVA Perú's transformation plans, reaffirming its position as the bank of choice for customers. During this period, the planned investment was focused on boosting the evolution of the branch network, accelerating its digital transformation and strengthening the customer experience.

In the cultural sphere, the cultural transformation program **“Creo en BBVA Perú”** reached new milestones through key initiatives, such as the strengthening of the **BBVA Ambassadors program**, the creation of spaces for synergy such as the **Creo Talks**, integration days that reinforced pride in belonging, and training and recognition programs designed to empower employees. These actions place the customer at the center of the Bank's decisions, fostering a mindset of greatness and collaboration among teams, in line with the Bank's values of thinking big, acting as one team and prioritizing the customer.

BBVA Values

[GRI 2-23]

BBVA Perú promotes and consistently upholds the values and traits of a leader that define it and are pillars to fulfill its purpose of "To bring the age of opportunity to everyone". This positioning has been accompanied by the “Creo” cultural movement since 2020.

I BELIEVE (CREO) in the customer: The customer comes first

We are empathetic, which allows us to put ourselves in the shoes of the other and help them make the best financial decisions to turn the opportunities that arise in their life into reality.

We have integrity, which means providing transparency at every step so that clients are in control of their finances.

We solve your needs by making smart use of data, with easy-to-use tools and convenient and personalized products.

I BELIEVE (CREO) in the big: We think in big

We are ambitious because we want to impact millions of people by creating unique experiences for them.

We break the mold by transforming banking, questioning the status quo and looking for new formulas. Only in this way is it possible to do an incredible job.

We surprise the customer. Big things are those small things that are done every day in a big way.

I CREATE (CREO) synergies: We are one team

We are committed to undertaking each project with enthusiasm and achieving the objectives set. Each one is a key piece of this transformation.

We trust each other. The spirit of collaboration and teamwork allows us to move forward and break down hierarchical barriers. Being part of this community makes us greater.

BBVA Perú is much more than a bank. It is a way of being, a distinctive and unique culture.

I CREATE (CREO) ideas (Entrepreneurship)

We generate and listen to ideas to make the necessary changes, including:

- Show curiosity.
- Dare to explore.
- Propose improvements.
- Be bold with ideas.
- Being non-conformist with results.

I CREATE (CREO) decisions (Empowerment)

We take responsibility for our decisions to be agile and effective, which means:

- Know how to listen.
- Inspire others.
- Encourage others to give their best.
- Taking ownership of the team's decisions.

I CREATE (CREO) actions (Accountability)

We take responsibility for making things happen from start to finish, which means:

- Own your work.
- Be responsible for decisions.
- Achieve results.
- Promote development and growth.

Fostering a culture of values and commitment

BBVA Perú seeks to promote a corporate culture based on its core values: putting the customer at the center, being disruptive, focusing on results and always thinking big. Through various initiatives, the Bank encourages its employees to live these values in their daily work, fostering a high level of commitment and an integrated and dynamic work environment.

Initiatives to be highlighted in 2024

1. Bravo recognition platform

- Designed to allow employees to genuinely recognize their peers, direct reports and managers who stand out for living the corporate values.
- Between its launch in 2021 and the close of 2024, 46,317 “bravos” had been sent, transforming the culture of recognition in the organization.
- Bravo fosters integration, celebrates individual and collective achievements, and strengthens the sense of belonging by connecting teams from different areas.

2. ReCreos

- Integration days aimed at all areas of the Bank to generate synergies, strengthen the connection between teams and promote collaboration.
- 28 days were held to foster integration and teamwork.

3. Third meeting of managers

- Annual event held in November 2024, focusing on first and second line managers.
- This time, the focus was on strengthening empathy, connecting with teams and fostering personal development to collectively contribute to achieving extraordinary results.

4.1. Business and activities

[GRI 2-6]

Segment-based management

The Bank manages its customers through a segmented approach that enables it to tailor its value proposition to their specific needs. Optimizing the customer experience strengthens commercial relationships and achieves outstanding results, consolidating the Bank's leadership in the Peruvian market. At the end of 2024, we had 8,437,025 natural person customers and 639,608 legal entities customers, for a total of 9,076,633 customers for the year.

I. Natural persons

a. Individuals

The Bank consolidated its leadership in the segment of natural persons in 2024, reaching a 21.2% share in AFP fund release registrations, which contributed to a year-on-year growth of 15.1% in deposits from individuals at the end of the year. Growth was strengthened by the launch of new digital products designed to facilitate banking penetration and improve the customer experience

Digital account

To promote financial inclusion and facilitate daily transactions, BBVA Perú launched the Digital Account in April 2024. This account eliminates maintenance costs and offers free transactions through digital channels, thus responding to a key need in the savings market. By the end of the year, sales of this account had grown 20%.

Plin: Growth and leadership

BBVA Perú continued to promote digitalization through the Plin e-wallet, a tool that facilitates immediate and free transfers between banks, using a mobile phone number or QR code. In 2024, users affiliated with Plin BBVA grew by 21%, boosted by the launch of the Plin zone, which consolidates all the functionalities in a more intuitive space within the BBVA app.

• Outstanding results in 2024:

- 2.1 times growth in P2P (person-to-person) shipments compared to 2023.
- 4.8 times increase in QR payments at POS compared to 2023.
- Reduction of 38.5% in complaints, positioning BBVA Perú as the bank with the lowest number of incidents in the Plin consortium.
- BBVA Perú was involved in more than 45% of the transactions carried out in Plin, confirming its leadership in the interoperability of digital wallets.

BBVA App: The main relational channel

The BBVA app was consolidated in 2024 as the main transactional channel, managing 70% of banking operations. Its customer-centric design, combined with new functionalities and products, strengthened its position as an essential tool for personal financial management.

- **Key achievements in 2024:**

- 33% increase in average monthly interactions, reaching 19.3 at the end of December (compared to 14.5 in 2023).
- The most frequently used transactions were Plin, transfers and service payments.
- Launch of “Apartados”, a functionality that allows customers to organize their finances, improving their financial health and facilitating payment management.
- Recognition as the best-rated banking app in the market, with an NPS of 69.6%.

Commitment to digital innovation

In line with its purpose of making opportunities available to all Peruvians, BBVA Perú is constantly reinforcing its commercial teams and strengthening its digital capabilities to continue encouraging secure, simple and efficient transactions. These initiatives have not only boosted the growth of users and transactions, but have positioned BBVA Perú as a leader in the digital transformation of the financial sector.

b. Prime banking

In 2024, BBVA Perú consolidated the Prime segment as the best value offer for high-net-worth retail customers, standing out for providing a personalized experience focused on promoting the financial health of its customers. This strategic focus reinforced confidence in the segment, closing the year with a recommendation rate of 71%. BBVA Perú's Prime bankers, trained to manage resources and accompany customers at key moments in their financial lives, played an essential role in strengthening this proposal. Because of this model, Prime customers saw their assets managed by the Bank increase by an average of 16% during 2024.

Focusing on personalization and service excellence, BBVA Perú reaffirmed its commitment to being the strategic partner of its Prime customers, helping them achieve their financial goals and reinforcing its position as a leader in the high-value segment.

c. Private banking

In 2024, the Bank reaffirmed its leadership in private banking, achieving 31% growth in deposit business and 29% in lending (credit placements). This performance highlights the impact of its renewed value offer and its strategic focus on excellence.

Key achievements in 2024

- **Unique experience model:** Certification and deployment of a model designed to ensure an exceptional value offer to all customers.
- **Super Affluent segment:** Incorporation of customers with deposits exceeding S/600,000, extending the value proposition to new profiles.
- **Innovation in investment:**
 - Systematization of the advisory process with five new tools for each step of the investment process.
 - Launch of eight mutual funds and investment life insurance products, diversifying the portfolio of options.
- **Improvements in collateralized lending:** Optimisation of collateral and processes in consumer loans.
- **Digitalization:** Introduction of “My conversations” and electronic signature in the Glomo app to facilitate remote management.

Commitment to excellence

The focus on transformation and quality service was reflected in an IReNe of 87.5%, highlighting customer satisfaction and trust in BBVA Perú's Private Banking.

Education and personalized experiences

BBVA Perú offered its customers access to exclusive content and experiences:

- **Financial education:** Webinars and conferences with leading experts to guide decisions in a context of high volatility in financial markets.
- **Workshops for entrepreneurial families:** Initiatives such as the workshop "From family business to entrepreneurial family," given by Cristina Cruz of the IE Center for Families, strengthened the generational transition and wealth development.
- **Non-financial experiences:** Activities in alliance with prestigious cultural and sporting institutions, such as the Prado Museum, Real Madrid and Christie's, offered customers a proposition beyond wealth management.

With these initiatives, BBVA Perú strengthened its position as a benchmark in private banking, providing comprehensive solutions and unique experiences that respond to the needs of its most exclusive customers.

II. Legal persons

a. Business banking

BBVA Perú reaffirmed its commitment to the SME segment by promoting digitization, sustainability and access to innovative financial solutions for the sector in 2024, strengthening business development in the country and consolidating its position as a benchmark in the sector.

Product development and digitalization

- **Digital credit:** New products were launched, such as the Digital Business Loan, POS Advance and Invoice Discounting, which allow to expand the financing options to SMEs.
- **Innovation in payments:** Plin was introduced for natural persons with businesses and QR Plin Enterprises, which by the end of the year had 30,000 affiliated merchants and a balanced turnover of S/115 million.
- **Digital transformation:**
 - Disbursements through digital channels accounted for 20% of total loans granted (S/11,000 million).
 - The new "PJ Enterprises" app achieved 103,000 customer linkages.
 - Improvements were made to the Perfil Mi Negocio (My Business Profile) app, the only one in the financial system that allows natural persons with business to separate the personal finances from their business finances.

Outstanding results

- **Impulso MyPerú:** BBVA Perú led this government program with disbursements of S/3,400 million, with a 28% share compared to 41 other financial institutions.
- **Increase in passive balances:** In 2024, a growth of S/1,700 million was achieved, 40% coming from new customers and further digitalization through the website and the BBVA app. This achievement enabled greater product linkage (cross-selling), from 2.5 products per capita (on average per customer) at the end of 2023 to 3.0 products per capita at the end of 2024.
- **Growth in sustainability and inclusive lending:** With its special focus on lending to entrepreneurs women, it far exceeded expectations.

Operational optimization

- **SME service centre:** Incorporation of six new functionalities that reduced the operating time of business executives by 12%, allowing them to dedicate more time to attending financial needs of customers.
- **Distribution channels:** New developments and process optimizations freed up the operational burden on executives, commercial efficiency and service quality.

Recognition and positioning

- **NPS:** BBVA Perú achieved first place in customer satisfaction, with a score of 28.7%.
- **SME market share:** BBVA Perú consolidated second place with a 25.1% market share (S/8,340 million at the end of 2024), in a market that contracted 14%.

b. Local Business and Corporate Banking

In 2024, the Bank achieved significant progress in the local Business and Corporate Banking segment, excelling in growth, sustainability and operational transformation. These achievements consolidated its position as a market leader, driving the development of its customers and reinforcing its commitment to sustainability.

Sustained growth

- **Turnover:** More than S/3,500 million was disbursed monthly, reaching record levels in the fourth quarter because of the focus on medium and long term operations and commercial management oriented to net balance growth.
- **Sustainable mobilization:** A volume of over S/5,000 million was achieved, and more than 90% of executives managed at least one sustainable operation. This positions the Bank as the main reference in sustainability in the region at the group level.
- **Market growth:** The Bank was the only bank in its segment to show positive and sustained growth in 2024, reaching a 29% market share in large-companies at the end of December.

Operational transformation

BBVA Perú continued its transformation process with four main areas:

- 1. Relaunch of the governance and management model:** Executives were provided with better tools for planning and portfolio analysis, facilitating strategic decision-making.
- 2. New pricing scheme:** Introduction of a model focused on profitability, and optimizing financial management.
- 3. Collaborative “1+7” commercial model:** A commercial governance was implemented that transferred the management of key products and services to the commercial team, reinforcing internal collaboration and customer focus.
- 4. Cultural transformation:** Leadership, a winning mindset and team synergies were promoted, fostering a culture of excellence and collaboration.

c. Transactionality

In 2024, BBVA Perú strengthened its transactional strategy by focusing on sustainable growth in the sale, use and recurrence of transactional products. These initiatives helped to consolidate customer relations, increase operational efficiency and position the Bank as a leader in innovative business solutions.

Growth in transactional products

- **Production and cross-selling:** Monthly production was 1.7 times higher than in 2023, achieving an average cross-selling of 2.71 transnational families per customer (equivalent to 1,200 new products per month).
- **Linkage and reciprocity:** 50% of the customer portfolio used BBVA Perú's transactional services on a recurring basis, with a reciprocity index of over 60%, consolidating strategic relationships with customers.

Innovation in business services

- **First B2B API in the country:** BBVA Perú implemented the first B2B API in Perú, optimizing access to the catalog of collectors and becoming, with 40,000 points, the largest collection network in the country.
- **Cross border digital solutions (PIVOT):** In collaboration between CIB and BEC, growth in clients and contracted services was boosted, improving the value offered for international operations.

d. Multichannel

In 2024, BBVA Perú strengthened its multi-channel approach, consolidating its leadership in digital channels and offering innovative tools that improve the experience and financial health of its customers. These initiatives positioned the BBVA app as the main transactional channel in the market.

Outstanding results

- **Growth in digital customers:** More than 2.9 million active digital customers by the end of 2024, reflecting sustained growth in digital adoption.
- **Transactions on the BBVA app:**
 - 70% of the Bank's transactions were carried out via the app, which became the leading transactional channel with a 74% market share of monetary transactions.
 - The app was recognized as the highest-rated channel in the market, achieving an NPS of 70% and outperforming the main competitors.

Key innovations

- **Plin Zone:** Exclusive space in the app that brings together all the options related to Plin and allows for a more agile and complete experience.
 - In a single month, there were over 28 million shipments recorded for Plin, accompanied by significant growth in the utilization of QR codes for transfer purposes.
- **"Apartados":** A tool designed to encourage financial organization, empowering customers to manage payments and savings directly from their accounts. This functionality, integrated into the app, makes it easier to achieve financial goals in a simple and efficient way.

e. Unique experience

In 2024, BBVA Perú made significant progress in developing and strengthening the Unique Experience area, reinforcing its position as a leader in creating trusting relationships and excellence in service. These initiatives have transformed the customer experience and optimized interactions in all strategic segments.

Unique experience models

- **Solution office:** Extending the single experience model to this format, ensuring quality in every interaction.

- **Prime segment:** Updating the model to meet the expectations of the high-value retail segment.

- **Legal entity:**

- Launching the model for SME centers and updating existing models, strengthening the value proposition.
- Implementation of the model for SME remote banking and progress in the renewal of the retail remote banking model, extending digital coverage.

- **Retail:** Development of the “Critical Branches Plan”, focused on optimizing NPS at the most relevant points of contact.

Operational optimization

- **Franchisor with unique experience:**

- Creation of a new plan for visits to the office network to improve the quality and monitoring of strategies.
- Renewal of the franchisor site, integrating useful data for the management and certification of the role.

Technological innovation

- **Radical Customer Perspective:** Alignment of the single experience model and site with this philosophy, incorporating artificial intelligence tools to optimize service, guarantee efficiency and offer more innovative solutions.

4.1.1. Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)

CIB's activities were developed on three pillars: Investment Banking & Finance (IB&F), Global Transaction Banking (GTB) and Global Markets (GM).

Global Banking (IB&F + GTB)

- It comprises two product units: Investment Banking & Finance and Global Transaction Banking. It managed around US\$6,968 million in assets placed in large corporations operating in Perú.
- GTB advised CIB clients on their treasury management with digital short-term funding solutions and a sustainable transactional product. CIB has a relationship unit, Coverage & Sustainability, and a Fiduciary Services Unit.
- International Financial Institutions managed the relationship with international banks and BBVA Perú.
- IB&F is responsible for investment banking services: corporate and structured finance, syndications and advisory services with a focus on infrastructure, energy and sustainability.

Global Markets (GM)

- During 2024, GM managed on average US\$3.700 million in assets.
- It covers the areas of Trading, Sales and Derivatives Structuring.
- Manages and distributes treasury products related to Foreign Exchange, Interest Rates & Credit.
- It also offers debt origination services (DCM), as well as stock brokerage, through its subsidiary BBVA Bolsa SAB.

Consistent with the BBVA Group's global objective of mobilizing EUR 350,000 million by 2024, the Corporate and Investment Banking area executed more than 30 sustainable operations, including short-term and lines, mobilizing an excess of S/2,000 million. This made the Bank the leader in sustainable financing in the corporate segment in Perú.

Some of the most important achievements were:

1. The largest transaction in the history of the Lima Stock Exchange was executed with Niagara Energy's takeover bid for 100% of the shares of Enel Generación Perú (now Orygen Perú) for US\$1,469 million.
2. The largest transaction in the Peruvian capital market took place with the execution of the over-the-counter transaction for the control of Enel Distribución for 86% of the shareholding for US\$3,015 million. The purchase was made by North Lima Power Grid and the seller was Enel Perú.
3. Issuance of the largest international bond by a Peruvian private company (Niagara Energy S.A.C. – “Orygen Energia”), for US\$1,200 million for 10 years, for which the Bank acted as an active joint bookrunner.

Investment Banking and Finance

The sectors prioritized by the unit were mining, infrastructure and industry. The amounts allocated were as follows:

- Syndicated acquisition loan to Niagara Energy (Actis) for US\$1,390 million.
- Bridge Loan for TOCE-CEPI Transmission Lines for US\$345 million.
- Syndicated loan to Alicorp for US\$320 million.
- Sustainable club deal with Hochschild for US\$300 million.

Among the most significant transactions was advising Celsia on the acquisition of 100% of the Caravelí wind power project.

It also led the largest credit operation in the history of BBVA Perú with the issuance of letters of guarantee for a total of S/2,180 million, providing the best experience for multinational corporate customers and positioning the Bank as their strategic partner, leveraging its global capacity and specialized advice to meet all their needs.

Global Transaction Banking

One of the Global Transaction Banking (GTB) unit's priorities is accompanying corporate and financial clients in their transition to a greener and more inclusive future.

In 2024, sustainable finance mobilized by GTB represented more than S/1,800 million, granted mainly to corporate and financial clients seeking to align their operations with sustainability commitments. This generated an approximate growth of 35% in the mobilization of sustainable transactional products.

In its continuous endeavor to improve the digital corporate customer experience, the Bank has successfully diminished payment processing times in 2024 across all its global channels (Pivot Connect). A total of 232 economic groups utilized Pivot Connect with the objective of achieving more efficient and automated management for Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) customers.

Thanks to the digitization of processes and digital solutions, manual operations have been reduced by more than 30% in the last three years.

During 2024, GTB focused on migrating to a new and improved digital platform called Business Banking, designed to offer customers a more intuitive and agile experience. This new digital web channel features advanced tools focused on time optimization and business management. The project also has a mobile app reach, with the aim of providing a comprehensive experience on both the web and the app. At the end of 2024, the number of customers migrated to Business Banking was 720 CIB customers.

Global Markets

The Bank's global presence and experience are differentiating elements, enabling it to offer, in addition to transactional products such as FX spot, bond trading and treasury deposits, tailor-made derivative and structured products such as interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps, FX options, structured notes and credit link notes, among others.

BBVA Perú captured 26% of the derivatives market in 2024, leading the corporate, institutional and commercial banking segments.

For most of the year, the Bank topped the ranking of market makers published by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), especially because of the greater volume traded in all digital channels and platforms (Datatec), as in the FX market (spot and derivatives), where BBVA Perú has held first place for the last eight years. In 2024, together with other banks, the interbank market for interest-rate swaps in soles was created, negotiating the OIS (Overnight index swap) product with a term of less than one year, with BBVA Perú being the biggest participant according to Datatec.

4.1.2. Financial management

[GRI 3-3]

During 2024 there was higher growth in funds relative to the evolution of lending. This higher liquidity inflow due to a smaller credit gap was offset by a lower reliance on wholesale funding. The migration of sight and savings products to deposits, which had been occurring over the last two years due to increases in monetary policy rates by both the BCRP and the Fed, was halted in 2024 by the change in the trend of the latter, which began to reduce rates in September, and by the continuous reductions by the BCRP, which began in September 2023. On the structural financing side, the subordinated issue of US\$300 million in March 2024 stands out. The proceeds of this issue were used to prepay a similar issue, which had an early cancellation option in September.

Regarding the balance sheet interest rate risk, the Bank implemented strategies to purchase fixed-income investments during 2023, with the aim of increasing the duration of the assets and reducing the negative impact on the net interest margin in a lower interest rate environment. This low-risk profile was maintained during 2024 so that interest rate cuts by both the BCRP and the Fed had a limited impact on the income statement. In addition, the Bank took advantage of the Liability Management exercise implemented by the MEF in June to generate ROF and replace the bonds sold with others with a different maturity profile.

In terms of exchange-rate risk, BBVA Perú maintained a long structural dollar position, as the financial income from its lending activity exceeds the financial costs of its foreign-currency financing and the outflows generated by opex and capex. This allows the Bank to maintain a natural balance sheet protection against possible exchange rate depreciation scenarios.

4.1.3. Risk management

[GRI 3-3]

Risk management constitutes a fundamental component of the Bank's strategy, as it safeguards its solvency and fosters sustainable growth. The risk profile has been meticulously crafted in alignment with the BBVA Group's policies and strategy, underpinned by a distinctive, independent, and global risk management model.

- **Unique:** Its approach has a clear objective: to ensure sound management aligned with the defined risk appetite. This is based on fundamental metrics, the definition of limits for portfolios and economic sectors, as well as specific indicators for the supervision and monitoring of portfolios.
- **Independent:** Risk management operates independently of but complements the business. Thanks to the area's constant adaptation, the evolution of the business is closely monitored, allowing opportunities to be identified and risks to be proactively mitigated.
- **Global:** BBVA Perú has a risk management model that covers all risks, in all geographies and for all businesses, providing a comprehensive perspective that is adaptable to the challenges of the environment.

Structure and organization of the Risk area

The Risk area centralizes and manages credit and market risks through a structure comprising various specialized units:

1. Core service units:

- Portfolio Management & Risk Reporting
- Retail Risk
- Wholesale & Sustainability Risk
- Recoveries
- Market & Structural Risk

The five units ensure robust technical support, promote synergies between teams and optimize processes ranging from strategy and planning to the implementation of management models and tools.

2. Cross service units:

- Strategy, Transformation & Performance
- GRM Data & Analytics

Both cross-cutting units contribute to the strategic strengthening of the area, fostering innovation and facilitating informed, data-driven decision-making.

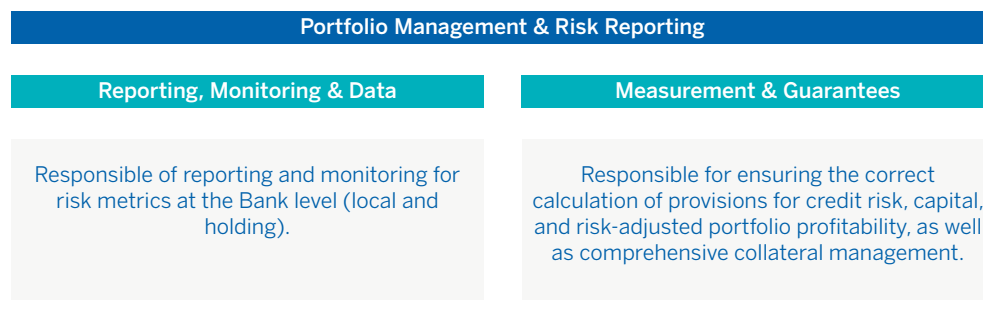
Complementing this structure, the Internal Control and Compliance area verifies the controls associated with the most critical processes and deliverables of the Risk area. Its work ensures that operations are carried out under strict standards, reinforcing confidence and the soundness of the Bank's risk management.

Portfolio Management & Risk Reporting Unit

The main responsibility of the Reporting, Monitoring & Data sub-unit is monitoring the risk indicators associated with the various portfolios. Its work is directly aligned with the strategy and risk appetite, ensuring that decisions are based on accurate and relevant data. The sub-unit's functions include measuring key risk indicators in a timely manner and reporting results to the appropriate governance and management bodies. This ensures compliance with the risk appetite framework and proactive and adaptive management in the face of environmental dynamics.

The Measurement & Guarantees sub-unit specializes in the processes of calculating the main risk metrics. Its focus includes the measurement of indicators related to credit risks, such as provisions, regulatory capital, economic capital and risk-adjusted return, as well as the functional management of guarantees, assessing their impact on regulatory processes linked to provisions and capital requirements. This integration ensures a holistic view of risks and strengthens the Bank's responsiveness to regulatory and market requirements.

The following graph details the composition of the unit:



The Sustainability sub-unit was incorporated into the Wholesale Risk unit in December to strengthen the integral management of associated risks and the sustainability strategy within the Bank's risk framework. This integration will enable greater alignment with the area's policies and guidelines, optimizing the synergy between the two functions.

Credit risk management

Retail risk management

The following fundamentals describe credit risk management in the retail sector:

- Define the guidelines and policies for the admission of retail customers: natural persons and business banking.
- Monitor the results of the performance of products, segments and origination channels (mass campaigns or individual assessment), analyzing their respective evolutions and developments.
- Detect red flags of high-risk groups based on statistical information and portfolio monitoring and establish corrective measures by making adjustments to internal policy and guidelines.
- Ensure, by liaising with the different business areas and paying attention to internal and external supervisory bodies, compliance with credit risk policies, and guaranteeing adequate compliance with the Bank's risk appetite framework.
- Propose and promote continuous improvements in processes, tools and regulations for efficient credit risk management.
- Disseminate and strengthen the risk culture throughout the Bank, with a particular focus on continuous training programs, capacity building in the business areas and development of risk specialists.

Wholesale risk management

It is responsible for managing credit risk in the segments of Companies, Corporations, Institutions, Global Customers, IFIS and Real Estate - Income, on the basis of the lines of action defined in the wholesale credit risk policy, origination, admission and monitoring phases.

The segmentation of the intake team was divided into three groups:

- **Stage 1:** Structured under three approaches - industrialization, geographic coverage and sectoral vision - which ensure agility, efficiency, proximity and credit quality.

- **Stage 2 and Monitoring Companies:** Operates under a preventive management approach, with strategies to maintain and/or reduce portfolio risk; contains deterioration by structuring suitable financial solutions.
- **Real Estate Risk:** Team specialised in the real estate sector, in charge of managing the Real Estate portfolio and monitoring the portfolio.

In addition, there are two transversal admission teams in charge, among other, of promoting continuous improvement initiatives for portfolio management:

- **Wholesale Risk Governance:** Conducts credit risk management by establishing and ensuring compliance with policies, standards and procedures.
- **Wholesale Risk Strategy:** This strategy diagnoses the behavior of the wholesale portfolio to direct the growth strategy and establish preventive management actions in the most vulnerable groups, enabling the Bank to avoid future contingencies.
- **Risk Sustainability:** Incorporates Sustainability criteria (ESG) into risk. Its work focuses on correctly executing the processes of calculating ESG metrics, which are fundamental for assessing the risks associated with the environmental, social and governance environment, and integrating this information into customer analyses, which promotes ESG risk management aligned with international best practices and the Bank's strategic objectives. This ensures that sustainability is a cross-cutting component of the entire portfolio management.

It should be noted that segmented credit assessment tools are in place to streamline decision-making based on credit models.

Follow-up, collection and recovery management

It brings together the functions and processes necessary for the monitoring, containment of non-payment, collection, recoveries and divestment of the portfolio in problems, both in Commercial Banking, Business and Corporate Banking and CIB throughout the entire credit life cycle. Its objective is to achieve effectiveness in processes across the board, both in external management channels (collection agencies and law firms) and internally.

The management of the non-performing and non-performing portfolios is based on a centralised strategy that defines differentiated actions for each of the segments and for each stage of the credit life cycle, leveraged on policies of agreements and reminders of payment, rescheduling, refinancing and adjudication of assets; in the search for the ideal solution for each customer in viable cases and minimizing the cost provisions. Finally, the divestment lever enables us to focus on the recoverable portfolio and control the levels of non-performing loans.

In 2024, the collections transformation plan was implemented incorporating process improvements, a technology platform and information management. The following initiatives are noteworthy in its implementation:

- **Prosalud Financiera:** New collection strategy with a focus on the containment of arrears in the preventive stage and early delinquency.
- **Solution Office Unique Experience:** Adopted new standards and disciplines to maximise team productivity.
- **Single Collection Platform ("Temprana"):** Allows for greater traceability of the steps taken in digital channels, external agencies and in Oficina Solución.

Together, these actions consolidated the Recoveries team as a collection and recovery centre of excellence with increased capacity and productivity compared to the previous year.

Market risk management

Market risk refers to the potential loss in the value of positions held in the portfolio caused by movements in market variables that affect the valuation of financial instruments.

Risk management is carried out using metrics aligned with market standards. The benchmark metric is VaR (Value at Risk), which measures the maximum loss that can occur in a portfolio at a given confidence level (e.g. 99%) over a given time horizon (e.g. one day).

The structure of market risk limits determines a scheme of VaR and economic capital limits by market risk, as well as specific alerts and sub-limits by risk typology, among others.

The control framework is supplemented by tests of the validity of the risk measurement models used, which estimate the maximum loss that can be incurred on the positions under consideration at a given level of probability ("backtesting"), as well as stress testing of the impact of extreme market movements on the risk positions held ("stress testing").

Structural risk management

Structural interest rate risk and liquidity and funding risk make up the structural risk in the Bank's management.

Structural interest risk

Structural interest rate risk is defined as the potential change in an institution's net interest income and/or net asset value due to changes in interest rates.

Structural interest rate risk management is aimed at maintaining the stability of net interest income in the face of interest rate fluctuations, contributing to the generation of recurring results and controlling the potential impact on equity due to the mark-to-market of instruments classified as "held to collect and sale" (in local terms as "available for sale") as well as limiting capital needs due to structural interest rate risk.

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity and funding risk is defined as the inability of a financial institution to meet its payment commitments due to a lack of funds or, in order to meet them, it has to resort to obtaining funds under particularly onerous conditions. Within this risk, and depending on the time horizon over which the payment manifests itself, it is possible to speak of:

- **Liquidity risk:** The risk of incurring a short-term loss caused by events that affect the ability to obtain funds to meet the most immediate liability obligations, whether due to the impossibility of selling assets, an unsustainable reduction in commercial liabilities or the closure of the usual sources of financing.
- **Intraday liquidity risk:** the risk that an institution will not be able to meet its daily settlement obligations, for example, because of timing mismatches in payments or in the relevant settlement systems.
- **Funding risk:** The potential increase in the vulnerability of the balance sheet in the medium and long term due to deviations in its objective of maintaining a proportion of stable resources in line with its activity and of having other stable wholesale funding sources that allow diversification by maturity and source, avoiding concentration in counterparties that accentuate the institution's vulnerability in stress situations.

Operational risk management

BBVA Perú has an operational risk management model based on methodologies and procedures for its identification, assessment and monitoring, supported by tools that enable its qualitative and quantitative management.

The model is based on decentralized operational risk management through two lines of defense:

- **Risk Control Assurer (RCA):** Responsible for promoting risk management in their respective areas, extends the methodology to process owners, and oversees the implementation of mitigation plans and execution of controls.
- **Risk Control Specialist (RCS):** Defines cross-cutting mitigation and control frameworks, in his area of expertise and transversely across the Bank, and coordinates the implementation of these frameworks with the work of RCA.

Both teams work in a coordinated manner and report regularly to the Internal Control and Operational Risk committee.

The Non-Financial Risk unit of the Internal Control and Compliance area leads the implementation of corporate management methodologies and tools, as well as coordinating the formation of the RCA and RCS teams, supervising the updating of the risk map and monitoring the execution of the mitigation plans.

For qualitative operational risk management, the Bank uses the “Migro” tool, which enables risks to be recorded, associated with processes and critical controls to be assessed. In 2024, the functionality of the operational risk intake flow of the tool was optimized, aligning the current risk assessment methodology and associating it with the risk map.

In addition, the integrated operational risk system (Siro) complements quantitative management by recording operational risk events that generate financial impacts for the Bank. In 2024, the transformation of the operational loss management working model continued and the new Siro 2.0 tool was implemented for the integration of models and approaches (qualitative and quantitative), linking losses and model risks recorded in the Migro tool.

In regulatory terms, BBVA Perú maintains the authorization to use the alternative standardized approach (ASA) for calculating the effective equity requirement for operational risk, granted by the SBS on December 22, 2023, and in force until June 30, 2026, in recognition of the maturity of the Bank’s operational risk management model.

As of December 2024, the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk based on the alternative standardized approach amounted to S/788.7 million, compared to S/734.5 million at December 2023.

Social and environmental risk management

[GRI 3-3, 201-2]

BBVA Perú’s activities have an impact on the environment and society in two ways: directly, through the responsible use of natural resources and relations with its stakeholders, and indirectly, through its lending activity and financing projects.

Climate, environmental and social risks may affect the credit profile of borrowers or the projects being financed, which would in turn damage the quality of the risk assumed, which would be perceived as potential operational or credit, liquidity or market risks. For the proper assessment of lending operations, the Bank manages and develops tools and processes that integrate ESG aspects (environmental, social and governance) with financial variables that enable it to identify the sustainable profile of its customers and their exposure to potential associated impacts. This work is consistent with the principle of prudence that governs the Bank’s activity and is reflected in various lines of action.

The Wholesale & Sustainability Risk unit includes the Risk Sustainability sub-unit, which is under its management and is in charge of implementing and monitoring the appropriate use of ESG tools and their results to assess the risks associated with sustainability in the portfolio correctly.

The Unit's strategy is focused on evolving the credit model by incorporating ESG risks in the management of the client portfolio through four axes: a) management of tools, processes and data; b) strengthening the regulatory and policy base; c) training and dissemination for capacity building of teams; and d) monitoring and reporting for internal and external follow-up.

In order to meet ambitious decarbonization targets and to support clients in their transition by providing appropriate advice on identifying opportunities, the Bank manages two main sustainability fronts:

- **Climate risks:** Physical risks (acute, such as floods, cyclones or droughts, and chronic, such as water stress and temperature or sea level rise) and transition risks (regulatory, market or reputational, technological) with high and very high impact on the Bank's portfolio.
- **Socio-environmental risks:** Potential environmental and social impacts of clients' investment projects.

In addition, customers in sectors and activities that are more sensitive to transition risk are referred to as HTR (High Transition Risk). HTR sectors include energy or fossil fuel generators (oil and gas, electricity generation, coal mining), emission-intensive basic industries (steel, cement) and activities that are end-users of energy and generate emissions through their products or services (cars, aviation and maritime transport).

Climate risk management

[FN-CB-410a]

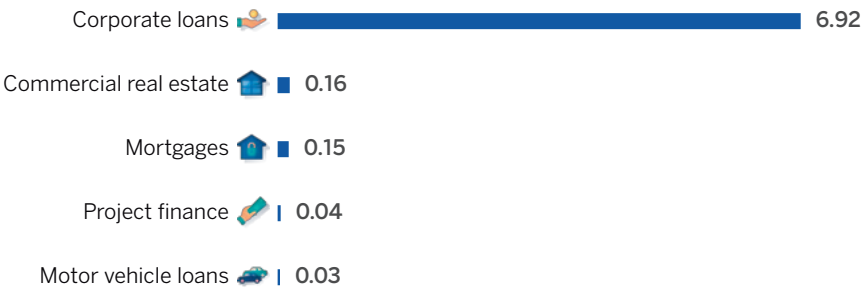
For the management of this type of risk, BBVA Perú uses various methodologies and tools that enable the correct monitoring of impacts in order to keep the portfolio healthy and on track towards climate transition.

- 1. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF):** Methodology for calculating the financed emissions of BBVA Perú's lending portfolio in assets: project finance, corporate loans, motor vehicle loans, commercial real estate and mortgages.
- 2. Transition Risk Indicator (TRI):** A tool that, with a sectoral focus and based on the analysis of the most significant variables, allows the current emissions profile of each customer and the maturity of their decarbonisation strategies to be assessed. It categorises customers according to their transition risk and the maturity of their plans, carrying out a personalised assessment of their decarbonisation strategy.
- 3. High Transition Risk (HTR) Limit:** Concentration limit for the exposure of portfolio clients related to activities considered key to the decarbonisation of the planet, both for Wholesale Risk and SME.
- 4. High Market Misalignment (HMM) Limit:** Portfolio concentration margin that considers customers that maintain annual CO₂ emissions >30% of the average market emissions for the power generation sector.
- 5. Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA):** Methodology that allows BBVA to monitor the alignment of its portfolio with the Paris Agreement and its decarbonisation objectives in the energy, steel, cement and oil and gas sectors.
- 6. Client Sustainability Toolkit (CST):** A tool that brings together, in a single repository, ESG information from large corporations and/or entities necessary for management, which facilitates its access and use by the teams that manage client relations.

During the management of 2024, the following progress was made in measuring and integrating transition risks:

1. Results of the application of the PCAF methodology

PCAF asset types (MtCO₂e) BBVA Perú



Financed emissions BBVA Perú

Asset classes	Total	Emissions (MtCO ₂ e) ⁽¹⁾		Intensity (tCO ₂ e/m€) ⁽²⁾		Score
		Scope 1+2	Scope 3	Scope 1+2	Scope 1+2+3	
Enterprise loans	6.78	2.64	4.14	424	1089	3.98
Commercial real estate	0.16	0.16	0	52	52	4.49
Mortgages	0.15	0.15	0	43	43	4.81
Motor vehicle loans	0.03	0.03	0	109	109	5.0
Project finance	0.04	0.01	0.03	24	97	4.0
Total	7.16	2.99	4.17	221.00	529.50	4.33

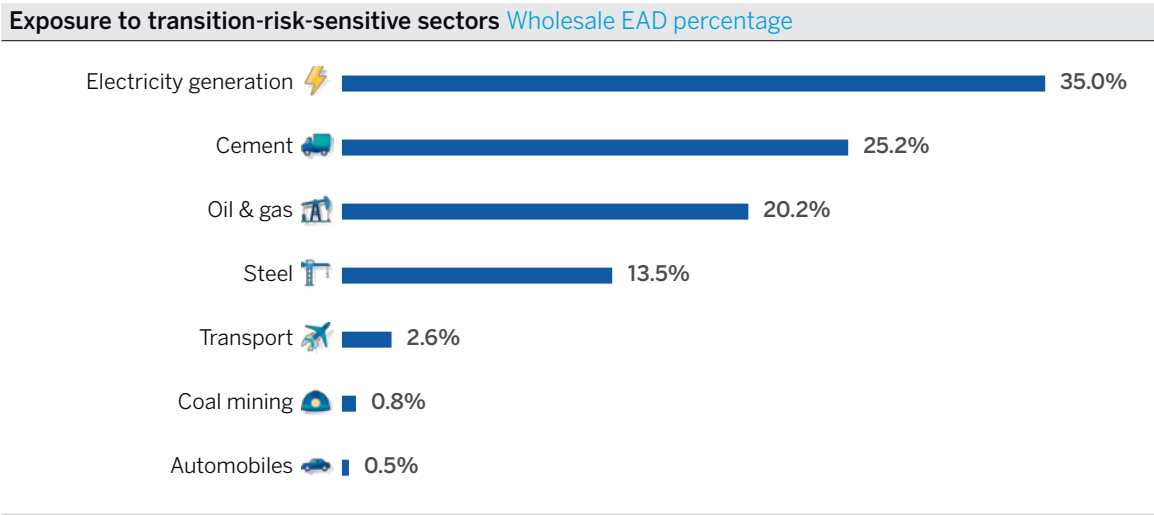
(1) MtCO₂e: Millions of metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
(2) tCO₂e/m€: Metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per million euros. Reported in euros for consistency with the methodology used by the Holding and for comparability with entities of BBVA Groups.

2. Transition risk indicators

Transition score distribution BBVA Perú 2024						
% EAD TRI calculated		Steel	Cement	Oil & gas	Electricity generation	Other sectors
0%	Advanced The business model inherently benefits from the transition					
44%	Robust Clients with strategies and plans that mitigate carbon exposure					
52%	Moderate Material exposure to carbon transition risks					
2%	Deficient Business models fundamentally misaligned with the transition					

Note: The % of EAD reflects only the exposure of groups with a TRI score calculated as of December 2024, within the corporate scope (CIB + BEC corresponding to BBVA Perú).

3. Measurement results of activities most exposed to transition risk



Socio-environmental risk management

[FN-CB-410a]

BBVA Perú expands its knowledge related to the sustainability of its retail customers through processes that assess the correct management of environmental and social impacts through due diligence to identify risks and opportunities.

In addition, the wholesale credit risk management standard includes, in the admission of transactions, the assessment of risks associated with ESG factors, an integration for risk analysis based on:

1. Analysis of compliance with the environmental and social framework.
2. Analysis of the relevant sustainability factors, according to the client's sectoral affiliation.
3. Sustainability aspects are included in sectoral policies for the establishment of the customer risk policy.

Equator Principles (EP)

[GRI 2-23, 2-24]

Since 2004, BBVA Group has adhered to the Equator Principles (EP), which are based on the social and environmental sustainability policy and performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the general guidelines on environment, health and safety of the World Bank Group (WBG). Under these guidelines, it applies the EP standards to determine, evaluate and manage environmental and social risks in the financing of investment projects of more than US\$50 million, with a minimum of two years of financing and whose flows destined to repay the facility granted come from the project's own generation.

The EP is a commitment assumed by the BBVA Group's Executive committee and the working groups in which it participates and is the starting point for applying best practices in responsible financing and the framework for dialogue with customers and stakeholders in the projects it finances. In line with this commitment, all project financing is based on the criterion of EP adjusted profitability. "Making the opportunities of this new era available to all" means meeting the expectations of project stakeholders and the social demand to combat climate change as well as respecting human rights.

The project analysis methodology involves subjecting each transaction to a due diligence process carried out by technical advisors specialized in environmental and social aspects. Once a category has been assigned (A, B and C), the documentation provided by the client and the independent advisors is reviewed to assess compliance with the requirements set out in the EP in terms of the aspects mentioned both in the initial stages (in the case of project financing) and in the operation stage.

The Investment Banking & Finance team is responsible for analyzing project finance, representing the Bank to stakeholders, reporting to senior management and designing and implementing the management system. The Board of Directors reviews economic, environmental and social risks and opportunities on a monthly basis.

In 2024, the San Martín Project was evaluated, which consisted of the construction and commissioning of a 252 MW/AC photovoltaic park in the district of La Joya, in the department of Arequipa. The total investment was US\$220 million, financing of US\$160 million Senior Loan + US\$18 million VAT Facility (PEN). It should be noted that the sponsor Zelestra is a developer with extensive experience in this type of project. The Bank's participation in the project was 25% in the Senior Loan and 100% in the VAT Facility.

Social and Environmental Risk Management System ("SARAS", by its Spanish acronym)

[FN-CB-410a]

BBVA Perú is aligned with the "Regulations for social and environmental risk management" SBS (Res. No. 1928-2015), which takes as a reference the Ecuador Principles and the IFC's performance standards, managing the social and environmental risk of customers seeking to finance projects considering the minimum requirements established in said regulations. During 2024, together with the IFC, an advisory was carried out that established improvements to the SARAS that strengthened the assessment and expanded the scope of the system, updating the environmental and social risk policy and procedure for its proper identification, assessment and management, in force since 2015.

The operations that went through SARAS during 2024 are the following:

- Financing operations for real estate projects with sustainable Edge or Leed certification.
- Operations exceeding US\$10 million for capital investments (capex), according to SBS Res. 1928-2015.
- Operations marked as sustainable under the BBVA taxonomy.

The SARAS assessment methodology follows the IFC World Bank's recommendations for best practices and seeks to develop due diligence that considers both the criteria of the IFC's performance standards and aspects of local regulation associated with good environmental and social management of client impacts.

The SARAS system is aligned with the Ecuador Principles Categorization methodology, with the specialized and autonomous Risk Sustainability technical team performing the assessments. During 2024, environmental and social risk assessments were carried out for 35 clients, responding to the scope of the system. In addition, specialized training was provided to the Business, Legal, Structuring, Sustainability and Risk teams on the correct identification and assessment of climate, environmental and social risks in the Bank's operations.

During 2024, the following ratings were obtained on the environmental and social risk system assessment of in-scope operations:

- High Risk (A): 2 operations
- Medium Risk (B): 32 operations
- Low Risk (C): 1 operation

Reputational risk

For BBVA Perú, reputational risk is understood as the potential loss in its results as a result of situations that may negatively affect the perception of its different stakeholders. The purpose of managing this type of risk is to guarantee that the Bank's activity is carried out in accordance with the principles of legality, integrity and transparency, as well as to ensure that it does not participate in activities or practices that could cause permanent or very significant damage to its reputation.

Reputational risk is assessed using a methodology that allows the Bank to define and regularly review a map that prioritizes the reputational risks it faces, as well as a set of action plans to mitigate them. This prioritization is based on two variables: 1) the impact on stakeholder perceptions and 2) the Bank's strength in the face of risk.

This practice is carried out every year in the countries where the BBVA Group operates, including Perú, and its results are reported in the corresponding geographical area of governance.

In addition, the reputation team participates with the rest of the members of the Bank's second line of defense in the various Operational Risk Admission Committees, both at the corporate level and in the various geographic areas. These committees make an initial identification of potential reputational risks and, if necessary, propose controls to mitigate them.

4.2. Subsidiary “BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.”

During 2024, “BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.” (BBVA SAB) reaffirmed its leadership in the Peruvian stock market, consolidating its position as the No. 1 stockbroking company (“SAB”, by its Spanish acronym) in terms of market share and the second SAB in terms of profits, reaching S/ 11.56 million in business benefits.

Profits reported by brokerage firms (SABs) in 2024 (S/)

Nº	Brokerage firm (SAB)	Amount (thousands)
1º	Seminario y cia SAB	12,526
2º	BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	11,561
3º	Grupo Coril SAB	8,237
4º	Kallpa SAB	6,595
5º	Renta4 SAB	6,984
6º	Inteligo SAB	4,228
7º	Credicorp Capital SAB	3,679
8º	Scotiabolsa SAB	2,808
9º	Larrain Vial SAB	1,765
10º	BNB Valores SAB	1,561
11º	Tradek SAB	516
12º	Cartisa SAB	343
13º	Acres SAB	309
14º	Sura SAB	116
15º	Magot SAB	–2,023
16º	Investa SAB	–3,382
17º	Diviso Bolsa SAB	–6,037
18º	BTG Pactual Peru SAB	–6,488
19º	Inversión y Desarrollo SAB	–8,879

Source: SMV. Own elaboration.

Despite a challenging environment, marked by the recovery of the BVL, BBVA SAB carried out the largest operation in the country's stock market history: the takeover bid for Enel Generación Perú for S/5,066 million. On the other hand, it executed the purchase and sale of Enel Distribución Perú shares for US\$3,015 million through an over-the-counter transaction, establishing a milestone in the Peruvian capital market.

BBVA SAB managed to capitalize on its efforts to maintain close relationships with its customers, demonstrating an effective capacity to adapt and taking first place in market share, trading S/13 billion in the secondary equity market.

Top rank in equity trading (S/)

Nº	Brokerage firm (SAB)	Amount (millions)
1º	BBVA SAB	13,292.92
2º	Credicorp Capital SAB	9,317.97
3º	Seminario y cia SAB	3,893.66
4º	Grupo Coril SAB	3,427.55
5º	BTG Pactual Peru SAB	2,683.85
6º	Inteligo SAB	2,408.86
7º	Scotiabolsa SAB	2,291.76
8º	Larrain Vial SAB	2,158.50
9º	Kallpa SAB	629.52
10º	Sura SAB	534.42
11º	Investa SAB	387.44
12º	Renta4 SAB	373.37
13º	Inversión y Desarrollo SAB	144.25
14º	Cartisa SAB	110.97
15º	Magot SAB	85.87
16º	Diviso Bolsa SAB	45.90
17º	BNB Valores SAB	15.64
18º	Acres SAB	5.12
19º	Tradek SAB	1.19

Source: SMV. Own elaboration.

In fixed income, BBVA SAB ranked third in primary placements of corporate debt with S/841 million, behind Inteligo and Credicorp Capital, which accumulated S/1,148 million and S/1,131 million, respectively.

The performance throughout the year earned it recognition as the "Best Brokerage Firm" in the Rankia 2024 Awards. Looking to the future, BBVA SAB is focusing its efforts on modernizing its systems response to the integration of the new market, NUAM, which brings together the stock exchanges of Chile, Perú and Colombia. This process will seek to optimize its competitiveness and consolidate its leadership in the regional market.

4.3. Subsidiary "BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A."

In 2024, "BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A." maintained the administration of the following ten securitization special-purpose vehicles created in previous years:

- Trust estate – DS 093-2002-EF, Título XI, Concesionaria La Chira S.A.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI, Odebrecht Inversiones Inmobiliarias SAC – Edificio Las Palmeras.
- Trust estate – Edificio Pardo y Aliaga – DL 861, Título XI.
- Trust estate – DS 093-2002-EF, Título XI, Emisión La Chira.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI, Centro Empresarial San Isidro.
- Trust estate – DS 093-2002-EF, Título XI, Concesionaria Desaladora del Sur S.A.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI – Best – CLN Investment Grade Global.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI – Advance C X C Utilities.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI – Macrofideicomiso BBVA – Bonos Best.
- Trust estate – DL 861, Título XI - C X C 001.

Although no new securitized assets were created in 2024, following contractual due diligence for the different assets under management, work was carried out to implement improvements and controls in the management of the contracts, assigning new staff with key skills to drive the growth of the business. Moving forward, priority will be given to disseminating the fiduciary service to the main customers with relationship bankers specially trained in the structures offered by BBVA Titulizadora.

4.4. Subsidiary “BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF”

During 2024, global financial markets continued to face high volatility, which was characterized by interest rate dynamics and changes in global economic expectations. In the first half of the year, fixed income rates rose, driven by positive data on economic activity and resilient inflation. At the same time, equity markets performed favorably, supported mainly by strong results from technology companies.

The second half of the year saw a reduction in interest rates, despite a slower than anticipated slowdown in inflation and an increase in the unemployment rate in the United States. However, in the last quarter, the trend was partially reversed by better indicators of economic activity and adjustments in inflation expectations, creating a more uncertain financial environment.

At the local level, the Central Reserve Bank of Perú lowered the benchmark rate from 6.75% to 5.00%, reflecting a decline in inflation expectations. Looking ahead to 2025, GDP growth is projected to be moderate at 2.7% and monetary policy is expected to have policy rates of between 4.5% and 4.0%.

In response to the challenging financial context of 2024, BBVA Asset Management prioritized the launch of six closed-end dollar deposit funds (“Fondo Súper Dólares” 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19) and a closed-end three-year dollar fixed-income fund (“Fondo Distributivo Dólares” II), all designed to meet the demand for safe investment instruments in a highly volatile environment. In addition, a strategy focused on maintaining a high average duration in portfolios based on the expectation of lower interest rates was maintained and innovative products were promoted, such as the Emerging Markets Fixed Income fund, which reached its operational stage.

The BBVA Marcas Globales funds and funds by profile were relaunched, offering customers cost-efficient alternatives; in addition, the short- and medium-term fixed-income funds in soles and dollars continued to be promoted, making them a benchmark in the banking industry. On the other hand, specifically in mutual funds, which showed sustained growth in the industry to reach S/48,275 million in 2024 (an increase of 46.32%), BBVA Asset Management managed S/9,774 million with a market share of 20.25% and an increase of 153 basis points in market share, which positioned it as the fastest-growing fund manager in the sector. This outstanding performance was backed by a growth of more than 58% in balances under management and an increase of more than 150% in fixed-income fund assets.

As a result of the work carried out during 2024, BBVA Asset Management identified key areas for improvement to maximize the value generated for customers and stakeholders, such as updating the core system (SIAP) to adapt to the demands of the industry and the market, strengthening its presence in the incentivization of Business and Corporate Banking (BCB) and Institutional Banking (IB), digitizing the customer experience through platforms such as Glomo and internet banking, as well as diversifying the portfolio, with the incorporation of alternative funds in line with global trends.

4.5. Engineering

Security and fraud prevention

[GRI 3-3, FN-CF-230a, FN-CB-230a]

In BBVA Perú, comprehensive security and fraud prevention management is led by the Financial Crime Prevention (FCP) team, which is committed to protecting the Bank's customers and safeguarding the integrity of operations. During 2024, the commitment to customer protection was reinforced under a preventive approach with the adoption of cutting-edge anti-fraud solutions, optimization of processes and strengthening of teams, whose priority is to shield the experience of users and generate confidence in the use of the Bank's channels. As a result, a 75% level of prevention of potential fraud was achieved and a 19% reduction in materialized fraud compared to 2023. In the area of digital banking, materialized fraud decreased 38%, while in cards there was a 9% reduction compared to the previous year.

In the area of security and cybersecurity, BBVA Perú maintained regulatory compliance of more than 95% in standards such as PCI, OWASP and SBS Resolution 504-2021, consolidating the soundness of its protection model. State-of-the-art security solutions were implemented in data processing centers (CPD, by its Spanish acronym) and endpoints, establishing additional controls to guarantee operational continuity. A new organisational chart was also adopted in Engineering's security area, assigning security officers closer to the business lines, and the Physical Security team was strengthened, developing a comprehensive threat structure.

Other notable achievements include the following:

- 1. Innovation in information protection:** New tools focused on data monitoring and encryption fostered a culture of prevention and safeguarding of sensitive information throughout its lifecycle.
- 2. Risk management and compliance:** A new comprehensive governance and audit framework significantly reduced material findings, confirming the robustness of processes and alignment with international standards.
- 3. Improvements in digital infrastructure:** The implementation of advanced security solutions, aimed at preventing and detecting threats in real-time, enabled rapid and coordinated responses to incidents.
- 4. Safety awareness and culture:** Training and awareness campaigns fostered a proactive attitude among employees, promoting safe behavior aligned with global best practices.
- 5. Outstanding results in global collaboration:** Working hand in hand with international teams to share best practices and coordinate global security initiatives strengthened the Bank's comprehensive protection.
- 6. Strengthened asset protection:** Additional controls and procedures to safeguard critical resources ensured the continuity of operations in an efficient and reliable manner.

Operational excellence

In terms of operational excellence of ATMs and BBVA banking agents during 2024, the following developments are noteworthy:

ATM management was optimized to achieve an availability rate of close to 99%, earning first place in the market's NPS index and recognition for high availability within the BBVA Group. This was possible thanks to the monitoring of KPIs, reconfiguration of cassette machines, technical training for branch network staff, implementation of procedures for dealing with ATM incidents on weekends and holidays, and audio guides at ATMs.

In terms of BBVA agent management, installation time was reduced to 7 days and 90% availability was achieved, earning it first place in the NPS Open Market.

In addition, the following savings and efficiency initiatives were deployed:

- Predictive models based on data analytics were implemented to optimize the operation of the branch and ATM network, resulting in savings close to S/3 million and 70% accuracy in predicting demand.
- The cash management service for intelligent cash boxes was awarded, contributing an average balance of S/250 million per month at the national level.
- Nearly 800,000 payroll and CTS accounts were opened, 70% of which were processed in less than 30 minutes.
- Tariffs were optimized with the BPO, generating savings of S/4.3 million.
- The transformation of document management led to savings of S/1 million.
- Improvements in the transfer of documents reduced logistics costs by S/0.7 million.
- The internalization and centralization of key services generated savings of close to S/3 million in areas such as mortgages, leasing and financial services.

Operational efficiency was also reflected in the results of the fixed and variable income custody service, which at the end of 2024 reported 41% growth in volumes traded, 19% more transactions totaling US\$66 billion and a 20% increase in its level of attention.

Two international awards were obtained in 2024: one from Wells Fargo for "Operational excellence in international transfers" and the other from Global Finance magazine, which recognized the Bank's Comex team as the "Best foreign trade in Perú". The VISA and Mastercard authorizations were also "Best in class" in the BBVA Group and South America, with service levels of 95% in cards not present.

In mortgage lending, the reduction of the average transaction time (TMO) by half minimized reprocessing by 78% and increased market share for the first time in five years, while covenant lending experienced more efficient processes allowing for sustainable growth without increasing costs.

The specialized Leasing team decongested tasks in offices and achieved 95% compliance with service levels. For its part, the Network Support Management (DAR) team focused in 2024 on supporting the commercial network, achieving an 18% increase in specialized visits, 98% of offices out of risk and a reduction in the provision of transitory items from S/5.3 million to S/0.7 million, reaching an IReNe of 75.

On the logistics front, the management of the "Savings Fortnight" campaigns was successfully completed by supplying all the branches of the commercial network nationwide with the prizes associated with the capturing of funds.

The Samurai and Sensei training programs, aimed at employees seeking to expand their knowledge of methodologies and technological solutions to optimize and automate operational processes, facilitate the implementation of innovative initiatives. Originating in Perú, both programs have reached employees in other geographies, such as Colombia, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay. By the end of the year, 276 employees had been certified after completing the programs and 29 improvement initiatives had been completed.

Adoption of technologies

The technological transformation of the Bank's architecture progressed in 2024 to 68% of transactions on a microservices platform resulting in transactional cost efficiencies and US\$2.2 million in billing cost savings.

In parallel, the evolution of core banking achieved 90% adoption of alpha components in customers, contracts and users, reducing the time to market for new functionalities in the Retail and Enterprise segments, which in turn served as a basis for strengthening channel security.

The relevant 2024 milestones in technology adoption were as follows:

- **Optimization of critical transactions:** Advanced caching mechanisms were implemented improving performance in the most important business services.
- **Strengthening security and authentication:** Authentication and signature mechanisms were strengthened, prioritizing customer experience and regulatory compliance.
- **Efficient management on the data analytics platform:** Control failures as low as 0.5% by enabling timely commercial campaign launches.
- **Innovation in collections:** Creation of preventive alerts and notifications, smart segmentation and the "call me back" service, which contributed to the financial health of customers.
- **Ideation 2.0:** New working scheme for early technological design in initiatives, avoiding delays and subsequent rework.
- **Cloud hybridization strategies:** Progress in active-active models of business services on Amazon reached 5% adoption.

Technological solutions

BBVA Perú continued to drive its technological transformation in 2024 through the implementation of the following innovative solutions:

- **"BBVA Empresas" Channels:**
 - Migration of 100% of customers to the new web platform (Senda) and 99% to the mobile application (Gema).
 - Market leadership in open banking in Perú, with 15 use cases and 7 partners connected via API.
 - Launch of ETPB platform for mass payments, offering end-to-end traceability, continuous availability (24x7) and anti-fraud measures.
 - Digital sales promotion using the Salesforce Marketing Cloud, which positioned the Bank as a pioneer in the use of global identifiers for business registration.
 - Incorporation of the Anticipo TPV product, available both on the web and in the app, reinforcing security through the use of Softoken R3 and biometric authentication in Gema.
- **Acquiring:** Functionalities such as payment with points, payment with QR in Openpay and digital vouchers at POS were introduced.
- **New core banking:** Its implementation allowed the migration of customer and contract functionalities to the Next Gen architecture, enabling eight million executions per day.
- **Passive products:** Launch of a digital account with no maintenance fee, which allowed optimizing the contracting process by reducing it from 10 steps to 1 and thereby increasing the conversion rate from 28% to 41%.
- **Retail Recoveries:** A comprehensive platform for debt was implemented, enabling digital channels for payments with cards from other banks and reprogramming from Glomo.
- **Digital Retail Channels:**
 - Top NPS ranking for mobile banking, internet banking, ATMs, correspondent agents, telephone banking and branches.
 - Seven out of ten monetary transactions are handled by mobile banking.
 - 63% of sales in the retail segment were digital.
 - 100% of office appointments were managed digitally, with more than 60,000 appointments scheduled via the App.
 - Significant improvement in the customer experience with the Blue virtual assistant in the Contact Centre.

- **Software development:**

- Standardization of development practices through the global ONE project.
- 100% certification of N1 and N2 services, 950 Copilot license purchased and adoption of ZDevOps on mainframe.
- The Zero Incident reduced monthly incidents by 41% and fixed 100% of vulnerabilities in the source code.
- Increase in productivity and deliveries of 31% and 5%, respectively.

- **Internalization of talent:** Focused on strengthening internal talent, in 2024 the Bank incorporated key knowledge within internal capabilities, which stabilized and consolidated teams and allowed for efficiencies in engineering capacity and reduced the amount of resources without affecting performance. A 59% ratio of in-house developers was achieved, with Capex cost efficiencies of US\$1.91 million, which generated savings of S/3.16 million in outsourcing and turnover volatility from 5% to 3%.

- **Activity Report tool:** Enabled the recording of development activities to gain a better understanding and detect opportunities for improvement within the software development cycle. It reached 98% maturity.

- **KPI POST Average Cost:** Savings of S/2.1 million were achieved through compliance with the profile pyramid and POST's comprehensive quality assessment model.

Risks and control

The early identification of risks and the implementation of effective controls in internal and outsourced processes continued to be a priority during 2024. Notable developments included the following:

- **Risk admission in technology initiatives:** The integration of the risk assessment process with the Jira and Helix platforms was consolidated, ensuring a robust control framework for each technology development project.

- **Control model maturity:** New control frameworks for engineering risks were formalized at Migro, structurally covering all technological processes under a holistic approach.

- **SLA and billing risk management:** Application of a specialized risk management methodology for providers of significant engineering services, strengthening the monitoring of SLAs (Service Level Agreements) and billing processes.

- **Third-party technology risk management (ITR3P):** The evaluation process was completed for 100% of the suppliers prioritized for the periods 2022-2023.

- **Early attention to audit recommendations:** Efficient management of 48 audit recommendations without leaving overdue observations.

- **Improvements in the attention to auditors and regulators:** Optimisation of the flow of responses to external requests, ensuring timely and effective compliance with requests for information.

Business Process Engineering (BPE, process transformation)

In 2024, the Advanced Analytics COE team was integrated into BPE, strengthening the scope of solutions proposed by analytical models that drive data-driven process transformation and the incorporation of predictive and artificial intelligence (AI) tools in operations management.

Strategy & Process Management deployed the maturity model focused on the priority business processes linked to the Bank's 13 strategic routes, achieving an increase of 9 percentage points in the maturity level (from 31% to 40%). In addition, the community of Process Owners (228) was launched, consolidating this key role to foster responsibility for end-to-end processes and promote continuous improvement in each area of the Bank.

In the area of individual processes, 10 business processes were transformed, increasing their maturity level by 14 percentage points. The role of the office advisor was also optimized, reducing his or her dedication to servicing from 60% to 50%, which allowed a greater focus on commercial activities and generated an additional S/10 million in unrestricted loans. This was possible thanks to the implementation of new equipment with a web environment that facilitated the sale of products to the customer. In addition, the digital shift was enabled in 100% of the network's branches and significant improvements were made in the operations of the advisors, such as the elimination of self-service, the reduction of unnecessary steps and the promotion of the efficient use of resources, such as the elimination of paper, which speeded up customer service.

In the contracting processes for individuals, the digitalization of the flow of accounts and payrolls began, implementing a 100% digital flow for formalizing accounts and enabling the delivery of debit cards directly to companies. In addition, the new Real Estate Banking was launched, accompanied by a restructuring of the organization and processes of the external sales force teams (Fuvex), which reduced their operational burden by 15 percentage points in the approval process, the implementation of which generated an additional financial margin of S/10 million.

As a major milestone, the first use case of e-signatures for the mutual funds product was developed, introducing the first deferred signature flow in the country. The project had Perú as an anchor country, in collaboration with Mexico, with the aim of offering a global solution.

On the Business Processes front, initiatives were implemented to improve front office processes, strengthening the centralised operational management model (GoBEC) and increasing the commercial dedication of BEC office roles from 34% to 45%. In addition, greater operational centralization was achieved in the back office teams through the Expert Pool, which acts as an extended arm of the BEC Commercial Network in the formalization of complex products, meeting more than 93% of the SLAs, reducing time to market by more than 50% and achieving an IReNe rate of 98%. A new Credit and Liability Control team was also created to strengthen control of key processes such as onboarding, contracting, formalization and disbursement of BEC products such as leasing and discount bills.

On the digitalization front, the transformation of the contracting and management of credit lines was initiated, freeing up 15% of operating time and generating additional revenues of S/9 million by integrating six management tools and enabling 300 new data for commercial exploitation.

In the headquarters processes, the collections area generated savings of more than S/14 million in provisions thanks to the launch of a new product solution, the implementation of the factory for formalizing rescheduled payments and the implementation of payment cart functionality for Pcom Pyme. On the claims front, savings of S/1.1 million in payment vouchers and S/17.9 million were achieved under the Claims Expense Committee governance. Finally, Engineering achieved more than 90% progress in the process maturity assessment, positioning it for incorporation in the 2025 roadmap.

Transformation into a data-driven bank

BBVA Perú continued to focus during 2024 on generating and delivering value through reliable data, establishing strong information governance and quality, training specialized talent and adopting cutting-edge technologies such as:

- **Data Governance & Data as a Product:**

- High quality information was ensured on more than 50 projects, with 60% focused on strategic engagements.
- Development of solutions such as historical transactional data and key variables that provided valuable insights for Retail and Enterprise.
- Improved analytical models that increased the approval rate of offers and detected delinquent customers early.
- Formation of a dedicated “data as a product” team with a sustainable operating model across the Bank.

- **Analytics Transformation:**

- Adoption of generative AI by incorporating 165 GPT Enterprise Chat licences, which reduced process time for users using this technology by two hours per week.
- Creation of a governance model for AI with training for data scientists and non-technical (non-code) users.
- Migration to Cloud Computing, enabling faster delivery of value, with training plans (data university) and specialized training.

- **Data Portfolio:**

- More than 102 data projects executed in 2024, 30 strategic solutions focused on data engines and advanced analytics for business processes, risk and digital channels.
- Implementation of analytical models for behavioral scoring, optional insurance and dynamic pricing, among others.

5. Management report



Evolution of the peruvian banking system

Key figures In millions of soles

			YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
	2023	2024	Absolute	%
Statement of financial position				
Total assets	512,218	544,356	32,138	6.3%
Loan portfolio, net	328,595	330,377	1,782	0.5%
Loan loss provisions	(21,897)	(20,562)	(1,335)	−6.1%
Total liabilities	444,467	473,398	28,931	6.5%
Obligations of the public	333,246	374,029	40,783	12.2%
Net equity	67,751	70,958	3,207	4.7%
Statement of income				
Gross financial margin	32,207	34,267	2,060	6.4%
Loan loss provisions	10,265	10,315	50	0.5%
Net fee and commission income	5,499	6,327	828	15.1%
Administrative expenses	14,200	15,215	1,015	7.1%
Profit before income tax	12,005	13,357	1,352	11.3%
Net profit	9,226	10,325	1,099	11.9%

Key ratios

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)
Asset quality			
NPL ratio	4.31%	3.75%	(56) pbs
Coverage ratio	144.64%	156.10%	11 pp
Profitability and efficiency ratios			
ROE	14.29%	15.32%	103 pbs
ROA	1.81%	1.94%	13 pbs
Efficiency ratio	40.83%	40.72%	(11) pbs
Solvency			
Global capital ratio	16.43%	17.31%	88 pbs

Source: ASBANC and SBS.

At the end of 2024, the total assets of the banking system reached S/544,356 million, with a variation of +6.3% compared to the previous year. Total net loans remained stable (+0.5%) compared to 2023, when retail loans registered an increase supported by the growth of the mortgage portfolio, favored by a context of falling interest rates, mitigated by

3.6. Transparency and customer experience

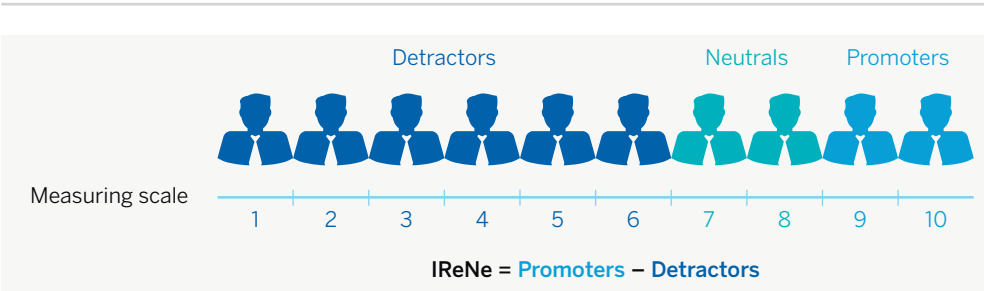
Relationship with customers

The customer is the cornerstone of BBVA's strategy and the focus of all its decisions. For this reason, the Bank focuses on guaranteeing a unique and consistent experience, based on a deep understanding of its customers' needs and expectations, actively listening to their voice, both externally and internally, and identifying pain points and opportunities for improvement in each interaction with its products and channels. This commitment enables it to develop innovative solutions that create tangible value, simplify processes and increase customer satisfaction.

Anticipating customer needs and personalizing offerings is key to delivering clear and differentiating benefits. The customer experience is not just an objective, but the axis that guides the transformation, defining how to build relationships of trust and maximize the well-being of those who trust the bank. BBVA Perú wants each customer to clearly perceive the values and benefits that underpin its strategy, strengthening their bond with the brand and reaffirming its commitment to them.

In this line, in 2024, the Bank strengthened its customer approach as a differentiating element in the financial market through mechanisms to gather feedback from different sources, such as the Net Promoter Score (NPS or Net Recommendation Index IReNe, by its Spanish acronym) methodology, Play Store, App Store and digital support. It has also strengthened its monitoring systems in various channels, enabling a more accurate assessment of the transactional and relational experience of its customers.

The Bank continued to implement the IReNe methodology, which is internationally recognised as an essential tool for measuring the level of customer recommendation and satisfaction with the Bank's products, channels and services. Based on a survey in which customers are asked whether they would recommend the Bank or a specific channel to a family member or friend, the index classifies customers on a scale of 0 to 10 as promoters (9 to 10), neutrals (7 to 8) or detractors (0 to 6). The information obtained is crucial for validating the alignment between customers' needs and expectations and the initiatives implemented, as well as for developing plans to address the gaps identified and provide exceptional experiences.



The active involvement of the Quality Committee has been fundamental in prioritizing and monitoring the improvement opportunities identified, ensuring that strategic decisions are customer-focused. It has also encouraged a proactive attitude among employees, who are key players in the design and implementation of action plans aimed at increasing customer referrals.

Customer management

The efficiency of customer management was consolidated through more than 150 measurements in the branch network, Business Banking, segments such as Prime, Wealth and SMEs, as well as digital channels and other key interactions. These assessments, which also included the perceptions of the network's employees, helped to identify areas for improvement and to communicate the vision of service delivery internally. The next step was to implement action plans to optimize processes related to savings accounts, credit cards, mobile banking, ATMs and branch service through root cause analysis roundtables, which in turn led to a significant reduction in complaints, service improvements and a more efficient customer experience.

Key indicators

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)
Asset quality			
NPL ratio	4.71%	3.72%	(99) pbs
Coverage ratio	137.91%	142.37%	4 pp
Profitability and efficiency metrics			
ROE	16.11%	15.10%	(1) pp
ROA	1.86%	1.74%	(12) pbs
Efficiency ratio	38.16%	38.77%	61 pbs
Solvency			
Total capital ratio	15.59%	15.95%	36 pbs
CET 1 ratio	12.33%	12.76%	43 pbs

Key figures In millions of soles

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Statement of income				
Gross financial margin	5,345	5,829	485	9.1%
Provisions for direct loans	(1,964)	(2,230)	265	13.5%
Net fee and commission income	993	1,045	52	5.3%
Result from financial operations (ROF)	856	958	102	11.9%
Operating expenses	(2,684)	(2,938)	254	9.5%
Profit before income tax	2,420	2,418	(2)	-0.1%
Net profit	1,869	1,886	17	0.9%

BBVA Perú's gross financial margin grew 9.1% compared to the previous year, driven by an increase in financial income from loans and deposits held at the BCRP, the containment of financial expenses, and higher Result from financial operations (ROF) and commissions. This revenue performance contributed to mitigating the impact of higher operating expenses (opex) and provisions, resulting in a net profit of S/1,886 million.

The net loan portfolio reached S/74,075 million, showing a 4.9% growth in the year-on-year comparison, with an outstanding performance in current loans in the retail consumer segment (covenants loans) and mortgages, while in the legal entities segment, the growth of corporate loans stood out. Meanwhile, past-due loans and provisions closed with a significant reduction of -18% and -15.3%, respectively.

Obligations to the public continued to be the main source of financing, reaching S/79,422 million and a growth of +14.8%, compared to 2023.

Asset management

Assets [In millions of soles](#)

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Cash and due from banks	9,422	13,526	4,104	43.6%
Interbank funds	17	20	3	17.6%
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,387	4,106	(281)	-6.4%
Available-for-sale investments	10,755	11,336	581	5.4%
Net loan portfolio	70,617	74,075	3,458	4.9%
Properties, furniture and equipment	1,193	1,202	9	0.8%
Other assets	8,021	6,964	(1,057)	-13.2%
Total assets	104,413	111,229	6,817	6.5%

Loan portfolio detail [In millions of soles](#)

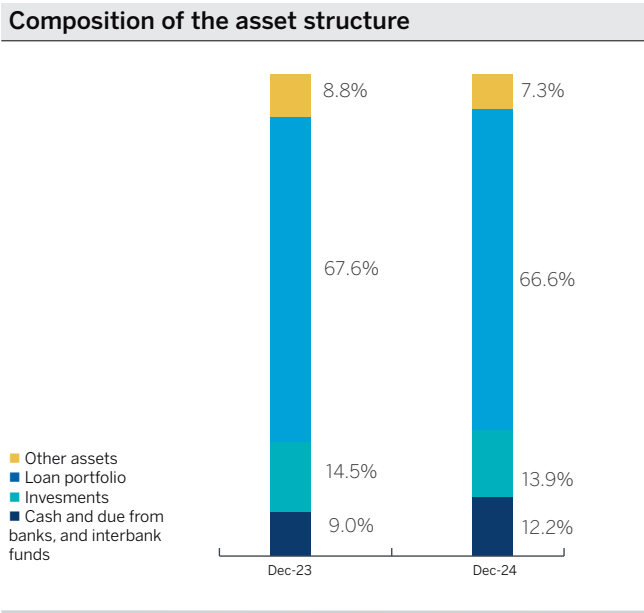
	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Performing loans	70,192	73,525	3,333	4.7%
Past-due loans	3,482	2,857	(625)	-17.9%
Restructured and refinanced loans	1,809	1,812	3	0.2%
Gross loan portfolio	75,483	78,194	2,711	3.6%
Loan loss provisions	(4,865)	(4,119)	(746)	-15.3%
Net loan portfolio	70,617	74,075	3,458	4.9%

Variation

In 2024, total assets had a significant increase of S/6,817 million (+6.5%), mainly explained by the higher balance of cash and due from banks (+43.6%), where the growth of overnight deposits with the BCRP and balances in foreign banks stood out, and the net loan portfolio (+4.9%), with significant growth in the retail, large companies and corporate segments.

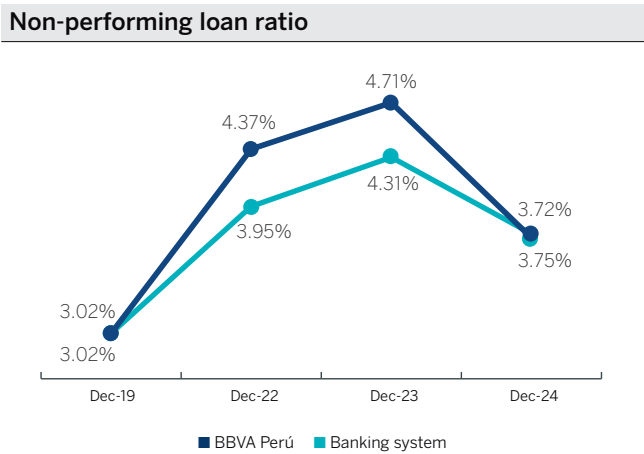
In loans to individuals, the products of natural customers with the best performance were mortgages and consumer loans, the latter due to the commercial impulse of covenant loans (payroll deduction loan). In the cards segment, the volume of purchases improved due to commercial campaigns. As for the legal entities segment, the highest growth was sustained in large companies and corporations with short-term loans, and in medium-sized companies associated with the "Impulso MyPerú" program.

Composition of the asset structure



In the year-on-year comparison of the asset mix, there was an increase in the participation of cash and due from banks and interbank funds with respect to the loan portfolio.

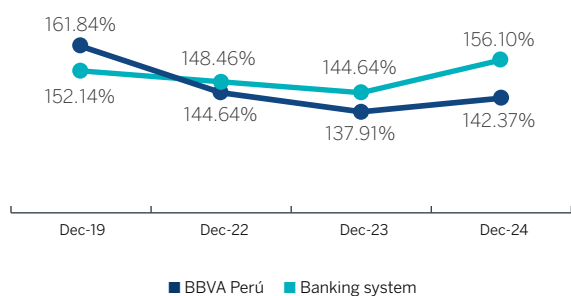
Asset quality



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Pension Funds Administrators.

At the end of December 2024, BBVA Perú’s NPL ratio stood at 3.72%, a reduction of 99 basis points compared to the previous year. This result is due to the implementation of various management strategies and a gradual containment of early arrears, management measures in admission and collection, mainly in the retail segment.

Coverage ratio



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators.

At the end of 2024, the coverage ratio stood at 142.37%, an improvement over the ratio of 137.91% recorded in 2023. This had come under significant pressure between the second half of 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, mainly as a result of a challenging environment that impacted the consumer and small business portfolios, but since June 2024, it has shown a sustained recovery. The progress is attributed to further containment of the backlog, through the implementation of corrective measures that intensified during the last quarter of the year.

Liability management

Liabilities and equity In millions of soles

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Obligations with the public	69,208	79,422	10,214	14.8%
Deposits from financial institutions	1,665	923	(742)	-44.6%
Interbank funds	378	94	(284)	-75.1%
Debts and financial obligations	5,903	7,332	1,429	24.2%
Other liabilities(*)	14,889	10,159	(4,730)	-31.8%
Total liabilities	92,044	97,930	5,886	6.4%
Equity	12,369	13,299	930	7.5%
Total liabilities and equity	104,413	111,229	6,816	6.5%

Deposits breakdown In millions of soles

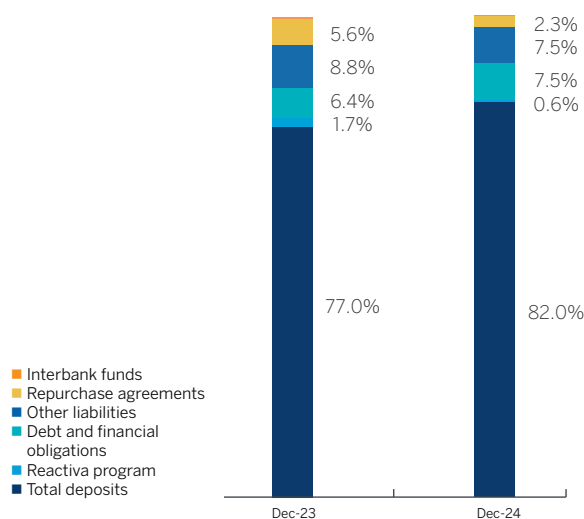
	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Demand deposits	22,733	27,173	4,440	19.5%
Savings accounts	22,742	26,082	3,340	14.7%
Time deposits	23,523	25,984	2,461	10.5%
Other obligations	210	182	(28)	-13.3%
Obligations with the public	69,208	79,422	10,214	14.8%
Deposits from financial institutions	1,665	923	(742)	-44.6%
Total deposits	70,874	80,345	9,471	13.4%

Variation

At the end of 2024, total liabilities increased by S/5,886 million (+6.4%) compared to 2023, due to higher deposits with the public and to debts and financial obligations that were offset by lower balances in other liabilities, as a result of a reduction of operations in the spot market and the maturity of funding associated with "Reactiva Perú".

Total deposits increased by +13.4% with respect to 2023, with an outstanding dynamism in demand deposits and savings accounts in the natural person and legal entities segments, as well as in time deposits in both segments.

Composition of the liability structure



Regarding the mix of liabilities, deposits remained the main source of funding, while the portion of the “Reactiva Perú”’s funding continued to decrease in line with the loan repayment schedule.

Statement of income

Statement of income *In millions of soles*

	2023	2024	YoY Δ (2024/2023)	
			Absolute	%
Interest income	7,575	8,075	500	6.6%
Interest expense	(2,230)	(2,246)	16	-0.7%
Gross financial margin	5,345	5,829	484	9.1%
Provision for direct loans	(1,964)	(2,230)	266	-13.5%
Net financial margin	3,380	3,600	220	6.5%
Financial services income	1,692	1,806	114	6.7%
Financial services expense	(699)	(761)	62	-8.9%
Net financial margin of income and expenses from financial services	4,373	4,645	272	6.2%
Results from financial transactions (ROF)	856	958	102	11.9%
Operating margin	5,229	5,602	373	7.1%
Administrative expenses	(2,453)	(2,669)	216	-8.8%
Depreciation and amortization	(231)	(269)	38	-16.5%
Net operating margin	2,545	2,665	120	4.7%
Measurement of asset and provisions	(194)	(263)	69	-35.6%
Operating profit loss	2,352	2,401	49	2.1%
Other income and expenses	69	17	(52)	-75.4%
Profit before income tax	2,420	2,418	(2)	-0.1%
Income tax	(551)	(532)	(19)	3.5%
Net profit	1,869	1,886	17	0.9%

Financial margin

In 2024, interest income increased by 6.6% with respect to 2023, driven by the performance of the loan portfolio, especially the higher volume and price of the retail segment, and the recovery of corporate loans. Likewise, despite the lower benchmark rate, the profitability of the securities portfolios was maintained. Finally, interest expense showed a slight increase (+0.7%) due to the higher volume of term deposits of natural person and legal entities, and the higher price of debts and bond issues.

Provisions

In 2024, provisions for direct loans increased by S/266 million, mainly due to the growth of specific provisions in the SME (pyme) and retail segments. The lag effect after the economic slowdown in 2023 generated significant provisioning in the first quarter of 2024, with a very marked reduction trend in the last quarter of the year.

Commissions

Income from financial services improved by S/114 million due to better performance in the retail segment in insurance and card products, offset by lower income generated by letters of guarantee, demand deposits and savings accounts. Meanwhile, expenses from financial services increased due to expenses associated with Plin and card rewards. In 2024, net financial income grew by S/52 million (+5.2%) compared to the previous period.

Results from financial operations (ROF) and results from non-ordinary income (RINO)

In 2024, ROF recorded an increase of 11.9% compared to 2023, due to the revenues generated by the operations of Liability Management and its derivatives. On the other hand, RINOs improved by S/15 million, as a result of lower claims expense and higher results from subsidiaries and associates.

Administrative expenses

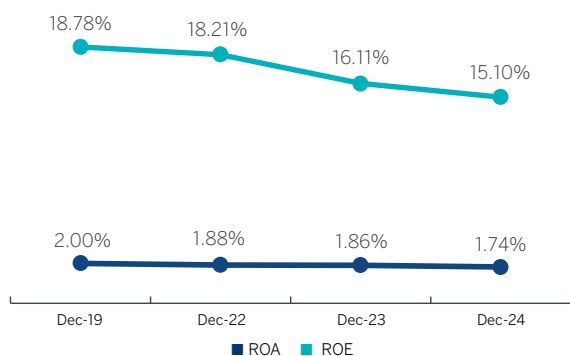
Administrative expenses increased by S/216 million, due to higher expenses for services received from third parties related to information technology. Likewise, fixed and variable personnel expenses increased, associated with salary revisions and new hires.

Profit and profitability

Net profit increased 0.9% compared to the previous year, due to higher financial income and improved performance of commissions and results from financial operations. These effects offset the increase in administrative expenses and provisions.

Profitability management

Return on Equity – ROE Return on Assets – ROA



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators.

The results allowed us to obtain a return on assets (ROA) ratio of 1.74% and a return on equity (ROE) of 15.10%.

Solvency and regulatory capital

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1531 dated March 19, 2022, the Peruvian banking law was amended to adopt the Basel III capital standards and approach; and with entry into force from January 2023; among the main changes are: the composition of regulatory capital, requirement of minimum ratios by levels of capital, powers in the event of non-compliance with solvency requirements, among others. The SBS, through general regulations, established the form and due dates for adequacy; thus, through SBS Resolution No. 03952-2022 dated December 27, 2022, it established the minimum solvency requirements set forth in article 199 of the General Law, which will be gradually implemented from January 2023 to December 2026, reaching 4.5% for CET1, 6% for Tier 1 and 10% as an overall limit, plus additional buffers to be covered with CET1 or the overall ratio.

On January 24, 2024, SBS Resolution No. 0274-2024 amended SBS Resolution No. 2192-2023 of June 26, 2023, changing the gradual increase in the overall limit, which was set at 9.0% until August 2024, 9.5% as of September 2024 and 10% from March 2025 onwards.

Period	Minimum common equity Tier 1 requirement	Minimum Tier 1 regulatory capital requirement	Overall limit
January 2023 to March 2023	3.825%	5.10%	8.50%
April 2023 to August 2024	4.05%	5.40%	9.00%
August 2024 to February 2025	4.275%	5.70%	9.50%
March 2025 and later	4.50%	6.00%	10.00%

In the new regulatory capital structure, effective since January 2023, within common equity Tier 1, new concepts were incorporated, such as accumulated net income and net income for the year, unrealized gains and/or losses from investments available for sale, as well as deductions for investments in subsidiaries/investments in companies in the financial system, intangible assets and other deferred charges, for the computation of the capital measure. In addition, a new capital conservation buffer requirement (equivalent to 2.5% of total RWA) is created, which must be covered by Common equity Tier 1, as well as the buffer requirement by economic cycle and the buffer requirement for market concentration risk.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's regulatory capital, according to current regulatory standards, is S/15,931 million and has the following composition:

Total regulatory capital *In millions of soles*

	2023	2024	YoY variation	
			Absolute	%
Total regulatory capital	14,912	15,931	1,019	6.8%
Common equity Tier 1	11,798	12,750	952	8.1%
Common shares	8,147	8,895	748	9.2%
Legal reserve	2,245	2,433	188	8.4%
Retained earnings	—	—	—	—
Net profit	1,869	1,886	17	0.9%
Unrealized gains on available-for-sales investments	131	104	(27)	-20.6%
Deductions	(595)	(568)	(27)	-4.5%
Tier 2	3,114	3,181	67	2.2%
Subordinated debt	2,041	2,062	21	1.0%
Provisions	1,073	1,119	46	4.3%
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	95,668	99,900	4,232	4.4%
Credit risk	85,739	89,468	3,729	4.3%
Market risk	2,584	2,544	(40)	-1.5%
Operational risk	7,345	7,888	543	7.4%
CET1 ratio (%)^(*)	12.33	12.76		
Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.33	12.76		
Total Capital ratio (%)	15.59	15.95		
Minimum Capital ratio (%)	9.00	9.50		

(*) Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1531, dated March 19, 2022, and Official Letter No. 7850-2023-SBS dated February 17, 2023, which establishes a minimum required level of 10%.

By means of the “Regulation for the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks”, approved by SBS Resolution No. 3953-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), it is established that the additional regulatory capital requirement will be equal to the sum of the regulatory capital requirements calculated for each of the following components: for concentration risk and for interest rate risk in the banking book. As of December 31, 2024, the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks for the Bank amounts to S/759 million.

Likewise, the “Regulation for the conservation, economic cycle and market concentration risk buffer requirement”, approved by SBS Resolution No. 3954-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), establishes the methodologies for the calculation of the buffer requirements by the economic cycle, the activation and operation of the buffer requirement by the economic cycle, the buffer requirement by concentration risk, the capital conservation buffer requirement, restrictions applicable in the event of non-compliance with the buffer requirements and other measures. As of December 31, 2024, the requirement for these buffers amounts to S/2,248 million.

Likewise, through the Letter No. 7850-2023-SBS dated February 17, 2023, the SBS established that the Bank must maintain Tier 1 Capital (CET1) at levels above 10%, considering the new composition effective as of 2023¹. As of December 31, 2024, this ratio amounts to 12.76%.

Variation

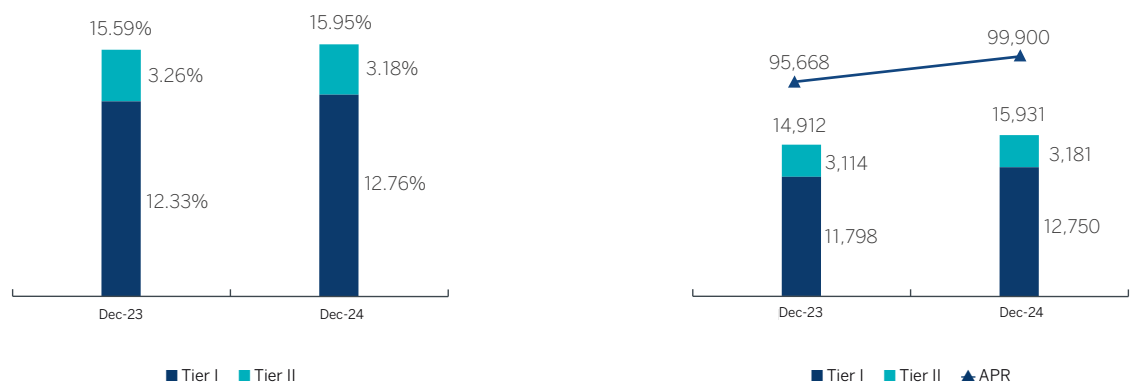
In the year-on-year comparison, regulatory capital increased by +6.8%, explained by an increase in Common equity Tier 1 of +8.1% due to the capitalization of the 2023 profit (+S/748 million) and the increase in legal reserves of +8.4%. The variation in Tier 2 was +2.1%, mainly due to an exchange rate effect on the computation of subordinated debt.

¹ Article 199 of the General Law and amendments to Legislative Decree No. 1531, dated 03/19/22; as well as SBS Resolution No. 03952-2022 dated 12/27/22.

On the other hand, total RWA increased by +4.4%, as a result of the increase in the credit risk RWA (+4.3%), in line with the higher activity in the retail and enterprise segments, excluding the maturities of Reactiva Perú and the loans of the Impulso MyPerú program that took place since February 2024. Meanwhile, the RWA for market risk had a variation of -1.5%, mainly due to the lower exposure to interest rate in the net position of derivatives and lower exchange rate risk; while the RWA for operational risk obtained a positive variation of +7.4% due to the growth of the business in all segments and the increase in revenues from financial services.

It is important to highlight that BBVA Perú maintains the objective of continuing to strengthen the solvency level, in such a way that it allows it to comfortably cover the capital requirements, which have been implemented locally in line with international standards.

Regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets, and capital ratios In millions of soles and percentage



Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrator.

Risk classification

BBVA Perú currently maintains its investment grade rating granted by prestigious international agencies, such as S&P Global Ratings and Moody's International. It is also subject to the credit rating of the local agencies such as Apoyo & Asociados and Moody's Local.

BBVA Perú ratings

International rating agencies			
	Short-term	Long-term	Outlook
Standard and Poor's			
Foreign currency issuer rating	A-3	BBB-	Stable
Local currency issuer rating	A-3	BBB-	Stable
Moody's			
Foreign currency deposit rating	P-2	Baa1	Stable
Local currency deposit rating	P-2	Baa1	Stable

Local rating agencies

	Short-term	Long-term	Outlook
Apoyo & Asociados			
Issuer rating	A+	A+	Stable
Deposits	CP-1+ (pe)	AAA (pe)	Stable
Common shares	1a (pe)	1a (pe)	Stable
Negotiable certificates of deposit	CP-1+ (pe)	CP-1+ (pe)	Stable
Corporate bonds	AAA (pe)	AAA (pe)	Stable
Subordinated bonds (Level 2)	AA+ (pe)	AA+ (pe)	Stable
Moody's Local			
Issuer rating	A+	A+	Stable
Deposits	ML A-1+.pe	AAA.pe	Stable
Common shares	1.pe	1.pe	Stable
Negotiable certificates of deposit	ML A-1+.pe	ML A-1+.pe	Stable
Corporate bonds	AAA.pe	AAA.pe	Stable
Subordinated bonds (Level 2)	AA+.pe	AA+.pe	Stable

6. Audited separate financial statements



Banco BBVA Perú

Separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 together with the Independent Auditor's Report

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate financial statements at December 31, 2024 and 2023
together with the Independent Auditor's Report

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report

Separate financial statements

Separate statement of financial position
Separate statement of income
Separate statement of income and other comprehensive income
Separate statement of changes in equity
Separate statement of cash flows
Notes to the separate financial statements

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Banco BBVA Perú

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Banco BBVA Perú (a subsidiary of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C., an entity incorporated in Peru, hereinafter "the Bank" which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the separate statements of income, separate income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Banco BBVA Perú as of December 31, 2024, as well as its financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting standards established by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym) for financial entities in Peru, see note 2.

Basis of the opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in more detail in the section Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Peru, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Lima
Av. Víctor Andrés
Belaunde 171
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Lima II
Av. Jorge Basadre 330
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Arequipa
Edificio City Center,
piso 13, Torre Sur, Cerro
Colorado
Tel: +51 (54) 484 470

Trujillo
Av. El Golf 591, Urb. Las
Flores del Golf III, Víctor
Larco Herrera 13009,
Sede Miguel Ángel Quijano
Doig
La Libertad
Tel: +51 (44) 608 830

Chiclayo (satélite)
Av. Federico Villareal 115,
Lambayeque
Tel: +51 (74) 227 424

Cusco (satélite)
Jr. Ricardo Palma #18,
Urb. Santa Mónica,
Wanchaq



Shape the future
with confidence

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide an opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included conducting procedures designed to respond to the risks of material misstatement assessed in the separate financial statements. The results of the audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters mentioned below, form the basis for the audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
Estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio under the regulations of the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym)	
As described in note 3(d) to the separate financial statements, the estimate of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is determined following the methodology defined by the SBS, which establishes the specific percentages for the calculation of the provision, which depend on the credit classification of the debtor. To define the debtor's credit rating, the Bank, among other relevant factors, considers: The debtor's payment experience, the history of commercial relations with the debtor's management, the history of operations, the debtor's ability to pay and availability of funds, the situations of collaterals and guarantees received, the analysis of the financial statements of the	<p>We gained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the controls of the estimation of the provision for non-retail loan portfolio under the regulations of the SBS, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Methodology and criteria established for the calculation according to SBS required regulations.- Integrity and accuracy of the database in the Bank's systems.- Credit classification of non-retail loan portfolio, considering the Bank's methodology and SBS requirements.- Review of the calculation of the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio in the Bank's systems.

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
debtor, the risk of the debtor in other financial institutions in the market.	- Disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.
Therefore, we consider that the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is a key audit matter; given that, to define the calculation rate of the provision, the debtor must be classified based on qualitative and quantitative variables in which the critical and professional judgment of the Bank's risk specialists intervenes.	<p>In addition, we carried out detailed substantive procedures, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We assessed whether the accounting policies defined by the Bank are coherent with SBS requirements. - We tested the integrity and accuracy of the data used in the provision calculation. - We inspected in a selective manner the credit classification of the debtor, assessing the reasonability of Management's most relevant assumptions. - We perform a recalculation of the estimate of the non-retail loan portfolio provision. - We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the notes to the separate financial statements.

Information Technology (IT) Environment

The Bank's activities depend to a large extent on the efficient and continuous operation of information technology key systems and technology infrastructures, which encompass a large number of IT applications and systems for the processing of its operations (from significant volumes), accounting records and preparation of the financial statements.

The Bank's IT system consists of a set of complex computer applications, essential in the Bank's various business operations. IT environment controls include: IT governance, overall IT controls over program development

Assisted by our Information Technology (IT) specialists, our audit efforts focused on the Bank's key systems, related to the processing of its operations, accounting records and preparation of the separate financial statements of the Bank carrying out, among others, the following procedures:

- We evaluated and tested overall IT controls by performing: an understanding of IT governance, reviewing key (including compensatory) controls over application and data access management, application

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
and changes, access to programs and data, and IT operations, therefore, such controls must be designed and operated effectively with the aim of ensuring the integrity of accurate accounting records and financial reports, in this way mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error. As same of importance are executed calculations of systems, other IT application controls, and interfaces between IT systems.	<p>changes and developments, and IT operations.</p> <p>- We tested application controls, considering the design and operational effectiveness of critical automated controls to data processing, accounting records and the preparation of the financial statement. With respect to identified control deficiencies, we tested the design and operational effectiveness of compensation controls.</p>

Therefore, we consider the information technology environment as a key issue, given that the reliability and security of IT systems plays a fundamental role in ensuring the correct treatment of data processing, accounting records and preparation of financial statements.

Other matters

The separate financial statements of Banco BBVA Peru have been prepared in compliance with Peruvian legal requirements for the presentation of financial information, as indicated in note 2. These separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Banco BBVA Peru and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, which are prepared and presented separately.

Other information included in the Bank's 2024 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's Annual Report, other than the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of assurance thereon.



Shape the future
with confidence

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge gained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there is a material error of this other information, we are obliged to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Bank's management and corporate governance officers in relation to the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of separate financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards established by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym) for financial entities in Peru, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as appropriate matters relating to the going concern and using the going concern basis of the undertaking unless Management intends to liquidate the Bank or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to doing so.

Those responsible for the Bank's corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank separate financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable security is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs approved for application in Peru will always detect a material misstatement where it exists. Inaccuracies may arise due to fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or cumulatively, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users make based on the separate financial statements.



Shape the future
with confidence

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and execute audit procedures that respond to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide us with a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is greater than that resulting from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or overstepping the internal control system.
- We gained an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Bank.
- We evaluate the adequacy of the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and the respective disclosures made by Management.
- We conclude on the suitability of Management's use of the going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubts about the Bank ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to disclosures relating to the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained to date from our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, content of the separate financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

We communicate to those charged with the Bank's corporate governance, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with the Bank's corporate governance with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethics requirements in relation to independence and that we have disclosed all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be expected to affect our independence and, where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate the threats or safeguards applied.



Shape the future
with confidence

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

From the matters that have been the subject of communication with those charged with the Bank's corporate governance, we determine those that have been of the greatest significance in the audit of the separate financial statements for the current period and, therefore, are the key audit matters. We have described such matters in our audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions prohibit public communication of the matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be disclosed in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Lima, Peru
February 27, 2025

Countersigned by:

Tanaka, Valdivia, Arribas & Asociados

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sandra Luna', written over a horizontal line.

Sandra Luna Victoria Alva
Partner
C.P.C.C. Register No. 50093

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate statement of financial position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	5	13,526,288	9,421,531
Interbank funds		20,005	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	6	15,442,169	15,142,464
Loan portfolio, net	7	74,074,772	70,617,356
Trading derivatives	8	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	8	10,180	-
Realizable, received in payment and seized assets		58,808	118,776
Interests in subsidiaries and associates	9	280,262	257,177
Property, furniture and equipment, net	10	1,202,028	1,192,905
Deferred income tax	24	807,792	783,653
Other assets, net	11	4,811,570	5,624,392
Total assets		<u>111,229,270</u>	<u>104,412,759</u>
Contingent risks and commitments	16	<u>40,751,730</u>	<u>37,062,567</u>
Liabilities			
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	12	80,344,816	70,873,549
Interbank funds		94,084	378,451
Debts and financial obligations	13	7,332,438	5,903,205
Trading derivatives	8	821,514	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	8	78,602	93,486
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	14	9,258,572	13,718,247
Total liabilities		<u>97,930,026</u>	<u>92,043,910</u>
Equity	15		
Share capital		8,894,852	8,147,211
Reserves		2,432,622	2,245,122
Unrealized results		85,365	107,413
Retained earnings		1,886,405	1,869,103
Total equity		<u>13,299,244</u>	<u>12,368,849</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>111,229,270</u>	<u>104,412,759</u>
Contingent risks and commitments	16	<u>40,751,730</u>	<u>37,062,567</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate statement of income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Interest income	17	8,075,266	7,574,812
Interest expenses	18	(2,246,080)	(2,230,286)
Gross financial margin		<u>5,829,186</u>	<u>5,344,526</u>
Provision for direct loans, net of recoveries	7	(2,229,543)	(1,964,303)
Net financial margin		<u>3,599,643</u>	<u>3,380,223</u>
Income from financial services, net	19	<u>1,045,308</u>	<u>993,138</u>
Net financial margin of income and expenses from financial services		<u>4,644,951</u>	<u>4,373,361</u>
Results from financial transactions	20	<u>957,534</u>	<u>855,743</u>
Operating margin		<u>5,602,485</u>	<u>5,229,104</u>
Administrative expenses	21	(2,669,278)	(2,453,184)
Depreciation and amortization		(268,643)	(230,771)
Net operating margin		<u>2,664,564</u>	<u>2,545,149</u>
Measurement of assets and provisions		<u>(263,312)</u>	<u>(193,620)</u>
Operating profit or loss		<u>2,401,252</u>	<u>2,351,529</u>
Other income and expenses, net	22	<u>17,240</u>	<u>68,602</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>2,418,492</u>	<u>2,420,131</u>
Income tax	23	<u>(532,087)</u>	<u>(551,028)</u>
Net profit		<u>1,886,405</u>	<u>1,869,103</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share in soles	25	<u>0.2121</u>	<u>0.2101</u>
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands of shares)	25	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate Statement of Income and Other Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Net profit	1,886,405	1,869,103
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale investments	(16,495)	196,079
Unrealized (loss) gain on cash flow hedges	(12,772)	9,980
Interest in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	(790)	(1,275)
Unrealized gains (loss) on actuarial liabilities	7,119	(3,228)
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income	890	(3,091)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>(22,048)</u>	<u>198,465</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,864,357</u>	<u>2,067,568</u>

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Number of shares in thousands (note 15(a))	Share capital (note 15(a)) S/(000)	Legal Reserve (note 15(b)) S/(000)	Unrealized results (note 15(c)) S/(000)	Retained earnings (note 15(d)) S/(000)	Total equity S/(000)
Balance as of January 1, 2023	7,382,184	7,382,184	2,053,490	(91,052)	1,912,567	11,257,189
Net profit	-	-	-	-	1,869,103	1,869,103
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	194,980	-	194,980
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	7,036	-	7,036
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	-	-	-	(1,275)	-	(1,275)
Unrealized loss on actuarial liabilities	-	-	-	(2,276)	-	(2,276)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	198,465	1,869,103	2,067,568
Changes in equity (not included in comprehensive income):						
Dividends, note 15(d)	-	-	-	-	(956,283)	(956,283)
Capitalization of retained earnings, note 15(a)	765,027	765,027	-	-	(765,027)	-
Additions to reserves and other movements, note 15(b)	-	-	191,632	-	(191,257)	375
Balances as of December 31, 2023	8,147,211	8,147,211	2,245,122	107,413	1,869,103	12,368,849
Net profit	-	-	-	-	1,886,405	1,886,405
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(17,273)	-	(17,273)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(9,004)	-	(9,004)
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	-	-	-	(790)	-	(790)
Unrealized gains on actuarial liabilities	-	-	-	5,019	-	5,019
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(22,048)	1,886,405	1,864,357
Dividends, note 15(d)	-	-	-	-	(934,551)	(934,551)
Capitalization of retained earnings. note 15(a)	747,641	747,641	-	-	(747,641)	-
Additions to reserves and other movements, note 15(b)	-	-	187,500	-	(186,911)	589
Balances as of December 31, 2024	8,894,852	8,894,852	2,432,622	85,365	1,886,405	13,299,244

Banco BBVA Perú

Separate statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Reconciliation of the net profit to cash and cash equivalents from operating activities			
Net profit		1,886,405	1,869,103
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortization		268,643	230,771
Impairment of property, furniture and equipment, and intangible assets		66,713	45,056
Impairment reversal of available-for-sale investments		-	(11,830)
Provisions		2,426,142	2,124,698
Other adjustments		618,234	597,440
Net changes in assets and liabilities			
Loan portfolio		(5,495,138)	(4,084,564)
Available-for-sale investments		1,484,337	410,210
Accounts receivable and others		1,082,073	(3,449,699)
Unsubordinated financial liabilities		10,797,031	5,430,733
Accounts payable and others		(4,956,409)	(949,487)
Results for the year after net changes in assets, liabilities and adjustments		<u>8,178,031</u>	<u>2,212,431</u>
Paid income tax		(693,148)	(1,103,845)
Net cash and cash equivalents from operating activities		<u>7,484,883</u>	<u>1,108,586</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Sales of intangible assets and property, furniture and equipment		-	13,705
Acquisition of intangible assets and property, furniture, and equipment		(381,918)	(421,638)
Other cash inflows from investing activities		92,738	146,199
Other cash outflows from investing activities		-	(85,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities		<u>(289,180)</u>	<u>(346,734)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash inflows from issuance of subordinated financial liabilities		1,115,400	-
Cash outflows from redemption of subordinated financial liabilities		(1,135,913)	-
Cash paid for dividends	15(d)	(933,163)	(955,356)
Other cash inflows from financing activities		2,636,005	4,556,439
Other cash outflows from financing activities		(3,315,035)	(3,100,152)
Net cash and cash equivalents (provided by) used in financing activities		<u>(1,632,706)</u>	<u>500,931</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents before effects of exchange rate fluctuations		<u>5,562,997</u>	<u>1,262,783</u>
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		98,791	(292,154)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>5,661,788</u>	<u>970,629</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>18,536,724</u>	<u>17,566,095</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>24,198,512</u>	<u>18,536,724</u>
Guarantee funds		980,153	849,482
Interbank funds		(20,005)	(17,009)
Investments with maturities of less than 90 days		(11,632,372)	(9,947,666)
Cash and due from Banks per the separate statement of financial position	5	<u>13,526,288</u>	<u>9,421,531</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú

Notes to the separate financial statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Operations

(a) Identification and economic activity -

Banco BBVA Perú (hereinafter the Bank) is a subsidiary of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C., which holds 47.13% of its share capital as of December 31, 2024 (46.12% at December 31, 2023). The Bank Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. holds 100% of the shares of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C.

The Bank is a closely held corporation incorporated in 1951 and is authorized to operate as a banking institution by the Peruvian banking, insurance and pension plan regulator, Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones (hereinafter the SBS).

The Bank is mainly engaged in financial intermediation inherent to commercial banks. Such activities are governed by the SBS according to Law 26702 "General Law of the Financial and Insurance Systems and SBS Organic Law" and its amendments (hereinafter the Banking Law). The Banking Law establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, collaterals, restrictions, and other operating conditions to which every legal entity operating in the financial and insurance systems is subject.

The Bank's legal domicile and headquarters is located at Av. República de Panamá No. 3055 - San Isidro, Lima, Peru.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank carries out its activities through a national network of 287 and 305 agencies, respectively. The number of personnel employed by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is 7,477 and 7,266, respectively.

(b) Climate juncture -

On March 12, 2023, due to oceanic and atmospheric conditions and rainfall prospects, in addition to the presence of Cyclone Yaku, the Peruvian Government declared a State of Emergency in several provinces of Peru, because of the damage caused by heavy rainfall to the livelihoods of the population. This declaration allows for the implementation of immediate and necessary measures and exceptional actions for response and rehabilitation as appropriate.

Considering that the events referred to above increased the risk of economic losses and difficulties for the affected debtors to comply with the timely payment of their debts, as a preventive measure, the SBS empowered the companies of the financial system to reschedule their customer's debts, see Note 7(c) for further details.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

In Management's opinion, these situations have not affected the Bank's operations and have not had any significant impact on the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(c) Approval of the separate financial statements -

The separate financial statements at December 31, 2024 were approved by Management on February 27, 2025 and will be submitted for approval to the General Shareholder's Meeting within the terms established by Law. In management and Board of Directors' opinions, the General Shareholder's Meeting will approve the accompanying separate financial statements without amendments. The separate financial statements at December 31, 2023 were approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 22, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance -

The separate financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the accounting standards established by the SBS for financial entities in Peru. Those standards are contained in the Accounting Manual for Financial Institutions (hereinafter the Accounting Manual) approved by SBS Resolution No. 895-98 on September 1, 1998 and effective January 1, 2001, including supplemental standards and amendments.

As indicated by the SBS, in the absence of applicable SBS regulations, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), made official in Peru by the Peruvian Accounting Standard Board (CNC, for its Spanish acronym), are applied.

The separate financial statements in accordance with the legal regulations in Peru do not include the effects of consolidation of the Bank with its subsidiaries (note 9). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recorded these investments applying the equity method.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the subsidiaries of the Bank are the following: BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A., BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF, BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A., BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME en liquidación, Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación, Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. and Continental DPR Finance Company B.V., a special purpose entity.

The consolidated balances of the Bank at December 31 are shown below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Loan portfolio	74,118,352	70,647,238
Total assets	111,188,992	104,323,802
Total liabilities	97,888,646	91,954,134
Equity	13,300,346	12,369,668
Net profit for the period	1,882,772	1,873,736

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(b) Basis of measurement -

The separate financial statements were prepared in Peruvian soles based on the accounting records of the Bank under the historical cost principle, except for derivatives, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and the available-for-sale financial assets that are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency -

The Bank prepares and presents its separate financial statements in soles (S/ or PEN), which is the currency of the main economic environment in which the Bank operates, such currency influences the Bank's transactions and services it provides, among other factors. All figures are stated in thousands of soles and have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of judgments and estimates -

In preparing these separate financial statements; management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the disclosure of significant events in notes to the financial statements. The accounting estimates and underlying judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors. The final outcome may differ from these estimates.

Adjustments resulting from the review of accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, recording the effect in the separate statement of income, from the year in which the review is made.

The most relevant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the Bank's separate financial statements are the following:

- Determination of the fair value of investments, note 3(c) and note 30.
- Provisions for loan losses, note 3(e) and note 7.
- Useful life of property, furniture and equipment, note 3(f) and intangible assets, note 3(g).
- Provision for income tax, note 3(l) and note 23.
- Deferred income tax, note 3(l) and note 24.
- Determination of the fair value of derivative instruments, note 3(b) and note 30.
- Impairment of non-financial assets, note 3(h).
- Provision for contingencies, note 3(k).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(e) New International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) -

(i) IFRS issued and effective in Peru as of December 31, 2024:

At the date of the separate financial statements, CNC has issued the following resolutions:

- Resolution N°002-2024-EF/30, issued on August 9, 2024, officializes the full set of the International Financial Reporting Standards version 2024, including: the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, from IAS 1 to IAS 41, from IFRS 1 to IFRS 17, SIC pronouncements 7, 10, 25, 29 and 32 of SICs as well as IFRIC interpretations 1 to 23.
- Resolution N°003-2024-EF/30, issued on September 19, 2024, endorses the adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Adoption of the above-mentioned IFRS is effective one day after the date of the resolution or subsequently as indicated in each IFRS.

In 2019, IFRS 16 "Leases" became effective to replace IAS 17 "Leases", interpretation IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease", interpretation SIC 15 "Operating leases -incentives" and SIC 27 "Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease". The SBS issued an official letter N°467-2019 -SBS dated January 7, 2020, wherein the non-application of IFRS 16 is established for entities under its supervision.

In 2018, IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" became effective replacing IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement". At the reporting date, SBS has not amended or modified its Manual of Accounting for Financial System Entities to be consistent with that standard.

(ii) IFRS issued internationally but not effective as of December 31, 2024:

The following changes, amendments and interpretations to the standards have been issued by the IASB and are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted but must be disclosed. In applying the amendments, an entity may not restate comparative information.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements
IFRS 18, and related amendments to other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but early application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

As indicated in note 2(a), the above-mentioned standards and interpretation in (i) and (ii) will only be applicable to the Bank on a supplemental basis, to those indicated by the SBS, when situations arise that are not addressed in the Accounting Manual. Bank Management has not determined the effect on the preparation of its separate financial statements because the SBS has not adopted those accounting pronouncements.

3. Accounting principles and practices

In preparing and presenting the accompanying separate financial statements, Management of the Bank has met the requirements of the standards set by the SBS currently effective in Peru. Major accounting principles and practices implemented as of December 31, 2024 have not changed significantly in relation with those applied as of December 31, 2023, as summarized in the audit report dated February 22, 2024.

(a) Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability, or equity instrument in another.

Financial instruments are recognized on the date when they are originated (trade date) and classified as assets, liabilities, or equity according to the contract that gave rise to the financial instrument. Interest, dividends, gains and losses generated by a financial instrument classified as an asset or liability are recorded as income or expenses in the separate statement of income. Payments to holders of financial instruments are directly recorded in equity.

Gains from the transfer of loan portfolio are recognized as income; however, in the case of transfers through swap, or financed, such gains are recognized as deferred income, which is accrued based on the monetary income obtained from the realization of the goods received in exchange, or in proportion to the payment received from the acquirer of the transferred loan portfolio. Losses from transfers are recognized at the date of the transfer.

Classification of financial instruments:

The Bank classifies its financial instruments on initial recognition and on an instrument-by-instrument basis, in the following categories, according to the Accounting Manual: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and accounts receivable, available-for-sale investments, held-to-maturity investments, at amortized cost, and other liabilities.

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. At initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, except for financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The Bank recognizes the derecognition of a financial asset when: (i) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or (ii) it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, or assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party in a pass-through arrangement; or (iii) transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to other entity.

The Bank recognizes the derecognition of a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled or expire. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of financial liabilities with substantially different terms is recognized as a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is stated in the separate statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets:

Impairment of financial assets and the corresponding provisions for impairment are assessed and recorded by the Bank in accordance with SBS standards. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset (loss event), and if such loss event had an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably. Any impairment loss is recognized in the separate statement of income.

Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial instruments are offset when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set them off, and management intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Derivative instruments -

Under the provisions of SBS Resolution No.1737-2006 "Regulation on Trading and Accounting of Derivative Products in Financial Institutions", as its amendments, derivative financial instruments are recorded on the trade date.

Trading derivatives:

Trading derivatives are initially recognized in the separate statement of financial position at cost; subsequently, they are measured at fair value.

Future foreign currency transactions ("forwards"), interest rate or currency exchange transactions ("swaps") and options are recorded at their estimated market value, recognizing an asset or liability in the separated statement of financial situation, as appropriate, and the gain or loss from the valuation or settlement in the profit or loss for the year. The nominal value of derivative financial instruments is recorded in the committed or agreed currency, in contingent and/or memorandum accounts.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Hedging derivatives:

A hedging derivative financial instrument is recorded as such if, on the negotiation date, it is expected that the changes in its fair value or in the cash flows it generates will be highly effective in offsetting the changes generated in the hedged item, which must be documented on the trading date of the derivative financial instrument, and during the coverage term. Pursuant to SBS Resolution No.1737-2006 and amendments, a hedge is considered highly effective if changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged instrument and the instrument used as a hedge are expected to be within a range of 80% to 125% effective in reducing the risk associated with the hedged exposure.

If the SBS determines the documentation to be insufficient or identifies some weaknesses in the methods used by the Bank, it can require the Bank to eliminate the hedge accounting and recognize derivative instruments as trading derivatives.

(i) Fair value hedge -

Changes in the fair value of the hedge derivative instrument and the hedged item are recognized in the separate statement of income, from the moment the hedge is designated and, provided it is effective.

Changes in fair value of hedge (gains and losses due to valuation) are recorded as 'accounts receivable' or 'accounts payable,' as appropriate, in the separate statement of financial position.

(ii) Cash flows hedges -

In a cash flow hedge, the derivative instrument is measured at fair value and may affect equity accounts and profit or loss accounts. The portion of the adjustment to its fair value is recognized in equity accounts of the separate statement of income and other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized in the separate statement of income.

For both types of hedging, if the derivative expires, is sold, terminates or is executed, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship ends prospectively and the balances recorded in the separate statement of financial position and in the separate statement of income and other comprehensive income, as appropriate, are transferred to the separate statement of income within the effective term of the hedged item.

(c) Investments -

The Bank applies the recognition and measurement criteria to investments in instruments, in accordance with SBS Resolution No. 7033-2012 "Regulation on Classification and Measurement of Investments of Financial Institutions" and amendments, as follows:

(i) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Equity and debt securities are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss if they have been mainly acquired for trading purposes in the near future or are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking or have been designated in this category since their initial registration.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

On initial recognition, these investments are measured at fair value excluding transaction costs, which are included as expenses in profit or loss for the period. Subsequently, they are measured at their fair value and the gain or loss from the recovery or sale of these financial assets is recorded in the profit or loss for the year.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognized in the separate statement of income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss that are pledged as collateral shall be reclassified as available-for-sale investments. Once these transactions are concluded, investments shall be reclassified at their initial category, transferring the unrealized gains and losses from equity to the separate statement of income.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

This category includes debt instruments with collections of a fixed or determinable amount and with fixed maturities, which also meet the following requirements: i) they have been acquired or reclassified with the intention of holding them until maturity; ii) the Bank must have the financial capacity to hold them until maturity; and iii) they are instruments other than those that, at the time of initial recognition, the Bank has designated to be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, or as available-for-sale assets.

Likewise, they shall be risk-rated by at least two local or international credit rating agencies and the ratings shall be within the parameters established by the SBS, excluded from this requirement the instruments of Central Banks of countries with sovereign debt receives at least with the same rating as that received by the sovereign debt of Peru.

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition.

The subsequent measurement of these investments is carried out at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any impairment loss is recognized in the separate statement of income.

(iii) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are all investment instruments that are not classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, or investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Also, all instruments shall be included in this category as required by the SBS.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition. Subsequent measurement of these investments is carried out at fair value; in the case of equity instruments that do not have prices quoted in active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, they must be measured at cost. Likewise, in the case of debt instruments, prior to the measurement at fair value, shall be remeasured using the effective interest method, and gains or losses from the changes in fair value shall be recognized.

The gain or loss originated by the fluctuation of the fair value of the available-for-sale investments is recognized directly in equity until the instrument is sold or realized, at which time the gain or loss that was previously recognized in equity is transferred and recorded in profit or loss for the year, except for impairment losses that are recorded in profit or loss when they occur.

If an available-for-sale investment is impaired, the accumulated loss (difference between the acquisition cost, net of any repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment previously recognized in the separate statement of income) is removed from equity and recognized in the separate statement of income. Impairment of unquoted shares is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future net cash flows discounted using the prevailing market rates for a similar instrument.

Foreign Exchange gains or losses resulting from equity instruments are recognized in equity as 'unrealized results', while those related to debt instruments are recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Interest income from available-for-sale investments is recognized using the effective interest method, considering the useful life of the instrument. Premiums and discounts originated on the acquisition date are included in the calculation of effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognized in the separate statement of income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Impairment assessment -

SBS resolution No. 7033-2012, as amended, as well as SBS resolution No. 2610-2018 set a standard methodology for identifying impairment of available-for-sales investments and held-to-maturity investments. That methodology is to be applied quarterly to all debt and equity instruments as follows:

(i) Debt instruments:

At each quarter-end, for the entire debt portfolio, an assessment shall be conducted of whether the following has occurred:

1. Weakening of the financial position or financial ratios of issuer and its economic group.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

2. Downgrading of the credit rating of the instrument or issuer, in at least two (02) "notches", from the date of acquisition of the instrument, where one "notch" reflects the minimum difference between two risk ratings inside one single rating scale.
3. Disruption of transactions or an active market for the financial asset, due to issuer's financial difficulty.
4. Observable inputs indicate that, from the initial recognition of a group of financial assets with similar characteristics to those of the assessed instrument, there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, even though the decrease cannot yet be related to individual financial assets of the group.
5. Decrease in value due to changes in standards (tax, regulatory or governmental).
6. A significant decrease in fair value is below the amortized cost. A significant decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 40% below its amortized cost at that date.
7. Prolonged decrease in fair value. A prolonged decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 20% as compared to the amortized cost of the prior twelve (12) months, and the fair value at each month's closing date for the period of the prior twelve (12) months has always been held below the amortized cost at the date of each month's closing date.

The fair value to be used to assess criteria 6 and 7 is that used in determining the value of debt instruments available for sale, under the criteria set by the above-mentioned resolution, regardless of the accounting classification given to the debt instrument. However, if the decrease in fair value of the debt instrument is fully due to an increase in risk-free interest, such a decrease shall not be considered an indicator of impairment.

In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions occur, impairment is considered to exist. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions have not occurred, it will be enough to see one of the following specific conditions to occur to consider that impairment exists:

- (a) Non-compliance with contractual clauses, such as default in payment interest or not principal.
- (b) Renegotiating contractual terms of the instruments based on legal or financial issues involving the issuer.
- (c) Evidence exists that the issuer is undergoing mandatory restructuring or bankruptcy.
- (d) When the risk rating of an instrument that has investment grade is downgraded below the investment grade.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(ii) Equity instrument:

At each quarter-end, involving equity instruments, an assessment shall be conducted of whether the following has occurred:

1. Downgrading the risk rating of any debt instrument of the issuer that was rated as investment grade to a rating that below the investment grade.
2. Significant changes have occurred in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the issuer operates that may have adverse effects on the recovery of the investment.
3. Weakening of the financial position or financial ratios of issuer and its economic group.
4. Disruption of transactions or an active market for the financial asset, due to issuer's financial difficulty.
5. Observable inputs indicate that, from the initial recognition of a group of financial assets with similar characteristics to those of the assessed instrument, there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, even though that decrease cannot yet be related to individual financial assets of the group.
6. Decrease in value due to changes in standards (tax, regulatory or governmental).
7. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions are met, it is said that impairment exists. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions have not occurred, it will be enough to see one of the following specific conditions to occur to consider that impairment exists:

- (a) A significant decrease in fair value is below the acquisition cost. A significant decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 40% below its amortized cost. Cost or the acquisition cost is always to be the initial cost, regardless of whether impairment had been previously recognized of the equity instruments assessed.
- (b) Prolonged decrease in fair value. A prolonged decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 20% as compared to the amortized cost of the prior twelve (12) months, and the fair value at each month's closing date for the period of the prior twelve (12) months has always been held below the amortized cost at the date of each month's closing date.
- (c) Non-compliance with statutory provisions by the issuer, involving payment of dividends.
- (d) Evidence exists that the issuer is undergoing mandatory restructuring or bankruptcy.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The fair value to be used for the purpose of evaluating the situations indicated in numerals a) and b), is the fair value considered for the purposes of the valuation of available for sale capital instruments, in accordance with the guidelines established in the aforementioned Resolution. The above-stated numerals a) and b) are not applicable to equity instruments classified in the available for sale category and valued at cost due to the absence of a reliable fair value.

Further, if the SBS considers that an additional provision shall be recorded for any type of investment, such a provision will be determined based on each individual security and shall be recorded in profit or loss for the year in which SBS sets the requirement to make such a provision.

Recognizing differences on exchange -

Exchange gains or losses derived from the amortized cost of debt instruments are stated in profit or loss and those arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value are stated within unrealized gains or losses in equity.

For equity instruments, they are considered non-monetary items, and therefore, they are stated at their historical cost in local currency because exchange gains or losses are part of their valuation and are recognized in unrealized gains or losses in equity.

Changes in classification -

In the event of changes in classification from available-for-sale investments to held-to-maturity investments, the carrying amount of fair value if the investment instrument at the date of exchange will be considered the new amortized cost. Any previously recognized profit or loss on that instrument that was previously directly stated in equity will be carried to profit or loss for the period over the remaining life of the held-to-maturity investment using the effective interest method. Any difference arising between the new amortized cost and the amount at maturity date will be also amortized over the remaining life of the investment instrument using the effective interest method, same way as the amortization of a premium or a discount. If the investment instrument is subsequently impaired, any resulting gains or losses that had been directly recognized in equity shall be transferred and stated in profit or loss for the period. During 2024 and 2023, the Bank did not perform any reclassifications.

(d) Investments in subsidiaries and associates -

This item reflects equity securities acquired to obtain ownership interest and control in subsidiaries or significant influence in associates.

At inception, these investments are stated at fair value, including the costs attributable directly to the acquisition; subsequently, they are measured under the equity method.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statement, the excess between the consideration paid and the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill. This goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statement and is tested for impairment as part of the investment. If the fair value of the investment exceeds the consideration paid, such amount is recognized as gains in the separate statement of income.

When management identifies that one or more investments in subsidiaries and associates are impaired, said impairment shall reflect the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the investment, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. The carrying amount of the investment shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss shall be immediately recognized in the separate statement of income.

Under the equity method, dividends declared by subsidiaries in cash are recorded by decreasing the value of the investment.

(e) Loans and provisions for loan losses -

Direct loans are recorded when funds are disbursed to customers. Indirect loans (contingent) are recorded when the documents supporting such credit facilities are issued.

Finance leases are recognized using the effective interest method, and the principal amount of the lease payments receivable are recognized as a loan. The related financial income is recorded on an accrual basis in accordance with the lease agreement terms. Initial direct costs are immediately recognized as expenses.

(i) Types of loans

Under SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008, loans are classified as: corporate loans, large-business loans, medium-business loans, small-business loans, micro-business loans, revolving loans, non-revolving loans and mortgage loans. This classification considers the nature of the customer, purpose of loan, business size measured per revenues, debt, among others.

(ii) Accounting treatment of loans

As indicated in the Accounting Manual, direct loans can be classified based on their status as follows:

Current loans:

These are loans granted in their different modalities, whose payments of which are up to date, in consistency with the agreement.

Restructured loans:

They are loans or direct funding, regardless of their modalities, subject to the rescheduling of payments approved in a restructuring process, ordinary or preventive bankruptcy, as the case may be, in accordance with the Peruvian General Law for Loan Restructuring (Ley General del Sistema Concursal) approved by Law 27809.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Refinanced loans:

They are loans, in their different forms, in which changes are made in the term and/or amounts of the original agreement that are due to difficulties in the debtor's ability to meet its obligations.

Past due loans:

They are loans that have not been settled or amortized by the debtors on the due date. They include loans originated from the amounts disbursed by the Bank in the event of the customer's default, from transactions whose payment has been guaranteed by the Bank and/or by issued and confirmed letters of credits assumed by the Bank.

The terms for a loan to change from current to past due status as follows:

Type of loans / Product	Number of days past due
Sovereign loans, to multilateral development banks, public entities, securities intermediaries, financial entities, corporations, large companies and medium-sized companies.	15 calendar days after the due date for payment of any of the agreed installments.
Small-business and micro-business loans.	30 calendar days after the due date for payment of any of the agreed installments.
Consumer loans (revolving and non-revolving) and mortgage loans. Finance lease and real estate capitalization agreement, regardless of the type of the loan.	Staggered treatment After 30 calendar days of not having paid on the agreed date, only the unpaid portion will be considered past due; while after 90 calendar days of default in any of the agreed installments, the entire debt will be considered past due.
Overdrafts in checking accounts, regardless of the amount and type of the loan	From the thirty-first (31st) calendar day of granted the overdraft.

Loans under court action:

They are loans for which the Bank has initiated legal collection actions. The demand for legal collection, unless there are technical and legal reasons, begins within a period of 90 calendar days of having recorded the loan as past due.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Rescheduled loans:

By means of Multiple Official Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS, the SBS has defined that, in certain situations, the volatility of debtors' revenue is expected to increase, which may give rise to a gap between their expected cash flows and the originally agreed payment schedules. To the extent that these events or situations are of a temporary nature and do not compromise the debtor's viability, an adjustment of the originally agreed contractual conditions should not represent a loss of the client's ability to pay; therefore, such modifications do not qualify as refinancing.

If revenue volatility structurally affects the debtor's viability, or if the debtor is in arrears, modifications to the contractual conditions will be due to a deterioration in the debtor's ability to pay, and the contractual modifications will be considered refinancing.

Also, pursuant to Communication N° 63223-2023-SBS dated November 6, 2023, the SBS specified that there are two kinds of debt rescheduling depending on the credit risk assessment:

- 1) Rescheduling based on individual evaluation: According to Multiple Letter N° 5345-2010-SBS, these cases must be assessed by the companies of the financial system on an individual basis and their decision should be supported including the risk assessments and the related supporting documentation in the debtor's file, which must be available to the SBS.

Official Letter N° 63223-2023-SBS further specifies that the mere acceptance of the customer, without evaluating the degree to which the debtor's cash flow is affected, is not considered sufficient criteria to define a rescheduling as one based on individual assessment.

- 2) Rescheduling based on portfolio evaluations ("masiva" in Spanish): Includes both unilateral rescheduling as well as rescheduling upon customer's consent, based on a portfolio evaluation, in compliance with the requirements set in the relevant multiple letters in the framework within which rescheduling is carried out.

At the reporting date, those rescheduling plans with balances still shown in the separate statement of financial position are:

- a) Health emergency due to COVID-19, in the framework of Official Letters N° 10997-2020-SBS, N° 11150-2020-SBS, N° 11170-2020-SBS, N° 12679-2020-SBS, N° 13195-2020-SBS, N° 13805-2020, N° 14355-2020-SBS, N° 15944-2020, N° 19109-2020, N° 13613-2021-SBS, N° 6302-2021-SBS, and N° 08441-2023-SBS.
- b) Social unrest, in the framework of Official Letters N° 54961-2022-SBS, N° 03140-2023-SBS, N° 03583-2023-SBS, N° 09702-2023-SBS, N° 11235-2023-SBS and N° 17305-2023-SBS.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- c) National State of Emergency declared by the Peruvian Government effective March 15, 2023 in the framework of Letter N° 12174-2023-SBS.
- d) Rescheduling based on individual evaluation in consistency with Multiple Letter No 5345-2010-SBS.

It should be noted that the letters quoted in subsections a) and b) allowing for these rescheduling plans were repealed at the reporting date; only those rescheduling plans that are within the framework of letter N° 12174-2023-SBS and Multiple Letter N°5345-2010-SBS are currently effective.

(iii) Credit risk rating categories

The debtor classification categories for credit risk established by the SBS are the following: Standard, with Potential Problem (CPP, by its Spanish acronym), Substandard, Doubtful and Loss, which are assigned according to the credit behavior of the debtor.

For non-retail loan portfolio (corporate loans, large-business loans and medium-business loans), the rating is based on the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligation, cash flows, level of compliance with obligations, rating designated by other financial institutions, financial position, and management quality. For retail loan portfolio (small-business loans, micro-business loans, revolving and non-revolving loans, and mortgage loans), the rating is based on the borrower's level of compliance with obligations, reflected in the days past due, and rating designated by other financial institutions. Additionally, the Bank assesses the exposure to exchange rate risk of the loan portfolio in foreign currency, according to the SBS Resolution No. 041-2005 and amendments, the Bank evaluates the exposure to credit exchange risk for loans in foreign currency.

(iv) Provision for loan losses

The provision for loan losses is measured in accordance with the criteria established in SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008 "Regulations for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and the Requirement of Provisions".

According to current regulations, the Bank considers two types of provisions for loan portfolio: general and specific provisions. The general provision is recorded in a preventive manner for direct and indirect loans rated as "standard" and additionally for the procyclical component when the SBS orders its application. The general provision also includes voluntary provisions.

Voluntary provision is determined considering the following: the economic situation of the debtors that make up the high-risk loan portfolio (past due loans, loans under court action, rescheduled, refinanced and restructured), previous experience and other factors that, at the management's discretion, require current recognition of possible losses in the loan portfolio. The amount of the voluntary provisions is reported periodically to the SBS.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The specific provision is established on direct credits and the equivalent exposure to credit risk of indirect credits of debtors that have been classified in a risk category higher than the normal category.

The credit risk equivalent of indirect loans is determined by multiplying the indirect loans by the different types of Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) described as follows:

	Description	CCF (%)
	Confirmations of irrevocable letters of credit up to one year, when the issuing	
(a)	bank is a tier 1 foreign financial institution.	20
	Collaterals, import letters of credit, and letters of guarantee, and confirmations of	
(b)	letters of credit not included in a), as well as banker's acceptance.	100
(c)	Letters of guarantee not included in b).	50
(d)	Undisbursed loans granted and unused credit lines.	0
(e)	Other indirect loans not included in the prior paragraphs.	100

Provision requirements are determined considering the borrower's credit rating, whether the loan is secured by collateral, and type of collateral.

The percentages applied to determine the provision for the loan portfolio are the following:

Credit risk rating	No collateral	Preferred collateral	Preferred easily realizable collateral	Self-liquidating preferred collateral
Normal				
Corporate loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Large-business loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Medium-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Small-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Micro-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Revolving loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Non-revolving loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Mortgage loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
With potential problems	5.00%	2.50%	1.25%	1.00%
Substandard	25.00%	12.50%	6.25%	1.00%
Doubtful	60.00%	30.00%	15.00%	1.00%
Loss	100.00%	60.00%	30.00%	1.00%

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the procyclical component for the provision for loan portfolio is deactivated, according to SBS Official Letter No. B-2224-2014.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

SBS Resolution N° 3718-2021 modified the Regulation on Borrower Risk Assessment and Credit Rating and Provision Requirements in relation to activation criteria of procyclical provisions. Accordingly, they can be activated as of June 30, 2024. The minimum rates of the procyclical component are the following:

Types of loans	Procyclical component
Corporate loans	0.10%
Large-business loans	0.40%
Medium-business loans	0.60%
Small-business loans	1.00%
Micro-business loans	1.00%
Revolving loans	1.50%
Non-revolving loans	1.00%
Mortgage loans	0.40%

For loans with self-liquidating preferred collaterals, the procyclical component shall be 0% for the portion covered by such collaterals. For non-revolving loans supported by payroll or pension deduction agreements, and as long as they are eligible, the procyclical component shall be 0.25%.

For consumer loans, micro-business, small business and medium business loans accounted for as Rescheduled Loans - Health Emergency (COVID-19 rescheduled loans), the table below shows the requirement for specific provisions to be made:

Risk rating of debtor/Accounting status	Conditions	Specific provision to be made based on risk rating
Normal	Debtor's rescheduled loans with normal category.	A provision is made based on CPP rating (on the principal balance)
Normal / CPP	At least one full repayment installment has been defaulted, including capital, over the past six months at the accounting close date.	A provision is made based on Substandard rating (on the principal balance)
Normal / CPP / Substandard	At least one full repayment installment has been defaulted, including principal, over the last twelve months.	A provision is made based on a Doubtful rating (on the principal balance)
Current loans	Rescheduled loan repayments are current.	A provision is made based on a substandard rating (on accrued interest)
	Rescheduled loans that are current in their repayments and which have defaulted at least one full repayment installment, including principal, over the last six months at the accounting close date.	A provision is made based on a Loss rating (on accrued interest)

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Companies may not, under any circumstances, earn profits or obtain better financial results from the reversal of provisions, and must reallocate them to make mandatory specific provisions.

By means of SBS Resolution No. 1214-2023, a credit risk provision rate of 0% is set to be exceptionally applicable to the portion of the loan secured by the Reactiva Perú, FAE-MYPE and IMPULSO MYPERU programs.

- (f) Property, furniture and equipment-
- Property, furniture and equipment is recorded at historical cost, which includes the disbursements attributable to the acquisition, and is presented net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Annual depreciation is recognized as expense and is determined using the standard cost, under the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the items of property, furniture and equipment, using the following depreciation rates:

	Years
Buildings and premises	33 and 10
Installations and improvements to rental property	Up to 20
Property, furniture and equipment	10 and 4
Vehicles	5

In-transit units and work-in-progress items are stated at cost and consist of installations, furniture and equipment remaining to be received or under construction. This includes the cost of acquisition or construction and other direct costs. These items are not depreciated until the relevant assets are received or completed and are already operational.

Disbursements incurred after a component of property, furniture and equipment has been put into use are capitalized only when they can be measured reliably, and it is probable that such disbursements will result in future economic benefits exceeding the normal performance originally assessed for the asset.

Maintenance and repair expenses are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. When a component of property, furniture and equipment is sold or withdrawn from use, its cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated and the gain or loss resulting from the sale is recognized in the result for the year.

The accounting balance of leased offices which contracts are terminated or rescinded before maturity, are recognized as provisions for impairment.

Banks are not permitted to apply the revaluation model, with the cost model being the only accepted subsequent recognition model. In addition, the banks are prohibited from giving their items of property, furniture and equipment as collateral, except for those acquired under finance lease transactions.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(g) Intangible assets -

Intangible assets with finite useful life are recognized at acquisition cost and are presented net of accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized as an expense. It is determined under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of assets. The assets' estimated useful life is between 1 and 5 years.

Costs associated with maintenance of software are recognized as expenses when incurred. The development expenses and unique and identifiable software, which are likely to generate economic benefits, are recognized as intangible assets.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets -

When events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, management reviews the carrying amount of the asset at separate statement of financial position. If after the impairment test, the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the separate statement of income. The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset.

(i) Debts and financial obligations -

Outstanding instruments and liabilities are financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated taking into consideration any discounts or premiums on issuance. Costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are amortized during the validity term of the related liabilities. Accrued interest is recognized in the separate statement of income.

Outstanding instruments and liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when are held for trading or, when at initial recognition have been to be accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held-for trading if:

- It is sold principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
- It is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments, which are managed together, and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of obtaining short-term profits; or
- It is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract, nor has it been designated as a hedging instrument, and it meets the conditions to be effective.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank does not have financial liabilities that qualify as held for trading.

A financial liability other than those held-for-trading is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if:

- This eliminates or significantly reduces any inconsistency in valuation or recognition; or

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- It is part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and evaluated according to the fair value criteria, in accordance with a documented investment or risk management strategy of the Bank, and whose information is provided by internal way on that basis; or
- It is part of an agreement containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 allows the entire hybrid (combined) agreement to be designated as a financial asset or a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of these liabilities are recognized in "Profit or loss from financial transactions" in the separate statement of income.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank does not have financial liabilities at fair value.

(j) Securities and obligations outstanding -

The liabilities arising from the issuance of instruments, securities and other obligations outstanding are accounted for at their nominal value, with interest accrued recognized in profit or loss for the year. Discounts granted or income obtained in their placement are deferred and are shown net of their issuance value and they are amortized over the effective period of the related instruments, securities, and obligations outstanding using the effective interest rate method.

(k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets -

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources to settle the obligation shall be required, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjusted to reflect the best estimates at the date of the separate statement of financial position. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenses expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(ii) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the separate financial statements. They are only disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements when an inflow of economic resources is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the separate financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

(l) Income tax -

Income tax, either current and deferred, is recognized as an expense or income and included in the separate statement of income, except when it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the current or deferred income tax is also recognized in equity.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

In accordance with current tax legislation, current income tax is determined by applying the applicable tax rate to the taxable income for the year and is recognized as an expense.

The Bank recognizes deferred income tax in accordance with IAS 12 - Income Taxes. Deferred income tax reflects the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and their corresponding tax bases.

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences arising from the comparison of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with their tax bases, regardless of the expected timing of the reversal of such differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the Bank will have sufficient future taxable income against which those differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the income tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable profit in the years in which those assets are realized or liabilities are settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In accordance with IAS 12, the Bank determines deferred income tax using the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits, recognizing any additional tax arising from the distribution of dividends at the date the liability is recognized.

(m) Recognition of income and expenses -

Interest income and expenses and service fees are recognized in profit or loss for the period on an accrual basis, depending on the term of the generating transactions.

Accrued interest from past due, refinanced, restructured and under court actions loans, as well as loans rated as "doubtful" or "loss", which is recognized in the separate statement of income when effectively collected. If it is determined that the financial condition of the debtor has improved to such an extent that the uncertainty about the recoverability of the principal disappears, the accounting of the interest generated by these credits is restored on the accrual basis.

Other income and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are accrued.

(n) Basic and diluted earnings per share -

Basic earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the year. Since the Bank does not have dilutive financial instruments, earnings per ordinary and diluted share are the same. The shares issued due to the capitalization of earnings constitute a stock split; therefore, in calculating the weighted average number, these shares are considered as if they were always outstanding. Since the Bank has no dilutive financial instruments, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(o) Repurchase agreements -

The Bank applies SBS Resolution 5790-2014, which establishes that securities sold under repurchase agreements on a specific future date, are not derecognized from the separate statement of financial position since the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

The Bank recognizes the cash received and a liability recorded in 'accounts payable' to refund such cash at maturity. Also, it will make the reclassification of securities subject to the transaction in accordance with SBS regulations. Accounting records of returns will depend on the agreements between the parties. The difference between the final amount and the initial amount shall be recognized as expense against a liability within the transaction term using the effective interest method.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has outstanding repurchase agreements backed by securities and loan portfolios guaranteed by the Peruvian Government (notes 6, 7 and 14).

(p) Separate statement of income and other comprehensive income, and changes in equity -

Unrealized results of the measurement of available for sale investment, modifications of the hypothesis related to actuarial liabilities and measurement of cash flow hedges are included in the separate statement of income and other comprehensive income. Deferred income tax related to these items are detailed in the corresponding note (note 3(I)).

The separate statement of changes in equity shows profit or loss for the period, other comprehensive income, accumulated effects of changes in accounting policies or correction of errors, if any, changes in the shareholder transactions, as payment of dividends and capital contributions, and the reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances, by disclosing every movement or change.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents -

This caption, in the separate statement of cash flows, comprises cash and cash equivalents (without including guarantee funds), interbank funds, and cash equivalents that correspond to short-term and highly liquid instruments easily convertible into cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in the fair value, whose maturity does not exceed 90 days from the acquisition date. According to the SBS, the Bank prepares and presents this statement using the indirect method.

The Bank's overdrafts are reclassified as liabilities in the separate statement of financial position.

(r) Foreign currency transactions -

Currency transactions are recorded, at initial recognition, using the local currency. For this purpose, the amounts in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency by applying the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Gains or losses resulting from restating monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency at the exchange rates in force on the date of the separate statement of financial position are recorded in the results of the year as "Exchange gains or losses" under the heading "Profit or loss from financial transactions".

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

4. Foreign currency balances

The separate statement of financial position includes balances of foreign currency transactions, mainly in U.S. dollars (US\$), which are recorded in soles (S/) at the exchange rates set by the SBS. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, these are US\$ 1 per S/3.764 and US\$ 1 per S/3.709, respectively.

Foreign currency and international trade transactions in Peru referred to the items authorized by the BCRP are channeled through a free banking system. At December 31, 2024, buy and sell exchange rates used were US\$ 1 per S/3.758 and US\$ 1 per S/3.770, respectively (buying rate of US\$ 1 per S/3.705 and buy rate of US\$ 1 per S/3.713, at December 31, 2023).

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, foreign currency balances stated in thousands of U.S. dollars are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	US Dollars US\$(000)	Other currencies US\$(000)	Total US\$(000)	US Dollars US\$(000)	Other currencies US\$(000)	Total US\$(000)
Assets -						
Cash and due from banks	2,191,368	122,507	2,313,875	1,441,325	115,174	1,556,499
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available for sale	2,106,041	-	2,106,041	1,707,772	-	1,707,772
Loan portfolio, net	5,197,024	-	5,197,024	5,225,071	-	5,225,071
Other assets, net	363,771	89,644	453,415	484,113	3,602	487,715
	<u>9,858,204</u>	<u>212,151</u>	<u>10,070,355</u>	<u>8,858,281</u>	<u>118,776</u>	<u>8,977,057</u>
Liabilities -						
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	8,421,704	64,753	8,486,457	7,087,149	62,864	7,150,013
Interbank funds	15,004	-	15,004	40,018	-	40,018
Debts and financial obligations	1,198,438	-	1,198,438	1,210,014	-	1,210,014
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	333,938	76,380	410,318	561,841	7,303	569,144
	<u>9,969,084</u>	<u>141,133</u>	<u>10,110,217</u>	<u>8,899,022</u>	<u>70,167</u>	<u>8,969,189</u>
Net monetary position	(110,880)	71,018	(39,862)	(40,741)	48,609	7,868
Derivative instruments, assets	7,748,904	591,537	8,340,441	6,166,648	500,777	6,667,425
Derivative instruments, liabilities	7,596,410	669,118	8,265,528	6,073,313	555,208	6,628,521
Long (short) position	<u>41,614</u>	<u>(6,563)</u>	<u>35,051</u>	<u>52,594</u>	<u>(5,822)</u>	<u>46,772</u>

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recorded net exchange gains for S/629 million and S/ 707 million, respectively, which corresponds to the valuation of the exchange rate, as well as purchase and sales transactions in foreign currency stated in 'profit or loss from financial transactions' of the separate statement of income (note 20).

The percentage change in the exchange rate of the Peruvian Sol in relation with the US dollar was 1.48% and (2.75%) for the years 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

5. Cash and due from banks

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Foreign banks and other financial institutions (c)	5,922,202	4,240,686
Cash (a)	3,251,456	2,956,853
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (a)	3,103,805	1,220,422
Other guarantee funds (b)	980,153	849,483
Local Banks and other financial institutions (c)	253,288	96,429
Clearing	14,762	57,006
Other cash and due from banks	622	652
	<u>13,526,288</u>	<u>9,421,531</u>

- (a) Cash balances held by the bank as well as those held with the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) are intended to cover the legal reserve requirement that the Bank must keep for the deposits and obligations with the public, under the local regulations currently in force. These cash balances are kept in the Bank's vault or are credited to the BCRP.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023 this item shows the following accounting balances:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Legal reserve		
Cash in vault	3,251,456	2,956,853
Deposits with BCRP	<u>11,809</u>	<u>415,186</u>
Legal reserve subtotal	<u>3,263,265</u>	<u>3,372,039</u>
Non-mandatory legal reserve		
Time deposits with BCRP	3,063,319	779,915
Interest on checking account	<u>28,677</u>	<u>25,321</u>
Non-mandatory legal reserve subtotal	<u>3,091,996</u>	<u>805,236</u>
Total	<u>6,355,261</u>	<u>4,177,275</u>

At December 31, 2024, the balances subject to the legal reserve requirement are subject to an implicit rate of 5.50% in local currency and 35% in foreign currency over total obligations subject to legal reserve (TOSE for its Spanish acronym), under the rules set by the BCRP (at December 31, 2023, are subject to an implicit rate of 6% in local currency and 35% in foreign currency).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The legal reserve funds that reflect the legal minimum are not interest bearing. The legal reserve funds comprising the additional legal reserve in foreign currency and in local currency bear interest at a nominal rate set by the BCRP. Also, a portion of the additional legal reserve funds in U.S. dollars are hedged through a 'Interest rate swap - IRS' (note 8(ii)).

At December 31, 2024, balances held with the BCRP include overnight deposits of S/1,363 million (S/780 million of overnight deposits at December 31, 2023) and term deposits of S/1,700 million.

- (b) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 cash includes guarantee funds that secure transactions with derivatives as requested by the Bank counterparties for a total of US\$116 million and US\$25million, respectively. Also, at December 31, 2024, this balance includes S/474 million and US\$17 million to secure the transfer process in line with a requirement of BCRP (S/646 million and US\$28 million, at December 31, 2023).
- (c) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 deposits held with local and foreign banks are mainly in Peruvian soles and in U.S dollars but also in other currencies for smaller amounts; they are cash in hand and bear interest at market rates.

At December 31, 2024 they include balances mainly with the following financial institutions: JP Morgan Chase Bank of S/1,739 million, Citibank N.A. of S/1,373 million, Bank of New York of S/789 million, Bank of America of S/608 million, Standard Chartered Bank of S/464 million, Commerzbank of S/348 million, Wells Fargo Bank of S/294 million, Brown Brother Harriman of S/130 million and HSBC Bank USA of S/106 million (at December 31, 2023, balances were held mainly with: JP Morgan Chase Bank of S/1,396 million, Citibank N.A. New York of S/955 million, Bank of New York of S/773 million, BBVA Paris of S/340 million, Brown Brother Harriman of S/256 million, Standard Chartered Bank of S/225 million and Wells Fargo Bank of S/207 million).

During 2024 and 2023, total interest income on cash and cash equivalents was S/581 million and S/452 million, respectively, and is included within interest income in the separate statement of income (note 17).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

6. Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale

This caption comprises the following:

	2024				2023			
	Gross unrealized result				Gross unrealized result			
	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	Estimated fair value S/(000)	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	Estimated fair value S/(000)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:								
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)	-	-	-	2,997,046	-	-	-	2,837,641
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)	-	-	-	1,108,850	-	-	-	1,549,360
U.S. treasury bills (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391
Subtotal				4,105,896				4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments (f):								
Debt instruments:								
U.S. treasury bills (c)	7,716,318	531	(680)	7,716,169	6,125,090	-	(6,546)	6,118,544
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)	3,002,975	106,965	(2,303)	3,107,637	3,953,685	123,957	-	4,077,642
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)	496,828	659	-	497,487	539,889	505	-	540,394
Subtotal	11,216,121	108,155	(2,983)	11,321,293	10,618,664	124,462	(6,546)	10,736,580
Shares:								
Shares of local and foreign companies (e)	20,310	-	(5,330)	14,980	20,030	-	(1,538)	18,492
Subtotal	11,236,431	108,155	(8,313)	11,336,273	10,638,694	124,462	(8,084)	10,755,072
Total				15,442,169				15,142,464

- (a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the certificates of deposit issued by the BCRP consist of negotiable instruments obtained in public auctions held by the BCRP or traded in the secondary market with maturities up until September 2025 and December 2024, respectively. In additional, at December 31, 2023 the balance includes certificates of deposit of S/305 million that secure repo transactions.

During the 2024, annual return in local currency on these instruments ranged from 4.46% to 5.23% (from 6.41% to 6.86% in local currency during 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (b) Peruvian Public Treasury Bonds include sovereign bonds of the Republic of Peru in local currency and global bonds in foreign currency issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Peru (MEF), which represent public internal debt securities of the Republic of Peru.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, these bonds bear interests at an annual interest rate ranging from 5.35% to 8.20% in local currency in both periods. At December 31, 2024 and 2023 they accrue interest at an annual rate of 7.35% in foreign currency in both periods. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, local currency bonds have maturities up until February 2055 and foreign currency bonds up until July 2025, in both periods.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, a portion of the balance of global bonds Perú of US\$30 million are hedged with a cash flow hedge through a cross current swap (note 8(ii)).

- (c) At December 31, 2024, the U.S. Treasury Bills accrued interest at an annual rate of 4.5% in U.S dollars (ranging from 3% to 5.29% at December 31, 2023). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, they have maturities until November 2025 and November 2033, respectively. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, a portion of the balance of U.S Treasury Bills are securing derivative financial instruments for S/123 million and S/23 million, respectively.
- (d) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 a provision for impairment was made of S/4 million on the investments held on Pagos Digitales Peruanos, for both years.
- (e) Including the shares of Holding Bursátil Regional S.A., which was created as a result of the integration of the Chilean, Peruvian and Colombian Stock Exchanges. This corporate integration process required the exchange of shares held by the Bank in the Lima Stock Exchange for a value of S/25 million for those of Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. with a balance at December 31, 2024 of S/14 million (S/17 million at December 31, 2023).
- (f) At December 31, 2024, unrealized gains on the valuation of available-for-sale investments, net of the related Income tax for a total of S/101 million (unrealized gains of S/119 million at December 31, 2023), note 15(c).

During 2024 and 2023, the accrued interest on the Bank's investment portfolio was S/498 million and S/589 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

7. Loan portfolio, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Direct loans		
Loans (c)	28,533,167	26,794,950
Mortgage loans (d)	16,389,251	14,768,114
Consumer loans	12,658,320	11,868,127
Foreign trade	5,505,516	5,797,177
Finance lease	3,072,305	3,259,775
Project financing	1,716,318	1,707,092
Factoring	1,528,033	1,109,191
Discounts	1,038,838	1,102,234
Others	2,490,709	3,049,856
	<u>72,932,457</u>	<u>69,456,516</u>
 Loans past due and loans under legal collection	 2,893,157	 3,527,860
Refinanced loans	<u>1,849,016</u>	<u>1,856,072</u>
	<u>77,674,630</u>	<u>74,840,448</u>
 Plus (less)		
Accrued interest from performing loans	600,786	742,000
Deferred income	(81,606)	(99,710)
Provisions for direct loan losses	<u>(4,119,038)</u>	<u>(4,865,382)</u>
Direct loans total	<u>74,074,772</u>	<u>70,617,356</u>
Contingent or indirect loans, note 16	<u>21,390,026</u>	<u>18,511,403</u>

- (a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, 51.00% of the direct loan portfolio is concentrated in 4,551 customers, which amounts to S/39,964 million and 4,919 customers for a total of S/38,505 million, respectively.
- (b) Direct loan portfolio with guarantees received from customers, which comprise mortgages, deposits, letters of guarantees, guarantees and financial lease assets, for a total of S/53,833 million at December 31, 2024 (S/49,327 million at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (c) During 2020, in the context of the health emergency, the Peruvian government set up the “Reactiva Perú” program, with the following objectives: (i) responding to the liquidity needs faced by companies due to the impact of COVID-19 and (ii) ensuring continuity in the payment chain. Based on this program, the Government granted guarantees to companies to enable them to access working capital loans and meet short-term obligations with their employees and suppliers of goods and services. Guarantee coverage ranged from 80% to 98% of the loan amount.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the loan portfolio that was part of the aforementioned program were S/650 million and S/1,900 million, respectively, and the amounts secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/577 million and S/1,675 million, respectively.

The table below provides details of these loans by type:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Types of loans		
Small-business loans	249,190	343,745
Medium sized business loans	246,431	1,247,444
Large-business loans	141,371	301,258
Corporate loans	8,823	2,396
Micro-business loans	4,288	5,213
Total of Reactiva Peru program loans	<u>650,103</u>	<u>1,900,056</u>

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds repo transactions involving under the “Reactiva Perú program guarantee operations with the BCRP (note 14(a)) for S/563 million and S/1,579 million, respectively.

In addition, the “CRECER” program provided guarantees for loans granted for working capital, fixed assets and export credits to promote the productive and business development of small and medium-sized companies. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total of loans under this program was S/115 million and S/118 million, respectively, and the total amounts secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/68 million and S/75 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, the balances of loans and accounts payable for repo transactions subject to rescheduling of loan portfolio with the BCRP (note 14(a)) were S/3,191 million and S/2,220 million, respectively (as of December 31, 2023, the balances were S/5,019 million and S/4,898 million, respectively).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, rescheduled loans totaled S/1,557 million and S/3,620 million, respectively. Including rescheduling plans in the framework of Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS, resulting from the health emergency, REACTIVA relief program, social unrest and climate effects under the provisions issued by the SBS. The table below shows the balances broken down by type of loan:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
-	-	-
Types of loans	-	-
Medium-business loans	396,359	1,716,668
Small-business loans	386,402	525,830
Large-business loans	273,972	696,134
Consumer loans	239,874	415,303
Mortgage loans	162,775	252,887
Corporate loans	93,042	2,396
Micro-business loans	4,093	5,647
Public sector	-	5,166
Total rescheduled loans	<u>1,556,517</u>	<u>3,620,031</u>

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total amount of rescheduled loans in the framework of Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS was S/579 million and S/ 863 million, respectively; regarding those due to the health emergency the total was S/ 128 million and S/ 270 million, respectively, and those relating to the REACTIVA Program were S/ 616 million and S/ 1,842 million, respectively, relating to social conflicts, the total was S/ 170 million and S/ 519 million, respectively, and relating to climate effects, the total was S/ 63 million and S/ 126 million, respectively.

- (d) At December 31, 2024, a portion of the balance of the mortgage loan portfolio is securing a debt with Fondo MIVIVIENDA - Programa MIHOGAR for up to S/1,089 million (S/926 million at December 31, 2023) (note 13 (d)).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (e) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the direct loan portfolio segmented by type of customer, in accordance with the provisions of SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008, is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Corporate	18,563,417	13,135,920
Mortgage	17,122,949	15,379,909
Consumer	13,235,190	12,385,722
Large business	11,348,239	12,524,795
Small business	8,234,678	3,969,382
Medium-business	7,317,012	15,260,795
Financial system entities	890,185	1,033,572
Security brokerage	468,882	466,486
Public sector entities	444,242	503,254
Micro businesses	49,836	180,613
	<u>77,674,630</u>	<u>74,840,448</u>

SBS Resolution No. 2368-2023 amended the Regulation for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and the Requirement of Provisions (SBS Resolution N° 11356-2008). Among other aspects, the regulation amended the criteria for the segmentation of the type of loans, with the following major changes:

- In order to segment financing as a Medium-Sized Company, the debtor must be a legal person or legal entity with a sales volume of more than S/. 5 million. Before the amendment, the segmentation was based on the level of indebtedness in the financial system, whether natural or legal person.
- For loans intended to finance business activities granted to individuals, these will be segmented into the categories of micro companies or small businesses, based on their level of borrowing with the financial system.

The changes derived from the aforementioned resolution had impacts on fiscal year 2024 (date on which the standard came into effect) specifically regarding the segmentation by type of loan and in provisions for approximately S/37 million at the date of implementation.

- (f) The program called Impulso Empresarial MYPE - IMPULSO MYPERU was created in December 2022 to finance loans for debt consolidation, working capital, fixed assets and purchase of debt for MYPE (it was later expanded to include other companies) and is guaranteed by the Peruvian Government. As of December 31, 2024, total loans under the Impulso MyPerú program was S/3,646 million and the total secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee was S/2,712 million. A portion of the balance of the loan portfolio is securing a debt with COFIDE for S/1,344 million, (note 13 (c)). As of December 31, 2023, the Bank had no balances related to this program.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (g) During 2024, the Bank sold fully provisioned loan portfolio for a total of S/1,047 million at a selling price of S/94 million (S/878 million at a selling price of S/56 million as of December 31, 2023); of which S/171 million was sold to its subsidiary Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. at a selling price of S/14 million. These transactions are shown under the caption "Profit or loss from financial transactions" in the separate statement of income (note 20).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, under current SBS regulations, the Bank's loan portfolio is classified by risk as follows:

Risk category	2024						2023					
	Direct S/(000)	%	Contingent S/(000)	%	Total S/(000)	%	Direct S/(000)	%	Contingent S/(000)	%	Total S/(000)	%
Normal	70,884,142	92	20,323,300	95	91,207,442	92	66,389,356	89	16,781,602	91	83,170,958	89
With potential problems	1,745,035	2	617,663	3	2,362,698	2	2,552,171	3	1,150,292	6	3,702,463	4
Substandard	1,026,011	1	181,721	1	1,207,732	1	1,403,383	2	264,754	1	1,668,137	2
Doubtful	1,600,026	2	81,863	-	1,681,889	2	1,756,633	2	136,493	1	1,893,126	2
Loss	2,337,810	3	185,479	1	2,523,289	3	2,639,195	4	178,262	1	2,817,457	3
	<u>77,593,024</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>21,390,026</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>98,983,050</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>74,740,738</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>18,511,403</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>93,252,141</u>	<u>100</u>
Deferred income	81,606				81,606		99,710				99,710	
	<u>77,674,630</u>		<u>21,390,026</u>		<u>99,064,656</u>		<u>74,840,448</u>		<u>18,511,403</u>		<u>93,351,851</u>	

For the purpose of establishing provisions, in accordance with SBS resolution No. 3922-2021, Covid-19 rescheduled loans that were rated as “Normal” will be considered as rated “CPP”, and those that were rated “Normal” and “CPP” by the Bank, which had not made effective payment of one full installment, including the principal, for the last 6 months, were rated as “Substandard”; those rescheduled loans that failed to make effective payment of one full installment, including principal, for the last 12 months were rated as “Doubtful”. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of these provisions for rescheduled loans totaled S/1 million and S/3 million, respectively.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(h) The movement in the provision for direct loan losses is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Balance at January 1	(4,865,382)	(4,626,261)
Provisions recognized as an expense for the year	(4,293,954)	(3,635,413)
Recovery of provisions	1,993,317	1,644,837
Write-off	1,921,618	780,134
Sales of loan portfolio	1,047,137	878,499
Waiver	113,488	77,385
Exchange difference, net	(35,262)	15,437
	<u>(4,119,038)</u>	<u>(4,865,382)</u>

The table below shows the composition of the provision for direct loan losses, net stated in the separate statement of income:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Provisions for loan losses	(4,293,954)	(3,635,413)
Recovery of provisions	1,993,317	1,644,837
Recovery of provisions for country risk	10,943	4,666
Income from recovery write off portfolio	60,151	21,607
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	<u>(2,229,543)</u>	<u>(1,964,303)</u>

The balance of the provision for loan losses is broken down as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Specific	(2,986,033)	(3,487,433)
Specific - COVID-19	(870)	(2,698)
Generic	(741,874)	(730,344)
Voluntary	(389,021)	(644,465)
Provision for country risk	(1,240)	(442)
	<u>(4,119,038)</u>	<u>(4,865,382)</u>

The provision for bad debts involving indirect loans is shown within "Payables, provisions, and other liabilities" in the separate statement of financial position (note 14).

The Bank, in compliance with current standards and regulations, has identified those customers that are exposed to the credit risk and currency risk and no additional provision has been deemed necessary to be made.

Bank's Management considers that the provision loan losses recorded at December 31, 2024 and 2023 has been made in accordance with the SBS standards effective at those dates.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (i) During 2024 and 2023, the interest rates on the loan portfolio are freely agreed taking into account the interest rates prevailing in the market.

In March 2021, the Congress of the Republic published Law No. 31143 by which the BCRP is the entity charged with setting the maximum and minimum interest rates for financial institutions. In April 2021, the BCRP established the methodology for calculating the maximum rate for consumer, small businesses and micro-businesses loans, which will be updated every six months, every May and November. As of December 31, 2024, the maximum annual rates are 112.98% in local currency and annual 93.86% in foreign currency (as of December 31, 2023 the annual rate was 101.86% per annum for local currency and an annual rate of 82.94% in foreign currency)

During 2024 and 2023, the total interest income from the loan portfolio of the Bank was S/6,974 million and S/6,514 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

8. Trading and Hedging derivatives

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has forward foreign currency purchase commitments (“forwards”), cross currency swap (“CCS”), interest rate swap (“IRS”) and options. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments are presented as accounts receivable (assets) or accounts payable (liabilities), as appropriate:

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Nominal S/(000)	Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)
2024						
Trading derivatives						
Currency forward contracts			Between 2025 and 2029	36,810,333	178,241	264,234
Currency swap			Between 2025 and 2042	20,962,520	411,952	234,437
Interest rate swaps			Between 2025 and 2050	15,601,115	398,230	307,455
Options of shares, changes and others			Between 2025 and 2026	1,804,692	15,388	15,388
Provision for country risk					(8,415)	
				<u>75,178,660</u>	<u>995,396</u>	<u>821,514</u>
Hedging derivatives						
At fair value (i)	5, 6 and 13					
Interest rate swaps		Bonds issue	2029	1,129,200	2,707	-
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Legal reserve	Between 2025 and 2026	5,646,000	7,473	14,917
Currency swap		Borrowing	Between 2027 and 2029	790,440	-	51,262
Currency swap		Global Perú bonds	2025	112,920	-	12,423
				<u>7,678,560</u>	<u>10,180</u>	<u>78,602</u>
				<u>82,857,220</u>	<u>1,005,576</u>	<u>900,116</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Nominal S/(000)	Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)
2023						
Trading derivatives						
Currency forward contracts			Between 2024 and 2029	27,351,685	424,120	322,995
Currency swap			Between 2024 and 2042	18,674,946	418,360	444,617
Interest rate swaps			Between 2024 and 2050	14,430,450	397,838	294,226
Options of shares, changes and others			Between 2024 and 2026	2,018,215	15,134	15,134
Provision for country risk				-	(17,956)	-
				<u>62,475,296</u>	<u>1,237,496</u>	<u>1,076,972</u>
Hedging derivatives						
	5, 6, 12 and 13					
At fair value (i)						
Interest rate swaps		Bonds issue	2024	1,112,700	-	42,318
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Legal reserve	Between 2024 and 2026	4,450,800	-	17,678
Currency swap		Borrowing	2027	222,540	-	22,601
Currency swap		Global Perú bonds	2025	111,270	-	10,294
Currency forward contracts		Time deposits	2024	18,083	-	595
				<u>5,915,393</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,486</u>
				<u>68,390,689</u>	<u>1,237,496</u>	<u>1,170,458</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(i) Fair value - Hedging derivatives

Interest rate swap - IRS

At December 31, 2024, the Bank contracted "interest rate swaps - IRS" for a nominal value equivalent to S/ 1,129 million to hedge issues (debts and issues of S/ 1,113 million at December 31, 2023). By this IRS, the Bank receives interest at a fixed rate in US dollars and pays interest at a variable rate in that same currency. In 2024, the change in the fair value of the IRS resulted in a gain of S/ 16 million and is presented within "Profit or loss from financial transactions" of the separate statement of income (S/ 31 million gain in 2023).

The table below shows the details of hedged items and their hedging derivatives at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Hedge element	Hedging instrument	Face value of the hedging instrument		Fair value of the hedging instrument	
		2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Second international issuance of subordinated bonds for US\$ 300 million	Interest rate swap (IRS)				
	The Bank receives fixed interest rate in dollars and pays a variable interest rate in dollars.	1,129,200	-	2,707	-
First international issuance of subordinated bonds for US\$ 300 million	Interest rate swap (IRS)				
	The Bank receives fixed interest rate and pays a variable interest rate.	-	1,112,700	-	(42,318)
Total fair value hedge		1,129,200	1,112,700	2,707	(42,318)

(ii) Cash flow hedge derivatives

Interest rate swap - IRS -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has an interest rate swap (IRS) contract with a nominal value of S/5,646 million and S/4,451 million, respectively, to hedge funds held in BCRP in U.S. dollars. The Bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and pays a variable interest rate in the same currency.

During 2024, the fair value of IRS resulted in a loss of S/4 million as recognized in equity items, net of Income tax (loss, net of Income tax of S/ 10 million in 2023).

Cross-currency swap - CCS -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds cross currency swaps with a face value amounting to S/903 million and S/334 million, respectively, for the bonds hedge accounted for as available-for-sale investments of US\$30 million of a global bond and due from banks of US\$210 million (US\$30 million of a global bond and due from banks of US\$60 million at December 31, 2023). By means of the CCS on global bonds, the Bank received a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles and pays a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars; while by means of the CCS on balances due, the Bank obtains a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and pays and fixed interest rate in soles.

During 2024, the fair value of the CCS was a loss of S/24 million and stated in equity accounts, net of Income tax (loss, net of Income tax of S/9 million during 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Forward exchange contracts -

At December 31, 2023, the Bank has forward exchange contracts with a notional amount of S/18 million to hedge time deposits of US\$5 million. By means of this foreign exchange contract, the Bank receives cash flows in U.S. dollars and pays future cash flows in Peruvian soles.

During 2023, the fair value of the forward contracts was a loss of S/0.02 million stated in equity accounts, net of its Income tax.

The table below shows details of hedged items and their hedging instrument at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Hedge element	Hedging instrument	Face value of the hedging instrument		Fair value of the hedging instrument	
		2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cash flows hedges					
Additional legal reserve funds of US\$ 1,500 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a variable interest rate in the same currency.	5,646,000	-	(7,444)	-
Additional legal reserve funds of US\$ 1,200 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a variable interest rate in the same currency.	-	4,450,800	-	(17,678)
Balance due IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 100 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	376,400	-	(17,439)	-
Balance due IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 60 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	225,840	222,540	(23,189)	(22,601)
Balance due IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 50 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	188,200	-	(10,634)	-
Global bonds of US\$ 30 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars.	112,920	111,270	(12,423)	(10,294)
Time deposits of US\$ 5 million	Forward foreign exchange The bank receives future cash flow in U.S. dollars and makes future cash in soles.	-	18,083	-	(594)
Total cash flows hedges		6,549,360	4,802,693	(71,129)	(51,167)

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

9. Interests in subsidiaries and associates

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Shares in subsidiaries (a):		
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. (b)	153,758	152,179
BBVA Asset Management S.A. S.A.F.	32,946	28,072
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. (c)	30,304	33,644
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	25,072	14,230
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme, en liquidacion (c)	18,515	16,559
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	4,547	4,384
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación (c)	2,438	2,375
	<u>267,580</u>	<u>251,443</u>
Shares in associates (d):		
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C.	7,184	519
TFP S.A.C.	5,498	5,215
	<u>12,682</u>	<u>5,734</u>
	<u>280,262</u>	<u>257,177</u>

(a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds 100% of the shares of its subsidiaries.

(b) On April 26, 2023, an increase in the capital stock of the company for S/85 million was approved.

(c) For consolidation purpose, the goodwill balance arising from the acquisition of the companies BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME (currently in liquidation), Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. (currently in liquidation) and Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A., as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was S/10 million, and its provision for impairment is S/10 million for both periods.

In addition, the subsidiaries BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME in liquidation under SBS Resolution N° 00429 2022 dated February 9, 2022 and Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. in liquidation per decision made at the shareholders' meeting held on October 28, 2022, are in the process of liquidation and dissolution, respectively.

(d) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds shares of TFP S.A.C. and Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pagos S.A.C. (Niubiz, formerly Visanet Perú) in which it holds an interest of 24.30% and 20.20% of the capital stock, for both periods.

During 2024, the Bank has recognized net profits on its interest held of subsidiaries and associates of S/26 million (net profits of S/9 million as of December 31, 2023), (note 20).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

10. Property, furniture and equipment, net

Movement in property, furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation for the years December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Land S/(000)	Buildings and premises S/(000)	Property, furniture and equipment S/(000)	Vehicles S/(000)	Installations and improvements to rental property S/(000)	Work-in progress S/(000)	Goods in transit and replacement parts S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Cost								
Balance as of January 1, 2023	118,224	1,094,061	920,121	9,544	401,217	51,178	256	2,594,601
Additions	-	25,296	114,610	-	15,852	99,700	-	255,458
Derecognition of assets and others	(6,277)	(8,964)	(40,672)	(1,174)	(35)	-	-	(57,122)
Transfers	-	29,627	10,904	-	9,949	(50,480)	-	-
At December 31, 2023	<u>111,947</u>	<u>1,140,020</u>	<u>1,004,963</u>	<u>8,370</u>	<u>426,983</u>	<u>100,398</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>2,792,937</u>
Additions	-	19,256	98,544	-	16,489	60,297	-	194,586
Derecognition of assets and others	-	(502)	(36,285)	(188)	-	(2,018)	-	(38,993)
Transfers	-	30,460	19,511	-	25,653	(75,624)	-	-
At December 31, 2024	<u>111,947</u>	<u>1,189,234</u>	<u>1,086,733</u>	<u>8,182</u>	<u>469,125</u>	<u>83,053</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>2,948,530</u>
Accumulated depreciation -								
Balance as of January 1, 2023	-	641,536	625,864	7,747	241,736	-	-	1,516,883
Additions	-	35,384	79,943	460	14,466	-	-	130,253
Derecognition of assets and others	-	(6,192)	(39,719)	(1,174)	(19)	-	-	(47,104)
Transfers	-	1	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
At December 31, 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>670,729</u>	<u>666,088</u>	<u>7,033</u>	<u>256,182</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,600,032</u>
Additions	-	39,473	90,215	365	16,247	-	-	146,300
Impairment (*)	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Derecognition of assets and others	-	(468)	(36,174)	(188)	-	-	-	(36,830)
At December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>746,734</u>	<u>720,129</u>	<u>7,210</u>	<u>272,429</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,746,502</u>
Net carrying amount								
At December 31, 2024	<u>111,947</u>	<u>442,500</u>	<u>366,604</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>196,696</u>	<u>83,053</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>1,202,028</u>
At December 31, 2023	<u>111,947</u>	<u>469,291</u>	<u>338,875</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>170,801</u>	<u>100,398</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>1,192,905</u>

(*) Impairment relates to items of installations, assets of closed offices and inactive assets.

Under current regulations, the Bank in Peru cannot pledge as collateral the assets that are part of their property, furniture and equipment, except for those acquired through the issuance of lease bonds and only to carry out finance leases.

Management performs a periodic review of the method of depreciation used to ensure it is consistent with the economic benefit assessed for the fixed assets. Bank Management considers that there is no indicator of impairment of the Bank's fixed assets at December 31, 2024 and 2023, additional to the registered.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

11. Other assets, net

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Financial instruments -		
Transactions in progress (a)	3,277,121	4,314,888
Others	1,660	1,665
	<u>3,278,781</u>	<u>4,316,553</u>
Accounts receivable for sale of assets, services and trust	5,205	5,037
Other accounts receivable	215,553	115,604
Receivables, note 28	220,758	120,641
Non-financial instruments -		
Intangible assets (b)	433,803	398,527
Tax credit (c)	695,418	596,672
Prepaid expenses (d)	182,810	191,999
	<u>1,312,031</u>	<u>1,187,198</u>
	<u>4,811,570</u>	<u>5,624,392</u>

- (a) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts in the separate statement of financial position. These transactions do not affect the Bank's profit. At December 31, 2024, it mainly corresponds to treasury transactions: i) acquisition and sale of currency for S/1,304 million (S/2,749 million at December 31, 2023), and ii) sale of securities for S/1,938 million (S/1,514 million at December 31, 2023).

- (b) The movement of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cost		
Balances as of January 1	711,372	860,816
Additions	187,332	166,180
Disposal and other	(117,665)	(315,624)
Balances at December 31	<u>781,039</u>	<u>711,372</u>
Accumulated amortization and impairment		
Balances as of January 1	(312,845)	(482,895)
Amortization	(122,343)	(100,518)
Impairment (*)	(29,713)	(45,056)
Disposals and other	117,665	315,624
Balances at December 31	<u>(347,236)</u>	<u>(312,845)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>433,803</u>	<u>398,527</u>

- (*) The carrying amounts of applications acquired or software developed that are not used or do not generate future economic benefits are stated as a provision for impairment.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (c) As of December 31, 2024, this balance includes the VAT credit balance of S/32 million (S/61 million as of December 31, 2023), and the income tax credit balance of S/664 million (S/536 million as of December 31, 2023).
- (d) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the prepaid expenses mainly include commissions paid to the external sales force and card issuance expenses.

12. Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions

As of December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Obligations with the public		
Demand deposits	27,173,472	22,733,172
Savings accounts	26,082,293	22,741,991
Time deposits	25,983,704	23,522,635
Other liabilities	182,338	210,319
	<u>79,421,807</u>	<u>69,208,117</u>
 Deposits with financial institutions		
Demand deposits	547,475	1,140,516
Time deposits	270,970	357,497
Savings accounts	104,564	167,419
	<u>923,009</u>	<u>1,665,432</u>
	<u>80,344,816</u>	<u>70,873,549</u>

Interest rates on borrowing transactions are stated by the Bank, based on the interest rates prevailing in the market.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, deposits and obligations include deposits received as guarantees of direct and contingent loans for S/958 million and S/1,291 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, from the total deposits and obligations from individuals and non-profit entities and legal entities, S/26,938 million are secured by the Deposit Insurance Fund (S/24,383 million at December 31, 2023) and are obtained from the average daily balances of the month according with SBS Resolution No. 2448-2020. The maximum amount subject to insurance by person is S/121,600 at the end of December 2024 (S/123,810 at the end of December 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2023, a portion of the time deposit balances of US\$ 5 million are hedged with a cash flow hedge (note 8(ii)).

On May 17, 2024, by means of Law No.32027, "*Ley que autoriza a los trabajadores la libre disposición del cien por ciento de la compensación por tiempo de servicios, a fin de cubrir sus necesidades por causa de la actual crisis económica*", the Peruvian Government authorized workers to use one hundred percent of the employees' severance indemnities (CTS, for its Spanish acronym), up until December 31, 2024, credited to financial institutions and accumulated up to the date of disposal.

13. Debts and financial obligations

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Debts and Financial Obligations		
Foreign financial institutions (a)	1,903,982	2,315,514
International financial organizations (b)	1,355,040	964,340
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo - COFIDE (c)	1,344,428	5,092
MIVIVIENDA Program (c)	1,089,019	926,386
Accrued interest payable	38,441	40,960
	<u>5,730,910</u>	<u>4,252,292</u>
Securities and obligations (e)		
Subordinated bonds	1,444,544	1,385,420
Corporate bonds	150,000	246,550
Accrued interest payable	6,984	18,943
	<u>1,601,528</u>	<u>1,650,913</u>
	<u>7,332,438</u>	<u>5,903,205</u>

Certain loan agreements include standard clauses regarding compliance with financial ratios, use of funds and other administrative matters. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, in management's opinion, these clauses are being met, in all material respects, and do not represent any restriction to the Bank activities.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank shows a balance of S/28 million and S/13 million, respectively corresponding to deferred expenses in borrowings and bond issuance.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank maintains the following debt agreements with foreign financial institutions:

	2024			2023			Maturity date
	US\$	S/	Interest rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate	
BBVA S.A. (i)	200,000	752,800	3.18%	200,000	741,800	3.18%	February 2031
China Development Bank	180,000	677,520	SOFR + 1.37%	180,000	667,620	SOFR + 1.37%	December 2026
ICO - Instituto de crédito	54,381	204,690	SOFR + 0.64%	54,381	201,699	SOFR + 0.64%	March 2030
ICO - Instituto de crédito	41,544	156,372	SOFR + 0.67%	-	-		April 2031
ICO - Instituto de crédito	29,915	112,600	SOFR + 0.81%	29,915	110,955	SOFR + 0.81%	July 2030
Wells Fargo Bank	-	-	SOFR + 0.68%	60,000	222,540	SOFR + 0.68%	June 2024
Bank of America	-	-	SOFR + 0.70%	50,000	185,450	SOFR + 0.70%	May 2024
Caixa Bank	-	-	SOFR + 0.65%	50,000	185,450	SOFR + 0.51%	January 2024
	<u>505,840</u>	<u>1,903,982</u>		<u>624,296</u>	<u>2,315,514</u>		
Accrued interest payable	<u>8,577</u>	<u>32,284</u>		<u>9,099</u>	<u>33,748</u>		
	<u>514,417</u>	<u>1,936,266</u>		<u>633,395</u>	<u>2,349,262</u>		

(i) It primary includes a reflects a subordinated loan in foreign currency of US\$200 million agreed at an annual interest rate of 3.18% for the first 5 years, and for the remaining years a new rate will be set with maturity in February 2031. Such a loan is accounted for as a Tier 2 capital.

(b) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has the following borrowing with international financial institutions:

	2024			2023			Maturity date
	US\$	S/	Interest rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate	
International Finance Corporation (i)	150,000	564,600	SOFR + 1.65%	150,000	556,350	SOFR + 1.65%	June 2029
International Finance Corporation	100,000	376,400	SOFR + 1.55%	-	-		April 2030
International Finance Corporation (i)	60,000	225,840	SOFR + 3.11%	60,000	222,540	SOFR + 3.11%	December 2027
Japan International Finance Corporation	50,000	188,200	SOFR + 1.35%	-	-		March 2032
Corporación Andina de Fomento	-	-		50,000	185,450	SOFR +0.55%	May 2024
	<u>360,000</u>	<u>1,355,040</u>		<u>260,000</u>	<u>964,340</u>		
Accrued interest payable	<u>1,619</u>	<u>6,093</u>		<u>1,020</u>	<u>3,784</u>		
	<u>361,619</u>	<u>1,361,133</u>		<u>261,020</u>	<u>968,124</u>		

(i) Also, at December 31, 2024, the borrowing cash inflows of US\$150 million and US\$60 million have been hedged with a “cross currency swap - CCS” (at December 31, 2023 borrowing cash inflows of US\$60 million (note 8(ii)).

(c) At December 31, 2024 this item includes borrowings obtained to finance loans under the Impulso MyPerú program for S/1,344 million, which are secured with the loan portfolio up to such amount. The interest rates on these borrowings range from 5.95% to 7.28% with maturity up to December 2029 (note 7 (f)).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (d) At December 31, 2024, it reflects the resources for the financing of the acquisition of houses under the MI VIVIENDA program (MI HOGAR credit) for S/1,089 million in local currency (S/926 million in local currency and US\$0.1 million in foreign currency at December 31, 2023). At December 31, 2024 this loan accrues interest at an annual effective rate of 6.25% on the principal plus the Constant Update Value (VAC) with maturity until December 2044 (at December 31, 2023 this loan accrues interest at an annual effective rate in Peruvian soles of 6.25% on the principal plus the Constant Update Value (VAC) and in US dollars of 7.75% and has maturities until December 2043 (note 7(d)).

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, debts with MIVIVIENDA fund are guaranteed with mortgage loan portfolio up to S/1,089 million and S/926 million, respectively (note 7(d)). These loans include specific agreements on how the funds should be used, the financial conditions that the final borrower must maintain, as well as other administrative matters.

- (e) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, securities and bonds consist of the following:

	Amount authorized by program	Currency	Original amount placed	2024	2023	Maturity date
Corporate bonds						
2nd issuance series A - Fifth Program	USD 250 million	PEN	150,000	150,000	150,000	December 2026
2nd issuance series C - Seventh Program		PEN	96,550	-	96,550	December 2024
				150,000	246,550	
Subordinated bonds						
3rd issuance series A - First Program	USD 50 million or S/ 158.30 million	PEN	55,000	99,186	97,425	June 2032
2nd issuance series A - Second Program		PEN	50,000	88,309	86,740	November 2032
3rd issuance series A - Second Program	USD 100 million	USD	20,000	75,280	74,180	February 2028
6th issuance series A - Second Program		PEN	30,000	49,602	48,722	December 2033
First Program of international Issuance - Single issuance (i)	USD 300 million	USD	300,000	-	1,078,353	September 2029
Second Program of international Issuance - Single issuance (ii)	USD 300 million	USD	300,000	1,132,167	-	March 2034
				1,444,544	1,385,420	
Accrued interest payables				6,984	18,943	
				1,601,528	1,650,913	

- (i) In September 2014, the Bank issued subordinated bonds in the international market for a nominal value of US\$ 300 million, at a fixed annual rate of 5.25%, and with maturity in September 2029; in March 2024, a partial principal payment of US\$163 million was made and as of September 30, 2024, the remaining balance of US\$137 million was repaid. At December 31, 2023, fair value of this issuance has been hedged with "interest rate swap - IRS", which has generated accumulated gains of S/31 million at December 31, 2023 (Note 8 (i)).
- (ii) In March 2024, the Bank issued international subordinated bonds for a nominal amount of US\$300 million, at an annual fixed rate of 6.2%, with maturing in March 2034; the principal will be paid in full at maturity. This issue has an accounting hedge at fair value through an “interest rate swap - IRS”, which has resulted in accumulated losses of S/3 million at December 31, 2024 (Note 8(i)).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024, the corporate bonds are unsecured and bear interest at annual rates in local currency of 7.47% (At December 31, 2023 rates ranged from 4.44% to 7.47%).

The subordinated bonds have been issued under the provisions of the General Banking Law, and bear interest at annual rates fluctuating from VAC (constant updating value in Peru) plus a spread on local currency and from 6.2% to 6.5% in foreign currency at December 31, 2024 (from 5.3% to 6.5% in foreign currency at December 31, 2023).

14. Accounts payables, provisions and other liabilities

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Accounts payable		
Repurchase agreements with BCRP (a)	2,783,167	6,775,261
Accounts payable to suppliers	1,065,554	1,018,563
Premium to deposit insurance fund, contributions and obligations with tax collecting institutions	490,449	238,520
Other accounts payable (b)	429,481	429,346
Dividends, interest and remunerations payable	120,792	116,637
Interest payable	69,653	114,148
Accounts payable, note 28	<u>4,959,096</u>	<u>8,692,475</u>
Provisions		
Labor provisions and others	850,664	667,900
Provision for litigations, claims and other contingencies (c)	379,871	317,095
Provision for indirect loans (d)	259,379	267,403
	<u>1,489,914</u>	<u>1,252,398</u>
Other liabilities		
Transactions in progress (e)	2,736,319	3,698,689
Deferred income and others	73,243	74,685
	<u>2,809,562</u>	<u>3,773,374</u>
	<u>9,258,572</u>	<u>13,718,247</u>

- (a) At December 31, 2024, this balance reflects repurchase agreements of the Reactiva Peru program loan portfolio for S/ 563 million (S/1,579 million at December 31, 2023), repurchase agreements of rescheduled loans for S/2,220 million (S/4,898 million at December 31, 2023) (Note 7(c)). Also, at December 31, 2023, repurchase agreements of certificates of deposits with the BCRP for S/298 million.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, repurchase agreements of the loan portfolio of the Reactiva Peru program mature in December 2025 and accrue interest at annual interest rates of 0.50%. Also, repurchase agreements of rescheduled loans mature in September 2025 and accrue interest at annual interest rates ranging from 0.50% to 3.50% for both periods.

- (b) At December 31, 2024, it mainly includes S/17 million insurance on behalf of borrowers (S/16 million at December 31, 2023) and S/308 million for short selling transactions (S/366 million at December 31, 2023).
- (c) The Bank has several pending court claims, litigation and other court actions that are related to its core activities and Management and its legal advisors consider that they will not result in additional liabilities to those already recognized.
- (d) Movement in the allowance for indirect loans is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Balance as of January 1	267,403	251,668
Provisions	119,857	97,078
Recovery and reversals	(129,590)	(78,579)
Exchange differences and other adjustments	1,709	(2,764)
	<u>259,379</u>	<u>267,403</u>

The balance of the provision for loan losses (indirect loans) is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Specific	125,646	146,575
Generic	117,667	103,773
Provision for country risk	16,066	17,055
Balance at December 31	<u>259,379</u>	<u>267,403</u>

- (e) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts in the separate statement of financial position. These transactions do not have an impact on the Bank's profit or loss. At December 31, 2024, liability transactions in progress mainly include treasury transactions for S/2,304 million (S/3,488 million at December 31, 2023).

15. Equity

- (a) Share capital -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital is represented by 8,894,852 and 8,147,211 thousand ordinary shares, respectively, each with a face value of S/1.00 per share each.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023 approved the increase in share capital for S/748 million and S/765 million, respectively, via the capitalization of retained earnings.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, shareholding in the Bank's share capital is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of shareholders	Interests %	Number of shareholders	Interests %
Up to 1	11,224	5.74	8,995	6.59
From 1.01 to 5	-	-	1	1.17
From 45.01 to 100	2	94.26	2	92.24
	<u>11,226</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>8,998</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(b) Reserves -

In accordance with the Banking Law, the Bank is required to have a legal reserve of more than 35% of the paid-in-capital. This legal reserve shall be recognized by an annual transfer of more than 10% of net income. It shall replace the reserve referred to in the Peruvian corporate law. In accordance with the Banking Law, the amount of this reserve may also be increased with contributions made by the shareholders for this purpose.

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023, the decision was made to approve to record the legal reserve for the amount equivalent to 10% of 2023 profits (S/187 million) and 2022 (S/191 million), respectively.

(c) Unrealized results -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, unrealized results, net of deferred income tax, was as detailed below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Available-for-sale investments, note 6 (f)	101,489	118,763
Cash flows hedges, note 8	(27,984)	(18,980)
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(4,962)	(4,173)
Actuarial liabilities for long-term employee benefits	<u>16,822</u>	<u>11,803</u>
	<u>85,365</u>	<u>107,413</u>

(d) Retained earnings -

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023, the decision was made to approve the capitalization of retained earnings for S/748 million and S/765 million, respectively, dividend distribution and have an amount of S/935 million and S/956 million in 'retained earnings', respectively.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(e) Regulatory capital and legal limits -

In accordance with the Banking Law, the regulatory capital amount could not be less than 10% of the risk - weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, which are calculated by the Bank using the standardized approach.

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1531 dated March 19, 2022, the Peruvian banking law was amended to adopt the Basel III capital standards and approach; major changes include: composition of regulatory capital, requirement of minimum ratios, powers in the event of noncompliance with solvency requirements, among others. The SBS, by means of general-purpose standards, set the form and due dates for adequacy. On December 27, 2022 by means of SBS resolution No. 03952-2022, as amended by Resolution SBS No. 274-2024 dated January 24, 2024, the minimum solvency requirements were set in article 199 to the General Law including the following terms for adequacy:

Period	Minimum common equity Tier 1 requirement	Minimum Tier 1 regulatory capital requirement	Minimum total regulatory capital ratio
January 2023 to March 2023	3.825%	5.10%	8.5%
April 2023 to August 2024	4.05%	5.40%	9.0%
September 2024 to February 2025	4.275%	5.70%	9.5%
March 2025 and later	4.50%	6.00%	10.0%

At December 31, 2024, the regulatory capital of the Bank, determined under current legal regulations, is S/15,931 million (S/14,912 million at December 31, 2023):

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Tier 1 capital		
Plus		
Common shares	8,894,852	8,147,211
Net profit for the year	1,886,405	1,869,103
Unrealized gain on available-for-sales investments	104,429	130,940
Legal reserve	2,432,622	2,245,122
Less		
Regulatory adjustments	(567,984)	(594,612)
	<u>12,750,324</u>	<u>11,797,764</u>
Tier 2		
Plus		
Subordinated debt	752,800	741,800
Subordinated bonds	1,309,368	1,299,444
Generic provisions for loans	1,118,839	1,073,253
	<u>3,181,007</u>	<u>3,114,497</u>
Total regulatory capital	<u>15,931,331</u>	<u>14,912,261</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank is complying with the SBS Resolutions in force and their amendments, which mainly establish the methodologies to be used by financial institutions to calculate the weighted assets and credits per each type of risk.

By means of the Regulation for the Regulatory Capital Requirement for Additional Risks, approved by SBS Resolution No. 03953-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), the additional regulatory capital requirement is established to be equal to the sum of the regulatory capital requirement calculated for each of the following components: for concentration risk and for interest rate risk in the banking book. As of December 31, 2024, the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks for the Bank amounts to S/759 million (S/486 million at December 31, 2023). By means of the Regulation for the Conservation, Economic Cycle and Market Concentration Risk Buffer Requirements, approved by SBS Resolution No. 03954-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), the methodologies for the calculation of the buffer requirements by economic cycle, the activation and operation of the buffer requirement by economic cycle, the buffer requirement for market concentration risk, the capital conservation buffer requirement, restrictions applicable to non-compliance with the buffer requirements and other measures are established. At December 31, 2024, the balance of the buffer requirement was S/2,248 million (S/1,555 million at December 31, 2023).

By means of Letter No. 7850-2023-SBS dated February 17, 2023 and Letter No. 2097-2022 dated January 19, 2022, the SBS established that the Bank must hold Tier 1 Capital at levels above 10% of the risk weighted assets. Under the aforementioned letters, tier 1 capital is measured considering share capital, retained earnings, profits for the year, unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, legal reserve and tier 1 capital deductions, tier 1 capital included share capital, legal reserve and deductions on regulatory capital. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's solvency ratio, under the provisions of the aforementioned letters, was 12.76% and 12.33%, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, contingent assets and contingent loans weighted by credit risk, market risk and operational risk under current regulations amount total S/99,900 million (S/95,668 million at December 31, 2023). Furthermore, the Bank's comprehensive capital ratio by credit risk, market risk and operational risk is 15.95% (15.59% at December 31, 2023).

It should be noted that the regulatory capital is a figure also used to calculate certain limits and restrictions applicable to the Bank, which Management considers to be fully compliant with.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

16. Contingent risks and commitments

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Indirect loans		
Guarantees and letters of guarantee	20,068,067	17,457,156
Letters of credit and banker's acceptance	1,321,959	1,054,247
Contingent or indirect loans total, note 7	<u>21,390,026</u>	<u>18,511,403</u>
Unused credit lines and undisbursed loans granted	19,355,682	18,545,229
Various responsibilities	6,022	5,935
	<u>40,751,730</u>	<u>37,062,567</u>

In the normal course of its business, the Bank participates in transactions whose risk is recorded in contingent accounts. These transactions expose the Bank to credit risk, in addition to the amounts presented in the separate statement of financial position.

Credit risk for contingent transactions is related to the probability that a counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.

The Bank applies similar credit policies when evaluating and granting direct and indirect loans. In management's opinion, contingent transactions do not represent a relevant credit risk since it expects that a portion of these indirect loans expire without being used. The total amount of indirect loans does not necessarily represent future cash outflows for the Bank.

Management estimates that no significant losses will arise, for contingent transactions effective at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

17. Interest income

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Direct loan portfolio, note 7	6,973,979	6,514,426
Cash and due from banks, note 5	581,426	451,780
Available-for-sale investments, note 6	266,630	302,522
Investments at fair value through profit or loss, note 6	231,533	286,908
Interbank funds	17,066	15,057
Other finance income	4,632	4,119
	<u>8,075,266</u>	<u>7,574,812</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

18. Interest expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Obligations with the public	(1,545,818)	(1,567,138)
Debts and financial obligations	(471,376)	(289,603)
Net loss on hedging transactions	(108,191)	(100,063)
Accounts payable	(55,173)	(169,887)
Deposits from financial institutions	(42,808)	(70,658)
Interbank funds	(16,917)	(15,372)
Other borrowing costs	(5,797)	(17,565)
	<u>(2,246,080)</u>	<u>(2,230,286)</u>

19. Income from financial services, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Income		
Income from fees of credit fees	422,339	399,262
Income from indirect loans	272,548	288,101
Transfer fees	263,878	256,854
Income from collections services fees	252,919	193,080
Income from online banking services for business	75,137	76,610
Income from services and maintenance of checking accounts	67,535	64,852
Income from technical and legal studies	38,619	29,542
Income from advisory services	28,131	19,845
Income from cash services	14,428	12,102
Income from trust and trust fees	1,338	1,372
Other income for services	369,484	350,211
	<u>1,806,356</u>	<u>1,691,831</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Expenses		
Expenses for operating with Visa, Mastercard and Plin	(220,917)	(197,561)
Customer loyalty program	(153,368)	(173,438)
Premiums to the Deposit Insurance Fund	(112,964)	(107,635)
Financial product sponsors	(92,795)	(87,684)
Transfers	(53,370)	(52,145)
Government fund guarantee	(41,248)	(18,355)
Purchase of foreign currency - spot transaction	(10,909)	(11,492)
Expenses of maintenance of checking accounts	(6,369)	(4,468)
Other expenses of services	(69,108)	(45,915)
	<u>(761,048)</u>	<u>(698,693)</u>
	<u>1,045,308</u>	<u>993,138</u>

20. Profit or loss from financial transactions

The table below shows a detail:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Exchange gains, note 4	628,514	706,658
Available-for-sale investments	87,221	(4,058)
Derivatives held for trading	84,027	23,192
Gains on investments in associates, note 9	26,244	9,184
Profit or loss on hedging transactions, note 8	15,819	31,608
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,211	35,353
Other (*)	111,498	53,806
	<u>957,534</u>	<u>855,743</u>

(*) Comprising mainly gains obtained on the sale of the portfolio of S/94 million in 2024 and S/56 million in 2023.

21. Administrative expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Third party service expenses	(1,391,973)	(1,285,643)
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses	(1,222,051)	(1,116,128)
Tax and contributions	(55,254)	(51,413)
	<u>(2,669,278)</u>	<u>(2,453,184)</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

22. Other income and expenses, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Recovery of tax, legal and other provisions	23,286	48,496
Recovery of prior-year income tax	22,197	84,279
Gains (loss) on sales of seized assets	287	(29,658)
Profit on sales of non-current assets held for sale	-	4,705
Claims on cards	(3,280)	(9,072)
Donations given	(3,770)	(3,770)
Tax and administrative penalties	(6,790)	(8,167)
Other income and expenses	(14,690)	(18,211)
	<u>17,240</u>	<u>68,602</u>

23. Tax situation

(a) Tax rates

The Bank is subject to the Peruvian tax regime. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the corporate income tax rate in Peru is 29.5% on the net taxable income by the Bank.

Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 1261, published December 10, 2016 and effective January 1, 2017, the corporate income rate was amended to 29.5%.

The decree referred to above also established the amendment to the income tax rate applicable to dividend distribution and any other form of profit distribution to 5.00% for profits generated and distributed from January 1, 2017.

- (b) In accordance with current tax legislation in Peru, non-resident subjects are taxed only on their Peruvian source income. Thus, in general terms, the income obtained by subjects not domiciled for services rendered in our country are taxed with income tax at a rate of 30% on a gross basis, as long as the application of an Agreement to avoid the double taxation (CDI) that the country has signed and that is in force. Currently, Peru has CDIs in force with the Andean Community, Chile, Canada, Brazil, Portugal, Switzerland, Mexico, South Korea and Japan.

For the purposes of technical assistance services or digital services provided by non-resident subjects in favor of domiciled subjects, the place of provision will be indistinct, and in all cases, they will be taxed with income tax at a rate of 15% and 30% on gross basis, respectively. The rate applicable to technical assistance services will be 15%, provided that the requirements indicated in the Income Tax Law. As indicated in the previous paragraph, the withholding rate in these cases may vary or the withholding may even be inapplicable if the provisions of a current CDI are used.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

On June 30, 2023 Supreme Decree No. 137-2023-EF was enacted by which article 30 to the rules for the application of the Peruvian Income Tax Law was amended, an article governing the rates applicable to transactions with non-domiciled parties. The amendment updates the use of the SOFR rate is instated as the prevailing preferred rate for the purpose of applying the reduced rate of 4.99 percent. It is worth noting that such a regulation became effective on June 30, 2023.

(c) Income tax determination

The Bank computed its tax base for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and determined current tax for S/532 million and S/551 million, respectively.

Income tax expense consists of:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Current tax	547,068	551,214
Deferred income tax:		
Result for the year	(23,249)	(18,205)
Income tax (adjustment/provision recovery)	8,268	18,019
	<u>532,087</u>	<u>551,028</u>

The table below shows the reconciliation of the effective income tax rate to the tax rate:

	2024		2023	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Earnings before tax	<u>2,418,492</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,420,131</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Income tax determined using the tax rate	(713,455)	(29.50)	(713,939)	(29.50)
Tax effect on additions (deductions)				
Permanent differences	181,303	7.50	180,930	7.48
Other	<u>65</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(18,019)</u>	<u>(0.74)</u>
Current and deferred income tax stated at the effective rate	<u>(532,087)</u>	<u>(22.00)</u>	<u>(551,028)</u>	<u>(22.76)</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(d) Temporary tax on net assets -

The Bank is subject to the temporary tax on net assets, whose tax base is composed of the prior period adjusted net asset value less depreciations, amortizations, legal reserve requirements and specific provisions for credit risk. The tax rate is 0.4% for the years 2024 and 2023 and is applied to the amount of net assets exceeding S/ 1 million. It may be paid in cash or nine consecutive monthly installments. The paid amount may be used as a credit against income tax paid for tax periods from March to November of the taxable year in which the tax was paid until maturity date of each down payment, and against the payment for regularization of income tax of the relevant taxable year. In the event a remaining balance is not applied, its refund may be requested. Temporary tax on net assets for the year 2024 amounts to S/372 million (S/343 million in 2023) and it's included under Other assets, net in the Statement of financial position.

(e) Financial transaction tax -

In 2024 and 2023, the Financial Transaction Tax rate has been set at 0.005% and is applicable to charges and credits in bank accounts or movements of funds through the financial system, unless it is exempt.

(f) Transfer pricing -

For purposes of determining income tax, the transfer prices of transactions with related companies and with companies resident in territories with low or no taxation or with individuals or permanent establishments whose rents, income or gains from such contracts are subject to a preferential tax regime, the must be supported by documentation and information on the valuation methods used and the criteria considered for their determination. The Peruvian tax administration has the power to request that information from the Bank.

Until the 2016 taxable year, the formal Transfer Pricing obligations were given by the obligation to present the informative affidavit and have a technical study. As of January 1, 2017, through Legislative Decree No. 1312, published on December 31, 2016, the following formal obligations are established that replace the previous ones: i) submit the Local Report affidavit (as long as have income accrued over 2,300 UIT); ii) submit the Master Report affidavit (as long as the taxpayer has accrued income greater than 20,000 UIT); and, (iii) present the Country by Country Report affidavit (as long as the consolidated accrued income of the parent company of the multinational group for the previous year is greater than or equal to S/2,700 million. Both the Master Report and the Country-by-Country Report are required as of the 2018 taxable year. It should be noted that the Master Report is only on international operations and that BBVA Peru is not subject to submitting the Country-by-Country Report in accordance with the exceptions established in Superintendency Resolution No. 163-2018/SUNAT and the Regulations of the Income Tax Law.

Also, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Legislative Decree No. 1312 low valued-added intragroup services are not allowed to have a margin of more than 5.00% over cost; in respect to services rendered between related parties, taxpayers must meet the beneficial owner test requirement and furnish all relevant documentation that support the economic substance of transactions and count on with all information requested in minimum good conditions that are needed for tax deduction of costs or expense.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1116 the Transfer Pricing rules were set to be not applicable for the purpose of determining VAT (IGV in Peru).

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1381 published on August 24, 2018, the concept of "noncooperative" countries or territories and preferential tax regimes are incorporated into the Income Tax Law, in respect of which the already existing defensive measures are imposed for countries and territories with low or no taxation.

Supreme Decree No. 337-2018-EF established the regulations and specified the content of beneficial owner test on intra-group services, defining, among others: the concept of beneficial owner test, information on costs and expenses incurred by the service provider, profit margin, supporting documentation that the test should contain, which is effective since January 1, 2019.

Based on an analysis of the Bank's transactions, Management and its legal counsel consider that no significant contingencies arose from the application of these standards at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(g) Tax assessment by the Peruvian tax authorities -

The Peruvian tax authorities have the power to review and, if applicable, correct the income tax calculated by the Bank over the four years after the year of filing the annual income tax returns. The income tax returns for fiscal years 2019 to 2023, and the one to be filed for fiscal 2024, remain to be audited by the Tax Authority. In April 2019, the income tax audit for the 2016 fiscal year was completed, while the audit for the 2014 and 2015 fiscal years was completed in December 2021.

Management considers that the outcome of the tax-related actions and years remaining to be audited will not give rise to significant liabilities that may impact the Bank's profit or loss, in accordance with IFRIC 23.

Due to the possible interpretations that the tax authority may give to the legal regulations in force, it is not possible to determine at this date whether or not the audits carried out will result in liabilities for the Bank; therefore, any additional taxes, late payment interest and penalties that may result from possible tax audits would be recognized to the profit or loss of the year reported for the year in which they are recognized. However, Management and its in-house legal counsel consider that any additional tax assessments would not be material to the Bank's separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of December 27, 2023, the Bank was notified by the Tax Tribunal, which ordered the tax authority to reassess the income tax for 2016 and return the corresponding credit balance, an amount that was received during 2024 and for which the Bank recognized S/84 million.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (h) Tax regime applicable to sales tax (Value-added tax - VAT or IGV in Peru) -
Regarding the VAT, interest arising on securities issued by public or private offering by legal entities incorporated in Peru is not subject to VAT; and neither are the interest on the securities not placed via public offering, when they were acquired via a centralized mechanism of trading as described in the Peruvian Securities Market Law.

On December 30, 2021, Legislative Decree No. 1519 was published to extend the effective date of Legislative Decree No. 783, which approves the rule on the refund of taxes levied on acquisitions with donations from abroad and imports of diplomatic missions and others, as well as the VAT (IGV) exemption on the issuance of electronic money made by companies issuing electronic money up until December 31, 2024.

Also, on December 29, 2022, Law No. 31651 was published to amend Article 7 of the Peruvian VAT Law, setting forth that the exemptions included in Appendices I and II will be in force until December 31, 2025. It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned law came into effect as from January 1, 2023.

Finally, on September 28, 2024, Legislative Decree No. 1669 was published, eliminating the 12-month term following the issuance of the voucher or payment of the tax for recording the payment vouchers in the Purchase Register, considering the following:

- Electronic vouchers and other documents must be recorded in the same month of issuance or payment of the tax, as applicable. If the above is not complied with, the right to the tax credit will be lost.
- The physical payment vouchers may be recorded up to 2 months after the month of issuance, maintaining the validity of the tax credit.

That decree becomes effective on the effective date of the Resolution that governs, among others, the means, form, requirements and/or conditions for taxpayers to confirm, rectify or supplement the information recorded by SUNAT with respect to the Register of Purchases.

- (i) Uncertainty over income tax treatments -
In accordance with IFRIC 23, the Bank assessed its uncertain position over tax treatments and concluded, based on its assessment of tax compliance and transfer pricing, that it is probable that the Tax Authorities will accept its tax treatment. The interpretation did not have any effect on the Bank's financial statements at December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- (j) Regulatory concept of accrual -
Legislative Decree No. 1425 introduced the definition of "legal accrual" for income tax purposes, stating that: a) income from transfer of goods occurs when i) control has been transferred (under IFRS 15); or ii) risk has been transferred to the acquirer (Risk Theory set out in the Civil Code), whichever occurs first; and b) income from rendering the service occurs when realization level of the rendered service has been established.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

In general terms, the new criteria for income tax determination will matter if the substantial facts underlying income-earning or expense-incurring activities occur as agreed by the parties, facts that are not subject to a suspensive condition; in which case, income shall be recognized when that condition is met regardless of the timing of collection of payment; and, whenever the determination of the consideration depends on a future event or fact, the proportional portion or total income or expense would be deferred until the relevant event or fact actually occurs.

The new legal accrual concept is applicable to lessees when determining the tax treatment of the expense associated with lease arrangements regulated by IFRS 16.

The new "legal accrual" concept requires the necessary reconciliation between the financial recognition of income, costs and/or expenses and their related recognition for tax purposes because the "legal accrual" concept differs from the financial accrual concept.

Finally, it is worth indicating that this new concept shall not be applicable by those entities which accrue income or expenses for income tax purposes under the provisions of a special tax regime (industry-specific) of accrual.

(k) Thin capitalization -

From January 1, 2021, borrowing costs shall be deductible up to 30% of the tax-EBITDA (Net Income - Loss Compensation + Net Interest + Depreciation + Amortization) of the prior period. If there is any financial expense balance that is not expected to be absorbed as an expense over a given year under the new rule of thin capitalization effective from January 1, 2021, it can be offset against the entity's income that is obtained over the four (4) following fiscal years (for example, four years carry forward) at the end of which, the balance will be considered expired and give rise to permanent differences. There are some exemptions regarding this limit for banks, taxpayers whose income is lower than 2,500 Peruvian tax units, infrastructure, and public utilities, among others.

Trough the supreme Decree No. 402-2021, published December 30, 2021 and with effective date since December 31, 2021, it was modified the Regulation on the Income Tax Law that governs the calculation of tax-EBITDA for the purpose of setting interest rate limits.

For fiscal 2019 and 2020, finance costs arising from debts of independent and related parties are subject to the thin capitalization limit of three times the net equity at December 31 of the prior period.

(l) Deduction of expenses or costs incurred in transactions with non-domiciled parties -

Legislative Decree No. 1369 requires that costs and/or expenses (including "outbound" interests) incurred with non-resident counterparties must have been effectively paid in order to be deductible in the year in which they were incurred up to before the expiration of the term for the presentation of the annual affidavit. Otherwise, its impact on the determination of the net income will be deferred to the year in which cash is paid, opportunity in which the corresponding withholding will be applied.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Such a piece of regulation removed the obligation to pay the amount of the withholding on the amount accounted for as cost and/or expense.

- (m) Indirect tax credit -
Effective January 1, 2019, under certain requirements, domiciled entities receiving foreign inbound dividends may deduct as direct tax credit the income tax that may have been levied foreign dividends and the corporate income tax (indirect tax credit) paid by the tier 1 and tier 2 non-domiciled entity (provided that they are in the same jurisdiction) that distributed the dividends from abroad.
- (n) Permanent establishments -
Effective January 1, 2019, new assumptions of permanent establishments have been included, such as, the service completed in Peru to the same project, service or for a related one for a period not exceeding 183 calendar days within any given period of twelve months.
- (o) Measures for the enforcement of the anti-tax-avoidance general clause contained in Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code -
Legislative Decree No. 1422 sets up the procedure to implement the General Anti-avoidance Rule, mainly stating that: (i) it is applicable only in final audit procedures in which acts, events or situations that occurred since July 19, 2012 are reviewed; (ii) it is applicable only if there is a favorable opinion (unappealable) from a review committee composed of Tax Authorities' officers (SUNAT by its acronym in Spanish) ; and (iii) final tax audit procedures, in which the General Anti-avoidance Rule is applicable, are not subject to a 1-year term to request information from the audited parties.

It should be noted that, at the reporting date, the General Anti-avoidance Rule is in full effect together with the application of Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code.

Dated May 6, 2019 Supreme Decree No. 145-2019-EF, was published on the official newspaper of Peru "El Peruano," approving all the formal and substantial parameters for the application of the General Anti-avoidance Rule provided in the Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code. Consequently, the requirement to end the suspension of the application for such rule, established by Law No. 30230, is deemed fulfilled. Likewise, the Regulation for Tax Audits performed by SUNAT has been modified accordingly.

By means of Resolution No. 000184-2021/SUNAT, published December 13, 2021, the members of the Review Committee of the Tax Authorities (SUNAT) were appointed, in accordance with Article 62-C of the Consolidated Text of the Tax Code. It states that, when applying the General Anti-Tax Avoidance Rule over a tax audit, a report and the auditor's report shall be submitted to the Reviewer Committee.

By means of Resolution No. 000086-2022/SUNAT, the composition of the Review Committee referred to in Article 62°-C of the Tax Code is amended.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (p) Joint and several liability of legal representatives and directors of entities -
Effective September 14, 2018, pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 1422, when an audited individual is subject to the General Anti-Tax-Avoidance Rule, there is joint and several liability to be held by the legal representatives regarding eventual fraud, gross negligence or misuse of powers, unless proven otherwise. The joint and several liability rules referred to above shall be attributable to such representatives provided that they collaborated with the design or approval or execution of acts, situations or economic relationships for a tax-avoidance purpose.

The regulation also involves the members of the Board of Directors of companies, by noting that these parties are responsible for defining the tax strategy of the companies in which they are directors, and they must decide whether or not to approve acts, situations or economic relations to be carried out in the framework of tax planning, being non-delegable - according to the norm in comment - this attribution of the Directors.

Members of the Board of directors of domiciled entities were granted until March 29, 2019 to ratify or modify the acts, situations or economic relationships carried out within the tax planning framework and implemented from September 14, 2018 that have tax effect up to the current date.

Nonetheless the aforementioned maximum term for complying with this formal requirement and considering that such joint and several liability attributable to legal representatives and directors, and the absence of a definition of "tax planning," it will be critical for entities to review any act, situation or economic relationship that has: (i) increased tax liabilities; and/or (ii) generated a lower payment of taxes for such periods, in order to prevent any joint and several liability from arising, both from an administratively and criminal perspectives, depending on the tax audit criteria, in the event the General Anti-Tax Avoidance Rule (CAG by its Spanish acronym) is applied to the entity on the occasion of a tax audit by SUNAT.

- (q) Information about beneficial owners -
In the framework of the regulations to strengthen the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance, as well as against money laundering and terrorism financing, effective August 3, 2018, the provisions introduced by Legislative Decree No. 1372 are currently in force. The aforementioned Decree requires the presentation of information related to the beneficial owners to the competent authorities through a sworn statement on the ultimate beneficiaries. Such a statement shall disclose the names of the individuals that actually hold title, ownership or control. Thus, it is mandatory to report the following: (i) identification of the beneficial owner; (ii) chain of title with its respective supporting documentation; and (iii) identification of third parties that have said information, if applicable. Also, it states that the information related to the identification of the beneficial owners of legal persons and legal entities provided to the competent authorities under these regulations neither violates professional secrecy nor is subject to restrictions on the disclosure of information arising from secrecy requirements under contracts or any regulatory provision or rule.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

It should be noted that on December 23, 2022, Superintendence No. Resolution 000278 2022/SUNAT was published, establishing that legal entities must submit the Declaration of Final Beneficiary up to the dates established for compliance with the monthly obligations corresponding to the period of December 2023, modifying the original presentation date corresponding to December 2022.

On the other hand, it should be noted that Superintendence Resolution No. 000041-2022/SUNAT established that entities which reported net income in 2021 of more than of 300 UIT (S/1,380,000.00) and up to 500 UIT (S/2,300,000.00), and which were not required to file the Sworn Statement on Beneficial Owner previously in fiscal 2022, shall file such a statement for fiscal period May 2023, based on the last digit of the Peruvian taxpayer number (RUC) of the entities subject to the requirement, in line with the timetable of monthly tax obligations of fiscal 2023.

It is also worth indicating that if the informative sworn statement containing the information about the beneficial owner is not submitted, the legal representatives of the entity that failed to comply with that filing will be considered jointly and severally liable.

On December 16, 2019 and June 20, 2022, the Bank comply with filing the sworn statement on beneficial owner on the date set in the monthly tax obligation timetable.

On December 10, 2023, the Superintendence Resolution No. 000236-2023/SUNAT was published setting forth the possibility for using the format containing the beneficial owner's information, in order to report the identification of the beneficial owner, via a means other than the physical one. For this purpose, the provision is included allowing for an individual that qualifies as a beneficial owner, under the provisions of the Exhibit to the rules for application of the Peruvian Beneficial Owner Law to be submitted in an electronic document with the digital signature of that beneficial owner, as established in the rules for application of the Digital Signature and Digital Certificate Law

The aforementioned provisions may not apply to legal persons or legal entities under the oversight of the Peruvian regulators SMV or SBS, provided that such parties subject to the obligation to disclose their beneficial owners use any of the mechanisms that, in accordance with the provisions of such regulators, are implemented to interact with their users, provided that such mechanisms allow the beneficial owner to be reliably identified.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(r) Indirect disposal of shares -

As of January 1, 2019, an anti-avoidance rule is incorporated to avoid the division of operations, through which, indirectly, shares of companies domiciled in Peru are sold. In this sense, Peruvian source income is considered to be that obtained from the indirect sale of shares or participations representing the capital of legal persons domiciled in the country. For such purposes, it must be considered that an indirect sale occurs when shares or participations representing the capital of a legal person not domiciled in the country are sold, which, in turn, is the owner directly or through another person or persons of shares or participations representing the capital of one or more legal entities domiciled in the country, provided that the conditions established by Law N° 30341 occur concurrently.

Currently, the Income Tax Law states that an indirect transfer of shares occurs when, in any of the 12 months prior to the disposal, the market value of the shares or ownership interest held by the domiciled legal entity equals 50 percent or more of the market value of the shares or ownership interest of the non-domiciled legal entity; this requirement is automatically met whenever the market value threshold of the Peruvian companies is exceeded.

Finally, as a concurrent condition, it is established that in any 12-month period shares or ownership interest representing 10% or more of the capital of a non-domiciled legal entity are sold.

In addition, regardless of compliance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law, an indirect taxable transfer shall always occur when, over any 12-month period, the total amount of transferred shares of the Peruvian legal person is equal to or greater than 40,000 Peruvian tax units (UITs by its acronym in Spanish).

Further, from the effective date stated above, when the transferor is a non-domiciled legal person that has a branch office or any permanent establishment in Peru with allocated equity, the latter is considered a jointly severally liable party. Thus, the latter is required to provide, among other information, that about the transferred shares or interests of the non-domiciled legal person.

Per Legislative Decree No. 1262 amending Law No.- 30341, the law promoting the integration of the securities market and by means of Emergency Decree No. 005-2019, the income obtained from the disposal of the following securities is exempted from income tax until December 31, 2022: a) common shares and investment shares b) American Depositary Receipts (ADR) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDR), c) Units of Exchange Trade Fund (ETF) with underlying items such as shares and debt instruments, d) Debt instruments, e) Certificates of ownership interest in mutual funds for investments in securities, f) Certificates of ownership interest in Investment Fund of Real- Estate Assets (Fondo de Inversión en Renta de Bienes Inmuebles - FIRBI) and certificates of ownership interest in securitization trusts (Fideicomiso de Titulización para Inversión en Renta de Bienes Raíces - FIBRA).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

For common shares and investment shares, ADRs, GDRs and bonds convertible in shares, the following requirements should be met:

1. Disposal should be carried out via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the securities market regulator (Superintendence of the Securities Market-SMV),
2. Over a period of 12 months, a taxpayer and related parties do not transfer via one or more simultaneous or successive transactions, the ownership of 10 percent or more of the securities issued by the entity. For ADR and GDR, this requirement is determined based on the underlying shares. If this requirement is not met, the taxable income is determined based on the transfers that would have been exempted over the 12 months prior to the disposal. The relatedness is determined based on the provisions in subsection b, article 32-A of the Law.
3. Securities should be listed.

For all the securities involved, disposal is required to be completed via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the SMV and they should be listed. With respect to negotiable invoices, the only requirement is that the disposal be completed via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the SMV.

Finally, the delisting of securities by the issuer from the stock exchange, whether in a single act or progressively within 12 months following the disposal, constitutes grounds for the total or partial loss of the tax exemption. Exceptions will be established by the applicable regulation.

In this regard, said exemption was only effective until December 31, 2022; although through the First Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 31662 the Income Tax exemption referred to in Law No. 30341 was extended until December 31, 2023, it was limited only to individuals, undivided estates or marital partnerships that chose to pay taxes as such.

Therefore, as of January 1, 2023, capital gains obtained by legal entities on the stock exchange, even when such securities comply with the requirements mentioned above, will not enjoy the capital gain exemption previously established in Law No. 30341.

(s) Tax-exempt interest and capital gains

Under the Peruvian Securities Market Promotion Law (Law No. 30050), at January 1, 2014, interest and capital gains from the following are tax exempt: (i) Public Treasury Bills issued by the Republic of Peru, (ii) Bonds and other debt securities issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Makers Program or the mechanism that replaces it, or in the international market as of 2003, (iii) Obligations of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, except those originated by reserve deposits made by credit institutions; and those arising from the direct or indirect sale of securities that make up or underlie Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) that replicate indices constructed using national investment instruments as a reference, when such disposal is carried out to set up, cancel or manage the ETF investment portfolio.

Also exempted are interest and capital gains from corporate bonds issued prior to March 11, 2007 under certain conditions.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

By means of Law No. 32218, published on December 29, 2024, it has been established that, effective January 1, 2025 interest and capital gains on repo transactions and the sales of ownership interest of Exchange Stock Traded Funds (ETFs) will be considered income tax exempted if the underlying assets are instruments issued by the Republic of Peru (Public Treasury Bills issued by the Republic of Peru and Bonds and other debt securities issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Makers Program or any replacing mechanism, or issued in the international market from 2003).

(t) Financial information to be provided to SUNAT -

By means of Supreme Decree No. 430-2020-EF, published on December 31, 2020, the relevant Rules were approved stating the financial information that financial system entities must furnish to SUNAT for the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance under the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 1434. Such Rules became effective on January 1, 2021.

In addition, the above-mentioned Rules specified that the items on which the Bank should, report to SUNAT are, among others, the cumulative balances and/or amounts, average or the highest balances and the return obtained on accounts over the reporting period and which equal or exceed 7 UITs over that period. The information will be submitted to SUNAT on a semiannual basis, via informative tax returns that will contain information for monthly periods.

(u) Income tax Exemptions

Legislative Decree No. 1549 extends until December 31, 2026 the effective date of all the exemptions in force to date contained in Article 19 of the Income Tax Law.

Among the above-mentioned extended exemptions applicable to or related to the Bank's operations on behalf of individuals are the following:

- Subsection i) of Article 19 states that also income tax-exempted is any type of interest of fixed or variable rate, in local or foreign currency, that is paid on the occasion of a deposit or order as established under the SBS Peruvian Banking Law, Law No. 26702, as well as the capital increases of such deposits and taxes in local or foreign currency, except when such income constitutes third-category (corporate) income.

(v) Bancarization Law -

On March 3, 2022 Legislative Decree No. 1529 was published amending the Bancarization Law to promote the use of formal means of payment and reduce the amount at which formal means of payments are required to be used, as follows:

- The minimum amount at which formal Means of Payments should be used is two thousand soles (S/ 2 000) or five hundred U.S. dollars (US\$ 500).
- In order to improve the coverage of Means of Payment and thus expand the set of traceable operations, Article 3 of the Banking Law was modified in order to indicate that the payment of sums of money from the operations indicated in Said article, for amounts equal to or greater than 1 UIT, even when it is partially carried out, can only be made using Means of Payment provided for in the Law.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Payment of obligations to non-domiciled individuals and/or legal entities that need to be made using the statutory Means of Payment can be made effective using non-domiciled ESF financial institutions; in those cases, in which the payer makes foreign trade transactions, including obligations derived from the acquisition of land and rights to shares and other securities.
- The requirement to use Means of Payment is considered met if the payment is made directly to the creditor, supplier and/or service provider, or whenever such payment is made to a third party designated by one of the above, as long as such designation is reported to SUNAT prior to payment.
- The requirement to use Means of Payment will not be considered met in any case when the payments are made effective via financial institutions or banks that are based in or have permanent establishments in territories or countries considered as tax havens.

This piece of legislation became effective on April 1, 2022, except for the amendment related to payments via the non-domiciled financial system entities that are based in tax havens, which would become effective on January 1, 2023.

- (w) On March 26, 2022 Legislative Decree No. 1539 was published amending the Peruvian Income Tax Law to include new methods to determine the market value of securities in transactions between unrelated third parties. This piece of legislation would become effective on January 1, 2023.

Supreme Decree No. 326-2022-EF, published on December 29, 2022, amended Article 19 of the Income Tax Law Regulations regarding the determination of the Market Value of securities in order to adapt it to the amendments introduced by Legislative Decree No. 1539. For that purpose, the Decree establishes the following:

- In those cases, in which the quotation value is not applied, the market value will be the higher amount resulting from comparing the transaction value and the discounted cash flow value or the value obtained under the equity method, as applicable.
- In the event there are securities listed on more than one stock exchange or centralized trading mechanism, the highest daily trading value recorded on the transaction date shall be considered.
- Debt securities that are not listed on the Stock Exchange or any centralized trading mechanism shall be valued according to the Price Vector. If there is no published Price Vector for such security, the one determined by a Price Provider Company, under the oversight of the SMV, shall be used.
- The discounted cash flow method is applied when the value of all the company's future cash flows discounted to their present value is established. If the company has several business units, this value shall consider the projections of each unit, that involves a foreseeable horizon of future cash flows.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- When the value of the equity of the legal entity is calculated on the basis of the last audited balance sheet closed prior to the date of the disposal of shares or ownership interest representing the capital, in the case of legal entities under the control and oversight of the SMV, such balance sheet must have been closed within 90 days prior to the said disposal, and must be audited by an auditing firm resident in the country that is currently registered with the Record of Audit Firms of a local Institute of Certified Public Accountants.
- (x) Filing the Statement of the Common Reporting Standard for fiscal year 2024 with SUNAT must be made in adherence to the timetable set for the monthly obligations for April 2025.

It should be noted that on the due dates contained in that timetable, financial institutions are required to report all required financial information to SUNAT as follows:

- Preexisting accounts of individuals (high and low value) at December 31, 2024.
 - Preexisting accounts of (reportable) entities at December 31, 2024.
 - New accounts of individuals at December 31, 2024.
 - New accounts of entities at December 31, 2024.
- (y) Deducibility of provisions for loans -
- In 2020, Ministry Resolution 387-2020-EF/15 was published to state that the provisions made for COVID 19 rescheduled loans, as described in the relevant regulations (Octava Disposición Final y Transitoria del Reglamento para la Evaluación y Clasificación del Deudor y la Exigencia de Provisiones), approved under SBS resolution No. 11356-2008, as amended by SBS resolution No.3155-2020, meet altogether the requirements set out in subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law, with regulations per subsection e), Article 21 of the Rules. In this sense, these provisions must be treated as specific provisions and must be accepted for tax purposes by SUNAT.

On December 31, 2021 Ministry Resolution No. 394-2021-EF/15 was published to state that provisions for COVID 19 rescheduled loans, as described in the relevant regulations (Novena Disposición Final y Transitoria del Reglamento para la Evaluación y Clasificación del Deudor y la Exigencia de Provisiones), approved under SBS resolution No. 11356-2008, meet altogether the requirements set out in subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law. In this respect, subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law states that financial system entities are allowed to deduct from its gross incomes those provisions that meet all the following requirements:

- These are specific provisions.
- These are provisions that are not part of the regulatory capital and,
- These are provisions solely related to credit risk, classified into the categories with potential problems, substandard, doubtful and loss.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (z) On March 15, 2023, Legislative Decree No. 1545 was published, amending the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Income Tax Law, regarding income from presumed interest, establishing as follows:

1. With respect to loans in local currency, interest is presumed to accrue at a rate not less than the average monthly market lending rate in local currency (TAM, in Spanish) published by the SBS multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.42.
2. With respect to loans in foreign currency, it is presumed that they accrue interest at a rate no lower than the monthly average market lending rate in foreign currency (TAMEX, in Spanish) published by the SBS multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.65.

It should be noted that the aforementioned provisions became effective at January 1, 2024.

- (aa) By means of Resolution No. 293-2024/SUNAT, published on December 26, 2024, the postponement until July 2025 of the effective date for the mandatory use of SIRE by the taxpayers who are included in the directory of Major Taxpayers, and who, by December 31, 2024 are required to have such a recording tool but are not using it.

However, SIRE is still mandatory from January 2025 for those taxpayers who by December 31, 2024 have the obligation to keep the aforementioned records and are not designated as Major Taxpayers.

- (bb) The SBS by means of SBS Resolution No. 4342-2023 dated December 29, 2023, amended procedure No. 32 relating to "Proof of non-recoverability for tax write-off of loans and/or accounts receivable of multiple service entities and specialized entities" in consistency with the SBS's single text of administrative procedures (TUPA, in Spanish).

In this respect, it is worth noting the following:

- As established in our tax legislation, in order for the entities of the financial system to write off doubtful debts exceeding 3 UITs (S/. 15,450 for 2024), they must previously make a provision for such debts, following the parameters set for such purpose, as well as demonstrate the impossibility of exercising legal actions for uncollectible debts, when the Board of Directors of such entities declares the uselessness of bringing the related legal actions.
- This agreement must be ratified by the SBS, issuing a document certifying that the aforementioned companies have demonstrated the existence of real and verifiable evidence of the non-recoverability of the credits that are subject to write-off, which must be issued within the period for filing the annual tax return for the year to which the write-off relates to or up to the date on which the company has filed such return, whichever occurs first,

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Our tax legislation provides that financial institutions must submit proof of non-recoverability to the SBS in order to support the adequacy of the of bad debt write-offs within the deadlines set for this purpose, i.e., the annual tax return filing date, and the tax authority considers that the failure to comply with this requirement gives rise to a permanent objection, as set forth in SUNAT Official Communication No. 009-2004-2B0000.

By means of SBS Circular No. B-2267-2023 - published on June 15, 2023 - provisions are introduced regarding the irrecoverability certificate for tax write-offs of loans and receivables. Among the major provisions is the timing for requesting said irrecoverability certificate, the term for the issuance of said irrecoverability certificate in consistency with the provisions of numeral 1 of subsection g) of Article 21 of the Income Tax Law regulations, among other provisions that allow for aforementioned irrecoverability certificates to be made available within the timeframe established by Law.

- (cc) On December 19, 2023 Law No. 31962 was published to amend the interest rates applicable to refunds of unduly made or excess tax payments, refunds for unapplied VAT tax withholdings (retenciones o percepciones) and those resulting from updating the amount of tax penalties. In this sense, the following modifications are set forth:

Management considers that, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank meets the applicable tax laws and regulations.

Major changes are as follows:

- Refunds of tax payments made unduly and/or in excess will be made by applying the Delinquent Interest Rate published by SUNAT, which is the same rate applied to the unpaid tax that is not paid in a timely manner. This eliminates the distinction of the interest rate depending on whether the payment was made voluntarily or as a consequence of a request by the Tax Administration.
- In the case of returns of refunds that become inadequately obtained, the Average Market Borrowing Rate for transactions in local currency (TIPMN) published by the SBS will be used.
- Interest applicable to tax penalties: i) Unpaid tax penalties will be updated by applying the legal interest rate set by the BCRP, as provided for in article 1244 of the Civil Code. ii) Such interest will be applied from the date on which the Tax Administration demands payment of the penalty from the debtor, iii) With respect to the refund of unapplied withholdings (retenciones o percepciones), the interest rate will be the same as that applied for the unpaid tax, in accordance with article 33 of the Tax Code.

On December 14, 2024, Supreme Decree No. 259-2024-EF was published, setting forth the procedure for calculating default interest on fines, as follows:

- The effective legal interest rate in local currency set by the Central Reserve Bank and published by the SBS on its website will be taken as a reference.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- The factor that will be applied to the unpaid amount of the fine will be the one obtained by the formula set out in the rule
 - The new calculation method will be applied, in any case, from January 1, 2024
- (dd) By means of Resolution No. 302-2024/SUNAT, published on December 30, 2024, the regulatory and complementary provisions for the implementation of Legislative Decree No. 1532 are approved, which governs the procedure for attributing the status of without operational capacity (SSCO, the Spanish acronym).
- (ee) By means of Law No. 32080, published on July 2, 2024, the obligation to record the RUC number and the name or company name in all documentation used in good or service offerings is repealed, including those cases in which the offering was made using digital e-commerce platforms, social networks, web pages, advertising emails, mobile applications, among others.

Also, the infraction classified in numeral 9 of article 173 of the Tax Code, which fined the taxpayer who did not include the RUC in the aforementioned communications, is repealed.

- (ff) On August 30, 2024, Legislative Decree No. 1634 was published, approving the Special Refinancing by Installments of the tax debt managed by SUNAT. Accordingly, tax debts managed by SUNAT that are Public Treasury income, such as income tax, VAT, selective consumption tax, municipal promotion tax, special mining tax, customs duties, among others, due until December 31, 2023, contained in determination resolutions, payment orders, fine resolutions, collection settlements, settlements referring to customs statements or other resolutions, including the balances of deferrals and / or installments that are in force or with a cause of loss, pending payment at the date the request for acceptance is submitted, as well as those that are contested or in coercive collection, can be accepted for the installment payment mechanism. In addition, the abovementioned debt includes the interest, updates and capitalized interest that must be applied as established by law, updated until the date of approval of the application for admission to the Special Installment Payment mechanism except for those cases of taxpayers applying for the cash payment, mechanism, in which updating will run up until the submission date of the application for admission.

By means of Law No. 32220, published on December 29, 2024, the deadline for accepting the special debt installment payment mechanism approved by Legislative Decree No. 1634 was extended until February 28, 2025. This extension, as reported by SUNAT, applies to all payment methods: cash, installment payment and special installment payments.

Furthermore, Resolution No. 000300-2024/SUNAT was published on December 31, 2024 to govern the amount of tax debt that must be guaranteed in an ex officio procedure for accepting the installment payment method and the date by which said amount must be updated. It also sets out the characteristics of the guarantees to be granted as part of said procedure.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- (gg) Pursuant to the Fifth Final Complementary Provision of Legislative Decree No. 1535 and Article 18 of its Regulations, approved under Supreme Decree No. 320-2023-EF, the tax compliance profile assignment qualifying testing scores are carried out quarterly for one year. At the reporting date, the last test qualification will be carried out in April 2025.

Test qualifications will be for informational purposes only and will have no effect. After this final test qualification, the final quarterly grade will be issued, unless otherwise provided that test scores will continue.

By means of Supreme Decree No. 019-2025-EF, published on February 14, 2025, the qualifying testing scores were set to go from being four (4) to eight (8) test scores, in consistency with the provisions of Legislative Decree N° 1535, which are only for informational purposes and have no effect.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

24. Deferred Income tax

Deferred income tax has been calculated under the liability method, and is attributed to the following items:

	Balance as of January 01, 2023 S/(000)	Additions (recoveries) of equity S/(000)	Additions (recoveries) to profit or loss S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2023 S/(000)	Additions (recoveries) of equity S/(000)	Additions (recoveries) to profit or loss S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2024 S/(000)
Assets:							
Provision for other expenses and others	251,957	-	67,997	319,954	-	54,346	374,300
Generic provision for direct loan losses	470,573	-	(66,273)	404,300	-	(70,687)	333,613
Labor provisions	120,744	952	12,005	133,701	(2,100)	51,951	183,552
Generic provision for indirect loans	39,503	-	1,688	41,191	-	4,474	45,665
Specific provision for indirect loans	38,276	-	4,963	43,239	-	(6,174)	37,065
Valuation of hedges of amounts due	10,958	-	8,632	19,590	-	9,912	29,502
Provision for seized assets	36,501	-	(1,379)	35,122	-	(7,208)	27,914
Cash flow hedges	11,009	-	-	11,009	701	-	11,710
Available-for-sale investments	5,191	-	-	5,191	-	-	5,191
Interest in suspense	278	-	-	278	-	-	278
	<u>984,990</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>27,633</u>	<u>1,013,575</u>	<u>(1,399)</u>	<u>36,614</u>	<u>1,048,790</u>
Liabilities:							
Intangible assets / deferred charges	(147,073)	-	(12,061)	(159,134)	-	(6,561)	(165,695)
Exchange difference on assets and liabilities	(28,692)	-	3,917	(24,775)	-	(5,263)	(30,038)
Valuation of hedges of amounts due	(28,627)	-	-	(28,627)	-	-	(28,627)
Tax depreciation of property, furniture and equipment	(10,229)	-	(1,284)	(11,513)	-	(1,541)	(13,054)
Cash flow hedges	(123)	(2,944)	-	(3,067)	3,067	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	(1,707)	(1,099)	-	(2,806)	(778)	-	(3,584)
	<u>(216,451)</u>	<u>(4,043)</u>	<u>(9,428)</u>	<u>(229,922)</u>	<u>2,289</u>	<u>(13,365)</u>	<u>(240,998)</u>
Deferred income tax asset, net	<u>768,539</u>	<u>(3,091)</u>	<u>18,205</u>	<u>783,653</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>23,249</u>	<u>807,792</u>

Management considers that the net deferred income tax asset will be recovered with the future taxable profits expected to be obtained by the Bank in the following years, including the portion recorded in equity.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

25. Earnings per share

The calculation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding and earnings per share at December 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

	Shares outstanding S/(000)	Base shares in determining weighted average S/(000)	Effective days to period-end S/(000)	Weighted average number of common shares S/(000)
2024				
Balance at January 1, 2024	8,147,211	8,147,211	365	8,147,211
Capitalization of 2023 profit	747,641	747,641	365	747,641
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>		<u>8,894,852</u>
Net profit at December 31, 2024				<u>1,886,405</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.2121</u>
2023				
Balance at January 1, 2023	7,382,184	7,382,184	365	7,382,184
Capitalization of 2022 profit	765,027	765,027	365	765,027
Capitalization of 2023 profit		747,641	365	747,641
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>8,147,211</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>		<u>8,894,852</u>
Net profit at December 31, 2023				<u>1,869,103</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.2101</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

26. Related party transactions

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the separate financial statements include related party transactions, which, under IAS 24 and SBS regulations, comprise the Parent Company, subsidiaries, related parties, associates, other related parties, and the Bank's directors and key management. All transactions with related parties are carried out under the available market conditions for unbound third parties.

(a) The balances of the Bank's separate statement of financial position arising from related parties at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024						2023					
	Controlling party S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Controlling party S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Assets:												
Cash and due from banks	30,478	-	1,144	-	-	31,622	373,364	-	159	-	-	373,523
Loan portfolio, net	-	105,007	152,666	14,484	21,449	293,606	-	103,553	586,031	29,009	21,550	740,143
Trading derivatives	304,808	-	36,114	-	-	340,922	504,693	-	50,876	-	-	555,569
Other assets, net	212,834	-	125,900	-	-	338,734	49,908	209	272,454	-	-	322,571
Total assets	548,120	105,007	315,824	14,484	21,449	1,004,884	927,965	103,762	909,520	29,009	21,550	1,991,806
Liabilities:												
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	159,522	126,484	852,290	6,700	37,917	1,182,913	406,410	146,987	810,703	34,595	30,400	1,429,095
Debts and financial obligations	773,382	-	-	-	-	773,382	761,950	-	-	-	-	761,950
Trading derivatives	310,785	-	2,973	-	-	313,758	307,309	-	3,917	-	-	311,226
Provisions and other liabilities	266,040	175	277,795	-	-	544,010	186,850	256	362,556	-	-	549,662
Total liabilities	1,509,729	126,659	1,133,058	6,700	37,917	2,814,063	1,662,519	147,243	1,177,176	34,595	30,400	3,051,933
Off-balance sheet accounts:												
Indirect loans	-	177,263	200,703	186	-	378,152	-	158,261	168,392	193	-	326,846
Derivative instruments	21,288,409	-	779,864	-	-	22,068,273	19,274,866	-	413,900	-	-	19,688,766

(*) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24 and SBS regulations.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(b) The effects of related party transactions in the separate statement of financial position are detailed below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024						2023					
	Controlling party S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Controlling party S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Interest income	3,343	7,580	1,940	70	97	13,030	3,627	4,773	1,412	219	102	10,133
Interest expense	(24,988)	(14,753)	(2,141)	(26)	(22)	(41,930)	(25,584)	(7,885)	(20,877)	(63)	(17)	(54,426)
Financial margin	(21,645)	(7,173)	(201)	44	75	(28,900)	(21,957)	(3,112)	(19,465)	156	85	(44,293)
Financial service income	6,424	25,280	961	8	57	32,730	8,038	17,562	739	-	30	26,369
Financial service expenses	-	-	(16,101)	-	-	(16,101)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net commissions	6,424	25,280	(15,140)	8	57	16,629	8,038	17,562	739	-	30	26,369
Profit or loss from financial transactions, net	(17,905)	13,803	(8,432)	7	10	(12,517)	(7,587)	-	(6,234)	-	5	(13,816)
Administrative expenses	(186,903)	-	(252,167)	-	-	(439,070)	(127,003)	(578)	(227,063)	-	-	(354,644)
Other income and expenses, net	11	(4,780)	-	-	-	(4,769)	11	(4,046)	-	-	-	(4,035)
Other income and expenses	(204,797)	9,023	(260,599)	7	10	(456,356)	(134,579)	(4,624)	(233,297)	-	5	(372,495)

(*) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24 and SBS regulations.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

(c) Loans to personnel and remunerations to key personnel-

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Board of Directors, executives and employees of the Bank hold allowed loan transactions pursuant to the Banking Law, which regulates and establishes certain limits to transactions with members of the Board of Directors, executives and employees of financial entities in Peru. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, direct loans granted to employees, directors, executives and key personnel was S/912 million and S/879 million, respectively.

Also, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, remuneration to key personnel and expenses allowance for the Board of Directors were S/16 million and S/15 million, respectively.

27. Trust activities

The Bank offers structuring and management services of trust transactions and trust fees and is in charge of the preparation of the underlying contractual agreements. Assets held in trust are not included in the Bank's financial statements. The Bank is responsible for the appropriate management of these trusts based on the limits established by applicable laws and the respective agreement. As of December 31, 2024, the allocated value of assets in trusts and trust fees totaled S/3,239 million (S/4,009 million, at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

28. Classification of financial instruments

The bank classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into categories as described in note 3. At December 31, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

	2024					
	At fair value through profit or loss		Loans and accounts receivable S/(000)	Available-for-sale		Hedging derivatives S/(000)
	Held for trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)		At amortized cost (*) S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	13,526,288	-	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	20,005	-	-	-
Investments	4,105,896	-	-	1,122	11,335,151	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,122	13,858	-
Debt instruments	4,105,896	-	-	-	11,321,293	-
Loan portfolio	-	-	74,074,772	-	-	-
Trading derivatives	995,396	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	10,180
Accounts receivable, note 11	-	-	220,758	-	-	-
Other assets, note 11	-	-	3,278,781	-	-	-
	<u>5,101,292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,120,604</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>11,335,151</u>	<u>10,180</u>

(*) Including investments measured at cost.

	2024				
	At fair value through profit or loss		Available-for-sale		Hedging derivatives S/(000)
	Held for trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	At amortized cost S/(000)	Other liabilities S/(000)	
Liabilities					
Obligations with the public	-	-	79,421,807	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	94,084	-	-
Deposits from financial institutions and international financial institutions	-	-	923,009	-	-
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	7,332,438	-	-
Trading derivatives	821,514	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	78,602
Accounts payable, note 14	-	-	4,959,096	-	-
	<u>821,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,730,434</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,602</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

2023						
	At fair value through profit or loss			Available-for-sale		
	Held for trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable S/(000)	At amortized cost (*) S/(000)	Fair Value S/(000)	Hedging derivatives
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	9,421,531	-	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	17,009	-	-	-
Investments	4,387,392	-	-	1,122	10,753,950	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,122	17,370	-
Debt instruments	4,387,392	-	-	-	10,736,580	-
Loan portfolio	-	-	70,617,356	-	-	-
Trading derivatives	1,237,496	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, note 11	-	-	120,641	-	-	-
Other assets, note 11	-	-	4,316,553	-	-	-
	<u>5,624,888</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,493,090</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>10,753,950</u>	<u>-</u>

(*) Including investments measured at cost.

	2023				
	At fair value through profit or loss		Available-for-sale		
	Held for trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	At amortized cost S/(000)	Other liabilities S/(000)	Hedging derivatives S/(000)
Liabilities					
Obligations with the public	-	-	69,208,117	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	378,451	-	-
Deposits from financial institutions and international financial institutions	-	-	1,665,432	-	-
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	5,903,205	-	-
Trading derivatives	1,076,972	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	93,486
Accounts payable, note 14	-	-	8,692,475	-	-
	<u>1,076,972</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,847,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,486</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

29. Financial risk management

Financial risk management is fundamental to the Bank's strategy, since it guarantees its creditworthiness and sustainable development. The Bank's risk profile has been established in accordance with the strategy and policies of the BBVA Group, and it constitutes a unique, independent and global risk management model.

- Unique: Focused on a sole objective. Risk appetite supported in fundamental metrics, limits for portfolios and economic sectors, and indicators for the management and monitoring of portfolios, is determined.
- Independent: It is independent and complementary to the business. The process of adapting the risk area allows to closely monitor the business and thus detect opportunities.
- Global: BBVA Peru Group has a flexible risk model that can be used for all risks, in all countries and for all businesses.

This risk management area centralizes and concentrates management of the credit and market risk through the following units:

- (i) Retail Risk,
- (ii) Wholesale & Sustainability Risk,
- (iii) Market & Structural Risk,
- (iv) Recoveries, and
- (v) Portfolio Management, Risk Reporting

Cross-functional services:

- (i) Strategy, Transformation & Performance and
- (ii) GRM Data & Analytics.

This structure provides adequate support to create synergies between work teams and drive greater integration in processes, ranging from strategy, planning, to the implementation of models and tools in management. In addition, during this last year, origination and containment levers have been satisfactorily integrated, which has enabled us to have a healthier portfolio towards the end of the period.

Supplemental to this management, the Internal Risk Control Unit (which is part of the Internal Control and Compliance Area) is responsible for verifying the controls over the most critical processes, models and deliverables carried out by the Risk area.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

During 2024 the macroeconomic juncture had the greatest impact during the first quarter; however, as the year progressed, there was also a significant and progressive improvement throughout the financial system, which, complemented by the bank's admission and containment strategies, has allowed the Bank to obtain outstanding results by the end of the year, both in terms of non-performing loans and the level of provisions. All this has been the result of ongoing risk management focused on all fronts:

- Portfolio management under the guidelines defined by the SBS and the Government, customizing management and monitoring reports to meet the new needs of the ongoing juncture.
- From the wholesale and retail Admission, ongoing review and adjustment of the admission policies, rescheduling modalities carrying out the portfolio diagnosis, segmentation and action plans according to the identified criticality.
- Collections are reinforced through anticipatory management focused on vulnerable groups and sectors showing greater deterioration, in order to mitigate possible impacts from these portfolios by establishing specialized collections teams. Differentiated strategies have been implemented for each portfolio aimed at containment and offering payment facilities based on the clients' needs. Furthermore, the subunits have been strengthened to focus on preventive monitoring and the timely divestment of problematic portfolios, with the aim of maintaining competitive performance indicators within the financial system.

The functions of the 2 cross-functional service units are described below:

- GRM Data & Analytics: Its purpose is to lead the Data Driven Risk culture, driving the achievement of strategic objectives based on reliable data and advanced analytics. It consists of the following sub-units:

GRM Data & Analytics Transformation: They are responsible for developing Risk analytics capabilities, taking into account data, talent, and technology. This role includes promoting proper data governance and is responsible for overseeing the definition, construction, and the monitoring of quality rules in prioritized critical processes.

CoE Model Risk Management:

It is responsible for timely monitoring and improving risk management models, generating the necessary alerts to redirect and/or re-estimate the models, if necessary.

CoE Risk Model Factory: They are responsible for defining and executing the credit risk model development plan for individuals and legal entities

CoE Risk Model Factory II: They are responsible for developing risk model calibration and their adequate integration into management; they are also responsible for executing the market, structural, and liquidity risk model development plan.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Strategy; Transformation & Performance: This team is set up to provide services for strategic and cross-sectional risk management. This allows managing synergies between internal units and being a link with external areas to ensure operational excellence and transformation of the area. The sub-units that make up the team are as follows:

Strategy & Portfolio: Intended to articulate the strategic planning and cross-functional vision of the area. Driving the major transformation levers and developing strategic communication. Manage the area's project portfolio to ensure adequate planning, execution and monitoring of progress and impacts.

Risk Control Assurance: Intended to ensure adequate mitigation of operational risks in the assigned area as part of the first line of defense. Coordinating the admission and follow-up of control frameworks for new processes and projects. Coordination with control model partners and external auditors.

Transformation & Performance: Manage continuous improvement projects focused on enhancing efficiency, quality and profitability of internal Risk services. Monitor the process maturity and process transformation in order to achieve operational excellence objectives.

Solution Development: Manage the technological transformation projects (platforms, engines, data infrastructure, analytical models, automations, among others). Ensure liquid capabilities in order to execute projects to achieve strategic objectives.

Risk Tools: Manage the governance and functional management of productive Risk tools, providing support to users and monitoring their availability. Coordinate the execution of minor upgrades to improve and ensure optimal performance of the tools.

Credit risk:

The Bank's risk management system is based on a corporate governance scheme in which the Bank determines the policies for managing and controlling the risk of retail and wholesale loans, which are adapted to local regulations and local reality.

The structure of the risk area for credit risk management is as follows:

- Portfolio Management & Risk Reporting is responsible for the continuous oversight and monitoring of key risk indicators.

The subunit of Reporting, Monitoring & Data subunit team is responsible for the continuous oversight and monitoring of key risk indicators of portfolios based on the entity's strategies and risk appetite. It ensures timely measurement and communication with the relevant authorities, as well as adequate management and compliance with the risk appetite framework.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The Measurement & Guarantees subunit team is responsible to ensure the proper execution of the calculation processes of the main risk metrics related to provisions, regulatory capital, economic capital and risk-adjusted return. In addition, it also fulfills the role of functional management of guarantees performing measurements of the impacts of the regulatory processes of recording provisions and capital.

- Retail Credit: It manages retail credit risk, in accordance with the Bank's strategic objectives, and monitors the risk quality of the operations generated. This management activity includes the following:
 - Defining the guidelines for the admission of retail segment customers: Individuals and Business Banking.
 - Following up on the performance of products, segments and origination channel (mass campaigns or individual evaluation), analyzing their respective evolution and development.
 - Evaluation of the borrowing level, disseminating and strengthening the Bank's risk culture.
 - Taking part in providing continuous training programs, capacity building in the commercial areas and specialists in Individual Admission.
 - Detecting warning signs of high-risk groups based on statistical information and portfolio monitoring and client profiling to support potential restructuring. Establishing corrective measures by making adjustments to internal policies and guidelines.
 - Ensuring, through interrelation with the different business areas and attention to internal and external oversight bodies, compliance with credit risk policies, guaranteeing adequate compliance with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
 - Maintaining a comprehensive credit risk policy that allows preserving the quality of the loan portfolio via the interrelation with the different business areas and paying attention to internal and external oversight bodies.
 - Putting forward and promoting continuing improvements in processes, tools and regulations for enhanced efficient Credit Risk management.
 - Overseeing compliance with policies in the process of credit risk analysis and admission for transactions generated by the commercial areas.

There are 5 sub-units supporting management and they consist of: Particular Individual Admission (admission for individuals); Individual Admission Pymes (admission pyme), Campaign Natural Person (generate campaign with a focus on individuals), Campaign Pymes (a number of campaigns with focus on small and medium-sized entities - Pymes in Peru), Strategies & Governance (responsible for the policies and standards intended to ensure compliance with corporate rules and local laws and regulations as well as analysis and diagnosis of portfolios).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale & Sustainability Risk: A unit in charge of managing the wholesale loan portfolio, aiming at maximizing the generation of economic benefits based on risk positioning and the limits defined in the Asset Allocation framework resulting from the definition of the Group's target risk profile and risk appetite; also, it is charged with complying with current legal regulations and corporate and local policies. Relying on an "Agile" structure, there are the following subunits in admission:
 - Admission Stage 1: structured under 3 approaches to ensure agility, efficiency, proximity and credit quality: i) Industrialization approach: a process-based approach applied to the upper part of BCOM (commercial banking) and the lower part of BEC (Corporate Banking) to ensure speed. ii) Geographical Approach: applied to BEC to strengthen the Risk & Banking relationship model. Boosting presence in the North and South. iii) Sector-by-sector approach: applied to the upper part of BEC & CIB to keep the benefits of industry-specific knowledge vs. customer-based strategies.
 - Admission Stage 2 and Follow-up on companies: It operates under a preventive management approach, with strategies to maintain and/or reduce portfolio risk and contain impairment by means of structuring suitable financial solutions.
- Real Estate Risk: This is the team specialized in the real estate sector, it has two subunits.
 - Wholesale Admission Real Estate: Responsible for conducting a financial and economic assessment of borrowing proposals from companies in the real estate sector (Residential and Commercial).
 - Wholesale Monitoring Real Estate: Responsible for conducting a follow-up on the real-estate development projects being implemented (monthly valuation of work progress, sales dashboard update, matching cash flows, etc.) up until construction completion satisfaction is obtained and settlement of Project sponsor's debt is made.

It should be noted that the tools for Rating, and Early Warnings are critical for decision-making. Further, the ARCE Automated Financial Program, and the Digital Financial Program used with the BEC and CIB (Corporate Investment Banking) segments, respectively, are digital platforms used in preparing and conducting analysis of the credit proposals.

Further, there are cross-sectional teams to Admissions that are working on risk management improvement initiatives:

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale Risk Strategy: It is responsible for ensuring the quality of the portfolio by analyzing the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, to direct the growth and/or divestment strategy. Following this line, containment plans are being generated to identify vulnerable customer groups, due to industry-specific warnings or the current juncture (road closures, social unrest, FEN, etc.) that could activate preventive management actions that may enable us to prevent future contingencies from arising. Also, long-term strategic plans have been created to be used as growth drivers: A Master Plan (borrowers) to segment portfolio and identify the best profiles to guide the network's growth initiatives; and the Master Plan Open Market (non-borrowers) to identify best profiles of open market customers and attract new customers. It is also in charge of monitoring the Asset Allocation limits defined by Holding and implementing controls for their follow-up. In addition, it is charged with defining sector-specific frameworks and preparing a number of reports.
- Wholesale Credit Governance: It is charged with updating and implementing Wholesale Risk policies, standards and procedures; the attention, follow-up and implementing recommendations from internal and external audit, internal control, Holding and SBS, as well as taking part in corporate projects. It is also charged with conducting analyses and preparing the Office and Wholesale Credit delegation letters and serves consultations on regulations and delegations. In addition, it oversees the Technical Secretariat to the Credit Technical Committee (CTO).
- Risk Sustainability: This is intended to ensure the correct calculations related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) metrics associated with climate management tools such as TRI (Transition Risk Indicator), HTR (High Transition Risk), PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) and PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment), and environmental and social risk analysis (SARAS), for their incorporation into the risk admission process for a correct analysis of customers and an adequate management of the ESG risks of the overall portfolio.
- Recoveries: It brings together the functions and processes necessary for the follow-up, containment of the portfolio under preventive follow-up, unpaid, recoveries and the divestment of the portfolio with problems, both in commercial banking and in corporate banking and CIB, achieving higher efficiencies in cross-functional processes, as well as in the external management channels (collection agencies and legal firms) and internal channels (branch network, solution office and anticipatory office). Some major sub-units are the following:
 - Preventive Admission & Agreements, a team charged with ensuring the collection of the portfolio assigned to the branch network and offering payment solutions to customers with early warnings, developing digitalization-oriented products and contracting channels that make this task easier.
 - Recovery Agencies, a team charged with recovering the preventive, unpaid, off-court and written-off portfolio of the retail portfolio, which includes loans to individuals, individuals with businesses and legal entities that qualify as small business and medium-sized entity (Pyme) segment.
 - Solution Office, a team charged with managing preventive delinquency and payment defaults, providing customers with payment solutions.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale Credit Early Default, a team charged with managing the wholesale portfolio with payment problems as well as charged with the subunit of Individual Classification, which assesses the Bank's Non-Retail Customer portfolio to determine its classification and the required level of provision, under the rules and regulations set by the SBS and BBVA Group.
- Strategy & Governance, a team charged with articulating collections and recovery management by setting initiatives, pilots and projects based on the use of data analytics and management. Ensures regulatory compliance and provides support to the various Recovery management teams.
- Retail Credit Late Default, a team charged with judicial recovery for the retail portfolio with arrears of more than 90 days. Clients with collateral are recovered through a judicial collateral enforcement process. For clients without collateral, if they have assets, a seizure process is initiated on the available goods. In cases where the client has no assets, legal proceedings are initiated to enforce payment obligations.
- Wholesale Credit Late Default, a team charged with obtaining the largest recovery of loans under court action in the wholesale portfolio.
- Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. (IRBSA) & Disinvestment, a team charged with management of the commercialization of the real estate and personal property as well as the process and execution of the divestment of the portfolio in a 100% provisioned loss situation and with no expectation of recovery in the short term.

Managing the portfolio with problems is based on a centralized strategy that defines differentiated actions for each segment and for each stage of the loan life cycle, mainly comprising rescheduling, refinancing, adjudication and payment agreements with customers, in order to provide solutions to customers in viable cases and minimizing provision expenses. Finally, the divestment lever allows us to focus on the recoverable portfolio and control delinquency levels.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Integrated Collections Plan continued to be implemented, including process improvement initiatives and information management, digitally focused solution products, customer experience and the integration of the management platform with the collections strategies.

Major actions include synergy between channels, active involvement of the branch network in the management of customers in preventive and early arrears, the strengthening of the Implant model of supervision of external agencies under a focus on specialization of the massive management of collections, as well as the execution of guarantees in the containment and resolution of overdue portfolio, providing better support to the management of an adverse situation. With respect to the off-court and court settled portfolio, improvements continue to be implemented to follow up and negotiate with our customers, as well as the divestment strategy in the form of sales of portfolios.

Finally, new forms of reorientation will continue to be developed for our customers that fit in with the existing ones, maintaining strategies focused on proactive/preventive management.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk:

At December 31, the maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cash and due from banks	13,526,288	9,421,531
Interbank funds	20,005	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,105,896	4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments	11,336,273	10,755,072
Loan portfolio, net	74,074,772	70,617,356
Trading derivatives	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-
Accounts receivable, note 11	220,758	120,641
Other assets, note 11	3,278,781	4,316,553
	<u>107,568,349</u>	<u>100,873,050</u>

Guarantees received:

The requirement of guarantees may be a necessary instrument, but not sufficient for the granting of risks, and its acceptance is complementary to the credit process, which requires and mainly weighs the prior verification of the debtor's ability to pay or whether can generate the sufficient resources to allow the amortization of the risk incurred and under the agreed conditions.

The procedures for the management and valuation of the guarantees received for the loans granted to customers are indicated in the Guarantee Regulation that includes the policies for the admission of guarantees, as well as the basic principles for their constitution, maintenance and release. This regulation establishes that the guarantees must be properly implemented and recorded, ensuring that they are in force and that they have insurance policies, in strict compliance with the regulations established by the regulator.

The valuation of the guarantees is governed by the principle of prudence, which implies the use of appraisal reports in real estate guarantees, market prices in securities, and quotes in shares in investment funds, among others. This principle establishes internal milestones that may be more conservative than those contemplated by local regulations, and under which the value of the guarantees is updated.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Below the details of the guarantees as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024		2023	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Mortgages	27,608,052	36	26,044,979	34
Endorsements and letters of guarantee received	4,159,708	5	3,606,263	5
Finance lease	3,313,330	4	3,529,543	5
Self-liquidating collaterals	679,502	1	647,150	1
Vehicle, industrial, agricultural pledges and others	91,755	-	54,312	-
Rest of guarantees	17,980,341	23	15,444,785	21
Guaranteed loans	53,832,688	69	49,327,032	66
Non-guaranteed loans	23,841,942	31	25,513,416	34
Total	77,674,630	100	74,840,448	100

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Credit quality of the loan portfolio

The segmentation of the loan portfolio into "Not past due or impaired", "Past due but not impaired" and "Impaired" and by type of loan (note 7 (e)) is presented as follows:

	2024						2023					
	Wholesale loans S/(000)	Small and micro- business loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)	%	Wholesale loans S/(000)	Small and micro- business loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)	%
Neither-past-due nor impaired loans	36,423,801	7,435,967	12,320,202	16,231,820	72,411,790	99	38,922,323	3,488,395	11,366,953	14,515,416	68,293,087	97
Normal	35,600,540	7,163,244	12,050,827	16,046,590	70,861,201	97	37,687,694	3,308,362	11,064,690	14,274,873	66,335,619	94
CPP	823,261	272,723	269,375	185,230	1,550,589	2	1,234,629	180,033	302,263	240,543	1,957,468	3
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither-past-due nor impaired loans	22,304	671	114	354	23,443	-	136,316	1,311	51	653	138,331	-
Normal	9,439	671	3	-	10,113	-	40,623	745	12	-	41,380	-
CPP	12,865	-	111	354	13,330	-	95,693	566	39	653	96,951	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired loans	2,586,051	847,622	914,932	890,792	5,239,397	6	3,866,182	660,291	1,018,718	863,839	6,409,030	10
Normal	21,580	8	22	-	21,610	-	16,453	4	31	-	16,488	-
CPP	187,908	-	4	-	187,912	-	513,990	1	16	135	514,142	1
Substandard	420,779	198,077	187,208	228,933	1,034,997	1	741,623	147,124	253,436	273,358	1,415,541	2
Doubtful	638,744	249,826	436,355	296,626	1,621,551	2	871,629	185,951	463,026	252,888	1,773,494	3
Loss	1,317,040	399,711	291,343	365,233	2,373,327	3	1,722,487	327,211	302,209	337,458	2,689,365	4
Gross portfolio	39,032,156	8,284,260	13,235,248	17,122,966	77,674,630	105	42,924,821	4,149,997	12,385,722	15,379,908	74,840,448	107
Less: Provision	(2,235,898)	(545,741)	(773,343)	(564,056)	(4,119,038)	(5)	(2,964,108)	(522,914)	(824,746)	(553,614)	(4,865,382)	(7)
Total net portfolio	36,796,258	7,738,519	12,461,905	16,558,910	73,555,592	100	39,960,713	3,627,083	11,560,976	14,826,294	69,975,066	100

The criteria to determine if a loan is impaired are the following:

Type of debtor	Impairment criteria
Retail	Loans past due over 90 days
	Debtor is rated as deficient, doubtful or loss
Wholesale	Debtor is rated as deficient, doubtful or loss
	Rescheduled or refinancing loans

During 2024 and 2023, customer transactions that through said periods were classified as past due and not impaired and as impaired loans have generated financial income of S/209 million and S/171 million, respectively.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the guarantees on past due and non-impaired loans and impaired loans amount to S/2,700 million and S/3,257 million, respectively, of which S/2,698 million and S/3,255 million are mortgage loans. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, past due and non-impaired loan amounts to S/23 million and S/138 million, respectively. The breakdown of the referred credits by the number of days past due is as follows:

	2024				2023			
	16- 30 S/(000)	31- 60 S/(000)	61 - 90 S/(000)	Total S/(000)	16- 30 S/(000)	31- 60 S/(000)	61 - 90 S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Number of days past due								
Types of loan								
Large-business loans	1,366	4,667	197	6,230	2,438	1,447	653	4,538
Medium- business loans	7,846	7,500	728	16,074	53,950	57,464	20,364	131,778
	9,212	12,167	925	22,304	56,388	58,911	21,017	136,316
Small-business loans	-	256	415	671	-	1,309	1	1,310
Micro-business loans	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Consumer loans	-	113	1	114	-	51	-	51
Mortgage loans	-	354	-	354	-	653	-	653
	-	723	416	1,139	-	2,014	1	2,015
Total	9,212	12,890	1,341	23,443	56,388	60,925	21,018	138,331

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Risk concentrations:

The loan portfolio is distributed in the following economic sectors:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Mortgage and consumer loans	30,358,140	27,765,631
Commerce	13,007,515	12,692,453
Manufacturing	10,236,437	10,322,428
Transport and storage	5,972,486	5,847,308
Agriculture, livestock, silviculture and fishing	2,994,547	3,029,811
Financial and insurance activities	2,091,367	2,482,580
Real-estate activities	1,867,920	1,598,755
Information and communications	1,724,610	1,562,952
Mining	1,377,970	1,618,879
Power, gas, vapor and air conditioning	1,169,905	777,898
Construction	835,926	948,855
Hotels and restaurants	699,005	728,314
Others	5,338,802	5,464,584
	<u>77,674,630</u>	<u>74,840,448</u>

Effective July 1, 2024, the Bank has updated the classification of its customers' economic sectors considering the fourth revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) in compliance with Resolution SBS 04218-2023.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

At December 31, financial assets are distributed among the following geographic areas:

2024						
	At fair value through profit or loss					
	Held-for-trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable (*) S/(000)	Available-for- sale S/(000)	Hedging derivatives S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Financial instruments						
Peru	4,447,145	-	77,690,654	3,605,236	-	85,743,035
Rest of South America	-	-	199,422	14,838	-	214,260
Rest of the world	-	-	171,214	-	-	171,214
Mexico	3,606	-	6,041	-	-	9,647
United States of America	2,098	-	10,531	7,716,169	-	7,728,798
Europe	656,858	-	54,125	30	10,180	721,193
	5,109,707	-	78,131,987	11,336,273	10,180	94,588,147
Provisions	(8,415)	-	(4,355,637)	-	-	(4,364,052)
Accrued returns	-	-	600,786	-	-	600,786
Deferred income	-	-	(81,606)	-	-	(81,606)
	5,101,292	-	74,295,530	11,336,273	10,180	90,743,275
2023						
	At fair value through profit or loss					
	Held-for-trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable (*) S/(000)	Available-for- sale S/(000)	Hedging derivatives S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Financial instruments						
Peru	4,804,124	-	75,099,706	4,618,148	-	84,521,978
Rest of South America	-	-	19,780	18,350	-	38,130
Rest of the world	-	-	18,170	-	-	18,170
Mexico	4,124	-	739	-	-	4,863
United States of America	391	-	7,976	6,118,544	-	6,126,911
Europe	834,205	-	5,055	30	-	839,290
	5,642,844	-	75,151,426	10,755,072	-	91,549,342
Provisions	(17,956)	-	(5,055,719)	-	-	(5,073,675)
Accrued returns	-	-	742,000	-	-	742,000
Deferred income	-	-	(99,710)	-	-	(99,710)
	5,624,888	-	70,737,997	10,755,072	-	87,117,957

(*) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item includes the loan portfolio and accounts receivable.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Market risk:

Market risk arises as a consequence of the activity carried out in the markets, using financial instruments, the value of which may be affected by variations in market conditions, reflected in changes in the different assets and financial risk factors. The risk can be mitigated and even eliminated via hedging (assets/liabilities or derivatives), or by undoing the open transaction/position.

There are three major risk factors that affect market prices: interest rates, exchange rates and variable-income.

- Interest rate risk: it arises as a consequence of variations in the provisional structure of market interest rates, for the different currency.
- Exchange rate risk: It arises due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for the different currencies.
- Price risk: It arises as a result of changes in the market prices, either for the factors specific to instruments, or for factors affecting all the instruments trades in the market.

In addition, and for certain positions, it is necessary to also consider other risks: credit "spread" risk, basic risk, volatility or correlation risk.

Value at risk (VaR) is the basic variable to measure and control the Bank's market risk. This risk measure estimates the maximum loss, with a given level of confidence that can occur in the market positions of a portfolio for a certain time horizon. The Bank calculates the VaR using the historical method with a confidence level of 99% and a time horizon of one day; the data period considered is two years.

The structure of market risk limits determines a scheme of VaR and economic capital limits for market risk, as well as alerts and specific ad-hoc sub-limits for types of risk, among others.

In addition, validation tests are carried out on the risk measurement models used, which estimate the maximum loss that can occur in the positions considered, with a certain level of probability ("back testing"), as well as measurements of the impact of extreme movements in the market in the risk positions maintained ("stress testing"). Currently the stress analysis on historical scenarios of the Lehman Brothers crisis (2008) is being carried out.

At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 details of the VaR for risk factors were as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
VaR for risk factors		
VaR without smoothing	10,196	16,838
VaR interest	10,055	17,080
VaR exchange	319	568
VaR weighted	14,211	11,923
VaR maximum	45,560	20,272
VaR minimum	10,196	3,941

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Structural interest risk:

Structural interest risk is defined as the potential alteration that occurs in the interest income and/or in the equity value of an entity due to the variation in interest rates.

Based on the impact variable, the following types of risks are distinguished in the BBVA Group and in the Bank:

- Interest margin risk: potential adverse deviation in the interest margin projected over a given horizon.
- Equity economic value risks: potential impact on the economic value of the financial institution's balance sheet.
- Risk of the carrying amount of instruments accounted for at fair value in the banking book: potential impact on equity given the effect on the carrying amount of the portfolios of fixed income and derivatives classified as "Held to Collect and Sell" (HtC&S).

Structural interest rate risk management is aimed at maintaining the stability of the interest margin of interest rate fluctuations, contributing to the generation of recurring results, and at controlling the potential impacts on equity due to the mark-to-market of instruments classified as "held to collect and sale" as well as determining the capital needs for structural interest risk.

The Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, supported by the Asset and Liability Committee (hereinafter COAP) conducts active management of the banking book by means of transactions intended to optimize the level of assumed risk, in relation to the expected results, and enables compliance with the maximum levels of tolerable risk.

The activity performed by the Asset & Liability Management & Capital is based on interest risk measurements conducted by the risk area. which, acting as an independent unit, periodically quantifies the impact the variation in interest rates has on the interest margins and the economic value of the Bank.

In addition to the sensitivity measurements to different variations in market rates, the Bank develops probabilistic calculations that determine the "economic capital" (maximum loss in economic value) and the "margin at risk" (maximum loss in the interest margin) due to structural interest risk of the Bank's banking activity, excluding treasury activity, based on interest rate curve simulation models. Stress testing is conducted periodically to complete the evaluation of the Bank's interest risk profile.

All these risk measures are subject to subsequent analysis and monitoring, and the levels of risk assumed and the degree of compliance with the authorized limits are transferred to the different management and administration departments of the Bank.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The consumption of the structural interest risk levels of the Bank during the years 2024 and 2023 are presented as follows:

		Dec-24	Nov-24	Oct-24	Sep-24	Aug-24	Jul-24	Jun-24	May-24	Apr-24	Mar-24	Feb-24	Jan-24
2024													
Limit consumption													
Financial margin sensitivity	7%	2.54%	2.50%	2.68%	3.28%	3.32%	3.13%	2.58%	2.53%	2.32%	2.25%	2.29%	2.43%
Alert consumption													
Economic value sensitivity (*)	1,100	890	880	1,004	982	931	927	994	999	991	988	1,021	755
Economic capital (CE) (*)	1,400	1,129	1,145	1,302	1,284	1,210	1,202	1,394	1,365	1,345	1,323	1,369	976
Margin at risk (MaR)	4%	1.50%	1.57%	1.33%	1.65%	1.59%	1.61%	1.38%	1.37%	1.75%	2.03%	1.81%	1.99%
		Dec-23	Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Aug-23	Jul-23	Jun-23	May-23	Apr-23	Mar-23	Feb-23	Jan-23
2023													
Limit consumption													
Financial margin sensitivity	9.5%	1.88%	1.74%	2.49%	2.65%	3.28%	3.41%	3.64%	3.83%	4.38%	4.66%	4.78%	4.66%
Alert consumption													
Economic value sensitivity	750	754	761	720	712	698	683	665	582	535	538	494	499
Economic capital (CE)	950	976	989	941	934	938	922	903	779	749	715	666	669
Margin at risk (MaR)	4.5%	2.01%	1.74%	1.64%	1.80%	2.00%	1.97%	2.38%	2.24%	2.47%	2.71%	2.46%	2.70%

(*) From February 24 there was an overrun of the Economic Value Sensitivity limit (PEN 950 MM) and the Economic Capital limit (PEN 1,250 MM) mainly derived from the balance of soles due to the update of behavioral models.

In the measurement process, the Bank has established hypotheses on the evolution and behavior of certain items, such as those relating to products without explicit or contractual expiration. These hypotheses are based on studies that approach the relationship between the interest rates of these products and those of the market, and that allow the disaggregation of the specific balances into trend balances, with a long-term permanence degree, and seasonal or volatile balances, with a short-term residual maturity.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Liquidity risk:

The liquidity and financing risk is defined as the inability of a financial institution to honor its payment obligations due to a lack of cash or financing or whenever the institution is forced has to resort to financing under especially severe conditions in order to meet those obligations.

As part of this risk and considering a temporary horizon over which the payment obligation occurs, we can distinguish:

- Liquidity risk: The risk of suffering losses in the short-term resulting from events that affect their ability to use cash resources to meet its more immediate payment obligations, either because of the impossibility to sell assets or an unexpected reduction of trade liabilities, or because the regular financing sources are shut down both in normal or stress situations and including the potential outflow of additional resources for contingent reasons.
- Intraday liquidity risk: Risks that a financial institution is not able to meet its daily settlement obligations; for example, because of timing mismatches in payment, settlement systems or other relevant.
- Financing risk: This risk reflects the increase in the exposure of balance sheet of a financial institution, medium and short-term resulting from its deviation from its target to keep stable resources inherent to its activity, together with other wholesale stable financing resources to enable a diversification by due dates and sources, as a way to concentration of counterparties that sharpen the exposure or vulnerability of the financial institution in a stress scenario. In a context of higher exposure to this risk, a higher probability exists of incurring in higher short-term financing, higher use of collaterals, and in any case, an intensified short-term liquidity risk.

The Bank aims to promote a sound financing structure to contribute to the sustainability of the business model. For that purpose, the risk model promotes maintaining an adequate number of stable resources in a wholesale diversified financing model that restricts the weight of short-term financing, ensures access to several markets, optimizes the costs of financing, and creates a buffer of liquid assets for the Bank to be able to survive under stress scenarios.

Liquidity risk management and monitoring is carried out comprehensively with a dual approach: short-term and long-term. The short-term liquidity approach, with a time horizon of up to one year, is focused on managing payments and collections from market activities, volatile customer resources and the potential liquidity needs of the Bank as a whole. The second approach, medium-term or financing, is focused on the financial management of the set of assets and liabilities, focusing on the financing structure, and having a time horizon equal to or greater than the annual period.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The integral management of liquidity is carried out by the Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, where the Finance area analyzes the implications in terms of financing and liquidity of the various Bank projects and their compatibility with the structure of target financing and the situation of financial markets. In this sense, the Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, in accordance with the approved budgets, executes the agreed proposals by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (COAP for its acronym in Spanish) and manages liquidity risk in accordance with wide scheme of limits, sub-limits and approved warnings on which the risk area carries out, independently, its measurement and control work, providing the manager with support tools and metrics for decision-making.

The periodic measurements of the risk incurred and the monitoring of the consumption of limits are carried out by the Market and Structural Risk Unit, which monthly reports the liquidity risks level to the COAP; as well as more frequently to the management units. It should be noted that the structural risks unit increased the measurement frequency of the main liquidity indicators to carry out a daily monitoring that allows anticipating any contingency and supporting the management areas.

Moreover, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has proposed a new liquidity regulation scheme based on two ratios: "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" (LCR) that entered into force in 2015 and the "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (NSFR) has been implemented since 2018. Both the Bank and the BBVA Group as a whole participated in the corresponding impact study (QIS) that has included the new regulatory challenges in its new general framework of action in the field of liquidity and financing. At the local level, in December 2024, the SBS updated the Regulation for Liquidity Risk Management, introducing changes to the methodological parameters for the treatment of operational and non-operational deposits under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). Additionally, it initiated the monthly measurement of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). These changes will become effective as of January 1, 2025.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

In accordance with SBS regulations, the maturities of assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023, including accrued interest on loans and deposits, are as follows. Other accounts receivable and other financial assets are not included.

	Up to 1 month S/(000)	1-3 months S/(000)	Between 3 and 6 months S/(000)	Between 6 months and 1 year S/(000)	Between 1 year and 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Past due and under legal collection S/(000)	Total S/(000)
2024								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	13,516,180	1,647	768	816	6,873	4	-	13,526,288
Interbank funds	20,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,005
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,105,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,105,896
Available-for-sale investments	10,769,811	7,813	-	189,693	32,614	336,342	-	11,336,273
Loan portfolio	8,163,859	6,577,887	5,512,519	10,525,369	28,910,644	15,691,981	2,893,157	78,275,416
Trading derivatives	165,308	81,631	40,728	76,671	351,402	279,656	-	995,396
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	10,180	-	-	10,180
	<u>36,741,059</u>	<u>6,668,978</u>	<u>5,554,015</u>	<u>10,792,549</u>	<u>29,311,713</u>	<u>16,307,983</u>	<u>2,893,157</u>	<u>108,269,454</u>
Liabilities								
Obligations with the public	14,015,058	11,006,628	5,265,041	5,860,184	43,254,896	20,000	-	79,421,807
Demand deposits	3,974,712	2,550,905	-	-	20,647,855	-	-	27,173,472
Saving accounts	2,820,712	2,026,511	-	-	21,235,070	-	-	26,082,293
Time deposits	7,037,296	6,429,212	5,265,041	5,860,184	1,371,971	20,000	-	25,983,704
Others	182,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,338
Interbank funds	94,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,084
Deposits from financial institutions	589,135	188,733	7,625	75,278	62,238	-	-	923,009
Debts and financial obligations	42,332	8,645	15,475	27,781	5,514,391	1,723,814	-	7,332,438
Trading derivatives	207,174	30,743	34,309	126,774	226,437	196,077	-	821,514
Hedging derivatives	-	-	17	12,423	66,162	-	-	78,602
Accounts payable	2,647,709	948,197	509,266	829,508	24,416	-	-	4,959,096
Other liabilities	2,809,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,809,562
	<u>20,405,054</u>	<u>12,182,946</u>	<u>5,831,733</u>	<u>6,931,948</u>	<u>49,148,540</u>	<u>1,939,891</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,440,112</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

	Up to 1 month S/(000)	1-3 months S/(000)	Between 3 and 6 months S/(000)	Between 6 months and 1 year S/(000)	Between 1 year and 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Past due under legal collection S/(000)	Total S/(000)
2023								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	9,084,700	51,351	24,849	17,363	242,865	403	-	9,421,531
Interbank funds	17,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,387,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments	9,455,308	7,675	2,856	731,800	220,087	337,346	-	10,755,072
Loan portfolio	6,224,730	6,205,973	6,171,406	11,980,234	27,623,107	13,849,138	3,527,860	75,582,448
Trading derivatives	190,592	77,396	92,081	191,103	217,462	468,862	-	1,237,496
	<u>29,359,731</u>	<u>6,342,395</u>	<u>6,291,192</u>	<u>12,920,500</u>	<u>28,303,521</u>	<u>14,655,749</u>	<u>3,527,860</u>	<u>101,400,948</u>
Liabilities								
Obligations with the public	13,362,892	8,599,552	4,041,765	2,916,947	40,205,961	81,000	-	69,208,117
Demand deposits	2,626,640	1,922,862	-	-	18,183,670	-	-	22,733,172
Saving accounts	2,404,859	1,049,403	-	-	19,287,729	-	-	22,741,991
Time deposits	8,121,074	5,627,287	4,041,765	2,916,947	2,734,562	81,000	-	23,522,635
Others	210,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,319
Interbank funds	378,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,451
Deposits from financial institutions	1,407,873	128,609	34,131	3,406	91,413	-	-	1,665,432
Debts and financial obligations	229,013	18,361	599,018	105,423	1,414,799	3,536,591	-	5,903,205
Trading derivatives	353,660	50,182	96,830	91,799	228,949	255,552	-	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	-	-	594	42,318	50,574	-	-	93,486
Accounts payable	2,307,874	180,216	463,900	3,136,024	2,604,461	-	-	8,692,475
Other liabilities	3,773,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,773,374
	<u>21,813,137</u>	<u>8,976,920</u>	<u>5,236,238</u>	<u>6,295,917</u>	<u>44,596,157</u>	<u>3,873,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,791,512</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Operational risk:

The Bank articulates an operational risk management model implemented throughout the organization, based on methodologies and procedures for the identification, assessing and monitoring of operational risk, and supported by tools that allow qualitative and quantitative management.

This model is based on a decentralized management of operational risk carried out by operational risk management teams in the two lines of defense. In the first line we have the Risk Control Assurer whose objective is to promote the adequate management of operational risk in their respective management areas. The previous by extending the methodology of risk identification and establishment of controls, and working for this with the owners of the processes who are those responsible for implementing mitigation plans and execution of controls. In the second line of defense, there is a Risk Control Specialist team who define mitigation and control frameworks in their area of specialty (across the entire organization) and contrast with the one implemented by the first line.

Both control teams are in constant coordination of a methodological unit and constantly report to the corresponding Internal Control and Operational Risk Committees (CIRO). From the internal control and compliance area, the non-financial risk unit is in charge of the implementation of corporate management tools, the training of both control teams (Risk Control Assurer and Risk Control Specialist), and coordination for updating the risk map and monitoring of mitigation plans.

Regarding qualitative management, the Support Tool for Operational Risk Management (MIGRO tool) makes it possible to record the operational risks identified by associating them with a taxonomy of processes and their quantification, as well as recording the evaluation periodical controls associated with critical risks. Ongoing updates to risks and controls ensured the continued validity of the operational risk management model throughout 2024.

In addition, there is a database which is a fundamental quantitative tool for operational risk management (Integrated Operational Risk System - SIRO by its acronym in Spanish), that collects every operational risk event that represents a loss for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank is authorized to use the alternative standard method for calculating the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk, which allows the Bank to optimize the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk management.

The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk based on the alternative standard method at December 31, 2024 was S/789 million (S/735 million at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

30. Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between duly informed buyer and seller, or a liability may be settled between a debtor and a creditor with sufficient information, under the terms of an arm's length transaction.

In those cases where the listed prices are not available, the fair value is estimated based on the listed price of a financial instrument with similar characteristics, the present value of the expected cash flows or other valuation techniques; which can be significantly affected by the different assumptions used.

Management uses its best judgment in measuring the fair value of Bank's financial instruments; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any valuation technique. As a result, the fair value may not be an indicative of the net realizable value or the liquidation value of such financial instruments.

Regarding the methodology and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments, the following should be considered:

- (i) Assets and liabilities with fair values that are similar to their carrying amount
This assumption applies for those assets and liabilities with current maturity, variable interest rates and whose fair value corresponds to the carrying amount, in accordance with SBS Official Letter No. 43078-2014-SBS.
- (ii) Assets and liabilities at a fixed rate
The methodology of future cash flows projection discounted at market interest rates is used, for instruments with similar characteristics.
- (iii) Assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value
In determining the fair values, three levels are determined:

Level 1:

For instruments quoted in active markets, the fair value is determined by the price observed in those markets, and for instruments whose market price is not available, but the price of their components is available, the fair value will be determined based on the relevant market prices of those components.

Level 2:

For instruments quoted in markets that are not active, fair value is determined using a valuation technique or models, which uses market data to the greatest extent possible and minimizes internally calculated data.

Level 3:

For unquoted instruments, fair value is determined by using valuation techniques or models.

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

The fair value of trading securities and available-for-sale investments has been determined based on their market quotations or the quotations of their underlying assets (sovereign risk rates) as of the date of the separate financial statements

In the case of derivatives, their fair value is determined through the use of valuation techniques.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Taking into account the fair value considerations and the Official Letter N° 43078-2014- SBS, in which the SBS determined that the fair value corresponds to the carrying amount of loans and deposits, at December 31, 2024 and 2023 the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	13,526,288	9,421,531	13,526,288	9,421,531
Interbank funds	20,005	17,009	20,005	17,009
Investment at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt instruments	4,105,896	4,387,392	4,105,896	4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments				
Equity instruments	14,980	18,492	14,980	18,492
Debt instruments	11,321,293	10,736,580	11,321,293	10,736,580
Loan portfolio	74,074,772	70,617,356	74,074,772	70,617,356
Trading derivatives	995,396	1,237,496	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-	10,180	-
Accounts receivable	220,758	120,641	220,758	120,641
Other assets, note 11	3,278,781	4,316,553	3,278,781	4,316,553
	<u>107,568,349</u>	<u>100,873,050</u>	<u>107,568,349</u>	<u>100,873,050</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations with the public	79,421,807	69,208,117	79,421,807	69,208,117
Interbank funds	94,084	378,451	94,084	378,451
Deposits in local and foreign financial institutions	923,009	1,665,432	923,009	1,665,432
Debts and financial obligations	7,332,438	5,903,205	7,378,395	5,931,770
Trading derivatives	821,514	1,076,972	821,514	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	78,602	93,486	78,602	93,486
Accounts payable, note 14	4,959,096	8,692,475	4,959,096	8,692,475
	<u>93,630,550</u>	<u>87,018,138</u>	<u>93,676,507</u>	<u>87,046,703</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value based on the hierarchy level are presented as follows:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value and the fair value hierarchy used:

	2024				2023			
	Fair Value S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair Value S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)
Assets								
Investments at fair value through profit of loss								
Debt instruments	4,105,896	1,078,971	3,026,925	-	4,387,392	692,675	3,694,717	-
Available-for-sale investments								
Equity instruments	13,858	13,858	-	-	17,370	17,370	-	-
Debt instruments	11,321,293	10,475,877	845,416	-	10,736,580	7,438,877	3,297,703	-
Trading derivatives	995,396	-	995,396	-	1,237,496	-	1,237,496	-
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-	10,180	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>16,446,623</u>	<u>11,568,706</u>	<u>4,877,917</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,378,838</u>	<u>8,148,922</u>	<u>8,229,916</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities								
Debt and financial obligations	1,153,178	-	1,153,178	-	1,124,258	-	1,124,258	-
Trading derivatives	821,514	-	821,514	-	1,076,972	-	1,076,972	-
Hedging derivatives	78,602	-	78,602	-	93,486	-	93,486	-
	<u>2,053,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,053,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,294,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,294,716</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

Description of the valuation techniques for instruments recorded at fair value

Level 2	Valuation techniques / Hypothesis	Main inputs used
Fixed income and equity instruments	Fixed income: Present value of cash flows from bonds (coupons and face value): $Price_{bond} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Coupon}{(1 + YTM)^n} + \frac{Face\ value}{(1 + YTM)^N}$	Fixed income instruments: Bonds information (coupon rate, coupons payment frequency, face value) “Yield to Maturity” (YTM): Obtained from transactions traded in Datatec in such a way that the transaction greater than or equal to S/2 million (internally defined condition). Equity instruments: closing prices of Bloomberg, Reuters or the Lima Stock Exchange website of the BVL.
	Cash flows are discounted at yield to maturity (YTM)	
	Equity instruments: The closing price taken is the one consigned in a public source of information (Price Vendors). The Bank does not have a trading portfolio of equity instruments.	
Derivatives (a) - Forwards, IRS and CCS	Calculation of the present value of each of the components of the derivative (fixed/variable) considering market interest rates and converting it to soles with the Exchange rate of the day, if necessary. The following are taken into account: variable flows (if any), the projection of flows, the discount curves for each underlying and the current market interest rates.	-Forward points. -Fixed vs variable price. -Closing exchange rate at closure. -Market interest rate curves.
(b) Options	For options on shares, currency and raw materials The hypothesis derived from the use of the Black-Scholes model takes into account the possible adjustments to convexity. For derivatives on interest rates The hypothesis derived from the use of the Black-Scholes assumes a lognormal process of forward rates and model considers the possible adjustment to convexity.	Derivatives on shares, currency and raw materials: - Forward structure of the underlying. - Volatility in options. - Observable correlations between underlying. Derivatives on interest rates: - Term structure of interest rate curve. - Underlying volatility

Notes to the separate financial statements (continued)

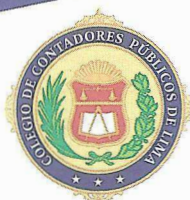
31. Subsequent events

The Bank is not aware of any subsequent events occurring between the closing date and the authorization date for issuance of these separate financial statements that may have a material impact on them, except for:

On January 31, 2025, the Bank issued the First BBVA Peru International Social Bond for USD 100 million at a variable interest rate and maturity in 2030. This event does not have any effect on the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024, but it is disclosed in compliance with the requirements of IAS 10.

32. Additional explanation for English translation

The accompanying separate financial statements are presented based on the generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities. Certain accounting practices applied by the Bank, that conform to generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities, may differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of any discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.



COLEGIO DE
CONTADORES PÚBLICOS
DE LIMA

N° 001 - 017745



CONSTANCIA DE HABILITACIÓN



El Decano y el Director Secretario del Colegio de Contadores Públicos de Lima, que suscriben, declaran que, en base a los registros de la institución, se ha verificado que

TANAKA VALDIVIA & ASOCIADOS S. CIVIL DE R.L

SOCIEDAD: SO761

Se encuentra, HABIL, para el ejercicio de las funciones profesionales que le faculta la Ley N° 13253 y su modificación Ley N° 28951 y conforme al Estatuto y Reglamento Interno de este Colegio; en fe de lo cual y a solicitud de parte, se le extiende la presente constancia para los efectos y usos que estime conveniente. Esta constancia tiene vigencia hasta el 31 de DICIEMBRE del 2025.

Lima, 30 de OCTUBRE del 2024.

CPC. Onofre Francisco Pizarro Chirina
DECANO



CPC. Johnny Silvera Calixto
DIRECTOR SECRETARIO

Partida Registral N° 01796283, Asiento 00016 del Registro de Personas Jurídicas - SUNARP

7. Audited consolidated financial statements



Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 together with the Independent Auditor's Report

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 32

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023
together with the Independent Auditor's Report

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated statement of income

Consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Notes to the consolidated financial statements



Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco BBVA Perú (a subsidiary of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C., an entity incorporated in Peru, hereinafter "the Bank") and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, as well as its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting standards established by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym) for financial entities in Peru, see note 2.

Basis of the opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in more detail in the section Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of our report. We are independent of the Bank and Subsidiaries in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Peru, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Lima
Av. Víctor Andrés
Belaunde 171
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Lima II
Av. Jorge Basadre 330
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Arequipa
Edificio City Center,
piso 13, Torre Sur, Cerro
Colorado
Tel: +51 (54) 484 470

Trujillo
Av. El Golf 591, Urb. Las
Flores del Golf III, Víctor
Larco Herrera 13009,
Sede Miguel Ángel Quijano
Doig
La Libertad
Tel: +51 (44) 608 830

Chiclayo (satélite)
Av. Federico Villareal 115,
Lambayeque
Tel: +51 (74) 227 424

Cusco (satélite)
Jr. Ricardo Palma #18,
Urb. Santa Mónica,
Wanchaq

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included conducting procedures designed to respond to the risks of material misstatement assessed in the consolidated financial statements. The results of the audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters mentioned below, form the basis for the audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
<p>Estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio under the regulations of the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym)</p>	
<p>As described in note 3(d) to the consolidated financial statements, the estimate of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is determined following the methodology defined by the SBS, which establishes the specific percentages for the calculation of the provision, which depend on the credit classification of the debtor. To define the debtor's credit rating, the Bank, among other relevant factors, considers: The debtor's payment experience, the history of commercial relations with the debtor's management, the history of operations, the debtor's ability to pay and availability of funds, the situations of collaterals and guarantees received, the analysis of the financial statements of the debtor, the risk of the debtor in other financial institutions in the market.</p>	<p>We gained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the controls of the estimation of the provision for non-retail loan portfolio under the regulations of the SBS, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology and criteria established for the calculation according to SBS required regulations. - Integrity and accuracy of the database in the Bank's systems. - Credit classification of non-retail loan portfolio, considering the Bank's methodology and SBS requirements. - Review of the calculation of the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio in the Bank's systems.

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
<p>Therefore, we consider that the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is a key audit matter; given that, to define the calculation rate of the provision, the debtor must be classified based on qualitative and quantitative variables in which the critical and professional judgment of the Bank's risk specialists intervenes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. <p>In addition, we carried out detailed substantive procedures, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We assessed whether the accounting policies defined by the Bank are coherent with SBS requirements. - We tested the integrity and accuracy of the data used in the provision calculation. - We inspected in a selective manner the credit classification of the debtor, assessing the reasonability of Management's most relevant assumptions. - We perform a recalculation of the estimate of the non-retail loan portfolio provision. - We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.
<p>Information Technology (IT) Environment</p> <p>The Bank's activities depend to a large extent on the efficient and continuous operation of information technology systems and technology infrastructures, which encompass a large number of IT applications and systems for the processing of all its operations (from significant volumes), accounting records and preparation of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The Bank's IT system consists of a set of complex computer applications, essential in the Bank's various business operations. IT environment controls include: IT governance, overall IT controls over program development and changes, access to programs and data, and</p>	<p>Assisted by our Information Technology (IT) specialists, our audit efforts focused on the Bank's key systems, related to the processing of its operations, accounting records and preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries carrying out, among others, the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We evaluated and tested overall IT controls by performing: an understanding of IT governance, reviewing key (including compensatory) controls over application and data access management, application changes and developments, and IT operations.

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
<p>IT operations, therefore, such controls must be designed and operated effectively with the aim of ensuring the integrity of accurate accounting records and financial reports, in this way mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error. As same of importance are executed calculations of systems, other IT application controls, and interfaces between IT systems.</p> <p>Therefore, we consider the information technology environment as a key issue, given that the reliability and security of IT systems plays a fundamental role in ensuring the correct treatment of data processing, accounting records and preparation of financial statements.</p>	<p>- We tested application controls, considering the design and operational effectiveness of critical automated controls to data processing, accounting records and the preparation of the financial statement. With respect to identified control deficiencies, we tested the design and operational effectiveness of compensation controls.</p>

Other information included in the Bank's 2024 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge gained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there is a material error of this other information, we are obliged to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Responsibilities of the Bank's management and corporate governance officers in relation to the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards established by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym) for financial entities in Peru, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability and Subsidiaries to continue as a going concern, disclosing as appropriate matters relating to the going concern and using the going concern basis of the undertaking unless Management intends to liquidate the Bank or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to doing so.

Those responsible for the Bank's corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank and Subsidiaries financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable security is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs approved for application in Peru will always detect a material misstatement where it exists. Inaccuracies may arise due to fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or cumulatively, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users make based on the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and execute audit procedures that respond to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide us with a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is greater than that resulting from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or overstepping the internal control system.

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

- We gained an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Bank and its Subsidiaries.
- We evaluate the adequacy of the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and the respective disclosures made by Management.
- We conclude on the suitability of Management's use of the going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubts about the Bank and its Subsidiaries ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to disclosures relating to the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained to date from our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and its Subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, content of the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank and its Subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Bank and its Subsidiaries. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate to those charged with the Bank's corporate governance, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with the Bank's corporate governance with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethics requirements in relation to independence and that we have disclosed all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be expected to affect our independence and, where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate the threats or safeguards applied.



Shape the future
with confidence

Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

From the matters that have been the subject of communication with those charged with the Bank's corporate governance, we determine those that have been of the greatest significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and, therefore, are the key audit matters. We have described such matters in our audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions prohibit public disclosure of the matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Lima, Peru
February 27, 2025

Countersigned by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sandra Luna', written over a horizontal line.

Sandra Luna Victoria Alva
Partner
C.P.C.C. Register No. 50093

Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	5	13,551,708	9,431,609
Interbank funds		20,005	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	6	15,447,285	15,148,595
Loan portfolio, net	7	74,118,352	70,647,238
Trading derivatives	8	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	8	10,180	-
Realizable, received in payment and seized assets		58,808	118,776
Non-current assets held for sale		113,684	94,162
Interests in associates	9	12,683	5,734
Property, furniture and equipment, net	10	1,202,054	1,192,939
Deferred income tax	24	814,117	786,862
Other assets, net	11	4,844,720	5,643,382
Total assets		111,188,992	104,323,802
Contingent risks and commitments	16	40,646,201	36,992,657
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	12	80,218,385	70,726,777
Interbank funds		94,084	378,451
Debts and financial obligations	13	7,356,310	5,907,327
Trading derivatives	8	821,514	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	8	78,602	93,486
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	14	9,319,751	13,771,121
Total liabilities		97,888,646	91,954,134
Equity	15		
Share capital		8,894,852	8,147,211
Reserves		2,432,622	2,245,122
Unrealized results		85,365	107,413
Retained earnings		1,887,507	1,869,922
Total equity		13,300,346	12,369,668
Total equity and liabilities		111,188,992	104,323,802
Contingent risks and commitments	16	40,646,201	36,992,657

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/ (000)	2023 S/ (000)
Interest income	17	8,083,186	7,585,895
Interest expenses	18	(2,233,177)	(2,228,895)
Gross financial margin		<u>5,850,009</u>	<u>5,357,000</u>
Provision for direct loans, net of recoveries	7(g)	(2,235,226)	(1,963,483)
Net financial margin		<u>3,614,783</u>	<u>3,393,517</u>
Income from financial services, net	19	<u>1,076,438</u>	<u>1,013,670</u>
Net financial margin of income and expenses from financial services		<u>4,691,221</u>	<u>4,407,187</u>
Results from financial transactions	20	<u>931,246</u>	<u>846,939</u>
Operating margin		<u>5,622,467</u>	<u>5,254,126</u>
Administrative expenses	21	(2,695,459)	(2,474,631)
Depreciation and amortization		<u>(268,716)</u>	<u>(230,856)</u>
Net operating margin		<u>2,658,292</u>	<u>2,548,639</u>
Measurement of assets and provisions		<u>(260,575)</u>	<u>(189,104)</u>
Operating profit or loss		<u>2,397,717</u>	<u>2,359,535</u>
Other income and expenses, net	22	<u>26,591</u>	<u>74,027</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>2,424,308</u>	<u>2,433,562</u>
Income tax		<u>(541,536)</u>	<u>(559,826)</u>
Net profit		<u>1,882,772</u>	<u>1,873,736</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share in soles	25	<u>0,2117</u>	<u>0,2107</u>
Weighted-average number of outstanding shares (in thousands of shares)	25	8,894,852	8,894,852

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statement.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024 S/ (000)	2023 S/ (000)
Net profit	1,882,772	1,873,736
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale investments	(17,579)	195,594
Unrealized (loss) gain on cash flow hedges	(12,772)	9,980
Interest in other comprehensive income of associates	(7)	(65)
Unrealized gains (loss) on actuarial liabilities	7,119	(3,228)
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income	1,191	(3,816)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	<u>(22,048)</u>	<u>198,465</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,860,724</u>	<u>2,072,201</u>

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Number of shares in thousands (note 15(a)) S/(000)	Share capital (note 15(a)) S/(000)	Legal reserve (note 15(b)) S/(000)	Unrealized results (note 15(c)) S/(000)	Retained earnings (note 15(d)) S/(000)	Total equity S/(000)
Balance as of January 1, 2023	7,382,184	7,382,184	2,053,490	(91,052)	1,908,752	11,253,374
Net profit	-	-	-	-	1,873,736	1,873,736
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	193,770	-	193,770
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	7,036	-	7,036
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of associates	-	-	-	(65)	-	(65)
Unrealized loss on actuarial liabilities	-	-	-	(2,276)	-	(2,276)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	198,465	1,873,736	2,072,201
Changes in equity (not included in comprehensive income):						
Dividends, note 15(d)	-	-	-	-	(956,283)	(956,283)
Capitalization of retained earnings, note 15(a)	765,027	765,027	-	-	(765,027)	-
Additions to reserves and other movements, note 15(b)	-	-	191,632	-	(191,256)	376
Balances as of December 31, 2023	<u>8,147,211</u>	<u>8,147,211</u>	<u>2,245,122</u>	<u>107,413</u>	<u>1,869,922</u>	<u>12,369,668</u>
 Balance as of January 1, 2024	 8,147,211	 8,147,211	 2,245,122	 107,413	 1,869,922	 12,369,668
Net profit	-	-	-	-	1,882,772	1,882,772
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(18,057)	-	(18,057)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(9,004)	-	(9,004)
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of associates	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Unrealized gains on actuarial liabilities	-	-	-	5,019	-	5,019
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(22,048)	1,882,772	1,860,724
Changes in equity (not included in comprehensive income):						
Dividends, note 15(d)	-	-	-	-	(934,551)	(934,551)
Capitalization of retained earnings. note 15(a)	747,641	747,641	-	-	(747,641)	-
Additions to reserves and other movements, note 15(b)	-	-	187,500	-	(182,995)	4,505
Balances as of December 31, 2024	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>2,432,622</u>	<u>85,365</u>	<u>1,887,507</u>	<u>13,300,346</u>

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Reconciliation of the net profit to cash and cash equivalents from operating activities			
Net profit		1,882,772	1,873,736
Adjustments		3,185,444	2,829,447
Depreciation and amortization		268,716	230,856
Impairment of property, furniture and equipment, and intangible assets		66,713	45,056
(Impairment reversal) impairment of available-for-sale investments		-	(11,830)
Provisions		2,429,088	2,119,361
Other adjustments		420,927	446,004
Net changes in assets and liabilities		3,107,010	(2,488,792)
Loan portfolio		(5,326,483)	(3,966,290)
Available-for-sale investments		1,484,270	411,977
Accounts receivable and others		1,060,107	(3,432,641)
Unsubordinated financial liabilities		10,857,636	5,474,904
Accounts payable and others		(4,968,520)	(976,742)
Result for the year after net changes in assets, liabilities and adjustments		8,175,226	2,214,391
Paid income tax		(700,509)	(1,112,725)
Net cash and cash equivalents from operating activities		<u>7,474,717</u>	<u>1,101,666</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Sales of intangible assets and property, furniture and equipment		-	13,705
Acquisition of intangible assets and property, furniture, and equipment		(381,918)	(422,170)
Other cash inflows from investing activities		118,247	61,074
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities		<u>(263,671)</u>	<u>(347,391)</u>

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash inflows from issuance of subordinated financial liabilities		1,115,400	-
Cash outflows from redemption of subordinated financial liabilities		(1,135,913)	-
Cash paid for dividends	15 (d)	(933,163)	(955,356)
Other cash inflows from financing activities		2,636,005	4,556,439
Other cash outflows from financing activities		<u>(3,315,035)</u>	<u>(3,100,152)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents used in (provided by) financing activities		<u>(1,632,706)</u>	<u>500,931</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents before effects of exchange rate fluctuations		5,578,340	1,255,206
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		98,790	(292,155)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,677,130	963,051
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		18,546,802	17,583,751
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		24,223,932	18,546,802
Guarantee funds		980,153	849,482
Interbank funds		(20,005)	(17,009)
Investments with maturities of less than 90 days		<u>(11,632,372)</u>	<u>(9,947,666)</u>
Cash and due from banks per the consolidated statement of financial position	5	<u>13,551,708</u>	<u>9,431,609</u>

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Operations

(a) Identification and economic activity -

Banco BBVA Perú (hereinafter the Bank) is a subsidiary of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C., which holds 47.13% of its share capital as of December 31, 2024 (46.12% as of December 31, 2023). The Bank Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. (hereinafter the BBVA S.A.) holds 100% of the shares of BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C.

The Bank is a closely held corporation incorporated in 1951 and is authorized to operate as a banking institution by the Peruvian banking, insurance and pension plan regulator, Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones (hereinafter the SBS).

The Bank is mainly engaged in financial intermediation inherent to commercial banks. Such activities are governed by the SBS according to Law 26702 "General Law of the Financial and Insurance Systems and SBS Organic Law" and its amendments (hereinafter the Banking Law). This Law establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, collaterals, restrictions, and other operating conditions to which every legal entity operating in the financial and insurance systems is subject.

The Bank's legal domicile and headquarters is located at Av. República de Panamá No. 3055 - San Isidro, Lima, Peru.

The Bank holds 100% of the share capital with voting rights over its subsidiaries: BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A, BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF, BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A., BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME in liquidation, Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. in liquidation and Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. Even though the Bank does not hold share capital or voting rights over Continental DPR Finance Company B.V. (DPR) due to the characteristics of its corporate purpose and its relationship with the Bank, the accounting standards that govern the Bank require DPR's financial statements to be included, on a consolidated basis, in those of the Bank (all these companies including the Bank are denominated hereinafter the BBVA Peru Group).

(b) Climate juncture -

On March 12, 2023, due to oceanic and atmospheric conditions and rainfall prospects, in addition to the presence of Cyclone Yaku, the Peruvian Government declared a State of Emergency in several provinces of Peru, because of the damage caused by heavy rainfall to the livelihoods of the population. This declaration allows for the implementation of immediate and necessary measures and exceptional actions for response and rehabilitation as appropriate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Considering that the aforementioned events increase the risk of economic losses and difficulties for the affected debtors to comply with the timely payment of their debts, as a preventive measure, the SBS empowered the companies of the financial system to reschedule their customer's debts, see Note 7(c) for further details.

In Management's opinion, these situations have not affected the Bank's operations and have not had any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(c) Approval of the consolidated financial statements -

The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024 were approved by management as of February 27, 2025 and will be submitted for approval to the General Shareholder's Meeting within the terms established by Law. In management and Board of Directors' opinions, the General Shareholder's Meeting will approve the accompanying consolidated financial statements without amendments. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 were approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 22, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance -

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the accounting standards and practices authorized by the SBS and applicable to financial institutions in Peru. Those standards are contained in the Accounting Manual for Financial Institutions (hereinafter the Accounting Manual) approved by SBS Resolution No.895-98 on September 1, 1998 and effective January 1, 2001, including supplemental standards and amendments.

As indicated by the SBS, in the absence of such applicable SBS regulations, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), made official in Peru by the Peruvian Accounting Standard Board (CNC, for its Spanish acronym), are applied.

(b) Basis of consolidation -

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries that are part of the BBVA Peru Group, described in note 1(a), from the date control is obtained over those entities. The control is obtained when the Bank is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Particularly, the Bank controls an investee if and only if it has all the following:

- Power over the investee; that is, the investor has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities,
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to significantly affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In general, it is presumed that majority voting rights or similar rights in the investee grants control over the investee. The Bank considers all facts and circumstances when assessing whether it controls an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement between the Bank and the other holders of voting rights or similar rights in the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The investor's voting rights, its potential voting rights and a combination of both.

The Bank reassess whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the above-indicated three elements of control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Profit or loss for the period and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the controlling interest and to the share of non-controlling interests, even if this results in non-controlling interest with a negative balance. Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries, when necessary, to align their accounting policies with those of the Bank.

All assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses and cash flows related to transactions between entities that are consolidated by the Bank are eliminated in whole.

One change in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary without losing control of the subsidiary, is recorded as an equity transaction.

If the Bank ceases to have control over a subsidiary the related assets are derecognized (including goodwill), as well as liabilities, non-controlling interest and other equity components, while any resulting profit or loss is stated in the consolidated statement of income. Any interest held in an investee is recognized at fair value.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has the power to govern their operating and financial policies. Consolidation of subsidiaries ends from the date the Bank ceases to have control over them.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The table below shows the major balances of BBVA Peru Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

In millions of Peruvians soles	Assets		Liabilities		Equity	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Entity						
Banco BBVA Perú	111,229	104,413	97,930	92,044	13,299	12,369
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. (i)	74	55	49	41	25	14
BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF (ii)	37	31	4	3	33	28
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. (iii)	5	5	-	1	5	4
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. (iv)	156	153	2	1	154	152
Continental DPR Finance Company B.V. (v)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme en liquidación (vi)	20	20	1	4	19	16
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación (vii)	2	2	-	-	2	2
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. (viii)	164	145	133	112	31	33

- (i) BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of the shares with voting rights. It is engaged in securities brokerage, which mainly comprises the purchase and sale of securities based on orders placed by customers (principals), as well as providing advisory and investor information services. It may also carry out operations and services that are related to the brokerage activity in the securities market, as authorized by the Peruvian securities regulator (Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores - SMV).
- (ii) BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of the shares with voting rights representing its share capital. It is engaged in managing mutual funds and investment funds authorized to operate by the SMV, as well as buying and selling securities. As of December 31, 2024, it manages 30 mutual funds for investment in securities, 2 private investment funds, and 1 public investment fund (32 mutual funds for investment in securities, 2 private investment funds, and 1 public investment fund as of December 31, 2023).
- (iii) BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of its shares with voting rights representing its share capital. It is engaged in the function of trustee in securitization processes, as well as in the acquisition of assets for the purpose of establishing trust assets that support the issuance of credit securities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it manages the assets in 10 trust funds, in both periods
- (iv) Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of its shares with voting rights representing its share capital. It is engaged in selling and buying real estate and personal property for its own use or for third parties, by means of buying, selling, leasing, importing, and exporting such property items; as well as any other related activity, without limitation.
- (v) Continental DPR Finance Company B.V. is a special purpose company created for the purpose of securitizing foreign remittances. On January 30, 2023, the company was registered in the Netherlands and is governed by Dutch law. The registration in the Netherlands was the result of the migration of the Continental DPR Finance Company vehicle which was based in the Cayman Islands.
- (vi) BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme in liquidation is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of its capital stock with voting rights. It is currently undergoing liquidation and dissolution.
- (vii) Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. in liquidation, is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of its capital stock with voting shares; it is in the process of liquidation and dissolution.
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A., is a subsidiary of the Bank, in which it owns 100% of its capital stock with voting rights. It is engaged in the direct and indirect financing of motor vehicle dealers; it also markets, buys and sells motor vehicles, on credit or cash, wholesale or retail, and takes or leases them, assigns them for use or any other mechanism permitted by Peruvian law.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(c) Basis of measurement -

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in Peruvian soles based on the accounting records of the Bank under the historical cost principle, except for derivatives, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and the available-for-sale financial assets that are measured at fair value.

(d) Functional and presentation currency -

The Bank prepares and presents its consolidated financial statements in soles (S/ or PEN), which is the currency of the main economic environment in which the Bank operates, such currency influences the Bank's transactions and services it provides, among other factors. All figures are stated in thousands of soles and have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Use of judgments and estimates -

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the disclosure of significant events in notes to the financial statements. The accounting estimates and underlying judgments used are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors. The final results may differ from these estimates.

Adjustments resulting from the review of accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, recording the effect in the consolidated statement of income, from the year in which the review is made.

The most relevant estimates and judgments to prepare the consolidated financial statements are the following:

- Determination of the fair value of investments, note 3(c) and note 30.
- Provisions for loan losses, note 3(e) and note 7.
- Useful life of property, furniture and equipment, note 3(f) and intangible assets, note 3(g).
- Provision for income tax, note 3(l) and note 23.
- Deferred tax, note 3(l) and note 24.
- Determination of the fair value of derivative instruments, note 3(b) and note 30.
- Impairment of non-financial assets, note 3(h).
- Provision for contingencies, note 3(k).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(f) New International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) -

(i) IFRS issued and effective in Peru as of December 31, 2024:

At the date of the consolidated financial statements, CNC has issued the following resolutions:

- Resolution N°002-2024-EF/30, issued on August 9, 2024, endorses the full set of the International Financial Reporting Standard version 2024, including: the conceptual Framework for financial reporting, from IAS 1 to IAS 41, from IFRS 1 to IFRS 17, SIC pronouncements 7, 10, 25, 29 and 32 of and IFRIC pronouncements 1 to 23.
- Resolution N°003-2024-EF/30, issued on September 19, 2024, endorses the adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Adoption of the above-mentioned IFRS is effective one day after the date of the resolution or subsequently as indicated in each IFRS.

In 2019, IFRS 16 "Leases" became effective to replace IAS 17 "Leases", interpretation IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease", interpretation SIC 15 "Operating leases -incentives" and SIC 27 "Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease". The SBS issued official letter No. 467-2019 -SBS dated January 7, 2020 setting that IFRS 16 is not applicable by entities under its supervision.

In 2018, IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" became effective replacing IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement". At the reporting date, the SBS has not amended or modified its Manual of Accounting Financial System Entities to be consistent with that standard.

(ii) IFRS issued internationally but not in effect as of December 31, 2024:

The following changes, amendments and interpretations to the standards have been issued by the IASB and are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted but must be disclosed. In applying the amendments, an entity may not restate comparative information.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements
IFRS 18, and related amendments to other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but early application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

As indicated in note 2(a), the above-mentioned standards and interpretation in (i) and (ii) will only be applicable to the Bank on a supplemental basis, to those indicated by the SBS, when situations arise that are not addressed in the Accounting Manual. Bank Management has not determined the effect on the preparation of its consolidated financial statements because the SBS has not adopted those accounting pronouncements.

3. Accounting principles and practices

In preparing and presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements, Management of the BBVA Perú Group has met the standards set by the SBS currently effective in Peru. Major accounting principles and practices implemented as of December 31, 2024 have not changed significantly in relation with those applied as of December 31, 2023, as summarized in the audit report dated February 22, 2024.

(a) Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability, or equity instrument in another.

Financial instruments are recognized on the date when they are originated (trade date) and classified as assets, liabilities, or equity according to the contract that gave rise to the financial instrument. Interest, dividends, gains and losses generated by a financial instrument classified as an asset or liability are recorded as income or expenses in the consolidated statement of income or loss. Payments to holders of financial instruments are directly recorded in equity.

Gains from the transfer of loan portfolio are recognized as income; however, in the case of transfers through swap, or financed, such gains are recognized as deferred income, which is accrued based on the monetary income obtained of the realization of the goods received in exchange, or in proportion to the perception of the payment of the acquirer of the transferred loan portfolio. Losses from transfer is recognized by transferring.

Classification of financial instruments:

BBVA Perú Group classifies its financial instruments on initial recognition and on an instrument-by-instrument basis, in the following categories, according with the Accounting Manual: at fair value through profit or loss, credits and accounts receivable, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost, and other liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. At initial recognition, a financial instrument is measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, except for financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The BBVA Peru Group recognizes derecognition of a financial asset when: (i) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or (ii) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, or assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to a third party in a pass through arrangement; or (iii) transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to other entity.

The BBVA Peru Group recognizes derecognition of a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or canceled or expire. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of financial liabilities with substantially different terms is recognized as a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets:

Impairment of financial assets and the corresponding provisions for impairment are assessed and recorded by the BBVA Peru Group in accordance with SBS standards. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of 1 or more events that occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset (loss event), and if such loss event had an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably. Any impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial instruments are offset when the BBVA Peru Group has a legally enforceable right to set them off, and management intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Derivative instruments -

Under the provisions of SBS Resolution No. 1737-2006 "Regulation on Trading and Accounting of Derivative Products in Financial Institutions", and its amendments, derivative financial instruments are recorded on the trade date.

Trading derivatives:

Trading derivatives are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value; subsequently, they are measured at fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Future foreign currency transactions ("forwards"), interest rate or currency exchange transactions ("swaps") and options are recorded at their estimated market value, recognizing an asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial situation, as appropriate, and the gain or loss from the valuation or settlement in the profit or loss for the year. The nominal value of derivative financial instruments is recorded in the committed or agreed currency, in contingent and/or memorandum accounts.

Hedging derivatives

A hedging derivative financial instrument is recorded as such if, on the negotiation date, it is expected that the changes in its fair value or in the cash flows it generates will be highly effective in offsetting the changes generated in the hedged item, which it must be documented on the trading date of the derivative financial instrument, and during the coverage term. Pursuant to SBS Resolution No. 1737-2006 and amendments, a hedge is considered highly effective if changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged instrument and the instrument used as a hedge are expected to be within a range of 80% to 125% effective in reducing the risk associated with the hedged exposure.

If the SBS determines the documentation to be insufficient or identifies some weaknesses in the methods used by the Bank, it can require the Bank to eliminate the hedge accounting and recognize derivative instruments as trading derivatives.

(i) Fair value hedge -

Changes in the fair value of the hedge derivative instrument and hedge item is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, from the moment the hedge is designated and, provided it is effective.

Changes in fair value of hedge (gains and losses due to valuation) are recorded as 'accounts receivable' or 'accounts payable,' as appropriate, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Cash flows hedges -

In a cash flow hedge, the derivative instrument is measured at fair value and may affect equity and profit or loss. The portion of the adjustment to its fair value is recognized in 'equity' of the consolidated statement of income or loss and other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

For both types of hedging, if the derivative expires, is sold, terminates or is executed, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship ends prospectively and the balances recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and in the consolidated statement of income or loss and other comprehensive income, as appropriate, are transferred to the consolidated statement of income or loss within the effective term of the hedged item.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(c) Investments -

BBVA Perú Group applies the recognition and measurement criteria to investments in instruments, in accordance with SBS Resolution No. 7033-2012 "Regulation on Classification and Measurement of Investments of Financial Institutions" and amendments, as follows:

(i) Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Equity and debt securities are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss if they have been mainly acquired for trading purposes in the near future, or are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking or have been designated in this category since their initial registration.

On initial recognition, these investments are measured at fair value less transaction costs, which are included as expenses in profit or loss for the period. Subsequently, they are measured at their fair value and the gain or loss from the recovery or sale of these financial assets is recorded in the profit or loss of the year.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss that are pledged as collaterals shall be reclassified as available-for-sale investments. Once these transactions are concluded, investments shall be reclassified at their initial category, transferring the unrealized results from equity to the consolidated statement of income.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

This category includes debt instruments whose collections are of a fixed or determinable amount and whose maturities are fixed, and which also meet the following requirements:

- i) they have been acquired or reclassified with the intention of holding them until maturity;
- ii) BBVA Perú Bank must have the financial capacity to hold them until maturity; and iii) they are instruments other than those that, at the time of initial recognition, BBVA Perú Bank has designated to be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, or as available-for-sale assets.

Likewise, they shall be classified by at least two local or international credit rating agencies and the classifications shall be within the parameters established by the SBS, being excluded from this requirement the instruments of Central Banks of countries whose sovereign debt receives at least the classification that corresponds to the sovereign debt of Peru.

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The subsequent measurement of these investments is carried out at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

(iii) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are all investment instruments that are not classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, or investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Likewise, all instruments shall be included in this category as required by the SBS.

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition. Subsequent measurement of these investments is carried out at fair value; in the case of equity instruments that do not have prices quoted in active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, they must be measured at cost. Likewise, in the case of debt instruments, prior to the measurement at fair value, shall be remeasured using the effective interest method, and gains or losses from the changes in fair value shall be recognized.

The gain or loss originated by the fluctuation of the fair value of the available-for-sale investments is recognized directly in equity until the instrument is sold or realized, at which time the gain or loss that previously recognized in equity is transferred and recorded in the result for the year, except for value impairment losses that are recorded in the results when presented.

If an available-for-sale investment is impaired, the accumulated loss (difference between the acquisition cost, net of any repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss) is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss. Impairment of unquoted shares is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future net cash flows discounted using the prevailing market rates for a similar instrument.

Gains or losses from exchange differences related to equity instruments are recognized in equity as "unrealized profit or loss", while those related to debt instruments are recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Interest income from available-for-sale investments is recognized using the effective interest method, considering the useful life of the instrument. Premiums and discounts originated on the acquisition date are included in the calculation of effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Impairment assessment -

SBS resolution No. 7033-2012, as amended, as well as SBS resolution No. 2610-2018 set a standard methodology for identifying impairment of available-for-sales investments and held-to maturity investments. That methodology is to be applied quarterly to all debt and equity instruments as follows:

(i) Debt instrument:

At each quarter-end, involving the entire debt instrument portfolio, an assessment shall be conducted of whether the following occurred:

1. Weakening of the financial position or financial ratios of issuer and its economic group.
2. Downgrading of the credit rating of the instrument or issuer, in at least two (02) "notches", from the date of acquisition of the instrument, where one "notch" reflects the minimum difference between two risk ratings inside one single rating scale.
3. Disruption of transactions or an active market for the financial asset, due to issuer's financial difficulty.
4. Observable inputs indicate that, from the initial recognition of a group of financial assets with similar characteristics to those of the assessed instrument, there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, even though that decrease cannot yet be related to individual financial assets of the group.
5. Decrease in value due to changes in standards (tax, regulatory or governmental).
6. Significant decrease in fair value below the amortized cost. A significant decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 40% below its amortized cost at that date.
7. Prolonged decrease in fair value. A prolonged decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 20% as compared to the amortized cost of the prior twelve (12) months, and the fair value at each month's closing date for the period of the prior twelve (12) months has always be held below the amortized cost at the date of each month's closing date.

The fair value to be used to assess criteria 6 and 7 is that used in determining the value of debt instruments available for sale, under the criteria set by the above-mentioned resolution, regardless of the accounting classification given to the debt instrument. However, if the decrease in fair value of the debt instrument is fully due to an increase in risk-free interest, such a decrease shall not be considered an indicator of impairment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions actually occur, it is said that impairment exists. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions have not occurred, it will be enough to see one of the following specific conditions to occur to consider that impairment exists:

- (a) Noncompliance with contractual clauses, such as default in payment interest or not principal.
- (b) Renegotiating contractual terms of the instruments based on legal or financial issues involving the issuer.
- (c) Evidence exists that the issuer is undergoing mandatory restructuring or bankruptcy.
- (d) When the risk rating of an instrument that held investment grade is downgraded below the investment grade.

(ii) Equity instrument:

At each quarter-end, involving equity instruments, an assessment shall be conducted of whether the following occurred:

- 1. Downgrading the risk rating of any debt instrument of the issuer that was rated as investment grade to a rating that below the investment grade.
- 2. Significant changes have occurred in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the issuer operates that may have adverse effects on the recovery of the investment.
- 3. Weakening of the financial position or financial ratios of issuer and its economic group.
- 4. Disruption of transactions or an active market for the financial asset, due to issuer's financial difficulty.
- 5. Observable inputs indicate that, from the initial recognition of a group of financial assets with similar characteristics to those of the assessed instrument, there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, even though that decrease cannot yet be related to individual financial assets of the group.
- 6. Decrease in value due to changes in standards (tax, regulatory or governmental).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions are met, it is said that impairment exists. In the event at least two (2) of the above-described conditions have not occurred, it will be enough to see one of the following specific conditions to occur to consider that impairment exists:
- (a) Significant decrease in fair value below the amortized cost. A significant decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 40% below its amortized cost. Cost or acquisition cost is always to be the initial cost, regardless of whether impairment had been previously recognized of the equity instruments assessed.
 - (b) Prolonged decrease in fair value. A prolonged decrease exists if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 20% as compared to the amortized cost of the prior twelve (12) months, and the fair value at each month's closing date for the period of the prior twelve (12) months has always be held below the amortized cost at the date of each month's closing date.
 - (c) Noncompliance with statutory provisions by the issuer, involving payment of dividends.
 - (d) Evidence exists that the issuer is undergoing mandatory restructuring or bankruptcy.

The fair value to be used for the purposes of evaluating the situations indicated in numerals a) and b), is the fair value considered for the purposes of the valuation of available for sale capital instruments, in accordance with the guidelines established in the aforementioned Resolution. The above-stated numerals a) and b) are not applicable to equity instruments classified in the available for sale category and valued at cost due to the absence of a reliable fair value.

Further, if the SBS considers that an additional provision shall be recorded for any type of investment, such a provision will be determined based on each individual security and shall be recorded in profit or loss for the year in which SBS sets the requirement to make such a provision.

Recognizing differences on exchange -

Exchange gains or losses derived from the amortized cost of debt instruments are stated in profit or loss and those arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value are stated within unrealized gains or losses in equity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For equity instruments, they are considered non-monetary items, and therefore, they are stated at their historical cost in local currency because exchange gains or losses are part of their valuation and are recognized in unrealized gains or losses in equity.

Changes in classification -

In the event of changes in classification from available-for-sale investments to held-to-maturity investments, the carrying amount of fair value if the investment instrument at the date of exchange will be considered the new amortized cost. Any previously recognized profit or loss on that instrument that was previously directly stated in equity will be carried to profit or loss for the period over the remaining life of the held-to-maturity investment using the effective interest method. Any difference arising between the new amortized cost and the amount at maturity date will be also amortized over the remaining life of the investment instrument using the effective interest method, same way as the amortization of a premium or a discount. If the investment instrument is subsequently impaired, any resulting gains or losses that had been directly recognized in equity shall be transferred and stated in profit or loss for the period. During 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Perú Group did not perform any reclassifications.

(d) Investments accounted for under the equity method -

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence. Significant influence refers to the power to intervene in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not to have control or joint control of the investee.

The considerations to be taken into account to determine the existence of significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine the existence of control over subsidiaries.

The Bank and its subsidiaries record their investment in associates under the equity method. Under this method, these investments are initially recorded at fair value, including costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and are subsequently measured using the equity method.

The excess amount between the consideration paid and the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed on the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill. This goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment, note 3(j). In the event the fair value of the investment exceeds the consideration paid, this amount is recognized as profit in the consolidated statement of income.

The BBVA Peru Group has determined that the fair value of investments equals the carrying amount of the investee companies at the acquisition date, since they do not have significant non-monetary assets, or they have non-monetary assets recorded at their fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

When management identifies that one or more of its investments in associates are impaired, said impairment shall reflect the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the investment, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. The carrying amount of the investment shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss shall be immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

In the event of a loss of significant influence over an associate, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure and recognize the retained interest at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date significant influence is lost and the fair value of any retained investment and the proceeds from the disposal of a portion of the interest in the associate is recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

(e) Loans and provisions for loan losses -

Direct loans are recorded when fund expenditures are made in favor of customers. Indirect loans (contingent) are recorded when the documents supporting such credit facilities are issued.

Finance leases are recognized using the effective interest method, and the principal of the lease payments receivable are recognized as a loan. The related financial income is recorded on an accrual basis in accordance with the lease arrangement terms. Initial direct costs are immediately recognized as expenses.

(i) Types of loans

Under SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008, loans are classified as: corporate loans, large-business loans, medium-business loans, small-business loans, micro-business loans, revolving loans, non-revolving loans and mortgage loans. This classification considers the nature of the customer, purpose of loan, business size measured per revenues, debt, among others.

(ii) Accounting situation of loans

According to the Accounting Manual, direct loans can be classified based on their situation as follows:

Current loans:

They are loans granted in its different modalities, whose payments are up to date, in accordance with the agreement.

Restructured loans:

They are loans or direct funding, regardless of its modalities, subject to the rescheduling of payments approved in the restructuring process, ordinary or preventive bankruptcy, as the case may be, in accordance with the Banking Law of the Bankruptcy System approved by Law No. 27809.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Refinanced loans:

They are loans, in their different modalities, in which there are variations in the term and/or amount of the original agreement that are due to the difficulties in the debtor's ability to meet its obligations.

Past due loans:

They are loans that have not been settled or amortized by the debtors on the due date. They include loans originated by the amounts disbursed by the Bank in the event of the customer's default, for operations whose payment has been guaranteed by the Bank and/or by letters of credits issued and confirmed assumed by the Bank.

The terms for a loan to change from current to past due loan are presented below:

Type of loans / Product	Days past due
Sovereign loans, to multilateral development banks, public entities, securities intermediaries, financial entities, corporations, large companies and medium-sized companies.	15 calendar days after the due date for payment of any of the agreed installments.
Small-business and micro-business loans.	30 calendar days after the due date for payment of any of the agreed installments.
Consumer loans (revolving and non-revolving) and mortgage loans. Finance lease and real estate capitalization agreement, regardless of the type of the loan.	Staggered treatment After 30 calendar days of not having paid on the agreed date, only the unpaid portion will be considered past due; while after 90 calendar days of default in any of the agreed installments, the entire debt will be considered past due.
Overdrafts in checking accounts, regardless of the amount and type of the loan	From the thirty-first (31st) calendar day of granted the overdraft.

Loans under court action:

They are loans for which the Bank has initiated legal collection actions. The demand for legal collection, unless there are technical and legal reasons, begins within a period of 90 calendar days of having recorded the loan as past due.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Rescheduled loans:

By means of Multiple Official Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS, the SBS has defined that, in certain situations, the volatility of debtors' revenue is expected to increase, which may give rise to a gap between their expected cash flows and the originally agreed payment schedules. To the extent that these events or situations are of a temporary nature and do not compromise the debtor's viability, an adjustment of the originally agreed contractual conditions should not represent a loss of the client's ability to pay; therefore, such modifications do not qualify as refinancing.

If revenue volatility structurally affects the debtor's viability, or if the debtor is in arrears, modifications to the contractual conditions will be considered to be due to a deterioration in the debtor's ability to pay, and the contractual modifications will be considered refinancing.

Also, pursuant to Communication N° 63223-2023-SBS dated November 6, 2023, the SBS specified that there are two kinds of rescheduling depending on the credit risk assessment:

- 1) Rescheduling based on individual evaluation: According to Multiple Letter N° 5345-2010-SBS, these cases must be assessed by the companies of the financial system on an individual basis and their decision should be supported including the risk assessments and the related supporting documentation in the debtor's file, which must be available to the SBS.

Official Letter N° 63223-2023-SBS further specifies that the mere acceptance of the customer, without evaluating the degree to which the debtor's cash flow is affected, is not considered sufficient criteria to define a rescheduling as one based on individual assessment.

- 2) Reschedule with mass (portfolio) evaluation: includes both unilateral rescheduling and with the debtor's agreement, based on a portfolio evaluation, in compliance with the reschedule requirements.

At the reporting date, those rescheduling plans with balances still shown in the consolidated statement of financial position are:

- a) Health emergency due to COVID-19, in the framework of Official Letters N° 10997-2020-SBS, N° 11150-2020-SBS, N° 11170-2020-SBS, N° 12679-2020-SBS, N° 13195-2020-SBS, N° 13805-2020, N°14355-2020-SBS, N° 15944-2020, N° 19109-2020, N°13613-2021-SBS, N°6302-2021-SBS, and N° 08441-2023-SBS.
- b) Social unrest, in the framework of Official Letters N° 54961-2022-SBS, N° 03140-2023-SBS, N° 03583-2023-SBS, N° 09702-2023-SBS, N° 11235-2023-SBS and N° 17305-2023-SBS.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- c) National State of Emergency declared by the Peruvian Government as of March 15, 2023 in the framework of Letter N° 12174-2023-SBS.
- d) Rescheduling based on individual evaluation in consistency with Multiple Letter No 5345-2010-SBS.

It should be noted that the letters quoted in subsections a) and b) allowing for these rescheduling plans were repealed at the reporting date; only those rescheduling plans that are within the framework of letter N° 12174-2023-SBS and Multiple Letter N° 5345-2010-SBS are currently effective.

(iii) Credit risk rating categories

The debtor classification categories for credit risk established by the SBS are the following: Normal, with Potential Problem (CPP, by its Spanish acronym), Substandard, Doubtful and Loss; which are assigned according to the credit behavior of the debtor.

For non-retail loan portfolio (corporate loans, large-business loans and medium-business loans), the rating is based on the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligation, cash flows, level of compliance with obligations, rating designated by other financial institutions, financial position, and management quality. For retail loan portfolio (small-business loans, micro-business loans, revolving and non-revolving loans, and mortgage loans), the rating is based on the borrower's level of compliance with obligations, reflected in the days past due, and rating designated by other financial institutions. Additionally, the Bank assesses the exposure to exchange rate risk of the loan portfolio in foreign currency, according to the SBS Resolution No. 041-2005 and amendments, the Bank evaluates the exposure to credit exchange risk for loans in foreign currency.

(iv) Provision for loan losses

The provision for loan losses is measured in accordance with the criteria established in SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008 "Regulations for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and the Requirement of Provisions".

According to current regulations, the Bank considers two types of provisions for loan portfolio: general and specific provisions. The general provision is recorded in a preventive manner for direct and indirect loans rated as "standard" and additionally for the procyclical component when the SBS orders its application. The general provision also includes voluntary provisions.

Voluntary provision is determined considering the following: the economic situation of the debtors that make up the high-risk loan portfolio (past due loans, loans under court action, rescheduled, refinanced and restructured), previous experience and other factors that, at the management's discretion, require to current recognition of possible losses in the loan portfolio. The amount of voluntary provisions is reported periodically to the SBS.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The specific provision is that established on direct credits and the equivalent exposure to credit risk of indirect credits of debtors that have been classified in a risk category higher than the normal category.

The credit risk equivalent of indirect loans is determined by multiplying the indirect loans by the different types of Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) described as follows:

Description	CCF (%)
(a) Confirmations of irrevocable letters of credit up to one year, when the issuing bank is a tier 1 foreign financial institution.	20
(b) Collaterals, import letters of credit, and letters of guarantee, and confirmations of letters of credit not included in a), as well as banker's acceptance.	100
(c) Letters of guarantee not included in b).	50
(d) Undisbursed loans granted and unused credit lines.	-
(e) Other indirect loans not included in the prior paragraphs.	100

Provision requirements are determined considering the borrower's credit rating, whether the loan is secured by collateral, and type of collateral.

The percentages applied to determine the provision for the loan portfolio are the following:

Credit risk rating	No collateral	Preferred collateral	Preferred easily realizable collateral	Self-liquidating preferred collateral
Normal				
Corporate loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Large-business loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Medium-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Small-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Micro-business loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Revolving loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Non-revolving loans	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Mortgage loans	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
With potential problems	5.00%	2.50%	1.25%	1.00%
Substandard	25.00%	12.50%	6.25%	1.00%
Doubtful	60.00%	30.00%	15.00%	1.00%
Loss	100.00%	60.00%	30.00%	1.00%

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the procyclical component for the provision for loan portfolio is deactivated, according to SBS Official Letter No. B-2224-2014.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

SBS Resolution 3718-2021 modified the Regulation on Borrower Risk Assessment and Credit Rating and Provision Requirements in relation to activation criteria of procyclical provisions. Accordingly, they can be activated as of June 30, 2024. The minimum rates of the procyclical component are the following:

Types of loans	Procyclical component
Corporate loans	0.10%
Large-business loans	0.40%
Medium-business loans	0.60%
Small-business loans	1.00%
Micro-business loans	1.00%
Revolving loans	1.50%
Non-revolving loans	1.00%
Mortgage loans	0.40%

For loans with self-liquidating preferred collaterals, the procyclical component shall be 0% for the portion covered by such collaterals. For non-revolving loans supported by payroll or pension deduction agreements, and as long as they are eligible, the procyclical component shall be 0.25%.

For consumer loans, micro business, small business and medium business loans accounted for as Rescheduled Loans - Health Emergency (COVID-19 rescheduled loans), the table below shows the requirement for specific provisions to be made:

Risk rating of debtor/ Accounting status	Conditions	Specific provision to be made based on risk rating
Normal	Debtor's rescheduled loans with normal category.	A provision is made based on CPP rating (on the principal balance)
Normal / CPP	At least one full repayment installment has been defaulted, including capital, over the past six months at the accounting close date.	A provision is made based on Substandard rating (on the principal balance)
Standard / CPP / Substandard	At least one full repayment installment has been defaulted, including principal, over the last twelve months.	A provision is made based on a Doubtful rating (on the principal balance)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Risk rating of debtor/ Accounting status	Conditions	Specific provision to be made based on risk rating
Current loans	Rescheduled loan repayments are current.	A provision is made based on a substandard rating (on accrued interest)
	Rescheduled loans that are current in their repayments and which have defaulted at least one full repayment installment, including principal, over the last six months at the accounting close date.	A provision is made based on a Loss rating (on accrued interest)

Companies may not, under any circumstances, earn profits or obtain better financial results from the reversal of provisions, and must reallocate them to make mandatory specific provisions.

By means of SBS Resolution No. 1214-2023, a credit risk provision rate of 0% is set to be exceptionally applicable to the portion of the loan secured by the Reactiva Perú, FAE-MYPE and IMPULSO MYPERU programs.

(f) Property, furniture and equipment-

Property, furniture and equipment is recorded at historical cost, which includes disbursements attributable to acquisition, and is presented net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Annual depreciation is recognized as expense and is determined using the standard cost, under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of property, furniture and equipment, using depreciation rates:

	Years
Buildings and premises	33 and 10
Installations and improvements to rental property	Up to 20
Property, furniture and equipment	10 and 4
Vehicles	5

In-transit units and work in progress items are stated at cost and consist of installations, furniture and equipment remaining to be received or under construction. This includes the cost of acquisition or construction and other direct costs. These items are not depreciated until the relevant assets are received or completed and are already operational.

Disbursements incurred after a component of property, furniture and equipment has been put into use are capitalized only when they can be measured reliably, and it is probable that such disbursements will result in future economic benefits in excess of the normal performance originally assessed for said asset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Disbursements for maintenance and repairs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. When a component of property, furniture and equipment is sold or withdrawn from use, its accumulated cost and depreciation are eliminated and the gain or loss resulting from the sale is recognized in the result for the year.

The accounting balance of leased offices in which contracts are terminated or rescinded before maturity are recognized as provisions for impairment.

Banks are not permitted to apply the revaluation model. It is only permitted to apply the cost model. Likewise, the banks are prohibited from giving as collateral their property, furniture and equipment as collateral, except those acquired in financial lease transactions.

(g) Intangible assets -

Intangible assets with finite useful life are recognized at acquisition cost and are presented net of accumulated amortization and any impairment loss. Amortization is recognized as an expense. It is determined under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of assets. The assets' estimated useful life is between 1 and 5 years.

Costs associated with maintenance of software are recognized as expenses when incurred. The development expenses and unique and identifiable software, which are likely to generate economic benefits, are recognized as intangible assets.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets -

When events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, management reviews the carrying amount of the asset at consolidated statement of financial statement. If after the impairment test, the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset.

(i) Non-current assets held for sale -

Non-current assets held for sale, which are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when their disposal is highly probable, they are available for sale immediately, management is committed to the sale, and the sale is expected to qualify for recognition as such within one year from the date of classification.

(j) Debts and financial obligations -

Outstanding instruments and liabilities are financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated taking into consideration any discounts or premiums on issuance. Costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are amortized during the validity term of the liabilities. Accrued interest are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Outstanding instruments and liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading or, when at initial recognition, have been to be accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held-for trading if:

- It is sold principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
- It is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments, which are managed together, and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of obtaining short-term profits; or
- It is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract, nor has it been designated as a hedging instrument, and it meets the conditions to be effective.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, BBVA Peru Group does not have financial liabilities that qualify as held for trading.

A financial liability other than those held-for-trading is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if:

- This eliminates or significantly reduces any inconsistency in valuation or recognition; or
- It is part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and evaluated according to the fair value criteria, in accordance with a documented investment or risk management strategy of BBVA Peru Group, and whose information is provided by internal way on that basis; or
- It is part of an agreement containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 allows the entire hybrid (combined) agreement to be designated as a financial asset or a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of these liabilities are recognized in "Profit or loss from financial transactions" in the consolidated statement of income.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Peru Group does not have financial liabilities at fair value.

(k) Securities and obligations outstanding -

The liabilities arising from the issuance of instruments, securities and other obligations outstanding are accounted for at their nominal value, with interest accrued recognized in profit or loss for the year. Discounts granted and income obtained in their placement are deferred and are shown net of their issuance value and they are amortized over the effective period of the related instruments, securities, and obligations outstanding using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(l) Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets -

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources to settle the obligation shall be required, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjusted to reflect the best estimates at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenses expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(ii) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are only disclosed when an inflow of economic resources is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

(m) Income tax -

Income tax, either current and deferred, is recognized as 'income or expense', and is included in the consolidated statement of income, except if such amounts are related to items recognized in 'equity,' in which case, current or deferred income tax is also recognized in 'equity.'

Under current tax legislation, current income tax is determined by applying the tax rate to the taxable income for the year and it is recognized as an expense.

The Bank recognizes deferred income tax in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12 - Income Tax. The deferred income tax reflects the effects of the temporary differences arising between the accounting balances of assets and liabilities and those determined for tax purposes

The deferred tax liabilities is recognized for all taxable temporary differences that arise when comparing the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, without considering that the temporary differences estimated at the beginning will be reversed. The deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences that arise when comparing the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, to the extent that it is probable that, in the future, BBVA Peru Group will obtain sufficient taxable profits against which those temporary differences can be reversed.

Deferred tax liability and asset are measured at the income tax rate that is expected to be applied to taxable income of the year in which this liability is settled or the asset is realized, using the income tax rate enacted or substantially effective at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As set forth under IAS 12, the Bank determines its deferred income tax based on the tax rate applicable to its undistributed profits, recognizing any additional tax on dividend distribution on the date the liability is recognized.

(n) Recognition of income and expenses -

Interest income and expenses and service fees are recognized in profit or loss for the period on an accrual basis, depending on the term of the generating transactions.

Accrued interest from past due, refinanced, restructured and under court actions loans, as well as loans rated as "doubtful" or "loss", which is recognized in the consolidated statement of income when are collected effectively. If it is determined that the financial condition of the debtor has improved to such an extent that the uncertainty about the recoverability of the principal disappears, the accounting of the interest generated by these credits is restored on the basis of the accrued.

Other income and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are accrued.

(o) Basic and diluted earnings per share -

Basic earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the year. Since BBVA Peru Group does not have dilutive financial instruments, earnings per ordinary and diluted share are the same. The shares issued as a result of the capitalization of earnings constitute a stock split; therefore, for the calculation of the weighted average number, these shares are considered as if they were always outstanding. Since BBVA Peru Group has no dilutive financial instruments, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

(p) Repurchase agreements -

The Bank applies SBS Resolution 5790-2014, which establishes that securities sold under repurchase agreements on a specific future date, are not derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position since the BBVA Perú Group retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

The BBVA Peru Group recognizes the cash received and a liability recorded in 'accounts payable' to refund such cash at maturity. Also, it will make the reclassification of securities subject to the transaction in accordance with SBS regulations. Accounting records of returns will depend on the agreements between the parties. The difference between the final amount and the initial amount shall be recognized as expense against a liability within the transaction term using the effective interest method.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank carries out currency, securities and loan portfolio reporting operations guaranteed by the Government represented in securities and loan portfolio (notes 6, 7 and 14).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (q) Consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income, and changes in equity - Unrealized results of the measurement of available for sale investment, modifications of the hypothesis related with actuarial liabilities and measurement of cash flow hedges is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income. Deferred tax related to these items are detailed in the corresponding note (note 3(p)).

The consolidated statement of changes in equity shows profit or loss for the period, other comprehensive income, accumulated effects of changes in accounting policies or correction of errors, if any, changes in the shareholder transactions, as payment of dividends and capital contributions, and the reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances, by revealing every move or change.

- (r) Cash and cash equivalents - This caption, recorded in the consolidated statement of cash flows, comprises cash and cash equivalents (without including guarantee funds), interbank funds, and cash equivalents that correspond to short-term and highly liquid instruments easily convertible into cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in the fair value, whose maturity does not exceed 90 days from the acquisition date. According to the SBS, the Bank prepares and presents this statement by applying the indirect method.

The Bank's overdrafts are reclassified as liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

- (s) Brokerage transactions - Brokerage transactions on behalf of third parties involves purchase/sale transactions carried out in the stock market and over-the-counter under specific instructions given by customers to BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. In this type of transactions, customers transfer funds to Sociedad Agente de Bolsa so that the latter can settle the transactions based on the customers' instructions. These funds are recorded as assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

- (t) Foreign currency transactions - Currency transactions are recorded, at initial recognition, using the local currency. For this purpose, the amounts in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency by applying the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Gains or losses resulting from restating monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency at the exchange rates in force on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position are recorded in the results of the year as "Exchange gains" under the heading "Results from financial transactions".

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Foreign currency balances

The consolidated statement of financial position includes balances of foreign currency transactions, mainly in U.S. dollars (US\$), which are recorded in soles (S/) at the exchange rates set by the SBS. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, these are US\$ 1 per S/3.764 and US\$ 1 per S/3.709, respectively.

Foreign currency and international trade transactions in Peru referred to the concepts authorized by the BCRP are channeled through a free banking system. At December 31, 2024, buy and sell exchange rates used were US\$ 1 per S/3.758 and US\$ 1 per S/3.770, respectively (buying rate of US\$ 1= S/3.705 and buy rate of US\$ 1 per S/3.713, at December 31, 2023).

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, foreign currency balances stated in thousands of U.S. dollars are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	US Dollars US\$(000)	Other currencies US\$(000)	Total US\$(000)	US Dollars US\$(000)	Other currencies US\$(000)	Total US\$(000)
Assets -						
Cash and due from banks	2,193,331	122,507	2,315,838	1,442,283	115,174	1,557,457
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	2,107,402	-	2,107,402	1,707,942	-	1,707,942
Loan portfolio, net	5,199,948	-	5,199,948	5,232,933	-	5,232,933
Other assets, net	366,557	90,756	457,313	484,706	3,602	488,308
	<u>9,867,238</u>	<u>213,263</u>	<u>10,080,501</u>	<u>8,867,864</u>	<u>118,776</u>	<u>8,986,640</u>
Liabilities -						
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	8,421,704	64,753	8,486,457	7,087,149	62,864	7,150,013
Interbank funds	15,004	-	15,004	40,018	-	40,018
Debts and financial obligations	1,204,740	-	1,204,740	1,211,022	-	1,211,022
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	346,428	76,380	422,808	567,307	7,303	574,610
	<u>9,987,876</u>	<u>141,133</u>	<u>10,129,009</u>	<u>8,905,496</u>	<u>70,167</u>	<u>8,975,663</u>
Net monetary position	(120,638)	72,130	(48,508)	(37,632)	48,609	10,977
Derivative instruments, assets	7,748,904	591,537	8,340,441	6,166,648	500,777	6,667,425
Derivative instruments, liabilities	7,596,410	669,118	8,265,528	6,073,313	555,208	6,628,521
	<u>31,856</u>	<u>(5,451)</u>	<u>26,405</u>	<u>55,703</u>	<u>(5,822)</u>	<u>49,881</u>

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Peru Group recorded net exchange gains for S/628 million and S/ 707 million, respectively, which corresponds to the valuation of exchange rate, as well as purchase and sales transactions in foreign currency in 'profit or loss from financial transactions' of the consolidated statement of income (note 20).

The percentage change in the exchange rate of the Peruvian Sol in relation with the US dollar was 1.48% and (2.75%) for the years 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5. Cash and due from banks

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Banks and other foreign financial institutions (a)	5,922,202	4,240,686
Cash (b)	3,251,456	2,956,853
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (b)	3,103,805	1,220,422
Other guarantee funds (c)	980,153	849,483
Banks and other local financial institutions (a)	278,708	106,507
Clearing	14,762	57,006
Other cash and due from banks	622	652
	<u>13,551,708</u>	<u>9,431,609</u>

- (a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 deposits held with local and foreign banks are mainly in Peruvian soles and in U.S dollars but also other currencies for smaller amounts; they are cash in hand and bear interest at market rates.

At December 31, 2024 they include balances mainly with the following financial institutions: JP Morgan Chase Bank of S/1,739 million, Citibank N.A. of S/1,373 million, Bank of New York of S/789 million, Bank of America of S/608 million, Standard Chartered Bank of S/464 million, Commerzbank of S/348 million, Wells Fargo Bank of S/294 million, Brown Brother Harriman of S/130 million and HSBC Bank USA of S/106 million (at December 31, 2023, balances were held mainly with: JP Morgan Chase Bank of S/1,396 million, Citibank N.A. New York of S/955 million, Bank of New York of S/773 million, BBVA París of S/340 million, Brown Brother Harriman of S/256 million, Standard Chartered Bank of S/225 million and Wells Fargo Bank of S/207 million).

- (b) Cash balances held by the bank as well as those held with the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) are intended to cover the legal reserve requirement that the Bank must keep for the deposits and obligations with the public, under the local regulations currently in force. These cash balances are kept in the Bank's vault or are credited to the BCRP.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023 this item shows the following accounting balances:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Legal reserve		
Cash in vault	3,251,456	2,956,853
Deposits with BCRP	11,809	415,186
Legal reserve subtotal	<u>3,263,265</u>	<u>3,372,039</u>
Non-mandatory legal reserve		
Time deposits with BCRP	3,063,319	779,915
Interest on checking account	28,677	25,321
Non-mandatory legal reserve subtotal	<u>3,091,996</u>	<u>805,236</u>
Total	<u>6,355,261</u>	<u>4,177,275</u>

At December 31, 2024, the balances subject to the legal reserve requirement are subject to an implicit rate of 5.50% in local currency and 35% in foreign currency (at December 31, 2023, are subject to an implicit rate of 6% in local currency and 35% in foreign currency) over total obligations subject to legal reserve (TOSE), under the rules set by the BCRP.

The legal reserve funds that reflect the legal minimum are not interest bearing. The legal reserve funds comprising the additional legal reserve in foreign currency and in local currency bear interest at a nominal rate set by the BCRP. Also, a portion of the additional legal reserve funds in U.S. dollars are hedged through a 'Interest rate swap - IRS', (note 8(ii)).

At December 31, 2024, balances held with the BCRP include overnight deposits of S/1,363 million (S/780 million of overnight deposits at December 31, 2023) and term deposits of S/1,700 million.

- (c) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 cash includes guarantee funds that secure transactions with derivatives as requested by the Bank counterparties for a total US\$116 million and US\$25million, respectively. Also, at December 31, 2024, this balance includes S/474 million and US\$17 million to secure the transfer process in line with a requirement of BCRP (S/646 million and US\$28 million, at December 31, 2023).

During 2024 and 2023, total interest income on cash and cash equivalents was S/582 million and S/457 million, respectively, and is included within interest income in the consolidated statement of income. (note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments

This caption comprises the following:

	2024				2023			
	Amortized cost S/(000)	Unrealized results		Estimated fair value S/(000)	Amortized cost S/(000)	Unrealized result		Estimated fair value S/(000)
		Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)			Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:								
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)				2,997,046				2,837,641
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)				1,108,850				1,549,360
U.S. treasury bills (c)				-				391
Subtotal				4,105,896				4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments (f):								
Debt instruments:								
U.S. treasury bills (c)	7,716,318	531	(680)	7,716,169	6,125,090	-	(6,546)	6,118,544
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)	3,003,625	106,863	(2,303)	3,108,185	3,954,338	123,934	-	4,078,272
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)	496,828	659	-	497,487	539,889	505	-	540,394
	11,216,771	108,053	(2,983)	11,321,841	10,619,317	124,439	(6,546)	10,737,210
Shares:								
Shares of local and foreign companies (d) (e)	26,390	-	(6,842)	19,548	26,024	-	(2,031)	23,993
Subtotal	11,243,161	108,053	(9,825)	11,341,389	10,645,341	124,439	(8,577)	10,761,203
Total				15,447,285				15,148,595

(a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the certificates of deposit issued by the BCRP consist of negotiable instruments obtained in public auctions held by the BCRP or traded in the secondary market with maturities up until September 2025 and December 2024, respectively. In addition to December 31, 2023 the balance includes certificates of deposit of S/305 million that secure repo transactions.

During 2024, annual return in local currency on these instruments ranged from 4.46% to 5.23% (from 6.41% to 6.86% in local currency At December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (b) Peruvian Public Treasury Bonds include sovereign bonds of the Republic of Peru in local currency and global bonds in foreign currency issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance del Perú (MEF), which represent public internal debt securities of the Republic of Peru.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, these bonds bore interest at an annual interest rates ranging from 5.35% to 8.20% in local currency in both periods. At December 31, 2024 and 2023 they accrue interest at an annual rate of 7.35% in foreign currency in both periods. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, local currency bonds have maturities up until February 2055 and foreign currency bonds up until July 2025, in both periods.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, a portion of the balance of global bonds Perú of US\$30 million are hedged with a cash flow hedge through a cross currency swap (note 8(ii)).

- (c) As of December 31, 2024, the U.S. Treasury Bills accrued interest at an annual rate of 4.5% in U.S. dollars (with rates ranging from 3% to 5.29% as of December 31, 2023). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, they had maturities up to November 2025 and November 2033, respectively. As of those dates, a portion of the U.S. Treasury Bills were pledged as collateral for derivative financial instruments for S/123 million and S/23 million, respectively.
- (d) At December 31, 2024 and 2023 the a provision for impairment was made of S/4 million on the investments held on Pagos Digitales Peruanos, for both years.
- (e) Including the shares of Holding Bursátil Regional S.A., which was created as a result of the integration of the Chilean, Peruvian and Colombian Stock Exchanges. This corporate integration process required the exchange of shares held by the Bank and its subsidiary BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A in the Lima Stock Exchange for a value of S/25 million and S/10 million, respectively, for those of Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. with a balance at December 31, 2024 of S/15 million and S/5 million, respectively (S/17 million and S/6 million at December 31, 2023).
- (f) At December 31, 2024, unrealized gains on the valuation of available-for-sale investments, net of the related Income tax for a total of S/96 million (unrealized gains of S/114 million at December 31, 2023), note 15(c).

During 2024 and 2023, the accrued interest on the Bank's investment portfolio was S/498 million and S/590 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Loan portfolio, net

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Direct loans		
Loans (c)	28,598,983	26,845,471
Mortgage loans (d)	16,389,251	14,768,114
Consumer loans	12,658,320	11,868,127
Foreign trade	5,505,516	5,797,177
Finance lease	3,072,305	3,259,775
Project financing	1,716,318	1,109,191
Factoring	1,528,033	1,707,092
Discounts	1,038,838	1,102,234
Others	2,490,708	3,049,856
	<u>72,998,272</u>	<u>69,507,037</u>
Loans past due and loans under legal collection	2,901,720	3,536,302
Refinanced loans	<u>1,849,017</u>	<u>1,856,072</u>
	<u>77,749,009</u>	<u>74,899,411</u>
Plus (less)		
Accrued interest from performing loans	607,679	746,092
Deferred income	(81,606)	(99,710)
Provisions for direct loan losses	<u>(4,156,730)</u>	<u>(4,898,555)</u>
Direct loans total	<u>74,118,352</u>	<u>70,647,238</u>
Contingent or indirect loans, note 16	<u>21,284,497</u>	<u>18,441,493</u>

- (a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, 51.00% of the direct loan portfolio is concentrated in 4,551 customers, which amounts to S/39,964 million and 4,919 customers, which amount to S/38,505 million, respectively.
- (b) Direct loan portfolio with guarantees received from customers, which comprise mortgages, deposits, letters of guarantees, collaterals and financial lease assets, amounts to S/53,833 million at December 31, 2024 (S/49,327 million at December 31, 2023).
- (c) During 2020, in the context of the health emergency, the Peruvian government set up the "Reactiva Perú" program, with the following objectives: (i) responding to the liquidity needs faced by companies due to the impact of COVID-19 and (ii) ensuring continuity in the payment chain. Based on this program, the Government granted guarantees to companies to enable them to access working capital loans and meet short-term obligations with their employees and suppliers of goods and services. Guarantee coverage ranged from 80% to 98% of the loan amount.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the loan portfolio that was part of the aforementioned program were S/650 million and S/1,900 million, respectively, and the amounts secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/577 million and S/1,675 million, respectively.

The table below provides details of these loans by type:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Types of loans		
Small-business loans	249,190	343,745
Medium-sized business loans	246,431	1,247,444
Large-business loans	141,371	301,258
Corporate loans	8,823	2,396
Micro-business loans	4,288	5,213
Total of Reactiva Peru program loans	<u>650,103</u>	<u>1,900,056</u>

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds repo transactions involving loans under the 'Reactiva Perú' program guarantee operations with the BCRP (note 14(a)) for S/563 million and S/1,579 million, respectively.

In addition, the "CRECER" program granted guarantees for loans for working capital, fixed assets and export credits to promote the productive and business development of small and medium-sized companies. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total of loans under this program was S/115 million and S/118 million, respectively, and the total amounts secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/68 million and S/75 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, the balances of loans and accounts payable for repo transactions subject to rescheduling of loan portfolio with the BCRP (note 14(a)) were S/3,191 million and S/2,220 million, respectively (as of December 31, 2023, the balances were S/5,019 million and S/4,898 million, respectively).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, rescheduled loans totaled S/1,557 million and S/3,620 million, respectively. Including rescheduling plans in the framework of Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS, resulting from the health emergency, REACTIVA relief program, social unrest and climate effects under the provisions issued by the SBS. The table below shows the balances broken down by type of loan:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Types of loans		
Medium-business loans	396,359	1,716,668
Small-business loans	386,402	525,830
Large-business loans	273,972	696,134
Consumer loans	239,874	415,303
Mortgage loans	162,775	252,887
Corporate loans	93,042	2,396
Micro-business loans	4,093	5,647
Public sector	-	5,166
Total rescheduled loans	<u>1,556,517</u>	<u>3,620,031</u>

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total amount of rescheduled loans in the framework of Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS was S/579 million and S/ 863 million, respectively; regarding those due to the health emergency the total was S/ 128 million and S/ 270 million, respectively, and those relating to the REACTIVA Program were S/ 616 million and S/ 1,842 million, respectively, relating to social conflicts, the total was S/ 170 million and S/ 519 million, respectively, and relating to climate effects, the total was S/ 63 million and S/ 126 million, respectively.

- (d) At December 31, 2024, a portion of the balance of the mortgage loan portfolio is securing a debt with Fondo MIVIVIENDA - Programa MIHOGAR for up to S/1,089 million (S/926 million At December 31, 2023) (note 13 (d)).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (e) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the direct loan portfolio segmented by type of customer, in accordance with the provisions of SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008, is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Corporate	18,563,416	13,135,920
Mortgage	17,122,949	15,379,908
Consumer	13,235,190	12,385,722
Large business	11,348,239	12,524,795
Small business	8,234,678	3,969,382
Medium-business	7,391,392	15,319,759
Financial system entities	890,185	1,033,572
Security brokerage	468,882	466,486
Public sector entities	444,242	503,254
Micro businesses	49,836	180,613
	<u>77,749,009</u>	<u>74,899,411</u>

SBS Resolution No. 2368-2023 amended the Regulation for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and the Requirement of Provisions (SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008). Among other aspects, the regulation amended the criteria for the segmentation of the type of loans, with the following major changes:

- In order to segment financing as a Medium-Sized Company, the debtor must be a legal person or legal entity with a sales volume of more than S/. 5 million. Before the amendment, the segmentation was based on the level of indebtedness in the financial system, whether natural or legal person.
- For loans intended to finance business activities granted to individuals, these will be segmented into the categories of micro companies or small businesses, based on their level of borrowing with the financial system.

The changes derived from the aforementioned resolution had impacts on fiscal year 2024 (date on which the standard came into effect) specifically regarding the segmentation by type of loan and in provisions for approximately S/37 million at the date of implementation.

- (f) The program called Impulso Empresarial MYPE - IMPULSO MYPERU was created in December 2022 to finance loans for debt consolidation, working capital, fixed assets and purchase of debt for MYPE (it was later expanded to include other companies) and is guaranteed by the Peruvian Government. As of December 31, 2024, total loans under the Impulso MyPerú program was S/3,646 million and the total secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee was S/2,712 million. A portion of the balance of the loan portfolio is securing a debt with COFIDE for S/1,344 million, (note 13 (c)). As of December 31, 2023, the Bank had no balances related to this program.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with current SBS regulations, the BBVA Perú Group's loan portfolio is classified by risk as follows:

	2024						2023					
	Direct S/(000)	%	Contingent S/(000)	%	Total S/(000)	%	Direct S/(000)	%	Contingent S/(000)	%	Total S/(000)	%
Risk category												
Normal	70,949,957	92	20,217,771	95	91,167,728	92	66,439,876	89	16,711,692	91	83,151,568	89
With potential problems	1,745,035	2	617,663	3	2,362,698	2	2,552,171	3	1,150,292	6	3,702,463	4
Substandard	1,026,011	1	181,721	1	1,207,732	1	1,403,383	2	264,754	1	1,668,137	2
Doubtful	1,600,026	2	81,863	0	1,681,889	2	1,756,633	2	136,493	1	1,893,126	2
Loss	2,346,374	3	185,479	1	2,531,853	3	2,647,638	4	178,262	1	2,825,900	3
	<u>77,667,403</u>	100	<u>21,284,497</u>	100	<u>98,951,900</u>	100	<u>74,799,701</u>	100	<u>18,441,493</u>	100	<u>93,241,194</u>	100
Deferred income	<u>81,606</u>				<u>81,606</u>		<u>99,710</u>				<u>99,710</u>	
	<u>77,749,009</u>		<u>21,284,497</u>		<u>99,033,506</u>		<u>74,899,411</u>		<u>18,441,493</u>		<u>93,340,904</u>	

For the purpose of establishing provisions, in accordance with SBS resolution No3922-2021, Covid-19 rescheduled loans that were rated as “Normal” will be considered as rated “CPP”, and those that were rated “Normal” and “CPP” by the Bank, which had not made effective payment of one full installment, including the principal, for the last 6 months, were rated as “Substandard”; those rescheduled loans that failed to make effective payment of one full installment, including principal, for the last 12 months were rated as “Doubtful”. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of these provisions for rescheduled loans totaled S/1 million and S/3 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(g) Movement of the provision for direct loan losses is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Balance at January 1	(4,898,555)	(4,662,538)
Provisions recognized as an expense for the year	(4,299,942)	(3,635,074)
Recovery of provisions	1,993,317	1,644,837
Sale of loan portfolio	1,047,137	878,499
Write-off	1,921,618	780,134
Waiver	113,488	77,385
Exchange difference, net	(33,793)	18,202
	<u>(4,156,730)</u>	<u>(4,898,555)</u>

The table below shows the composition of the provision for direct loan losses, net stated in the consolidated statement of income:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Provisions for loan losses	(4,299,942)	(3,635,074)
Recovery of provisions	1,993,317	1,644,837
Recovery of provisions for country risk	10,943	4,666
Income from recovery write-off portfolio	60,456	22,088
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	<u>(2,235,226)</u>	<u>(1,963,483)</u>

The balance of the provision for loan losses is broken down as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Specific	(2,986,033)	(3,487,433)
Specific - COVID-19	(870)	(2,698)
Generic	(779,566)	(763,517)
Voluntary	(389,021)	(644,465)
Provision for country risk	(1,240)	(442)
	<u>(4,156,730)</u>	<u>(4,898,555)</u>

The provisions for indirect loan losses is shown within "Payables, provisions, and other liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position (note 14).

The BBVA Peru Group, in compliance with current standards and regulations, has identified those customers that are exposed to the credit risk and currency risk and no additional provision has been deemed necessary to be made.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Management of the BBVA Peru Group considers that the provision loan losses recorded At December 31, 2024 and 2023 has been made in accordance with the SBS standards effective at those dates.

- (h) During 2024 and 2023, the interest rates on the loan portfolio are freely agreed taking into account the interest rates prevailing in the market.

In March 2021, the Congress of the Republic published Law No. 31143 by which the BCRP is the entity charged with setting the maximum and minimum interest rates for financial institutions. In April 2021, the BCRP established the methodology for calculating the maximum rate for consumer, small businesses and micro-companies loans, which will be updated every six months, every May and November. As of December 31, 2024, the maximum annual rates are 112.98% in local currency and annual 93.86% in foreign currency (as of December 31, 2023 the annual rate was 101.86% per annum for local currency and an annual rate of 82.94% in foreign currency)

During 2024 and 2023, the total interest income from the loan portfolio of BBVA Group Peru was S/6,981 million and S/6,520 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Trading and Hedging derivatives

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds foreign-exchange forward contracts, cross-currency swaps (CCS) and interest rate swaps (IRS) and options. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the changes in fair value of these derivatives area presented as accounts receivable (assets) or accounts payable (liabilities), as appropriate:

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Nominal S/(000)	Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)
2024						
Trading derivatives						
Currency forward contracts			Between 2025 and 2029	36,810,333	178,241	264,234
Currency swap			Between 2025 and 2042	20,962,520	411,952	234,437
Interest rate swaps			Between 2025 and 2050	15,601,115	398,230	307,455
Options of shares, changes and others			Between 2025 and 2026	1,804,692	15,388	15,388
Provision for country risk				-	(8,415)	-
				75,178,660	995,396	821,514
Hedging derivatives						
At fair value (i)	5, 6 and 13					
Interest rate swaps		Bonds issue	2029	1,129,200	2,707	-
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Legal reserve	Between 2025 and 2026	5,646,000	7,473	14,917
Currency swap		Borrowing	Between 2027 and 2029	790,440	-	51,262
Currency swap		Global Perú bonds	2025	112,920	-	12,423
				7,678,560	10,180	78,602
				82,857,220	1,005,576	900,116

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Nominal S/(000)	Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)
2023						
Trading derivatives						
Currency forward contracts			Between 2024 and 2029	27,351,685	424,120	322,995
Currency swap			Between 2024 and 2042	18,674,946	418,360	444,617
Interest rate swaps			Between 2024 and 2050	14,430,450	397,838	294,226
Options of shares, changes and others			Between 2024 and 2026	2,018,215	15,134	15,134
Provision for country risk				-	(17,956)	-
				<u>62,475,296</u>	<u>1,237,496</u>	<u>1,076,972</u>
Hedging derivatives						
	5, 6, 12 and 13					
At fair value (i)						
Interest rate swaps		Bonds issue	2024	1,112,700	-	42,318
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Legal reserve	Between 2024 and 2026	4,450,800	-	17,678
Currency swap		Borrowing	2027	222,540	-	22,601
Currency swap		Global Perú bonds	2025	111,270	-	10,294
Currency forward contracts		Time deposits	2024	18,083	-	595
				<u>5,915,393</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,486</u>
				<u>68,390,689</u>	<u>1,237,496</u>	<u>1,170,458</u>

- (i) Fair value - Hedging derivatives
- Interest rate swap - IRS
- At December 31, 2024, the Bank has contracted "interest rate swaps - IRS" for a nominal value equivalent to S/ 1,129 million to hedge issues (debts and issues of S/ 1,113 million at December 31, 2023). By the IRS, the BBVA Perú Group receives interest at a fixed rate in US dollars and pays interest at a variable rate in that same currency. In 2024, the variation in the fair value of the IRS resulted in a gain of S/ 16 million and is presented within "Profit or loss from financial transactions" of the consolidated statement of income (S/ 31 million gain in 2023).

The table below shows the detail of hedged items and their Hedging derivatives at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Hedge element		Hedging instrument	Face value of the hedging instrument stated in thousands of		Fair value of the hedging instrument stated in thousands of	
Fair value hedge			2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Second international issuance of subordinated bonds for US\$ 300 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The Bank receives fixed interest rate in dollars and pays a variable interest rate in dollars.		1,129,200	-	2,707	-
First international issuance of subordinated bonds for US\$ 300 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The Bank receives fixed interest rate and pays a variable interest rate.		-	1,112,700	-	(42,318)
Total fair value hedge			1,129,200	1,112,700	2,707	(42,318)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(ii) Cash flow - Hedging derivatives

Interest rate swap - IRS -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has an interest rate swap (IRS) contract with a notional amount of S/5,646 million and S/4,451 million, respectively, to hedge funds held in BCRP in U.S. dollars. The Bank receives a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and paid interest at a variable rate in the same currency.

During 2024, the fair value of IRS resulted in a loss of S/4 million as recognized in equity items, net of Income tax (loss, net of Income tax of S/ 10 million in 2023).

Cross-currency swap - CCS.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds cross currency swaps with a face value amounting to S/903 million and S/334 million, respectively, for the bonds hedge accounted for as available-for-sale investments of US\$30 million of a global bond and due from banks of US\$210 million (US\$30 million of a global bond and due from banks of US\$60 million at December 31, 2023). By means of the CCS on global bonds, the Bank received a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles and pays a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars; while by means of the CCS on balances due, the Bank obtains a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and pays and fixed interest rate in soles.

During 2024, the fair value of the CCS was a loss of S/24 million and stated in equity accounts, net of its Income tax (loss, net of Income tax of S/9 million during 2023).

Forward exchange contracts -

At December 31, 2023, the Bank has forward exchange contracts with a notional amount of S/18 million to hedge time deposits of US\$5 million. By means of this foreign exchange contract, the Bank receives cash flows in U.S. dollars and pays future cash flows in Peruvian soles.

During 2023, the fair value of the forward contracts was a loss of S/0.02 million stated in equity accounts, net of its Income tax.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The table below shows details of hedged items and their hedging instrument at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Hedge element	Hedging instrument	Face value of the hedging instrument stated in thousands of S/		Fair value of the hedging instrument stated in thousands of S/	
Cash flows hedges		2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Additional legal reserve funds of US\$ 1,500 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a variable interest rate in the same currency.	5,646,000	-	(7,444)	-
Additional legal reserve funds of US\$ 1,200 million	Interest rate swap (IRS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a variable interest rate in the same currency.	-	4,450,800	-	(17,678)
Borrowing with IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 100 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	376,400	-	(17,439)	-
Borrowing with IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 60 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	225,840	222,540	(23,189)	(22,601)
Borrowing with IFC (Institute Finance Corporation) of US\$ 50 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles.	188,200	-	(10,634)	-
Global bonds of US\$ 30 million	Cross currency swap (CCS) The bank receives based on a fixed interest rate in Peruvian soles and makes payments at a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars.	112,920	111,270	(12,423)	(10,294)
Time deposits of US\$ 5 million	Forward foreign exchange The bank receives future cash flow in U.S. dollars and makes future cash in soles.	-	18,083	-	(594)
Cash flows hedges total		6,549,360	4,802,693	(71,129)	(51,167)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9. Interests in associates

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pagos S.A.C. (a)	7,184	519
TFP S.A.C. (b)	5,499	5,215
	<u>12,683</u>	<u>5,734</u>

(a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Peru Group, through the Bank, holds a 20.20% interest in the capital stock of Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C. (Niubiz), in both periods.

(b) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, BBVA Peru Group, through the Bank, holds a 24.30% interest in the capital stock of TFP S.A.C, in both periods.

In 2024, the Bank recognized net gains on investments in associates for S/4 million (net loss on investments in associates for S/5 million, at December 31, 2023) (note 20).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Property, furniture and equipment, net

Below is the movement of the item for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Land S/(000)	Buildings and premises S/(000)	Property, furniture and equipment S/(000)	Vehicles S/(000)	Installations and improvements to rental property S/(000)	Work-in progress S/(000)	Goods in transit and replacement parts S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Cost								
Balance as of January 1, 2023	118,224	1,094,061	920,951	9,545	401,218	51,178	255	2,595,432
Additions	-	25,296	114,641	-	15,852	99,702	-	255,491
Disposals and others	(6,277)	(8,964)	(40,674)	(1,174)	(35)	-	-	(57,124)
Transfers	-	29,628	10,904	-	9,949	(50,481)	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	111,947	1,140,021	1,005,822	8,371	426,984	100,399	255	2,793,799
Additions	-	19,256	98,544	-	16,489	60,297	-	194,586
Derecognition of assets and others	-	(502)	(36,283)	(188)	-	(2,018)	-	(38,991)
Transfers	-	30,460	19,511	-	25,653	(75,624)	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	111,947	1,189,235	1,087,594	8,183	469,126	83,054	255	2,949,394
Accumulated depreciation -								
Balance as of January 1, 2023	-	641,537	626,691	7,747	241,731	-	-	1,517,706
Additions	-	35,384	79,949	460	14,466	-	-	130,259
Disposals and others	-	(6,192)	(39,720)	(1,174)	(19)	-	-	(47,105)
Transfers	-	1	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	-	670,730	666,920	7,033	256,177	-	-	1,600,860
Additions	-	39,474	90,222	365	16,247	-	-	146,308
Impairment	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Disposals and others	-	(468)	(36,172)	(188)	-	-	-	(36,828)
As of December 31, 2024	-	746,736	720,970	7,210	272,424	-	-	1,747,340
Net carrying amount								
As of December 31, 2024	111,947	442,499	366,624	973	196,702	83,054	255	1,202,054
As of December 31, 2023	111,947	469,291	338,902	1,338	170,807	100,399	255	1,192,939

- (*) Impairment relates to items of installations, assets of closed offices and inactive assets.
- (a) Under current regulations, the Bank in Peru cannot pledge as collateral the assets that are part of their property, furniture and equipment, except for those acquired through the issuance of lease bonds and only to carry out finance leases.
- (b) Management performs a periodic review the method of depreciation used to ensure it is consistent with the economic benefit assessed for the fixed assets. Bank Management considers that there is no indicator of impairment of the Bank’s fixed assets At December 31, 2024 and 2023, additional to the registered.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Other assets, net

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Financial instruments -		
Transactions in progress (a)	3,277,121	4,314,888
Others	4,104	4,847
Other assets, note 28	3,281,225	4,319,735
Other accounts receivable	241,446	125,031
Accounts receivable for sale of assets, services and trust	5,205	5,037
Receivables, note 28	246,651	130,068
Non-financial instruments -		
VAT and Income tax credit, net	699,737	602,700
Intangible assets (b)	434,297	399,088
Prepaid expenses (c)	182,810	191,791
	1,316,844	1,193,579
	4,844,720	5,643,382

- (a) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. These transactions do not affect the BBVA Peru Group's net profit. At December 31, 2024, it mainly corresponds to treasury transactions: i) purchase and sale of currency for S/1,304 million (S/2,749 million At December 31, 2023), and ii) sale of securities for S/1,938 million (S/1,514 million At December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (b) The movement of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cost		
Balances as of January 1	721,012	869,955
Additions	187,332	166,681
Disposal and other	(117,665)	(315,624)
Balances At December 31	790,679	721,012
Accumulated amortization and impairment		
Balances as of January 1	(321,924)	(491,894)
Amortization	(122,410)	(100,598)
Impairment (*)	(29,713)	(45,056)
Disposals and other	117,665	315,624
Balances At December 31	(356,382)	(321,924)
Net carrying amount	434,297	399,088

- (*) The carrying amounts of applications acquired or software developed that are not used or do not generate future economic benefits are stated as a provision for impairment.

- (a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, prepaid expenses mainly include commissions paid to the external sales force and card issuance expenses.

12. Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions

As of December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Obligations with the public		
Time deposits	27,173,472	22,733,172
Savings accounts	26,082,293	22,741,991
Demand deposits	25,983,704	23,522,635
Other liabilities	182,338	210,319
	79,421,807	69,208,117
Deposits from financial institutions		
Demand deposits	476,959	1,077,220
Time deposits	239,972	330,219
Savings accounts	79,647	111,221
	796,578	1,518,660
	80,218,385	70,726,777

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Interest rates on for liability transactions are stated by the Bank, based on current interest rates.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, deposits and obligations include deposits received as guarantees of direct and indirect loan for S/958 million and S/1,291 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, from the total deposits and obligations from individuals and non-profit entities and legal entities, S/26,938 million are hedge by the Deposit Insurance Fund (S/24,383 million At December 31, 2023) and are obtained from the average daily balances of the month according with SBS Resolution No. 2448-2020. The maximum amount subject to hedge by person amounts to S/121,600 at the end of December 2024 (S/123,810 at the end of December 2023).

At December 31, 2023, a portion of the time deposit balances of US\$ 5 million are hedged with a cash flow hedge (note 8(ii)).

On May 17, 2024, by means of Law No. 32027, "Ley que autoriza a los trabajadores la libre disposición del cien por ciento de la compensación por tiempo de servicios, a fin de cubrir sus necesidades por causa de la actual crisis económica", the Peruvian Government authorized workers to use one hundred percent of the employees' severance indemnities (CTS, the Spanish acronym), up until December 31, 2024, credited to financial institutions and accumulated up to the date of disposal.

13. Debts and financial obligations

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Debts and financial obligations		
Foreign financial institutions (a)	1,903,982	2,315,514
International financial organizations (b)	1,355,040	964,340
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo - COFIDE (c)	1,344,428	5,092
Programa MIVIVIENDA - Crédito MIHOGAR - Local financial system (d)	1,111,639	930,192
Accrued interest payable	39,693	41,276
	<u>5,754,782</u>	<u>4,256,414</u>
Securities and obligations (e):		
Subordinated bonds	1,444,544	1,385,420
Corporate bonds	150,000	246,550
Accrued interest payable	6,984	18,943
	<u>1,601,528</u>	<u>1,650,913</u>
	<u>7,356,310</u>	<u>5,907,327</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Certain loan agreements include standard clauses regarding compliance with financial ratios, use of funds and other administrative matters. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, in management's opinion, these clauses are being met, in all material respects, and do not represent any restriction to the Group Perú Group activities.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Perú Group holds a balance of S/28 million and S/13 million, respectively corresponding to deferred expenses in borrowings and bond issuance.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank maintains the following debt agreements with foreign financial institutions:

	2024			2023			Maturity date
	US\$	S/	Interest Rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate	
BBVA S.A. (i)	200,000	752,800	3.18%	200,000	741,800	3.18%	February 2031
China Development Bank	180,000	677,520	SOFR + 1.37%	180,000	667,620	SOFR + 1.37%	December 2026
ICO - Instituto de crédito	54,381	204,690	SOFR + 0.64%	54,381	201,699	SOFR + 0.64%	March 2030
ICO - Instituto de crédito	41,544	156,372	SOFR + 0.67%	-	-		April 2031
ICO - Instituto de crédito	29,915	112,600	SOFR + 0.81%	29,915	110,955	SOFR + 0.81%	July 2030
Wells Fargo Bank	-	-	SOFR + 0.68%	60,000	222,540	SOFR + 0.68%	June 2024
Bank of America	-	-	SOFR + 0.70%	50,000	185,450	SOFR + 0.70%	May 2024
Caixa Bank	-	-	SOFR + 0.65%	50,000	185,450	SOFR + 0.51%	January 2024
	<u>505,840</u>	<u>1,903,982</u>		<u>624,296</u>	<u>2,315,514</u>		
Accrued interest payable	<u>8,577</u>	<u>32,284</u>		<u>9,099</u>	<u>33,748</u>		
	<u>514,417</u>	<u>1,936,266</u>		<u>633,395</u>	<u>2,349,262</u>		

(i) It primarily includes a reflects a subordinated loan in foreign currency of US\$200 million, agreed at an annual interest rate of 3.18% for the first 5 years, and for the remaining years a new rate will be set with maturity in February 2031. Such a loan qualifies as Tier 2 regulatory capital.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(b) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Peru Group has the following borrowing with international financial institutions:

	2024		2023		Maturity date	
	US\$	S/	Interest rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate
International Finance Corporation (i)	150,000	564,600	SOFR + 1.65%	150,000	556,350	SOFR + 1.65%
International Finance Corporation	100,000	376,400	SOFR + 1.55%	-	-	
International Finance Corporation (i)	60,000	225,840	SOFR + 3.11%	60,000	222,540	SOFR + 3.11%
Japan International Finance Corporation	50,000	188,200	SOFR + 1.35%	-	-	
Corporación Andina de Fomento	-	-		50,000	185,450	SOFR + 0.55%
	360,000	1,355,040		260,000	964,340	
Accrued interest payable	1,619	6,093		1,020	3,784	
	361,619	1,361,133		261,020	968,124	

- (i) Also, at December 31, 2024, the borrowing cash inflows of US\$150 y US\$60 million have been hedged with a “cross currency swap - CCS” (at December 31, 2023 borrowing cash inflows of US\$60 million (note 8(ii)).
- (c) At December 31, 2024 this item includes borrowings obtained to finance loans under the Impulso MyPerú program for S/1,344 million, which are secured with the loan portfolio up to such amount. The interest rates on these borrowings range from 5.95% to 7.28% with maturity until to December 2029 (note 7 (f)).
- (d) At December 31, 2024, this corresponds to resources for the financing of the acquisition of houses under the MI VIVIENDA program (MI HOGAR credit) for S/1,089 million in local currency (S/926 million in local currency and US\$0.1 million in foreign currency at December 31, 2023). At December 31, 2024 this loan accrues interest at an effective annual rate of 6.25% on the principal plus the Constant Update Value (VAC) with maturity until December 2044 (at December 31, 2023 this loan accrues interest at an effective annual rate in Peruvian soles of 6.25% on the principal plus the Constant Update Value (VAC) and in US dollars of 7.75% and has maturities until December 2043 (note 7(d)).

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, debts with MIVIVIENDA fund are guaranteed with mortgage loan portfolio up to S/1,089 million and S/926 million, respectively (note 7(d)). These loans include specific agreements on how the funds should be used, the financial conditions that the final borrower must maintain, as well as other administrative matters.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(e) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, securities and bonds consist of the following:

	Amount authorized by program	Currency	Original amount placed	2024	2023	Maturity date
Corporate bonds						
2nd issuance series A - Fifth Program	USD 250 million	PEN	150,000	150,000	150,000	December 2026
2nd issuance series C - Seventh Program		PEN	96,550	-	96,550	December 2024
				<u>150,000</u>	<u>246,550</u>	
Subordinated bonds						
3rd issuance series A - First Program	USD 50 million or S/ 158.30 million	PEN	55,000	99,186	97,425	June 2032
2nd issuance series A - Second Program		PEN	50,000	88,309	86,740	November 2032
3rd issuance series A - Second Program	USD 100 million	USD	20,000	75,280	74,180	February 2028
6th issuance series A - Second Program		PEN	30,000	49,602	48,722	December 2033
First Program of international Issuance - Single issuance (i)	USD 300 million	USD	300,000	-	1,078,353	September 2029
Second Program of international Issuance - Single issuance (ii)	USD 300 million	USD	300,000	<u>1,132,167</u>	<u>-</u>	March 2034
				<u>1,444,544</u>	<u>1,385,420</u>	
Negotiable certificates of deposit				<u>6,984</u>	<u>18,943</u>	
				<u>1,601,528</u>	<u>1,650,913</u>	

- (i) In September 2014, the Bank issued subordinated bonds in the international market for a face value of US\$ 300 million, at an annual fixed rate of 5.25%, and with maturity in September 2029; in March 2024, a partial principal payment of US\$163 million was made and as of September 30, 2024, the remaining balance of US\$137 million was repaid. The main payment shall be carried out in full on its maturity date. At December 31, 2023, fair value of this issuance has been hedged with "interest rate swap - IRS", which has generated accumulated gains of S/31 million at December 31, 2023).
- (ii) In March 2024, the Bank issued international subordinated bonds for a nominal amount of US\$300 million, at an annual fixed rate of 6.2%, with maturing in March 2034; the principal will be paid in full at maturity. This issue has an accounting hedge at fair value through an “interest rate swap - IRS”, which has resulted in accumulated losses of S/3 million. at December 31, 2024 (See Note 8(i)).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024, the corporate bonds are unsecured and bear interest at annual rates in local currency of 7.47%. (at December 31, 2023 rates ranged from 4.44% to 7.47%).

The subordinated bonds have been issued under the provisions of the General Banking Law, and bear interest at annual rates fluctuating from VAC (constant updating value in Peru) plus a spread on local currency and from 6.2% to 6.5% in foreign currency at December 31, 2024 (from 5.3% to 6.5% in foreign currency at December 31, 2023).

14. Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Accounts payable		
Repurchase agreements with BCRP (a)	2,783,167	6,775,261
Accounts payable to suppliers	1,065,554	1,018,563
Premium to deposit insurance fund, contributions and obligations with tax collecting institutions	490,449	238,520
Other accounts payable (b)	485,562	476,753
Dividends, interest and remunerations payable	120,792	116,637
Interest payable	69,653	114,148
Accounts payable, note 30	5,015,177	8,739,882
Provisions		
Labor provisions and others	854,538	672,269
Provision for litigations, claims and other contingencies (c)	379,871	317,095
Provision for indirect loans (d)	259,010	267,159
	1,493,419	1,256,523
Other liabilities		
Transactions in progress (e)	2,736,950	3,699,384
Deferred income and others	74,205	75,332
	2,811,155	3,774,716
	9,319,751	13,771,121

- (a) At December 31, 2024, it corresponds to repurchase agreements of the Reactiva Peru program loan portfolio for S/ 563 million (S/1,579 million at December 31, 2023), repurchase agreements of rescheduled loans for S/2,220 million (S/4,898 million at December 31, 2023) (Note 7(c)). Also, at December 31, 2023, repurchase agreements of certificates of deposits with the BCRP for S/298 million.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, repurchase agreements of the loan portfolio of the Reactiva Peru program mature in December 2025 and accrue interest at annual interest rates of 0.50%. Also, repurchase agreements of rescheduled loans mature in September 2025 and accrue interest at annual interest rates ranging from 0.50% to 3.50% for both periods.

- (b) At December 31, 2024, it includes S/17 million insurance on behalf of borrowers (S/16 million at December 31, 2023) and S/308 million for short selling transactions (S/366 million at December 31, 2023).
- (c) The BBVA Perú Group has several pending court claims, litigation and other court actions that are related to its core activities and Management and its legal advisors consider that they will not result in additional liabilities to those already recognized.
- (d) Movement in the loss allowance for indirect loans is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Balance as of January 1	267,159	251,427
Provisions	119,857	97,078
Recovery and reversals	(129,715)	(78,582)
Exchange differences and other adjustments	1,709	(2,764)
	<u>259,010</u>	<u>267,159</u>

The balance of the provision for loan losses (indirect loans) is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Specific	125,646	146,575
Generic	117,298	103,529
Provision for country risk	16,066	17,055
Balance at December 31	<u>259,010</u>	<u>267,159</u>

- (e) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. These transactions do not have an impact on the BBVA Perú Group's profit or loss. At December 31, 2024, liability transactions in progress mainly include treasury transactions for S/2,304 million (S/3,488 million at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Equity

(a) Share capital -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital is represented by 8,894,852 and 8,147,211 thousand ordinary shares outstanding, respectively, each with a nominal value of S/1.00 per share.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023 approved the increase in share capital for S/748 million and S/765 million, respectively, via the capitalization of retained earnings.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, shareholding in the Bank's share capital is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Nº of shareholders	Interests %	Nº of shareholders	Interests %
Up to 1	11,224	5.74	8,995	6.59
From 1.01 to 5	-	-	1	1.17
From 45.01 to 100	2	94.26	2	92.24
	<u>11,226</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>8,998</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(b) Reserves -

In accordance with the Banking Law, the BBVA Perú Group is required to have a legal reserve of more than 35% of the paid-in-capital. This legal reserve shall be recognized by an annual transfer of more than 10% of net income. It shall replace the reserve referred to in the Companies Act. In accordance with the Banking Law, the amount of this reserve may also be increased with contributions made by the shareholders for this purpose

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023, the decision was made to approve to record the legal reserve for the amount equivalent to 10% of 2023 profits (S/187 million) and 2022 (S/191 million), respectively.

(c) Unrealized results -

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, unrealized results, net of deferred tax, was as detailed below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Available-for-sale investments, note 6 (f)	96,404	114,460
Cash flows hedges, note 8	(27,984)	(18,980)
Investments in associates	123	130
Actuarial liabilities for long-term employee benefits	<u>16,822</u>	<u>11,803</u>
	<u>85,365</u>	<u>107,413</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(d) Retained earnings -

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 22, 2024 and March 30, 2023, the capitalization of retained earnings was approved for S/748 million and S/765 million, respectively, dividend distribution and have an amount of S/935 million and S/956 million in 'retained earnings', respectively.

(e) Regulatory capital and legal limits -

In accordance with the Banking Law, regulatory capital amount could not be less than 10% risk - weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, which are calculated by the Bank using the standardized approach.

By means of Legislative Decree No 1531 dated March 19, 2022, the Peruvian banking law was amended to adopt the Basel III capital standards and approach; major changes include: composition of regulatory capital (patrimonio efectivo in Peru), requirement at minimum ratios, powers in the event of noncompliance with solvency requirements, among others. The SBS, by means of general purpose standards, set the form and due dates for adequacy. On December 27, 2022 by means of SBS resolution No. 03952-2022, as amended by Resolution SBS No. 274-2024 dated January 24, 2024, the minimum solvency requirements were set in article 199 of the General Law including the following terms for adequacy:

Period	Minimum common equity Tier 1 requirement	Minimum Tier 1 regulatory capital requirement	Minimum total regulatory capital ratio
January 2023 to March 2023	3.825%	5.10%	8.5%
April 2023 to August 2024	4.05%	5.40%	9.0%
September 2024 to February 2025	4.275%	5.70%	9.5%
March 2025 and later	4.50%	6.00%	10.0%

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024, the regulatory capital of the Bank, determined according to current legal regulations, is S/15,931 million (S/14,912 million At December 31, 2023):

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Tier 1 capital		
Plus		
Common shares	8,894,852	8,147,211
Net profit for the year	1,886,405	1,869,103
Unrealized gains on available-for-sales investments	104,429	130,940
Legal reserve	2,432,622	2,245,122
Less		
Regulatory adjustments	(567,984)	(594,612)
	<u>12,750,324</u>	<u>11,797,764</u>
Tier 2		
Plus		
Subordinated debt	752,800	741,800
Subordinated bonds	1,309,368	1,299,444
Generic provisions for loans	1,118,839	1,073,253
	<u>3,181,007</u>	<u>3,114,497</u>
	<u>15,931,331</u>	<u>14,912,261</u>

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank is complying with the SBS Resolutions in force and their amendments, which mainly establish the methodologies to be used by financial institutions to calculate the weighted assets and credits per each type of risk.

By means of the Regulation for the Regulatory Capital Requirement for Additional Risks, approved by SBS Resolution No. 03953-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), it is established that the additional regulatory capital requirement will be equal to the sum of the regulatory capital requirement calculated for each of the following components: for concentration risk and for interest rate risk in the banking book. As of December 31, 2024, the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks for the Bank amounts to S/759 million (S/486 million at December 31, 2023). By means of the Regulation for the Conservation, Economic Cycle and Market Concentration Risk Buffer Requirements, approved by SBS Resolution No. 03954-2022 (published on December 22, 2022), the methodologies for the calculation of the buffer requirements by economic cycle, the activation and operation of the buffer requirement by economic cycle, the buffer requirement for market concentration risk, the capital conservation buffer requirement, restrictions applicable to non-compliance with the buffer requirements and other measures are established. At December 31, 2024, the balance of the buffer requirement was S/2,248 million (1,555 million at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

By means of Letter No. 7850-2023-SBS dated February 17, 2023 and Letter No. 2097-2022 dated January 19, 2022, the SBS set forth that the Bank must hold Tier 1 Capital at levels above 10% of the risk weighted assets. Under the aforementioned letters, tier 1 capital is measured considering share capital, retained earnings, profits for the year, unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, legal reserve and tier 1 capital deductions, tier 1 capital included share capital, legal reserve and deductions on regulatory capital. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's solvency ratio, under the provisions of the aforementioned letters, was 12.76% and 12.33%, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, contingent assets and contingent loans weighted by credit risk, market risk and operational risk under current regulations amount to S/99,900 million (S/95,668 million at December 31, 2023). Furthermore, the Bank's comprehensive capital ratio by credit risk, market risk and operational risk is 15.95% (15.59% at December 31, 2023).

It should be noted that the regulatory capital is a figure also used to calculate certain limits and restrictions applicable to the Bank, which Management considers to be fully compliant with.

16. Contingent risks and commitments

At December 31, this caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Indirect loans		
Guarantees and letters of guarantee	19,962,538	17,387,246
Letters of credit and banker's acceptance	1,321,959	1,054,247
Contingent or indirect loans total, note 7	21,284,497	18,441,493
Unused credit lines and undisbursed loans granted	19,355,682	18,545,229
Various responsibilities	6,022	5,935
	40,646,201	36,992,657

In the normal course of its business, the BBVA Perú Group participates in transactions whose risk is recorded in contingent accounts. These transactions expose the BBVA Perú Group to credit risk, in addition to the amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit risk for contingent transactions is related to the probability that a counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.

The BBVA Perú Group applies similar credit policies when evaluating and granting direct and indirect loans. In management's opinion, contingent transactions do not represent a relevant credit risk since it expects that a portion of these indirect loans expire without being used. The total amount of indirect loans does not necessarily represent future cash outflows for the BBVA Perú Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Management estimates that no significant losses will arise, for contingent transactions effective at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

17. Interest income

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Direct loan portfolio, note 7	6,980,850	6,520,042
Cash and due from banks, note 5	582,428	457,129
Available-for-sale investments, note 6	266,678	302,640
Investments at fair value through profit or loss, note 6	231,533	286,908
Interbank funds	17,066	15,057
Other finance income	4,631	4,119
	<u>8,083,186</u>	<u>7,585,895</u>

18. Interest expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Obligations with the public	(1,545,818)	(1,567,138)
Debts and financial obligations	(473,009)	(289,920)
Net loss on hedging transactions	(108,191)	(100,063)
Accounts payable	(55,173)	(169,887)
Deposits from financial institutions	(28,271)	(68,951)
Interbank funds	(16,917)	(15,372)
Other borrowing costs	(5,798)	(17,564)
	<u>(2,233,177)</u>	<u>(2,228,895)</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

19. Income from financial services, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Income		
Income from fees of credit fees	422,339	399,262
Income from indirect loans	272,548	288,101
Transfer fees	263,878	256,854
Income from collections services fees	252,919	193,080
Income from online banking services for business	75,137	76,610
Income from services and maintenance of checking accounts	67,535	64,852
Income from technical and legal studies	38,619	29,542
Income from advisory services	28,131	19,845
Income from cash services	14,428	12,102
Income from trust and trust fees	1,338	1,372
Other income for services	400,668	370,841
	<u>1,837,540</u>	<u>1,712,461</u>
Expenses		
Expenses for operating with Visa, Mastercard and Plin	(220,917)	(197,561)
Customer loyalty program	(153,368)	(173,438)
Premiums to the Deposit Insurance Fund	(112,964)	(107,635)
Financial product sponsors	(92,795)	(87,684)
Transfers	(53,370)	(52,145)
Government fund guarantee	(41,248)	(18,355)
Purchase of foreign currency - spot transaction	(10,909)	(11,492)
Expenses of maintenance of checking accounts	(6,369)	(4,468)
Other expenses of services	(69,162)	(46,013)
	<u>(761,102)</u>	<u>(698,791)</u>
	<u>1,076,438</u>	<u>1,013,670</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Results from financial transactions

The table below shows a detail:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Exchange gains, note 4	628,151	707,071
Available-for-sale investments	83,272	(5,172)
Derivatives held for trading	84,027	23,192
Result from hedging transactions	15,819	31,608
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,211	35,353
Gains on interests held, note 9	4,058	(5,086)
Other (*)	111,708	59,973
	<u>931,246</u>	<u>846,939</u>

(*) Comprising mainly gains obtained on the sale of the portfolio of S/94 million in 2024 and S/56 million in 2023.

21. Administrative expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Third party service expenses	(1,406,235)	(1,296,488)
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses	(1,233,117)	(1,125,848)
Tax and contributions	(56,107)	(52,295)
	<u>(2,695,459)</u>	<u>(2,474,631)</u>

22. Other income and expenses, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Recovery of tax, legal and other provisions	23,286	48,496
Recovery of prior-year income tax	22,197	84,279
Gains (loss) on sales of seized assets	287	(29,659)
Profit on sales of non-current assets held for sale	-	4,705
Claims on cards	(3,280)	(9,072)
Donations given	(3,770)	(3,770)
Other income and expenses	(5,229)	(12,656)
Tax and administrative penalties	(6,900)	(8,296)
	<u>26,591</u>	<u>74,027</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

23. Tax situation

Tax rates

- (a) The BBVA Peru Group is subject to the Peruvian tax regime. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the corporate income tax rate in Peru is 29.50% on the net taxable income determined individually by each of the companies that make up the BBVA Peru Group.

Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 1261, published on December 10, 2016 and effective January 1, 2017, the corporate income rate was amended to 29.50%.

The aforementioned Legislative Decree also established the amendment to the income tax rate applicable to dividend distribution and any other form of profit distribution to 5.00% for profits generated and distributed from January 1, 2017.

- (b) In accordance with current tax legislation in Peru, non-resident subjects are taxed only on their Peruvian source income. Thus, in general terms, the income obtained by subjects not domiciled for services rendered in our country are taxed with income tax at a rate of 30% on a gross basis, as long as the application of an Agreement to avoid the double taxation (CDI) that the country has signed and that is in force. Currently, Peru has CDIs in force with the Andean Community, Chile, Canada, Brazil, Portugal, Switzerland, Mexico, South Korea and Japan.

For the purposes of technical assistance services or digital services provided by non-resident subjects in favor of domiciled subjects, the place of provision will be indistinct, and in all cases they will be taxed with income tax at a rate of 15% and 30% on gross basis, respectively. The rate applicable to technical assistance services will be 15%, provided that the requirements indicated in the Tax Law on Rent. As indicated in the previous paragraph, the withholding rate in these cases may vary or the withholding may even be inapplicable if the provisions of a current CDI are used.

On June 30, 2023, Supreme Decree No. 137-2023-EF was enacted, amending Article 30 of the Regulations for the application of the Peruvian Income Tax Law, an article governing the rates applicable to transactions with non-resident parties. This amendment updates the use of the SOFR rate as the prevailing preferred rate for the purpose of applying the reduced rate of 4.99 percent. It is important to note that this regulation became effective on June 30, 2023.

- (c) Income tax determination

The BBVA Perú Group computed its tax base for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and determined consolidated current tax for S/542 million and S/560 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Income tax expense by company is as follows:

Entity	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Banco BBVA Perú	532,087	551,028
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	4,590	166
BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF	4,430	2,786
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	142	162
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A.	823	2,184
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme, en liquidación	48	2,019
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación	26	36
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	(610)	1,445
	<u>541,536</u>	<u>559,826</u>

Income tax expense consists of

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Current income tax	559,421	558,402
Deferred income tax		
Profit or loss	(26,064)	(16,629)
Income tax (adjustment/provision recovery)	8,179	18,053
	<u>541,536</u>	<u>559,826</u>

(d) Temporary tax on net assets -

The BBVA Perú Group are subject to the temporary tax on net assets, whose tax base is composed of the prior period adjusted net asset value less depreciations, amortizations, legal reserve requirements and specific provisions for credit risk. The tax rate is 0.4% for the years 2023 and 2022 and is applied to the amount of net assets exceeding S/ 1 million. It may be paid in cash or nine consecutive monthly installments. The paid amount may be used as a credit against income tax paid for tax periods from March to November of the taxable year in which the tax was paid until maturity date of each down payment, and against the payment for regularization of income tax of the relevant taxable year. In the event a remaining balance is not applied, its refund may be requested. Temporary tax on net assets for 2024 amounts to S/342 million (S/343 million in 2023) and its included under Other assets, net in the Statement of financial position.

(e) Financial transaction tax -

In 2024 and 2023, the Financial Transaction Tax rate has been set at 0.005% and is applicable to charges and credits in bank accounts or movements of funds through the financial system, unless it is exempt.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(f) Transfer pricing -

For purposes of determining income tax, the transfer prices of transactions with related companies and with companies resident in territories with low or no taxation or with subjects or permanent establishments whose rents, income or gains from said contracts are subject to a preferential tax regime, they must be supported by documentation and information on the valuation methods used and the criteria considered for their determination. The Peruvian tax administration has the power to request that information from the Bank.

Until the 2016 taxable year, the formal Transfer Pricing obligations were given by the obligation to present the informative affidavit and have the technical study. As of January 1, 2017, through Legislative Decree No. 1312, published on December 31, 2016, the following formal obligations are established that replace the previous ones: i) submit the Local Report affidavit (as long as have income accrued over 2,300 UIT); ii) submit the Master Report affidavit (as long as the taxpayer has accrued income greater than 20,000 UIT); and, (iii) present the Country by Country Report affidavit (as long as the consolidated accrued income of the parent company of the multinational group for the previous year is greater than or equal to S/2,700 million. Both the Master Report and the Country by Country Report are required as of the 2018 taxable year. It should be noted that the Master Report is only on international operations and that BBVA Peru is not subject to submitting the Country by Country Report in accordance with the exceptions established in Superintendency Resolution No. 163-2018/SUNAT and the Regulations of the Income Tax Law.

Also, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Legislative Decree No. 1312 low valued-added intragroup services are not allowed to have a margin of more than 5.00% over cost; in respect to services rendered between related parties, taxpayers must meet the beneficial owner test requirement and furnish all relevant documentation that support the economic substance of transactions and count on with all information requested in minimum good conditions that are needed for tax deduction of costs or expense.

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1116 the Transfer Pricing rules were set to be not applicable for the purpose of determining VAT (IGV in Peru).

By means of Legislative Decree No. 1381 published on August 24, 2018, the concept of "noncooperative" countries or territories and preferential tax regimes are incorporated into the Income Tax Law, in respect of which the already existing defensive measures are imposed for countries and territories with low or no taxation.

Supreme Decree No. 337-2018-EF established the regulations and specified the content of beneficial owner test on intra-group services, defining, among others: the concept of beneficial owner test, information on costs and expenses incurred by the service provider, profit margin, supporting documentation that the test should contain, which is effective since January 1, 2019.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Based on an analysis of the Bank's transactions, Management and its legal counsel consider that no significant contingencies arose from the application of these standards At December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(g) Tax assessment by the Peruvian tax authorities -

The Peruvian tax authorities have the power to review and, if applicable, correct the income tax calculated by the Bank over the four years after the year of filing the annual income tax return.

The income tax returns subject to review by the tax authorities of the companies comprising the BBVA Peru Group are as follows:

Companies	Years subject to tax audits
Banco BBVA Perú	2020 - 2024
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	2020 - 2024
BBVA Asset Management Continental S.A. S.A.F.	2020 - 2024
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	2020 - 2024
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A.	2020 - 2024
BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME en liquidación	2020 - 2024
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación	2020 - 2024
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	2020 - 2024

Management considers that the tax proceedings and the years pending tax audit will not result in significant liabilities that may affect the profit or loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries, in accordance with IFRIC 23.

Due to the possible interpretations of the current laws by the Tax Authorities, it is not possible to determine, at the present date, whether a future tax assessment will result in liabilities for the Bank. Therefore, any major tax or surcharge that might arise from eventual tax assessments would be applied to profit or loss when they are recognized. However, it is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that any possible additional settlement of taxes would not be significant for the consolidate financial statements at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

At December 27, 2023, the Bank has been served notice by the Tax Tribunal ordering the tax authority to reassess the income tax for 2016 and return the related credit balance, an amount expected to be received during 2024 and for which S/84 million is recognized.

(h) Tax regime applicable to sales tax (Value-added tax - VAT or IGV) -

Regarding the VAT, interest arising on securities issued by public or private offering by legal entities incorporated in Peru is not subject to VAT; and neither are the interest on the securities not placed via public offering, when they were acquired via a centralized mechanism of trading as described in the Peruvian Securities Market Law.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

On December 30, 2021, Legislative Decree No. 1519 was published to extend the effective date of Legislative Decree No. 783, which approves the rule on the refund of taxes levied on acquisitions with donations from abroad and imports of diplomatic missions and others, as well as the VAT (IGV) exemption on the issuance of electronic money made by companies issuing electronic money up until December 31, 2024.

Also, on December 29, 2022, Law No. 31651 was published to amend Article 7 of the Peruvian VAT Law, setting forth that the exemptions included in Appendices I and II will be in force until December 31, 2025. It is worth mentioning that the aforementioned law came into effect on January 1, 2023.

Finally, on September 28, 2024, Legislative Decree No. 1669 was published, eliminating the 12-month term following the issuance of the voucher or payment of the tax for recording the payment vouchers in the Purchase Register, considering the following:

- Electronic vouchers and other documents must be recorded in the same month of issuance or payment of the tax, as applicable. If the above is not complied with, the right to the tax credit will be lost.
- The physical payment vouchers may be recorded up to 2 months after the month of issuance, maintaining the validity of the tax credit.

That decree becomes effective on the effective date of the Resolution that governs, among others, the means, form, requirements and/or conditions for taxpayers to confirm, rectify or supplement the information recorded by SUNAT with respect to the Register of Purchases.

- (i) Uncertainty over income tax treatments -
In accordance with IFRIC 23, the BBVA Peru Group has assessed its uncertain positions over tax treatments and concluded, based on its assessment of tax compliance and transfer pricing, that it is probable that the Tax Authority will accept its tax treatment. The interpretation did not have an effect on the Bank and Subsidiaries consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- (j) Regulatory concept of accrual -
Legislative Decree No. 1425 introduced the definition of "legal accrual" for income tax purposes, stating that: a) revenue from transfer of goods occurs when i) control has been transferred (under IFRS 15); or ii) risk has been transferred to the acquirer (Risk Theory set out in the Civil Code), whichever occurs first; and b) revenue from rendering the service occurs when realization level of the rendered service has been established.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In general, the new criteria for Income Tax determination will matter if the substantial facts underlying revenue-earning or expense-incurring activities occur as agreed by the parties, facts that are not subject to a suspensive condition; in which case, revenue shall be recognized when that condition is met regardless of the timing of collection of payment; and, whenever the determination of the consideration depends on a future event or fact, the proportional portion or total revenue or expense would be deferred until the relevant event or fact actually occurs.

The new legal accrual concept is applicable to lessees when determining the tax treatment of the expense associated with lease arrangements regulated by IFRS 16.

The new "legal accrual" concept requires the necessary reconciliation between the financial recognition of revenue, costs and/or expenses and their related recognition for tax purposes because the "legal accrual" concept differs from the financial accrual concept.

Finally, it is worth indicating that this new concept shall not be applicable by those entities which accrue revenue or expenses for income tax purposes under the provisions of a special tax regime (industry-specific) of accrual.

(k) Thin capitalization -

From January 1, 2021, borrowing costs shall be deductible up to 30% of the tax-EBITDA (Net Income - Loss Compensation + Net Interest + Depreciation + Amortization) of the prior period. If there is any financial expense balance that is not expected to be absorbed as an expense over a given year under the new rule of thin capitalization effective from January 1, 2021, it can be offset against the entity's income that is obtained over the four (4) following fiscal years (for example, four year carry forward) at the end of which, the balance will be considered expired and give rise to permanent differences. There are some exemptions regarding this 30% limit for banks, taxpayers whose income is lower than 2,500 Peruvian tax units, infrastructure, and public utilities, among others.

Through the Supreme Decree No. 402-2021 published on December 30, 2021 and with effective date since December 31, 2021, it was modified the Regulation on the Income Tax Law that governs the calculation of tax-EBITDA for the purpose of setting interest rate limits.

For fiscal 2019 and 2020, finance costs arising from debts of independent and related parties are subject to the thin capitalization limit of three times the net equity at December 31 of the prior period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (l) Deduction of expenses or costs incurred in transactions with non-domiciled parties -
Legislative Decree No. 1369 requires that costs and/or expenses (including "outbound" interest) incurred with non-resident counterparties must have been effectively paid in order to be deductible in the year in which they were incurred up to before the expiration of the term for the presentation of the annual affidavit. Otherwise, its impact on the determination of the net income will be deferred to the year in which cash is paid, the opportunity in which the corresponding withholding will be applied.

Such a piece of regulation removed the obligation to pay the amount of the withholding on the amount accounted for as cost and/or expense.

- (m) Indirect tax credit -
Effective January 1, 2019, under certain requirements, domiciled entities receiving foreign inbound dividends may deduct as direct tax credit the income tax that may have been levied foreign dividends and the corporate income tax (indirect tax credit) paid by the tier 1 and tier 2 non-domiciled entity (provided that they are in the same jurisdiction) that distributed the dividends from abroad.
- (n) Permanent establishments -
Effective January 1, 2019, new assumptions of permanent establishments have been included, such as, the service completed in Peru to the same project, service or for a related one for a period not exceeding 183 calendar days within any given period of twelve months.
- (o) Measures for the enforcement of the anti-tax-avoidance general clause contained in Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code -
Legislative Decree 1422 sets up the procedure to implement the General Anti-avoidance Rule, mainly stating that: (i) it is applicable only in final audit procedures in which acts, events or situations that occurred since July 19, 2012 are reviewed; (ii) it is applicable only if there is a favorable opinion (unappealable) from a review committee composed of SUNAT officers; and (iii) final tax audit procedures, in which the General Anti-avoidance Rule is applicable, are not subject to a 1-year term to request information from the audited parties.

It should be noted that, at the reporting date, the General Anti-avoidance Rule is in full effect together with the application of Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code.

Dated May 6, 2019 Supreme Decree No. 145-2019-EF, was published in the official newspaper of Peru "El Peruano," approving all the formal and substantial parameters for the application of the General Anti-avoidance Rule provided in the Standard XVI of the Peruvian Tax Code. Consequently, the requirement to end the suspension of the application for such rule, established by Law 30230, is deemed fulfilled. Likewise, the Regulation for Tax Audits performed by SUNAT has been modified accordingly.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

By means of Resolution No. 000184-2021/SUNAT, published December 13, 2021, the members of the Review Committee of the Tax Authorities (SUNAT) were appointed, in accordance with Article 62-C of the Consolidated Text of the Tax Code. It states that, when applying the General Anti-Tax avoidance Rule over a tax audit, a report and the auditor's report shall be submitted to the Reviewer Committee.

By means of Resolution No. 000086-2022/SUNAT, the composition of the Review Committee referred to in Article 62°-C of the Tax Code is amended.

- (p) Joint and several liability of legal representatives and directors of entities - Effective September 14, 2018, pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 1422, when an audited individual is subject to the General Anti-Tax-Avoidance Rule, there is joint and several liability to be held by the legal representatives regarding to eventual fraud, gross negligence or misuse of powers, unless proven otherwise. The aforementioned joint and several liability rule shall be attributable to such representatives provided that they collaborated with the design or approval or execution of acts, situations or economic relationships with a tax-avoidance purpose.

The regulation also involves the members of the Board of Directors of companies, by noting that these subjects are responsible for defining the tax strategy of the companies in which they are directors, and they must decide whether or not to approve acts, situations or economic relations to be carried out in the framework of tax planning, being non-delegable - according to the norm in comment - this attribution of the Directors.

Members of the Board of directors to domiciled entities were granted until March 29, 2019 to ratify or modify the acts, situations or economic relationships carried out within the tax planning framework and implemented from September 14, 2018 that have tax effect up to the current date.

Nonetheless the aforementioned maximum term for complying with this formal requirement and considering that such joint and several liability attributable to legal representatives and directors, and the absence of a definition of "tax planning," it will be critical for entities to review any act, situation or economic relationship that has: (i) increased tax liabilities; and/or (ii) generated a lower payment of taxes for such periods, in order to prevent any joint and several liability from arising, both from an administratively and criminal perspectives, depending on the tax audit criteria, in case the General Anti-Tax-Avoidance Rule is applied to the entity on the occasion of a tax audit by SUNAT.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(q) Information about beneficial owners -

In the framework of the regulations to strengthen the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance, as well as against money laundering and terrorism financing, effective August 3, 2018, the provisions introduced by Legislative Decree No. 1372 are currently in force. The aforementioned Decree requires the presentation of information related to the beneficial owners to the competent authorities through a sworn statement on the ultimate beneficiaries. Such statement shall disclose the names of the individuals that actually hold title, ownership or control. Thus, it is mandatory to report the following: (i) identification of the beneficial owner; (ii) chain of title with its respective supporting documentation; and (iii) identification of third parties that have said information, if applicable. Also, it states that the information related to the identification of the beneficial owners of legal persons and legal entities provided to the competent authorities under these regulations neither violates professional secrecy nor is subject to restrictions on the disclosure of information arising from secrecy requirements under contracts or any regulatory provision or rule.

Note that on December 23, 2022, Superintendence Resolution 000278 2022/SUNAT was published, establishing that legal entities must submit the Declaration of Final Beneficiary up to the dates established for compliance with the monthly obligations corresponding to the period of December 2023, modifying the original presentation date corresponding to December 2022.

On the other hand, it should be noted that Superintendence Resolution No. 000041-2022/SUNAT established that entities which reported net income in 2021 of more than of 300 UIT (S/1,380,000.00) and up to 500 UIT (S/2,300,000.00), and which were not required to file the Sworn Statement on Beneficial Owner previously in fiscal 2022, shall file such a statement for fiscal period May 2023, based on the last digit of the Peruvian taxpayer number (RUC) of the entities subject to the requirement, in line with the timetable of monthly tax obligations of fiscal 2023.

It should be noted that if the informative sworn statement containing the information about the beneficial owner is not submitted, the legal representatives of the entity that failed to comply with that filing will be considered jointly and severally liable.

On December 16, 2019 and June 20, 2022, the Bank comply with filing the sworn statement on beneficial owners on the date set in the monthly tax obligation timetable.

On December 10, 2023, the Superintendence Resolution No. 000236-2023/SUNAT was published setting forth the possibility for using the format containing the beneficial owner's information, in order to report the identification of the beneficial owner, via a means other than the physical one. For this purpose, the provision is included allowing for an individual that qualifies as a beneficial owner, under the provisions of the Exhibit to the rules for application of the Peruvian Beneficial Owner Law to be submitted in an electronic document with the digital signature of that beneficial owner, as established in the rules for application of the Digital Signature and Digital Certificate Law.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The aforementioned provisions may not apply to legal persons or legal entities under the oversight of the Peruvian regulators SMV or SBS, provided that such parties subject to the obligation to disclose their beneficial owners use any of the mechanisms that, in accordance with the provisions of such regulators, are implemented to interact with their users, provided that such mechanisms allow the beneficial owner to be reliably identified.

(r) Indirect disposal of shares -

As of January 1, 2019, an anti-avoidance rule is incorporated to avoid the division of operations, through which, indirectly, shares of companies domiciled in Peru are sold. In this sense, Peruvian source income is considered to be that obtained from the indirect sale of shares or participations representing the capital of legal persons domiciled in the country. For such purposes, it must be considered that an indirect sale occurs when shares or participations representing the capital of a legal person not domiciled in the country are sold, which, in turn, is the owner directly or through another person or persons of shares or participations representing the capital of one or more legal entities domiciled in the country, provided that the conditions established by Law No. 30341 occur concurrently.

Currently, the Income Tax Law states that an indirect transfer of shares occurs when, in any of the 12 months prior to the disposal, the market value of the shares or ownership interest held by the domiciled legal entity equals 50 percent or more of the market value of the shares or ownership interest of the non-domiciled legal entity; this requirement is automatically met whenever the market value threshold of the Peruvian companies is exceeded.

Finally, as a concurrent condition, it is established that in any 12-month period shares or ownership interest representing 10% or more of the capital of a non-domiciled legal entity are sold.

In addition, regardless of compliance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law, an indirect taxable transfer shall always occur when, over any 12-month period, the total amount of transferred shares of the Peruvian legal person is equal to or greater than 40,000 Peruvian tax units (UITs by its Spanish acronym).

Further, from the effective date stated above, when the transferor is a non-domiciled legal person that has a branch office or any permanent establishment in Peru with allocated equity, the latter is considered a jointly severally liable party. Thus, the latter is required to provide, among other information, that about the transferred shares or interests of the non-domiciled legal person.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Per Legislative Decree No. 1262 amending Law No. 30341, the law promoting the integration of the securities market and by means of Emergency Decree No. 005-2019, the income obtained from the disposal of the following securities is exempted from income tax until December 31, 2022: a) common shares and investment shares b) American Depositary Receipts (ADR) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDR), c) Units of Exchange Trade Fund (ETF) with underlying items such as shares and debt instruments, d) Debt instruments, e) Certificates of ownership interest in mutual funds for investments in securities, f) Certificates of ownership interest in Investment Fund of Real- Estate Assets (Fondo de Inversión en Renta de Bienes Inmuebles - FIRBI) and certificates of ownership interest in securitization trusts (Fideicomiso de Titulización para Inversión en Renta de Bienes Raíces - FIBRA).

For common shares and investment shares, ADRs, GDRs and bonds convertible in shares, the following requirements should be met:

1. Disposal should be carried out via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the securities market regulator (Superintendence of the Securities Market-SMV),
2. Over a period of 12 months, a taxpayer and related parties do not transfer via one or more simultaneous or successive transactions, the ownership of 10 percent or more of the securities issued by the entity. For ADR and GDR, this requirement is determined based on the underlying shares. If this requirement is not met, the taxable income is determined based on the transfers that would have been exempted over the 12 months prior to the disposal. The relatedness is determined based on the provisions in subsection b, article 32-A of the Law.
3. Securities should be listed.

For all the securities involved, disposal is required to be completed via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the SMV and they should be listed. With respect to negotiable invoices, the only requirement is that the disposal be completed via a centralized trading mechanism under the oversight of the SMV.

In this regard, the aforementioned exemption was only effective until December 31, 2022; although through the First Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 31662 the Income Tax exemption referred to in Law No. 30341 was extended until December 31, 2023, it was limited only to individuals, undivided estates or marital partnerships that chose to pay taxes as such.

Therefore, as of January 1, 2023, capital gains obtained by legal entities on the stock exchange, even when such securities comply with the requirements mentioned above, will not enjoy the capital gain exemption previously established in Law No. 30341.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(s) Tax-exempt interest and capital gains

Under the Peruvian Securities Market Promotion Law (Law No. 30050), effective January 1, 2014, interest and capital gains from the following are tax exempt: (i) Public Treasury Bills issued by the Republic of Peru, (ii) Bonds and other debt securities issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Makers Program or the mechanism that replaces it, or in the international market since 2003, (iii) Obligations of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, except those originated by reserve deposits made by credit institutions; and those arising from the direct or indirect sale of securities that make up or underlie Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) that replicate indices constructed using national investment instruments as a reference, when such disposal is carried out to set up, cancel or manage the ETF investment portfolio.

Also exempted are interest and capital gains from corporate bonds issued prior to March 11, 2007 under certain conditions.

By means of Law No. 32218, published on December 29, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025 interest and capital gains on repo transactions and the sales of ownership interest of Stock Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) will be considered income tax exempted if the underlying assets are instruments issued by the Republic of Peru (Public Treasury Bills issued by the Republic of Peru and Bonds and other debt securities issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Makers Program or any replacing mechanism, or issued in the international market from 2003.

(t) Financial information to be provided to SUNAT -

By means of Supreme Decree No. 430-2020-EF, published on December 31, 2020, the relevant Rules were approved stating the financial information that financial system entities must furnish to SUNAT for the fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance under the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 1434. Such Rules became effective on January 1, 2021.

In addition, the aforementioned Rules specified that the items on which the Bank should report to SUNAT are, among others, the cumulative balances and/or amounts, average or the highest balances and the return obtained on accounts for the reporting period and which equal or exceed 7 UITs over that period. The information will be submitted to SUNAT on a semiannual basis, via informative tax returns that will contain information for monthly periods.

(u) Income tax Exemptions

Legislative Decree No. 1549 extends until December 31, 2026 the effective date of all the exemptions in force to date contained in Article 19 of the Income Tax Law.

Among the above-mentioned extended exemptions applicable to or related to the Bank's operations on behalf of individuals are the following:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Subsection i) of Article 19 states that also income tax-exempted is any type of interest of fixed or variable rate, in local or foreign currency, that is paid on the occasion of a deposit or order as established under the SBS Peruvian Banking Law, Law No. 26702, as well as capital increases of such deposits or taxes in local or foreign currency, except when such income constitutes third-category income.

(v) Bancarization Law -

On March 3, 2022 Legislative Decree No. 1529 was published amending the Bancarization law to promote the use of formal means of payment and reduce the amount at which formal means of payments are required to be used, as follows:

- The minimum amount at which formal Means of Payments should be used is two thousand soles (S/ 2 000) or five hundred U.S. dollars (US\$ 500).
- In order to improve the coverage of Means of Payment and thus expand the set of traceable operations, Article 3 of the Banking Law was modified in order to indicate that the payment of sums of money from the operations indicated in Said article, for amounts equal to or greater than 1 UIT, even when it is partially carried out, can only be made using Means of Payment provided for in the Law.
- Payment of obligations to non-domiciled individuals and/or legal entities that need to be made using the statutory Means of Payment can be made effective using financial institutions or non-domiciled financial institutions; in those cases in which the payer makes foreign trade transactions, including obligations derived from the acquisition of land and rights to shares and other securities.
- The requirement to use Means of Payment is considered met if the payment is made directly to the creditor, supplier and/or service provider, or whenever such payment is made to a third party designated by one of the above, as long as such designation is reported to SUNAT prior to payment.
- The requirement to use Means of Payment will not be considered met in any case when the payments are made effective via financial institutions or banks that are based in or have permanent establishments in territories or countries considered as tax havens.

This piece of legislation became effective on April 1, 2022, except for the amendment related to payments via the non-domiciled financial system entities that are based in tax havens, which would become effective on January 1, 2023.

(w) On March 26, 2022 Legislative Decree No. 1539 was published amending the Peruvian Income Tax Law to include new methods to determine the market value of securities in transactions between unrelated third parties. This piece of legislation would become effective on January 1, 2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Supreme Decree No. 326-2022-EF, published on December 29, 2022, amended Article 19 of the Income Tax Law Regulations regarding the determination of the Market Value of securities in order to adapt it to the amendments introduced by Legislative Decree No. 1539. For that purpose, the Decree establishes the following:

- In those cases in which the quotation value is not applied, the market value will be the higher amount resulting from comparing the transaction value and the discounted cash flow value or the value obtained under the equity method, as applicable.
- In the event there are securities listed on more than one stock exchange or centralized trading mechanism, the highest daily trading value recorded on the transaction date shall be considered.
- Debt securities that are not listed on the Stock Exchange or any centralized trading mechanism shall be valued according to the Price Vector. If there is no published Price Vector for such security, the one determined by a Price Provider Company, under the oversight of the SMV, shall be used.
- The discounted cash flow method is applied when the value of all the company's future cash flows discounted to their present value is established. If the company has several business units, the referred value will take into account the projection made for each business unit involving a foreseeable horizon of future cash flows.
- When the value of the equity of the legal entity is calculated on the basis of the last audited balance sheet closed prior to the date of the disposal of shares or ownership interest representing the capital, in the case of legal entities under the control and oversight of the SMV, such balance sheet must have been closed within 90 days prior to the said disposal, and must be audited by an auditing firm resident in the country that is currently registered with the Record of Audit Firms of a local Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

- (x) Filing the Statement of the Common Reporting Standard (Declaración del Estándar Común de Reporte) for fiscal year 2024 with SUNAT must be made in adherence to the timetable set for the monthly obligations for April 2025.

It should be noted that on the due dates contained in that timetable, financial institutions are required to report all required financial information to SUNAT as follows:

- Preexisting accounts of individuals (high and low value) at December 31, 2024.
- Preexisting accounts of (reportable) entities at December 31, 2024.
- New accounts of individuals at December 31, 2024.
- New accounts of entities at December 31, 2024.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(y) Deducibility of provisions for loans -

In 2020, Ministry Resolution 387-2020-EF/15 was published to state that the provisions made for COVID 19 rescheduled loans, as described in the relevant regulations (Octava Disposición Final y Transitoria del Reglamento para la Evaluación y Clasificación del Deudor y la Exigencia de Provisiones), approved under SBS resolution No. 11356-2008, as amended by SBS resolution No. 3155-2020, meet altogether the requirements set out in subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law, with regulations per subsection e), Article 21 of the Rules. In this sense, these provisions must be treated as specific provisions and must be accepted for tax purposes by SUNAT.

On December 31, 2021 Ministry Resolution No. 394-2021-EF/15 was published to state that provisions for COVID 19 rescheduled loans, as described in the relevant regulations (Novena Disposición Final y Transitoria del Reglamento para la Evaluación y Clasificación del Deudor y la Exigencia de Provisiones), approved under SBS resolution No.11356-2008, meet altogether the requirements set out in subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law. In this respect, subsection h), Article 37 of the Peruvian Income Tax Law states that financial system entities are allowed to deduct from its gross incomes those provisions that meet all the following requirements:

- These are specific provisions.
- These are provisions that are not part of the regulatory capital and,
- These are provisions solely related to credit risk, classified into the categories of with potential problems, substandard, doubtful and loss.

(z) On March 15, 2023, Legislative Decree No. 1545 was published, amending the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Income Tax Law, regarding income from presumed interest, establishing as follows:

1. With respect to loans in local currency, interest is presumed to accrue at a rate not less than the average monthly market lending rate in local currency (TAM, in Spanish) published by the SBS multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.42.
2. With respect to loans in foreign currency, it is presumed that they accrue interest at a rate no lower than the monthly average market lending rate in foreign currency (TAMEX, in Spanish) published by the SBS multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.65.

It should be noted that the aforementioned provisions became effective on January 1, 2024.

(aa) By means of Resolution No. 293-2024/SUNAT, published on December 26, 2024, the postponement until July 2025 of the effective date for the mandatory use of SIRE by the taxpayers who are included in the directory of Major Taxpayers, and who, by December 31, 2024 are required to have such a recording tool but are not using it.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

However, SIRE is still mandatory from January 2025 for those taxpayers who by December 31, 2024 have the obligation to keep the aforementioned records and are not designated as Major Taxpayers.

- (bb) The SBS by means of SBS Resolution No. 4342-2023 dated December 29, 2023, amended procedure No. 32 relating to "Proof of non-recoverability for tax write-off of loans and/or accounts receivable of multiple service entities and specialized entities" in consistency with the SBS's single text of administrative procedures (TUPA, in Spanish).

In this respect, it is worth noting the following:

- As established our tax legislation, in order for the entities of the financial system to write off doubtful debts exceeding 3 UITs (S/. 15,450 for 2024), they must previously make a provision for such debts, following the parameters set for such purpose, as well as demonstrate the impossibility of exercising legal actions for uncollectible debts, when the Board of Directors of such entities declares the uselessness of bringing the related legal actions.
- This agreement must be ratified by the SBS, issuing a document certifying that the aforementioned companies have demonstrated the existence of real and verifiable evidence of the non-recoverability of the credits that are subject to write-off, which must be issued within the period for filing the annual tax return for the year to which the write-off relates to or up to the date on which the company has filed such return, whichever occurs first.
- Our tax legislation provides that financial institutions must submit proof of non-recoverability to the SBS in order to support the adequacy of the of bad debt write-offs within the deadlines set for this purpose, i.e. the annual tax return filing date, and the tax authority considers that the failure to comply with this requirement gives rise to a permanent objection, as set forth in SUNAT Official Communication No. 009-2004-2B0000.

By means of SBS Circular No. B-2267-2023 - published on June 15, 2023 - provisions are introduced regarding the irrecoverability certificate for tax write-offs of loans and receivables. Among the major provisions is the timing for requesting said irrecoverability certificate, the term for the issuance of said irrecoverability certificate in consistency with the provisions of numeral 1 of subsection g) of Article 21 of the Income Tax Law regulations, among other provisions that allow the aforementioned irrecoverability certificates to be made available within the timeframe established by Law.

- (cc) On December 19, 2023 Law No. 31962 was published to amend the interest rates applicable to refunds of unduly made or excess tax payments, refunds for unapplied VAT tax withholdings and those resulting from updating the amount of tax penalties. In this sense, the following modifications are set forth:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Management considers that, on December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank meets the applicable tax laws and regulations.

Major changes are as follows:

- Refunds of tax payments made unduly and/or in excess will be made by applying the Delinquent Interest Rate published by SUNAT, which is the same rate applied to the unpaid tax that is not paid in a timely manner. This eliminates the distinction of the interest rate depending on whether the payment was made voluntarily or as a consequence of a request by the Tax Administration.
- In the case of returns of refunds that become inadequately obtained, the Average Market Borrowing Rate for transactions in local currency (TIPMN) published by the SBS will be applied.
- Interest applicable to tax penalties: i) Unpaid tax penalties will be updated by applying the legal interest rate set by the BCRP, as provided for in article 1244 of the Civil Code. ii) Such interest will be applied from the date on which the Tax Administration demands payment of the penalty from the debtor, iii) With respect to the refund of unapplied withholdings, the interest rate will be the same as that applied for the unpaid tax, in accordance with article 33 of the Tax Code.

On December 14, 2024, Supreme Decree No. 259-2024-EF was published, setting forth the procedure for calculating default interest on fines, as follows:

- The effective legal interest rate in local currency set by the Central Reserve Bank and published by the SBS on its website will be taken as a reference.
 - The factor that will be applied to the unpaid amount of the fine will be the one obtained by the formula set out in the rule.
 - The new calculation method will be applied, in any case, from January 1, 2024.
- (dd) By means of Resolution No. 302-2024/SUNAT, published on December 30, 2024, the regulatory and complementary provisions for the implementation of Legislative Decree No. 1532 are approved, which governs the procedure for attributing the status of without operational capacity (SSCO, the Spanish acronym).
- (ee) By means of Law No. 32080, published on July 2, 2024, the obligation to record the RUC number and the name or company name in all documentation used in good or service offerings is repealed, including those cases in which the offering was made using digital e-commerce platforms, social networks, web pages, advertising emails, mobile applications, among others.

Also, the infraction classified in numeral 9 of article 173 of the Tax Code, which fined the taxpayer who did not include the RUC in the aforementioned communications, is repealed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (ff) On August 30, 2024, Legislative Decree No. 1634 was published, approving the Special Refinancing by Installments of the tax debt managed by SUNAT. Accordingly, tax debts managed by SUNAT that are Public Treasury income, such as income tax, VAT (IGV), selective consumption tax, municipal promotion tax, special mining tax, customs duties, among others, due until December 31, 2023, contained in determination resolutions, payment orders, fine resolutions, collection settlements, settlements referring to customs statements or other resolutions, including the balances of deferrals and / or installments that are in force or with a cause of loss, pending payment at the date the request for acceptance is submitted, as well as those that are contested or in coercive collection, can be accepted for the installment payment mechanism. In addition, the abovementioned debt includes the interest, updates and capitalized interest that must be applied as established by law, updated until the date of approval of the application for admission to the Special Installment Payment mechanism (Fraccionamiento) except for those cases of taxpayers applying for the cash payment, mechanism, in which updating will run up until the submission date of the application for admission.

By means of Law No. 32220, published on December 29, 2024, the deadline for accepting the special debt installment payment mechanism approved by Legislative Decree No. 1634 was extended until February 28, 2025. This extension, as reported by SUNAT, applies to all payment methods: cash, installment payment and special installment payments.

Furthermore, Resolution No. 000300-2024/SUNAT was published on December 31, 2024 to govern the amount of tax debt that must be guaranteed in an ex officio procedure for accepting the installment payment method and the date by which said amount must be updated. It also sets out the characteristics of the guarantees to be granted as part of said procedure.

- (gg) Pursuant to the Fifth Final Complementary Provision of Legislative Decree No. 1535 and Article 18 of its Regulations, approved under Supreme Decree No. 320-2023-EF, the tax compliance profile assignment qualifying testing scores are carried out quarterly for one year. At the reporting date, the last test qualification will be carried out in April 2025.

Test qualifications will be for informational purposes only and will have no effect. After this final test qualification, the final quarterly grade will be issued, unless otherwise provided that test scores will continue.

By means of Supreme Decree No. 019-2025-EF, published on February 14, 2025, the qualifying testing scores were set to go from being four (4) to eight (8) test scores, in consistency with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 1535, which are only for informational purposes and have no effect.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

24. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax has been calculated applying the liability method, and is attributed to the following items:

	Balance as of January 01, 2023 S/(000)	Credit (debit) to equity S/(000)	Credit (debit) to income S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2023 S/(000)	Credit (debit) to equity S/(000)	Credit (debit) to income S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2024 S/(000)
Assets:							
Provision for other expenses and others	251,636	-	66,191	317,827	-	54,427	372,254
Generic provision for direct loans	472,137	-	(66,358)	405,779	-	(69,071)	336,708
Labor provisions	120,946	952	12,033	133,931	(2,100)	52,054	183,885
Generic provision for indirect loans	39,511	-	1,688	41,199	-	4,474	45,673
Specific provision for indirect loans	41,114	-	4,963	46,077	-	(6,174)	39,903
Valuation of hedge of debt	10,958	-	8,632	19,590	-	9,912	29,502
Provision for Realizable, received in payment and seized assets	37,114	-	(817)	36,297	-	(6,799)	29,498
Cash flow hedges	11,009	-	-	11,009	701	-	11,710
Available-for-sale investments	6,061	(724)	-	5,337	301	-	5,638
Interest in suspense	278	-	-	278	-	-	278
	<u>990,764</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>26,332</u>	<u>1,017,324</u>	<u>(1,098)</u>	<u>38,823</u>	<u>1,055,049</u>
Liabilities:							
Intangible assets / deferred charges	(147,384)	-	(12,381)	(159,765)	-	(5,856)	(165,621)
Balancing of assets and liabilities due to exchange difference	(28,646)	-	3,962	(24,684)	-	(5,362)	(30,046)
Valuation of hedge of debt	(28,627)	-	-	(28,627)	-	-	(28,627)
Tax depreciation of property, furniture and equipment	(10,229)	-	(1,284)	(11,513)	-	(1,541)	(13,054)
Available-for-sale investments	(1,707)	(1,099)	-	(2,806)	(778)	-	(3,584)
Cash flow hedges	(123)	(2,944)	-	(3,067)	3,067	-	-
	<u>(216,716)</u>	<u>(4,043)</u>	<u>(9,703)</u>	<u>(230,462)</u>	<u>2,289</u>	<u>(12,759)</u>	<u>(240,932)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>774,048</u>	<u>(3,815)</u>	<u>16,629</u>	<u>786,862</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>26,064</u>	<u>814,117</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Earnings per share

The calculation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding and earnings per share As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	Shares outstanding S/(000)	Base shares in determining weighted average S/(000)	Effective days to period-end S/(000)	Weighted average number of common shares S/(000)
2024				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	8,147,211	8,147,211	365	8,147,211
Capitalization of 2023 profit	747,641	747,641	365	747,641
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u> </u>	<u>8,894,852</u>
Net profit as of December 31, 2024				1,882,772
Basic and diluted earnings per share				0.2117
2023				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	7,382,184	7,382,184	365	7,382,184
Capitalization of 2022 profit	765,027	765,027	365	765,027
Capitalization of 2023 profit	<u> </u>	<u>747,641</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>747,641</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>8,147,211</u>	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u> </u>	<u>8,894,852</u>
Net profit as of December 31, 2023				1,873,736
Basic and diluted earnings per share				0.2107

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26. Related party transactions

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the BBVA Peru Group's consolidated financial statements include related party transactions, which, under IAS 24 and SBS regulations, comprise the Parent Company, subsidiaries, related parties, associates, other related parties, and the Bank's directors and key management. All transactions with related parties are carried out under the available market conditions for unbound third parties.

(a) The balances of the BBVA Peru Group's consolidated statement of financial position arising from related parties at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024					2023				
	Controlling party	Related parties (*)	Associates	Key personnel and directors	Total	Controlling party	Related parties (*)	Associates	Key personnel and directors	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Assets:										
Cash and due from banks	30,478	1,144	-	-	31,622	373,364	159	-	-	373,523
Loan portfolio, net	-	149,537	14,484	24,578	188,599	-	584,169	29,009	23,412	636,590
Trading derivatives	304,808	36,114	-	-	340,922	504,693	50,876	-	-	555,569
Other assets, net	212,834	125,900	-	-	338,734	49,908	272,454	-	-	322,362
Total assets	548,120	312,695	14,484	24,578	899,877	927,965	907,658	29,009	23,412	1,888,044
Liabilities:										
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	159,522	851,156	6,700	39,051	1,056,429	406,410	809,416	34,595	31,687	1,282,108
Debts and financial obligations	773,382	-	-	-	773,382	761,950	-	-	-	761,950
Trading derivatives	310,785	2,973	-	-	313,758	307,309	3,917	-	-	311,226
Provisions and other liabilities	266,040	277,795	-	-	543,835	186,850	362,556	-	-	549,406
Total liabilities	1,509,729	1,131,924	6,700	39,051	2,687,404	1,662,519	1,175,889	34,595	31,687	2,904,690
Off-balance sheet accounts:										
Indirect loans	-	200,703	186	-	200,889	-	168,392	193	-	168,585
Derivative instruments	21,288,409	779,864	-	-	22,068,273	19,274,866	413,900	-	-	19,688,766

(*) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24 and SBS regulations.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(b) The effects of related party transactions in the BBVA Peru Group's consolidated statement of financial position are detailed below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024					2023				
	Controlling party S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Controlling party S/(000)	Related parties (*) S/(000)	Associates S/(000)	Key personnel and directors S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Interest income	3,343	1,928	70	109	5,450	3,627	1,404	219	110	5,360
Interest expense	(24,988)	(2,140)	(26)	(23)	(27,177)	(25,584)	(20,877)	(63)	(17)	(46,541)
Financial margin	(21,645)	(212)	44	86	(21,727)	(21,957)	(19,473)	156	93	(41,181)
Financial service income	6,424	962	8	56	7,450	8,038	741	-	28	8,807
Financial service expenses	-	(16,101)	-	-	(16,101)	-	-	-	-	-
Net commissions	6,424	(15,139)	8	56	(8,651)	8,038	741	-	28	8,807
Profit or loss from financial transactions, net	(17,905)	(8,432)	7	10	(26,320)	(7,587)	(6,235)	-	6	(13,816)
Administrative expenses	(186,903)	(252,167)	-	-	(439,070)	(127,003)	(227,063)	-	-	(354,066)
Other income and expenses, net	11	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Other income and expenses	(204,797)	(260,599)	7	10	(465,379)	(134,579)	(233,298)	-	6	(367,871)

(*) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24 and SBS regulations.

(c) Loans to personnel and remunerations to key personnel-

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Board of Directors, executives and employees of the BBVA Peru Group hold allowed loan transactions pursuant to the Banking Law, which regulates and establishes certain limits to transactions with members of the Board of Directors, executives and employees of the banks in Peru. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, direct loans granted to employees, directors, executives and key personnel amount to S/912 million and S/879 million, respectively.

Likewise, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, remuneration to key personnel and expenses allowance for the Board of Directors amount to S/17 million and S/15 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

27. Trust activities

The Bank offers structuring and management services of trust transactions and trust fees and is in charge of the preparation of the underlying contractual agreements. Assets held in trust are not included in the Bank's financial statements. The Bank is responsible for the appropriate management of these trusts based on the limits established by applicable laws and the respective agreement. As of December 31, 2024, the allocated value of assets in trusts and trust fees amount to S/14,123 million (S/11,201 million, as of December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

28. Classification of financial instruments

BBVA Peru Group classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into categories as described in note 3. As of December 31, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

	2024					
	At fair value through profit or loss		Loans and accounts receivable	Available-for-sale investments		Hedging derivatives
	Held for trading	Allocated at inception		At amortized cost (*)	Fair value	
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	13,551,708	-	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	20,005	-	-	-
Investments	4,105,896	-	-	1,122	11,340,268	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,122	18,427	-
Debt instruments	4,105,896	-	-	-	11,321,841	-
Loan portfolio	-	-	74,118,352	-	-	-
Trading derivatives	995,396	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	10,180
Accounts receivable, note 11	-	-	246,651	-	-	-
Other assets, note 11	-	-	3,281,225	-	-	-
	<u>5,101,292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,217,941</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>11,340,268</u>	<u>10,180</u>

(*) It includes investments measured at cost.

	2024				
	At fair value through profit or loss		At amortized cost	Other liabilities	Hedging derivatives
	Hedge-for-trading	Allocated at inception			
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Liabilities					
Obligations with the public	-	-	79,421,807	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	94,084	-	-
Deposits from financial institutions and international financial institutions	-	-	796,578	-	-
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	7,356,310	-	-
Trading derivatives	821,514	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	78,602
Accounts payable, note 14	-	-	5,015,177	-	-
	<u>821,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,683,956</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,602</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2023						
	At fair value through profit or loss			Available-for-sale investments		
	Held for trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable S/(000)	At amortized cost (*) S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Hedging Derivatives S/(000)
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	9,431,609	-	-	-
Interbank funds	-	-	17,009	-	-	-
Investments	4,387,392	-	-	1,122	10,760,082	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,122	22,872	-
Debt instruments	4,387,392	-	-	-	10,737,210	-
Loan portfolio	-	-	70,647,238	-	-	-
Trading derivatives	1,237,496	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, note 11	-	-	130,068	-	-	-
Other assets, note 11	-	-	4,319,735	-	-	-
	<u>5,624,888</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,545,659</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>10,760,082</u>	<u>-</u>

(*) It includes investments measured at cost.

2023				
	At fair value through profit or loss			
	Hedge-for-trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)		
Liabilities				
Obligations with the public	-	-	69,208,117	-
Interbank funds	-	-	378,451	-
Deposits from financial institutions and international financial institutions	-	-	1,518,660	-
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	5,907,327	-
Trading derivatives	1,076,972	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	93,486
Accounts payable, note 14	-	-	8,739,882	-
	<u>1,076,972</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,752,437</u>	<u>93,486</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

29. Financial risk management

Financial risk management is fundamental to the Bank's strategy, since it guarantees its creditworthiness and sustainable development. The Bank's risk profile has been established in accordance with the strategy and policies of the BBVA Group, and considers a unique, independent and global risk management model.

- Unique: Focused on a sole objective. Risk appetite supported in fundamental metrics, limits for portfolios and economic sectors, and indicators for the management and monitoring of portfolios, is determined.
- Independent: It is independent and complementary to the business. The process of adapting the risk area allows to closely monitor the business and thus detect opportunities.
- Global: BBVA Peru Group has a flexible risk model that can be used for all risks, in all countries and for all businesses.

This risk management area centralizes and concentrates management of the credit and market risk through the following units: by means of a number of separate units (core):

- (i) Retail Risk,
- (ii) Wholesale & Sustainability Risk,
- (iii) Market & Structural Risk,
- (iv) Recoveries, and
- (v) Portfolio Management, Risk Reporting

Cross-functional services:

- (i) Strategy, Transformation & Performance and
- (ii) GRM Data & Analytics.

This structure provides adequate support to create synergies between work teams and drive greater integration in processes, ranging from strategy, planning, to the implementation of models and tools in management. In addition, during this last year, origination and containment levers have been satisfactorily integrated, which have enabled BBVA Group to have a healthier portfolio towards the end of the period

Supplemental to this management, the Internal Risk Control Unit (which is part of the Internal Control and Compliance Area) is responsible for verifying the controls over the most critical processes, models and deliverables carried out by the Risk area

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

During 2024 the macroeconomic juncture had the greatest impact during the first quarter; however, as the year progressed, there was also a significant and progressive improvement throughout the financial system, which, complemented by the bank's admission and containment strategies, has allowed the Bank to obtain outstanding results by the end of the year, both in terms of non-performing loans and the level of provisions. All this has been the result of ongoing risk management focused on all fronts:

- Portfolio management under the guidelines defined by the SBS and the Government, customizing management and monitoring reports to meet the new needs of the ongoing juncture.
- From the wholesale and retail Admission, ongoing review and adjustment of the admission policies, rescheduling modalities carrying out the portfolio diagnosis, segmentation, and action plans according to the identified criticality.
- Collections are reinforced through anticipatory management focused on vulnerable groups and sectors showing greater deterioration, in order to mitigate possible impacts from these portfolios by establishing specialized collections teams. Differentiated strategies have been implemented for each portfolio aimed at containment and offering payment facilities based on the clients' needs. Furthermore, the subunits have been strengthened to focus on preventive monitoring and the timely divestment of problematic portfolios, with the aim of maintaining competitive performance indicators within the financial system.

The functions of the 2 cross-functional service units are described below:

- GRM Data & Analytics: Its purpose is to lead the Data Driven Risk culture, driving the achievement of strategic objectives based on reliable data and advanced analytics. It consists of the following sub-units:

GRM Data & Analytics Transformation: They are responsible for developing Risk analytics capabilities, taking into account data, talent, and technology. This role includes promoting proper data governance and is responsible for overseeing the definition, construction, and the monitoring of quality rules in prioritized critical processes.

CoE Model Risk Management:

It is responsible for timely monitoring and improving risk management models, generating the necessary alerts to redirect and/or re-estimate the models, if necessary.

CoE Risk Model Factory: They are responsible for defining and executing the credit risk model development plan for individuals and legal entities

CoE Risk Model Factory II: They are responsible for developing risk model calibration and their adequate integration into management; they are also responsible for executing the market, structural, and liquidity risk model development plan.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Strategy; Transformation & Performance: This team is set up to provide services for strategic and cross-functional in the Risk area. This allows to manage synergies between internal units and be a link with external areas to ensure operational excellence and transformation of the area. The sub-units that make up the team are as follows:

Strategy & Portfolio: Intended to articulate the strategic planning and cross-functional vision of the area. Promote the main levers of transformation and develop strategic communication. Manage the area's project portfolio to ensure adequate planning, execution and monitoring of progress and impacts

Risk Control Assurance: Ensure adequate mitigation of operational risks of the assigned area in the first line of defense. Coordinate the admission and monitoring of control frameworks for new processes and projects. Coordination with control model partners and external auditors.

Transformation & Performance: Manage continuous improvement projects focused on enhancing efficiency, quality and profitability of internal Risk services. Monitor the process maturity and process transformation in order to achieve operational excellence objectives.

Solution Development: Manage the technological transformation projects (platforms, engines, data infrastructure, analytical models, automations, among others). Ensure liquid capabilities in order to execute projects to achieve strategic objectives.

Risk Tools: Manage the governance and functional management of productive Risk tools, providing support to users and monitoring their availability. Coordinate the execution of minor upgrades to improve and ensure optimal performance of the tools.

Credit risk:

The Bank's risk management system is based on a corporate governance scheme in which the BBVA Peru Group determines the policies for the management and control of retail and wholesale credit risks, which adapt to local regulation and circumstances.

The structure of the risk area for credit risk management is as follows:

- Portfolio Management & Risk Reporting is responsible for the continuous oversight and monitoring of key risk indicators.

The Reporting, Monitoring & Data subunit team is responsible for the continuous oversight and monitoring of key risk indicators of portfolios based on the entity's strategies and risk appetite. It ensures timely measurement and communication with the relevant authorities, as well as adequate management and compliance with the risk appetite framework.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The Measurement & Guarantees subunit team is responsible to ensure the proper execution of the calculation processes for the main risk metrics related to provisions, regulatory capital, economic capital, and risk-adjusted profitability. In addition, it also includes the functional management role of guarantees, with the measurement of impacts on the regulatory processes of provisions and capital.

- Retail Credit: It manages retail credit risk, in accordance with the Bank's strategic objectives, and monitors the risk quality of the operations generated. This management involves:
 - Defining the guidelines for the admission of retail segment customers: natural person and Business Banking.
 - Monitor the results of the behavior of products, segments and origination channels (mass campaigns or individual evaluation), analyzing their respective evolution and development.
 - Evaluation of the level of debt, disseminating and strengthening the Bank's risk culture.
 - Contribute to the ongoing training and capacity development of commercial teams and individual admission specialists.
 - Detect warning signs of high-risk groups based on statistical information and portfolio monitoring and client profiling to support potential restructurings. Establish corrective measures by making adjustments to internal policies and guidelines.
 - Ensure, through interrelation with the different business areas and attention to internal and external oversight bodies, compliance with credit risk policies, guaranteeing adequate compliance with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
 - Maintaining a comprehensive credit risk policy that allows preserving the quality of the loan portfolio via the interrelation with the different business areas and paying attention to internal and external oversight bodies.
 - Proposing and promoting continuing improvements in business processes, tools, and standards for an efficient management of the Credit Risk.
 - Overseeing compliance with policies in the process of credit risk analysis and approval for transactions generated by the commercial areas.

There are 5 sub-units supporting management: Particular Individual Admission; Individual Admission Pymes, Campaign Natural Person (generate campaigns to individuals), Campaign Pymes (campaigns to small business), Strategies & Governance (responsible for policies and standards intended to ensure compliance with corporate rules and local rules and regulations as well as analysis and diagnostics of portfolio).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale & Sustainability Risk: This unit is in charge of managing the wholesale loan portfolio, aiming at maximizing the benefit economic generation based on risk positioning and the limits defined in the Asset Allocation framework resulting from the definition of the Group's risk profile and risk appetite, and in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and corporate and local policies. Relying on an "Agile" structure, there are the following subunits in admission:
 - Admission Stage 1: structured under 3 approaches to ensure agility, efficiency, proximity and credit quality: i) Industrialization approach: a process-based approach applied to the upper part of COMB (commercial banking) and the lower part of BCB (Business and Corporate Banking) to ensure speed. ii) Geographical Approach: applied to CBC to strengthen the Risk & Banking relationship model. Boosting presence in the North and South. iii) Sectoral approach: applied to the upper part of BCB & CIB to keep the benefits of industry-specific knowledge vs. customer strategies.
 - Admission Stage 2 and Follow-up on companies: Operates under a preventive management approach, with strategies to maintain and/or reduce portfolio risk and stop impairment by structuring pertinent financial solutions.
 - Real Estate Risk: This is the team specialized in the real estate sector, it has two subunits.
 - Wholesale Admission Real Estate: Charge with assessing the economic and financial aspects of the credit proposals of entities in the real-estate (Residential and Commercial) industry.
 - Wholesale Monitoring Real Estate: Charge with following up on the portfolio of real-estate projects in progress (monthly valuation of work progress, updating sales dashboard, matching cash flows, etc); until work satisfaction is obtained and sponsor debt is settled.

It should be noted that the tools for Rating, and Early Warnings (Alertas Tempranas) are critical for decision-making. Further, the digital platforms "Programa Financiero ARCE" and "Programa Financiero Digital", used with the BCB and CIB (Corporate Investment Banking) segments, respectively, are digital platforms used in preparing and analyzing credit proposals.

Further, there are cross-functional teams to Admissions that are working on risk management improvement initiatives:

- Wholesale Risk Strategy: It is responsible for ensuring the portfolio quality by analyzing the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, in order to lead the growth and/or divestment strategy. Following this line, containment plans are being generated to identify vulnerable customer groups, due to industry-specific warnings or the current conjuncture (road closures, social unrest, FEN, etc.) that could activate preventive management actions that may enable us to prevent future contingencies from arising. Also, long-term strategic plans have been created to be used as growth drivers: A Master Plan (borrowers) to segment the portfolio and identify the best profiles to guide the network's growth

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

initiatives; and the Master Plan Open Market (non borrowers) to identify best profiles of open market customers and attract new customers. It is also in charge of monitoring the Asset Allocation limits defined by Holding and implementing controls for their follow-up. In addition, it is charged with defining sector-specific frameworks and preparing a number of reports.

- Wholesale Credit Governance: It is charged with updating and implementing Wholesale Risk policies, standards and procedures; the attention, follow-up and implementation of recommendations from internal and external audit, internal control, Holding and SBS, as well as taking part in corporate projects. It is also charged with conducting analyses and preparing the Office and Wholesale Credit delegation letters and serves consultations on regulations and delegations. In addition, It is in charge of the Technical Secretariat to the Credit Technical Committee (CTO).
- Risk Sustainability: This is intended to ensure the correct calculations related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) metrics associated with climate management tools such as TRI (Transition Risk Indicator), HTR (High Transition Risk), PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) and PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment), and environmental and social risk analysis (SESRA), for their incorporation into the risk admission process for a correct analysis of customers and an adequate ESG risks management of the overall portfolio.
- Recoveries: It brings together the functions and processes necessary for the follow-up, containment of the portfolio under preventive follow-up, unpaid, recoveries and the divestment of the portfolio with problems, both in commercial banking and in corporate banking and CIB, achieving higher efficiencies in cross-functional processes, as well as in the external management channels (collection agencies and legal firms) and internal channels (branch network, solution office and anticipatory office). Some major sub-units are the following:
 - Preventive Admission & Agreements, a team charged with ensuring the collection of the portfolio assigned to the branch network and offering payment solutions to customers with early warnings, developing digitalization-oriented products and contracting channels that make this task easier.
 - Recovery Agencies, a team charged with recovering the preventive, unpaid, off-court and written-off portfolio of the retail portfolio, which includes loans to individuals, individuals with businesses and legal entities that qualify as small business and medium-sized entity (Pyme) segment.
 - Solution Office, a team charged with managing preventive delinquency and payment defaults, providing customers with payment solutions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale Credit Early Default, a team charged with managing the wholesale portfolio with payment problems as well as charged with the subunit of Individual Classification, which assesses the Bank's Non-Retail Customer portfolio to determine its classification and the required level of provision, under the rules and regulations set by the SBS and BBVA Group.
- Strategy & Governance, a team charged with articulating collections and recovery management by setting initiatives, pilots and projects based on the use of data analytics and management.
- Retail Credit Late Default, a team charged of judicial recovery for the retail portfolio with arrears of more than 90 days. Clients with collateral are recovered through judicial foreclosure proceedings. For clients without collateral, if they own assets, a garnishment process is initiated over available property; if the client has no assets, legal proceedings are initiated to enforce the payment of a monetary obligation. For clients without collateral, if they have assets, a seizure process is initiated on the available goods. In cases where the client has no assets, legal proceedings are initiated to enforce payment obligations.
- Wholesale Credit Late Default, a team charged with obtaining the largest recovery of loans under court action in the wholesale portfolio.
- IRBSA & Disinvestment, a team charged with the management of the commercialization of the real estate and personal property as well as the process and execution of the divestment of the portfolio in a 100% provisioned loss situation and with no expectation of recovery in the short term.

Managing the portfolio with problems is based on a centralized strategy that defines differentiated actions for each segment and for each stage of the loan life cycle, mainly comprising rescheduling, refinancing, adjudication and payment agreements with customers, in order to provide solutions to customers in viable cases and minimize provision expenses. Finally, the divestment lever allows us to focus on the recoverable portfolio and control delinquency levels.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Integrated Collections Plan continued to be implemented, including process improvement initiatives and information management, digitally focused solution products, customer experience and the integration of the management platform with the collections strategies.

Major actions include synergy between channels, active involvement of the branch network in the management of customers in preventive and early arrears, the strengthening of the Implant model of supervision of external agencies under a focus on specialization of the massive management of collections, as well as the execution of guarantees in the containment and resolution of overdue portfolio, providing better support to the management of an adverse situation. With respect to the off-court and court settled portfolio, improvements continue to be implemented to follow up and negotiate with our customers, as well as the divestment strategy in the form of sale of portfolios.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Finally, new forms of reorientation will continue to be developed for our customers that fit in with the existing ones, maintaining strategies focused on proactive/preventive management.

Maximum exposure to credit risk:

As of December 31, the maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cash and due from banks	13,551,708	9,431,609
Interbank funds	20,005	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,105,896	4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments	11,341,389	10,761,203
Loan portfolio, net	74,118,352	70,647,238
Trading derivatives	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-
Accounts receivable, note 11	246,651	130,068
Other assets, note 11	3,281,225	4,319,735
	<u>107,670,802</u>	<u>100,931,750</u>

Guarantees received:

The requirement of guarantees may be a necessary instrument, but not sufficient for the granting of risks, and its acceptance is complementary to the credit process, which requires and mainly weighs the prior verification of the debtor's ability to pay or whether can generate the sufficient resources to allow the amortization of the risk incurred and under the agreed conditions.

The procedures for the management and valuation of the guarantees received for the loans granted to customers are indicated in the Guarantee Regulation that includes the policies for the admission of guarantees, as well as the basic principles for their constitution, maintenance and release. This regulation establishes that the guarantees must be properly instrumented and recorded, ensuring that they are in force and that they have insurance policies, in strict compliance with the regulations established by the regulator.

The valuation of the guarantees is governed by the principle of prudence, which implies the use of appraisal reports in real estate guarantees, market prices in securities, and quotes in shares in investment funds, among others. This principle establishes internal milestones that may be more conservative than those contemplated by local regulations, and under which the value of the guarantees is updated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Below is the detail of the guarantees as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024		2023	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Mortgages	27,608,052	36	26,044,979	34
Endorsements and letters of guarantee received	4,159,708	5	3,606,263	5
Finance lease	3,313,330	4	3,529,543	5
Self-liquidating collaterals	679,502	1	647,150	1
Vehicle, industrial, agricultural pledges and others	91,755	-	54,312	-
Rest of guarantees	17,980,341	23	15,444,785	21
Guaranteed loans	53,832,688	69	49,327,032	66
Non-guaranteed loans	23,916,321	31	25,572,379	34
Total	77,749,009	100	74,899,411	100

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Credit quality of the loan portfolio

The segmentation of the loan portfolio into "Not past due or impaired", "Past due but not impaired" and "Impaired" is presented as follows:

In thousands of Peruvian soles	2024						2023					
	Wholesale loans	Small and micro- business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Total	%	Wholesale loans	Small and micro- business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Total	%
Neither-past-due nor impaired loans	36,489,437	7,436,221	12,320,144	16,231,803	72,477,605	99	38,972,843	3,488,395	11,366,953	14,515,416	68,343,607	97
Normal	35,666,176	7,163,498	12,050,769	16,046,573	70,927,016	97	37,738,214	3,308,362	11,064,690	14,274,873	66,386,139	94
CPP	823,261	272,723	269,375	185,230	1,550,589	2	1,234,629	180,033	302,263	240,543	1,957,468	3
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither-past-due nor impaired loans	22,304	671	114	354	23,443	-	136,316	1,311	51	653	138,331	-
Normal	9,439	671	3	-	10,113	-	40,623	745	12	-	41,380	-
CPP	12,865	-	111	354	13,330	-	95,693	566	39	653	96,951	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired loans	2,594,615	847,622	914,932	890,792	5,247,961	7	3,874,625	660,291	1,018,717	863,840	6,417,473	10
Normal	21,580	8	22	-	21,610	-	16,453	4	31	-	16,488	-
CPP	187,908	-	4	-	187,912	-	513,990	1	16	135	514,142	1
Substandard	420,779	198,077	187,208	228,933	1,034,997	1	741,623	147,124	253,436	273,358	1,415,541	2
Doubtful	647,308	249,826	436,355	296,626	1,630,115	2	880,072	185,951	463,025	252,888	1,781,937	3
Loss	1,317,040	399,711	291,343	365,233	2,373,327	4	1,722,487	327,211	302,209	337,458	2,689,365	4
Gross portfolio	39,106,356	8,284,514	13,235,190	17,122,949	77,749,009	106	42,983,784	4,149,997	12,385,722	15,379,908	74,899,411	107
Less: Provision	(2,273,590)	(545,741)	(773,343)	(564,056)	(4,156,730)	(6)	(2,997,281)	(522,914)	(824,746)	(553,614)	(4,898,555)	(7)
Total net portfolio	36,832,766	7,738,773	12,461,847	16,558,893	73,592,279	100	39,986,503	3,627,081	11,560,976	14,826,294	70,000,856	100

Criteria to determine if a loan is impaired are the following:

Type of debtor	Impairment criteria
Retail	Loans past due over 90 days
	Debtor is rated as deficient, doubtful or loss
Wholesale	Debtor is rated as deficient, doubtful or loss
	Rescheduled or refinancing loans

During 2024 and 2023, customer transactions that throughout said periods were classified as past due and not impaired and as impaired loans have generated financial revenue of S/209 million and S/171 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the guarantees of past due and non-impaired loans and impaired loans amount to S/2,700 million and S/3,257 million, respectively, of which S/2,698 million and S/3,255 million correspond to mortgage loans. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, past due and non-impaired loans amounts to S/23 million and S/138 million, respectively. The breakdown of the referred credits according to days of arrears is shown below:

	2024				2023			
	16- 30 S/(000)	31- 60 S/(000)	61 - 90 S/(000)	Total S/(000)	16- 30 S/(000)	31- 60 S/(000)	61 - 90 S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Days in arrears								
Types of loan								
Large-business loans	1,366	4,667	197	6,230	2,438	1,447	653	4,538
Medium-business loans	7,846	7,500	728	16,074	53,950	57,464	20,364	131,778
	<u>9,212</u>	<u>12,167</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>22,304</u>	<u>56,388</u>	<u>58,911</u>	<u>21,017</u>	<u>136,316</u>
Small-business loans	-	256	415	671	-	1,309	1	1,310
Micro-business loans	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Consumer loans	-	113	1	114	-	51	-	51
Mortgage loans	-	354	-	354	-	653	-	653
	<u>-</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,014</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,015</u>
Total	<u>9,212</u>	<u>12,890</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>23,443</u>	<u>56,388</u>	<u>60,925</u>	<u>21,018</u>	<u>138,331</u>

Risk concentrations:

The loan portfolio is distributed in the following economic sectors:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Mortgage and consumer loans	30,358,140	27,765,631
Commerce	13,081,894	12,751,416
Manufacturing	10,236,437	10,322,428
Transport, storage and communications	5,972,486	5,847,308
Agriculture and livestock	2,994,547	3,029,811
Financial and insurance activities	2,091,367	2,482,580
Real-estate activities	1,867,920	1,598,755
Information and communications	1,724,610	1,562,952
Mining	1,377,970	1,618,879
Power, gas and water	1,169,905	777,898
Construction	835,926	948,855
Hotels and restaurants	699,005	728,314
Others	<u>5,338,802</u>	<u>5,464,584</u>
	<u>77,749,009</u>	<u>74,899,411</u>

As of July 1, 2024, the BBVA Peru Group has updated the classification of its customers' economic sectors considering the fourth revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) in compliance with Resolution SBS 04218-2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, financial assets are distributed among the following geographic areas:

2024						
	At fair value through profit or loss					
	Held-for-trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable S/(000)	Available-for- sale S/(000)	Hedging derivatives S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Financial instruments						
Peru	4,447,145	-	77,790,926	3,605,784	-	85,843,855
Rest of South America	-	-	199,422	19,406	-	218,828
Rest of the world	-	-	171,214	-	-	171,214
Mexico	3,606	-	6,041	-	-	9,647
United States of America	2,098	-	10,531	7,716,169	-	7,728,798
Europe	656,858	-	54,125	30	10,180	721,193
	5,109,707	-	78,232,259	11,341,389	10,180	94,693,535
Provisions	(8,415)	-	(4,393,329)	-	-	(4,401,744)
Accrued interest on performing loans, note 7	-	-	607,679	-	-	607,679
Deferred interest, note 7	-	-	(81,606)	-	-	(81,606)
	5,101,292	-	74,365,003	11,341,389	10,180	90,817,864
2023						
	At fair value through profit or loss					
	Held-for-trading S/(000)	Allocated at inception S/(000)	Loans and accounts receivable S/(000)	Available-for- sale S/(000)	Hedging derivatives S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Financial instruments						
Peru	4,804,124	-	75,168,097	4,624,279	-	84,596,500
Rest of South America	-	-	19,780	18,350	-	38,130
Rest of the world	-	-	18,170	-	-	18,170
Mexico	4,124	-	739	-	-	4,863
United States of America	391	-	7,976	6,118,544	-	6,126,911
Europe	834,205	-	5,055	30	-	839,290
	5,642,844	-	75,219,817	10,761,203	-	91,623,864
Provisions	(17,956)	-	(5,088,893)	-	-	(5,106,849)
Accrued interest on performing loans, note 7	-	-	746,092	-	-	746,092
Deferred income, note 7	-	-	(99,710)	-	-	(99,710)
	5,624,888	-	70,777,306	10,761,203	-	87,163,397

(*) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item includes the loan portfolio and accounts receivable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Market risk:

Market risk arises as a consequence of the activity maintained in the markets, through financial instruments whose value may be affected by variations in market conditions, reflected in changes in the different assets and financial risk factors. The risk can be mitigated and even eliminated through hedging (assets/liabilities or derivatives), or by undoing the open operation or position.

There are three major risk factors that affect market prices: interest rates, exchange rates and variable-income.

- Interest rate risk: It arises as a consequence of variations in the term structure of market interest rates, for the different currency.
- Exchange rate risk: It arises due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for the different currencies.
- Price risk: It arises as a result of changes in the market prices, either for specific factors of the instrument itself, or by factors affecting all the instruments traded in the market.

In addition, and for certain positions, it is necessary to also consider other risks: credit "spread" risk, basis risk, volatility or correlation risk.

Value at risk (VaR) is the basic variable to measure and control the Bank's market risk. This risk measure estimates the maximum loss, with a given level of confidence that can occur in the market positions of a portfolio for a certain time horizon. The Bank calculates the VaR using the historical method with a confidence level of 99% and a time horizon of one day; the data period considered is two years.

The structure of market risk limits determines a scheme of VaR and economic capital limits for market risk, as well as alerts and specific ad-hoc sub-limits for types of risk, among others.

Likewise, validation tests are carried out on the risk measurement models used, which estimate the maximum loss that can occur in the positions considered, with a certain level of probability ("back testing"), as well as impact measurements of extreme market movements on the risk positions held ("stress testing"). Currently, the stress analysis on historical scenarios of the Lehman Brothers crisis (2008) is being carried out.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At December 31, 2024 and 2023 the detail of the VaR for risk factors is as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
VaR for risk factors		
VaR without smoothing	10,196	16,838
VaR interest	10,055	17,080
VaR exchange	319	568
VaR weighted	14,211	11,923
VaR máximo	45,560	20,272
VaR mínimo	10,196	3,941

Structural interest risk:

Structural interest risk is defined as the potential alteration that occurs in the interest income and/or in the equity value of an entity due to the variation in interest rates.

Considering the impact variable, we can see the following typologies of risk in the BBVA Group and in the Bank:

- Interest margin risk: potential adverse deviation in the interest margin projected over a given horizon.
- Equity economic value risks: potential impact on the economic value of the financial institution's balance sheet.
- Risk of the carrying amount of instruments accounted for at fair value in the banking book: potential impact on equity given the effect on the carrying amount of the portfolios of fixed income and derivatives classified as "Held to Collect and Sell" (HtC&S).

Structural interest rate risk management is aimed at maintaining the stability of the interest margin in the face of interest rate variations, contributing to the generation of recurring results, and controlling the potential impacts on equity due to the mark-to-market of instruments classified as "held to collect and sale" (in local accounting as "available for sale") as well as limiting capital needs for structural interest risk.

The Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, supported by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (hereinafter ALCO) conducts active management of the banking book through operations to optimize the level of assumed risk, in relation to the expected results, and allow compliance with the maximum levels of tolerable risk.

The activity performed by the Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit is based on the interest risk measurements conducted by the risks area. Which, acting as an independent unit, periodically quantifies the impact the variation in interest rates has on the interest margin and the economic value of the Bank.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In addition to the sensitivity measurements to different variations in market rates, the Bank develops probabilistic calculations that determine the “economic capital” (maximum loss in economic value) and the “margin at risk” (maximum loss in the interest margin) due to structural interest risk of the Bank's banking activity, excluding treasury activity, based on interest rate curve simulation models. Stress testing is conducted periodically to complete the evaluation of the Bank's interest risk profile.

All these risk measures are subject to subsequent analysis and monitoring, and the levels of risk assumed and the degree of compliance with the authorized limits are transferred to the different management and administration bodies of the bank.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The consumption of the structural interest risk levels of the BBVA Peru Group during the years 2024 and 2023 are presented as follows:

2024		Dec-24	Nov-24	Oct-24	Sep-24	Aug-24	Jul-24	Jun-24	May-24	Apr-24	Mar-24	Feb-24	Jan-24
Limit consumption													
Financial margin sensitivity	7%	2.54%	2.50%	2.68%	3.28%	3.32%	3.13%	2.58%	2.53%	2.32%	2.25%	2.29%	2.43%
Alert consumption													
Economic value sensitivity (*)	1100	890	880	1,004	982	931	927	994	999	991	988	1,021	755
Economic capital (EC) (*)	1400	1,129	1,145	1,302	1,284	1,210	1,202	1,394	1,365	1,345	1,323	1,369	976
Margin at risk (MaR)	4%	1.50%	1.57%	1.33%	1.65%	1.59%	1.61%	1.38%	1.37%	1.75%	2.03%	1.81%	1.99%
2023		Dec-23	Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Aug-23	Jul-23	Jun-23	May-23	Apr-23	Mar-23	Feb-23	Jan-23
Limit consumption													
Financial margin sensitivity	9.5%	1.88%	1.74%	2.49%	2.65%	3.28%	3.41%	3.64%	3.83%	4.38%	4.66%	4.78%	4.66%
Alert consumption													
Economic value sensitivity	750	754	761	720	712	698	683	665	582	535	538	494	499
Economic capital (CE)	950	976	989	941	934	938	922	903	779	749	715	666	669
Margin at risk (MaR)	4.5%	2.01%	1.74%	1.64%	1.80%	2.00%	1.97%	2.38%	2.24%	2.47%	2.71%	2.46%	2.70%

(*) From February 2024, there has been an exceedance of the Economic Value Sensitivity limit (PEN 950 MM) and the Economic Capital limit (PEN 1,250 MM) mainly explained by the balance of soles due to the update of behavioral models.

In the measurement process, the BBVA Peru Group has established hypotheses on the evolution and behavior of certain items, such as those relating to products without explicit or contractual expiration. These hypotheses are based on studies that approach the relationship between the interest rates of these products and those of the market, and that allow the disaggregation of the specific balances into trend balances, with a long-term permanence degree, and seasonal or volatile balances, with a short-term residual maturity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Liquidity risk:

The liquidity and financing risk is defined as the inability of a financial institution to honor its payment obligations due to a lack of funds or financing or whenever a financial institution has to resort to financing under especially severe conditions to be able to honor those obligations.

As part of this risk and considering a temporary horizon over which the payment obligation occurs, we can distinguish:

- Liquidity risk: The risk of suffer losses in the short-term resulting from events that affect their ability to use cash resources to meet its more immediate payment obligations, either because of the impossibility to sell assets or an unexpected reduction of trade liabilities, or because the regular financing sources are shut down both in normal or stress situation and including the potential outflow of additional resources for contingent reasons.
- Intraday liquidity risk: Risks that a financial institution is not able to meet its daily settlement obligations; for example, because of timing mismatches in payment, settlement systems or other relevant.
- Financing risk: This risk reflects the increase in the exposure of balance sheet of a financial institution, medium and short-term resulting from its deviation from its target to keep stable resources inherent to its activity, together with other wholesale stable financing resources to enable a diversification by due dates and sources, as a way to concentration of counterparties that sharpen the exposure or vulnerability of the financial institution in a stress scenario. In a context of higher exposure to this risk, a higher probability exists of incurring in higher short-term financing, higher use of collaterals, and in any case, an intensified short-term liquidity risk.

The BBVA Peru Group aim at promoting a sound financing structure to contribute with the sustainability of the business model. For that purpose, the risk model promotes maintaining an adequate number of stable resources in a wholesale diversified financing model that restrict the weight of short-term financing, ensure access to several markets, optimize the costs of financing, and creates a buffer of liquid assets for the Bank to be able to survive under stress scenarios.

Liquidity risk management and monitoring is carried out comprehensively with a dual approach: short-term and long-term. The short-term liquidity approach, with a time horizon of up to one year, is focused on managing payments and collections from market activities, volatile customer resources and the potential liquidity needs of the Bank as a whole. The second approach, medium-term or financing, is focused on the financial management of the set of assets and liabilities, focusing on the financing structure, and having a time horizon equal to or greater than the annual one.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The comprehensive management of liquidity is carried out by the Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, within the Finance area, which analyzes the implications, in terms of funding and liquidity of the various Bank projects and their compatibility with the structure of target financing and the situation of financial markets. In this sense, the Asset & Liability Management & Capital unit, in accordance with the approved budgets, executes the agreed proposals by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and manages liquidity risk in accordance with wide scheme of limits, sub-limits and approved warnings on which the risk area carries out, independently, its measurement and control work, providing the manager with support tools and metrics for decision-making.

The periodic measurements of the risk incurred and the monitoring of the consumption of limits are carried out by the Market and Structural Risk Unit, which monthly reports the liquidity risks level to the ALCO; as well as more frequently to the management units, performing daily measurements of the main liquidity indicators, with the purpose of anticipating potential contingencies and providing support to the management areas.

Moreover, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has proposed a new liquidity regulation scheme based on two ratios: "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" (LCR) that entered into force in 2015 and the "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (NSFR) has been implemented since 2018. Both the Bank and the BBVA Group as a whole participated in the corresponding impact study (QIS) that has included the new regulatory challenges in its new general framework of action in the field of liquidity and financing. At the local level, in December 2024, the SBS updated the Regulation for Liquidity Risk Management, introducing modifications to methodological parameters for the treatment of operational and non-operational deposits in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. Additionally, it initiated the monthly management of the Net Stable Funding Ratio. These changes will come into effect as of January 2025.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In accordance with SBS regulations, the maturities of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, including accrued interest on loans and deposits, are as follows. Other accounts receivable and other financial assets are not included.

	Up to 1 month S/(000)	1-3 months S/(000)	Between 3 and 6 months S/(000)	Between 6 months and 1 year S/(000)	Between 1 year and 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Past-due and under legal collection S/(000)	Total
2024								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	13,541,600	1,647	768	816	6,873	4	-	13,551,708
Interbank funds	20,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,005
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,105,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,105,896
Available-for-sale investments	10,769,811	7,813	-	194,809	32,614	336,342	-	11,341,389
Loan portfolio	8,163,859	6,577,887	5,512,519	10,525,369	28,983,353	15,691,981	2,901,720	78,356,688
Trading derivatives	165,308	81,631	40,728	76,671	351,402	279,656	-	995,396
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	10,180	-	-	10,180
	<u>36,766,479</u>	<u>6,668,978</u>	<u>5,554,015</u>	<u>10,797,665</u>	<u>29,384,422</u>	<u>16,307,983</u>	<u>2,901,720</u>	<u>108,381,262</u>
Liabilities								
Obligations with the public	14,015,058	11,006,628	5,265,041	5,860,184	43,254,896	20,000	-	79,421,807
Demand deposits	3,974,712	2,550,905	-	-	20,647,855	-	-	27,173,472
Saving accounts	2,820,712	2,026,511	-	-	21,235,070	-	-	26,082,293
Time deposits	7,037,296	6,429,212	5,265,041	5,860,184	1,371,971	20,000	-	25,983,704
Others	182,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,338
Interbank funds	94,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,084
Deposits from financial institutions	589,135	93,299	7,625	75,278	31,241	-	-	796,578
Debts and financial obligations	42,332	32,517	15,475	27,781	5,514,391	1,723,814	-	7,356,310
Trading derivatives	207,174	30,743	34,309	126,774	226,437	196,077	-	821,514
Hedging derivatives	-	-	17	12,423	66,162	-	-	78,602
Accounts payable	2,703,790	948,197	509,266	829,508	24,416	-	-	5,015,177
Other liabilities	<u>2,811,155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,811,155</u>
	<u>20,462,728</u>	<u>12,111,384</u>	<u>5,831,733</u>	<u>6,931,948</u>	<u>49,117,543</u>	<u>1,939,891</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,395,227</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	Up to 1 month S/(000)	1-3 months S/(000)	Between 3 and 6 months S/(000)	Between 6 months and 1 year S/(000)	Between 1 year and 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Past-due and under legal collection S/(000)	Total
2023								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	9,094,778	51,351	24,849	17,363	242,865	403	-	9,431,609
Interbank funds	17,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,009
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,387,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,387,392
Available-for-sale investments	9,455,308	7,675	2,856	737,931	220,087	337,346	-	10,761,203
Loan portfolio	6,224,730	6,205,973	6,171,406	11,980,234	27,677,721	13,849,137	3,536,302	75,645,503
Trading derivatives	190,592	77,396	92,081	191,103	217,462	468,862	-	1,237,496
	<u>29,369,809</u>	<u>6,342,395</u>	<u>6,291,192</u>	<u>12,926,631</u>	<u>28,358,135</u>	<u>14,655,748</u>	<u>3,536,302</u>	<u>101,480,212</u>
Liabilities								
Obligations with the public	13,362,892	8,599,552	4,041,765	2,916,947	40,205,961	81,000	-	69,208,117
Demand deposits	2,626,640	1,922,862	-	-	18,183,670	-	-	22,733,172
Saving accounts	2,404,859	1,049,403	-	-	19,287,729	-	-	22,741,991
Time deposits	8,121,074	5,627,287	4,041,765	2,916,947	2,734,562	81,000	-	23,522,635
Others	210,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,319
Interbank funds	378,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,451
Deposits from financial institutions	1,407,873	65,313	34,131	3,406	7,937	-	-	1,518,660
Debts and financial obligations	229,013	22,483	599,018	105,423	1,414,799	3,536,591	-	5,907,327
Trading derivatives	353,660	50,182	96,830	91,799	228,949	255,552	-	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	-	-	594	42,318	50,574	-	-	93,486
Accounts payable	2,355,281	180,216	463,900	3,136,024	2,604,461	-	-	8,739,882
Other liabilities	3,774,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,774,716
	<u>21,861,886</u>	<u>8,917,746</u>	<u>5,236,238</u>	<u>6,295,917</u>	<u>44,512,681</u>	<u>3,873,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,697,611</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Operational risk:

BBVA Peru Group articulates an operational risk management model implemented throughout the organization, based on methodologies and procedures for the identification, assessing and monitoring of operational risk, and supported by tools that allow qualitative and quantitative management.

This model is based on a decentralized management of operational risk carried out by operational risk management teams in the two lines of defense. In the first line we have the Risk Control Assurer whose objective is to promote the adequate management of operational risk in their respective management areas. The previous by extending the methodology of risk identification and establishment of controls, and working for this with the owners of the processes who are those responsible for implementing mitigation plans and execution of controls. In the second line of defense, there is a Risk Control Specialist team who define mitigation and control frameworks in their area of specialty (across the entire organization) and contrast with the one implemented by the first line.

Both control teams are in constant coordination of a methodological unit and constantly report to the corresponding Internal Control and Operational Risk Committees (ICOR). From the internal control and compliance area, the non-financial risk unit is in charge of the implementation of corporate management tools, the training of both control teams (Risk Control Assurer and Risk Control Specialist), and coordination for updating the risk map and monitoring of mitigation plans.

In connection with qualitative management, the Support Tool for Operational Risk Management (MIGRO tool) makes it possible to record the operational risks identified by associating them with a taxonomy of processes and their quantification, as well as recording the periodic evaluation of controls associated with critical risks. Ongoing updates to risks and controls ensured the continued validity of the operational risk management model throughout 2024

In addition, there is a database which is a fundamental quantitative tool for operational risk management (Integrated Operational Risk System - SIRO), that collects every operational risk event that represents a loss for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank is authorized to use the alternative standard method for calculating the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk, which allows the Bank to optimize the regulatory capital requirement.

The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk based on the alternative standard method as of December 31, 2024 amounts to S/789 million (S/735 million at December 31, 2023).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between duly informed buyer and seller, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, between duly informed debtor and creditor, in an arm's length transaction.

In cases where the quoted price is not available, the fair value is estimated based on the quoted price of a financial instrument with similar characteristics, the current value of expected cash flows or other valuation techniques; which can be significantly affected by the different assumptions used.

Although Management uses its best judgment to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments of the BBVA Peru Group, there are weaknesses inherent to any valuation technique. As a result, the fair value may not be an approximate estimate of the net realizable value or the liquidation value.

The following considerations may be applied to the methodology and assumptions used in the fair value estimates of the BBVA Peru Group's financial instruments.

- (i) Assets and liabilities whose fair value is similar to the carrying amount
This assumption applies to those assets and liabilities with current maturity, arranged at a floating rate and to those included in Official Letter N° 43078-2014-SBS, where the SBS determined that their fair value corresponded to the carrying amount.
- (ii) Assets and liabilities at fixed rate
Uses the discounted cash flow methodology, applying market interest rates for instruments with similar characteristics.
- (iii) Assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value
In the determination of fair value, three levels are distinguished:

Level 1:

For instruments quoted in active markets, the fair value is determined by the price observed in those markets, and for instruments whose market price is not available, but the price of their components is available, the fair value will be determined based on the relevant market prices of such components.

Level 2:

For instruments quoted in non-active markets, the fair value is determined by valuation techniques or models that mostly uses data from the market and minimizing the use of data calculated internally.

Level 3:

For unquoted instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques or models.

The fair value of held-for-trading and available-for-sale investments has been determined based on their market prices or the quotations of the underlying assets (sovereign risk rates) on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In the case of derivatives, their fair value is determined through the use of valuation techniques.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

Taking into account fair value considerations and the Official Letter 43078-2014-SBS, in which the SBS determined that fair value corresponds to the carrying amount in the case of loans and deposits, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	13,551,708	9,431,609	13,551,708	9,431,609
Interbank funds	20,005	17,009	20,005	17,009
Investment at fair value through profit or loss and investment available-for-sale investments	15,447,285	15,148,595	15,447,285	15,148,595
Loan portfolio	74,118,352	70,647,238	74,118,352	70,647,238
Trading derivatives	995,396	1,237,496	995,396	1,237,496
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-	10,180	-
Accounts receivable, note 11	246,651	130,068	246,651	130,068
Other assets, note 11	3,281,225	4,319,735	3,281,225	4,319,735
Total	107,670,802	100,931,750	107,670,802	100,931,750
Liabilities				
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	80,218,385	70,726,777	80,218,385	70,726,777
Interbank funds	94,084	378,451	94,084	378,451
Debts and financial obligations	7,356,310	5,907,327	7,378,395	5,931,770
Trading derivatives	821,514	1,076,972	821,514	1,076,972
Hedging derivatives	78,602	93,486	78,602	93,486
Accounts payable, note 14	5,015,177	8,739,882	5,015,177	8,739,882
Total	93,584,072	86,922,895	93,606,157	86,947,338

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value based on the hierarchy level are presented as follows:

Financial instruments measured at fair value and fair value hierarchy:

	2024				2023			
	Fair Value S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair Value S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)
Assets								
Investments at fair value through profit of loss								
Debt instruments	4,105,896	1,078,971	3,026,925	-	4,387,392	692,675	3,694,717	-
Available-for-sale investments								
Instruments representing capital	18,427	18,427	-	-	22,872	22,872	-	-
Instruments representing debt	11,321,841	10,475,877	845,964	-	10,737,210	7,438,877	3,298,333	-
Trading derivatives	995,396	-	995,396	-	1,237,496	-	1,237,496	-
Hedging derivatives	10,180	-	10,180	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>16,451,740</u>	<u>11,573,275</u>	<u>4,878,465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,384,970</u>	<u>8,154,424</u>	<u>8,230,546</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities								
Borrowings and financial obligations	1,153,178	-	1,153,178	-	1,124,258	-	1,124,258	-
Trading derivatives	821,514	-	821,514	-	1,076,972	-	1,076,972	-
Hedging derivatives	78,602	-	78,602	-	93,486	-	93,486	-
	<u>2,053,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,053,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,294,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,294,716</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Description of the valuation techniques for instruments recorded at fair value

Level 2	Valuation techniques / Hypothesis	Main inputs used
Fixed and variable income	Fixed income: Present value of cash flows from bonds (coupons and face value): $Price_{bond} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Coupon}{(1 + YTM)^n} + \frac{Face\ value}{(1 + YTM)^N}$ These cash flows are discounted at yield to maturity (YTM)	Fixed income: Bonds information (coupon rate, coupons payment frequency, face value) “Yield to Maturity” (YTM): Obtained from transactions traded in Datatec so that the transaction is greater than or equal to S/2 million (internally defined condition).
	Variable income: The closing price is taken from a public source of information (Price Vendors). Does not have a trading portfolio of variable income.	Variable Income: closing prices of Bloomberg, Reuters or the Lima Stock Exchange website
z	Calculation of the present value of each component of the derivative (fixed/variable) considering the market interest rates and converting into soles at the exchange rate of that day (if necessary). It takes into account the variable flows (if any), flow projection, discount curves for each underlying, and current market interest rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Forward points.- Fixed vs variable price.- Closing exchange rates- Market interest rate curves.
(b) Options	For options on shares, currency and raw materials The hypothesis derived from the use of the Black-Scholes model takes into account the possible adjustments to convexity.	Derivatives on shares, currency and raw materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Forward structure of the underlying.- Volatility of options- Observable correlations between the underlying. Derivatives on interest rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Term structure of interest rate curve.- Volatility of the underlying.--
	For derivatives on interest rates The hypothesis derived from the use of the Black-Scholes assumes a lognormal process of forward rates and model takes into account the possible adjustment to convexity.	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

31. Subsequent events

The Bank is not aware of any subsequent events occurring between the closing date of these consolidated financial statements and the authorization date for their issuance, which may affect them significantly.

On January 31, 2025, the Bank issued the BBVA Peru's First International Social Bond for USD 100 million at a variable interest rate and maturing in 2030. This event does not have any effect on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, but is disclosed in compliance with IAS 10.

32. Additional explanation for English translation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented based on the generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities. Certain accounting practices applied by the Bank, that conform to generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities, may differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of any discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.



COLEGIO DE
CONTADORES PÚBLICOS
DE LIMA

E002-0090



Constancia de Habilitación

El Decano y el Director Secretario del Colegio de Contadores Públicos de Lima, que suscriben, declaran que, en base a los registros de la institución, se ha verificado que:

TANAKA VALDIVIA & ASOCIADOS S. CIVIL DE R.L

SOCIEDAD: SO761

Se encuentra **HÁBIL**, para el ejercicio de las funciones profesionales que le faculta la Ley N.º 13253 y su modificación Ley N.º 28951 y conforme al Estatuto y Reglamento Interno de este Colegio; en fe de lo cual y a solicitud de parte, se le extiende la presente constancia para los efectos y usos que estime conveniente. Esta constancia tiene vigencia hasta el 31 de MAYO del 2025.

Lima, 27 de junio 2024

CPC. Onofre Francisco Pizarro Chima
DECANO



CPC. Lydia Wilma Rosales Solano
DIRECTOR SECRETARIO

8.

Supplementary information



8.1. General information

Legal name	Banco BBVA Perú
Tax ID number (RUC)	20100130204
Address	Av. República de Panamá 3055, San Isidro, Lima
Phone number	209-1000

Incorporation and corporate purpose

[GRI 2-1]

“Banco BBVA Perú”, whose abbreviated name is BBVA Perú, was incorporated by public deed on August 20, 1951, granted by the notary's office of Dr. Ricardo Ortiz de Zevallos, and began operations on October 9 of the same year.

Its current legal name was adopted by approval of the annual obligatory shareholders' meeting held on March 27, 2019, for which purpose a partial amendment of its bylaws was made, which is registered in entry No. B00025 of Entry No. 11014915 of the Registry of Legal Entities of Lima.

The Bank is registered in entry 1, folio 109, volume 118 of Companies of the Lima Mercantile Registry, and its continuation in file No. 117639 and entry No. 11014915 of the Lima Registry of Legal Entities. Its term of duration is indefinite and its corporate purpose is to engage in all banking activities permitted by law.

The Bank's headquarters is located in the city of Lima, in the district of San Isidro, and also has a total of 287 offices nationwide.

List of legal entities comprising the economic group

BBVA Perú is part of the economic group of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., known as BBVA Group. At year-end 2024, the Bank has the following subsidiaries and investees:

Legal name	RPVM inscription	Core business
Banco BBVA Perú	02-921015	Bank
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S. A. – BBVA SAB	03-970067	Brokerage firm
BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF – BBVA SAF	04-972020	Mutual fund management company
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. – BBVA Titulizadora	T-00004-RPJ	Securitization company
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. – IRBSA	—	Real estate company and general services
Comercializadora Corporativa S.A.C. – COMCORP SAC	—	Financial products trading company
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme en liquidación	—	Small and microenterprise development entity
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación	—	Vehicle and insurance trading company
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	—	Vehicle and insurance trading company
BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C.	—	Holding of shares
Fundación BBVA Perú	—	Non-profit foundation

It is important to note that BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C. and Holding Continental S.A., whose shares are not registered in the Public Registry of the Securities Market (RPMV), are the majority shareholders of Banco BBVA Perú.

Subscribed and paid-in capital as of December 31, 2024

The subscribed and paid-in capital of Banco BBVA Perú is S/8,894,851,804.00, represented by an equal number of ordinary shares with voting rights, with a face value of S/1.00 (one sol and 00/100) per share each.

Modifications during 2024

On March 22, 2024, the Bank's annual obligatory shareholders' meeting approved the capitalization of retained earnings for the amount of S/747,641,103.00. The shares representing the capital stock are dematerialized and represented by book entries in the name of each holder. During 2024, there were no changes in Peruvian regulations affecting the capital stock of Banco BBVA Perú.

To date, BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C., a company wholly controlled by the BBVA Group, holds 47.13% of the shares representing the capital stock of Banco BBVA Perú. Likewise, the Breca Group maintains the totality of its shareholding in Holding Continental S.A., as well as the ownership of 47.13% of the shares representing the Bank's capital stock.

Main shareholders

Main shareholders as of December 31, 2024

Shareholders	Country	Shares	Ownership percentage	Range
BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C.	Perú	4,192,111,354	47.13%	More than 10%
Holding Continental S.A.	Perú	4,192,111,354	47.13%	More than 10%
Others	Varios	510,629,096	5.74%	Less than 10%
Total		8,894,851,804	100.00%	

Ownership structure

Tenure	Number of shareholders	Ownership percentage
More than 10%	2	94.26%
Less than 10%	11,224	5.74%
Total	11,226	100.00%

8.2. Description of operations and development

Banco BBVA Perú is a private law entity, authorized to operate by the SBS, in accordance with Law No. 26702, General Law of the Financial System and the Insurance System and Organic Law of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators, which establishes the regulatory and supervisory framework to which companies operating in the financial and insurance system are subject.

CIIU	6519
Term of duration	Indefinite

Evolution of operations

The Bank was established in 1951 under the corporate name of Banco Continental. In 1970 it became a state-owned bank (nationalized). During the second quarter of 1995 it was privatized and the winning consortium in the auction was formed by the spanish group Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (BBV) and the Brescia Group, of peruvian origin, through Holding Continental S.A. In July 1998, the State transferred the remaining shares, equivalent to 19.12%, under the mechanism of a public offering of securities.

At a shareholders' meeting held on March 31, 2011, it was agreed to amend Article 1 of the Bank's bylaws to change the Bank's name to BBVA Banco Continental, which may also be identified with the abbreviated name BBVA Continental. Subsequently, at a shareholders' meeting held on March 27, 2019, its corporate name was changed to the current Banco BBVA Perú, in response to the deployment of a global corporate project aimed at changing the image of the companies comprising the BBVA Group.

Bank personnel as of December 31, 2024	
Category	Headcount
Executives	122
Officials and specialists	5,451
Administratives	1,904
Total	7,477
Variation 2023-2024 (%)	2.90%
Variation 2022-2023 (%)	7.88%

8.3. Legal, administrative or arbitration processes

Banco BBVA Perú is involved in various legal proceedings. In the opinion of management, none of these affect or would affect the normal development of its activities and business.

8.4. Administration

Brief profiles of the principal members of the Board of Directors

[GRI 2-11]

Principal directors

Alex Fort Brescia, Chairman of the Board. MBA from Columbia University (USA). B.A. in Economics from Williams College (USA). Has served as a director of BBVA Perú since May 1995 and assumed the position of chairman of the board of directors in June 2013. He has

30 years of banking experience. He is chairman of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He is also chairman of the board of directors of Rímac Seguros. He is co-chairman of Breca Corporation and Breca's holding companies (Breca Banca, Breca Cementos, Breca Inmobiliaria, Breca Minería, Breca Pesca, Breca Pinturas, Breca Seguros y Salud, Breca Servicios Especializados and Breca Turismo). He is also chairman of the board of directors of Holding Continental, Inmobiliaria San Patricio (Chile) and Melón (Chile). He is vice-chairman of the board of directors of the real estate companies of Grupo Breca, Holding Vencedor, Corporación Peruana de Productos Químicos, Inversiones Nacionales de Turismo, Minsur and Compañía Minera Raura, and director of Cumbres Andinas and Tecnológica de Alimentos. He is a member of the board of directors of Aporta, Breca's social impact platform and of Bodegas Viñas de Oro.

Pedro Brescia Moreyra, First Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. Bachelor's Degree in Economics with a major in Business Administration from Boston University (USA). Has been a director of Banco BBVA Perú since May 1995. He has 30 years of banking experience. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He is also co-chairman of Corporación Breca and of Breca's holding companies (Breca Banca, Breca Cementos, Breca Inmobiliaria, Breca Minería, Breca Pesca, Breca Pinturas, Breca Seguros y Salud, Breca Servicios Especializados and Breca Turismo). He is also vice chairman of the board of directors of Holding Continental and Rímac Seguros y Reaseguros. He is chairman of the board of directors of the real estate companies of the Breca Group, Holding Vencedor, Corporación Peruana de Productos Químicos and Inversiones Nacionales de Turismo, and director of Inmobiliaria San Patricio (Chile), Melón (Chile), Minsur, Compañía Minera Raura, Cumbres Andinas and Tecnológica de Alimentos. He is also a member of the board of directors of Aporta, Breca's social impact platform; and of Bodegas Viñas de Oro.

Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz, second vice chairman. MBA - MS European and International Business from ESCP Business School. He holds a degree in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Deusto (Spain). He has held the position since July 13, 2022. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He is Head of Global Risk Management in South America, Turkey and M&A at BBVA. He is also a member of the board of Garanti BBVA (Turkey) and Forum Servicios Financieros (Chile). He has held various management positions in the BBVA Group, such as Global Head of Wholesale Risk Discipline, Global Head of Wholesale Risk Management, Head Risk of CIB, and Chief Risk Officer at Bancomer, among others.

Fernando Eguiluz Lozano, Chief Executive Officer. International Executive MBA from Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez (Miami/Chile) - Deusto Business School (Spain); MBA by the Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección de Empresas. Industrial and systems engineer from the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (Mexico). He has held the position since July 2019. He chairs different internal committees of the Bank, including the specialized committee on Security and Cybersecurity (CESIC; by its Spanish acronym), and is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He began his career in the BBVA Group as deputy director of Corporate Banking, director of Capital Markets and Structured Operations of Businesses Collection, Corporate Banking, and Business Development, among other management positions in BBVA Bancomer S.A.

Fortunato Brescia Moreyra, Director. Mining Engineer from the Colorado School of Mines (USA) and the Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería - UNI (Perú). He has been a director of BBVA Perú since June 2013. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He is also a member of the board of directors of Corporación Breca, Holding Continental, Breca Holdings (Breca Banca, Breca Cementos, Breca Inmobiliaria, Breca Minería, Breca Pesca, Breca Pinturas, Breca Seguros y Salud, Breca Servicios Especializados and Breca Turismo), the real estate companies of Grupo Breca, Holding Vencedor, Inmobiliaria San Patricio (Chile), Corporación Peruana de Productos Químicos, Inversiones Nacionales de Turismo, Melón (Chile) and Rímac Seguros y Reaseguros. He is chairman of the board of directors of Minsur, Compañía Minera Raura, and Cumbres Andinas. He is also vice-chairman of the board of Tecnológica de Alimentos; chairman of the board of directors of Aporta, Breca's social impact platform; and of Bodegas Viñas de Oro.

Mario Brescia Moreyra, Director. Business Administrator from Ricardo Palma University. Has been a director of BBVA Perú since March 1997. He is a member of Fundación BBVA Perú. Member of the board of directors of Holding Continental, Corporación Breca, the

holding companies of Breca (Breca Banca Banca, Breca Cementos, Breca Inmobiliaria, Breca Minería, Breca Pesca, Breca Pinturas, Breca Seguros y Salud, Breca Servicios Especializados and Breca Turismo), the real estate companies of Grupo Breca, Holding Vendedor, Corporación Peruana de Productos Químicos, Inversiones Nacionales de Turismo, Minsur, Compañía Minera Raura, Cumbres Andinas and Rímac Seguros y Reaseguros. He is chairman of the board of Tecnológica de Alimentos and vice-chairman of the board of Inmobiliaria San Patricio (Chile) and Melón (Chile). He is also vice-chairman of the board of directors of Aporta, Breca's social impact platform; and of Bodegas Viñas de Oro.

Nuria Alonso Jiménez, Director. Law degree from the Complutense University of Madrid. She has been a director of BBVA Perú since March 22, 2024. She is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. She has held various positions in the BBVA Group, such as Head of Legal RCS & Strategy; Corporate & Investment Banking - Legal; WB&AM - Legal Advisor and Investment Banking Legal Advisor; Treasury Legal Advisor; Investee Legal Advisor; and International Legal Advisor; at BBVA Spain.

Rafael Varela Martínez, Director. He holds a degree in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Deusto (Spain) and an MBA International from IE Business School (Spain). Has held the position since May 2020. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He has been the Chief Financial Officer of BBVA Group in Chile, Chief Executive Officer of BBVA Puerto Rico, Chief Financial Officer of the Spain and Portugal area, and Director of Institutional Banking Business. In addition, he was Country Manager of BBVA in France, director of Business Development Wholesale Banking BBVA America, director of Financial Management BBV, manager of Strategic Planning BBV and manager of Capital Markets BBV.

José Carlos López Álvarez, Director. Studies in Economics at the University of Barcelona (Spain). He has held the position since June 2018. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He has been a member of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Argentina and a board member of the Miguel de Cervantes Spanish School in Brazil. He has been corporate director of BBVA Group, director of BBVA Real Estate (Spain), deputy director to the chairman at BBVA Francés (Argentina) and vice president of Risks and chief financial officer at BBVA Brazil, among other positions.

José Ignacio Merino Martin, served as a director until February 22, 2024. He holds a degree in Business Administration from the UPV-EHU (Spain) and is a chartered accountant registered with the Official Register of Auditors of Spain (ROAC). He has held the position of director of Banco BBVA Perú since April 2016. He was a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He was the director of Risks of the South American business area at BBVA. He was also director of Retail Banking Risks in Spain, director of Credit Risk Monitoring at BBVA, director of Internal Audit of International Retail Banking and director of Internal Audit at BBVA Bancomer - Mexico, among others. He was also a member of the board of BBVA Previsión AFP in Bolivia.

Independent directors

José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma, Director. Master's Degree in Agricultural Industry Engineering from the E.T. Superior de Ingenieros Agrónomos and MBA from the I.E.S.E., Universidad de Navarra. He has held the position since May 2020. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú and director of Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. He is also a director of Select Seville Apartment S.L. (Spain). Until 2014, he served in senior positions for BBVA Group as director of Global Client Coverage, CIB Latin-America and Corporate Clients Latin-America in BBVA USA; director of Corporate Development and Corporate Finance for BBVA Spain. He has been a member of the board of directors of the USA-Spain Chamber of Commerce, among others.

Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros, Director. Master's degree in Finance and agricultural engineering from the University of California, Berkeley (USA). He has held the position since March 2018. He is a member of the board of Fundación BBVA Perú. He is a director of Agroindustrial Huamaní S.A.C., Peruvian Institute of Technology, Innovation and Management - IPTIG, Pronaturaleza Foundation, Quimpac S.A., Tubos y Perfiles Metálicos S.A. - Tupemesa and Universidad San Ignacio de Loyola - USIL. He has also been general

manager director of Banco Internacional del Perú - Interbank, director of Banco Interamericano de Finanzas - BanBif and president of Asociación de Bancos del Perú - Asbanc. He has also been Minister of Economy and Finance, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Director of BCRP and General Manager of Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo - Cofide, among other senior positions.

Brief profile of the managers who are members of the Executive Committee

Fernando Eguiluz Lozano, General Manager. Industrial and systems engineer. He was appointed general manager in July 2019.

Frank Erick Babarczy Rodríguez, Manager of Corporate & Investment Banking. Lawyer, MBA. Has held the position since March 2020.

Luis Morales Espinosa, Commercial Banking Manager (formerly Client Solutions Manager). Industrial Engineer. Has held the position since March 2020.

Ignacio Fernández-Palomero Morales, Finance Manager. Economist. He has held the position since March 2017.

Ruth Anabelí González Velapatiño, Manager of Legal Services. Lawyer. Master's Degree in Law. Has held the position since July 2019.

Sandra Bianco Roa, Manager of the Corporate and Business Banking area. Economist. She has held the position since June 1, 2022; previously, she held the position of manager of the Talent and Culture area from August 2018 to May 31, 2022.

Héctor Javier Carrera Riva Palacio, Engineering Manager. Bachelor's degree in Computer Science. Master's Degree in Information Technology Services Management. Appointed to the position in May 2021.

Carlos Malpartida Noguerras, Risk Manager. He holds a law degree and a Master's degree in Corporate Legal Counseling. He was appointed to his current position in September 2024.

Enrique Medina García is the talent and Culture Manager. He is certified in Human Resources and has held the position since June 1, 2022. He previously held the position of Transformation and Data area manager from December 2019 to May 31, 2022.

Ana María Katia Alcázar Espinoza, Internal Control and Compliance Manager. Industrial Engineer, MBA. Has held the position since May 2021.

Walter Borra Núñez, General Auditor. Master in Financial Engineering. Certificate in Human Resources. Has held the position since January 2010. He participates in the Executive Committee as a guest.

Marco Antonio Galdo Marín, Economist. He managed the Commercial Banking area from January 2019 until August 2024, when he assumed management of the Retail Network.

Vicente Puig Payá held the position of Risk Manager from September 2019 to August 2024. He holds a law degree.

Degree of kinship

Directors Pedro Brescia Moreyra, Mario Brescia Moreyra and Fortunato Brescia Moreyra are related by second degree collateral consanguinity.

Director Alex Fort Brescia Brescia is related by fourth degree collateral consanguinity to Directors Pedro Brescia Moreyra, Fortunato Brescia Moreyra and Mario Brescia Moreyra.

On the other hand, the directors Alex Fort Brescia, Pedro Brescia Moreyra, Mario Brescia Moreyra and Fortunato Brescia Moreyra are, at the same time, directors of Holding Continental S.A., shareholders owning 47.13% of the shares of BBVA Perú.

Committees

[GRI 2-12]

The Board of Directors established a delegated committee called the Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee, whose main function is to ensure that the design and implementation of the Bank's compensation system is aligned with business strategy, risk appetite, policies and financial soundness. This committee is composed of the Chief Executive Officer and three directors.

The Audit Committee is composed of four directors and its main function is to oversee the proper functioning of the internal control system and to keep the Board informed of compliance with internal policies and procedures.

The Compliance Committee, composed of three directors, is responsible for overseeing the implementation of compliance policies, approving, modifying and ensuring compliance with anti-corruption policies, as well as the annual evaluation of the effectiveness of compliance risk management.

The Comprehensive Risk Committee, composed of the CEO, two directors and the Chief Risk Officer, is in charge of determining decisions regarding the company's significant risks.

Finally, the Corporate Governance Committee has been formed. It is composed of four directors and is responsible for supervising corporate governance practices and policies and proposing improvements to them.

8.5. Financial information and financial statements

Details related to management's analysis and discussion of the results of operations and the economic-financial situation, as well as the financial statements, are shown and discussed in the sections: Management Report and Audited Financial Statements 2024.

Changes in those responsible for the preparation and review of financial information

In 2024, there were no changes in the areas responsible for preparing BBVA Perú's financial information.

8.6. Information related to the securities market

[GRI-2-2]

Performance and transactions of the Bank's securities

In 2024, 246,206,889 shares were traded on the Lima Stock Exchange for an amount of S/338,366,860.26 in 10,161 transactions. A statistical summary of the quotation and movement of purchases and sales during the year is included.

The record date for the right to cash dividends of S/0.11470813 per share was April 12, 2024. The record date for entitlement to the bonus shares of 9.176651% was June 12, 2024.

Common stock performance – Equity market

ISIN code	Ticker symbol	Year-month	Number of transactions	Traded amount (S/)	Number of shares	Prices (Soles)				
						Opening	Closing	High	Low	Average
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-01	349	3,364,941	2,115,595	1.55	1.61	1.61	1.55	1.59
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-02	351	3,164,963	1,878,243	1.61	1.73	1.80	1.60	1.69
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-03	349	6,011,359	3,487,172	1.71	1.70	1.77	1.69	1.72
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-04	1,749	25,758,273	18,194,529	1.69	1.45	1.69	1.30	1.42
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-05	1,007	121,470,309	85,441,579	1.45	1.45	1.49	1.41	1.42
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-06	1,770	7,830,084	5,671,549	1.45	1.33	1.49	1.33	1.38
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-07	966	5,786,129	4,296,352	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.32	1.35
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-08	810	10,978,989	8,384,282	1.34	1.28	1.34	1.26	1.31
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-09	691	131,817,581	101,317,574	1.32	1.35	1.35	1.28	1.30
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-10	776	5,917,108	4,165,292	1.35	1.43	1.48	1.34	1.42
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-11	633	11,036,635	7,663,742	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.38	1.44
PEP116001004	BBVAC1	2024-12	710	5,230,489	3,590,980	1.44	1.49	1.49	1.43	1.46
			10,161	338,366,860	246,206,889					

Shareholding in other companies as of December 31, 2024

Institution	Ownership interest
BBVA SAB	100%
BBVA SAF	100%
BBVA Titulizadora	100%
BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME en Liquidación	100%
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en Liquidación	100%
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	100%
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A.	100%

	Number of Members
Executive directors	1
Independent directors	2
Other non-executive directors	8
Total board size	11

Number of non-executive / independent members with experience in the sector	10
Please list the non-executive / independent directors included in this group	Alex Fort Brescia, Pedro Brescia Moreyra, Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz, Mario Brescia Moreyra, Fortunato Brescia Moreyra, Nuria Alonso Jiménez, Rafael Varela Martínez, José Carlos López Álvarez, José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma, Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros

Voting rights per one (1) share	Votes per share	Number of shares	Voting power (= votes per share x number of shares)
Non-voting (excluding preferred and treasury shares with no voting rights)	—	—	—
One (1) vote	1	8,894,851,804	8,894,851,804
One vote with restricted voting rights. Please specify below:	—	—	—
Other, please specify the number of votes per share:	—	—	—
Other, please specify the number of votes per share:	—	—	—
Other, please specify the number of votes per share:	—	—	—
Total	1	8,894,851,804	8,894,851,804

Distribution of the Code of Conduct

% Relative to the total number of:	Coverage	Physical or digital acknowledgment of receipt	Training provided
Employees	100%	100%	99%
Contractors / Suppliers ^(*)	100%	100%	0%
Subsidiaries	100%	100%	100%

(*) Contractors / suppliers receive the Supplier Code of Ethics.

Fifth Corporate Bond Program

Characteristic	Second Issuance
Series	A
Class	Registered
Authorized amount	PEN 100,000,000 extendable to PEN 150,000,000
Placed amount	PEN 150,000,000
Representation	Book entry
Term	15 years – Without call option
Issuance date	Dec-19-2011
Redemption date	Dec-19-2026
Interest rate	7.46875%
Sovereign spread	132 pbs
Auction type	Dutch auction by rate
Placement price	100%
Interest payments	Semiannual coupon
1	Jun-19-2012
2	Dec-19-2012
3	Jun-19-2013
4	Dec-19-2013
5	Jun-19-2014
6	Dec-19-2014
7	Jun-19-2015
8	Dec-19-2015
9	Jun-19-2016
10	Dec-19-2016
11	Jun-19-2017
12	Dec-19-2017
13	Jun-19-2018
14	Dec-19-2018
15	Jun-19-2019
16	Dec-19-2019
17	Jun-19-2020
18	Dec-19-2020
19	Jun-19-2021
20	Dec-19-2021
21	Jun-19-2022
22	Dec-19-2022
23	Jun-19-2023
24	Dec-19-2023
25	Jun-19-2024
26	Dec-19-2024
27	Jun-19-2025
28	Dec-19-2025
29	Jun-19-2026
30	Dec-19-2026
Amortization	At maturity
Requested amount	PEN 249,410,000
Bid / Offer Ratio	1.66x
Outstanding balance as of 12/29/2024	PEN 150,000,000

Quotations

Money market

Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
BBVA5BC2A	2024-01	PEN	101.62	102.73	102.73	96.77	99.95
BBVA5BC2A	2024-02	PEN	102.73	103.60	103.70	96.77	100.18
BBVA5BC2A	2024-03	PEN	103.60	102.91	103.65	96.79	100.54
BBVA5BC2A	2024-04	PEN	102.91	102.56	103.20	98.65	100.79
BBVA5BC2A	2024-05	PEN	102.56	102.30	102.75	99.13	101.10
BBVA5BC2A	2024-06	PEN	102.30	102.47	102.47	99.65	101.13
BBVA5BC2A	2024-07	PEN	102.47	102.83	102.83	99.84	101.53
BBVA5BC2A	2024-08	PEN	102.83	103.25	103.32	99.72	101.66
BBVA5BC2A	2024-09	PEN	103.25	104.22	104.22	98.31	101.78
BBVA5BC2A	2024-10	PEN	104.22	104.38	104.38	98.17	101.41
BBVA5BC2A	2024-11	PEN	104.38	104.64	104.85	98.58	102.20
BBVA5BC2A	2024-12	PEN	104.64	104.26	104.61	100.13	102.72

Seventh Corporate Bond Program

Characteristic	Second Issuance
Series	C
Class	Registered
Authorized amount	US\$ 1,000,000,000,000
Placed amount	PEN 96,550,000
Representation	Book-entry
Term	5 years – Without call option
Issuance date	December 6, 2019
Redemption date	December 6, 2024
Interest rate	4.43750%
Sovereign bond spread	124 bps
Auction type	Dutch auction by rate
Placement price	100%
Interest payments	Semiannual coupon
1	June 6, 2020
2	December 6, 2020
3	June 6, 2021
4	December 6, 2021
5	June 6, 2022
6	December 6, 2022
7	June 6, 2023
8	December 6, 2023
9	June 6, 2024
10	December 6, 2024
Amortization	At maturity
Requested amount	PEN 154,550,000
Demand / Offer	1.60x
Balance in circulation as of 12.30.2024	PEN 0

Quotations

Money market

Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
BBVA7BC2C	2024-01	PEN	98.18	98.52	98.52	93.70	96.28
BBVA7BC2C	2024-02	PEN	98.52	99.05	99.05	93.72	96.48
BBVA7BC2C	2024-03	PEN	99.05	98.99	99.13	94.27	96.74
BBVA7BC2C	2024-04	PEN	98.99	99.18	99.19	94.84	97.17
BBVA7BC2C	2024-05	PEN	99.18	99.20	99.24	95.42	97.57
BBVA7BC2C	2024-06	PEN	99.20	99.37	99.37	96.37	97.85
BBVA7BC2C	2024-07	PEN	99.37	99.50	99.50	96.35	98.07
BBVA7BC2C	2024-08	PEN	99.50	99.61	99.61	96.40	98.06
BBVA7BC2C	2024-09	PEN	99.61	99.73	99.73	96.15	98.05
BBVA7BC2C	2024-10	PEN	99.73	99.90	99.90	96.28	98.27
BBVA7BC2C	2024-11	PEN	99.90	99.95	99.95	96.77	98.49

First Subordinated Bond Program

Characteristic	Third Issuance
Serie	A
Class	Registered
Authorized amount	PEN 55,000,000
Placed amount	PEN 55,000,000
Representation	Book-entry
Term	25 years – Without call option
Issuance date	Jun-18-07
Call redemption date	—
Final redemption date	Jun-18-32
Interest rate	VAC + 3.46875%
Auction type	Dutch auction by rate
Placement price	100%
Interest payments	Semi-annual coupon
1	Dec-18-07
2	Jun-18-08
3	Dec-18-08
4	Jun-18-09
5	Dec-18-09
6	Jun-18-10
7	Dec-18-10
8	Jun-18-11
9	Dec-18-11
10	Jun-18-12
11	Dec-18-12
12	Jun-18-13
13	Dec-18-13
14	Jun-18-14
15	Dec-18-14
16	Jun-18-15
17	Dec-18-15
18	Jun-18-16
19	Dec-18-16
20	Jun-18-17
21	Dec-18-17
22	Jun-18-18
23	Dec-18-18
24	Jun-18-19
25	Dec-18-19
26	Jun-18-20
27	Dec-18-20
28	Jun-18-21
29	Dec-18-21
30	Jun-18-22
31	Dec-18-22
32	Jun-18-23
33	Dec-18-23
34	Jun-18-24
35	Dec-18-24
36	Jun-18-25
37	Dec-18-25
38	Jun-18-26
39	Dec-18-26
40	Jun-18-27
41	Dec-18-27
42	Jun-18-28

Characteristic	Third Issuance
43	Dec-18-28
44	Jun-18-29
45	Dec-18-29
46	Jun-18-30
47	Dec-18-30
48	Jun-18-31
49	Dec-18-31
50	Jun-18-32
Amortization	At maturity
Amount demanded	PEN 126,500,000
Demand / Offer	2.30x
Outstanding balance as of 12/30/2024	PEN 55,000,000

Quotations

Money market

Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
BBVA1BS3A	2024-01	VAC	97.08	97.60	97.64	90.12	94.17
BBVA1BS3A	2024-02	VAC	97.60	95.59	97.71	90.77	94.12
BBVA1BS3A	2024-03	VAC	95.59	92.86	95.40	91.06	92.89
BBVA1BS3A	2024-04	VAC	92.86	92.76	94.35	91.76	93.08
BBVA1BS3A	2024-05	VAC	92.76	94.40	96.95	92.77	94.29
BBVA1BS3A	2024-06	VAC	94.40	95.22	99.06	93.93	96.17
BBVA1BS3A	2024-07	VAC	95.22	95.56	100.10	94.77	96.66
BBVA1BS3A	2024-08	VAC	95.56	98.41	98.41	94.45	96.71
BBVA1BS3A	2024-09	VAC	98.41	99.03	99.49	92.45	96.94
BBVA1BS3A	2024-10	VAC	99.03	97.73	99.45	90.16	94.84
BBVA1BS3A	2024-11	VAC	97.73	98.43	99.32	90.83	95.94
BBVA1BS3A	2024-12	VAC	98.43	98.10	98.49	94.32	96.89

Second Subordinated Bond Program

Characteristic	Second Issuance	Third Issuance	Sixth Issuance
Series	A	A	A
Class	Registered	Registered	Registered
Authorized Amount	PEN 50,000,000	US\$ 20,000,000	PEN 30,000,000
Placed Amount	PEN 50,000,000	US\$ 20,000,000	PEN 30,000,000
Representation	Book-entry	Book-entry	Book-entry
Term	25 years – No call option	20 years – No call option	25 years – No call option
Issue Date	Nov 19, 2007	Feb 28, 2008	Dec 15, 2008
Call Redemption Date	—	—	—
Maturity Date	Nov 19, 2032	Feb 28, 2028	Dec 15, 2033
Interest Rate	VAC + 3.5625%	6.468750%	VAC + 4.1875%
Auction Type	Dutch auction by margin	Dutch auction by margin	Dutch auction by margin
Placement Price	100%	100%	100%
Interest Payment	Semiannual coupon	Semiannual coupon	Semiannual coupon
1	19-May-08	28-Ago-08	15-Jun-09
2	19-Nov-08	28-Feb-09	15-Dic-09
3	19-May-09	28-Ago-09	15-Jun-10
4	19-Nov-09	28-Feb-10	15-Dic-10
5	19-May-10	28-Ago-10	15-Jun-11
6	19-Nov-10	28-Feb-11	15-Dic-11
7	19-May-11	28-Ago-11	15-Jun-12
8	19-Nov-11	28-Feb-12	15-Dic-12
9	19-May-12	28-Ago-12	15-Jun-13
10	19-Nov-12	28-Feb-13	15-Dic-13
11	19-May-13	28-Ago-13	15-Jun-14
12	19-Nov-13	28-Feb-14	15-Dic-14
13	19-May-14	28-Ago-14	15-Jun-15
14	19-Nov-14	28-Feb-15	15-Dic-15
15	19-May-15	28-Ago-15	15-Jun-16
16	19-Nov-15	28-Feb-16	15-Dic-16
17	19-May-16	28-Ago-16	15-Jun-17
18	19-Nov-16	28-Feb-17	15-Dic-17
19	19-May-17	28-Ago-17	15-Jun-18
20	19-Nov-17	28-Feb-18	15-Dic-18
21	19-May-18	28-Aug-18	15-Jun-19
22	19-Nov-18	28-Feb-19	15-Dec-19
23	19-May-19	28-Aug-19	15-Jun-20
24	19-Nov-19	28-Feb-20	15-Dec-20
25	19-May-20	28-Aug-20	15-Jun-21
26	19-Nov-20	28-Feb-21	15-Dec-21
27	19-May-21	28-Aug-21	15-Jun-22
28	19-Nov-21	28-Feb-22	15-Dec-22
29	19-May-22	28-Aug-22	15-Jun-23
30	19-Nov-22	28-Feb-23	15-Dec-23
31	19-May-23	28-Aug-23	15-Jun-24
32	19-Nov-23	28-Feb-24	15-Dec-24
33	19-May-24	28-Aug-24	15-Jun-25
34	19-Nov-24	28-Feb-25	15-Dec-25
35	19-May-25	28-Aug-25	15-Jun-26
36	19-Nov-25	28-Feb-26	15-Dec-26
37	19-May-26	28-Aug-26	15-Jun-27
38	19-Nov-26	28-Feb-27	15-Dec-27
39	19-May-27	28-Aug-27	15-Jun-28
40	19-Nov-27	28-Feb-28	15-Dec-28
41	19-May-28	—	15-Jun-29
42	19-Nov-28	—	15-Dec-29
43	19-May-29	—	15-Jun-30
44	19-Nov-29	—	15-Dec-30
45	19-May-30	—	15-Jun-31

Characteristic	Second Issuance	Third Issuance	Sixth Issuance
46	19-Nov-30	—	15-Dec-31
47	19-May-31	—	15-Jun-32
48	19-Nov-31	—	15-Dec-32
49	19-May-32	—	15-Jun-33
50	19-Nov-32	—	—
Amortization	At maturity	At maturity	At maturity
Amount demanded	PEN 168,000,000	USD 37,300,000	PEN 61,500,000
Demand / Supply	3.36x	1.87x	2.05x
Outstanding balance as of 12-30-2024	PEN 50,000,000	USD 20,000,000	PEN 30,000,000

Quotations

Money market

Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
BBVA2BS2A	2024-01	VAC	98.02	98.02	98.09	90.37	94.54
BBVA2BS2A	2024-02	VAC	98.02	95.90	98.13	91.14	94.48
BBVA2BS2A	2024-03	VAC	95.90	93.12	95.70	91.44	93.17
BBVA2BS2A	2024-04	VAC	93.12	92.88	94.70	91.86	93.30
BBVA2BS2A	2024-05	VAC	92.88	94.64	97.31	92.88	94.53
BBVA2BS2A	2024-06	VAC	94.64	95.52	99.56	94.19	96.53
BBVA2BS2A	2024-07	VAC	95.52	95.93	100.61	95.10	97.05
BBVA2BS2A	2024-08	VAC	95.93	98.94	98.94	94.76	97.14
BBVA2BS2A	2024-09	VAC	98.94	99.56	100.05	92.71	97.38
BBVA2BS2A	2024-10	VAC	99.56	98.08	99.92	90.28	95.13
BBVA2BS2A	2024-11	VAC	98.08	98.78	99.69	90.97	96.26
BBVA2BS2A	2024-12	VAC	98.78	98.43	98.86	94.66	97.26
BBVA2BS3A	2024-01	US\$	97.73	95.24	95.24	92.64	94.04
BBVA2BS3A	2024-02	US\$	95.24	94.92	95.44	93.45	94.41
BBVA2BS3A	2024-03	US\$	94.92	95.04	96.29	93.83	95.05
BBVA2BS3A	2024-04	US\$	95.04	94.35	96.72	94.31	95.43
BBVA2BS3A	2024-05	US\$	94.35	94.79	96.87	94.45	95.59
BBVA2BS3A	2024-06	US\$	94.79	95.36	96.56	94.66	95.65
BBVA2BS3A	2024-07	US\$	95.36	95.69	95.94	94.82	95.37
BBVA2BS3A	2024-08	US\$	95.69	96.57	96.59	93.75	95.18
BBVA2BS3A	2024-09	US\$	96.57	97.22	97.27	93.53	95.53
BBVA2BS3A	2024-10	US\$	97.22	96.31	97.42	92.64	94.87
BBVA2BS3A	2024-11	US\$	96.31	96.67	96.67	92.71	94.86
BBVA2BS3A	2024-12	US\$	96.67	97.09	97.14	94.39	95.96
BBVA2BS6A	2024-01	VAC	102.21	102.58	102.73	94.62	99.04
BBVA2BS6A	2024-02	VAC	102.58	100.13	102.71	95.63	98.91
BBVA2BS6A	2024-03	VAC	100.13	97.15	99.89	95.80	97.38
BBVA2BS6A	2024-04	VAC	97.15	96.52	99.21	95.36	97.35
BBVA2BS6A	2024-05	VAC	96.52	98.54	101.86	96.52	98.62
BBVA2BS6A	2024-06	VAC	98.54	99.63	104.56	98.08	100.93
BBVA2BS6A	2024-07	VAC	99.63	100.20	105.67	99.28	101.54
BBVA2BS6A	2024-08	VAC	100.20	103.62	103.62	99.13	101.70
BBVA2BS6A	2024-09	VAC	103.62	104.27	104.84	96.87	101.97
BBVA2BS6A	2024-10	VAC	104.27	102.28	104.48	94.03	99.29
BBVA2BS6A	2024-11	VAC	102.28	102.86	103.97	94.76	100.41
BBVA2BS6A	2024-12	VAC	102.86	102.52	102.97	98.87	101.52

Subordinated Bonds 144A/RegS

Characteristic	First Issuance
Series	Single
Class	Registered
Authorized amount	US\$ 300,000,000
Issued amount	US\$ 300,000,000
Representation	Book-entry
Term	15 years – Call option 10 years
Issue date	22-Sep-14
Redemption date	22-Sep-29
Interest rate	6.2000%
Spread over UST	275.0 bps
Placement price	99.32%
Interest payment	Semi-annual coupon
1	22-Mar-15
2	22-Sep-15
3	22-Mar-16
4	22-Sep-16
5	22-Mar-17
6	22-Sep-17
7	22-Mar-18
8	22-Sep-18
9	22-Mar-19
10	22-Sep-19
11	22-Mar-20
12	22-Sep-20
13	22-Mar-21
14	22-Sep-21
15	22-Mar-22
16	22-Sep-22
17	22-Mar-23
18	22-Sep-23
19	22-Mar-24
20	22-Sep-24
Amortization	At maturity
Amount demanded	US\$ 2,371,015,000
Bid / Offer ratio	7.9x
Outstanding balance as of 12/30/2024	US\$ 0

Quotations

First Issuance

Money market

Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
USP16236AG98	2024-01	US\$	98.96	99.89	99.89	99.89	99.89
USP16236AG98	2024-02	US\$	99.89	99.06	99.06	99.06	99.06
USP16236AG98	2024-03	US\$	99.06	99.51	99.51	99.51	99.51
USP16236AG98	2024-04	US\$	99.51	99.42	99.42	99.42	99.42
USP16236AG98	2024-05	US\$	99.42	99.51	99.51	99.51	99.51
USP16236AG98	2024-06	US\$	99.51	99.56	99.56	99.56	99.56
USP16236AG98	2024-07	US\$	99.56	99.84	99.84	99.84	99.84
USP16236AG98	2024-08	US\$	99.84	99.94	99.94	99.94	99.94

Subordinated Bonds 144A/RegS

Characteristic	First Issuance
Series	Single
Class	Registered
Authorized amount	US\$ 300,000,000
Issued amount	US\$ 300,000,000
Representation	Book-entry
Term	10.25 years – Call option 5 years
Issue date	7-Mar-24
Redemption date	7-Jun-34
Interest rate	6.20%
Spread over UST	202.0 bps
Placement price	100%
Interest payment	Semiannual coupon
1	07-Jun-24
2	07-Dec-24
3	07-Jun-25
4	07-Dec-25
5	07-Jun-26
6	07-Dec-26
7	07-Jun-27
8	07-Dec-27
9	07-Jun-28
10	07-Dec-28
11	07-Jun-29
12	07-Dec-29
13	07-Jun-30
14	07-Dec-30
15	07-Jun-31
16	07-Dec-31
17	07-Jun-32
18	07-Dec-32
19	07-Jun-33
20	07-Dec-33
21	07-Jun-34
Amortization	At maturity
Amount demanded	US\$ 1,681,400,000
Bid / Offer ratio	5.5x
Outstanding balance as of 12/30/2024	US\$ 300,000,000

Quotations

First Issuance

Money market							
Ticker	Year-Month	Currency	Opening %	Closing %	High %	Low %	Average price %
USP16236AG98	2024-03	US\$	99.60	99.50	99.69	99.46	99.50
USP16236AG98	2024-04	US\$	99.08	98.82	99.14	98.43	98.82
USP16236AG98	2024-05	US\$	98.82	99.88	99.91	98.82	99.88
USP16236AG98	2024-06	US\$	100.01	100.20	100.22	99.90	100.20
USP16236AG98	2024-07	US\$	101.11	101.85	101.86	101.08	101.85
USP16236AG98	2024-08	US\$	103.19	103.49	103.50	103.15	103.49
USP16236AG98	2024-09	US\$	103.25	103.16	103.31	103.07	103.16
USP16236AG98	2024-10	US\$	101.83	102.27	102.35	101.75	102.27
USP16236AG98	2024-11	US\$	101.36	101.49	101.49	101.30	101.49
USP16236AG98	2024-12	US\$	101.31	101.43	101.55	101.27	101.43

8.7. Report on compliance with the Code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150)

Name	Banco BBVA Perú
Fiscal year	2024
Website	www.bbva.pe
Name or legal name of the auditing company ¹	

Methodology

Companies that have securities registered in the Public Registry of the Securities Market are required to disclose to the public their good corporate governance practices, for which they report their adherence to the principles contained in the Code of Good Corporate Governance for Peruvian Companies².

The information to be submitted covers the fiscal year ending December 31 of the calendar year before its submission; therefore, any mention of "the fiscal year" should be understood as referring to the period. It is submitted as an annex to the company's annual report in the electronic formats established by the Superintendency of the Securities Market (SMV) to facilitate the submission of the information in this report through the MVnet system.

Section A includes a letter of presentation of the company, highlighting the main advances in corporate governance achieved during the year.

Section B discloses the degree of compliance with the principles contained in the code. For this purpose, the report is structured in accordance with the five pillars of the code

- I. Shareholders' rights.
- II. General Shareholders' Meeting.
- III. Board of Directors and senior management³.
- IV. Risk and compliance.
- V. Transparency of information.

Each principle is evaluated on the basis of the following parameters:

a) **Evaluation "comply or explain"**: the level of compliance that the company has achieved is marked with a cross (x), taking into consideration the following criteria:

Yes: The principle is fully complied with.

No: The principle is not complied with.

Explanation: in this field, if the company has checked the "No" option, it must explain the reasons why it has not adopted the principle or the actions developed that allow it to consider progress towards its compliance or partial adoption, as appropriate.

Likewise, if deemed necessary, if the "Yes" option has been checked, the Company may provide information on compliance with the principle.

b) **Supporting information**: information is provided that allows us to know in greater detail how the company has implemented the principle.

Section C lists the company's documents that regulate the policies, procedures or other relevant aspects related to the principles under evaluation.

¹ Only applicable in the event that the information contained in this report has been reviewed by a specialized firm (e.g. audit firm or consulting firm).

² The Code of Good Corporate Governance for Peruvian Companies (2013) can be consulted in the Guidance - Corporate Governance section of the Stock Market Portal: www.smv.gob.pe

³ The term "senior management" includes the general manager and other managers.

Section D includes additional information not developed in the previous sections or other relevant information that the company freely decides to include so that investors and the various stakeholders may have a wider understanding of the company's good corporate governance practices.

Section A

Cover letter⁴

Despite the fact that 2024 was a complex year for the companies in the financial system, at BBVA Perú we continue to strengthen our corporate governance system, which is constantly under review and improvement allowing for its progressive evolution and alignment with the interests of the BBVA Group and its different stakeholders.

In this regard, during the first quarter of the year, the Board of Directors approved updating the regular structure of the Bank's powers of attorney including incorporate the special powers of portfolio management and custodian bank powers and thus improve their control process. Likewise, in March 2024, the moral and technical suitability of the members of the Board of Directors was evaluated, as well as the verification of the absence of legal impediments, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (SBS). It is worth mentioning that on March 22, 2024, the Bank's Annual Stockholders' Meeting was held, which approved the composition of the Board of Directors, incorporating a female director, which contributes to the gender diversity of this corporate body.

Then, in the second quarter of the year, the "Director's Manual" was updated, which is a useful tool for the Bank's directors, as its main objective is to summarize the main duties and obligations that they have under such capacity, which contributes to their correct performance. Furthermore, considering that at BBVA Perú we are committed to leading with diversity and inclusion, we launched the "Inclusive Manager's Toolkit", a guide for our managers with personnel in charge. This toolkit aims to help them manage and develop diverse teams in an inclusive manner.

During the third quarter, in terms of gender equity, among other aspects, we constantly monitored the distribution of women and men in all areas, territories and corporate levels, to ensure that women have the same development opportunities as men.

In the last quarter of 2024, in accordance with the "Code of Good Corporate Governance" approved by the Superintendency of the Securities Market (SMV), the Bank's board of directors began a self-assessment of the Bank's governance bodies in order to identify opportunities for improvement. On the other hand, in December, the board of directors of BBVA Perú was trained on the crime prevention system, anti-corruption policy, prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism. As of December 2024, the gender distribution in BBVA Perú, considering employees with structural position type, is made up of 46% (3,448) men and 54% (4,029) women.

Finally, BBVA Perú's commitment to sustainability became evident in 2024 when we were included for the fourth consecutive year in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (Dow Jones Sustainability MILA Pacific Alliance), a ranking that analyzes the performance of the companies with the best sustainability ratings in the countries of the Pacific Alliance, that is Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Perú; The Banker, a publication belonging to the British Financial Times group, also recognized for the fourth consecutive year as the "Best Bank", an achievement that also demonstrates the strong work carried out in favor of innovation and the search for financial inclusion. All of the above is in line with our General Sustainability Policy, in force since 2022, and reaffirms the Bank's commitment to accompany our customers and/or main stakeholders in the transition to a greener and more inclusive economy.

Lima, February 27, 2025

⁴ The main actions implemented during the year in terms of good corporate governance practices that the company considers relevant to highlight in line with the five pillars that make up the Code of Good Corporate Governance for Peruvian Companies (2013) are described: shareholders' rights, General Shareholders' Meeting, The Board of Directors and senior management, Risk and compliance, and transparency of information.

Section B

Compliance evaluation with the principles of the Code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies

PILLAR I: Shareholders' rights

Principle 1: Parity of treatment

Question I.1

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company recognize in its actions an equal treatment to shareholders of the same class and who maintain the same conditions ^(*) ?	X		Both the bylaws and the regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) grant equal treatment to shareholders.

(*) By "same conditions," those particularities that distinguish the shareholders or make them have a common characteristic in their relationship with the company (institutional investors, non-controlling investors, etc.) are understood. It should be considered that this in no way implies that the use of privileged information is favored.

Question I.2

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company only have shares with voting rights?	X		The bylaws contemplate only the existence of shares with voting rights.

a. Regarding the capital of the company, specify:

Subscribed capital at the end of the financial year	Paid-in capital at the end of the financial year	Total number of shares representative of capital
S/8,894,851,804.00	S/8,894,851,804.00	8,894,851,804

b. Detail the following information for each class of shares that the company has:

Class	Number of shares	Nominal value	Political rights ^(*)	Economic rights ^(*)
Common	8,894,851,804	S/1.00	Totals	Totals

(*) In these fields, the particular rights of the class must be indicated, such as participation and voting in the GSM, subscription of shares, treatment in corporate reorganization, transfer of rights, others.

Question I.3

	Yes	No	Explanation
If the company has investment shares, does the company execute a policy of redemption or voluntary exchange of investment shares for ordinary shares?			Not applicable

Principle 2: Participation of the shareholders

Question I.4

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company expressly state in its corporate documents the form of representation of the actions and who carries the registration in the registration of shares?	X		The bylaws and the regulations of the GSM establish the form of representation of the actions. Responsibilities related to the registration of ownership of shares are established in the company's internal regulations.
2. Does the share registration remain permanently updated?	X		The company has up to date the registration of shareholders in notation in account before Cavali, as well as in his internal app.

Indicate the frequency with which the share registration is updated, after having taken knowledge of any change.

Frequency	
Within 48 hours	
Weekly	
Others / detail (in days)	One day after the settlement date issued by Cavali.

Principle 3: No dilution in share capital

Question I.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have a policy that proposals from the Board of Directors related to corporate transactions that might affect the shareholders' right of anti-dilution (e.g., mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, capital increases, among others) be explained in advance by the Board in a detailed report with an independent opinion from a reputable external advisor appointed by the Board?	X		The company contemplates in its board regulations that when this collegiate body proposes a corporate transaction that could affect the shareholders' right of non-dilution, a detailed report must be prepared by this body and at the same time with the independent opinion of an external advisor of recognized professional solvency.
2. Does the company have a policy of making these reports available to shareholders?	X		The GSM regulations determine that the relationship between the company and its shareholders is based on the principle of transparency. In this sense, there is an obligation to determine the appropriate means to ensure the communication of all information that is important for shareholders and investors in a correct and truthful manner, disclosing the facts that may have a significant influence on the stock market price of the share.

If the company has carried out corporate transactions during the fiscal year that fall under the scope of item a) of question I.5, and if the company has independent directors^(*), specify whether in all cases:

	Yes	No
Did the company obtain the favorable vote of all Independent Directors for the appointment of the external advisor?		
Did all Independent Directors clearly express their acceptance of the report and, if applicable, provide reasons for any dissent?		

(*) Independent directors are those who qualify as such according to the Guidelines for the Qualification of Independent Directors approved by the Superintendency of the Securities Market (SMV).

Principle 4: Information and communication to shareholders

Question I.6

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company identify the responsible parties and methods to ensure that shareholders receive and/or request accurate, sufficient, and timely information?	X		The company provides assistance to shareholders through its Shareholder Assistance Office, which can be contacted via email at accionistas.pe@bbva.com . The General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) regulations govern the relationships between the entity and its shareholders, including how they access information about the company. Additionally, relevant information is made available to shareholders on the company's website.

a. Indicate the methods through which shareholders receive and/or request information from the company.

Media	Receive information	Request information
At the offices of the company	X	X
Email	X	X
Via telephone	—	—
Corporate website	X	—
Postal mail	—	X
Informative meetings (face-to-face or virtual)	—	—
Social networks	—	—
Others / detail	SMV website; Shareholder Service Office.	

b. Does the company have and adhere to a formally established maximum time frame to respond to information requests made by shareholders?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If the answer is affirmative, specify the time frame:

Maximum time frame (in business days) 10

Question I.7

	Yes	No	Explanation
Do shareholders have mechanisms to express their opinions about the company's management?	X		In the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) regulations, the company establishes the mechanism that allows shareholders to propose and introduce agenda items to be discussed in shareholders' meetings.

If affirmative, indicate the means by which shareholders express their opinions on the company's management.

Media	Express your opinion
At the offices of the company	
Email	
Via telephone	
Corporate website	
Postal mail	
Informative meetings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / detail	The details of these mechanisms are contained in the GSM regulations.

Principle 5: Participation in company's dividends**Question I.8**

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Is the adherence to the dividend policy subject to evaluations at defined intervals?		X	The Bank's dividend policy is always subject to verification of the legal requirements outlined in banking regulations and is continuously evaluated. However, there is no written internal document or procedure on this matter.
2. Is the dividend policy made known to the shareholders?	X		The dividend policy is disseminated both on the Bank's website and on the SMV portal.

a. If your answer to numeral 2 of Question I.8 is affirmative, specify the means by which the company made its dividend policy available to shareholders.

Media	Dividend policy availability
At the offices of the company	X
Email	X
Via telephone	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Briefings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / Detail	SMV portal.

b. Has the company's dividend policy been complied with in the reporting year?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If the answer was negative, indicate the reasons or explanations why the company did not comply with its dividend policy during the period.

c. Indicate the dividend policy of the company applicable to the year.

Approval date	30/03/2023
Criteria for profit distribution according to the dividend policy	<p>Pay dividends in cash, and the shareholders' meeting may also approve payment in shares. At least 10% of freely available profits will be distributed provided that: (i) the decision does not affect the Bank's capital growth requirements; (ii) the economic and financial conditions, and the environment in which the Bank carries out its activities, as permitted; and (iii) said distribution does not generate breaches of the global limit and/or the buffer requirements and/or the Bank's effective equity requirements due to additional risks.</p> <p>Dividends will be distributed to the extent that there are freely available profits, there are profits from previous years or there are optional reserves.</p> <p>Dividends may not be distributed against future results of the Bank.</p> <p>The general meeting of shareholders may delegate to the board of directors the power to determine the criteria for the distribution of dividends, as well as the timing of their distribution, taking into account compliance with the preceding rules.</p> <p>The payment of dividends will be verified within 60 calendar days following the adoption of the respective distribution agreement.</p> <p>The Bank's board of directors may recommend to the shareholders' meeting the distribution of dividends in a percentage of less than 10% or even the non-distribution of dividends, in case (i) the legal requirements indicated in the General Law (LGSF) or in the applicable regulations will be affected; (ii) the Bank's capital growth requirements are affected; and/or (iii) that the economic and financial conditions and/or the environment in which the Bank carries out its activities do not advise it.</p>

d. Indicate the cash and stock dividends distributed by the company during the current fiscal year and the previous fiscal year.

Per share	Dividends per share			
	Reporting exercise		Year prior to reporting	
	In cash	In share	In cash	In share
Class	0.11470813	0.09176651	0.12953936	0.10363149
Class	—	—	—	—
Investment share	—	—	—	—

Principle 6: Change or acquisition of control

Question I.9

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company maintain policies or agreements against adopting anti-takeover mechanisms?	X		The company's bylaws and policies do not establish control absorption mechanisms (such as poison pills or any other type of mechanism aimed at restricting a change of control in the company).

Indicate if your company has established any of the following measures:

	Yes	No
Requirement of a minimum number of shares to be a director		X
Minimum number of years as a director to be appointed as Chairman		X
Indemnity agreements for executives/officials as a result of changes after a control takeover and/or corporate reorganization		X
Others of a similar nature / detail (example: establishment of supermajorities to approve mergers, stock option plans for employees, among others)	—	

Principle 7: Arbitration for dispute resolution

Question I.10

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Do the company's bylaws include an arbitration agreement that acknowledges submission to arbitration for any disputes between shareholders or between shareholders and the Board of Directors, as well as for the challenge of General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) and Board of Directors' resolutions by the shareholders of the company?	X		The bylaws establish that any issue or disagreement between any shareholder and the company and its board, whether during the company's operational period or during liquidation, regarding the interpretation and application of the bylaws or company operations, will be submitted to arbitration by a legal arbitration panel composed of three arbitrators.
2. Does this clause allow an independent third party to resolve disputes, except in cases where there is an express legal reservation to the ordinary courts?	X		The company considers the arbitration tribunal to be the appropriate instance for resolving conflicts, except in cases where there is an express legal reservation to the ordinary courts.

If any resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) or Board of Directors were challenged by shareholders or others involving the company during the period, please specify the number.

Number of challenges to resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM)	—
Number of challenges to resolutions of the Board of Directors	—

PILLAR II: General Shareholders' Meeting

Principle 8: Function and competence

Question II.1

	Yes	No	Explanation
Is it the exclusive and non-delegable function of the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) to approve the Board's remuneration policy?	X		Both the bylaws and the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) regulations state that among its functions are setting the number of board members and their remuneration.

Indicate whether the following functions are exclusive to the General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM). If not, specify which body exercises them.

	Yes	No	Management
Conduct special investigations and audits		X	The GSM and board of directors.
Agree to amend the bylaws	X		
Approve the increase in share capital	X		
Approve interim dividend distributions	X		However, according to the provisions of the General Law of the Financial System, the distribution of profit for the year cannot be made until the GSM approves the final balance sheet and the respective distribution of profit.
Appoint external auditors		X	The GSM and board of directors by delegation of the GSM.

Principle 9: General Shareholders' Meeting (GSM) regulations

Question II.2

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a GSM Regulation that is binding and whose non-compliance leads to responsibility?	X		The company has a GSM regulation, approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 31, 2014.

a. Specify whether the following procedures are covered in the GSM regulation or, if not, indicate in which document the procedure is outlined, if applicable:

	Yes	No	Name of the document
Call for face-to-face GSMs	X		GSM Regulations.
Convocation for non-in-person GSMs in accordance with the Bylaws or regulations permitting such modality	X		GSM Regulations.
Incorporation of agenda items by shareholders	X		GSM Regulations.
Provision of additional information to shareholders for GSMs	X		GSM Regulations.
Development of GSMs	X		GSM Regulations.
Appointment of Board members	X		GSM Regulations.
Representation of shareholders at GSMs	X		GSM Regulations.
Shareholder participation in GSMs	X		GSM Regulations.
Distance voting via electronic or postal means	X		GSM Regulations.
Other relevant in the GSM Regulation / Detail	Right to request certified copies of minutes, regulation of conflicts of interest, among others.		

b. Indicate whether the procedure regulating the conduct of the GGA session establishes mechanisms for shareholders to express their opinions on the following matters:

	Yes	No
1. On the management of the company and its financial results	X	
2. On a new proposal for an agreement, regarding one or more items on the agenda		X

Principle 10: Call mechanisms

Question II.3

	Yes	No	Explanation
In addition to the call mechanisms established by law, does the company have call mechanisms that allow contact with shareholders, particularly those who do not have a stake in the control or management of the company?	X		The mechanisms are outlined in the bylaws and general meeting regulations. Additionally, the call notices are published on the company's website and are also communicated as material events to the SMV.

a. Complete the following information for each of the GSM held during the fiscal year:

Call notice date	Meeting date	Meeting place ^(*)	Type of meeting		Universal meeting		% Quorum installation	Number of shareholders	Participation (%) over the total shares with right to vote		
			Special	General	Yes	No			Thought power	Direct exercise ^(**)	Not vote
23.02.2024	22.03.2024	Not face-to-face		X		X	96.32	7847044,125	96.82	0.18	3.00

(*) Specify if the GSM was face-to-face or remote.

(**) Direct exercise includes voting by any means or modality that does not imply representation.

b. What methods, in addition to those specified in Article 43 of the General Corporations Law and the provisions of the Regulations on Material Events and Confidential Information, did the company use to disseminate the convocations for the General Shareholders' Meetings during the fiscal year?

Media	Disclosure of calls
At the offices of the company	
Email	
Via telephone	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Informative meetings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / Detail	

c. In the notices of convocations issued by the company during the fiscal year:

	Yes	No
Was the location where the information related to the agenda items to be discussed at the GSM specified?	X	
Was the location where the information related to proposed agreements (motions) to be adopted at the GSM specified?	X	
Were "other matters," "various items," or similar topics included as agenda items?		X
Was the location where the model letter of representation for the GSM was available specified?	X	

Question II.4

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company make available to the shareholders all the information related to the items on the GSM agenda and the proposed agreements (motions) to be adopted?	X		<p>The bylaw provides that, from the day the call is published, the documents, motions, and projects related to the GSM are available to the shareholders at Banco BBVA Perú's main office in Lima.</p> <p>The GSM regulations include mechanisms for shareholders to obtain information related to the items on the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting.</p>

a. If the answer is affirmative, specify the means of dissemination of the documentation supporting the agenda items and motions of the GSM held during the exercise:

Media	Support points and motions
At the offices of the company	X
Email	
Via telephone	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Briefings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / Detail	Material events are communicated through the SMV portal.

b. Indicate which documents served as support or the motions that were disclosed for the celebration of the GSM during the fiscal year (more than one option may be selected):

Curriculum Vitae for director candidates	X
Proposal for a text to modify the articles of the Bylaws and reason for the change	X
Proposal for the text to modify articles of the GSM Regulations and the reason for the change	
Text proposal to modify the Dividend Policy and the reason for the change	
Proposal for the application of profit	X
Proposal for services and background of the External Auditing Firm	X
Other relevant documents (detail):	

Principle 11: Proposals for agenda items

Question II.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the GSM regulation include mechanisms that allow shareholders to exercise the right to propose agenda items to be discussed at the GSM and the procedures for accepting or rejecting such proposals?	X		The GSM regulations provide the inclusion of agenda items for shareholders.

a. Provide the following information related to the procedure for submitting proposals for agenda items to be discussed at the GSM:

Minimum percentage of shares of the capital stock that must represent shareholders in order to submit proposals	Maximum term (in business days) before the GSM for formulating the proposed agenda item	Maximum period (in business days) in which the company responds (accepts or rejects) the proposal presented	Means by which the company responds (accepts or denies) the proposal presented
Not applicable.	February 15 of each year.	5 business days after the board meeting that approves the agenda of the GSM.	In writing.

b. Indicate the number of requests submitted by shareholders during the year to include agenda items to be discussed at the GSM, and how they were resolved:

Number of requests		
Received	Accepted	Denied
1	1	0

c. If requests to include agenda items to be discussed at the GSM were denied during the period, indicate whether the company communicated the reasons for the denial to the requesting shareholders:

In all requests	—
In some requests	—
In none of the applications	—

Principle 12: Procedures for the exercise of the vote

Question II.6

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have mechanisms in place that allow shareholders to vote remotely via secure electronic or postal means, ensuring that the person casting the vote is indeed the shareholder?	X		The company has implemented the Webex tool, which allows online connection from various locations, enabling interaction among all participants.

a. If applicable, indicate the mechanisms or means the company has for remote voting.

Electronic voting	X	Postal voting	
-------------------	---	---------------	--

b. If remote voting was used during the exercise, specify the following information:

Date of meeting	% remote vote				% remote vote/total
	Electronic mail	Corporate website	Postal mail	Others	
22.03.2024	—	—	—	100%	100% attendees.

Question II.7

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have corporate documents that clearly specify that shareholders can vote separately on matters that are substantially independent, allowing them to express separate voting preferences?	X		The GSM regulations state that any shareholder can vote separately on any matter that is substantially independent, allowing them to express their voting preferences separately.

Indicate whether the company has corporate documents that clearly specify that shareholders can vote separately on matters that are substantially independent.

	Yes	No
The appointment or ratification of directors by individual vote for each one of them.	X	
The modification of the bylaws, by each article or group of articles that are substantially independent.	X	
Other / details		

Question II.8

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company allow those acting on behalf of multiple shareholders to cast differentiated votes for each shareholder, in order to follow the instructions of each represented party?	X		The GSM regulations allow those acting on behalf of multiple shareholders to cast differentiated votes, following the instructions provided by each represented shareholder.

Principle 13: Proxy voting

Question II.9

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company's bylaws allow its shareholders to delegate their vote to any person?	X		The bylaws allow shareholders to delegate their representation to one or more persons.

If your answer is negative, please indicate if the bylaws restrict the right of representation in favor of any of the following individuals:

	Yes	No
From a shareholder		
From a director		
From a manager		

Question II.10

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have procedures detailing the conditions, means, and formalities to be fulfilled in situations of proxy voting?	X		The GSM regulations establish the procedures that must be followed in proxy voting situations.
2. Does the company provide shareholders with a model proxy letter, which includes the details of the representatives, the items for which the shareholder delegates their vote, and, if applicable, the direction of their vote on each of the proposals?	X		The company provides shareholders with a model proxy letter on the bank's website.

a. If your answer to question II.10 number 2 is affirmative, indicate the means by which the company made the mentioned proxy letter model available for the GSMs held during the year:

Media	Provision sample letter
At the offices of the company	
Email	
Via telephone	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Informative meetings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / Detail	

b. Indicate the minimum content and formalities required for a shareholder to be represented at a GSM:

Minimum content (e.g., details of the representatives, direction of vote for each one of items on the agenda, or others).	Data of the shareholder, proxy, signature.
Formality (indicate if the company requires a simple letter, notarial letter, public deed or others).	Simple letter.
Anticipation (number of business days prior to the GSM with which the power of attorney must be).	Powers of attorney must be registered at least 24 hours before (GSM regulation).
Cost (indicate if there is a payment required by the company for these purposes and how much).	No cost.

Question II.11

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have a policy to establish limitations on the percentage of proxy votes in favor of members of the Board of Directors or Senior Management?		X	The company considers that the individuals who comprise the management and the board are competent and professional.
2. In cases of proxy voting in favor of members of the Board of Directors or Senior Management, does the company have a policy that requires shareholders who delegate their votes to clearly state their voting intentions?	X		The company has developed a proxy letter template that allows shareholders to clearly express their voting intentions.

Principle 14: Follow-up of GSM agreements**Question II.12**

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company monitor and document the resolutions adopted by the General Shareholders' Meeting?	X		The Corporate Governance Committee monitors the resolutions adopted at each General Shareholders' Meeting.
2. Regarding these resolutions, does the company's senior management issue periodic reports to the Board, and are these made available to the shareholders?	X		The company annually evaluates the follow-up on the shareholders' meeting resolutions in its Corporate Governance Committee sessions. The results are then reported to the Board.

a. If applicable, indicate the area and/or person responsible for monitoring the resolutions adopted by the General Shareholders' Meeting. If an individual is responsible, also include their position and the department they work in.

Area in charge | Corporate Governance Committee and Secretary of the Board of Directors

Person in charge		
Name and surname	Position	Area
Ruth Anabelí González Velapatiño	Deputy General Manager	Legal Services

b. If your answer to question II.12 numeral 2 is affirmative, please indicate the means by which the company makes these reports available to shareholders:

Media	Makes available
At the offices of the company	X
Email	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Briefings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / detail	<p>The company provides an assistance service to holders through its Attention Office to the Shareholder, whose email address is: accionistas.pe@bbva.com.</p> <p>The GSM regulations regulate the relationships between the entity and its shareholders, and the way in which they have access to information about it.</p> <p>Additionally, relevant information in this regard is made available to shareholders on its website.</p>

PILLAR III: Board of directors and senior management

Principle 15: Composition of director's board

Question III.1

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the company established and applied selection and tenure criteria to ensure that its Board of Directors is composed of people with different specializations and competencies, with prestige, ethics, economic independence, sufficient availability, and other qualities relevant to the company, so that there is a plurality of approaches and opinions?	X		The company, in compliance with the provisions of the Corporate Governance and Comprehensive Risk Management Regulation of the SBS, approved by SBS Resolution No. 272-2017, has internal rules to evaluate the compliance with the suitability requirements of the board members.

a. Indicate the following information corresponding to the members of the Board of Directors of the company during exercise.

Names and surnames	Nacionality	Gender (M/F)	Birthdate	Training professional	Date		Stake stock ^(***)		Other positions / Directories ^(****)
					Start (*)	Term (**)	Nº of shares	Stake %	
Directors (not including independent directors) Alex Fort Brescia	Peruvian	M	1957	MBA, B.A. in Economics	May 1995	—	—	—	Participates in the board of directors of Holding Continental S.A. and in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Pedro Brescia Moreyra	Peruvian	M	1967	Economist	May 1995	—	—	—	Participates in the board of directors of Holding Continental S.A. and in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	Spanish	M	1965	MBA. Degree in Economic and Business Science	July 2022	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Mario Brescia Moreyra	Peruvian	M	1961	Business administrator	March 2013	—	—	—	Participates in the board of directors of Holding Continental S.A. and in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra	Peruvian	M	1959	Mining engineer	June 2013	—	—	—	Participates in the board of directors of Holding Continental S.A. and in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	Mexican	M	1972	MBA. Industrial and systems engineer	July 2019	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Nuria Alonso Jiménez	Spanish	F	1964	Degree in Law	March 2024	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Rafael Varela Martínez	Spanish	M	1961	MBA. Degree in Economics and Business Sciences	May 2020	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
José Carlos López Álvarez	Spanish	M	1959	Studies in Economic Sciences	June 2018	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
José Ignacio Merino Martín	Spanish	M	1957	Degree in Business Sciences	March 2016	February 2024	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
Independent directors Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros	Peruvian	M	1945	Master in Finance, Agronomy engineer	March 2018	—	—	—	Participates in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma	Spanish	M	1959	MBA. Master of Engineering in Farming industry	May 2020	—	—	—	Participates in the board of directors of Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A. and in the board of Fundación BBVA Perú.

(*) Corresponds to the first appointment in the reporting company.
(**) Complete only if he had ceased to hold the position of Director during the year.
(***) Mandatorily applicable only to Directors with a participation in the capital stock equal to or greater than 4% of the shares of the reporting company.
(****) Detail if the Director has other executive positions outside the company and/or simultaneously participates in other Boards, specifying the number and whether they are part of the reporting company's economic group. For this purpose, use the definition of economic group contained in the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Linkage, and Economic Groups.

Also, indicate the following:

% of total shares held by directors | Not applicable

	Number of women	Total number of directors	% of women in the Board of Directors
Presence of women on the Board of Directors	1	11	9.09

b. Indicate if there are specific requirements formally established to be appointed President of the Board of Directors, in addition to those required to be appointed Director.

Yes | No | ☒

If your answer is affirmative, please indicate those requirements.

Does not apply.

c. Does the Chairman of the Board have a casting vote?

Yes | No | ☒

Question III.2	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company avoid the appointment of substitute or alternate Directors, especially for reasons of quorum?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The singular provisions applicable to financial entities allow the appointment of substitute and alternate directors.

If there are alternate or alternate Directors, specify the following:

Names and surnames	Nationality	Gender (M/F)	Birthdate	Training professional	Date		Stake stock ^(*)		Other positions / Directories ^(****)
					Start (*)	Term (**)	Nº of shares	Stake %	
Antonio Alonso Granada	Spanish	M	1959	Degree in Economic Science	May 2020	—	—	—	—
Miguel Angel Salmón Jacobs	Peruvian	M	1964	Degree in Law and Political Science	March 2018	—	—	—	—
Gustavo Alberto Mazzolini Casas	Spanish	M	1967	Public Accountant and Degree in Administration	March 2018	—	—	—	—
Pedro José Malo Rob	Ecuadorian	M	1972	Master in Finance and Bachelor of Economics	March 2022	—	—	—	—
Jaime Araoz Medanic	Peruvian	M	1971	MBA. Bachelor of Business Administration	March 2018	March 2024	—	—	—

(*) Corresponds to the first appointment in the reporting company.
(**) Complete only if he had ceased to hold the position of Director during the year.
(***) Mandatorily applicable only to Directors with a participation in the capital stock equal to or greater than 4% of the shares of the reporting company.
(****) Detail if the Director has other executive positions outside the company and/or simultaneously participates in other Boards, specifying the number and whether they are part of the reporting company's economic group. For this purpose, use the definition of economic group contained in the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Linkage, and Economic Groups.

Principle 16: Board of Directors functions

Question III.3	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the Board of Directors have the function?: 1. Approve and direct the corporate strategy of the company.	X		Functions contained in the bylaws and the Board of Directors regulation.
2. Establish objectives, goals, and action plans, including annual budgets and business plans.	X		Functions contained in the bylaws and the Board of Directors regulation.
3. Control and supervise the management and take charge of government and administration of company.	X		Functions contained in the bylaws and the Board of Directors regulation.
4. Supervise the adoption of good corporate governance practices and establish the necessary policies and measures to improve implementation.	X		Functions contained in the Board of Directors regulation.
5. Approve procedures or policies to prevent, detect, manage, disclose and punish conflicts of interest.	X		Functions contained in the Board of Directors regulation.
6. Approve and monitor the design and implementation of the remuneration and incentive system, ensuring that it is aligned with the company's corporate strategy, its policies and its financial soundness.	X		Functions contained in the Board of Directors regulation.

a. Please detail what other relevant powers are vested in the company's board of directors.

Establish special committees, made up of some of its members.

b. Does the Board of Directors delegate any of its functions?

Yes | X | No

Indicate, if applicable, what are the main functions of the Board of Directors that have been delegated, the body that exercises them by delegation and the name of the document where said delegation is found:

Functions	Body or area to which it has been delegate functions	Document name
Appointment of general manager, deputy general managers, and auditor.	Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee	Regulations of the Board of Directors, Regulations of the Appointments, Compensation and Talent Management Committee.
Monitor the proper functioning of the internal control system and keep the Board of Directors informed about compliance with the policies and internal procedures.	Audit Committee	Board of Directors Regulations, Audit Committee Regulations.
Supervision of compliance with practices of Good Corporate Governance of the company and informed the board of directors about it.	Government Committee Corporate	Regulations of the Board of Directors, Regulations of the Corporate Governance Committee.
Supervision of the risks faced by the company in order to have an appropriate environment for the development of its activities and inform the board of directors about it.	Comprehensive Risk Committee	Regulations of the Board of Directors, Regulations of the Comprehensive Risk Committee.
Supervision of compliance policies and evaluate the effectiveness in managing compliance risk, and inform the Board of Directors about them.	Compliance Committee	Regulations of the Board of Directors, Regulations of the Compliance Committee.

Principle 17: Duties and rights of the Board members

Question III.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Board members have the right to: 1. Request support or contribution of experts from the Board of Directors.	X		The Board of Directors regulation establish the power that directors have to request advice from external experts on matters whose complexity warrants it.
2. Participate in induction programs regarding their powers and responsibilities and to be informed in a timely manner about the organizational structure of the company.	X		The Board Regulations provide that directors have access to manuals and other company documents where they are informed about their duties and powers.
3. Receive training on topics of interest necessary for performing their functions.	X		This is provided for in the board regulations.
4. Receive Remuneration for their work, which combines recognition of professional experience and dedication to the company with a rational approach.	X		It is provided for in the bylaws and in the Board of Directors regulation.

a. Specify if the board members have the duty to promptly inform the board of the following cases:

	Yes	No
Ownership or holding of securities or rights over securities issued by the company	X	
Conducting transactions with securities or rights over securities issued by the company	X	
Ongoing negotiations regarding securities or rights over securities issued by the company	X	
Stake in others boards	X	

b. If specialized advisors were hired during the year, indicate whether the list of specialized advisors who provided services during the fiscal year for the company's decision-making was disclosed to the shareholders.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If applicable, specify if any of the specialized advisors had any connection with a shareholder holding more than 4% of the share capital, a Board Member, and/or Senior Management(*).

Yes ☐ No ☒

(*) For the purposes of determining connections, the criteria contained in the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Connections, and Economic Groups will be applied.

c. If applicable, indicate if the company conducted induction programs for new members who joined the company.

Yes ☒ No ☐

d. Does the company have a board remuneration policy approved by the GSM?

Yes ☒ No ☐

e. Indicate the percentage that the total amount of Remunerations and annual bonuses of the Directors represents with respect to the gross income, according to the company's financial statements.

Remuneration	(%) Gross Income	Bonuses	(%) Gross Income
Directors (excluding independents)	0.005%	Delivery of shares	—
Independent directors	0.002%	Delivery of shares	—
		Delivery of shares	—
		Others (detail)	—

f. Specify the remuneration scheme of the board members applicable in the fiscal year:

Remuneration scheme	
Fixed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Variable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed (fixed + variable)	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. Specify the criteria used by the company to determine the Remuneration scheme of the board members:

Fixed scheme	
Per board session	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Per committee session	<input type="checkbox"/>
Per month	<input type="checkbox"/>
Per year	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (detail)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Variable scheme	
Based on fiscal year's results	<input type="checkbox"/>
Based on achieving objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (detail)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Principle 18: Board of directors regulation

Question III.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have board of directors regulations that are binding and their non-compliance entails responsibility?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company has a Board of Directors regulation that is mandatory and non-compliance generates responsibility.

Indicate if the regulation contains:

	Yes	No
Policies and procedures for its operation	X	
Organizational structure of the Board	X	
Duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board	X	
Duties and responsibilities of the Board members	X	
Procedures for identifying, evaluating, and nominating candidates for Board members, who are proposed to the GSM	X	
Procedures for cases of vacancy, cessation, and succession of Board members	X	
Policies and procedures to prevent, detect, manage and relieve conflicts of interests of the members of the Board of Directors	X	
Criteria used for the evaluation of the Board and its members	X	
Others / Details	Codes of conduct, conflicts of interest, liability coverage.	

Principle 19: Independent Directors

Question III.6

	Yes	No	Explanation
Is at least one-third of the Board composed of Independent Directors?		X	The company forms its board of directors taking into consideration its personal conditions, professional prestige, accumulated experience in the sector in which the company operates, as well as the regulations issued by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators and the Superintendency of the Securities Market, as applicable. Likewise, the "Corporate Governance and Comprehensive Risk Management Regulation" of the SBS establishes that companies in the financial system must have two independent directors if their boards of directors are formed by 6 or more members.

Additionally, to the criteria established in the "Guidelines for the Qualification of Independent Directors", the company has established the following criteria to qualify its Directors as independent:

1. Not holding the position for more than 7 years
2. The Bank considers independent directors to be those directors appointed on the basis of their professional prestige and economic independence and who do not have and have not had, in the last three (3) consecutive years prior to their appointment, any relationship with the Bank its management, economic group or its main shareholders, the latter being understood as those who own five percent (5%) or more of the Banks'shares. It should be noted that the company applies the rules on independent directors issued by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators, as it is a company regulated by the latter

Question III.7	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the Board declare that the proposed candidate is independent based on the inquiries made and the candidate's declaration?	X		The Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee of the company's board must declare that the candidate is independent based on the inquiries made and the candidate's declaration.
2. Do the candidates for independent directors declare their independent status to the company, its shareholders, and executives?	X		Independent directors declare their independent status upon taking office and annually thereafter.

Indicate if at least once a year the Board verifies that the Independent Directors maintain compliance with the requirements and conditions to be qualified as such.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Principle 20: Operability of the Board of Directors

Question III.8	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the Board have an annual work plan that contributes to the efficiency of its functions?	X		The work plan is presented annually to the board and is approved at the first session in which the board is appointed by the GSM.

Question III.9	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company provide its Directors with the necessary channels and procedures to effectively participate in Board meetings, including non-presential means?	X		In accordance with the provisions of the bylaws, a videoconferencing system has been implemented that allows simultaneous and real-time communication among all directors.

a. Indicate, in relation to the board meetings held during the fiscal year, the following:

Number of sessions made	12
Number of sessions in which the call deadlines have not been met	0
Number of sessions in which the internal procedures for delivering information to directors were not followed	0
Number of sessions in which the call has been dispensed with ^(*)	0
Number of sessions to which the president of the board of directors did not attend	0
Number of sessions in which one of the independent directors did not attend	0
Number of sessions in which one or more Directors were represented by substitute or alternate directors	2
Number of regular directors who were represented on at least one occasion	2

(*) In this field, report the number of meetings held under the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 167 of the LGS.

b. Indicate the following information regarding the attendance of the Directors at the sessions of the Board during the year

Names and surnames	Number of sessions convened	Number of sessions attended out of those convened	Number of universal sessions attended
Alex Fort Brescia	12	12	0
Pedro Brescia Moreyra	12	11	0
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	12	12	0
Mario Brescia Moreyra	12	11	0
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra	12	11	0
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	12	12	0
Nuria Alonso Jiménez	10	10	0
Rafael Varela Martínez	12	12	0
José Carlos López Álvarez	12	12	0
Ismael Benavides Ferreyros	12	12	0
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma	12	12	0
José Ignacio Merino Martín	2	2	0

c. Indicate the average advance notice period for the board meetings during the fiscal year:

3 calendar days	4 to 6 calendar days	More than 6 calendar days
		X

d. Indicate with what average period of time in advance of the board meetings in the fiscal year all the information referring to the matters to be dealt with in said sessions were made available to the Directors sessions.

Less than 3 business days	Between 3 to 5 days	Greater than 5 business days
	X	

GRI 2-18

Question III.10

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the Board evaluate, at least once a year, its performance as a collegial body in an objective manner?	X		
2. Does the Board of Directors evaluate, at least once a year, objectively, the performance of its members?	X		
3. Does the Board alternate the self-evaluation methodology with evaluations conducted by external advisors?		X	The Board of Directors may call in outside advisors for evaluation, if it so decides.

(1) No action was required in response to the results of the Board and its members' evaluation during 2023, but action would be taken if necessary. Reference: Article 28 of the Board Regulations.

a. Indicate whether performance evaluations of the Board were conducted during the fiscal year:

	Yes	No
As collegiate body	X	
To its members	X	

If the answer to the previous question in any field is affirmative, provide the following information for each assessment

Evaluation	Self-assessment			External evaluation			
	Date	Dissemination of results (Yes/No)	Diffused to ^(*)	Date	Entity	Dissemination of results (Yes/No)	Diffused to ^(*)
Estates corporate governance	12.12.2024	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

(*) Indicate if the evaluation results were disseminated to shareholders, the Board, or another body or stakeholder group.

Principle 21: Specials committees

Question III.11

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the Board of Directors of the company create special committees that focus on the analysis of those aspects most relevant to the performance of the company?	X		The board regulations contemplate the constitution of special committees.
2. Does the Board approve the regulations that govern each of the special committees that it constitutes?	X		The board regulations contemplate the constitution of special committees.
3. Are the special committees chaired by Independent Directors?	X		Only the Audit Committee and the Compliance Committee are chaired by independent directors. The company believes that special committees should be chaired by directors who are experts in the topics addressed by each committee, have full knowledge of the company, and have had professional contact with it.
4. Do the special committees have an assigned budget?		X	The company considers that these committees do not require the specific assignment of a particular budget.

Question III.12

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a Nominations and Remuneration Committee responsible for nominating candidates for Board membership, which are proposed to the GSM by the Board, as well as approving the Remuneration and incentive system for Senior Management?	X		The company has an Appointments, Remuneration, and Talent Management Committee, whose functions are detailed in its respective regulation.

Question III.13

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an Audit Committee that oversees the effectiveness and suitability of the company's internal and external control system, the work of the auditing company or independent auditor, as well as compliance with legal and professional independence standards?	X		The company has an Audit Committee, whose functions are detailed in its respective regulation.

a. Specify whether the company also has the following special committees:

	Yes	No
Risk Committee	X	
Corporate Governance Committee	X	

b. If the company has special committees, indicate the following information regarding each committee:

Committee name: Audit Committee

Creation date

March 23, 2000

Principal functions

- Ensure that the accounting and financial reporting processes are appropriate.
- Oversee the proper functioning of internal control.
- Monitor and keep the board of directors informed about compliance with internal policies and procedures and about the detection of control and internal administration weaknesses
- Follow up on audit recommendations.
- Evaluate that the performance of the internal audit unit and the external audit correspond to the needs of the company.
- Coordinate with the internal audit unit and the external auditors the effectiveness and efficiency aspects of the internal control system.
- Approve the audit charter.
- Approve the audit risk assessment and the annual internal audit plan.
- Define the criteria for the selection and hiring of the internal auditor and its main employees and evaluate their performance.
- Evaluate the activities carried out by the internal and external auditors.

Committee members^(*)

Name and surname	Date		Position within the committee	Position within the company
	Start ^(**)	Term ^(***)		
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás Sánchez-Diezma	27.05.2020	To date	Chairman	None
Alex Fort Brescia	26.06.2013	To date	Member	None
Nuria Alonso Jiménez	22.03.2024	To date	Member	None
Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros	24.03.2021	To date	Member	None
José Ignacio Merino Martín	28.04.2016	22.02.2024	Member	None

% Independent Directors regarding the total of the committee

50%

Number of sessions held during the year

5

It has delegated powers in accordance with article 174 of the General Law of Companies

[X] Yes [...] No

The committee or its president participates in the GSM

[...] Yes [X] No

Committee name: Appointments, Remuneration and Talent Management Committee

GRI 2-20

Creation date

February 18, 2004

Principal functions

- Approve and oversee the design of the Bank's remuneration system.
- Evaluate conflicts of interest in the Remuneration system.
- Evaluate the goals and indicators considered in the Remuneration system.
- Assess qualifications and propose individuals to join the Bank's board of directors.
- Propose to the board the remuneration of the board of directors.
- Designate the general manager, first level managers, the internal auditor, the compliance officer for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism, the regulatory compliance officer, the market conduct officer and the general accountant of the Bank.
- Be aware of the terms of loans and other benefits granted to the Bank's employees, especially the executive committee, and propose changes to related policies as deemed appropriate.
- Inform the Bank's board of directors of the main topics discussed in their meetings.

Committee members^(*)

Name and surname	Date		Position within the committee	Position within the company
	Start ^(**)	Term ^(***)		
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	13.07.2022	To date	President	None
Alex Fort Brescia	26.06.2013	To date	Member	None
Mario Brescia Moreyra	24.03.2021	To date	Member	None
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	16.07.2019	To date	Member	General manager

% Independent Directors of the committee

0%

Number of sessions held during the year

5

It has delegated powers in accordance with article 174 of the General Law of Companies

[X] Yes [...] No

The committee or its president participates in the GSM

[...] Yes [X] No

Committee name: Corporate Governance Committee

Creation date

December 15, 2011

Principal functions

- Ensure that shareholders and the market in general have complete, truthful, and timely access to the information required to be disclosed by issuer status.
- Approve and supervise the application of best practices in good corporate governance.
- Supervise that shareholders' meetings are held in accordance with the law.
- Follow up on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Bank's shareholders' meetings.
- Prepare an annual activity report.
- Evaluate the degree of compliance with the regulations of the shareholders' meeting.
- Ensure that the committee regulations are available to shareholders.
- Carry out other functions in accordance with the nature of the committee's objectives as assigned by the board of directors or commissioned by the shareholders' meeting.

Committee members^(*)

Name and surname	Date		Position within the committee	Position within the company
	Start ^(**)	Term ^(***)		
Alex Fort Brescia	28.04.2016	To date	President	None
Pedro Brescia Moreyra	16.07.2019	To date	Member	None
Rafael Varela Martínez	27.05.2020	To date	Member	None
José Manuel Rodríguez-Novás				
Sánchez-Diezma	22.03.2024	To date	Member	None
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	16.07.2019	To date	Invited	General manager

% Independent Directors with respect to the total of the committee

25%

Number of sessions held during the year

2

It has delegated powers in accordance with article 174 of the General Law of Companies

☒ Yes ☐ No

The committee or its president participates in the GSM

☐ Yes ☒ No

Committee name: Compliance Committee

Creation date

September 25, 2008

Principal functions

- Approve the policies, codes, manuals, procedures, and methodologies defined to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Review reports on matters within their competence.
- Approve the annual activity programs.
- Be aware of and order the necessary corrective measures in the event of failures in the application of compliance functions.
- Approve the training plans related to compliance functions.
- Ensure the provision of necessary resources and infrastructure for the proper performance of compliance functions and responsibilities.
- Approve, modify, and ensure compliance with anti-corruption policies to prevent and significantly reduce the risk of corruption.

Committee members^(*)

Name and surname	Date		Position within the committee	Position within the company
	Start ^(**)	Term ^(***)		
Ismael Alberto Benavides Ferreyros	24.03.2021	To date	President	None
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra	28.04.2016	To date	Member	None
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	16.07.2019	To date	Member	General manager

% Independent Directors with respect to the total of the committee

33%

Number of sessions held during the year

2

It has delegated powers in accordance with article 174 of the General Law of Companies

☒ Yes ☐ No

The committee or its president participates in the GSM

☐ Yes ☒ No

Committee name: Comprehensive Risk Committee**Creation date**

July 17, 2008

Principal functions

- Approve policies for comprehensive risk management.
- Verify that the provision of means, systems, and resources is adequate for risk management.
- Analyze the proposal of the risk appetite framework.
- Decide on the actions for implementing corrective measures required in case of deviations from the appetite and risk limits and the levels of exposure assumed.
- Evaluate the adequacy of capital and liquidity required by the Bank.
- Approve reports on risks associated with new products.
- In accordance with the delegation made by the Bank's board of directors, review all other reports that must be presented to the Bank's board of directors.
- Report to the Bank's board of directors, at its next meeting, on the main issues discussed and the resolutions adopted for control and monitoring purposes.

Committee members^(*)

Name and surname	Date		Position within the committee	Position within the company
	Start ^(**)	Term ^(***)		
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Muñoz	22.03.2024	To date	President	None
Alex Fort Brescia	17.04.2018	To date	Member	None
Fernando Eguluz Lozano	16.07.2019	To date	Member	General manager
Carlos Malpartida Nogueras	01.09.2024	To date	Member	Risk manager
José Ignacio Merino Martín	17.04.2018	22.02.2024	President	None
Vicente Puig Payá	01.09.2019	31.08.2024	Member	Risk manager

% Independent Directors with respect to the total of the committee

0%

Number of sessions held during the year

11

It has delegated powers in accordance with article 174 of the General Law of Companies

[X] Yes [...] No

The committee or its president participates in the GSM

[...] Yes [X] No

(*) Information will be provided regarding the people who make up or were part of the committee during the reporting period.

(**) Corresponds to the first appointment as a committee member in the reporting company.

(***) Complete only if you had ceased to be part of the committee during the year.

Principle 22: Code of ethics and conflicts of interest**Question III.14**

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company adopt measures to prevent, detect, manage and disclose conflicts of interest ^(*) that may arise?	X		The company has a conflict of interest policy, a code of ethics and a code of conduct that regulates the issues dealt with in this principle.

(*) For the purposes of this report, a director, manager, officer, and/or employee of the company is considered to have a conflict of interest in any situation, whether specific or general, temporary or permanent, current or potential, in which they have a personal or general interest that is or could be in conflict with the company's interests.

Indicate, if applicable, the area and/or person responsible for monitoring and controlling potential conflicts of interest. If a person is in charge, include additionally their position and the area in which they work.

Responsible area | Internal Control and Compliance

Person in charge		
Names	Position	Area
Pablo Jimeno Sarkar	Head front	Internal Control and Compliance

Question III.15 / Compliance

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have a Code of Ethics ^(*) whose compliance is required for its Directors, managers, officials, and other employees ^(**) of the company, which includes ethical criteria and professional responsibility, including the handling of potential cases of conflicts of interest?	X		The company has a code of conduct and a code of ethics in the securities markets that are applicable to the directors and officers of the company, in accordance with the provisions of this principle.
2. Does the Board of Directors or General Management approve and execute training programs for compliance with the Code of Ethics at least once a year?	X		The policies and training programs are approved following corporate guidelines.
3. Does the Board of Directors evaluate the effectiveness of training programs for compliance with the code of ethics?		X	As of the 2023 fiscal year, the report of received complaints will be presented to the Compliance Committee, composed of board members.

(*) The Code of Ethics may be part of the Internal Conduct Regulations.

(**) The term "employees" includes all persons who have any type of employment relationship with the company, regardless of the employment regime or modality.

If the company has a code of ethics, indicate the following:

a. It is available to:

	Yes	No
Shareholders	X	
Other persons to whom it applies	X	
The general public	X	

b. Indicate the means by which the company makes the code of ethics available:

Media	Made available
At the offices of the company	X
Email	
Corporate website	X
Postal mail	
Informative meetings (face-to-face or virtual)	
Social networks	
Others / Detail	

c. Indicate the area and/or person responsible for monitoring and compliance with the Code of Ethics. In the event that a person is in charge, additionally include their position, the area in which works, and to whom reports.

Responsible area | Internal Control and Compliance

Person in charge			
Names	Position	Area	Person to whom reports
Pablo Jimeno Sarkar	Head front	Internal control and Compliance	Internal Control and Compliance Manager

d. Is there a record of cases of non-compliance with said code?

Yes | ☒ | No | ☐

e. Indicate the number of complaints filed and investigations initiated and completed during the exercise with respect to non-compliance with the provisions established in said Code:

Number of complaints filed	347
Number of investigations initiated	279
Number of investigations completed	159
Number of violations	96

Question III.16

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have mechanisms that allow for the reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior, guaranteeing the confidentiality of the whistleblower?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company has procedures for handling reports of illegal or unethical behavior, which are known to its employees and guarantee the confidentiality of the whistleblower.
2. Are reports submitted directly to the Audit Committee when they are related to accounting issues or when General Management or Financial Management is involved?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complaints that enter the whistleblowing channel are initially evaluated by the investigative teams and, if required, are forwarded to the corresponding committees, on a case-by-case basis.

Question III.17

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Is the Board of Directors responsible for monitoring and controlling potential conflicts of interest involving its directors?	X		The regulations of the Board of Directors regulate cases of conflict of interest.
2. If the company is not a financial institution, does it have a policy that prohibits Board members from receiving loans from the company or any company within its economic group, unless they have prior authorization from the Board of Directors?			Not applicable.
3. If the company is not a financial institution, does it have a policy that prohibits Senior Management members from receiving loans from the company or any company within its economic group, unless they have prior authorization from the Board of Directors?			Not applicable.

a. Indicate the following information of the members of Senior Management who are shareholders with a percentage equal to or greater than 4% of the company:

Names and surnames	Position	Number of shares	% of total shares
Not applicable			

% of total shares held by senior management | Not applicable.

b. Please indicate if any of the members of the Board of Directors or Senior Management of the company is a spouse, first or second-degree relative by blood, or first-degree relative by marriage:

Names and surnames	Related to:			Names of the shareholder / director / manager	Type of affiliation(**)	Additional information(***)
	Shareholder(*)	Director	Senior management			
Pedro Brescia Moreyra		X		Mario Brescia Moreyra Fortunato Brescia Moreyra Alex Fort Brescia	2 ^{do} degree 2 ^{do} degree 4 ^{to} degree	
Mario Brescia Moreyra		X		Pedro Brescia Moreyra Fortunato Brescia Moreyra Alex Fort Brescia	2 ^{do} degree 2 ^{do} degree 4 ^{to} degree	
Fortunato Brescia Moreyra		X		Pedro Brescia Moreyra Mario Brescia Moreyra Alex Fort Brescia	2 ^{do} degree 2 ^{do} degree 4 ^{to} degree	
Alex Fort Brescia		X		Pedro Brescia Moreyra Mario Brescia Moreyra Fortunato Brescia Moreyra	4 ^{to} degree 4 ^{to} degree 4 ^{to} degree	

(*) Shareholders with a stake equal to or greater than 4% of the share capital.

(**) For the purposes of the relationship, the criteria contained in the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Relationships, and Economic Groups will be applied.

(***) In the case of a relationship with a shareholder, include their shareholding percentage. If the relationship is with a member of the management team, include their position.

c. In the event that any member of the Board of Directors holds or has held a managerial position in the company during the reporting period, please provide the following information:

Names and surnames	Management position holds or held	Date in management position	
		Start ^(*)	Term ^(**)
Fernando Eguiluz Lozano	General manager	July 2019	To the date.

(*) Corresponds to the first appointment in the reporting company in the management position.

(**) Complete only if you have ceased to hold the managerial position during the year.

d. In the event that any member of the Board of Directors or Senior Management of the company has maintained during the period any commercial or contractual relationship with the company, which has been significant in terms of amount or subject matter, please provide the following information.

Name and surname	Relationship type	Short description
Not applicable		

Principle 23: Transactions with related parties

Question III.18

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the Board of Directors have policies and procedures for the evaluation, approval, and disclosure of certain transactions between the company and related parties, as well as to be aware of the commercial or personal relationships, direct or indirect, that the Directors maintain among themselves, with the company, with its suppliers or customers, and other stakeholders?	X		The Company, being a company of the financial system, is subject to restrictions and controls to carry out transactions with related parties. Likewise, the Board of Directors authorizes commercial transactions with related parties.
2. In the case of particularly significant or complex transactions, is the involvement of independent external advisors considered for its assessment?	X		The company, as a financial system entity, may resort to external advisors who provide their opinion on complex or significant transactions.

a. If the answer to numeral 1 of question III.18 is affirmative, indicate the area(s) of the company responsible for handling related party transactions in the following aspects:

Aspects	Area in charge
Assessment	Risks
Approval	Board of Directors
Revelation	Not applicable

b. Indicate the procedures to approve transactions between related parties:

As a company of the financial system, related party transactions are regulated by SBS Resolution No. 472-2006 and SBS Resolution No. 5780-2015. Likewise, there is the internal regulation "0000004203 - Financing to related parties and the BBVA del Perú group", which includes the scope of the aforementioned regulations.

c. Detail those transactions carried out between the company and its related parties during the period that have been significant due to their amount or the matter involved.

Name or corporate name of the related party	Nature of the relationship(*)	Operation type	Amount (S/)
Not applicable			

(*) For the purposes of determining the relationship, the Provisions for the application of literal c) of article 51 of the Securities Market Law, approved by SMV Resolution No. 029-2018-SMV/01 or its substitute, will be applied.

d. Specify whether the company sets limits for conducting transactions with related parties.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Principle 24: Functions of senior management

Question III.19 / Compliance

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company have a clear policy for delineating functions between the administration or governance exercised by the Board of Directors, the day-to-day management carried out by Senior Management, and the leadership of the General Manager?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The company's organization and functions manual establishes the functions assigned to the board of directors, senior management and the general manager.
2. Are the appointments of General Manager and Chairman of the Board of the company held by different people?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		They are different people.
3. Does Senior Management have sufficient autonomy to perform the assigned functions within the framework of policies and guidelines defined by the Board of Directors and under its control?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Senior Management has sufficient autonomy to perform its functions.
4. Is the General Management responsible for complying with and enforcing the delivery policy of information to the Board of Directors and its directors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		This function falls within the attributions of the General Manager.
5. Does the Board of Directors annually evaluate the performance of the general management based on well-defined standards?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		According to the bylaws, it is inherent to the Board of Directors to evaluate the performance of the General Manager.
Does the remuneration of Senior Management have a fixed and a variable component, which take into consideration the results of the company, based on a prudent and responsible assumption of risks, and the fulfillment of the goals set in the respective plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The company has a policy that defines the remuneration of senior management and contemplates such attributes.

a. Indicate the following information regarding the remuneration received by the General Manager and management plan (including bonuses).

Post	Remuneration(*)	
	Fixed	Variable
General management	0.04%	0.02%
Management team	0.16%	0.08%

(*) Indicate the percentage that represents the total amount of the annual remuneration of members of senior management, with respect to the level of gross income, according to the financial statements of the company.

b. In the event that the company provides bonuses or remuneration other than that determined by legal mandate to senior management, indicate the form(s) in which they are paid.

	General management	Managers
Delivery of shares	Yes	Yes *
Delivery of options	No	No
Delivery of money	Yes	Yes
Others / Detail	*The delivery of shares to managers only applies to the special group of risk takers.	

c. If there is a variable component in the remuneration, specify which are the main aspects considered for its determination.

To determine the variable component of the remuneration, the company considers the results of the company and the individual performance of senior management members.

d. Has the company defined a long-term incentive plan for management?

Yes ☒ No ☐

e. Indicate whether the Board of Directors evaluated the performance of General Management during the year.

Yes ☒ No ☐

PILLAR IV: Risk and compliance

Principle 25: Environment of the risk management system

Question IV.1

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Has the Board of Directors approved a comprehensive risk management policy that includes procedures and responsibilities appropriate to its size and complexity, promoting a risk management culture within the company from the Board of Directors and Senior Management to the employees themselves?	X		As a financial institution, the company has a comprehensive risk management policy designed in accordance with the current legal provisions.
2. Does the comprehensive risk management policy cover all the companies that are part of the group and does it allow for a global vision of critical risks?	X		The company has a comprehensive management policy for risks that is applicable to the companies of its group.

a. If your answer to number 1 of question IV.1 is affirmative, indicate which of the following mechanisms the Board of Directors uses to promote a culture of risk management (you may mark more than one option):

The appointment of a person responsible for comprehensive risk management at the highest level.	X
A risk-based delegation of authority policy.	
Training and awareness on key responsibilities and risks.	X
Supervision of risk exposure at the highest level.	X
The approval of an annual risk management work plan.	
Others (detail)	The Board of Directors approves the general management and control model of risks, as well as its risk appetite framework. Additionally, it presents its annual risk report in line with the provisions of the Corporate Governance and Comprehensive Risk Management Regulations, approved by SBS Resolution 272-2017.

b. Does the company have a risk management delegation policy that establishes the risk limits that can be managed by each level of the company?

Yes	X	No
-----	---	----

Question IV.2

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the General Management manage the risks to which the company is exposed and notify the Board of Directors?	X		The General Management manages risks based on information received from the Risk Committee and Risk Management.
2. Is the General Management responsible for the risk management system if there is no Risk Committee or Risk Management?		X	There is a Risk Committee and a Risk Management function in place.

a. Indicate the following regarding the comprehensive risk management system:

	Yes	No
Does senior management maintain a risk management process that includes identification, measurement, administration, control and monitoring.	X	
Does senior management inform the Board of risk exposure, through an Audit or Risk Committee?	X	

Does the company have a risk manager?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If your answer is yes, please provide the following information:

Names	Position date		Area / body to which it reports
	Start ^(*)	Term ^(**)	
Vicente Puig Payá	01.09.2019	31.08.2024	General Management / Board of Directors
Carlos Malpartida Noguerras	01.09.2024	Up to date	General Management / Board of Directors

(*) Corresponds to the first appointment in the reporting company.

(**) Complete only if the person had ceased holding the position during the year.

Question IV.3

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a control system whose effectiveness and suitability is supervised by the company's Board of Directors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company, being a financial system company, complies with the provisions of this principle.

a. If your answer to the previous question is affirmative, indicate if said system is integrated into a complaint reporting line and a process to resolve them.

Yes ☒ No ☐

b. Does the company have a prevention model implemented and in operation, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 30424, Law that regulates the administrative responsibility of persons legal, or by the rule that modifies or replaces it?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If your answer is affirmative, indicate which of the following elements you consider your prevention model includes:

Identification, evaluation and mitigation of risks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevention officer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation of complaint procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination and periodic training of the model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation and continuous monitoring of the model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the company has certifications related to the risk management system, risk management, compliance or anti-bribery management system, indicate which ones.

Not applicable

Principle 26: Internal audit

Question IV.4

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the internal auditor perform audit work exclusively, has autonomy, experience and specialization in the issues under its evaluation, and independence to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk management system?	X		The company, being a financial system company, complies with the provisions of this principle.
2. Are the permanent evaluations of all the financial information generated or registered by the company valid and reliable, as well as the verification of the effectiveness of regulatory compliance, functions of the internal auditor?	X		The company, being a financial system company, complies with the provisions of this principle.
3. Does the internal auditor report directly to the Audit Committee on its plans, budget, activities, progress, results obtained, and actions taken?	X		The company, being a financial system company, complies with the provisions of this principle.

a. Indicate if the company has an independent area in charge of internal auditing.

Yes ☒ No ☐

If the answer to the previous question is affirmative, within the organic structure of the company, indicate, hierarchically, who reports to the audit.

Depends on:

b. If the company belongs to an economic group, indicate whether the company has a corporate internal auditor.

Yes ☒ No ☐

If your answer is affirmative, indicate what are the main responsibilities of the person in charge of corporate internal audit and if they fulfill other functions unrelated to internal audit. The General Auditor is responsible for managing the Internal Audit area, its purpose is to objectively and independently supervise the operation of the organization's internal control model, verifying its sufficiency and effectiveness. The General Auditor reports to the Audit Committee, composed of directors delegated by the Board of Directors. Given the nature of this role, the General Auditor can not perform any other executive function in the Bank.

Question IV.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the appointment and dismissal of the internal auditor correspond to the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Audit Committee?	X		The Audit Committee appoints the internal auditor and subsequently reports to the Board of Directors.

Principle 27: External auditors

Question IV.6

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the GSM, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, appoint the auditing company or the independent auditor, ensuring that they maintain clear independence from the company?	X		In accordance with statutory provisions, the election can be delegated to the Board of Directors.

a. In the event that your answer to the previous question is affirmative, does the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee verify that the audit firm or the independent auditor maintains clear independence from the firm?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If your answer is affirmative, specify the mechanisms that the company used to validate independence (you can check more than one):

The company requires an affidavit from the audit firm or the independent auditor where it declares its independence from the company.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The company carries out its own validation of potential conflicts of interest of the audit firm or independent auditor.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

b. Does the external audit firm or the external auditor report directly to the Board of Directors or to the Audit Committee?

Yes ☒ No ☐

c. Does the company have a policy approved by the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee for the appointment of the External Auditor?

	Yes	No
Board of Directors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Audit Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the previous question is affirmative, describe the procedure for hiring the audit firm in charge of issuing an opinion on the annual financial statements (including the identification of the body of the company in charge of choosing the audit firm)

The selection of external auditors is carried out at the corporate level from our parent company, which defines the guidelines and independence criteria that the audit firm must comply with. At the local level, the Board of Directors approves the audit firm proposed by the holding and submits it for consideration by the mandatory annual shareholders' meeting, which ultimately decides the appointment of external auditors, with the possibility of delegating this decision to the Board of Directors in accordance with the law and the bank's bylaws.

d. In the event that the audit firm has performed services other than the audit of the accounts, indicate whether such contracting was reported to the GSM, including the percentage of billing that such services represent over the total billing of the audit firm to the company.

Yes ☐ No ☒

e. Do the people or entities related to the external audit firm or the independent external auditor provide services to the company, other than those of the accounts audit itself?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If the answer to the previous question is affirmative, indicate the following information regarding the additional services provided by persons or entities related to the company audit in the reporting year.

Name or legal name	Additional services	% of remuneration ^(*)
Does not apply		

(*) Billing of additional services on the billing of audit services.

f. Indicate whether the external audit firm or the independent external auditor has used different teams, in case it has provided additional services to the audit of balances.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Question IV.7

	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Does the company maintain and execute a renewal policy for the partner in charge of auditing and of the external audit firm?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company maintains a corporate policy that defines the guidelines for contracting or renewing audit firms.
2. In the event that said policy establishes longer terms for the renewal of the audit, does the work team of the company audit rotate at most every five (5) years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company maintains a corporate policy that defines the guidelines for contracting or renewing audit firms.

Indicate the following information on the audit firms that have provided services to the company in the last five (5) years.

Period (start with the exercise)	Legal name of the Audit firm	Service ^(*)	Approximate duration of audit work (in business days)	Remuneration ^(**)	% of audit firm revenue ^(***)
2024	Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados Sociedad Civil de Responsabilidad Limitada	Financial audit, other services	—	0.8031	0.0396
2023	Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados Sociedad Civil de Responsabilidad Limitada	Financial audit, other services	—	0.9928	0.0286
2022	Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados Sociedad Civil de Responsabilidad Limitada	Financial audit	—	1.0000	0.0252
2021	Caipo y Asociados S. Civil de R.L.	Financial audit, other services	—	0.9847	0.0316
2020	Caipo y Asociados S. Civil de R.L.	Financial audit, other services	—	0.8333	0.0298

(*) Include all types of services, such as financial information opinions, accounting experts, operational audits, system audits, tax audits, or other services.

(**) Of the total amount paid to the audit firm for all concepts, indicate the percentage that corresponds to remuneration for financial audit services.

(***) Data obtained from the audit firm.

Question IV.8

	Yes	No	Explanation
In the case of economic groups, is the external auditor the same for the entire group, including offshore subsidiaries?	X		There are no offshore subsidiaries.

Indicate whether the audit firm hired to review the financial statements of the company corresponding to the fiscal year that is the subject of this report, also audited the financial statements for the same year for other companies in its economic group.

Yes ☒ No ☐

If your answer to the previous question is yes, please indicate the following:

Name or legal name of the company(ies) of the economic group
[GRI 2-15]
Banco BBVA Perú
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.
BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A.
Comercializadora Corporativa S.A.C.
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme en Liquidación
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en Liquidación
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.
BBVA Perú Holding S.A.C.
Fundación BBVA Perú

PILLAR V: : Transparency of information

Principle 28: Information policy

Question V.1

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an information policy for shareholders, investors, other stakeholders and the market in general, with which it defines in a formal, orderly and comprehensive manner the guidelines, standards and criteria that will be applied in the management, compilation, elaboration, classification, organization and/or distribution of the information generated or received by company?	X		

a. If so, indicate whether, in accordance with its information policy, the company disseminates the following:

	Yes	No	Medium in which it is disseminated
Bylaws	X		Corporate website, Annual report
Company objectives		X	
Resume of senior management members	X		Annual report
Regulations of the Board of Directors	X		Corporate website, Annual report
Board Committee Regulations	X		Corporate website
Contact information with investor relations office or whoever performs said functions	X		Corporate website, Annual report
GSM Regulation	X		Corporate website
Code of Ethics	X		Corporate website
Comprehensive risk management policy		X	
Dividend policy	X		Corporate website, SMV portal
Others / detail			

Question V.2

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an investors relationship area?	X		The Finance area assumes such responsibility.

a. If you have an investor relations area, indicate who the person responsible is.

Head of the investor relations office	Stefany Campos Gutarra – Head of Planning, Capital & Profitability Management
---------------------------------------	---

b. If you do not have an investor relations area, indicate the unit (department/area) or person in charge of receiving and processing information requests from investors, shareholders of the company and the general public. If it is a person, additionally include the position and area in which they work.

Area in charge

Person in charge		
Names and surnames	Position	Area

Principle 29: Financial statements and annual report

a. Does the opinion of the external auditors regarding the financial statements for the year contain qualifications and their measurement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

b. In the event that there are qualifications in the report by the external auditor, have they been explained and/or justified to the shareholders?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable.

Principle 30: Information on shareholding structure and agreements between

Question V.3

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company disclose the ownership structure, considering the different classes of shares and, if applicable, the joint participation of a certain economic cluster?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no different types of shares.

Indicate the composition of the shareholding structure of the company at the end of the fiscal year.

Holding shares with right to vote	Number of holders (at year end)	% of stake
Less than 1%	11,224	5.74%
Between 1% and 5%	—	—
Between 5% and 10%	—	—
Greater than 10%	2	94.26%
Total	11,226	100%

Percentage of treasury shares over share capital ☐ Not applicable.

Question V.4

	Yes	No	Explanation
Are there agreements or pacts between shareholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

If your answer is affirmative, indicate what matters each of the agreements or pacts in force between shareholders deal with.

Election of members of the Board of Directors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exercise of the right to vote in the GSM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Restriction of the free transferability of shares	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Changes in internal or statutory rules of the company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Others / detail	

Principle 31: Corporate governance report

Question V.5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company disclose the standards adopted regarding corporate governance in an annual report other than this report, the content of which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, following a report from the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee, or an external consultant, if applicable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Board of Directors approves the annual report of the Corporate Governance Committee, but it is not disclosed.

a. If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

Name of the document	Approval date	Link
Annual report of the Committee on Corporate Governance	22.02.2024	

b. Specify the instances that review said Report before its presentation to the Board of Directors:

General Management	
Internal audit	
Audit Committee	
Government Committee	X
External specialized adviser	
Area specialized ESG	
Others / detail	Legal Services Management - Secretary of the Board of Directors

c. Does the company have mechanisms for the internal and/or external diffusion of the corporate governance practices adopted?

	Yes	No
Internal diffusion	X	
External diffusion	X	

If the answer above is affirmative, check the mechanisms used, as appropriate:

	Diffusion internal	Diffusion external
Specific section of the website	X	X
Email		
Physical publication and distribution		
Participation in events, forums, or institutional specialized circles		
Others / Detail	Annual Report	

Section C

Content of company documents

GRI 2-19

Indicate which corporate document (s) regulates the following topics.

		Principle	Bylaws	Internal procedure(*)	Manual	Others	Not regulated	Not applicable	Name of the document (**)
1.	Policy for the redemption or exchange of shares without voting rights	1						X	
2.	Method of registration of share ownership rights and the person responsible for registration	2				X			
3.	Procedures for the selection of an external advisor who issues an independent opinion on the proposals of the corporate operations board that may affect the shareholders' right to nondilution	3						X	
4.	Procedure to receive and respond to requests for information and opinions from shareholders	4		X					
5.	Dividend policy	5				X			
6.	Policies or agreements of not adopting of anti absorption mechanisms	6						X	
7.	Arbitration agreement	7	X						
8.	Policy for the selection of directors of the company	8		X					
9.	Policy to assess the remuneration of company directors	8		X					

		Principle	Bylaws	Reglamento interno (*)	Manual	Others	Not regulated	Not applicable	Name of the document (**)
10.	Mechanisms to make available to shareholders information related to the points contained on the agenda of the GSM and resolution proposals	10		X					
11.	The company uses additional means to those established by law to convene meetings	10		X					
12.	Additional mechanisms so that shareholders can formulate proposals of agenda items to be discussed at the GSM	11		X					
13.	Procedures to accept or deny the proposals of the shareholders to include items on the agenda to be discussed at the GSM	11		X					
14.	Mechanisms that allow the remote participation of shareholders	12		X					
15.	Procedures for the issuance of the differentiated vote by shareholders	12		X					
16.	Procedures to comply in situations of proxy voting	13		X					
17.	Requirements and formalities for a shareholder to be represented in a GSM	13		X					
18.	Procedures for the delegation of votes in favor of the members of the board of directors or senior management	13		X					

		Principle	Bylaws	Reglamento interno ^(*)	Manual	Others	Not regulated	Not applicable	Name of the document ^(**)
19.	Procedure to perform the monitoring of the agreements of the GSM	14		X					
20.	The minimum and maximum number of directors that make up the board of directors of the company	15	X	X					
21.	Procedure for the selection and permanence of board members	15	X	X					
22.	The duties, rights, and functions of directors of the company	17	X	X					
23.	Board of Directors remuneration policy	17		X					
24.	Hiring policy advisory services for Directors	17		X					
25.	Induction policy for new Directors	17		X					
26.	Special requirements for being an independent director of the company	19		X					
27.	Mechanisms that allow making complaints corresponding to any behavior illegal or unethical	22		X					
28.	Policy that defines the procedure for the valuation, approval, and disclosure of operations with related parties	23				X			

		Principle	Bylaws	Reglamento interno ^(*)	Manual	Others	Not regulated	Not applicable	Name of the document ^(**)
29.	Responsibilities and functions of the president of the board of directors, the executive president, the general manager, and other officials with senior management positions	24	X	X					
30.	Evaluation criteria top management performance	24				X			
31.	Policy to set and assess senior management remuneration	24		X					
32.	Comprehensive management policy risk	25		X					
33.	Internal audit manager responsibilities	26		X					
34.	Policy for designation of the external auditor, duration of the contract, and criteria for renewal	27		X					
35.	Disclosure policy and communication of information to investors	28		X					

(*) This includes GSM regulations, board regulations, or others issued by the company.

(**) Indicate the name of the document, except in the case of the bylaws of the company.

Section D

Other information of interest⁵

For BBVA Perú, managing good corporate governance is a priority. In this regard, during 2024, it deployed a series of programs and initiatives that sought to have a positive impact on each of its stakeholders.

Employees

The Bank aims to consolidate an inclusive corporate culture that attracts and retains the best talent, promoting an environment where all employees feel valued, enjoy equal opportunities and can fully develop within a framework of equity and well-being. To this end, it developed the following initiatives:

- **Inclusive Manager Toolkit:** A practical guide for managers to effectively manage diverse teams. It addresses the role of the manager, general concepts of diversity and inclusion, terminology and best practices specific to each pillar.
- **Volunteering at the San Francisco de Asís Special Basic Education Center:** With the participation of 50 employees, we supported more than 150 children with visual impairment, deafblindness and multiple disabilities.
- **Extension of insurance** for same-sex couples and children of same-sex families, benefiting 14 BBVA families.
- For the second consecutive year, **the Olivo Award**, a recognition event for 50 employees with 30, 35, 40 and 45 years of experience in the Bank, accompanied by their families.

Customers

In its goal of increasing the competitiveness of SME customers with a differential value, in 2024, BBVA Perú held the second edition of "Measure what matters", for which more than 70 SME customers applied. In addition, in alliance with the Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC), it carried out the course "Impact Project: BBVA SME Consulting", thanks to which four SME customers were able to access a 16-week advisory service provided by the most outstanding students of the Business school of that university.

Likewise, seeking to create spaces for discussion on sustainability for its clients, in March 2024, BBVA Perú held the first Sustainable Perú Summit, a space for discussion and learning between the private sector, the public sector and civil society. The summit was attended by nearly five hundred people, including clients from each of BBVA Perú's banks.

Suppliers

We are aware of the important role that suppliers play in continuing to build a value chain with a positive impact. Therefore, during 2024, we developed various initiatives aimed at strengthening their sustainability management, among which the following stand out:

- **Global Compact supplier program:** BBVA works together with Global Compact Spain so that suppliers can be part of the "Sustainable Suppliers" training program. Due to the invitation of BBVA Perú, 82 of its SME suppliers participated in this free of charge international initiative for five months.
- **Approval process with sustainability considerations:** We continued with the implementation of BBVA's robust approval process that evaluates suppliers on social, environmental and corporate governance issues.

⁵ Includes information of interest not covered in the previous sections, which contributes to the investor and the various stakeholders to have a wider scope on other good corporate governance practices implemented by the company, as well as on practices related to corporate social responsibility, the relationship with institutional investors, etc. The company may also indicate whether it has voluntarily adhered to other international, sectorial or other codes of ethical principles or good practices, indicating the code and the date of adhesion.

Community

Thanks to Fundación BBVA Perú, important programs were implemented, such as "Reading is being ahead", an initiative that seeks to improve the level of reading comprehension in the country's public schools and which in 2024 supported more than 25,000 children. Likewise, to strengthen financial education in Perú, the foundation carried out "Tu dinero, tu amigo" and "Finanzas como jugando" and developed the IV Financial Education Week, with 564 participants. On the other hand, to promote the conservation of natural capital, we continued the agreement with the Arbio Association for the defense of endemic species in the Las Piedras river, in the region of Madre de Dios. Likewise, more than 10 non-profit institutions received grants from the foundation for the development of programs that serve low-income populations with urgent needs.

On the other hand, aware of the importance of promoting culture and the conservation of Perú's architectural heritage, thanks to the foundation's work more than 40 thousand people visited cultural heritage sites in 2024, such as the Tristán del Pozo House in Arequipa or the Museum of Pre-Columbian Art in Cusco, buildings dedicated to the preservation and dissemination of Peruvian art.

For BBVA Group it is important to be an agent of change that generates a positive impact. That is why "Aprendemos juntos 2030" was launched, a multiplatform educational program with more than seven million subscribers globally, which in 2024 reinforced its presence in Perú by the alliance with the television channels like América Televisión, Canal N and Tv Perú, its quality educational content reached all Peruvians nationwide for free on television and digital platforms.

In terms of participation in forums and discussion spaces on sustainability, BBVA Perú was present at the Sustainable Perú Summit and was an ally of the Sustainability Club of the magazine Semana Económica, among other activities. It also actively participated in the technical roundtables convened by the Ministry of the Environment for the construction of a sustainable finance taxonomy.

The efforts made by BBVA Perú allowed it to be recognized locally as a sustainable management company by Perú Sostenible and, internationally, to be considered for the fourth consecutive year in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI MILA Pacific Alliance), an index that recognizes the performance of the companies with the best sustainability ratings in the countries of the Pacific Alliance.

8.8. Corporate sustainability report (10180)

Legal name	Banco BBVA Perú
Fiscal year	2024
Website	www.bbva.pe
Name or legal name of the reviewing company ¹	Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados S. Civil de R.L. RPJ

I. Environment and climate change

Environmental policy:

Question 1	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an environmental policy or a management system that includes environmental commitments?	X		BBVA's general sustainability policy reflects the Group's commitment, at a global and local level, to the responsible management of natural resources.

a. If the answer to question 1 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document in which the policy or management system adopted by the company is evidenced, the date of approval, and the year from which it has been applied:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Global Eco-efficiency Plan 2021-2025; 2025 Pledge (Commitment 2025)	May 2021	2008
BBVA Perú General Sustainability Policy	December 2022	2022
BBVA General Sustainability Policy (Holding)	September 2022	2022

¹ It only applies if the information contained in this report has been reviewed by a specialized company (e.g., an audit firm or consulting firm).

b. If the answer to question 1 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the Board of Directors approved the environmental policy or management system?	X		The general sustainability policy is a global policy, as a result of which it is approved by the board at the holding company level before being adopted by BBVA Perú. The general sustainability policy for Perú was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024.
Does said environmental policy or management system include risk management, identification, and measurement of the ecological impacts of its operations related to climate change (*)?	X		The procedures and regulations related to the measurement and offsetting of the carbon footprint, the environmental and social frameworks, the sectoral frameworks, and the eco-efficiency plan, among others, emanate from the "General Sustainability Policy", the highest-ranking document on the subject in the Bank.
Does the company have an annual report evaluating the results of its environmental policy, and has the Board of Directors been informed of this?	X		The Board of Directors of BBVA Perú takes note of the results of environmental management during the review and approval of the Annual Report - Integrated Report.

(*) The company is expected to consider the "physical" aspects of climate change (floods, landslides, droughts, desertification, etc.) and/or the "transition" aspects to a new low-carbon economy (use of new technologies, decarbonization of investment portfolios, etc.) in its climate change management.

Question 2

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the company, during the year, been subject to any investigation, community complaint, or public controversy, or has it imposed any corrective action, injunction, exemplary, or other sanction involving the violation of environmental regulations? (*)		X	BBVA Perú has not been the object of investigations, community complaints, or controversies for the violation of environmental regulations.

(*) It is expected that the company considers at this point those investigations, community complaints, public controversies or corrective measures, preventive measures, fines, or other sanctions linked to material impacts. According to the definition of the Global Reporting Initiative, material aspects reflect significant economic impacts and environmental and social aspects of the organization, or substantially influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders.

a. If the answer to question 2 is affirmative, indicate the type of investigation, community complaint, public controversy, corrective measure, injunction, exemplary or other sanction that involves the violation of environmental regulations to which the company has been subjected during the fiscal year, as well as the status or outcome at the end of the financial year:

Investigation, community complaint, public controversy, corrective measure, injunction, exemplary or other sanction	State or situation
Not applicable	Not applicable

b. Specify if the company maintains any investigation, community complaint, public controversy, corrective measure, precautionary measure, exemplary or other sanction involving a breach of environmental regulations initiated in previous years, as well as the status or outcome at the end of the financial year:

Investigation, community complaint, public controversy, corrective measure, injunction, exemplary or other sanction	State or situation
Not applicable	Not applicable

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG):

Question 3	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company measure its GHG emissions ^(*) ?	X		<p>BBVA measures its GHG emissions and has reduction commitments through the Global Eco-efficiency Plan "PGE 2021-2025".</p> <p>The following is measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scope 1: Emissions from fuel consumption in facilities, in the company's fleet and vehicles, and recharge of the Bank's refrigerant gases in tons of CO₂). •Scope 2: Emissions from electricity consumption in tons of CO₂. •Scope 3: Emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and business travel by Bank professionals in tons of CO₂.

(*) **Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG):** Gases of natural or human origin that are part of the atmosphere and trap the sun's energy in it, causing it to heat up (Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change, or regulation that replaces or modifies it).

a. If the answer to question 3 is affirmative, specify:

Document name	Information required
If the company has a certification, report, or third-party verification of the measurement of total GHG emissions ^(*) , indicate the document's name, the issuance date, and whether it is valid at the end of the financial year.	There is no certification or third-party report; however, BBVA Perú has a carbon footprint calculation reporting procedure whereby each BBVA location reports environmental management indicators directly to the Holding Company, which consolidates, calculates and issues the equivalent result in TON CO ₂ units. Carbon footprint reports are issued annually.
If the company has an internally developed platform, tool, or standard for measuring total GHG emissions ^(*) , please indicate its name, implementation date, and, if applicable, its most recent update.	Since the beginning of 2024, BBVA Perú has been monitoring its footprint through a corporate platform on which information related to the different environmental concepts is recorded on a monthly basis. The GHG results are evaluated by the Sustainability area of BBVA Spain.

(*) The total GHG emissions generated by a company are called corporate carbon footprint.

b. If the answer to question 3 is affirmative, indicate the following information corresponding to the last three (3) years:

Exercise	Total GHG emissions (MT CO2e)		
	Scope 1 ^(*)	Scope 2 ^(**)	Scope 3 ^(***)
2024	3,752.49	6,694.41	4,522.19
2023	2,679.80	5,503.04	4,785.40
2022	1,649.27	4,661.33	3,039.28

(*) **Scope 1:** GHG emissions that are directly generated by the company, such as emissions from combustion in boilers, ovens, vehicles, etc.

(**) **Scope 2:** GHG emissions are generated indirectly by the company's energy use.

(***) **Scope 3:** All other indirect GHG emissions generated by the company, such as air travel, land travel, paper consumption, and employee transfers.

Question 4

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have objectives or goals for reducing GHG emissions?	X		<p>The "General Sustainability Policy Perú" sets out the BBVA Group's sustainability objectives, including those relating to the reduction of GHG emissions.</p> <p>In line with the above, BBVA Perú measures its GHG emissions and has reduction commitments through the global eco-efficiency plan "PGE 2021-2025".</p> <p>In 2024, many initiatives were implemented whose objective was aligned with the "PGE 2021-2025":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transformation of the corporate building (headquarters). 2. Other projects at headquarters: sustainable mobility. 3. Focus on energy efficiency. 4. ISO 14001 certification for headquarters. 5. Certification for energy from renewable sources for the headquarters and the office network. 6. Edge or Leed certifications for new offices in the network. 7. Corporate taxi services. 8. Aurora project.

a. If the answer to question 4 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document that supports the company's objectives or targets for reducing GHG emissions, the date of approval of these objectives or targets, and the year from which they have been applied:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Global Eco-efficiency Plan 2021-2025; 2025 Pledge (Commitment 2025)	May 2021	2008
BBVA Perú General Sustainability Policy	December 2022	2022

b. If the answer to question 4 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Have these reduction objectives or targets been approved by the Board of Directors?	X		<p>The "General Sustainability Policy Perú" was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024.</p> <p>The 2021-2025 PGE, which indicates the reduction targets for each environmental indicator, is approved by the holding company.</p>

Water:

Question 5

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company measure its water consumption (in m3) in all its activities?	X		<p>Within the framework of the "PGE 2021-2025" for the reduction of its environmental footprint, objectives have been established in the environmental management system that include the measurement and reduction of water consumption per occupant, among other measures, within a new concept of "green office".</p> <p>Likewise, as part of the transformation of the corporate building at the head office, water-saving taps and low-consumption sanitary appliances have been installed, in line with the design standards of the office network.</p>

If the answer to question 5 is affirmative, indicate the following information corresponding to the last three (3) years:

Exercise	Total water consumption (m³)
2024	103,490.14
2023	120,557.00
2022	127,357.01

Question 6

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does company measure its water footprint ^(*) ?		X	<p>The Bank's operations do not represent a significant consumption as it is a financial services company; therefore, the Bank has not proceeded to measure its water footprint. This measurement will be carried out in a second phase.</p>

(*) **Water footprint:** an indicator that defines the total volume of water used and the impacts caused by producing goods and services. It includes the direct and indirect consumption of water throughout the production process, including various stages in the supply chain ("Standard that Promotes the Measurement and Voluntary Reduction of the Water Footprint and Shared Value in Hydrographic Basins" - Chief Resolution No. 023-2020-ANA, or the rule that replaces or modifies it).

If the answer to question 6 is affirmative, specify:

Water footprint measurement	Required information
If the company has a certification, report, or statement from a third party that evidences the measurement of its water footprint, indicate its name, date of issue, and if it is valid at the end of the fiscal year:	
If the company has a platform, tool, or standard developed internally for the measurement of its water footprint, indicate its name, its implementation date, and, if applicable, its latest update:	

Question 7

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have objectives or goals to reduce its water use?	X		<p>Within the framework of the "PGE 2021-2025" for the reduction of its environmental footprint, objectives have been established in the environmental management system that include the measurement and reduction of water consumption per occupant, among other measures, within a new concept of "green office".</p> <p>Likewise, as part of the transformation of the corporate building at the head office, water-saving taps and low-consumption sanitary appliances have been installed, in line with the design standards of the branch network.</p>

a. If the answer to question 7 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document evidencing the adopted objectives or targets for reducing the company's water consumption, the date of approval, and the year from which it has been applied:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Global Eco-efficiency Plan 2021-2025; 2025 Pledge (Commitment 2025)	May 5, 2021	2008

b. If the answer to question 7 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Have these reduction objectives or targets been approved by the Board of Directors?	X		<p>The "General Sustainability Policy" of BBVA Perú was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024.</p> <p>The "PGE 2021-2025", which indicates the reduction targets for each environmental indicator, is approved by the holding company.</p>

Question 8

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company control the quality of its effluents(*)?		X	BBVA Perú does not have direct wastewater discharge into the environment because it is a company that provides financial services.

(*) **Effluent:** Direct wastewater discharge into the environment, whose concentration of polluting substances must comply with the Maximum Permissible Limits (LMP) regulated by Peruvian legislation. Wastewater is considered to be water whose characteristics have been modified by anthropogenic activities, requires prior treatment and can be discharged into a natural body of water or be reused. (Glossary of Terms for Peruvian Environmental Management, General Directorate of Environmental Management Policies, Standards and Instruments, 2012, Ministry of the Environment - MINAM).

If the answer to question 8 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document evidencing the control of effluents:

Document name

Not applicable.

Energy:

[GRI 302-1]

Question 9

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company measure its energy consumption (in kWh)?	X		Within the framework of the 2021-2025 General State Budget for the reduction of its environmental footprint, objectives have been established in the environmental management system that include measuring and reducing energy consumption (kWh) per occupant.

If the answer to question 9 is affirmative, indicate the following information corresponding to the last three (3) years:

Exercise	Total energy consumption (kWh)
2024	31,980,510
2023	30,100,860
2022	26,572,790

Question 10

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have objectives or goals for reducing its energy consumption?	X		<p>Within the framework of the "PGE 2021-2025" for the reduction of its environmental footprint, various initiatives have been adopted within a new concept of a "green office", which include, among others, efficient energy consumption, such as the implementation of renewable energies, the use of new technologies for energy saving, the carrying out of environmental and energy audits in buildings and the rationalization of resources to make the infrastructure more efficient.</p> <p>Among the measures adopted locally are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation with ecological gas and cold water (100% installed) of the air conditioning in the headquarters. • Installation of solar panels in three offices of the network at the national level. • Implementation of presence sensors and programmable thermostats in offices to generate energy efficiencies. • Certified premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISO 14001 (Recertification): headquarters – Energy certification from renewable sources: headquarters and branch network – Other certifications: Edge and Leed • Aurora Project – Office remodeling

a. If the answer to question 10 is affirmative, indicate the denomination of the document evidencing the reduction targets adopted by the company, the date of approval, and the year since it has been applied:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Global Eco-efficiency Plan 2021-2025; 2025 Pledge (Commitment 2025)	May 2021	2008
BBVA Perú General Sustainability Policy	December 2022	2022

b. If the answer to question 10 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Have these reduction objectives or targets been approved by the Board of Directors?	X		The "General Sustainability Policy" of BBVA Perú was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024. The "PGE 2021-2025", which indicates the reduction targets for each environmental indicator, is approved by the holding company.

Solid waste:

Question 11

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company measure the solid waste generated (in tons)?	X		Within the framework of the "PGE 2021-2025" for the reduction of its environmental footprint, the Bank has adopted various initiatives that include the control, separate collection and measurement of waste resulting in reusable materials such as paper, electrical appliances and other remnants throughout its sphere of influence.

If the answer to question 11 is affirmative, indicate the following information corresponding to the last three years:

Exercise	Hazardous solid waste (MT) ^(*)	Non-hazardous solid waste (MT) ^(**)	Total solid waste (MT)
2024	32.10	445.3	477.4
2023	57.5	214	271.5
2022	136.79	186.34	323.13

(*) **Hazardous solid waste:** Hazardous solid waste is considered to be those contemplated in Annex III of the Regulations of Legislative Decree No. 1278, Legislative Decree approving the Law on Comprehensive Solid Waste Management, approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM, or a standard that replaces or modifies it.

(**) **Non-hazardous solid waste:** Non-hazardous solid waste is considered to be those contemplated in Annex V of the Regulations of Legislative Decree No. 1278, Legislative Decree approving the Law on Comprehensive Solid Waste Management, approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM, or a regulation that replaces or modifies it.

Question 12	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have objectives or goals for managing (reduce, recycle, or reuse) its solid waste?	X		Within the framework of the "PGE 2021-2025" for the reduction of its environmental footprint, the Bank has established objectives in the environmental management system to measure waste management and reduction within the Bank. Various initiatives have been adopted, such as the measurement and establishment of controls and the segregated collection of waste, resulting in inputs such as paper, electrical appliances, construction materials for modular offices and other remnants throughout the Bank's sphere of influence.

a. If the answer to question 12 is affirmative, indicate the document's name in which the solid waste management objectives adopted by the company are evidenced, the date of approval, and the year from which it has been applied.

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Global Eco-efficiency Plan 2021-2025; 2025 Pledge (Commitment 2025)	May 2021	2008

b. If the answer to question 12 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Have these reduction objectives or targets been approved by the Board of Directors?	X		The "General Sustainability Policy" of BBVA Perú was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in December 2022 and updated in April 2024. The 2021-2025 PGE, which indicates the reduction targets for each environmental indicator, is approved by the holding company.

Stakeholders:

Question 13

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the company identified the risks and opportunities related to its stakeholders (such as employees, suppliers, shareholders, investors, authorities, clients, and the community, among others)?	X		From the risk management framework, the Bank has a risk policy. It also has listening and dialogue tools that the different units use to generate communication with their stakeholders, which allows for adequate and timely attention to their queries and needs based on reliable and close sources of information, which in turn improves responsiveness.

a. If the answer to question 13 is affirmative, indicate:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an action plan to manage the risks and opportunities of its stakeholders?	X		Each area of BBVA Perú that manages the relationship with the different stakeholders has established guidelines and action plans to identify risks and opportunities. The BBVA Group carries out its materiality analysis in accordance with standards such as GRI and CSRD, considering environmental, social and governance aspects. This analysis was incorporated into the Bank's materiality exercise in 2024 with the aim of identifying relevant issues for the Bank and its stakeholders, which constitutes an action plan for managing risks and opportunities.
Does the company have a report evaluating the results of its action plan, and has this information been made known to the Board of Directors?	X		In Board of Directors meetings, the areas that manage the relationship with the different stakeholders present reports independently.
Does the company publicly report its action plan and progress in relation to its stakeholders?	X		The Annual Report 2024 - Integrated Report details the specific commitments to the following stakeholders: customers, employees, shareholders and investors, society and suppliers.

b. If the answer to question 13 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document that evidences the company's action plan in relation to its stakeholder groups:

Document name

Annual Report 2024 – Integrated Report
(Section 3.1. Stakeholders)

Question 14

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the company had any controversy or material conflict ^(*) with any of its stakeholders during the year, including the social conflicts contained in the Report on Social Conflicts of the Ombudsman's Office ^(**) and the Willaqniki Report on social conflicts issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers ^(***) ?		X	BBVA Perú has not had any controversies or material conflicts with any of its stakeholders.

(*) According to the Global Reporting Initiative's definition, "material" aspects are those that reflect the organization's significant economic, environmental, and social impacts or substantially influence stakeholders' assessments and decisions.

(**) A "social conflict" must be understood as "a complex process in which sectors of society, the State, and companies perceive that their objectives, interests, values, or needs are contradictory, and that contradiction can lead to violence." Source: Office for the Prevention of Social Conflicts and Governance of the Ombudsman of Perú. Social Conflicts Report No. 186 (August 2019), Lima, 2019, p. 3.

(***) "Social conflict" is defined as the "dynamic process in which two or more social actors perceive that their interests are generally in conflict due to the exercise of a fundamental right or access to goods and services, adopting actions that may constitute a risk or threat to governance and/or public order. As a social process, it can escalate towards scenarios of violence between the parties involved, meriting the articulated intervention of the State, civil society, and the productive sectors. Social conflicts are addressed when the demands that generate them are within Government policies and their guidelines." Source: Secretariat for Social Management and Dialogue of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. ABC of the Secretariat for Social Management and Dialogue. Lima, 2018, p. 3.

If the answer to question 14 is affirmative, indicate the controversy or material conflict with one of your stakeholders, the state or situation of the same, and the year of initiation of said controversy or conflict:

Controversy or conflict	State or situation	Start year
No events were reported.	No events were reported.	No events were reported.

Question 15

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company include environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) aspects in its purchase criteria and/or selection of goods and/or services suppliers?	X		BBVA Perú carries out an evaluation process defined by the BBVA Group's risk specialists. The type of evaluation is defined according to the level of risk associated with the purchasing families and the level of invoicing or award activity (whichever is higher) of each supplier. This supplier evaluation model considers the following risks: anti-corruption & AML, reputational, concentration and country risk, financial, legal, tax & labor, customer protection and sustainability (environmental, social and good governance criteria).

If the answer to question 15 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document evidencing the inclusion of ESG aspects in the criteria for the purchase and/ or selection of suppliers of goods and/or services:

Document name

"Approval of suppliers"

Labor rights:

Question 16

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a labor policy?	X		BBVA Perú has a "Code of Conduct", a basic standard of commitment for any natural or legal person acting on behalf of the BBVA holding company, which sets out the principles and values that govern the actions of all employees. It also has a "Bank Commitment to Human Rights", which seeks strict compliance with applicable legislation in its activities and operations and includes the promotion of and respect for human rights. It also has an "Internal Work Regulation" (RIT) that establishes the obligations and rights for both parties (employees and company).

a. If the answer to question 16 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the Board of Directors approved the labor policy?	X		Both the "Code of Conduct" and the "BBVA Perú Commitment to Human Rights" come from the BBVA Holding Company to be adopted by each country. On the other hand, the RIT was approved by the Executive Committee, made up of the area managers, in 2012 (prior to that, the Bank had an earlier version of the RIT).
Does the company have a report evaluating the results of its labor policy, and has this been made known to the Board of Directors?		X	A report on compliance with the "Code of Conduct" is presented to the Executive Committee, made up of the area managers.

b. If the answer to question 16 is affirmative, indicate whether said labor policy includes and/or promotes, as appropriate, the following topics; also, specify the document's name evidencing its adoption, date of approval, and the year from which it has been applied.

	Yes	No	Document name	Approval date	Year since it is being applied
a. Equality and non-discrimination.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Internal Work Regulation" (the date of approval corresponds to its consent by Ministry of Labor, "MINTRA" by its Spanish acronym). • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	3/08/2012 21/11/2024	2012 to the present
b. Diversity.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Work Regulation" (the date of approval corresponds to its consent by Ministry of Labor, MINTRA). • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	3/08/2012 21/11/2024	2012 2024
c. Prevention of sexual harassment ^(*) .	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Work Regulation" (the date of approval corresponds to its consent by Ministry of Labor, MINTRA). • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	3/08/2012 21/11/2024	2012 2024
d. Prevention of criminal harassment and sexual harassment ^(**) .	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Work Regulation" (the date of approval corresponds to its consent by Ministry of Labor, MINTRA). • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	3/08/2012 21/11/2024	2012 2024
e. Freedom of association and collective bargaining.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Work Regulation" (the date of approval corresponds to its consent by Ministry of Labor, MINTRA). • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	3/08/2012 21/11/2024	2012 2024
f. Eradication of forced labor.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	21/11/2024	2024
g. Eradication of child labor.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct". 	21/11/2024	2024

(*) Take into consideration the scope of Law No. 27942.

(**) Consider the scope of articles 151-A and 176-B of the Penal Code, respectively.

c. Indicate the number of men and women within the organization and the percentage of total employees.

Employees	Number	Total percentage of employees
Women	4,029	53.89%
Men	3,448	46.11%
Total	7,477	100%

Question 17	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the company been the subject of an investigation or had any corrective measure, precautionary measure, fine, or other sanction imposed during the year related to non-compliance with labor standards, health and safety, forced labor, or child labor?		X	BBVA Perú has not received any fines or sanctions for child labor or forced labor. It underwent 30 inspections and was not fined in any of them. However, with regard to past periods, it received three fines: two for working conditions and one for OHS.

a. If the answer to question 17 is affirmative, indicate the type of investigation, corrective measure, precautionary measure, fine, or other sanction to which there has been the company was subjected during the year related to non-compliance with labor regulations, health and safety, forced labor or child labor, as well as the status or outcome at the end of the financial year:

Investigation, corrective action, measure injunction, fine or other sanction	State or situation
BBVA has been through all the inspection stages, with the vast majority of them favorable to the Bank.	The Bank has undergone inspections on working conditions, occupational health and safety, trade union issues and freedom of labor, some of which are still pending and others that were closed favorably, except in three irrelevant cases. The Bank constantly works on risk analysis and its continuous improvement, which allows for safe workspaces.

b. Specify whether the company has any ongoing investigations, corrective actions, precautionary measures, fines, or other sanctions from previous years related to non-compliance with labor, health and safety, forced labor or child labor regulations; as well as the status or outcome at the end of the fiscal year:

Investigation, corrective action, measure injunction, fine or other sanction	State or situation
BBVA has been through all the inspection stages, with the vast majority of them favorable to the Bank.	The Bank has inspections pending, the vast majority of which have been favorably filed, and some fines have already been paid or are being legally disputed.

Question 18	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company carry out an annual assessment of its compliance or observance of the Health and Safety at Work standards?	X		The annual evaluation is carried out as an opportunity for improvement in accordance with the occupational health and safety program.

Question 19	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company keep a record of work accidents?	X		The Bank keeps statistics on all workplace accidents. There have been no fatal accidents. This information is recorded for each workplace accident, but only for employees. Accident investigations and records in the case of third parties must be kept by each supplier.

If the answer to question 19 is affirmative, indicate the following information corresponding to work accidents^(*) of direct employees^(**) and contracted employees^(***) of the company in the last three (3) years:

Indicator	Exercise	(Exercise-1)	(Exercise-2)
Exercise	2024	2023	2022
Number of direct employees	7,477	7,266	6,735
Total hours worked by all direct employees during the year	16,869,888	16,299,728	14,316,960
Number of minor accidents (direct employees)	2	1	0
Number of incapacitating accidents (direct employees)	12	5	6
Number of fatal accidents (direct employees)	0	0	0

Indicator	Exercise	(Exercise-1)	(Exercise-2)
Exercise	2024	2023	2022
Number of contracted employees	0	0	0
Total hours worked by all contracted employees during the year	0	0	0
Number of minor accidents (contracted employees)	0	0	0
Number of incapacitating accidents (contracted employees)	0	0	0
Number of fatal accidents (contracted employees)	0	0	0

(*) **Minor accident:** An event whose injury, as a result of the medical evaluation, gives the injured person a short rest with a maximum return the following day to their usual work. **Incapacitating accident:** An event whose injury, as a result of the medical evaluation, gives rise to rest, justified absence from work, and treatment. **Fatal accident:** An event that causes the death of the worker.

Source: Glossary of Terms of the Regulation of Law No. 29783 - Occupational Health and Safety Law, Supreme Decree No. 005-2012-TR or the standard that replaces or modifies it.

(**) Direct employees are considered to be all those who are directly linked to the company through any contractual modality.

(***) Contracted employees are considered to be all those who carry out outsourced activities.

(****) Main types of injuries identified: contusions and sprains.

Question 20

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company measure its work environment?	X		BBVA Perú measures the levels of commitment of its employees through Gallup's Q12 survey ("12 elements of commitment"), which measures employee engagement and explains their productive motivations at work. The Q12 includes categories such as: basic needs, individual, teamwork and growth, to which questions have been added referring to the experience of the Group's values, diversity, work-life balance and the client.

a. If the answer to question 20 is affirmative, indicate:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have objectives or goals to improve its work environment?	X		At a global level, the Group gauges the level of commitment of the teams in each country where it has a presence through a survey carried out by the Gallup firm. In 2024, BBVA Perú obtained a score of 4.62, which placed it in first place among all the countries in the BBVA Group.

b. In the event that you have indicated that you have objectives or goals to improve your work environment, indicate the name of the document in which said objectives are evidenced, the date of approval, and the year from which it has been applied:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
Commitment plan at BBVA 2020-2024 (Gallup)	2/09/2020	2020

Question 21

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a talent management policy for its employees?	X		The annual evaluation is a 360° process where the performance, potential and skills of the employees are evaluated. The result of this evaluation is a report with the results of what has been evaluated and the position of the employee on a talent map, which allows them to access different opportunities and differentiated benefits: compensation, promotions, transfers, certifications and specialized training. Compensation management policy: It establishes the levels and grades that people with a certain performance should occupy in the salary band and the target bonus.

a. If the answer to question 21 is affirmative, indicate the denomination of the document that supports the talent management policy for its employees:

Document name
Compensation Management Policy

b. If the answer to question 21 is affirmative, specify:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Has the board approved the talent management policy?	X		<p>The salary band initiative was presented to the Appointments, Remuneration and Talent Management Committee in December 2022.</p> <p>The talent map is the Holding Company's corporate talent model and approved by it and is not optional for BBVA Perú.</p>

Question 22

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have procedures to identify and punish sexual harassment and workplace hostility? (*)	X		<p>There is a committee for Action against Sexual Harassment, whose objective is to investigate any case of this type. During 2024, awareness-raising activities were carried out for approximately 500 employees on the prevention of sexual harassment at work. On the other hand, it should be noted that all employees who start working in any of the Group's entities in Perú are required to take the Code of Conduct course through the virtual training platform.</p>

(*) Consider the scope of Law No. 27942 regarding sexual harassment and Supreme Decree No. 003-97-TR regarding workplace hostility or regulations that replace or modify it.

If the answer to question 22 is affirmative, indicate the name of the company document that supports the procedures to prevent sexual harassment and workplace hostility:

Document name
BBVA Perú's Code of conduct

Human rights:

[GRI 410-1]

Question 23

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an internal and external management policy or system that includes a complaint/claim channel to address impacts on human rights?	X		<p>One of the aims of the "BBVA Perú Code of Conduct" is to reinforce the obligation of its members not to tolerate behavior that deviates from the policies and guidelines set out in the document and to prevent any action in the performance of employees' duties that is outside the law or that is morally questionable. The Bank has a whistleblowing channel through which any stakeholder can report any breach that they observe or that is reported to them by another employee, customer or supplier, including, but not limited to, illegal or unethical conduct. To do so, they must follow the following procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report the case through the local whistleblowing channel. • Use the corporate whistleblowing channel when you want the case to be reported to Compliance Holding.
Does the company register and respond, within a determined time frame, to the results of the investigations derived from the complaints/claims referred to in the preceding question?	X		The complaints channel has specific deadlines for following up on the investigations referred to it.

a. If the answer to question 23 is affirmative, indicate the name of the document in which the policy or internal and external management system adopted by the company is evidenced, date of issuance, and the year since it has been implemented:

Document name	Approval date	Year since it has been applied
"BBVA Perú code of conduct"	May 2022	2015

b. If the answer to question 23 is affirmative, indicate:

	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a report evaluating the results of its internal and external management policy or system to remedy impacts on human rights?	X		The Bank adheres to the Principles of the Global Compact and every year it prepares and publishes the United Nations Communication on Progress (COP) report.
Does the company have a training plan on human rights issues that encompasses the organization?	X		The Bank has a regulatory course that all employees must take as part of their annual training plan. The course has modules that teach the types of behavior that all employees should have towards customers, coworkers, the company and society.

III. Complementary information

Question 24	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have an international certification in Corporate Sustainability?		X	<p>BBVA Perú does not have an international sustainability certification; however, its management in this area earned it the following recognition in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Being considered, for the tenth time since 2011, one of the most admired companies in the country by PwC and magazine "G de Gestión". •Being included, for the fourth consecutive year, in the Sustainability Yearbook of S&P Global. •It was included in the S&P/BVL Perú General ESG Index for its sustainable practices in the Peruvian stock market. •Received the EGS award (company with sustainable management) from Perú Sostenible ONG.

If the answer to question 24 is affirmative, indicate the company's certification and the web link where this can be validated.

International certification	Link

Question 25	Yes	No	Explanation
Does the company have a Corporate Sustainability Report other than the present report?		X	<p>BBVA Perú presents for the fifth year the Annual Report 2024 - Integrated Report, after reporting sustainability-related information through the Responsible Banking Report since 2005, aligned with the Communication on Progress (COP) of the United Nations Global Compact. The non-financial information is verified by an independent third party.</p>

If the answer to question 25 is affirmative, indicate the name of the report and the web link through which the latest available report can be accessed:

Name of the report	Link
Annual Report – Integrated Report	https://www.bbva.pe/personas/nuestro-banco/investor-relations/memoria-financiera.html

8.9. Report on shareholding structure by type of investor (10190)

Name	Banco BBVA Perú
Fiscal year	2024

Methodology

The information to be presented refers to those shares or securities representing Company participation that have been part of the S&P/BVL Perú Select Index, according to the information published on the Lima Stock Exchange website at the end of the reported financial year. For each share or security representing it that belongs to the aforementioned index, the Company must indicate the composition of the shareholding structure by type of shareholder.

Shareholding structure by type of investor [Share: \[ISIN PEP116001004 Mnemonic CONTINC1\]](#)

Ownership by type of shareholders of the share or share value that makes up the S&P Perú Selective Index (at the end of the year)	Number of holders	% of participation ⁽³⁾
1 Members of the Board of Directors and senior management of the company, including relatives ⁽¹⁾	0	0.00%
2 Employees of the company, not included in numeral 1	86	0.03%
3 Natural persons, not included in numeral 1 and 2	11,081	3.52%
4 Pension funds managed by Pension Fund Administrators under supervision of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and AFP	11	2.04%
5 Pension fund managed by the Pension Standardization Office (ONP)	0	0.00%
6 Entities of the Peruvian State, with the exception of the case included in the numeral 5	3	0.01%
7 Banks, financial institutions, municipal credit and savings institutions, small business and microenterprises development institutions (Edpymes, by its Spanish acronym), rural credit and savings institutions, and savings and loan cooperatives under the supervision of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Funds Administrators	0	0.00%
8 Insurance companies under the supervision of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators	1	0.00%
9 Brokerage agents, under the supervision of the SMV	5	0.02%
10 Investment funds, mutual funds, and trust assets under the scope of the Law of the Stock Market and the Law on Investment Funds and bank trusts under the scope of the General Law of the Financial System	8	0.06%
11 Autonomous assets and bank trusts abroad, to the extent that they can be identified	0	0.00%
12 Foreign depositaries that appear as holders of the share in the framework of programs of ADRs or ADSs	0	0.00%
13 Foreign depositaries that appear as holders of shares not included in numeral 12	0	0.00%
14 Foreign custodians listed as holders of shares	0	0.00%
15 Entities not included in previous numerals ⁽²⁾	31	94.31%
16 Stocks belonging to the S&P/BVL Perú Select Index or representative value of these shares in the company's portfolio	0	0.00%
Total	11,226	100.00%
Ownership by holders of the share or of the value representing participation that makes up the S&P/BVL Perú Select Index, according to their residence (at the end of the fiscal year)	Number of holders	% of participation ⁽³⁾
Domiciled	11,169	99.68%
Not domiciled	57	0.32%
Total	11,226	100.00%

(1) Term "Relatives" according to the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Relationship, and Economic Groups.

(2) Term "Entities" according to the Regulation of Indirect Ownership, Linkage, and Economic Groups.

(3) Two decimal places.

GRI content index



Declaration of use

BBVA Perú prepared the report according to the GRI standards for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024.

GRI 1 used

GRI 1: Fundamentals 2021

Applicable GRI Sector Standards

Does not apply

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
GRI 1: Fundamentals 2021			
Publish a GRI content index		•Contents index of the GRI Standards	492
Provide a statement of use		•Non-financial criteria and standards	5
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021			
The organization and practices of presenting reports			
2-1	Organizational details	•BBVA in Perú •Constitution and corporate purpose	16, 399
2-2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	•About this integrated report 2-2c. The scope of non-financial information disclosed in relation to sustainability topics pertains exclusively to BBVA Perú.	5
2-3	Reporting period, frequency, and contract point	•Declaration of liability •Non-financial criteria and standards	2, 5 and 6 back cover
2-4	Restatement of information	The following information regarding the GRI indicators has been updated: •Regarding this integrated report: The principles for ensuring the quality of information have been updated in accordance with the GRI. •Environmental indicators: The indicators for energy consumption, waste, and air emissions have been updated, including information that was not available in previous years. •Distribution of employees by gender and professional category: Updates have been made for indicators related to human talent, using the binary division of men and women.	5-6, 69, 80
2-5	External assurance	•Non-financial criteria and standards •Good corporate governance	5, 28-29
Activities and workers			
2-6	Activities, value chain, and other business relationships	•BBVA in Perú •Profile •Supplier management •Business and Activities 2-6 c), d) Information on other relevant trade relations and fluctuations is not available	16, 97, 106

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
2-7	Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Human Talent •Hiring <p>2-7 b) iii Not applicable. BBVA Perú does not employ employees with non-guaranteed hours.</p> <p>2-7 c), d) and e) Information on the methods and assumptions used to compile data, context, and fluctuations is not available.</p>	77, 79
2-8	Workers who are not employees	Data on supplier employees who work at the facilities in connection with the services provided is not available for disclosure.	—
Governance			
2-9	Governance structure and composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Board of directors composition <p>2-9 c. vi) Information on underrepresented groups is not available.</p> <p>vii) viii) The responsibilities related to the organization's impact and stakeholder representation are found in the "Board of Directors Regulations," which are publicly available.</p>	28, 30
2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Board of directors composition 	28, 30
2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Board of directors composition •Administration <p>2-11 b). Not applicable. The chairman of the board is not a senior executive within the organization.</p>	30, 401-404
2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Corporate governance system •Committees <p>2-12 b) and c) do not apply. The human rights due diligence process is an activity carried out at the BBVA Group (Holding Company) level.</p>	28, 29, 405
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Corporate governance system 	28, 29
2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Sustainability strategy <p>b) Not applicable, since the Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the information disclosed in this document.</p>	28, 61-62
2-15	Conflicts of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Report on compliance with the code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150). <p>2-15 b) i, ii, iii, iv Information related to the communication of conflicts of interest to stakeholders is available through official communication channels.</p>	452
2-16	Communication of critical concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Standards of conduct •Whistleblowing channel 	38, 39
2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Corporate governance system •Good corporate governance <p>2-17 a) To date, no specific training on sustainability has been identified for the board of directors of BBVA Perú.</p>	26, 28
2-18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Report on compliance with the code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150). <p>2-18 c) The evaluations of the highest governance body were satisfactory, and no measures were necessary.</p>	443

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
2-19	Remuneration policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remuneration •Report on compliance with the code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150). 2-19 a) Due to confidentiality restrictions, the Board of Directors' remuneration policies are not described.	91, 465-468
2-20	Process to determine remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remuneration •Report on compliance with the code of good corporate governance for Peruvian companies (10150). 2-20 a) iii The information requirement does not apply because no external specialist compensation consultants were involved. 2-20 b) During 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the board's compensation, maintaining it in line with the previous year's compensation.	91, 446
2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	Confidential, due to internal Bank guidelines.	—
Strategy, policies and practices			
2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Letter from the Chairman •Letter from the Chief Executive Officer 	10-11, 12-13
2-23	Commitments and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compliance system •Advice on eth and legal behaviour •Standards of conduct •Stakeholders •Sustainability strategy •Supplier management •BBVA Values •Equator Principles (EP) 2-23 a.ii), a.iii), d), f) No information is available regarding whether the commitments stipulate the execution of due diligence, the application of the precautionary principle, or the application of human rights. Information is also not available on whether these commitments specify specific stakeholders. The total number of documents mentioned is not publicly available, nor is the level at which each of the commitments was approved, the extent to which they apply to the organization's activities and business relationships, or the method of communication to stakeholders.	33, 34-35, 38-39, 45, 61-62, 97-98, 104, 122
2-24	Embedding policy commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anti-corruption policy •Stakeholders •Social and environmental risk management •Equator Principles (EP) 	35, 45, 122

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Advice on ethical and legal behaviour •Standards of conduct •Stakeholders •Materiality Analysis of BBVA Perú •Complaints and claims management <p>2-25 a) c) d) e) The Bank has mechanisms in place to provide remedies for negative impacts on clients and employees, as well as to follow up the effectiveness of these mechanisms and the remediation of complaints and grievances. In the case of suppliers, there is a global mechanism of which the Bank is a member. Regarding negative impacts and the participation of other stakeholders in the design and improvement of processes or remediation commitments. Although such situations have not yet arisen, if any complaints or grievances are identified, the Bank will evaluate each case and implement appropriate measures if necessary.</p>	34, 38-39, 45, 50, 73
2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compliance system •Advice on ethical and legal behaviour •Standards of conduct 	33-34, 38-39
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Significant fines and breaches <p>Because there were no significant cases of non-compliance during 2024, b), c) and d) do not apply.</p>	38
2-28	Membership associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good corporate governance •Involvement in global Initiatives 	28, 70
Stakeholder engagement			
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •About this integrated report •Principles for ensuring the quality of information •Stakeholders 	5, 45-47
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Collective agreements 	94
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-1	The process of determining material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Double materiality analysis 	47-61
3-2	List of material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Double materiality analysis 	47-61
3-3	Management of material topics	It is disclosed throughout this report, see the following table.	

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
Solvency and financial results			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	• Audited financial statements	145
GRI 201: Economic performance 2016			
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	• Profile	20
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	• Social security system 201-3 b), c) and e) BBVA Perú does not have the provisions of said numerals.	95
GRI 207 Tax 2019			
207-1	Approach to tax	• Tax strategy	42-44
207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	• Tax strategy 207-2 c) The audit process of the Bank's financial statements includes tax aspects, supported by the principle of reliability.	42-44
207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	• Tax strategy 207-3 a. ii) and iii) Information is not available regarding the approach to public policy advocacy in tax matters and the processes for collecting opinions from interest groups on this matter.	42-44
Inclusive growth			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	• Contribution to the local economy • Community	99, 9-103
GRI 204: Procurement practices 2016			
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	• Contribution to the local economy	99
GRI 413 Local communities			
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	• Whistleblowing channel • Stakeholders • Community 413-1 a) i, ii, iii, vi, vii, viii: BBVA Perú has not carried out social and environmental impact assessments during 2024, so the information on committees and consultation processes with local communities, worker representation bodies and formal complaint and claim mechanisms does not apply.	39, 45-47, 9-103
GRI 414 Supplier social assessment			
414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	• Supplier management	9-99
Ethical behavior, culture and customer protection			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	• Standards of conduct	38-39
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016			
205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	• Anti-corruption policy	35
205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	• Standards of conduct	38-39
GRI 415: Public policy			
415-1	Political contributions	Due to internal policy, BBVA Perú restricts itself from participating monetarily in political parties. • Community	102-103

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
GRI 417: Marketing and labeling 2016			
417-1	Requirements for product and service information and labeling	Transparent, clear and responsible communication	72
417-3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	•Standards of conduct	38-39
Corporate governance and proper management of all risks			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	•Risk management	114
Climate change			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	•Climate action and environmental management	66
GRI 301: Materials 2016			
301-1	Materials used by weight or volumeMateriales	•Environmental indicators 301-1 a) ii. BBVA Perú does not have non-renewable materials to provide the services.	69
GRI 201: Economic performance 2016			
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities derived from climate change	•Social and environmental risk management	118-121
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Atmospheric emissions 305-1 c), d), e), f) and g) Due to the nature of BBVA Perú's activities, biogenic emissions do not apply. Furthermore, information on the base year for the calculation, the source of emission factors and potential global warming rate, as well as the consolidation approach for emissions and the standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools are not available.	69
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Atmospheric emissions 305-2 b), d), e), f) and g) Information on the gross value of market-based indirect GHG emissions, the base year for calculation, the source of emission factors and potential global warming rate, as well as the consolidation approach for emissions and assumptions, is not available. Furthermore, the methodologies and calculation tools used correspond to a Bank platform.	69
305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Atmospheric emissions 305-3 c), d), e), f) and g) Due to the nature of BBVA Perú's activities, biogenic emissions do not apply. Furthermore, information on the base year for the calculation, the source of emission factors and potential global warming rate, as well as the consolidation approach for emissions and the standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools are not available.	69
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Climate action and environmental management	66
305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	305-5 a), b), c), d), e) The opening of new floors at the headquarters in 2024 makes it impossible to measure the reduction of GHG emissions.	—
Environmental management and eco efficiency			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	•Climate action and environmental management	66

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
GRI 302: Energy 2016			
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental indicators 302-1 a), b), d), f), and g). The information for this indicator is presented in kWh. Energy consumption corresponding to electricity sold, heating consumption, and other data requested by this indicator, are not applicable to the Bank. Furthermore, the methodologies and calculation tools used correspond to a Bank platform.	69
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	BBVA Perú does not have information available regarding energy consumption outside the organization.	—
302-3	Energy intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental indicators 302-3 c) Energy consumption for heating, cooling, and steam, among others requested by this indicator, does not apply to the Bank. 302-3 d) The ratio covers energy consumption within the Bank.	66
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	302-4 a), b), c), d) and e) BBVA Perú does not have information available regarding the magnitude of the energy consumption reductions achieved as a direct result of conservation and efficiency initiatives.	—
GRI 303 Water and effluents 2018			
303-1	Interaction with water as a shared resource	303-1 b), c) and d) The information presented includes water interaction and extraction. Due to the nature of its banking and financial business, BBVA Perú is identified as a consumer of water from the management of the public water network of the various concessionaires of this service throughout the country; therefore, no information is generated or presented on water-related impacts and their approaches. The Bank has a "Global Eco-Efficiency Plan 2021-2025" prepared by the BBVA Group, which internally establishes annual objectives and goals for each geographic area, including Perú.	68
303-5	Water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental indicators 303-5 b), c) and d) Due to BBVA Perú's activities, water consumption at headquarters is reported; however, total water consumption in areas with water stress is not reported because there are no operating areas with these types of risks, no changes in water storage, and no contextual information to understand how the data was collected.	69
GRI 306 Waste 2020			
306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	306-2 a) These actions are not reported in downstream activities and/or value chain, including how significant impacts are managed.	66-69
306-3	Waste generated	Contextual information is not provided to understand the data and/or how it was collected. For example, the reason for the difference between generated and recycled waste.	70

Indicador		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	•Environmental indicators 306-4 c), d) and e) BBVA Perú does not present information on hazardous waste not destined for disposal broken down by recovery operations, the breakdown of the total weights of waste destined for disposal outside the facilities, as well as contextual information necessary to understand the data and how it was collected.	70
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	•Environmental indicators 306-5 b), c), d) and e) Information regarding the total weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste destined for disposal, broken down by disposal operations, as well as the breakdown of this waste outside BBVA Perú facilities, and the contextual information necessary to understand the data and how it was collected, is not available.	70
GRI 308 Supplier environmental Assessment 2016			
308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	•Suppliers management	97-99
Responsible and sustainable financing			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	•Sustainable bank	62-63
Commitment to employees			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	•Human talent	77
GRI 401: Employment 2016			
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	•Human talent 401-1 b) Information on the turnover rate broken down by age and region is not available for disclosure.	79
401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	•Human talent 401-2 a) and b) BBVA Perú operates as a single operation at the Peruvian level, therefore, all its operations are significant.	91-94
401-3	Parental leave	•Human talent	91-94
GRI 402: Labor/Management relations			
402-1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	There is no minimum notice period because organizational changes are analyzed on a case-by-case basis, ensuring that any negative impacts on employees can be avoided or mitigated, always in accordance with local regulations. 402-1 b) Collective agreements do not include minimum notice periods and their provisions for consultation and negotiation.	—
GRI 403: Occupational health and safety 2018			
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	•Occupational health and safety	96

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of risks related to OSH <p>403-2 c) BBVA Perú has procedures that employees identified as vulnerable (pregnant) must follow in work situations that could cause injury, illness, or disease.</p> <p>403-2 b) d) The description of the processes followed by employees who wish to report hazards and how they are protected from potential retaliation, as well as the processes for investigating workplace incidents, are not available for disclosure.</p>	95-96
403-3	Occupational health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and emotional well-being 	96
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety <p>Employees' participation and consultation takes place through their representatives on the Occupational Health and Safety Committee (CSST).</p>	—
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSH training 	96
403-6	Promotion of worker health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety 	96
403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety 	96
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety <p>100% of employees are covered by the OSH management system. Furthermore, all of the Bank's security standards apply to third parties.</p> <p>403-8 a. ii) No internal audits of the OSH system were conducted in 2024.</p> <p>403-8 a. iii) Specific information regarding non-employee workers performing activities on Bank premises is not available for disclosure.</p> <p>403-8 b. Not applicable. All employees are included in this content.</p> <p>403-8 c. Contextual information is not reported to understand how the data was collected.</p>	96
403-9	Work-related injuries	<p>During 2024, no operational risk activities or activities with serious risks were identified in the risk matrix (IPER); only ergonomic risks were identified.</p> <p>403-9 a) ii) During 2024, no losing-capacity accidents were recorded that required recovery periods longer than six (06) months.</p> <p>403-9 b) BBVA does not have any non-employee workers whose jobs or workplaces are not controlled by BBVA.</p> <p>403-9 c) f) g) No information is presented regarding non-employee workers or the details of the hazards and measures taken to minimize risks through the hierarchy of control. Likewise, there is no information on workers excluded from the scope, nor contextual information to understand the information collection.</p>	
403-10	Work-related ill health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational health and safety <p>There were no cases of occupational diseases during 2024.</p>	97
GRI 404: Training and education 2016			
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Talent 	88

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	404-2 b) BBVA Perú does not have information on transition assistance programs provided to facilitate continued employability and the management of the end of professional careers due to retirement or dismissal.	86
404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	• Human Talent	87
Diversity and conciliation			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	• Diversity and inclusion	81
GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity 2016			
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	• Diversity and inclusion 405-1 b. iii) Disaggregated information for other diversity indicators for employees by job category is not available for disclosure.	81-83
405-2	Ratio between salary basic income and the remuneration of women and men	• Diversity and inclusion 405-2 a) and b) The requested information is presented; however, it is not broken down for each employment category based on the location of significant operations, since BBVA does not systematize this information under such characteristics.	82
Human rights			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	Human rights are addressed transversally throughout the integrated report.	—
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016			
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	• Whistleblower channel	39
GRI 407: Freedom of association and collective bargaining			
407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	• Collective agreements BBVA Perú has not identified any risks related to the violation of employees' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, as it complies with current national regulations on this matter.	94
GRI 410: Security practices			
410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	BBVA Perú, through its Physical Security Unit, ensures that 100% of the security service providers (Proseguridad and ISEG) comply with training in human rights-related policies and procedures. Therefore, the service provider itself is responsible for training its employees in security and provides the Bank with annual reports detailing the training provided.	493
Responsible use of data			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	• Protection of personal data	75-77

Indicator		Chapter/Section/Reason for omission	Page
GRI 418: Customer privacy 2016			
418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal data protection <p>During the last three (03) years, there have been no information security breaches or other cybersecurity incidents such as leaks, thefts, or loss of customer data.</p>	75-77
Cybersecurity			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and fraud prevention 	127
Financial health and personalized advice to clients			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent, clear and responsible communication 	72
Simplicity, agility and self-service			
GRI 3: Material topics 2021			
3-3	Management of material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational excellence 	127-128

SASB metrics index



SASB topic	Code	Topic description	Bank's response		
Commercial banks 2018					
Activity parameters					
Activity metrics	FN-CB-000.A	(1) Number and (2) value of checking and savings accounts by segment: (a) personal and (b) small businesses.	Subproduct group	Number of contracts	Balance and the end of 2024 (in Soles)
			Savings (PN)	8,654,704	20,764,333,226
			Checking (PN)	94,980	1,571,200,543
			Vista PN refers to demand deposits (checking accounts) for natural persons, and contract number refers to the number of accounts by account type. Information is not available on small business accounts.		
	FN-CB-000.B	(1) Number and (2) value of loans by segment: (a) personal, (b) small business, and (c) corporate.	The information can be found in part in the audited financial statements.		
Accounting parameters					
Data security	FN-CB-230a.1	(1) Number of data breaches. (2) Percentage involving personal identification Information (PII). (3) Number of account holders affected by data leaks.	There were no data breaches during 2024.		
	FN-CB-230a.2	Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks.	Security and fraud prevention (p. 127)		
Financial inclusion and capacity building	FN-CB-240a.1	Number of outstanding loans qualified for programs designed to promote small businesses and community development.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.		
	FN-CB-240a.2	Number of non-performing and defaulted loans qualified for programs designed to promote small businesses and community development.			
	FN-CB-240a.3	Number of no-cost retail checking accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers.			
	FN-CB-240a.4	Number of participants in financial education initiatives for unbanked, underbanked, or underserved customers.			
Incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factors in credit analysis	FN-CB-410a.1	Commercial and industrial credit exposure by industry.	Climate risk management (p. 119)		
	FN-CB-410a.2	Description of the approach for the incorporation of ESG factors in credit analysis.	Social and environmental risk management (p. 118-119) The Bank works to manage these risks by incorporating them into processes and maintaining well-established governance that allows for comprehensive monitoring and oversight, from diagnosis to relevant control measures. In addition, it develops the methodologies and tools necessary for identifying and measuring the different components of climate risk.		

SASB topic	Code	Topic description	Bank's response
Business ethics	FN-CB-510a.1	Total amount of monetary losses ⁽²⁾ as a result of legal proceedings associated with fraud, insider trading, antitrust, anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, malpractice, or other related financial industry laws or regulations.	The Bank has not suffered significant monetary losses as a result of the legal proceedings. The whistleblowing channel is a key tool of BBVA Perú's compliance system, designed to ensure compliance with regulations and the Code of Conduct. It allows suspicious or unethical conduct to be reported securely, confidentially, and, if desired, anonymously. It is available 24/7 to employees and third parties through the link: Whistleblowing Channel (p. 39). The process is described in section 6.4 of the Code of Conduct and is governed by the whistleblowing channel policy, which establishes corporate standards, the appointment of a responsible person, comprehensive management of the channel, and measures to protect the whistleblower and personal data.
	FN-CB-510a.2	Description of whistleblower policies and procedures.	
Systemic risk management	FN-CB-550a.1	Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) score, by category.	BBVA Perú did not record any situations indicated in the metric because it is not on the Global Systemically Important Bank (GSIB) list.
	FN-CB-550a.2	Description of approach to integrate results of mandatory and voluntary stress tests into capital adequacy planning, long-term corporate strategy, and other business activities.	A "Capital Self-Sufficiency Report" is prepared annually in response to local regulator requirements. During 2024, the exercise incorporated national social and climate scenarios, as well as macroeconomic shocks, into the capital self-sufficiency exercises. As a result, the capital requirement is identified, and strategies to be implemented in response to these results are designed (capital planning).

(1) Any practice related to the behaviors described in the metric is considered bad practice. It does not include amounts related to the claims associated with the alleged lack of transparency or defects in the consent for being considered outside the object of the metric. The "Commercial Banks" industry is understood as Business and Corporation Banking (including Real Estate).

(2) The concept "monetary losses" includes the amounts paid, provisionally or definitively (without defense expenses) by the Bank, during fiscal year 2024, excluding those derived from purely internal claims (customer service or ombudsman).

(3) As a consequence of said monetary losses, in the ordinary course of their business, the affected entities analyze them and proceed to adopt a series of corrective measures, among which are making adjustments to internal operations or adapting the corresponding documentation, such as the requirements for opening and maintaining accounts with real estate developers.

SASB topic	Code	Topic description	Bank's response
Consumer finance 2018			
Activity parameters			
Activity metrics	FN-CF-000.A	Number of unique customers with an active (1) credit card and (2) a pre-paid debit card account.	The number of credit card customers at the end of 2024 was 973,764. The number of debit card customers is not available for disclosure.
	FN-CF-000.B	Number of (1) credit card accounts and (2) pre-paid debit card accounts.	The number of credit and debit cards at the end of 2024 is not available for disclosure.
Accounting parameters			
Customer privacy	FN-CF-220a.1	Number of account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes.	Personal data protection (p. 75)
	FN-CF-220a.2	Total amount of monetary losses due to legal proceedings associated with customer privacy.	BBVA Perú uses personal data subjects' information for commercial and/or advertising purposes, in accordance with regulations, and requires prior customer consent. During 2024, a total of 2,176,452 customers provided their consent for commercial and/or advertising purposes.
Data security	FN-CF-230a.1	(1) Number of data breaches, (2) percentage that involving personally identifiable information (PII) and (3) number of affected account holders.	There were no data breaches during 2024.
	FN-CF-230a.2	Card-related fraud losses: (1) card-not-present fraud and (2) card-present and other fraud.	The information is not available for disclosure due to confidentiality issues.
	FN-CF-230a.3	Description of the approach to identify and address the data security risks.	Security and fraud prevention (p. 127) Focused on risk management, market trends, and proprietary strategy and innovations.
Selling practices	FN-CF-270a.1	Percentage of total remuneration for covered employees that is variable and linked to the amount of products and services sold.	100% Commercial or Business Banking. Payment mix (80%-20% Variable).
	FN-CF-270a.2	Approval rate for (1) credit and (2) pre-paid products for applicants with higher FICO scores above and below 660.	Not applicable. The Bank does not operate within any jurisdiction other than Perú.
	FN-CF-270a.3	(1) Average fees for add-on products, (2) average APR, (3) average age of accounts, (4) average number of commercial lines, and (5) average annual fees for prepaid products for customers with a FICO score above and below 660.	
	FN-CF-270a.4	(1) Number of complaints filed with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), (2) percentage with monetary or non-monetary relief.	
	FN-CF-270a.5	Total amount of monetary losses due to related legal proceedings associated with selling and servicing products.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.

(1) Includes information from Perú.

(2) The concept "monetary losses" includes the amounts paid, provisionally or definitively (without defense costs in general), by the entity concerned, during the fiscal year 2024, excluding those arising from purely internal claims (customer service or customer ombudsman). It is applied as the exchange rate as of December 31, 2024.

(3) As a consequence of said judgments (and transactional agreements), the affected entities analyze them in the ordinary course of their business and proceed to adopt a series of corrective measures, among which are adapting the documentation or adjusting the conditions of the contracts.

(4) As a consequence of said court rulings, agreements, and administrative fines, the affected entities analyze them in the ordinary course of their business and proceed to adopt a series of corrective measures, among which are adapting the documentation, making adjustments in internal operations, or implementing changes in privacy policies.

SASB topic	Code	Topic description	Bank's response
Mortgage finance 2018			
Activity parameters			
Activity metric	FN-MF-000.A	(1) Number and (2) value of mortgages originated by category: (a) residential and (b) commercial.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.
	FN-MF-000.B	(1) Number and (2) value of mortgages purchased by category: (a) residential and (b) commercial.	
Accounting parameters			
Practices of loan	FN-MF-270a.1	(1) Number and (2) value of residential mortgages of the following types: (a) Hybrid or Option Adjustable-rate Mortgages (ARM), (b) Prepayment Penalty, (c) Higher Rate, (d) Total, with FICO scores above or below 660.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.
	FN-MF-270a.2	(1) Number and (2) value of (a) residential mortgage modifications, (b) foreclosures, and (c) short sales or deeds instead of foreclosure by FICO scores above and below 660.	
	FN-MF-270a.3	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with communications to customers or remuneration of loan originators.	
	FN-MF-270a.4	Description of remuneration structure of the loan originators.	
Discriminatory lending	FN-MF-270b.1	(1) Number, (2) value, and (3) weighted average Loan-To-Value (LTV) ratio of mortgages issued to (a) minority and (b) all other borrowers, by FICO scores above and below 660.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.
	FN-MF-270b.2	Total amount of monetary losses due to legal proceedings associated with discriminatory mortgage lending.	
	FN-MF-270b.3	Description of policies and procedures for ensuring nondiscriminatory mortgage origination.	
Environmental risk to mortgaged properties	FN-MF-450a.1	(1) Number and (2) value of mortgage loans in 100-year flood zones.	The information gathered to answer this metric is not available for the 2024 analysis.
	FN-MF-450a.2	(1) Total expected loss and (2) Loss Given Default (LGD) attributable to mortgage loan default and delinquency due to weather-related natural catastrophes by geographic region.	
	FN-MF-450a.3	Description of how climate change and other environmental risks are incorporated into mortgage origination and underwriting.	

(1) The concept "monetary losses" includes the amounts paid, provisionally or definitively (without general defense costs), by the entity in question, during the financial year 2024, excluding those arising from purely internal claims (customer service or customer advocate).

(2) As a result of these rulings (and settlement agreements), the affected entities, in the ordinary course of their business, carry out an analysis of them and proceed to adopt a series of corrective measures, including the adaptation of the documentation, the adjustment of the conditions of the contracts or the modification or elimination of the clauses declared void (e.g. expense clause and floor clauses).

(3) The concept "monetary losses" includes the amounts paid, provisionally or definitively (without defense costs), by the entity in question, during the financial year 2024, excluding those arising from purely internal claims (customer service or customer advocate).

Independent review report on non-financial information



Banco BBVA Perú

Non-Financial information included in the 2024 Integrated Annual Report as of and for the period ended December 31, 2024 together with the independent limited assurance report.

Independent Accountant Assurance report

To the Management of Banco BBVA Perú:

Scope

We have been hired by Banco BBVA Perú (hereinafter "BBVA" or "the Company"), to develop a limited assurance engagement, as defined by the International Standards on Assurance Engagements (hereinafter "the Engagement"), to report on the identified non-financial information (the "Subject Matter") detailed in Annex 1¹ and contained in the 2024 Integrated Annual Report of Banco BBVA Perú (the "Memory") for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024.

Other than what is described in the previous paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we do not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the "Memory" and, consequently, we do not express a conclusion on this remaining information.

Criteria applied by Banco BBVA Perú

In preparing the Subject Matter included in the Memory, the company applied the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) Standards, in accordance with GRI Standard 2: General Contents 2021, GRI Standard 3: Material Topics 2021 and GRI Thematic Standards, as well as the SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) metrics for the Commercial Banks and Consumer Finance sectors; (the "Criteria") which are listed in Annex 2 of this Report.

Responsibilities of the Company

BBVA's Management is responsible for selecting the Criteria and presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with these Criteria, in all material aspects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, proper record keeping, and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, so that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

¹ **GRI General disclosures:** 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, **GRI Material topics:** 3-1, 3-2, **GRI Thematic Standards:** 301-1, 302-1, 302-3, 303-1, 303-5, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5, 308-1, 401-1, 401-2, 401-3, 402-1, 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-4, 403-5, 403-6, 403-7, 403-8, 403-9, 403-10, 404-1, 404-2, 404-3, 405-1, 405-2, 406-1, 407-1, 410-1, 413-1, 414-1, 415-1, 417-3, 418-1, **Commercial Banks:** FN-CB-230a, FN-CB-410a, FN-CB-510a, FN-CB-550a, **Consumer Finance:** FN-CF-220a, FN-CF-230a, FN-CF-270a.

Independent Accountant Assurance report

Responsibilities of EY

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We have carried out our engagement in accordance with International Standards on Assurance Engagements other than Auditing or Reviewing Historical Information (ISAE 3000) and the terms and conditions for this engagement agreed with BBVA on February 05, 2025 in our contract. These standards require us to plan and perform our work to obtain limited assurance as to whether material modifications must be made to the Subject Matter for it to be presented in accordance with the Criteria. The nature, timeliness and scope of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, which includes assessing the risk of material misstatement either through fraud or error.

We consider that the evidence obtained is sufficient and adequate to support our limited assurance conclusions.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and have the requisite competencies and experience to carry out this Assurance work.

EY also applies International Quality Control Standard 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive quality control system that includes documented policies and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of the Procedures Performed

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing and are less extensive than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the level of assurance that would have been obtained if reasonable assurance work had been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance. As such, our review does not guarantee that we have become aware of all material matters that would be disclosed in a reasonable engagement.

Independent Accountant Assurance report

Although we have considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls in determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement is not intended to provide assurance about internal controls.

Our procedures did not include testing of controls or performing procedures related to the checking of the aggregation or the calculation of the data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of enquiries, primarily with the people responsible for the preparation of the identified non-financial information that detailed in Annex 1, and in the application of analytical procedures and other appropriate procedures.

Our limited assurance procedures performed included, but were not limited to:

- Conduct interviews with the Company's personnel responsible for preparing the Memory to understand the process of compiling, consolidating and presenting the information on the Subject Matter.
- Conduct interviews with the people responsible for the information on the Subject Matter for the understanding of the activities carried out and the processes used for the collection of information.
- Obtain documented evidence, based on sampling, that supports the information of the reported contents.
- Review and analysis of the relevant quantitative and qualitative information on the Subject Matter reported in the Memory.
- Carry out analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the data of the Subject Matter.
- Perform recalculations, based on sampling, to have greater certainty of the Subject Matter reported in the Memory.
- Verify that the issues identified during the assurance process have been adjusted.
- We have also carried out other procedures that we have considered necessary under the circumstances.

Independent Accountant Assurance report

Limitations of our assurance engagement

Our Assurance engagement was limited to the Subject Matter contained in the Memory for the period between January 1st and December 31st, 2024, does not include information from previous years included in the Memory, nor related projections or future goals.

Nor did it attempt to determine whether the technological tools used for the development of the Memory are the most adequate and/or efficient.

Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modification that should be made to the information of the Subject Matter, contained in the Memory, for the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2024, so that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Criteria.

Use of this Assurance Report

Our responsibility, when carrying out the limited assurance procedures, is solely with the Management of the Company, therefore, we do not accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person or organization.

Lima, Perú,
March 26, 2025

Countersigned by:

Tanaka, Jaldivia & Asociados



Sandra Luna Victoria
Partner
C.P.C.C. Register No. 50093

Annex 1

Subject Matter

The non-financial information identified in the indicators included in the printed Report and included by the Company on its website² is presented in the following tables³:

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
GRI General disclosures	2-1 Organizational details	All indicator criteria
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	All indicator criteria
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	All indicator criteria
	2-4 Restatements of information	All indicator criteria
	2-5 External assurance	All indicator criteria
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	a. indicate the sector(s) in which it operates; b. describe your value chain, including: i. the activities, products and services of the organization, and the markets served; ii. the organization's supply chain; iii. The entities downstream from the organization and their activities
	2-7 Employees	a. indicates the total number of employees and disaggregate it by gender and region; b. indicates the total number of: i. permanent employees and disaggregated by gender and region; ii. temporary employees and disaggregated by gender and region; iii. employees on a non-guaranteed hourly basis and disaggregated by gender and region; iv. full-time employees, and disaggregated by gender and region; v. part-time employees, and disaggregated by gender and region;

² The maintenance and integrity of the Company's website (<https://www.bbva.pe/personas/nuestro-banco/investor-relations/memoria-financiera.html>) repository of the Memory, is the responsibility of BBVA Management. The work carried out by EY does not include consideration of these activities and therefore EY does not accept responsibility for any differences between the information presented in said website and the Subject Matter contained in the Memory on which the Engagement was made, and the conclusion was issued.

³ Apart from what is described in the table, which establishes the scope of our work, we do not apply information assurance procedures to the remaining information included in the Memory and, consequently, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. describes its governance structure, including the committees of the highest governing body b. List the committees of the highest governing body in charge of making decisions and supervising the management of the organization's impacts on the economy, the environment and people c. Describe the composition of the highest governing body and its committees according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The number of executive and non-executive members ii. Independence iii. The seniority of the members in the governing body iv. The number of other significant positions and commitments of each Member and the nature of the commitments v. Gender vii. The competencies relevant to the organization's impacts viii. Stakeholder representation
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	All indicator criteria
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	All indicator criteria
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	All indicator criteria
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	All indicator criteria
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	All indicator criteria
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	All indicator criteria
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	All indicator criteria
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	All indicator criteria
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	All indicator criteria
	2-19 Remuneration policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Describe how the remuneration policies of the members of the highest governing body and senior executives are linked to their objectives and their performance in managing the organization's impacts on the economy, the environment and people.

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	All indicator criteria
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	All indicator criteria
	2-23 Policy commitments	<p>a. describes its responsible business conduct commitments and policies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the intergovernmental instruments to which the commitments refer; ii. whether the commitments stipulate the performance of due diligence; iii. whether the commitments provide for the application of the precautionary principle; iv. whether the commitments stipulate respect for human rights; <p>b. describes its specific commitments and policies for the respect of human rights, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the internationally recognized human rights that the commitment contemplates; ii. the categories of stakeholders, including at-risk groups or vulnerable groups, to which the organization pays particular attention in the engagement; <p>c. provide links to commitments and policies if they are publicly accessible or, if commitments and policies are not publicly available, explain why;</p> <p>e. report the extent to which the policy commitments apply to the organization's activities and to its business relationships;</p>
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	All indicator criteria
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	<p>b. describe its approach to identifying and addressing grievances, including the grievance and grievance mechanisms it has put in place or is involved in;</p> <p>e. describe how the organization tracks the effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms and other remediation processes, and report examples of their effectiveness, including stakeholder feedback.</p>
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	All indicator criteria
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	All indicator criteria
	2-28 Membership associations	All indicator criteria
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	All indicator criteria
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	All indicator criteria

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
GRI 3: Material topics	3-1 Process to determine material topics	All indicator criteria
	3-2 List of material topics	All indicator criteria
GRI – Thematic standards	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	All indicator criteria
	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	a. The total consumption of fuels from non-renewable sources within the organization. c. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total of: i. Electricity consumption ii. Heating consumption iii. Cooling consumption iv. Steam consumption e. Total energy consumption within the organization. d. total of: i. Electricity sold ii. Heating sold iii. Refrigeration sold iv. The Steam Sold
	302-3 Energy intensity	All indicator criteria
	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	a. A description of how the organization interacts with water, including how and where water is extracted, consumed, and discharged.
	303-5 Water consumption	a. Total water consumption (in megaliters) of all areas. b. Total water consumption (in megaliters) of all water stressed areas.
	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	a. Gross value of direct GHG emissions (scope 1) in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. b. Gases included in the calculation: CO2, CH4, N2 O, HFC, PFC, SF6, NF3 or all. c. Biogenic CO2 emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent.
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	a. Gross value of indirect energy-associated GHG emissions (scope 2) based on location in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. b. If applicable, gross value of indirect energy-associated GHG emissions (scope 2) based on the market in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. c. If available, the gases included in the calculation: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, SF6, NF or all.
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	a. Gross value of other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. b. If available, the gases included in the calculation: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, SF6, NF or all. c. Biogenic CO2 emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent.
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	All indicator criteria

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	All indicator criteria
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	b. If the waste generated from the organizations' own activities is managed by a third party, a description of the processes that are carried out to verify that this third party manages the waste in accordance with contractual or legislative obligations.
	306-3 Waste generated	a. Total weight of waste destined for disposal in metric tons and breakdown of this total according to the composition of the waste.
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	a. Total weight of waste destined for disposal in metric tons and breakdown of this total according to the composition of the waste.
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	a. Total weight of waste destined for disposal in metric tons and breakdown of this total according to the composition of the waste.
	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	All indicator criteria
	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	a. The total number and rate of new employee during the reporting period, by age group, gender and region. b. The total number and rate of employee turnover during the reporting period by gender.
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	All indicator criteria
	401-3 Parental leave	All indicator criteria
	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	All indicator criteria
	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	All indicator criteria
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	a. A description of the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a regular or sporadic basis, as well as to apply the hierarchy of controls to eliminate hazards and minimize risks, indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. how the organization ensures the quality of these processes, including the skills of the people who carry them out; ii. how the results of these processes are used to continuously evaluate and improve the occupational health and safety management system. b. A description of the processes followed by workers who want to report hazards or occupational hazards, as well as an explanation of how workers are protected against reprisals.

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
		d. A description of the processes used to investigate work-related incidents, including hazard identification and risk assessment processes related to the incidents to determine corrective actions through the control hierarchy and to determine the necessary improvements to the occupational health and safety management system.
	403-3 Occupational health services	All indicator criteria
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	All indicator criteria
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	All indicator criteria
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	All indicator criteria
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	All indicator criteria
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	<p>a. Whether the organization has implemented an occupational health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognized standards/guidelines;</p> <p>i. the number and percentage of employees and workers who are not employees, but whose work or workplace is controlled by the organization, who are covered by the system.</p> <p>b. Whether there are workers excluded from this content, including the types of workers and the reason for the exclusion.</p>
	403-9 Work-related injuries	<p>a. For all employees:</p> <p>i. The number and rate of deaths resulting from an occupational injury;</p> <p>ii. The number and rate of injuries due to accidents at work with large consequences (not including deaths);</p> <p>iii. The number and rate of recordable work-related injuries;</p> <p>iv. The main types of injuries due to occupational accidents;</p> <p>v. The number of hours worked.</p> <p>b. For all workers who are not employees, but whose jobs or workplaces are controlled by the organization:</p> <p>i. The number and rate of deaths resulting from an occupational injury;</p> <p>ii. The number and rate of injuries due to accidents at work with large consequences (not including deaths);</p>

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The number and rate of recordable work-related injuries; iv. The main types of injuries due to occupational accidents; v. The number of hours worked. <p>d. Measures taken or planned to eliminate other occupational hazards; and minimize risks through the hierarchy of control.</p> <p>e. Whether the rates have been calculated for every 200,000 or for every 1,000,000 hours worked.</p>
	403-10 Work-related ill health	All indicator criteria
	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	All indicator criteria
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	a. The type and scope of programs implemented, and the assistance provided to improve employee competencies.
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	All indicator criteria
	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Percentage of people within the governing bodies of the organization in each of the following categories of diversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. gender; iii. other indicators of diversity, where appropriate (such as minority or vulnerable groups). b. Percentage of employees by job category in each of the following diversity categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gender.
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	All indicator criteria
	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	All indicator criteria
	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	All indicator criteria
	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	All indicator criteria
	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact evaluation, and development programs, including the use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. local community development programs based on the needs of the local community; v. stakeholder engagement plans based on stakeholder mapping;

Annex 1

Subject Matter (continued)

GRI Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	All indicator criteria
	415-1 Political contributions	All indicator criteria
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	All indicator criteria
	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	All indicator criteria

SASB Standard	Indicators	Reported Criteria
Commercial Banks	FN-CB-230a: Data Security	All indicator criteria
	FN-CB-410a: Incorporation of Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors in Credit Analysis	All indicator criteria
	FN-CB-510a: Business Ethics	All indicator criteria
	FN-CB-550a: Systemic Risk Management	All indicator criteria
Consumer Finance	FN-CF-220a: Customer Privacy	All indicator criteria
	FN-CF-230a: Data Security	a. (1) Number of data breaches, (2) percentage involving personally identifiable information, (3) number of affected account holders c. Description of the approach to identifying and addressing data security risks
	FN-CF-270a: Selling Practices	All indicator criteria

Banco BBVA Perú

Annex 2

GRI Content Criteria

The assurance criteria that are applicable to the **Subject Matter** and the presentation statement in accordance with GRI Standard 2: General Contents 2021, GRI Standard 3: Material Issues 2021 and GRI Thematic Standards, their thematic contents on the page <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/gri-standards-translations/gri-standards-spanish-translations-download-center/>

The assurance criteria of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) that they are also applicable to the **Subject Matter**, are available at the following link <https://www.sasb.org/standards/download/?lang=en-us>



If you have any comments, questions or suggestions regarding the information in this report, please contact:

Image and Communication Unit
Av. República de Panamá 3055,
San Isidro, Lima-Perú
imagenycomunicacion@bbva.com

[GRI 2-3]

www.bbva.pe