

## Banco BBVA Peru

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### Table Of Contents

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Ratings Score Snapshot

Credit Highlights

Outlook

Key Metrics

Anchor: 'bbb-' For Commercial Banks Operating In Peru

Business Position: Peru's Second-Largest Bank With Sound Market Presence And Business Stability

Capital And Earnings: The Negative Economic Risk Trend Could Pressure The RAC Ratio, But Not Ratings

Risk Position: Asset Quality Still Weaker Than Pre-Pandemic Levels

Funding And Liquidity: Customer Deposits Represent The Bulk Of Funding

Support: BBVA's Strategically Important Subsidiary

Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG)

Key Statistics

## Table Of Contents (cont.)

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Related Criteria

Related Research

# Banco BBVA Peru

## Ratings Score Snapshot

### Issuer Credit Rating

BBB/Stable/A-2

SACP: bbb+

Support: 0

Additional factors: 0

Anchor	bbb-		ALAC support	0	<b>Issuer credit rating</b>  <b>BBB/Stable/A-2</b>
Business position	Strong	+1	GRE support	0	
Capital and earnings	Strong	+1	Group support	0	
Risk position	Adequate	0	Sovereign support	0	
Funding	Adequate	0			
Liquidity	Adequate				
CRA adjustment		0			

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

## Credit Highlights

Key Strengths	Key risks
Sound business position given Banco BBVA Peru's diversified business portfolio and its status as the second-largest bank in Peru;	Low per capita GDP weakens Peru's economic resilience and limits debt capacity; and
Solid operating performance and track record; and	Political volatility affecting short to medium term economic growth in the country with impact on the banking industry and the bank.
Strategically important subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. (BBVA).	

**Banco BBVA Peru's well-recognized franchise, wide and stable client base, and diversified business lines to remain a rating strength.** The bank operates in a wide range of business lines including wholesale, retail, and investment banking products and services (through its various subsidiaries). However, as a commercial bank, its core business is lending.

**We believe credit losses will remain contained due to a reduction in deferred loans, the guarantees from loans under government programs and robust provisions to protect balance sheet and cover losses from the pandemic.** The bank's asset quality continued to deteriorate in 2022 due to Peru's large informal economy and low-income levels, and as deferred loans granted under the government borrower relief programs start to mature starting in mid-2022. However, nonperforming loans (NPLs) and credit losses should remain manageable as the bank writes off bad loans. Also, Banco BBVA Peru benefits from high guarantees under government programs and robust levels of provisions.

**Capitalization to remain a credit strength.** Capitalization metrics remain sound, given the recovery in results and normalization in provisioning after the pandemic and flexibility in dividend distributions. However, Banco BBVA Peru's risk-adjusted capital (RAC; calculated according to S&P Global Ratings' methodology) ratios could be under pressure in a scenario of rising economic risk for Peru's banking industry. This would prompt us to revise downward the bank's stand-alone credit profile (SACP), but not the final ratings, which Peru's credit quality currently limits.

**The ratings incorporate the bank's diversified and stable funding profile, and sound liquidity coverage.** Banco BBVA Peru has a sticky deposit base. It also has wide access to domestic and international capital markets, and to central bank funding linked to government programs.

**Our ratings on Peru limit those on domestic financial institutions including on Banco BBVA Peru.** This is because we don't consider that the entities could withstand a sovereign default scenario, given their large exposure to the country in the form of loans and securities

## Outlook

The stable outlook on Banco BBVA Peru reflects the outlook on Peru, and our expectation that the ratings on the bank will move in tandem with those on the sovereign in the next 12-24 months because of its high exposure to the domestic market. We consider the bank to be a strategically important subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. (BBVA), but we don't expect the entity would receive extraordinary support from its parent in case of sovereign distress.

### Downside scenario

We could take a negative rating action on Banco BBVA Peru if we were to take a similar action on the sovereign.

### Upside scenario

We could take a positive rating action on Banco BBVA Peru if we were to take a similar action on the sovereign and all credit fundamentals remain unchanged.

## Key Metrics

### Banco BBVA Peru--Key Ratios And Forecasts\*

	--Fiscal year ended Dec-31 --				
	2019a	2020a	2021a	2022f	2023f
Growth in operating revenue (%)	8.8	(5.1)	10.2	6.3-7.6	2.9-3.6
Growth in customer loans (%)	8.5	19.7	5.7	0.0-0.0	4.5-5.5
Growth in total assets (%)	9.1	31.3	(5.4)	1.8-2.2	4.3-5.3
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM) (%)	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.4-4.8	4.4-4.8
Cost to income ratio (%)	39.4	43.8	41.9	40.5-42.6	41.2-43.3

**Banco BBVA Peru--Key Ratios And Forecasts\* (cont.)**

	<b>--Fiscal year ended Dec-31 --</b>				
	<b>2019a</b>	<b>2020a</b>	<b>2021a</b>	<b>2022f</b>	<b>2023f</b>
Return on equity (%)	18.4	7.0	16.0	15.8-17.5	13.8-15.3
Return on assets (%)	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.6-1.9	1.4-1.7
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans (%)	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.0-1.1	1.2-1.4
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans (%)	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.2-4.6	3.9-4.3
Net charge-offs/average customer loans (%)	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6-0.6	0.6-0.6
Risk-adjusted capital ratio (%)	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.3-10.8	10.3-10.8

\*All figures adjusted by S&P Global Ratings. a--Actual. e--Estimate. f--Forecast.

## Anchor: 'bbb-' For Commercial Banks Operating In Peru

Our bank criteria use our Banking Industry Country Assessment's (BICRA's) economic risk and industry risk scores to determine a bank's anchor, the starting point in assigning an issuer credit rating. Our anchor for a commercial bank operating only in Peru (where Banco BBVA Peru mostly operates) is 'bbb-'.

Peru's economic risk reflects its low per capita GDP (about \$6,000) and the banking industry's high exposure to cyclical sectors such as small- to midsize enterprises (SMEs) and microlending. We forecast Peru's GDP to grow about 2.2% in 2022, following a rebound of 13.3% in 2021 and a sharp decline due to the pandemic in 2020. Due to political instability, we believe investors will likely remain more cautious, resulting in meager GDP growth in the next two years. In this context, moderate economic growth, and higher inflation and interest rates will continue to drag down the industry's asset quality, although mitigated by higher provisions and conservative underwriting practices. In addition, about 8% of the system's loan portfolio is under programs guaranteed by the government.

The industry risk for banks operating in Peru reflects a solid regulatory framework, with ample supervisory coverage and periodic risk-based supervision. The central bank and Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros--which regulates banks and insurers--are very active. Profitability is recovering after the hit from the pandemic, and we believe the financial system has healthy capital metrics and a diversified funding mix with a significant share of deposits from loyal customers. We also consider that the government has the ability to provide liquidity if necessary. The law on loan interest-rate caps and elimination charges for late payments didn't erode banks' profitability, but similar measures could weaken the system's competitive dynamics.

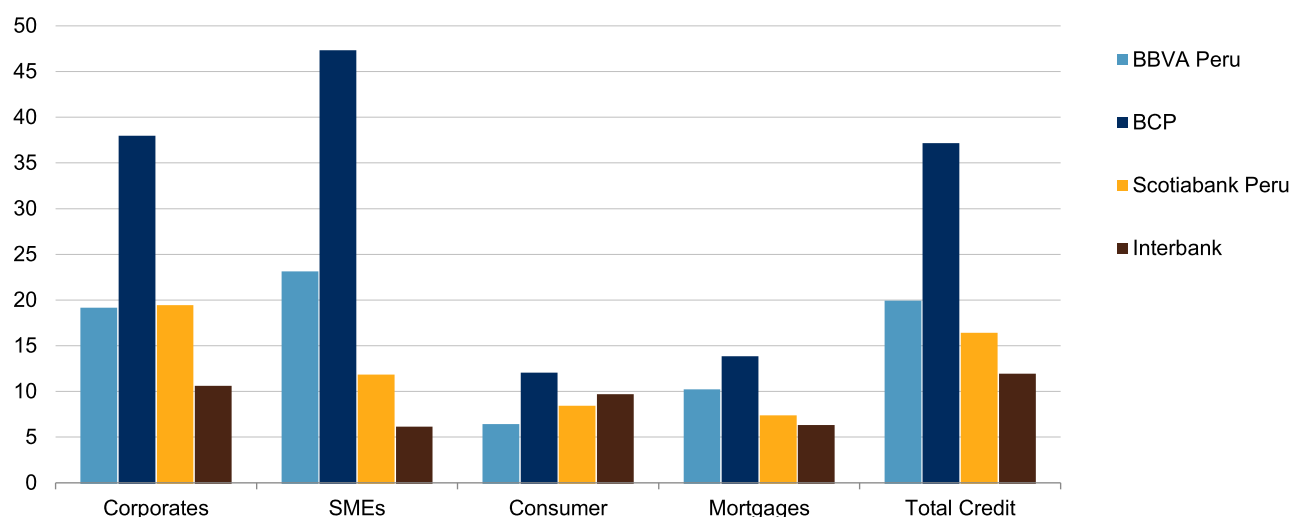
## Business Position: Peru's Second-Largest Bank With Sound Market Presence And Business Stability

As the second-largest lender in Peru with a market share in terms of loans of 20.6% as of June 2022 (see chart 1), Banco BBVA Peru continues to expand its digital services, underscoring its goal to become a modern, agile, and omni-channel bank. As a universal bank, Banco BBVA Peru operates in a wide range of business lines including wholesale, retail, and investment banking products and services (through its various subsidiaries). Nevertheless, given that it's a commercial bank, its core business is lending (see chart 2). At the end of July 2022, government-guaranteed

loans under the Reactiva programs accounted for 11% of the bank's total loans, down from 21% at the end of 2020. The government funds these loans through repurchase agreements and provides guarantees. But given the low risk, these loans offer very low margins for the banks. For 2022, we expect an overall moderate growth in Banco BBVA Peru's loans with a declining share of Reactiva loans, but higher growth in other business segments, especially retail customers and SMEs, many loans for which are exiting the Reactiva program.

**Chart 1****Sound Market Position Across All Business Lines**

Market share by business lines



As of June 2022. BCP excludes MiBanco and Scotiabank Peru excludes CrediScotiaSource:

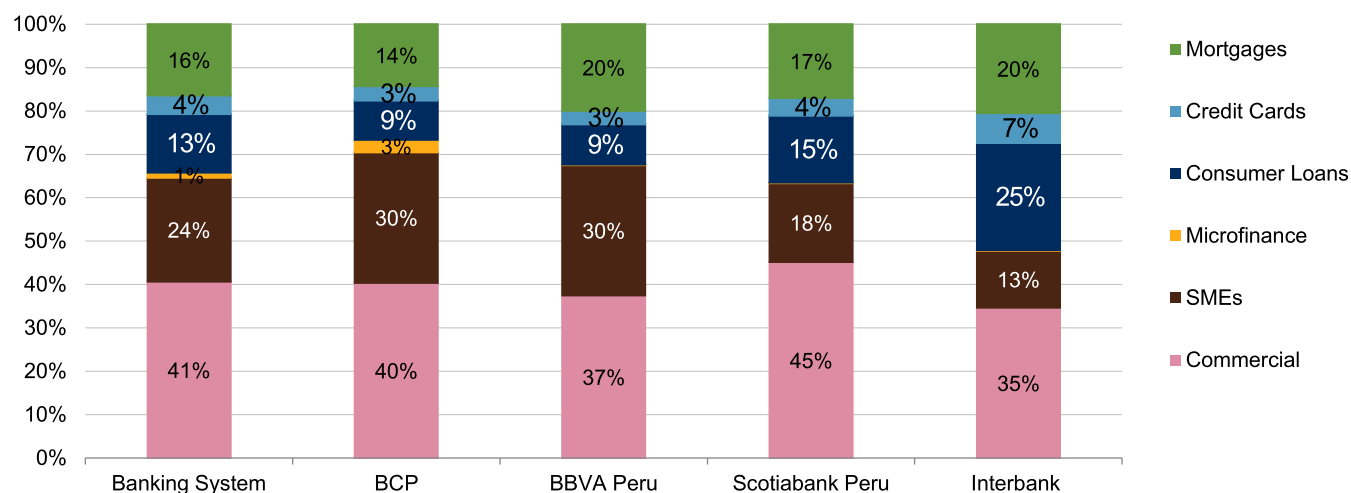
Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros.

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**Chart 2**

### Lower Share Of Consumer And Small Company Loans And Microcredit

Peruvian banks portfolio breakdown

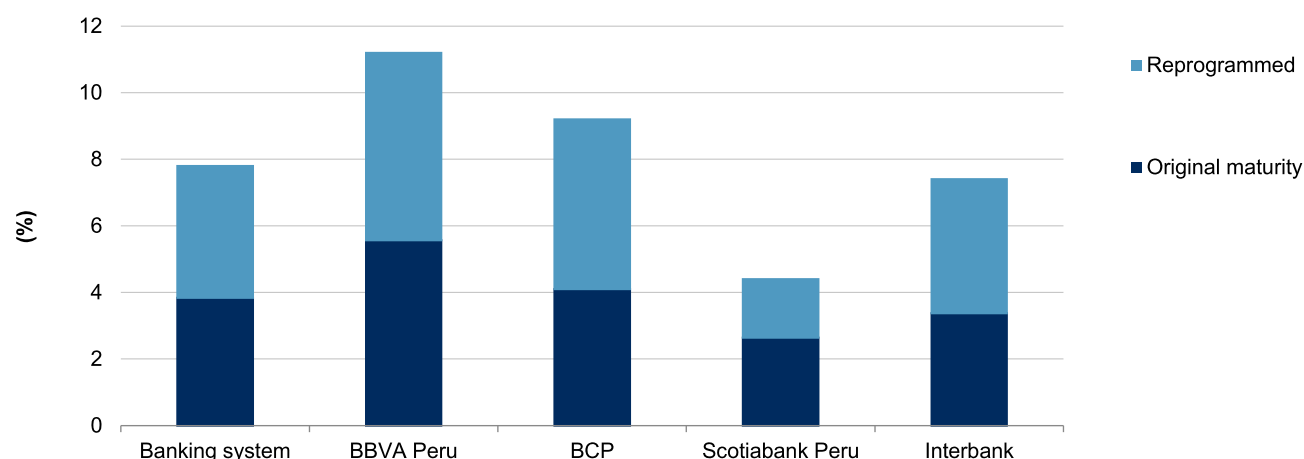


As of June 2022. BCP excludes MiBanco and Scotiabank Peru excludes CrediScotia. Source: Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros. Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

**Chart 3**

### Share Of Reactiva Loans Over Total Loans

Government guaranteed loans



As of July 2022. BCP excludes MiBanco and Scotiabank Peru excludes CrediScotia. Source: Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros. Copyright © 2022 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

## Capital And Earnings: The Negative Economic Risk Trend Could Pressure The RAC Ratio, But Not Ratings

Our opinion of the bank's capital and earnings stems from our RAC forecast of about 10.5% for the next 12-18 months. High quality of capital, which mostly consists of paid-in capital and retained earnings, supports Banco BBVA Peru's quality of capital and earnings. In addition, we view the bank's quality of earnings as healthy.

Our forecast for the bank's RAC ratio incorporates the following base-case assumptions:

- Peru's real GDP to grow 2.2% in 2022 and 2.5% in 2023;
- Overall loan portfolio growth in the single-digit area in 2022-2023, with the amortization of Reactiva loans, but with a higher growth pace in regular loans, with focus on retail and SMEs;
- Net interest margins (NIMs) to improve with the declining share of guaranteed loans, greater share of retail and SME loans with higher margins, and the increase in reference interest rates; and
- A dividend payout ratio similar to pre-pandemic levels for the next two years.

Banco BBVA Peru's Tier 1 ratio remained sound at 10.7% and BIS regulatory capital ratio at 14.4% as of June 2022, which is similar to the industry average and well in excess of the regulator's minimum regulatory capital level of 8%.

The pandemic's economic fallout and political instability in the country led us to keep the trend in economic risk as negative in our BICRA. If the economic risk score worsens, the anchor for banks operating in the country wouldn't probably be affected, but the risk weights we would apply to banks would increase to reflect the higher risk, which would weaken Banco BBVA Peru's metrics. This could prompt us to revise downward the bank's SACP but not our ratings, which the sovereign rating limits.

Our RAC ratio compares our definition of total adjusted capital to our risk-weighted assets. We apply our risk-adjusted capital framework (RACF) to banks consistently across the globe, and it's independent of national regulations and banks' internal risk measurements. We intend our RACF to adjust the banks' capital and the value of assets and exposures to reflect degrees of risk more consistently than is reflected in regulatory ratios. These adjustments can result in significant differences between our capital ratios and the regulatory ones. For example, the main difference between our RAC ratio and the common equity Tier 1 among Peruvian banks is that we apply higher risk weights to sovereign exposures given our rating on Peru (while the regulatory risk weight is 0%) and we have higher risk weights to loan exposures given our evaluation of the country's economic risk.

## Risk Position: Asset Quality Still Weaker Than Pre-Pandemic Levels

We consider Banco BBVA Peru to have a satisfactory risk profile, with operations mostly in lending and management of mismatches, along with moderate concentrations in loans and deposits.

Asset quality metrics deteriorated, with NPLs rising to 4.0% by the end of June 2022 (calculated according to the SBS criteria) from 3.0% at the end of 2019 (prior to the pandemic). These values were in line with industry average of 3.8%



and 3.0%, respectively. The rise in Banco BBVA Peru's NPLs stems from weaker quality of loans to SMEs and in microcredit, along with the share of Reactiva loans. We note that the bank has lower metrics compared to peers when considering charge-offs.

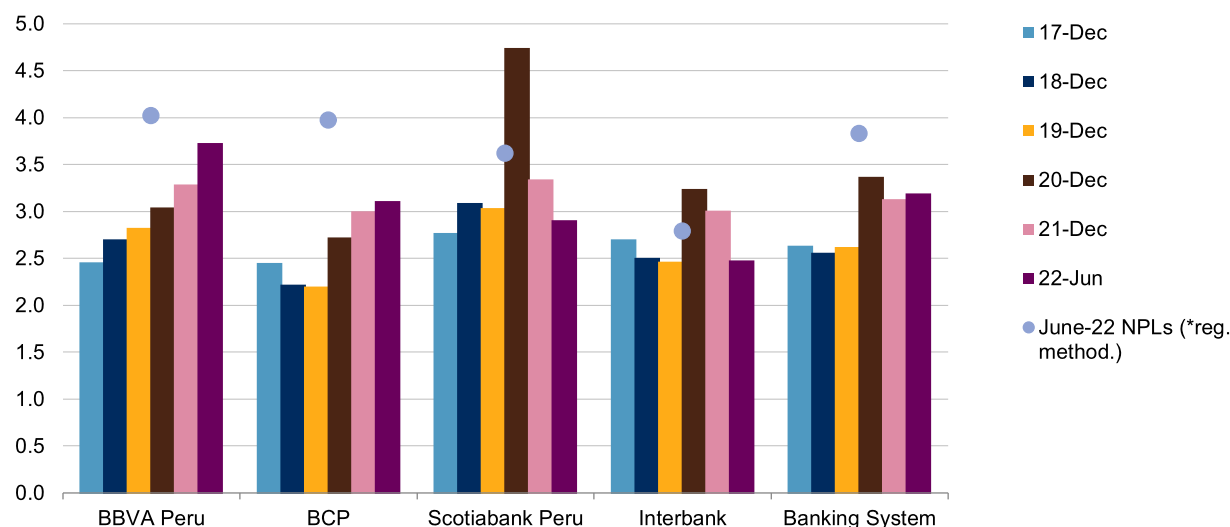
Loans granted under government programs have low interest rates and dent banks' profitability, but carry lower provisioning and losses. About 40% of such loans were deferred in mid-2021. Therefore, we expect metrics to further deteriorate as loans started maturing in the second half of 2022, and to start recover next year. The high levels of guarantees of such loans (about 90%) and sufficient provisioning should help contain asset quality and losses. Also, the deferred loans account for about 7% of Banco BBVA Peru's total loans, which is lower than those of peers and industry average. Most of the deferrals of the bank were related to Reactiva programs.

Banco BBVA Peru has maintained risk diversification among several economic sectors, business segments, and individual obligors. As a result, we don't detect significant risk concentrations that could hamper the bank's asset quality or risk position, and we don't expect this to change in the future. Banco BBVA Peru continues to focus on traditional banking operations. In this regard, it has no complex products or exposure to sophisticated derivatives operations (mostly used for hedging purposes), asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, or structured credits.

The level of dollarized loans has been a concern for Peru. Although it has fallen consistently in the past decade thanks to the central bank's measures, it remains higher than those of regional peers. Although Peruvian banks generally offer dollar-denominated loans to borrowers with revenues in that currency such as exporters, we believe that in the industry, there's still part of such loans offered to non-dollar generators. Banco BBVA Peru's dollar-denominated loans accounted for 25% of its total loans as of June 2022, similar to the industry average, with focus on dollar-generating clients. Overall, we expect relatively stable dollarization levels.

Chart 4

**Deterioration of Asset Quality In Line With The Industry Trend, But Stabilizing**  
NPL to total loans Compared With Those of Peers Based on 90 days overdue method



NPLs based on 90 days Past Due Loans definition, BCP excludes MiBanco and Scotiabank Peru excludes CrediScotia\*. Based on Regulator's methodology and on consolidated basis. Source: Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros.

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## Funding And Liquidity: Customer Deposits Represent The Bulk Of Funding

Core customer deposits remain the main funding source for Banco BBVA Peru—they accounted for about 76% of its total funding base as of September 2022. The remaining 24% are interbank credit lines and other financial obligations, including central bank repos to fund loans under government programs. The bank's core customer deposit base remained relatively stable with no major concentrations, and we don't expect major changes in this regard. We don't expect Banco BBVA Peru's funding structure and characteristics to change significantly in the near future. We consider that Banco BBVA Peru manages asset and liability risk well. The bank performs stress test analyses and has contingency plans in place.

The bank's stable funding ratio was about 100% as of June 2022, below the three-year average of 109%, but still at adequate levels. In 2022, amid rising interest rates, the bank's term deposits, both retail and from SMEs, increased, which BBVA Peru used to finance growth and refinance debt.

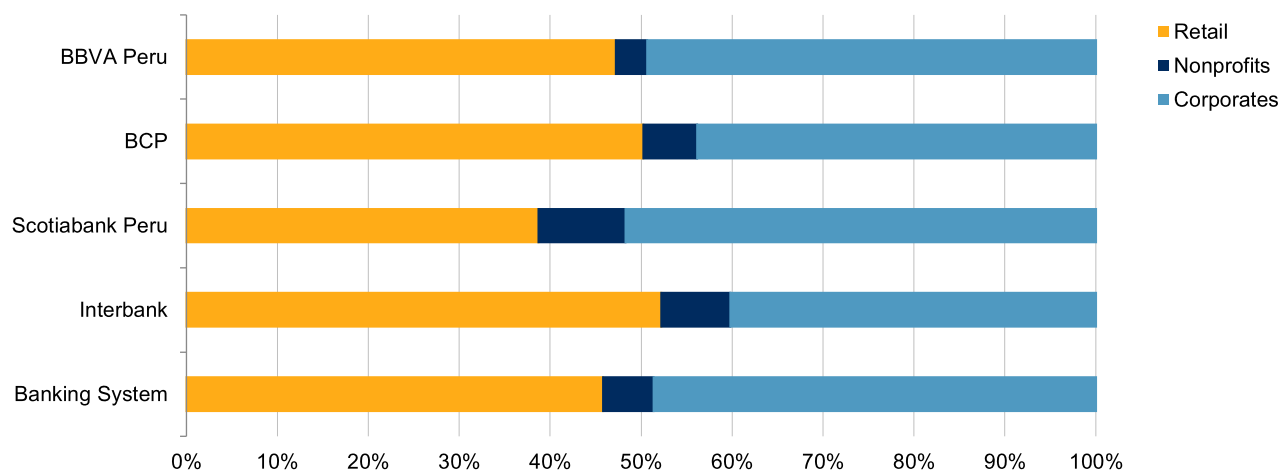
We consider Banco BBVA Peru's funding to be in line with the industry norm, and we view the bank's liquidity as adequate. As of June 2022, the bank's broad liquid assets covered 1.3x its short-term wholesale funding. The

three-year average ratio is 1.8x. We consider Banco BBVA Peru's maturities for the next two years to be manageable. This is because the bank refinanced most of its issued debt and bank loans for about \$700 million this year, along with domestic bond maturities of about \$70 million for 2023.

#### Chart 5

#### Similar Deposits Breakdown As For The Peruvian Banking System

Deposits breakdown by depositor



As of June 2022, BCP excludes MiBanco and Scotiabank Peru excludes CrediScotiaSource: Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros.

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### Support: BBVA's Strategically Important Subsidiary

BBVA and the Breca group (not rated) jointly control 92.24% of Banco BBVA Peru. In our view, the bank is a strategically important subsidiary of BBVA, given that the Peruvian bank's operations, risk management practices, and strategy are consistent with those of the BBVA group. This status results in up to three notches of support for the issuer credit rating on Banco BBVA Peru, subject to a cap of one notch below the parent's group credit profile, which is currently at the same level as our SACP on the bank.

We view Banco BBVA Peru as having high systemic importance for the Peruvian financial system, given the bank's sound competitive position and its importance for the payment system in Peru.

However, our ratings on Peru limit those on domestic financial institutions including on Banco BBVA Peru, because we don't consider that the entities could withstand a sovereign default scenario, given their large exposure to the country in the form of loans and securities.

## Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG)

### ESG Credit Indicators

E-1	<b>E-2</b>	E-3	E-4	E-5	S-1	<b>S-2</b>	S-3	S-4	S-5	G-1	<b>G-2</b>	G-3	G-4	G-5
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ESG credit indicators provide additional disclosure and transparency at the entity level and reflect S&P Global Ratings' opinion of the influence that environmental, social, and governance factors have on our credit rating analysis. They are not a sustainability rating or an S&P Global Ratings ESG Evaluation. The extent of the influence of these factors is reflected on an alphanumeric 1-5 scale where 1 = positive, 2 = neutral, 3 = moderately negative, 4 = negative, and 5 = very negative. For more information, see our commentary "ESG Credit Indicators: Definition And Applications," published Oct. 13, 2021.

ESG credit factors don't influence Banco BBVA Peru's credit quality more than those of its industry and domestic peers. Peru is somewhat exposed to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, and the El Niño climate phenomenon. However, Banco BBVA Peru, like the rest of the domestic banks, has been able to contain credit and operating losses at moderate levels during such conditions. The bank's exposure to the agriculture sector, for instance, is low. More generally, the bank's loan book is more diversified than of some domestic peers, reflecting Banco BBVA Peru's wider risk control framework. Nevertheless, the Peruvian economy depends to some extent on the commodity metals sector, which the domestic banks generally don't finance. Still, the banks are indirectly exposed to those sectors through the whole supply chain (suppliers, subcontractors, and employees of the sector who are also retail clients).

The country's transition to a cleaner energy mix is an indirect and medium-term challenge for banks to manage, given that they have benefited from the wealth generated by the commodity metals sector and the large international investments in it. The political landscape has been marked by corruption investigations and political confrontation between the executive and legislative branches. The risk of social protests, particularly against some mining projects over profit or environmental concerns, will remain elevated, with potential impact on governability and investment decisions, and consequently, on economic growth prospects. The ability to reconcile concerns among the central government, local authorities, and industries remains a challenge for Peru.

## Key Statistics

Table 1

Banco BBVA Peru--Key Figures					
	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. PEN)	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Adjusted assets	100,248.6	101,176.8	107,051.9	81,490.2	74,686.8
Customer loans (gross)	74,019.2	75,091.7	71,012.9	59,305.3	54,645.3
Adjusted common equity	10,051.5	9,882.5	8,957.4	8,869.0	8,064.3
Operating revenues	2,817.5	5,173.5	4,694.5	4,949.4	4,548.4
Noninterest expenses	1,163.1	2,168.6	2,055.9	1,952.2	1,767.6
Core earnings	952.8	1,560.5	648.2	1,609.1	1,468.9

\*Data as of June 30. PEN--Peruvian nuevo sol.

Table 2

Banco BBVA Peru--Business Position					
(%)	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Loan market share in country of domicile	20.6	21.4	21.6	20.6	20.1
Deposit market share in country of domicile	19.7	19.3	21.6	21.0	20.7
Return on average common equity	18.6	16.0	7.0	18.4	18.3

\*Data as of June 30.

Table 3

Banco BBVA Peru--Capital And Earnings					
(%)	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.7	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.6
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.9
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net interest income/operating revenues	72.5	69.6	69.1	69.1	69.6
Fee income/operating revenues	17.1	16.9	17.3	16.4	17.9
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	10.0	13.5	14.1	13.8	12.6
Cost to income ratio	41.3	41.9	43.8	39.4	38.9
Preprovision operating income/average assets	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.7
Core earnings/average managed assets	1.9	1.5	0.7	2.1	1.9

\*Data as of June 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Table 4

Banco BBVA Peru--Risk Position					
(%)	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Growth in customer loans	(2.9)	5.7	19.7	8.5	4.4
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	28.2	27.1	28.4	29.0
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	10.0	10.3	12.0	9.2	9.3
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.4
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	159.4	167.6	193.4	162.1	163.6

\*Data as of June 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Table 5

Banco BBVA Peru--Funding And Liquidity					
(%)	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Core deposits/funding base	75.3	72.6	75.1	79.1	77.3
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	108.9	111.4	93.9	102.6	106.1

Table 5

Banco BBVA Peru--Funding And Liquidity (cont.)					
	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2022*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Long-term funding ratio	82.4	79.5	82.8	89.9	90.7
Stable funding ratio	100.3	99.7	115.4	111.2	111.5
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	19.7	22.8	18.8	11.4	10.5
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.5
Broad liquid assets/total assets	21.9	22.5	30.2	22.3	22.3
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	34.6	36.0	45.7	33.2	34.0
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	26.7	18.4	61.9	48.4	57.9
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	79.5	83.1	75.4	54.4	46.3
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	4.1	8.4	15.8	5.0	3.9

\*Data as of June 30.

## Related Criteria

- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, March 2, 2022
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, July 20, 2017
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Ratings Above The Sovereign--Corporate And Government Ratings: Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011
- Criteria | Insurance | General: Refined Methodology And Assumptions For Analyzing Insurer Capital Adequacy Using The Risk-Based Insurance Capital Model, June 7, 2010

## Related Research

- Seven Peruvian Financial Institutions Downgraded On Same Action On Sovereign, Outlook Stable, March 21, 2022
- Peru Long-Term Foreign Currency Rating Lowered To 'BBB' On Political Stalemate Limiting Growth Prospects; Outlook Stable, March 18, 2022

## Ratings Detail (As Of October 31, 2022)\*

**Banco BBVA Peru**

Issuer Credit Rating BBB/Stable/A-2

Subordinated BBB-

**Issuer Credit Ratings History**

21-Mar-2022 BBB/Stable/A-2

15-Oct-2021 BBB+/Negative/A-2

25-Jun-2021 BBB+/Stable/A-2

16-Jul-2020 BBB+/Negative/A-2

11-Mar-2019 BBB+/Stable/A-2

24-Aug-2018 BBB+/Negative/A-2

06-Apr-2018 BBB+/Stable/A-2

**Sovereign Rating**

Peru

Foreign Currency BBB/Stable/A-2

Local Currency BBB+/Stable/A-2

**Related Entities****Banco BBVA Argentina S.A.**

Issuer Credit Rating

Argentina National Scale raBBB-/Negative/raA-3

Senior Unsecured

Argentina National Scale raBBB-/Negative

**Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.**

Issuer Credit Rating A/Stable/A-1

Resolution Counterparty Rating A+/-/A-1

Certificate Of Deposit A-1

Commercial Paper

Local Currency A-1

Senior Secured AA+/Stable

Senior Subordinated BBB+

Senior Unsecured A

Short-Term Debt A-1

Subordinated BBB

**Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., Paris Branch**

Commercial Paper

Local Currency A-1

**Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Uruguay**

Issuer Credit Rating BBB/Stable/A-2

Uruguay National Scale uyAAA/Stable/--

**BBVA Global Markets B.V.**

Issuer Credit Rating A/Stable/A-1

**BBVA Mexico S.A.**

Issuer Credit Rating BBB/Stable/A-2

CaVal (Mexico) National Scale mxAAA/Stable/mxA-1+

Senior Unsecured

## Ratings Detail (As Of October 31, 2022)\*(cont.)

<i>CaVal (Mexico) National Scale</i>	mxAAA
Subordinated	BB

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