

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024

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Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024

	Note	2025 S/ (000)	2024 S/ (000)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	5	10,730,221	13,551,708
Interbank funds		79,720	20,005
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	6	15,410,024	15,447,285
Loan portfolio, net	7	74,471,813	74,118,352
Trading derivatives	8	1,538,277	995,396
Hedging derivatives	8	41,303	10,180
Realizable, received in payment and seized assets		43,102	58,808
Non-current assets held for sale		110,696	113,684
Interests in associates	9	14,257	12,683
Property, furniture and equipment, net	10	1,134,722	1,202,054
Deferred income tax		848,705	814,117
Other assets, net	11	4,385,231	4,844,720
Total assets		<u>108,808,071</u>	<u>111,188,992</u>
Contingent risks and commitments	16	<u>42,755,666</u>	<u>40,646,201</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial Institutions	12	76,944,613	80,218,385
Interbank funds		153,054	94,084
Debts and financial obligations	13	7,724,777	7,356,310
Trading derivatives	8	1,397,193	821,514
Hedging derivatives	8	109,210	78,602
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	14	8,906,909	9,319,751
Total liabilities		<u>95,235,756</u>	<u>97,888,646</u>
Equity			
Share capital	15	9,649,414	8,894,852
Reserves		2,622,072	2,432,622
Unrealized gains or losses		192,523	85,365
Retained earnings		1,108,306	1,887,507
Total equity		<u>13,572,315</u>	<u>13,300,346</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>108,808,071</u>	<u>111,188,992</u>
Contingent risks and commitments	16	<u>42,755,666</u>	<u>40,646,201</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of income

For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 S/ (000)	2024 S/ (000)
Interest income	17	3,888,585	4,017,893
Interest expenses	18	(957,912)	(1,094,291)
Gross financial margin		<u>2,930,673</u>	<u>2,923,602</u>
Provision for direct loans, net of recoveries	7(h)	(808,746)	(1,329,718)
Net financial margin		<u>2,121,927</u>	<u>1,593,884</u>
Income from financial services, net	19	<u>573,354</u>	<u>580,494</u>
Net financial margin of income and expenses from financial services		<u>2,695,281</u>	<u>2,174,378</u>
Gains or losses from financial transactions	20	<u>482,738</u>	<u>399,188</u>
Operating margin		<u>3,178,019</u>	<u>2,573,566</u>
Administrative expenses	21	(1,389,920)	(1,298,149)
Depreciation and amortization		<u>(149,873)</u>	<u>(144,948)</u>
Net operating margin		<u>1,638,226</u>	<u>1,130,469</u>
Measurement of assets and provisions		<u>(109,272)</u>	<u>(100,188)</u>
Operating profit or loss		<u>1,528,954</u>	<u>1,030,281</u>
Other income and expenses, net	22	<u>18,384</u>	<u>11,841</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>1,547,338</u>	<u>1,042,122</u>
Income tax		<u>(440,134)</u>	<u>(238,632)</u>
Net income		<u>1,107,204</u>	<u>803,490</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share in soles	23	<u>0.1147</u>	<u>0.0833</u>
Weighted-average number of outstanding shares (in thousands of shares)	23	<u>9,649,414</u>	<u>9,649,414</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income

For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	2025 S/ (000)	2024 S/ (000)
Net income	1,107,204	803,490
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments	90,047	(82,357)
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	26,468	(15,005)
Interests in other comprehensive income of associates	(30)	(7)
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income	(9,327)	3,903
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	<u>107,158</u>	<u>(93,466)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>1,214,362</u>	<u>710,024</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Number of shares in thousands (note 15(a))	Share capital (note 15(a)) S/ (000)	Legal reserve (note 15(b)) S/ (000)	Unrealized gains or losses (note 15(c)) S/ (000)	Retained earnings (note 15(d)) S/ (000)	Total equity S/ (000)
Balance as of January 1, 2024	8,147,211	8,147,211	2,245,122	107,413	1,869,922	12,369,668
Net income	-	-	-	-	803,490	803,490
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	(82,880)	-	(82,880)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(10,579)	-	(10,579)
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of associates	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(93,466)	803,490	710,024
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)	-	-	187,495	-	(186,911)	584
Balances as of June 30, 2024	8,894,852	8,894,852	2,432,617	13,947	804,309	12,145,725
Balance as of January 1, 2025	8,894,852	8,894,852	2,432,622	85,365	1,887,507	13,300,346
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,107,204	1,107,204
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	88,528	-	88,528
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	18,660	-	18,660
Unrealized loss on interests in other comprehensive income of associates	-	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	107,158	1,107,204	1,214,362
Changes in equity (not included in comprehensive income):						
Dividends, note 15(d)	-	-	-	-	(943,202)	(943,202)
Capitalization of retained earnings. note 15(a)	754,562	754,562	-	-	(754,562)	-
Additions to reserves and other movements, note 15(b)	-	-	189,450	-	(188,641)	809
Balances as of June 30, 2025	9,649,414	9,649,414	2,622,072	192,523	1,108,306	13,572,315

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	Note	2025 S/ (000)	2024 S/ (000)
Reconciliation of the net income to cash and cash equivalents from operating activities			
Net income		1,107,204	803,490
Adjustments		1,495,437	1,840,446
Depreciation and amortization		149,873	144,948
Impairment of property, furniture and equipment, and intangible assets		26,411	25,500
Provisions		891,606	1,404,407
Other adjustments		427,547	265,591
Net changes in assets and liabilities		(7,273,399)	166,859
Loan portfolio		(2,339,582)	(3,334,133)
Available-for-sale investments		(946,322)	2,391,690
Accounts receivable and others		(2,743,369)	(762,142)
Unsubordinated financial liabilities		(1,046,700)	3,508,441
Accounts payable and others		(197,426)	(1,636,997)
Result for the year after net changes in assets, liabilities and adjustments		(4,670,758)	2,810,795
Paid income tax		(66,912)	(834,340)
Net cash and cash equivalents used (provide by) operating activities		<u>(4,737,670)</u>	<u>1,976,455</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Sales of intangible assets and property, furniture and equipment		7,316	-
Purchases of intangible assets and property, furniture and equipment		(124,094)	(108,486)
Other cash inflows from investing activities		56,710	29,483
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities		<u>(60,068)</u>	<u>(79,003)</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		-	(625,585)
Cash paid for dividends	15 (d)	(942,357)	(934,315)
Other cash inflows from financing activities		366,800	2,264,305
Other cash outflows from financing activities		-	(2,103,385)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by financing activities		<u>(575,557)</u>	<u>(283,580)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents before effects of exchange rate fluctuations		(5,373,295)	1,613,872
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(425,118)	129,571
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,798,413)	1,743,443
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		24,223,932	18,546,802
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		18,425,519	20,290,245
Guarantee funds		3,413,254	1,138,693
Interbank funds		(79,720)	-
Investments with maturities of less than 90 days		<u>(11,028,832)</u>	<u>(9,532,512)</u>
Cash and due from banks per the consolidated statement of financial position	5	<u>10,730,221</u>	<u>11,896,426</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Banco BBVA Perú and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024

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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. 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. 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). As of December 31, 2024, in addition to these companies, the subsidiaries also included BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME in liquidation and Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A in liquidation. These entities have subsequently completed their respective liquidation processes.

(b) Approval of the consolidated financial statements -

The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 were approved by Bank's management.

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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.

The table below shows the major balances of BBVA Peru Group as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

In millions of soles	Assets		Liabilities		Equity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Entity						
Banco BBVA Perú	108,844	111,229	95,273	97,930	13,571	13,299
BBVA Bolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	41	74	24	49	17	25
BBVA Asset Management S.A. SAF	35	37	4	4	31	33
BBVA Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	5	5	1	-	4	5
Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A.	156	156	3	2	153	154
Continental DPR Finance Company B.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-
BBVA Consumer Finance Edpyme en liquidación	-	20	-	1	-	19
Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. en liquidación	-	2	-	-	-	2
Forum Distribuidora del Perú S.A.	170	164	140	133	30	31

As of December 31, 2024, BBVA Consumer Finance EDPYME and Forum Comercializadora del Perú S.A. were held as subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2025, these entities had completed their respective liquidation processes.

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 June 30, 2025 have not changed significantly in relation with those applied as of December 31, 2024, as summarized in the audit report dated February 27, 2025.

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 accounting exchange rate set by the SBS. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, these are US\$ 1 per S/3.542 and US\$ 1 per S/3.764, respectively.

Foreign currency and international trade transactions in Peru referred to the concepts authorized by the BCRP are channeled through a free banking system. As of June 30, 2025, buy and sell exchange rates used were US\$ 1 per S/3.534 and US\$ 1 per S/3.549, respectively (buying rate of US\$ 1= S/3.758 and sell rate of US\$ 1 per S/3.770, at December 31, 2024).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, foreign currency balances stated in thousands of U.S. dollars are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	U.S. Dollars	Other currencies	Total	U.S. Dollars	Other currencie s	Total
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Assets -						
Cash and due from banks	2,037,582	198,496	2,236,078	2,193,331	122,507	2,315,838
Interbank funds	5,001	-	5,001	-	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	2,119,191	-	2,119,191	2,107,402	-	2,107,402
Loan portfolio, net	5,448,159	-	5,448,159	5,199,948	-	5,199,948
Other assets, net	886,390	13,465	899,855	366,557	90,756	457,313
	<u>10,496,323</u>	<u>211,961</u>	<u>10,708,284</u>	<u>9,867,238</u>	<u>213,263</u>	<u>10,080,501</u>
Liabilities -						
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	8,417,952	68,377	8,486,329	8,421,704	64,753	8,486,457
Interbank funds	-	-	-	15,004	-	15,004
Debts and financial obligations	1,413,471	-	1,413,471	1,204,740	-	1,204,740
Provisions and other liabilities	247,564	44,940	292,504	346,428	76,380	422,808
	<u>10,078,987</u>	<u>113,317</u>	<u>10,192,304</u>	<u>9,987,876</u>	<u>141,133</u>	<u>10,129,009</u>
Net accounting position	417,336	98,644	515,980	(120,638)	72,130	(48,508)
Derivative instruments, assets	7,728,789	368,153	8,096,942	7,748,904	591,537	8,340,441
Derivative instruments, liabilities	8,121,132	482,302	8,603,434	7,596,410	669,118	8,265,528
Net monetary position	<u>24,993</u>	<u>(15,505)</u>	<u>9,488</u>	<u>31,856</u>	<u>(5,451)</u>	<u>26,405</u>

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the BBVA Peru Group recorded net exchange gains for S/325 million and S/ 294 million, respectively, which corresponds to the valuation of exchange rate, as well as purchase and sales transactions in foreign currency in 'gains or losses 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 - 5.90% and 1.48% as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5. Cash and due from banks

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Cash (b)	2,846,899	3,251,456
Banks and other foreign financial institutions (a)	2,557,635	5,922,202
Guarantee funds BCRP (d)	2,428,791	-
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (b)	1,661,299	3,103,805
Other guarantee funds (c)	984,464	980,153
Banks and other local financial institutions (a)	175,602	278,708
Reserve requirement	75,381	14,762
Other cash and due from banks	150	622
	<u>10,730,221</u>	<u>13,551,708</u>

- (a) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, deposits held with local and foreign banks are mainly in soles and in U.S dollars but also other currencies for smaller amounts; they are cash in hand and bear interest at market rates.

As of June 30, 2025 they include balances mainly with the following financial institutions: Standard Chartered Bank of S/1,677 million, Commerzbank of S/485 million, and Brown Brother Harriman of S/163 million (at December 31, 2024, balances were held mainly with: 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).

- (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 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.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 this item shows the following accounting balances:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Reserve requirement		
Cash in vault	2,846,899	3,251,456
Deposits with BCRP	1,636,390	11,809
Reserve requirement subtotal	<u>4,483,289</u>	<u>3,263,265</u>
Non-mandatory reserve requirement		
Time deposits with BCRP	-	3,063,319
Interest on checking account	24,909	28,677
Non-mandatory reserve requirement subtotal	<u>24,909</u>	<u>3,091,996</u>
Total	<u>4,508,198</u>	<u>6,355,261</u>

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balances subject to the reserve requirement are subject to an implicit rate of 5.50% in local currency and 35% in foreign currency over total

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

obligations subject to legal reserve (TOSE by its acronym in Spanish), under the rules set by the BCRP.

The reserve requirement funds that reflect the legal minimum are not interest bearing. The reserve requirement funds comprising the additional reserve requirement in foreign currency and in local currency bear interest at a nominal rate set by the BCRP. Also, a portion of the additional reserve requirement funds in U.S. dollars are hedged through a 'Interest rate swap - IRS', (note 8(ii)).

As of December 31, 2024, balances held with the BCRP include time deposits of S/1,363 million and time deposits of S/ 1,700 million.

- (c) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Cash and due from banks includes guarantee funds that secure transactions with derivatives as requested by the Bank counterparties for a total US\$185 million and US\$116 million, respectively. Also, at June 30, 2025, this balance includes S/259 million and US\$10 million to secure the transfer process in line with a requirement of BCRP (S/474 million and US\$17 million, at December 31, 2024).
- (d) As of June 30, 2025, Cash and due from banks includes US\$686 million in guarantee funds securing foreign currency repurchase agreements with the BCRP.

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, total interest income on Cash and due from banks was S/244 million and S/277 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:

	2025				2024			
	Unrealized gains or losses			Estimated fair value	Unrealized gains or losses			Estimated fair value
	Amortized cost	Gains	Losses		Amortized cost	Gains	Losses	
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:								
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)				2,752,296				2,997,046
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)				1,155,269				1,108,850
U.S. treasury bills (c)				112,448				-
Subtotal				4,020,013				4,105,896
Available-for-sale investments (f):								
Debt instruments:								
U.S. treasury bills (c)	7,187,666	170	(799)	7,187,037	7,716,318	531	(680)	7,716,169
Peruvian Public Treasury bonds (b)	3,479,586	191,219	(108)	3,670,697	3,003,625	106,863	(2,303)	3,108,185
Certificates of deposit with BCRP (a)	508,381	161	-	508,542	496,828	659	-	497,487
	11,175,633	191,550	(907)	11,366,276	11,216,771	108,053	(2,983)	11,321,841
Shares:								
Shares of local and foreign companies (d)(e)	24,895	-	(1,160)	23,735	26,390	-	(6,842)	19,548
Subtotal	11,200,528	191,550	(2,067)	11,390,011	11,243,161	108,053	(9,825)	11,341,389
Total				15,410,024				15,447,285

(a) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the certificates of deposit issued by the BCRP are freely tradable securities, awarded through the BCRP's public auction or traded on the secondary market, with maturities up to December 2026 and September 2025, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, the balance includes certificates pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements amounting to S/745 million.

As of June 30, 2025, annual return in local currency on these instruments ranged from 4.04% to 4.57% (from 4.46% to 5.23% in local currency as of December 31, 2024).

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 of Peru (MEF by its acronym in Spanish), which represent public internal debt securities of the Republic of Peru.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, these bonds bear interest at annual rates ranging from 5.35% to 8.20% in local currency in both periods. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, they bear interest at annual rate of 7.35% in foreign currency. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, local currency bonds have maturities up to February 2055 and foreign currency bonds up to July 2025, in both periods. As of June 30, 2025, the balance includes a bond pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements amounting to S/92 million.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, a portion of the balance of global bonds Peru of US\$30 million are hedged with a cash flow hedge using a cross currency swap (note 8 (ii)).

- (c) As of June 30, 2025, the U.S. Treasury Bills accrue interests at annual rates ranging of up to 4.6% in foreign exchange (4.5 % as of December 31, 2024). As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, they had maturities up to May 2035 and November 2025, respectively. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, a portion of the U.S. Treasury Bills was pledged as collateral for derivative financial instruments for S/117 million and S/123 million, respectively.
- (d) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balance includes a provision for impairment 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. At June 30, 2025 the 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/17 million and S/4 million (S/15 million and S/5 million at December 31, 2024).
- (f) At June 30, 2025, unrealized gains on the valuation of available-for-sale investments, net of the deferred income tax for a total of S/185 million (unrealized gains of S/96 million at December 31, 2024), note 15(c).

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the accrued interest on the Bank's investment portfolio was S/220 million and S/273 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Loan portfolio, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Direct loans		
Loans (c)	28,770,194	28,598,983
Mortgage loans (d)	17,147,155	16,389,251
Consumer loans	13,452,159	12,658,320
Foreign trade	5,648,743	5,505,516
Finance lease	2,906,307	3,072,305
Factoring and Confirming	1,207,704	1,528,033
Discounts	948,865	1,038,838
Project financing	504,710	1,716,318
Others	2,973,907	2,490,708
	<u>73,559,744</u>	<u>72,998,272</u>
Loans past due and loans under legal collection	2,640,564	2,901,720
Refinanced loans	1,724,297	1,849,017
	<u>77,924,605</u>	<u>77,749,009</u>
Plus (less)		
Accrued interest from performing loans	562,484	607,679
Deferred income	(73,954)	(81,606)
Provisions for direct loan losses	(3,941,322)	(4,156,730)
Direct loans total	<u>74,471,813</u>	<u>74,118,352</u>
Contingent or indirect loans, note 16	<u>21,325,145</u>	<u>21,284,497</u>

- (a) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 51.00% of the direct loan portfolio is concentrated in 5,112 customers, which amounts to S/40,053 million and 4,551 customers, which amount to S/39,964 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/52,707 million at June 30, 2025 (S/53,833 million at December 31, 2024).
- (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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balances of the loan portfolio that was part of the aforementioned program were S/169 million and S/650 million, respectively, and the amounts

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/145 million and S/577 million, respectively.

The table below provides details of these loans by type:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Types of loans		
Medium-business loans	68,524	246,431
Small-business loans	53,421	249,190
Large-business loans	42,966	141,371
Micro-business loans	1,992	4,288
Corporate loans	1,815	8,823
Total of Reactiva Peru program loans	168,718	650,103

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds repo transactions involving loans under the 'Reactiva Perú' program guarantee operations with the BCRP (note 14(a)) for S/93 million and S/563 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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the total of loans under this program was S/197 million and S/115 million, respectively, and the total amounts secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee were S/121 million and S/68 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2025, the balances of loans and accounts payable for repo transactions subject to rescheduling of loan portfolio with the BCRP (note 14(a)) were S/727 million and S/935 million, respectively (as of December 31, 2024, the balances were S/3,191 million and S/2,220 million, respectively).

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, rescheduled loans totaled S/1,153 million and S/1,557 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:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Types of loans		
Consumer loans	437,077	239,874
Small-business loans	208,259	386,402
Medium-business loans	179,648	396,359
Large-business loans	175,871	273,972
Mortgage loans	142,051	162,775
Corporate loans	8,315	93,042
Micro-business loans	2,161	4,093
Total rescheduled loans	1,153,382	1,556,517

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the total amount of rescheduled loans in the framework of Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010-SBS was S/778 million and S/579 million, respectively; regarding those due to the health emergency the total was S/ 98 million and S/ 128 million, respectively, and those relating to the REACTIVA Program were S/ 153 million and S/ 616 million, respectively, relating to social conflicts, the total was S/ 107 million and S/ 170 million, respectively, and relating to climate effects, the total was S/ 17 million and S/ 63 million, respectively.

- (d) As of June 30, 2025, a portion of the balance of the mortgage loan portfolio is securing a debt with Fondo MIVIVIENDA – Programa MIHOGAR for up to S/1,141 million (S/1,089 million at December 31, 2024) (note 13 (d)).
- (e) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Mortgage	17,892,765	17,122,949
Corporate	17,670,761	18,563,416
Consumer	14,078,804	13,235,190
Large business	11,747,784	11,348,239
Small business	8,388,097	8,234,678
Medium-business	6,355,352	7,391,392
Financial system entities	792,357	890,185
Public sector entities	587,580	444,242
Security brokerage	351,844	468,882
Micro businesses	59,261	49,836
	77,924,605	77,749,009

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (f) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balances of the loan portfolio are broken down in the following economic sectors, according to the fourth revision of the international uniform industry classification - (ISIC Rev 4):

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Mortgage and consumer loans	31,971,570	30,358,140
Wholesale Retail trade	12,813,316	13,081,894
Manufacturing	9,947,923	10,236,437
Transportation and storage	4,857,375	5,972,486
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	3,295,282	2,994,547
Financial and insurance activities	1,934,614	2,091,367
Real estate activities	1,915,066	1,867,920
Information and communications	1,857,781	1,724,610
Mining	1,505,856	1,377,970
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,242,171	1,169,905
Construction	731,991	835,926
Accommodation and food service activities	602,324	699,005
Other	5,249,336	5,338,802
	<u>77,924,605</u>	<u>77,749,009</u>

- (g) 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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, total loans under the Impulso MyPerú program was S/3,133 million and S/3,646 million, respectively, the total secured by the Peruvian Government guarantee was S/2,305 million and S/2,712 million, respectively. A portion of the balance of the loan portfolio is securing a debt with COFIDE for S/1,186 million and S/1,344 million, respectively (note 13 (c)).
- (h) As of June 30, 2025, the Bank sold a fully provisioned loan portfolio for a total of S/428 million at a selling price of S/30 million (S/876 million at a selling price of S/80 million as of December 31, 2024). The result of these transactions is stated in the consolidated statement of income under the caption "Gains or losses from financial transactions", (note 20).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, in accordance with current SBS regulations, the BBVA Perú Group’s loan portfolio is classified by risk as follows:

Risk category	2025						2024					
	Direct	%	Contingent	%	Total	%	Direct	%	Contingent	%	Total	%
	S/ (000)		S/ (000)		S/ (000)		S/ (000)		S/ (000)		S/ (000)	
Normal	71,633,870	92	20,500,859	96	92,134,729	93	70,949,957	92	20,217,771	95	91,167,728	92
With potential problems	1,617,124	2	409,440	2	2,026,564	2	1,745,035	2	617,663	3	2,362,698	2
Substandard	1,017,551	1	160,982	1	1,178,533	1	1,026,011	1	181,721	1	1,207,732	1
Doubtful	1,226,769	2	66,302	-	1,293,071	1	1,600,026	2	81,863	-	1,681,889	2
Loss	2,355,337	3	187,562	1	2,542,899	3	2,346,374	3	185,479	1	2,531,853	3
	77,850,651	100	21,325,145	100	99,175,796	100	77,667,403	100	21,284,497	100	98,951,900	100
Deferred income	73,954				73,954		81,606				81,606	
	77,924,605		21,325,145		99,249,750		77,749,009		21,284,497		99,033,506	

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, will be considered as “Substandard”; and rescheduled loans with an initial classification of "Normal", "CPP", or "Substandard" that have not made a full installment payment, including principal, in the last 12 months were rated as “Doubtful”. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balance of these provisions for rescheduled loans totaled S/0.3 million and S/1 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (i) Movement of the provision for direct loan losses is as follows:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Balance at January 1	(4,156,730)	(4,898,555)
Provisions recognized as an expense for the year	(1,905,441)	(4,299,942)
Recovery of provisions	1,051,780	1,993,317
Sale of loan portfolio	471,004	1,047,137
Write-off	497,154	1,921,618
Waiver	58,171	113,488
Exchange difference, other adjustments	42,740	(33,793)
	<u>(3,941,322)</u>	<u>(4,156,730)</u>

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the provision for direct loan losses, net, presented in the consolidated statement of income, is as follows:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Provisions for loan losses	(1,905,441)	(2,748,400)
Recovery of provisions	1,051,780	1,382,688
Recovery of provisions for country risk	10,889	10,915
Income from recovery write-off portfolio	34,026	25,079
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	<u>(808,746)</u>	<u>(1,329,718)</u>

The balance of the provision for loan losses is broken down as follows:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Specific	(2,799,053)	(2,986,033)
Specific – COVID-19	(303)	(870)
Generic	(778,612)	(779,566)
Voluntary	(363,195)	(389,021)
Provision for country risk	(159)	(1,240)
	<u>(3,941,322)</u>	<u>(4,156,730)</u>

The provisions for indirect loan losses are shown within “Accounts Payable, 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 for loan losses recorded as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 has been made in accordance with the SBS standards effective at those dates.

- (j) As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, 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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the maximum annual interest rates are 115.14% for local currency and 96.89% for foreign currency (112.98% for local currency and 93.86% for foreign currency as of December 31, 2024)

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the total interest income from the loan portfolio of BBVA Peru Group was S/3,420 million and S/3,458 million, respectively (note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Trading and Hedging derivatives

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds foreign-exchange forward contracts, cross-currency swaps (CCS) and interest rate swaps (IRS) and options. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the changes in fair value of these derivatives area presented as accounts receivable (assets) or accounts payable (liabilities), as appropriate:

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Notional S/(000)	Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)
2025						
Trading derivatives						
Currency forward contracts			Between 2025 and 2029	38,031,154	978,067	487,868
Currency swap			Between 2025 and 2042	17,962,557	311,769	704,884
Interest rate swaps			Between 2025 and 2050	14,414,705	259,812	184,581
Options of shares, changes and others			Between 2025 and 2027	1,373,821	19,860	19,860
Provision for country risk					(31,231)	
				<u>71,782,237</u>	<u>1,538,277</u>	<u>1,397,193</u>
Hedging derivatives	5, 6 and 13					
At fair value (i)						
Interest rate swaps		Bond issue	2029	1,062,600	25,859	-
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Reserve funds	2026	4,958,800	15,444	1,323
Currency swap		Borrowing	Between 2027 and 2029	743,820	-	91,137
Currency swap		Perú Global bond	2025	106,260	-	6,216
Currency swap		Bond issue	2030	352,479	-	10,534
				<u>7,223,959</u>	<u>41,303</u>	<u>109,210</u>
				<u>79,006,196</u>	<u>1,579,580</u>	<u>1,506,403</u>

	Note	Underlying	Maturity date	Notional 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	5, 6 and 13					
At fair value (i)						
Interest rate swaps		Bond issue	2029	1,129,200	2,707	-
Cash flows (ii)						
Interest rate swaps		Reserve funds	Between 2025 and 2026	5,646,000	7,473	14,917
Currency swap		Borrowing	Between 2027 and 2029	790,440	-	51,262
Currency swap		Perú Global bond	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>
 (i) Fair value – Hedging derivatives Interest rate swap - IRS As of June 30, 2025, the Bank has contracted "interest rate swaps - IRS" for a notional value equivalent to S/ 1,063 million to hedge issues (debts and issues of S/ 1,129 million at December 31, 2024). By the IRS, the Bank receives interest at a fixed rate in US dollars and pays interest at a variable rate in that same currency. In 2025 and 2024, the variation in the fair value of the IRS resulted in a gain of S/ 25 million and S/16 million, respectively and is presented within "Gains or losses from financial transactions" of the consolidated statement of income.						
 (ii) Cash flow - Hedging derivatives Interest rate swap - IRS - As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank has an interest rate swap (IRS) contract with a notional value of S/4,959 million and S/5,646 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 2025, the fair value of IRS resulted in a gain of S/11 million as recognized in equity items, net of deferred tax (loss, net of deferred tax of S/ 4 million in 2024) (note 15(c)).						
 Cross-currency swap - CCS- As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds cross currency swaps with a notional value of S/1,203 million and S/903 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 and bond issuance of US\$ 100 million (US\$30 million of a global bond and due from banks of US\$210 million at December 31, 2024). By means of the CCS on global bonds, the Bank received a fixed interest rate in soles and pays a fixed interest rate in U.S. dollars; while by means of the CCS on balances due, the Bank obtains a variable interest rate in U.S. dollars and pays and fixed interest rate in soles; whereas for the bond issuance, the Bank receives a floating rate in U.S dollars and pays a fixed rate in soles.						
 During 2025, the fair value of the CCS resulted in a loss of S/20 million as recognized in equity items, net of its deferred tax (loss, net of Income tax of S/24 million during 2024) (note 15(c)).						

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9. Interests in associates

This caption comprises the following:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pagos S.A.C. (a)	8,503	7,184
TFP S.A.C. (b)	5,754	5,499
	<u>14,257</u>	<u>12,683</u>

(a) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the BBVA Peru Group, through the Bank, held a 20.20% equity interest in Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C. (Niubiz), in both periods.

(b) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, BBVA Peru Group, through the Bank, held a 24.30% equity interest in TFP S.A.C, in both periods.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank recognized net gains on investments in associates for S/2 million in both periods, (note 20).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Property, furniture and equipment, net

Below is the movement of the item:

	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, 2024	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
Disposals and others	-	(502)	(36,283)	(188)	-	(2,018)	-	(38,99)
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
Additions	-	4,584	22,580	-	2,894	3,521	-	33,579
Disposals and others	(354)	(3,693)	(177,448)	(1,721)	(2)	(387)	-	(183,605)
Transfers	-	21,794	15,865	-	10,347	(48,006)	-	-
As of June 30, 2025	111,593	1,211,920	948,591	6,462	482,365	38,182	255	2,799,368
Accumulated depreciation -								
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	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
Additions	-	18,853	48,249	171	8,731	-	-	76,004
Impairment (*)	-	21,901	-	-	-	-	-	21,901
Disposals and others	-	(1,990)	(176,956)	(1,653)	-	-	-	(180,599)
As of June 30, 2025	-	785,500	592,263	5,728	281,155	-	-	1,664,646
Net carrying amount								
As of June 30, 2025	111,593	426,420	356,328	734	201,210	38,182	255	1,134,722
As of December 31, 2024	111,947	442,499	366,624	973	196,702	83,054	255	1,202,054

(*) Impairment relates to items of installations, assets of closed rented offices and inactive assets.

Under current legislation, banks in Peru may not pledge as collateral the assets comprising their property, furniture and equipment, except for those acquired by means of financial leasing bonds, and only for transactions of that nature. Management periodically reviews the depreciation method used to ensure that it is consistent with the economic benefit to be obtained from fixed assets. BBVA Peru Group's Management considers that there is no evidence of impairment of fixed assets held by the Bank as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, in addition to the impairment recorded at those dates.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Other assets, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Financial instruments -		
Transactions in progress (a)	1,259,639	3,277,121
Other assets, note 27	1,259,639	3,277,121
Other accounts receivable (b)	2,423,080	241,446
Accounts receivable for sale of assets, services and trust	4,759	5,205
Receivables, note 27	2,427,839	246,651
Non-financial instruments -		
VAT and Income tax credit, net	41,452	699,737
Intangible assets (c)	446,433	434,297
Prepaid expenses (d)	206,249	182,810
Other	3,619	4,104
	697,753	1,320,948
	4,385,231	4,844,720

- (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 June 30, 2025, it mainly corresponds to treasury transactions: i) purchase and sale of currency for S/562 million (S/1,304 million at December 31, 2024), and ii) sale of securities for S/624 million (S/1,938 million at December 31, 2024).
- (b) As of June 30, 2025, accounts receivable mainly include transactions involving the temporary transfer of securities of S/2,178 million and with maturities up until July 01, 2025.
- (c) The movement of intangible assets as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Cost		
Balances as of January 1	790,679	721,012
Additions	90,514	187,332
Disposal	(25,422)	(117,665)
Balances	855,771	790,679
Accumulated amortization and impairment		
Balances as of January 1	(356,382)	(321,924)
Amortization	(73,865)	(122,410)
Impairment (*)	(4,511)	(29,713)
Disposals	25,420	117,665
Balances	(409,338)	(356,382)
Net carrying amount	446,433	434,297

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(*) 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.

- (d) As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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

This caption comprises the following:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Obligations with the public		
Demand deposits	26,260,308	27,173,472
Savings accounts	25,890,268	26,082,293
Time deposits	23,495,898	25,983,704
Other liabilities	491,561	182,338
	<u>76,138,035</u>	<u>79,421,807</u>
Deposits from financial institutions		
Demand deposits	522,514	476,959
Time deposits	238,768	239,972
Savings accounts	45,296	79,647
	<u>806,578</u>	<u>796,578</u>
	<u>76,944,613</u>	<u>80,218,385</u>

Interest rates for liability transactions are stated by the Bank, based on current interest rates.

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, obligations with the public include deposits received as guarantees of direct and indirect loan for S/881 million and S/958 million, respectively.

As of June 31, 2025, out of the total deposits and obligations from individuals, non-profit entities and legal entities, S/26,097 million are hedged by the Deposit Insurance Fund (S/26,938 million at December 31, 2024) and are based on month-end balances in accordance with SBS Resolution No. 2448-2020. The maximum amount subject to hedge by person amounts to S/120,500 at June 30, 2025 (S/121,600 at the end of December 2024).

On May 9, 2025, by means of Law No. 32322, "Ley que modifica el decreto legislativo 650, ley de compensación por tiempo de servicios, a efectos de facultar el retiro de hasta el cien por ciento de la compensación por tiempo de servicios para casos de enfermedad terminal o diagnóstico de cáncer, y cubrir necesidades por la crisis económica," the Peruvian Government authorized workers, on an exceptional basis and until December 31, 2026, to withdraw one hundred percent of the employees' severance indemnities (CTS, the Spanish acronym), held in financial institutions and accumulated as of the date of disposal. Furthermore, the law permanently authorizes the full withdrawal of funds for account holders who can certify that they suffer from a terminal illness or cancer.

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 withdraw 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Debts and financial obligations

This caption comprises the following:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Debts and financial obligations		
Foreign financial institutions (a)	1,791,685	1,903,982
International financial organizations (b)	1,629,320	1,355,040
Programa MIVIVIENDA - Crédito MIHOGAR - Local financial system (b)	1,185,538	1,344,428
Fondo Mivivienda (d)	1,167,249	1,111,639
Accrued interest payable	31,253	39,693
	<u>5,805,045</u>	<u>5,754,782</u>
Securities and obligations (e):		
Subordinated bonds	1,400,431	1,444,544
Corporate bonds	504,200	150,000
Accrued interest payable	15,101	6,984
	<u>1,919,732</u>	<u>1,601,528</u>
	<u>7,724,777</u>	<u>7,356,310</u>

Certain loan agreements include standard clauses regarding compliance with financial ratios, use of funds and other administrative matters. At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, in management's opinion, these clauses are being met, in all material respects, and do not represent any restriction to the BBVA Perú Group activities.

At June 30, 2025, the Bank holds a balance of S/29 million corresponding to deferred expenses in borrowings and bond issuance (S/28 million at December 31, 2024).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (a) At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank maintains the following debt agreements with foreign financial institutions:

	2025			2024			Maturity date
	US\$	S/	Interest Rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate	
BBVA S.A. (i)	200,000	708,400	3.18%	200,000	752,800	3.18%	February 2031
China Development Bank	180,000	637,560	SOFR + 1.37%	180,000	677,520	SOFR + 1.37%	December 2026
ICO - Instituto de crédito	54,381	192,618	SOFR + 0.64%	54,381	204,690	SOFR + 0.64%	March 2030
ICO - Instituto de crédito	41,544	147,149	SOFR + 0.67%	41,544	156,372	SOFR + 0.67%	April 2031
ICO - Instituto de crédito	29,915	105,959	SOFR + 0.81%	29,915	112,600	SOFR + 0.81%	July 2030
	<u>505,840</u>	<u>1,791,685</u>		<u>505,840</u>	<u>1,903,982</u>		
Accrued interest payable	<u>5,573</u>	<u>19,740</u>		<u>8,577</u>	<u>32,284</u>		
	<u>511,413</u>	<u>1,811,425</u>		<u>514,417</u>	<u>1,936,266</u>		

- (i) It primarily includes 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.

- (b) At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the BBVA Peru Group has the following borrowing with international financial institutions:

	2025			2024			Maturity date
	US\$	S/	Interest rate	US\$	S/	Interest rate	
International Finance Corporation (i)	150,000	531,300	SOFR + 1.65%	150,000	564,600	SOFR + 1.65%	June 2029
International Finance Corporation	100,000	354,200	SOFR + 1.55%	100,000	376,400	SOFR + 1.55%	April 2030
Japan International Cooperation Agency	100,000	354,200	SOFR + 1.35%	-	-		March 2032
International Finance Corporation (i)	60,000	212,520	3.11%	60,000	225,840	3.11%	December 2027
Japan International Cooperation Agency	<u>50,000</u>	<u>177,100</u>	SOFR + 1.35%	<u>50,000</u>	<u>188,200</u>	SOFR + 1.35%	March 2032
	<u>460,000</u>	<u>1,629,320</u>		<u>360,000</u>	<u>1,355,040</u>		
Accrued interest payable	<u>3,168</u>	<u>11,221</u>		<u>1,619</u>	<u>6,093</u>		
	<u>463,168</u>	<u>1,640,541</u>		<u>361,619</u>	<u>1,361,133</u>		

- (i) Also, at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the borrowing cash inflows of US\$150 and US\$60 million have been hedged using a “cross currency swap – CCS” (note 8(ii)).

- (c) At June 30, 2025 this item includes debts incurred to finance loans under the Impulso MyPerú program are secured by a loan portfolio up to same amount. The interest rates on these borrowings range from 5.95% to 7.28% with maturity until December 2029 (note 7 (g)).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (d) At June 30, 2025, this corresponds to resources obtained from Fondo Mivivienda for the financing of the acquisition of houses under the MI VIVIENDA program (MI HOGAR credit) for S/1,141 million in local currency (S/1,089 million in local currency at December 31, 2024). At June 30, 2025 this loan accrues interest at an effective annual rate of 6.25% on the principal plus the Constant Update Value (VAC) and in US dollars 7.75% and with maturity until June 2045 (at December 31, 2024 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 has maturities until December 2044 (note 7(d)).

At June 30, 2025, debts with MIVIVIENDA fund are guaranteed with mortgage loan portfolio up to S/1,141 million (S/1,089 million at December 31, 2024) (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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, securities and bonds consist of the following:

	Amount authorized by program	Currency	Original amount placed	2025	2024	Maturity date
Corporate bonds						
2nd issuance series A - Fifth Program	USD 250 million	PEN	150,000	150,000	150,000	December 2026
First Program of International Social Issuance (i)	USD 200 million	USD	100,000	354,200	-	January 2030
				<u>504,200</u>	<u>150,000</u>	
Subordinated bonds						
3rd issuance series A – First Program	USD 50 million or S/ 158.30 million	PEN	55,000	100,452	99,186	June 2032
2nd issuance series A – Second Program		PEN	50,000	89,436	88,309	November 2032
3rd issuance series A - Second Program	USD 100 million	USD	20,000	70,840	75,280	February 2028
6th issuance series A - Second Program		PEN	30,000	50,235	49,602	December 2033
Second Program of international Issuance - Single issuance (ii)	USD 300 million	USD	300,000	1,089,468	1,132,167	March 2034
				<u>1,400,431</u>	<u>1,444,544</u>	
Accrued interest payable				<u>15,101</u>	<u>6,984</u>	
				<u>1,919,732</u>	<u>1,601,528</u>	

- (i) In January 2025, the Bank made an international social bond issue raising a nominal amount of US\$100 million, at a SOFR rate + 1.35%, with maturity in January 2030. This issue has a cash flow hedge using a “cross-currency swap - CCS” (Note8 (ii))
- (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 maturity 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/27 million at June 30, 2025 (S/3 million in accumulated losses at December 31, 2024) (See Note 8(i)).

At June 30, 2025, the corporate bonds are unsecured and bear interest at annual rates in local currency of 7.47%. and in U.S. dollars of SOFR + 1.35% (at December 31, 2024 they bear interest at an annual rate of 7.47% in local currency).

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the subordinated bonds were issued under the provisions of the General Law, and bear interest at annual rates ranging from VAC (Constant Restatement Value) plus a spread in local currency, and from 6.2% to 6.5% in foreign currency.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

14. Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities

This caption comprises the following:

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Accounts payable		
Repurchase agreements with BCRP (a)	4,149,653	2,783,167
Accounts payable to suppliers	1,179,072	1,065,554
Other accounts payable (b)	427,194	485,562
Premium to deposit insurance fund, contributions and obligations with tax collecting institutions	196,282	490,449
Dividends, interest and remunerations payable	88,429	120,792
Interest payable	51,730	69,653
Accounts payable, note 27	6,092,360	5,015,177
Provisions		
Labor provisions and others	846,269	854,538
Provision for litigations, claims and other contingencies (c)	381,779	379,871
Provision for indirect loans	258,699	259,010
	1,486,747	1,493,419
Other liabilities		
Transactions in progress (d)	1,256,273	2,736,950
Deferred income and others	71,529	74,205
	1,327,802	2,811,155
	8,906,909	9,319,751

- (a) At June 30, 2025, it corresponds to repurchase agreements of the Reactiva Peru program loan portfolio for S/ 93 million (S/563 million at December 31, 2024), repurchase agreements of rescheduled loans for S/727 million (S/2,220 million at December 31, 2024) (Note 7(c)).

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 June 30, 2025, it includes S/21 million insurance on behalf of borrowers (S/17 million at December 31, 2024) and S/198 million for short selling transactions (S/308 million at December 31, 2024).
- (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) 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 June 30, 2025, liability transactions in progress mainly include treasury transactions for S/1,044 million (S/2,304 million at December 31, 2024).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Equity

(a) Share capital -

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's authorized, subscribed, and paid-in capital is represented by 9,649,414 and 8,894,852 thousand common shares outstanding with a nominal value of S/1.00 per share, respectively.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 27, 2025 and March 22, 2024 approved the increase in share capital for S/755 million and S/748 million, respectively, via the capitalization of retained earnings.

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, shareholding in the Bank's share capital is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	N° of shareholders	Interests %	N° of shareholders	Interests %
Up to 1	12,380	5.74	11,224	5.74
From 45.01 to 100	2	94.26	2	94.26
	12,382	100.00	11,226	100.00

(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 27, 2025 and March 22, 2024, the decision was made to approve to record the legal reserve for the amount equivalent to 10% of 2024 profits (S/189 million) and 2023 (S/187 million), respectively.

(c) Unrealized gains or losses -

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, unrealized gains or losses, net of deferred tax, was as detailed below:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Available-for-sale investments, note 6 (f)	184,932	96,404
Cash flows hedges, note 8	(9,324)	(27,984)
Investments in associates	93	123
Actuarial liabilities for long-term employee benefits	16,822	16,822
	192,523	85,365

(d) Retained earnings -

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 27, 2025 and March 22, 2024, the capitalization of retained earnings was approved for S/755 million and S/748 million, and the distribution of dividends of S/943 million and S/935 million, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(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, 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%

At June 30, 2025, the regulatory capital of the Bank, determined according to current legal regulations, is S/16,089 million (S/15,931 million At December 31, 2024):

	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Tier 1 capital		
Plus		
Common shares	9,649,414	8,894,852
Net profit for the year	1,107,167	1,886,405
Unrealized gains on available-for-sales investments	189,573	104,429
Legal reserve	2,622,072	2,432,622
Less		
Regulatory adjustments	(558,426)	(567,984)
	<u>13,009,800</u>	<u>12,750,324</u>
Tier 2		
Plus		
Subordinated debt	708,400	752,800
Subordinated bonds	1,225,936	1,309,368
Generic provisions for loans	1,144,657	1,118,839
	<u>3,078,993</u>	<u>3,181,007</u>
Total regulatory capital	<u>16,088,793</u>	<u>15,931,331</u>

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 June 30, 2025, the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks for the Bank amounts to S/943 million (S/759 million at December 31, 2024). 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 June 30, 2025, the balance of the buffer requirement was S/2,300 million (S/2,248 million at December 31, 2024).

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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's solvency ratio, under the provisions of the aforementioned letters, was 12.73% and 12.76%, respectively.

At June 30, 2025, contingent assets and contingent loans weighted by credit risk, market risk and operational risk under current regulations amount to S/102,227 million (S/99,900 million at December 31, 2024). Furthermore, the Bank's comprehensive capital ratio by credit risk, market risk and operational risk is 15.74% (15.95% at December 31, 2024).

It should be noted that 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 consolidated financial statements (continued)

16. Contingent risks and commitments

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Contingent or indirect loans:		
Guarantees and letters of guarantee	19,901,581	19,962,538
Letters of credit and banker's acceptance	1,423,564	1,321,959
Total Contingent or indirect loans, note 7	21,325,145	21,284,497
Unused credit lines and undisbursed loans granted	21,424,855	19,355,682
Various responsibilities	5,667	6,022
	21,430,522	19,361,704
	42,755,667	40,646,201

In the normal course of its business, the BBVA Peru Group participates in transactions whose risk is recorded in contingent accounts. These transactions expose the BBVA Peru 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 Peru 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 Peru Group.

Management estimates that no significant losses will arise, for contingent transactions effective as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

17. Interest income

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Direct loan portfolio, note 7 (j)	3,419,834	3,457,889
Cash and due from banks, note 5	243,847	276,945
Available-for-sale investments, note 6	127,668	148,903
Investments at fair value through profit or loss, note 6	92,581	124,176
Other financial income	2,539	2,365
Interbank funds	2,116	7,615
	3,888,585	4,017,893

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. Interest expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Obligations with the public	(645,101)	(747,093)
Debts and financial obligations	(242,477)	(227,376)
Accounts payable	(33,822)	(32,982)
Net loss on hedging transactions	(18,654)	(60,622)
Interbank funds	(7,330)	(10,232)
Deposits from financial institutions	(6,919)	(11,311)
Other borrowing costs	(3,609)	(4,675)
	<u>(957,912)</u>	<u>(1,094,291)</u>

19. Income from financial services, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Income		
Income from fees of credit fees	218,166	199,413
Transfer fees	139,043	123,787
Income from collections services fees	130,485	139,176
Income from indirect loans	122,438	145,114
Income from online banking services for business	40,225	36,998
Income from services and maintenance of checking accounts	33,466	33,506
Income from technical and legal studies	25,116	16,707
Income from advisory services	13,861	14,368
Income from cash services	6,465	7,664
Income from trust and trust fees	533	691
Other income from services	214,537	195,167
	<u>944,335</u>	<u>912,591</u>
Expenses		
Expenses for operating with Visa, Mastercard and Plin	(117,330)	(89,752)
Customer loyalty program	(68,183)	(76,296)
Premiums to the Deposit Insurance Fund	(59,492)	(53,771)
Financial product sponsors	(45,656)	(42,909)
Transfers	(31,704)	(24,429)
Purchase of foreign currency - spot transaction	(5,257)	(5,621)
Expenses of maintenance of checking accounts	(2,840)	(2,998)
Other service expenses	(40,519)	(36,321)
	<u>(370,981)</u>	<u>(332,097)</u>
	<u>573,354</u>	<u>580,494</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Results from financial transactions

The table below shows a detail:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Exchange gains, note 4	324,688	294,065
Derivatives held for trading, note 8	56,662	69,162
Result from hedging transactions, note 8	24,350	10,134
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	21,893	(16,711)
Available-for-sale investments	19,854	621
Gains on interests held, note 9	1,605	1,670
Others (*)	33,686	40,247
	<u>482,738</u>	<u>399,188</u>

(*) Mainly corresponds to the gain on the sale of the portfolio, amounting to S/17 million in 2025 and S/31 million in 2024.

21. Administrative expenses

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Third party service expenses	(730,159)	(683,079)
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses	(629,989)	(586,726)
Tax and contributions	(29,772)	(28,344)
	<u>(1,389,920)</u>	<u>(1,298,149)</u>

22. Other income and expenses, net

This caption comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Recovery of tax, legal and other provisions	11,918	15,548
Recovery of prior-year income tax	8,841	11,921
Gains (loss) on sales of seized assets	6,821	(5,308)
Donations given	(1,885)	(1,885)
Claims on cards	(2,094)	(1,928)
Tax and administrative penalties	(4,557)	(3,019)
Other incomes and expenses	(660)	(3,487)
	<u>18,384</u>	<u>11,842</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

23. Earnings per share

The calculation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding and earnings per share as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Shares outstanding	Base shares in determining weighted Average	Effective days to period-end	Weighted average number of common shares
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
2025				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	8,894,852	8,894,852	180	8,894,852
Capitalization of 2024 profit	754,562	754,562	180	754,562
Balance as of June 30, 2025	<u>9,649,414</u>	<u>9,649,414</u>		<u>9,649,414</u>
Net profit as of June 30, 2025				<u>1,107,204</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.1147</u>
2024				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	8,147,211	8,147,211	180	8,147,211
Capitalization of 2023 profit	747,641	747,641	180	747,641
Capitalization of 2024 profit		754,562	180	754,562
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>8,894,852</u>	<u>9,649,414</u>		<u>9,649,414</u>
Net profit as of June 30, 2024				<u>803,490</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.0833</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

24. Related party transactions

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 Group's directors and key management. All transactions with related parties are carried out under the available market conditions for unrelated parties.

(a) The balances of the BBVA Peru Group's consolidated statement of financial position arising from related parties at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	2025					2024				
	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	12,299	1,606	-	-	13,905	30,478	1,144	-	-	31,622
Loan portfolio, net	-	70,343	25,960	30,012	126,315	-	149,537	14,484	24,578	188,599
Trading derivatives	777,371	28,398	-	-	805,769	304,808	36,114	-	-	340,922
Other assets, net	44,272	262,606	-	-	306,878	212,834	125,900	-	-	338,734
Total assets	833,942	362,953	25,960	30,012	1,252,867	548,120	312,695	14,484	24,578	899,877
Liabilities:										
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	219,751	435,344	25,113	36,008	716,216	159,522	851,156	6,700	39,051	1,056,429
Debts and financial obligations	716,210	-	-	-	716,210	773,382	-	-	-	773,382
Trading derivatives	172,640	6,816	-	-	179,456	310,785	2,973	-	-	313,758
Provisions and other liabilities	116,044	140,148	-	-	256,192	266,040	277,795	-	-	543,835
Total liabilities	1,224,645	582,308	25,113	36,008	1,868,074	1,509,729	1,131,924	6,700	39,051	2,687,404
Off-balance sheet accounts:										
Indirect loans	-	181,424	13,599	-	195,023	-	200,703	186	-	200,889
Derivative instruments	19,151,220	553,662	-	-	19,704,882	21,288,409	779,864	-	-	22,068,273

(*) 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 June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	2025					2024				
	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)
Interest income	1,468	1,207	100	126	2,901	647	3,096	87	108	3,938
Interest expense	(12,206)	(652)	(69)	(39)	(12,966)	(12,613)	(524)	(25)	(27)	(13,189)
Financial margin	(10,738)	555	31	87	(10,065)	(11,966)	2,572	62	81	(9,251)
Financial service income	3,028	1,049	12	59	4,148	3,496	1,204	-	55	4,755
Financial service expenses	-	(11,091)	-	-	(11,091)	-	(7,990)	-	(4)	(7,994)
Net commissions	3,028	(10,042)	12	59	(6,943)	3,496	(6,786)	-	51	(3,239)
Profit or loss from financial transactions, net	(8,518)	(2,946)	-	15	(11,449)	(8,351)	(5,150)	-	49	(13,452)
Administrative expenses	(105,553)	(98,761)	-	-	(204,314)	(93,450)	(127,850)	-	-	(221,300)
Other income and expenses, net	5	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	6
Other income and expenses	(114,066)	(101,707)	-	15	(215,758)	(101,795)	(133,000)	-	49	(234,746)

(*) 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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, direct loans granted to employees, directors, executives and key personnel amount to S/950 million and S/912 million, respectively.

Also, at June 30, 2025 and 2024, remuneration to key personnel and expense allowance for the Board of Directors amount to S/8 million, in both periods.

25. 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 June 30, 2025, the allocated value of assets in trusts and trust fees amount to S/15,481 million (S/14,123 million, as of December 31, 2024).

26. Financial risk management

Financial risk management plays a fundamental role in 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 is considered 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 Risk & Sustainability,
- (iii) Market & Structural Risk,
- (iv) Collections, and
- (v) Provisions, capital & portfolio management

Cross- section 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.

In the second quarter of the year, we continue to efficiently control risk, supported by the admission and containment strategies that continue to be implemented at the bank, which allows us to maintain control over delinquency and the level of provisions. All of this has been possible thanks to continuous and fully focused risk management 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Wholesale and retail underwriting manages the ongoing review and the adjustment of underwriting policies, modalities for rescheduling and the granting of government-funded credits. It conducts portfolio diagnostics and executes action plans according to the identified criticality.
- Collections is redesigning the anticipatory management and prioritizing the client experience 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-section service units are described below:

- GRM Data & Analytics: Its purpose is to lead the Data-Driven culture in the Risk area, driving the achievement of strategic objectives through reliable data and advanced analytics. The sub-units that comprise it are as follows:
 - 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.
- 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, internal communication, change management and the GRM factory model. Manage the area's project portfolio to ensure adequate planning, execution and monitoring of progress and impacts.
 - Control & Regulation: Ensure adequate mitigation of operational risks in the assigned area as part of the first line of defense. Coordinate the admission and follow-up of control frameworks for new processes and projects. Interaction with the actors of the control model and external auditor as needed. Promote sound regulatory management, implementing adequate governance and promoting a risk culture in the organization.
 - Process improvement & transformation: Manage continuous improvement projects focused on efficiency, quality and profitability of internal Risk services. Monitor the maturity and transformation of processes 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. Also, ensure the management of tools and models post-production to guarantee their efficient operation.

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:

- Provisions, Capital & Portfolio Management unit is responsible for the continuous oversight and monitoring of key risk indicators.
 - The Portfolio, Management & Risk 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.
 - The objective of the Provisions sub-unit is to ensure the adequate completion of the process to calculate the major risk metrics related to provisions under the local regulatory framework.
 - The Capital Management sub-unit has the purpose of ensuring the adequate completion of the processes of calculating the major risk metrics related to RWA (risk-weighted assets) and continue promoting the integration of capital and profitability associated with risk.
 - The Guarantees sub-unit was set up to ensure a robust system is in place to control and follow up on guarantees that allows for the comprehensive monitoring of their life cycle and provides accurate and reliable data for credit risk management.
- Retail Credit Individuals: 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 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 3 sub-units supporting management: Individual Admission, Campaign Natural Person (generate campaigns to individuals), 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).

- Retail Credit Pymes: It manages retail credit risk of Business Banking, 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 Pyme segment clients
 - 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 3 sub-units supporting management: Individual Admission Pymes, Campaign Pymes (generate campaigns in the Pymes sector), 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).

- Wholesale Risk & Sustainability: This unit 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:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 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: This team 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. In addition, this team is charged with monitoring the Asset Allocation limits defined by Holding and implementing controls for their follow-up. It is also responsible for defining the industry-specific frameworks and for preparing several reports.
- Wholesale Credit Governance: It is charged with updating and implementing Wholesale Risk & Sustainability 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 Wholesale Risk & Sustainability 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, this management focuses on high-impact clients who require personalized collections, as opposed to mass management with agencies. Generate synergies with the office network.
 - 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.
 - Retail Credit Late Default, this team is charged with overseeing and monitoring the court actions involving the retail portfolio, accomplishing effective recovery and release of provisions by means of negotiating alternative mechanisms with customers, seeking the shortest time involved in court actions. Also, it is responsible for following up and monitoring that KPIs and management Service Level Agreement (Ans by its acronym in Spanish). In addition, this team manages write-off and disposal proposals.
 - Wholesale Credit Late Default, team responsible for the management of the Wholesale Judicial portfolio with the primary objective of obtaining the highest recovery, in the shortest period of time and with an impact on the release of provisions. To this end, we perform two fundamental tasks: 1) follow-up on the status of court cases, and 2) the intensive negotiation with debtors. In addition, this team manages the levers of divestment via the management of write-offs in their several forms; further, this team takes part in the process of selling the secured loan portfolio.
 - Strategy & Governance, this is the team that analyzes the collection and recovery data of each of the wholesale and retail portfolios, in each of the credit stages (preventive collection, early delinquency, late delinquency and divestment), with the main objective of setting up the most effective and efficient collection and recovery strategies. To this end, it generates management information for decision making, both for internal and external use (call centers, collection agencies, law firms, among others), segmenting the portfolio and optimizing collection channels.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In addition, the Governance team ensures the requirement of updating the unit's policies and regulations, following up on auditors' recommendations, and implementing the controls in place in the unit.

- Inmuebles y Recuperaciones BBVA S.A. (IRBSA) & Disinvestment team is charged with managing the commercialization of the Bank's foreclosed real estate and personal property, as well as the process and execution of the distressed portfolio divestment plan, via the levers of portfolio disposal and write-offs.

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.

During the second quarter of 2025, 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.

Finally, the strategy with a focus on proactive/preventive management continues to be strengthened. This has enhanced the Bank's capabilities as the collections and recoveries service for its portfolio

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.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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 transaction 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.

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the detail of the VaR for risk factors is as follows:

	2025	2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
VaR for risk factors		
VaR without smoothing	11,063	10,196
VaR interest	11,546	10,055
VaR exchange	1,772	319
VaR average	10,678	14,211
VaR maximum	14,251	45,560
VaR minimum	8,410	10,196

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Financing risk: This risk reflects the increase in the exposure of balance sheet of a financial institution, medium and long-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, in order to avoid 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 higher short-term financing, higher use of collaterals, and in any case, an intensified short-term liquidity risk.

The BBVA Peru Group aim 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 restrict the weight of short-term financing, ensure 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 one.

The comprehensive management of liquidity is carried out by the Financial Management Unit, within the Finance area, which analyzes the implications, in terms of funding and liquidity of the various BBVA Peru Group projects and their compatibility with the structure of target financing and the situation of financial markets. In this sense, the Financial Management 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. It should be noted that at the start of the state of emergency decreed for the COVID-19 pandemic, the Structural Risk Unit increased the frequency of 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, the SBS has also implemented the monitoring of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), following the general guidelines of the Basel Committee, while adapting it to the local Peruvian context. Measurement of this LCR indicator began in December 2013, and it is calculated on a daily basis. The established limit for the LCR was 80% for the 2014–2017 period, 90% for 2018, and 100% from 2019 onwards, a requirement that is being comfortably met.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In accordance with SBS regulations, the maturities of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, including accrued interest on loans and deposits, are as follows. Other accounts receivable and other financial assets are not included.

	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 Months	Between 3 and 6 Months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Past-due and under legal collection	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	
2025								
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	9,373,967	234,350	110,543	68,799	942,440	122	-	10,730,221
Interbank Funds	79,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,720
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,020,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,020,013
Available-for-sale investments	10,821,804	7,888	178,218	5,916	39,263	336,922	-	11,390,011
Loan portfolio	6,927,679	6,928,653	8,129,537	8,308,685	29,600,690	15,951,281	2,640,564	78,487,089
Trading derivatives	391,569	283,235	274,704	119,914	376,582	92,273	-	1,538,277
Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	41,303	-	-	41,303
	<u>31,614,752</u>	<u>7,454,126</u>	<u>8,693,002</u>	<u>8,503,314</u>	<u>31,000,278</u>	<u>16,380,598</u>	<u>2,640,564</u>	<u>106,286,634</u>
Liabilities								
Obligations with the public	12,856,222	10,517,982	5,252,422	3,790,147	43,701,262	20,000	-	76,138,035
Demand deposits	3,218,735	2,166,908	-	-	20,874,665	-	-	26,260,308
Saving accounts	2,714,655	1,847,794	-	-	21,327,819	-	-	25,890,268
Time deposits	6,431,271	6,503,280	5,252,422	3,790,147	1,498,778	20,000	-	23,495,898
Others	491,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,561
Interbank Funds	153,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,054
Deposits from financial institutions	585,304	132,596	34,768	33,720	20,190	-	-	806,578
Debts and financial obligations	39,007	42,703	15,486	737,981	5,219,729	1,669,871	-	7,724,777
Trading derivatives	700,431	65,813	151,307	110,579	325,005	44,058	-	1,397,193
Hedging derivatives	-	-	6,216	1,276	101,718	-	-	109,210
Accounts payable	3,881,468	2,182,895	10,488	10,462	7,048	-	-	6,092,361
Other liabilities	1,327,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,327,801
	<u>19,543,287</u>	<u>12,941,989</u>	<u>5,470,687</u>	<u>4,684,165</u>	<u>49,374,952</u>	<u>1,733,929</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,749,009</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 Months	Between 3 and 6 Months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Past-due and under legal collection	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	
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)

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 2025.

In addition, there is a database which is a fundamental quantitative tool for operational risk management (Integrated Operational Risk System - IORS), that collects every operational risk event that represents a loss for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

BBVA Peru Group 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 June 30, 2025 amounts to S/815 million (S/789 million at December 31, 2024).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

27. Fair value

The methodology used in determining fair value has not changed with respect to that disclosed in the audited report on the consolidated financial statements for 2024.

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 June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts and fair values of the BBVA Peru Group's financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2025 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	10,730,221	13,551,708	10,730,221	13,551,708
Interbank funds	79,720	20,005	79,720	20,005
Investment at fair value through profit or loss and investment available-for-sale investments	15,410,024	15,447,285	15,410,024	15,447,285
Loan portfolio	74,471,813	74,118,352	74,471,813	74,118,352
Trading derivatives	1,538,277	995,396	1,538,277	995,396
Hedging derivatives	41,303	10,180	41,303	10,180
Accounts receivable	2,427,839	246,651	2,427,839	246,651
Other assets, note 11	1,259,639	3,281,225	1,259,639	3,281,225
Total	<u>105,958,836</u>	<u>107,670,802</u>	<u>105,958,836</u>	<u>107,670,802</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations with the public and deposits from financial institutions	76,944,613	80,218,385	76,944,613	80,218,385
Interbank funds	153,054	94,084	153,054	94,084
Debts and financial obligations	7,724,777	7,356,310	7,785,333	7,378,395
Trading derivatives	1,397,193	821,514	1,397,193	821,514
Hedging derivatives	109,210	78,602	109,210	78,602
Accounts payable, note 14	6,092,360	5,015,177	6,092,360	5,015,177
Total	<u>92,421,207</u>	<u>93,584,072</u>	<u>92,481,763</u>	<u>93,606,157</u>

Notas a los estados financieros consolidados (continuación)

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:

	2025				2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Assets								
Investments at fair value through profit of loss								
Debt instruments	4,020,013	437,756	3,582,257	-	4,105,896	1,078,971	3,026,925	-
Available-for-sale investments								
Instruments representing capital	22,613	22,613	-	-	18,427	18,427	-	-
Instruments representing debt	11,366,276	10,045,489	1,320,787	-	11,321,841	10,475,877	845,964	-
Trading derivatives	1,538,277	-	1,532,828	5,449	995,396	-	995,396	-
Hedging derivatives	41,303	-	41,303	-	10,180	-	10,180	-
	16,988,482	10,505,858	6,477,175	5,449	16,451,740	11,573,275	4,878,465	-
Liabilities								
Borrowings and financial obligations	1,124,002	-	1,124,002	-	1,153,178	-	1,153,178	-
Trading derivatives	1,397,193	-	1,397,193	-	821,514	-	821,514	-
Hedging derivatives	109,210	-	109,210	-	78,602	-	78,602	-
	2,630,405	-	2,630,405	-	2,053,294	-	2,053,294	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

28. Subsequent events

The BBVA Peru Group 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, with the exception of the following:

On July 7, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting of TFP S.A.C., an associated company in which the Bank holds a 24.30% interest, resolved its dissolution and liquidation. This event does not affect the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025, but it is disclosed in compliance with IAS 10.