

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

Financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023,  
together with Independent Auditor's Report



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Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 26

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023,  
together with Independent Auditor's Report

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Tanaka, Valdivia & Asociados  
Sociedad Civil de R. L

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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank (a Peruvian financial entity, subsidiary of Intercorp Financial Services Inc. which in turn is subsidiary of Intercorp Perú Ltd., henceforth "the Bank"), comprising the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; as well as the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Bank's financial position as of December 31, 2024, as well as its financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting standards prescribed by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators ("SBS", by its Spanish acronym) for Peruvian financial entities; see Note 2.

#### *Basis of the opinion*

We perform our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under these standards are described in more detail in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board Code of Ethics for Accountants (henceforth IESBA Code) along with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Peru, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were more important in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon; so we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on the above, below is how each key matter was addressed during our audit.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included conducting procedures designed to respond to the risks of material misstatement assessed in the financial statements. The results of the audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters mentioned below, form the basis for the audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
<b>Information Technology (IT) Environment</b>	
The Bank's activities depend to a large extent on the efficient and continuous operation of information technology systems and technology infrastructures, which encompass a large number of IT applications and systems for the processing of all its operations, accounting records and preparation of its financial statements. The Bank's IT system consists of a set of complex computer applications, essential in the Bank's various business operations. IT environment controls include: IT governance, overall IT controls over program development and changes, access to programs and data, and IT operations, therefore, such controls must be designed and operated effectively with the aim of ensuring the integrity of accounting records and	Assisted by our Information Technology specialists, our audit efforts focused on the Bank's key systems, carrying out, among others, the following procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We evaluated and tested overall IT controls by performing: an understanding of IT governance, reviewing key (including compensatory) controls over application and data access management, application changes and developments, and IT operations.</li><li>- We tested application controls, considering the design and operational effectiveness of critical automated controls to data processing, accounting records and the preparation of the financial statement. With respect to identified control deficiencies, we tested the design and operational effectiveness of compensation controls.</li></ul>



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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
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accurate financial reports, in this way mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error. As some of importance are executed calculations of systems, other IT application controls, and interfaces between IT systems.

Therefore, we consider the information technology environment as a key matter, given that the reliability and security of IT key systems plays a fundamental role in ensuring the correct treatment of data processing, accounting records and preparation of financial statements, that is, they depend to a large extent on automated controls over information systems, so, there is a risk that breaches in the IT control environment could result in financial accounting and information records being materially incorrect.

#### **Estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio under Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (SBS standards)**

As described in Notes 2(e), 5 and 24.1 to the financial statements, the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is determined by the methodology defined by the SBS, which establishes specific percentages for the calculation of the provision, which depend on the credit classification of the debtor. In order to determine said classification, the Bank considers, among other relevant factors: the debtor's payment experience, the history of commercial relationships with the

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of controls of the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio under SBS standards, which included:

- Methodology and criteria established for the calculation according to SBS required regulations.
- Completeness and accuracy of the database in the Bank's systems.
- Credit classification of debtors, considering the Bank's methodology and SBS regulations.



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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key Audit Matter	Audit response
<p>debtor, the history of operations, the capacity to pay and availability of funds of the debtor, the situations of collaterals and guarantees received, the analysis of the debtor's financial statements and the debtor's risk in other financial institutions.</p> <p>Therefore, we consider that the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio is a key audit matter; so that to define the calculation rate, the debtor must be classified on the basis of qualitative and quantitative variables in which a critical and professional judgment intervenes from the Bank's risk specialists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Review of the calculation of the estimation of the provision for the non-retail loan portfolio in the Bank's systems.</li><li>- Disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.</li></ul> <p>In addition, we performed detailed substantive procedures, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We assessed whether the accounting policies defined by the Bank are coherent with the SBS methodology.</li><li>- We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the provision calculation.</li><li>- We inspected in a selective manner the credit classification of the debtor, assessing the reasonability of Management's most relevant assumptions.</li><li>- We independently tested the calculation of the provision estimation.</li><li>- We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.</li></ul>

#### *Other information included in the Banks's 2024 Annual Report*

Other information consists of the information included in the Banks's Annual Report other than the financial statements or our related audit report thereon. Management is responsible for other information.



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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge gained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there is a material error of this other information, we are obliged to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### *Responsibilities of Management and responsible of the corporate governance in relation to the financial statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards established by the SBS for financial entities in Peru, and for the internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Banks's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as appropriate matters relating to the going concern and using the going concern basis of the accounting unless Management intends to liquidate the Bank or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to doing so. Those responsible for the Bank's corporate governance are responsible for supervising the Bank's financial reporting process.

#### *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with ISAs approved for application in Peru will always detect a material misstatement where it exists. Inaccuracies may arise due to fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or cumulatively, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users make based on the financial statements.



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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for application in Peru by the Board of Peruvian Associations of Certified Public Accountants, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and execute audit procedures that respond to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide us with a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is greater than that resulting from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or overstepping the internal control system.
- We gained an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- We evaluate the adequacy of the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and the respective disclosures made by Management.
- We conclude on the suitability of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubts about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to disclosures relating to the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained to date from our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the general presentation, structure, content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

We communicate to the responsible of the Bank's corporate governance, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, the significant findings of the audit, as well as any significant internal control deficiencies identified in the course of the audit.



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## Translation of independent auditor's report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish - See Note 26

### Independent auditor's report (continued)

We also provide those responsible for the Bank's corporate governance with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethics requirements in relation to independence and that we have disclosed all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be expected to affect our independence and, where applicable, including the respective safeguards.

Among the matters that have been the subject of communication with those responsible for the Bank's corporate governance, we determine those that have been of the greatest significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and, therefore, are the key audit matters. We have described such matters in our audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions prohibit public disclosure of the matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because it would reasonably be expected that the adverse consequences of doing so would outweigh the public interest benefits of the report.

Lima, Peru  
February 26, 2025

Countersigned by:

*Tauwaka, Valdivia*

*& Asociados*

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Monica Padilla  
Partner in charge  
C.P.C.C. Register No. 43105

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 26

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

**Statement of financial position**

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)		Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>				<b>Liabilities</b>			
Cash and due from banks	3(a)			Deposits and obligations	9(a)	50,336,564	44,067,300
Cash and clearing		2,852,934	2,248,789	Inter-bank funds	3(e)	-	119,712
Deposits in Central Reserve Bank of Peru		7,349,056	5,232,803	Deposits from financial entities	9(d)	845,090	2,029,193
Deposits in local and foreign banks		778,238	394,181	Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	4(b), 4(c), 4(i) and 5(a)	3,150,491	4,721,901
Restricted funds		619,775	720,267	Debts and financial obligations	10	3,813,235	3,947,431
		<u>11,600,003</u>	<u>8,596,040</u>	Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	11	4,669,115	4,253,189
				Provisions and other liabilities	8(a)	1,683,386	1,138,575
				<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>64,497,881</u>	<u>60,277,301</u>
Inter-bank funds	3(e)	220,060	524,915				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		8,538	-	<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	13		
Available-for-sale investments	4(a)	7,378,569	8,568,966	Capital stock		6,314,084	5,910,627
Held-to-maturity investments	4(i)	3,796,852	3,391,081	Treasury stock		(33,910)	(33,910)
Loan portfolio, net	5	47,190,332	44,734,494	Legal and special reserves		1,373,010	1,283,157
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	6	187,913	166,434	Unrealized results		(132,027)	(345,566)
Property, furniture and equipment, net	7	324,208	334,321	Retained earnings		933,670	898,534
Other assets, net	8(a)	2,152,863	1,489,059	<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<u>8,454,827</u>	<u>7,712,842</u>
Deferred Income Tax, net	12	93,370	184,833				
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>72,952,708</u>	<u>67,990,143</u>	<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<u>72,952,708</u>	<u>67,990,143</u>
<b>Contingent risks and commitments</b>	15	<u>31,120,377</u>	<u>28,262,575</u>	<b>Risks and commitments</b>	15	<u>31,120,377</u>	<u>28,262,575</u>

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

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 26

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

**Statement of income**

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Interest income	16	5,913,208	5,957,524	4,670,324
Interest expenses	16	(2,124,356)	(2,278,370)	(1,389,838)
<b>Gross financial margin</b>		<u>3,788,852</u>	<u>3,679,154</u>	<u>3,280,486</u>
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	5(e)	(1,769,217)	(1,777,064)	(999,793)
<b>Net financial margin</b>		2,019,635	1,902,090	2,280,693
Income from financial services	17	1,162,997	1,163,448	1,141,107
Expenses for financial services	17	(544,161)	(509,738)	(489,953)
<b>Financial margin, net of income and expenses for financial services</b>		2,638,471	2,555,800	2,931,847
Gain on financial transactions	18	475,190	429,041	412,263
Administrative expenses	19	(1,700,169)	(1,632,070)	(1,626,965)
Depreciation	7(a)	(67,261)	(72,221)	(66,604)
Amortization	8(e)	(194,320)	(163,367)	(153,386)
<b>Net operating income</b>		1,151,911	1,117,183	1,497,155
Provision for contingencies and others		(17,091)	(8,159)	(15,439)
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	4(g)	(131)	-	(2,818)
<b>Operating income</b>		1,134,689	1,109,024	1,478,898
Other income, net	20	22,080	17,499	11,659
<b>Income before Income Tax</b>		1,156,769	1,126,523	1,490,557
Income Tax	12(b)	(223,099)	(226,025)	(318,859)
<b>Net income</b>		<u>933,670</u>	<u>900,498</u>	<u>1,171,698</u>
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share (in soles)</b>	21	<u>0.148</u>	<u>0.143</u>	<u>0.186</u>
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)</b>	21	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>

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

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 26

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

**Statement of other comprehensive income**

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Net income for the period</b>		933,670	900,498	1,171,698
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>				
Gain (net loss) in available-for-sale investments	13(e)	231,025	337,389	(282,704)
Net movement of cash flow hedges	13(e)	(4,752)	(21,479)	(29,390)
Income Tax	12(a) and 13(e)	(12,734)	4,407	17,645
<b>Other comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax</b>		<u>213,539</u>	<u>320,317</u>	<u>(294,449)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax</b>		<u>1,147,209</u>	<u>1,220,815</u>	<u>877,249</u>

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

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

**Statement of changes in equity**

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Number of shares				Legal and special reserves S/(000)	Unrealized results		Retained earnings S/(000)	Total S/(000)
	Issued (in thousands)	Treasury stock (in thousands)	Capital stock S/(000)	Treasury stock S/(000)		Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Derivatives Instruments designated as cash flow hedges S/(000)		
<b>Balance as of January 01,2022</b>	4,961,758	18,387	4,961,758	(33,910)	1,045,939	(392,450)	21,016	1,200,476	6,802,829
Changes in equity for 2022									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171,698	1,171,698
Other comprehensive income, Note 13(e)	-	-	-	-	-	(273,729)	(20,720)	-	(294,449)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(273,729)	(20,720)	1,171,698	877,249
Constitution of reserves, Note 13(c)	-	-	-	-	120,048	-	-	(120,048)	-
Capitalization of earnings, Note 13(a)	480,190	-	480,190	-	-	-	-	(480,190)	-
Dividends declared and paid, Note 13(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(600,238)	(600,238)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	5,441,948	18,387	5,441,948	(33,910)	1,165,987	(666,179)	296	1,171,698	7,079,840
Changes in equity for 2023									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900,498	900,498
Other comprehensive income, Note 13(e)	-	-	-	-	-	335,460	(15,143)	-	320,317
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	335,460	(15,143)	900,498	1,220,815
Constitution of reserves, Note 13(c)	-	-	-	-	117,170	-	-	(117,170)	-
Capitalization of earnings, Note 13(a)	468,679	-	468,679	-	-	-	-	(468,679)	-
Dividends declared and paid, Note 13(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(585,849)	(585,849)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,964)	(1,964)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2023</b>	5,910,627	18,387	5,910,627	(33,910)	1,283,157	(330,719)	(14,847)	898,534	7,712,842
Changes in equity for 2024									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933,670	933,670
Other comprehensive income, Note 13(e)	-	-	-	-	-	216,889	(3,350)	-	213,539
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	216,889	(3,350)	933,670	1,147,209
Constitution of reserves, Note 13(c)	-	-	-	-	89,853	-	-	(89,853)	-
Capitalization of earnings, Note 13(a)	403,457	-	403,457	-	-	-	-	(403,457)	-
Dividends declared and paid, Note 13(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(405,224)	(405,224)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2024</b>	6,314,084	18,387	6,314,084	(33,910)	1,373,010	(113,830)	(18,197)	933,670	8,454,827

**Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank**

**Statement of cash flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>				
Net income		933,670	900,498	1,171,698
<b>Adjustments to reconcile the net income with cash provided by operating activities - Plus (minus)</b>				
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	5(e)	1,769,217	1,777,064	999,793
Depreciation and amortization	7(a) y 8(e)	261,581	235,588	219,990
Provisions for contingencies and others		17,091	8,159	15,439
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	4(g)	131	-	2,818
Deferred Income Tax	12(b)	78,729	127,159	(77,368)
(Income) expense from sale and valuation of investments, net	18(a)	(14,055)	(10,362)	12,282
(Income) expense from reclassification sale held-to-maturity investments	18(a)	(636)	2,155	2,213
Gain from dividend	18(a)	(3,607)	(105)	(225)
Participation from investments in subsidiaries and associates	18(a)	(42,905)	(32,166)	(48,210)
Gain from sale of property, furniture and equipment	20	(34,078)	(31,163)	(36,752)
Gain from sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions		(13,904)	(1,406)	(2,530)
Provisions for assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	20	574	4,471	9,572
<b>Net changes in asset and liabilities</b>				
Net increase in loan portfolio		(4,281,686)	(3,069,586)	(3,054,955)
Net decrease (Net increase) in investments		1,038,571	(2,034,027)	191,171
Net increase (Net decrease) in deposits and obligations		6,365,841	965,524	(1,082,756)
(Net decrease) Net increase in deposits from financial entities		(1,184,103)	352,437	629,669
Net decrease (Net increase) in accrued income		43,195	(84,407)	(115,121)
(Net decrease) Net increase in interest payable		(119,982)	175,195	103,039
Net decrease (Net increase) in restricted funds		100,492	(252,711)	216,275
Net increase (Net decrease) of other assets, net		(692,167)	(39,847)	427,083
Net increase (Net decrease) Net increase in provisions and other liabilities		571,660	(157,463)	189,914
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<u>4,793,629</u>	<u>(1,164,993)</u>	<u>(226,961)</u>

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 26

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	Note	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	7(a)	(69,556)	(72,384)	(56,458)
Purchase of intangibles assets	8(e)	(207,988)	(254,911)	(202,266)
Sale of property, furniture and equipment		36,480	32,679	26,746
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<u>(241,064)</u>	<u>(294,616)</u>	<u>(231,978)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Collections of repurchase agreements obtained		88,610,538	43,326,843	11,431,879
Payments of repurchase agreements		(90,144,559)	(43,172,266)	(13,274,958)
Collections of debts and financial obligations obtained		2,440,271	2,734,924	1,660,449
Payments of debts and financial obligations obtained		(2,593,677)	(997,558)	(1,184,467)
Issuance of bonds, notes and other obligations outstanding		1,468,199	-	-
Payments of securities, bonds and obligations outstanding		(1,116,384)	(2,189,040)	(137,900)
Net decrease (net increase) in receivable inter-bank funds		304,635	(228,635)	(266,117)
(Net decrease) net increase of inter-bank funds obtained		(121,438)	91,245	30,012
Collection of dividends	6(b)	21,249	19,144	15,031
Payment of dividends	13(a)	(405,224)	(585,849)	(600,238)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<u>(1,536,390)</u>	<u>(1,001,192)</u>	<u>(2,326,309)</u>
Net increase (Net decrease) in cash before the effect of changes in the exchange rate		3,016,175	(2,460,801)	(2,785,248)
Effect of changes in exchange rate of cash and cash equivalents		90,083	(243,793)	(350,420)
Net increase (Net decrease) in cash		3,106,258	(2,704,594)	(3,135,668)
Balance of cash at the beginning of year		<u>7,858,732</u>	<u>10,563,326</u>	<u>13,698,994</u>
<b>Balance of cash at the end of year</b>		<u>10,964,990</u>	<u>7,858,732</u>	<u>10,563,326</u>

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

## Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank

### Notes to the financial statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (audited)

#### 1. Operations

(a) Business activity -

Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A.- Interbank (henceforth "the Bank") is a Subsidiary of InterCorp Financial Services Inc. (henceforth "IFS"), a holding corporation incorporated in the Republic of Panama in the year 2006, that owns 99.31 percent of the Bank's capital stock as of December 31, 2024 (99.30 percent as of December 31, 2023). In turn, IFS is a Subsidiary of InterCorp Perú Ltd.

The Bank is authorized by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (henceforth "SBS", by its Spanish acronym) to perform multiple banking activities in accordance with Peruvian legislation. The Bank's operations are governed by the "Ley General del Sistema Financiero y de Seguros y Orgánica de la SBS", Act No. 26702 and amendments (General Act of the Financial and Insurance System and Organic of the SBS), which establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, guarantees, restrictions and other operating conditions to which legal entities operating in the financial and insurance system are subject.

The Bank's legal domicile is Av. Carlos Villarán 140, Urb. Santa Catalina, La Victoria, Lima, Peru. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank operated 149 offices (153 offices as of December 31, 2023).

The financial statements as of December 31, 2023, and for the year then ended, were approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26, 2024. The financial statements of December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended, have been approved by the Management on February 26, 2025, and will be submitted for approval by the Board of Directors and the General Shareholders' Meeting that will be held within the deadline established by law.

#### 2. Accounting principles and practices

In the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, Management has complied with the SBS's regulations in force in Peru. The accounting principles and practices as of December 31, 2024, have not changed compared to the principles followed as of December 31, 2023, summarized in the audited report dated February 21, 2024.

The following are the main accounting principles used in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Basis for presentation, use of estimates and accounting changes -

(i) Basis for presentation and use of estimates

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in soles from the Bank's accounting records, which are maintained in nominal monetary terms at each transaction's date, in accordance with SBS regulations in effect in Peru as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and in a supplemental manner, in the absence of specific SBS

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

regulations, with the IFRS accounting standards, approved in Peru through resolutions issued by the Consejo Normativo de Contabilidad (Peruvian Council for Accounting Standards, henceforth "CNC", by its Spanish acronym) in force in Peru as of December 31, 2024 and 2023; see paragraph (v.1) below.

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements requires Management to perform estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of material events in the Notes to the financial statements. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors. The actual results may differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates related to the accompanying financial statements correspond to the provision for loan losses, the valuation of derivative financial instruments, valuation and impairment of investments, the useful life and recoverable value of property, furniture and equipment and intangible assets, the calculation of deferred Income Tax and the provision for contingencies. The accounting criteria for each of these estimates are described below.

The accompanying financial statements do not include the effects of the consolidation of the Bank with its Subsidiaries detailed in Note 6, because their non-consolidation, individually or in aggregate, does not significantly affect the Bank's financial position, operating results and cash flows. The Subsidiaries are accounted using the equity method (see Note 2(h)) after adjustments to standardize their balances according to SBS rules. Their consolidation would not have changed neither the Bank's reported net income nor equity as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

(ii) Changes in accounting policies and new pronouncements

Impulso Empresarial MYPE Program -

The Impulso Empresarial MYPE Program (henceforth "Impulso MyPerú"), was created by Act No. 31658 on December 30, 2022, and is managed by Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo ("COFIDE"). Its purpose is to implement a program of guarantees provided by the national government for loans granted to micro, small, medium and big companies, as well as corporate loans of all productive sectors.

During the years 2023 and 2024, the SBS provided with specifications for the accounting of said operations, and established that the recording of interest shall be performed on an accrual basis and that the provision for credit risk of the loans that have received the guarantee of the "Impulso MyPerú" program shall be 0 percent.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank holds loans of the "Impulso MyPerú" program for a balance of approximately S/2,780,282,000; including accrued interest amounting to S/13,155,000. The amounts covered by the guarantee of the Peruvian government amount to S/1,797,725,000.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) Currency -

Functional and presentation currency -

The Bank considers the Sol as its functional and reporting currency, because it reflects the nature of the economic events and the relevant circumstances of the Bank, given that its main operations and/or transactions, such as: loans granted, financing obtained, interest income and expenses, as well as its main purchases, are established and settled in soles.

Transactions and balances in foreign currency -

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date that transactions are performed. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into soles at the closing exchange rate of the corresponding month using the exchange rate set by the SBS; see Note 24.2(b)(ii). Gains or losses resulting from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into foreign currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position are recorded in the statement of income of the period as "Gain on exchange difference and exchange operations" within the caption "Gain on financial transactions"; see Note 18 (a)

(c) Financial instruments -

Financial instruments are classified as assets, liabilities or equity according to the substance of the respective contractual arrangements that originated them. Interests, dividends, gains and losses generated from a financial instrument classified as asset or liability are recorded as income or expense, respectively. Financial instruments are offset when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset them and Management has the intention to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and liabilities reported in the statement of financial position include cash and due from banks, inter-bank funds, investments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments, loan portfolio, net, assets reported in the caption "Other assets, net", except for those identified as non-financial instruments - see Note 8(a) - and liabilities in general, except for those identified as non-financial instruments presented in the caption "Provisions and other liabilities"; see Note 8(a). Likewise, all indirect loans and derivative products are considered to be financial instruments.

The specific accounting policies for recognition and measurement of each of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies included in this Note.

(d) Recognition of income and expenses -

Interest income and expenses are recorded in the statement of income of the period in which they are incurred, based on the effective term of the underlying transactions and the interest rates freely agreed upon with customers; except for interest accrued on past due loans, refinanced, restructured or in legal collection, as well as loans classified as doubtful or loss, whose interests are recognized as collected. When Management determines that the debtor's financial condition has improved and the loan is reclassified as current and/or in the category of normal, potential problems or substandard, such interests are recognized again on an accrual basis.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Interest income include interest accrued on fixed income investments, classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments, as well as income from discounts and premiums on such financial instruments. Dividends are recognized as income when declared.

Commissions from financial services related to the maintenance of loans granted are recognized as income when accrued.

Commissions and expenses for loans structuration, credit facility, assessment and credit evaluation of direct and indirect loans are recorded as income on an accrual basis over the agreement period.

Other income and expenses are recognized as earned or incurred in the period in which they accrue.

(e) Loan portfolio and provision for loan losses -

Direct loans are recorded when the funds are disbursed in favor of the customers. In the case of credit cards operations, these are recorded as loans for the amount consumed and/or cash withdrawals made. Indirect loans (contingent loans) are recorded when documents supporting such facilities are issued.

In the case of financial leases, the Bank recognizes the present value of the lease payments as credit granted. The difference between the total amount of installments receivable and their present value is recorded as unrealized interest and is recognized over the term of the lease agreement using the effective interest method, which reflects a constant periodical rate of return. The Bank does not grant operating leases.

The provision for loan losses was determined following the guidelines established by SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008 "Regulation on Debtors Assessment and Classification and Provision Requirements", SBS Resolution No. 6941-2008 "Regulation for the Managing of the Risk from Retail Debtors with High Leverage Levels" and SBS Resolution No. 3922-2021 "Additional Provisions for Rescheduled Loans". In general, these guidelines include the following three components: (i) the provision for loan losses resulting from the risk rating of the loan portfolio, (ii) the pro-cyclical rule activated by the SBS based on the behavior of specific domestic macro-economic variables, (iii) the over-indebtedness provisions of the retail portfolio (currently suspended); and (iv) additional provisions for rescheduled loans.

The provision for the risk rating of the portfolio is determined based on the assessment that Management periodically performs over the loan portfolio, classifying it into one of the following categories: normal, with potential problems, substandard, doubtful or loss, depending on the nonpayment risk grade of each debtor.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For non-retail loans, the classification into one of each categories mentioned above considers, among others, the following factors: the debtor's payment experience, the payment history of the specific loan, the Bank's dealings history, the debtor's operating history, repayment capability and availability of funds, the status of any collateral or guarantee received, the analysis of the debtor's financial statements, the risk classification given by other local financial institutions; plus other relevant factors. For retail loans, the classification is based, mainly, on how long payments are overdue.

The provision is computed considering the risk classifications assigned and using specific percentages, which vary depending upon whether the loans are backed by highly liquid preferred guarantees - LWHLPG (cash deposits and rights over credit letters); by readily preferred guarantees - LWRPG (public debt instruments issued by the Peruvian Government, marketable securities listed within the Selective Index of the Lima Stock Exchange, among others); or by preferred guarantees - LWPG (primary pledge on financial instruments or movable and immovable property, primary pledge on agricultural or mining concessions, insurance on export loans, among others). The guarantees received are considered at their net realizable value as determined by independent appraisers. Likewise, the computing of the provision must consider the credit classification of the guarantor or guaranteeing party for loans with subsidiary responsibility by a financial or insurance entity (loans subject to credit counterparty - CAC).

The provisions for customers classified as doubtful or loss for more than 36 and 24 months, respectively, are computed without considering the value of the guarantees.

For past due loans over 90 days, the expected loss is estimated and, if it is greater than the provision recorded, the Bank must record additional provisions.

The provision for indirect loans is determined on the basis of the "Exposure equivalent to credit risk", according to the credit conversion factor.

The pro-cyclical provision is calculated for loans classified as normal, based on the percentages established by the SBS. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the pro-cyclical component of the provision is suspended by the SBS; however, the Bank maintains a pro-cyclical provision amounting to S/102,458,000 and S/113,135,000; respectively, that to date has not been reassigned to any specific provisions; see Note 5(d).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The provision for over-indebtedness of the retail loan portfolio requires that financial entities must establish a risk management system that reduces debt over-indebtedness risk before and after the granting of the loan; carry out permanent monitoring of the portfolio in order to identify the over-indebted debtors, which includes a periodic evaluation of control mechanisms used, as well as the corrective action or improvements required, as applicable. For provisioning purposes, the financial entities that fail to comply with this rule to the satisfaction of the SBS, must calculate the exposure equivalent to the credit risk by applying a 20 percent factor to the unused amount of revolving credit lines for micro-business and consumer debtors, and on the basis of said amount, compute the provision according to the debtor's classification. In the year 2020, the SBS issued SBS Resolution No. 3155-2020, which suspended the provision requirements for over-indebtedness, and the Bank decided to maintain this provision for S/18,858,000 as of December 31, 2022. However, for the years 2024 and 2023, the Bank's Management decided to reallocate all the balance to specific provisions.

The provision for loan losses for direct loans is presented as an asset deduction; see Note 5(e). while the provision for indirect loans is presented as a liability; see Note 8(a).

- (i) Temporary modifications for loan rescheduling due to the State of National Emergency caused by political and social conflicts, and other rescheduling operations-

In December 2022, the Congress designated Dina Boluarte president of the Republic (destituting then president Pedro Castillo). This decision generated a series of social upheavals in the country and the new Government declared State of National Emergency. In that sense, seeking to alleviate the impacts of these events, the SBS authorized the entities of the financial system to modify the contractual conditions of retail loans, without this constituting any refinancing or impairment of the credit rating of debtors, provided they comply with several requirements. In Management's opinion, the clients have complied with the criteria established by the SBS for the rescheduling of their loans.

During the year 2010, the SBS issued the Official Multiple Letter No. 5345-2010, which authorized the financial entities to rescheduled loans, without this modification constituting any refinancing, to debtors who due to events or situations have increased their income volatility, thus generating a mismatch between their expected cash flows and the payment schedules originally agreed upon; provided that these events or situations are of temporary nature and do not compromise the debtor's viability.

During the years 2024 and 2023, in application of the aforementioned measures and other resolutions, the Bank has performed rescheduling of loans for an amount of S/853,222,000 and S/1,979,342,000, respectively.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (ii) Temporary changes in accounting policies for the impact generated by Covid-19  
As result of the situation derived from the Covid-19 pandemic, the Peruvian government, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (henceforth "MEF"), the BCRP and the SBS issued the following regulations containing extraordinary measures:

- (a) Repayment facilities for clients -  
During the year 2020, the SBS issued a series of Official Multiple Letters, which are no longer in force and established extraordinary measures to provide facilities to reschedule loans and the suspension of the counting of past-due days.

During the year 2020, the Bank modified loans for an approximate amount of S/12,663,960,000, As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of rescheduled loans amounts to approximately S/2,501,672,000 and S/3,513,905,000, respectively.

Additionally, during the year 2020, the Bank recorded voluntary provisions associated to the effects of Pandemic Covid-19 for approximately S/637,491,000. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank reallocated these provisions in their entirety.

On the other hand, the SBS requested that the rescheduled loans be presented in off-balance sheet accounts, in sub-account 8109.37 "Rescheduled loans - State of Health Emergency"; later on, the SBS indicated that, if rescheduled clients made timely payments of the installments, for a determined period of time, they would cease to be presented as such. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank ceased to account in its off-balance sheet accounts the rescheduled loans for an approximate amount of S/2,141,144,000 and S/2,880,967,000, respectively, once compliance with the above.

- (b) "Reactiva Perú" Program -  
The "Reactiva Perú" program was created by Legislative Decree No.1455-2020 to grant loans to micro, small, medium and large companies, through the financial entities, guaranteed by the Peruvian Government, with the purpose of maintaining the continuity of the payments.

The SBS provided specifications for the accounting of said operations and the recording of interest and establishes that the credit risk provision of loans covered by the guarantee of the "Reactiva Perú" program shall be 0 percent. During the year 2020, the Bank granted loans under this modality for S/6,617,142,000. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank maintain a balance from loans of the "Reactiva Perú" program for approximately S/315,379,000 and S/848,886,000, respectively, including accrued interest amounting to S/45,229,000 and S/46,277,000. The amounts covered by the guarantee of the Peruvian Government amounted to S/192,948,000 and S/675,492,000, respectively.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Rescheduling of "Reactiva Perú" loans

During the recent years, The Peruvian Government, through the MEF and the SBS issued pronouncements to the rescheduling of the loans by the "Reactiva Perú" program. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of rescheduled loans of the program amounted to approximately S/212,398,000 and S/730,508,000, respectively.

### (iii) Acquisition of loan portfolio -

In accordance with the requirements established by the SBS, the accounting record of the acquisition of the loan portfolio is made at its net value, which considers the historical cost minus the provision for loan losses accumulated at that date. Likewise, the gain originated by the acquisition will be recognized as a deferred income that will be accrued in the statement of income as customers pay the outstanding balances; while the resulting loss, if any, is recorded in the statement of income at the acquisition date.

In April and May 2024, the Bank acquired two commercial loans to Niagara Energy S.A.C. for a total amount of US\$90,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/336,970,000).

During the year 2022, the Bank acquired 3 commercial loans at their nominal value from Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Citibank N.A., a loan in Soles amounting to S/30,699,000, and 2 loans in foreign currency whose total amounted to US\$35,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/133,490,000).

### (f) Derivative financial instruments -

SBS Resolution No. 1737-2006 "Regulation for Trading and Accounting of Financial Derivative Instruments for Financial Entities" and its amendments, establishes the criteria for the accounting of transactions with derivatives classified as trading and hedging, as well as embedded derivatives, as explained below:

#### Trading derivatives -

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and are subsequently carried at fair value, recognizing an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and the correspondent gain or loss in the statement of income. Also, transactions with derivative financial instruments are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at their notional amount in the committed currency; see Note 8(d).

The fair values are determined based on market exchange rates and interest rates.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Hedging derivatives -

A derivative financial instrument that seeks to achieve economic coverage of a certain risk is designated as accounting hedge if, on the date of its negotiation, it is expected that changes on its fair value or cash flows will be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the item hedged from the inception, this expectation must be documented when the derivative instrument is first traded and throughout the period during which the hedge is in effect. A hedge is considered as highly effective if it is expected that changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument ranges between 80 and 125 percent.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank solely held cash flow hedge instruments; see Note 8(d). For this type of hedging instruments, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives is recognized directly in equity, in the caption "Unrealized results" as a cash flow hedges reserve, net of the related taxes, and any gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. Amounts accumulated in equity for hedging cash flows are transferred to the statement of income in the periods when the hedged item is recorded in the statement of income or when an expected transaction occurs.

On the other hand, if the hedge instrument expires, is sold, settled or exerted, or at the moment that the hedge instrument does not comply with the required accounting criteria for hedges, the hedge is terminated in a prospectively manner and the balances recorded in the equity are transferred to the statement of income during the hedged item's term.

### Embedded (implicit) derivatives -

Certain derivatives incorporated in other financial instruments (principal or host contract) are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the risks of the host contract and when the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are separated from the host instrument and are recognized at fair value in the statement of income, unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contract (host and embedded derivatives) at its fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank does not hold financial instruments for which embedded derivatives must be separated.

- (g) Investments at fair value through profit or loss (trading), available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments and financial liabilities -

Investments are valued following SBS Resolutions SBS No. 7033-2012, SBS No. 2610-2018 and amendments.

The criteria for the classification and valuation of said investments are as follows:

- Classification
  - (i) Investments at fair value through profit or loss
    - This category has two sub-categories:

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- Investments maintained for negotiation, which are acquired with the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term.
  - Investments at fair value through profit or loss, since their inception, which are part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there has been a demonstrated recent pattern of taking gains in the short term. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank does not hold any instruments classified under this sub-category.
- (ii) Available-for-sale investments
- Investments designated into this category are held for an indefinite period and may be sold for purposes of liquidity, changes in interest rates, exchange rates or cost of capital; or do not qualify to be registered as at fair value through profit or loss or held-to-maturity.
- (iii) Held-to-maturity investments
- The financial instruments that are classified in this category must comply with the following requirements:
- Be acquired or reclassified for the purpose of holding them until their maturity date; except for the cases when their sale, assignment or reclassification are allowed by the SBS.
  - They must have risk ratings as required by the SBS.

Likewise, in order to classify their investments in this category, financial entities must assess whether they have the financial capability to hold them until their maturity. This capability must be evaluated at the closing date of each annual period.

- Initial recognition date -  
Transactions must be recorded using the trading date; that is, the date at which the reciprocal obligations that must be performed within the term established by regulations and the usual practice on the market at which the operation takes place.
- Initial recognition and valuation -
  - (i) Investments at fair value through profit or loss - Their initial accounting is carried out at fair value, recording the transaction costs as expenses. Their valuation corresponds to the fair value and the gain or loss originated from the change between their initial recognition and the fair value is directly recorded in the statement of income.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (ii) Available-for-sale Investments - The initial accounting record is performed at fair value, including the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Their valuation corresponds to fair value and the gain or loss originated from the change between their initial recognition and fair value is recorded directly in equity, unless an impairment loss is recorded. When the financial instrument is sold, the gain or loss, previously recorded as a part of the equity, is transferred to the statement of income of the period.

In the case of debt securities, previously to the valuation at fair value, the amortized cost is updated in the accounts applying the effective interest rate method, and the resulting variation of the amortized cost is used for the recognition of the gains and losses due to the variation of the fair value.

- (iii) Held-to-maturity investments - Their initial accounting is at fair value, including the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Their valuation corresponds to the amortized cost by applying the effective interest rate method.

Interests are recognized by applying the effective interest rate method, which includes both the receivable interest and the amortization of the premium or discount existing in the acquisition.

The difference between the revenues received from the sale of these investments and their book value is recognized in the statements of income.

- Impairment assessment -

SBS Resolution No. 7033-2012 and amendments, as well as SBS Resolution No. 2610-2018, establish a standard methodology for the identification of the impairment on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments. This methodology is applied quarterly to all debt-representing and equity instruments classified into the following categories:

- (i) Debt instruments:

At the end of each quarter, the following occurrences must be assessed for the entire debt-representing portfolio:

1. Weakening in the financial situation or financial ratios of the issuer and of its economic group.
2. Discount in any of the credit ratings of the instrument or of the issuer, in at least two (2) notches, from the moment the instrument was acquired; where a notch corresponds to the minimum difference between two risk ratings within the same rating scale.
3. Interruption of transactions or of an active market for the financial asset, due to the issuer's financial difficulties.
4. The observable data indicates that since the initial recognition of a group of financial assets with characteristics similar to the instrument evaluated,

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

there is a measurable decrease in its estimated future cash flows, although it cannot yet be identified with the group's individual financial assets.

5. Decrease in value due to regulatory changes (taxing, regulatory or other governmental).
6. Significant decrease in the fair value below its amortized cost. It is considered as a significant decrease if the fair value at the closing date has decreased at least 40 percent below its amortized cost as of that date.
7. Prolonged decrease in fair value. It is considered as a prolonged decrease if the fair value at the closing date has decreased at least 20 percent compared to the amortized cost of the previous twelve (12) months, and the fair value at the closing date of each month during the previous period of twelve (12) months has always remained below the amortized cost corresponding to the closing date of each month.

The fair value to be used for assessing criteria 6 and 7 is the one considered for the valuation of available-for-sale debt instruments, according to the criteria established by the aforementioned Resolution, regardless of the accounting classification of the debt instrument. However, if the decrease in the fair value of the debt instrument is the result of an increase in the risk-free interest rate, this decrease should not be considered as a sign of impairment.

In the event that at least two (2) of the situations described above are met, it will be deemed the presence of impairment. In the event that at least two (2) of the situations described above have not occurred, it is sufficient that one of the following specific situations occur to consider the presence of impairment:

- (a) Non-compliance of contractual clauses, such as interruption in the payment of interest or principal.
  - (b) Renegotiation of the instrument's contractual conditions due to legal factors or financial problems related to the issuer.
  - (c) Evidence that the issuer is in the process of forced restructuring or bankruptcy.
  - (d) When the risk rating of an instrument that was classified as investment grade is reduced, down to a rating that is below investment grade.
- (ii) Equity Instruments:
- At the end of each quarter, the following occurrences must be assessed for the entire portfolio of equity instruments:
1. When the risk rating of a debt instrument of the issuer that was classified as an investment grade is reduced, towards a classification that is below the investment grade.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2. There have been significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment within which the issuer operates, which may have adverse effects on the recovery of the investment.
3. Weakening in the financial situation or financial ratios of the issuer and its economic group.
4. Interruption of transactions or an active market for the financial asset, due to financial difficulties of the issuer.
5. The observable data indicates that since the initial recognition of a group of financial assets similar to the instrument evaluated, there is a measurable decrease in its estimated future cash flows, although it cannot yet be identified with individual financial assets of the group.
6. Decrease in value due to regulatory changes (tax, regulatory or other governmental).

In the event that at least two (2) of the situations described above are met, it will be deemed the presence of impairment. In the event that at least two (2) of the situations described above have not occurred, it is sufficient that one of the following specific situations occur to consider the presence impairment:

- (a) Significant decrease in fair value below its acquisition cost. It is considered as a significant decrease if the fair value at the closing date has decreased at least 40 percent below its cost. As cost value or acquisition cost, the initial cost will always be taken as a reference, regardless of whether an impairment in value has been previously recognized for the equity instrument analyzed.
- (b) Prolonged decrease in fair value. It is considered as a prolonged decrease if the fair value at the closing date has decreased by at least 20 percent compared to the fair value of the previous twelve (12) months, and the fair value at the closing date of each month during the previous twelve (12) months has always remained below the acquisition cost.
- (c) Breach of the statutory provisions by the issuer, related to the payment of dividends.
- (d) Evidence that the issuer is in the process of forced restructuring or bankruptcy.

The fair value to be used for assessing the situations indicated in paragraphs a) and b), is the fair value considered for the purposes of the valuation of the available-for-sale equity instruments, in accordance with the guidelines established in the aforementioned Resolution. The aforementioned numerals a) and b) are not applicable to equity instruments classified in the category available-for-sale and valued at cost due to the absence of a reliable fair value.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

On the other hand, if the SBS considers necessary to establish any additional provision for any type of investment, such provision must be determined on the basis of each individual instrument, and must be recorded in the statement of income of the period in which the SBS requires such provision.

- Recognition of exchange differences -  
Any gains or losses from currency exchange differences related to the amortized cost of debt instruments are recorded in the statement of income, while those related to the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value are recorded in the statements of shareholders' equity as part of the unrealized results. In the case of equity instruments, they are considered non-monetary items and, consequently, they remain at their historical cost in local currency, which means that any exchange differences are part of their valuation and are recognized as part of the unrealized results in the statements of shareholders' equity.
- Changes in classification category -  
In the case of changes in the classification category from available-for-sale investments to held-to-maturity investments, the fair value of the financial asset on the date of transaction becomes its new amortized cost. Any previous gain or loss of the asset that has been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be amortized over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount shall be amortized using the interest rate method during the life of the financial instrument in a similar manner as the amortization of a premium or discount. If the asset subsequently becomes impaired, any gain or loss remaining in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified to profit or loss. During the year 2024 and 2023, the Bank did not perform any reclassifications.
- Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities -  
Financial assets  
A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when: (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and (iii) either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a new liability is recognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the original and the new financial liability is recognized in the statement of income.

- (h) Investments in Subsidiaries and associates -  
This category includes only securities representing the capital acquired with the purpose of holding equity participation, control and/or significant influence in other entities or institutions.

These investments are initially accounted at fair value, including the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently to their original registration, these investments are measured through the equity method. In the case of investments quoted on security exchanges, when their market value shows a decreasing tendency for reasons considered non-temporary, the Bank records a provision; nonetheless, the SBS can require additional provisions. According to the equity method, dividends declared by the Subsidiaries and paid in cash are recorded by decreasing the value of the investment.

- (i) Property, furniture and equipment -  
Property, furniture and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost, plus the voluntary revaluations performed in previous years, authorized by the SBS, less accumulated depreciation. Considering that said revaluation was carried out only once, there is no intention that the revalued assets are reported at their fair value; therefore, the revalued value is considered as cost of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, considering the following depreciation rates for each type of asset:

	<b>Depreciation rate (%)</b>
Buildings and facilities	3 - 10
Furniture and equipment	10 - 20
Vehicles	20

The depreciation of leasehold improvements and equipment is performed within the respective contracts' terms.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

In-transit equipment and work-in-progress amounts are accounted for at cost, which includes facilities, furniture and equipment in transit or under construction. This includes the acquisition or construction cost together with other costs directly attributable to the asset. These assets are not depreciated until the relevant assets are received or finished and placed into service.

Maintenance and repair costs are recorded as expenses. Renewals and improvements are capitalized only when these disbursements enhance the asset's condition. The cost and accumulated depreciation of assets sold or disposed are eliminated from the corresponding accounts and the related gain or loss is recorded in the statement of income.

- (j) Assets received as payment and seized through legal actions -  
Assets received as payment and seized through legal actions include assets acquired with the specific purpose of being granted as leasing loans, are initially recorded at their acquisition cost; assets that are not granted in financial leases are recorded at cost or market value, whichever the lowest.

Assets received as payment, seized through legal action and recovered (provided from terminated leasing contracts) are initially recorded at the value assigned to them through a legal proceeding, out-of-court settlement, market value or at the unpaid value of the debt, whichever the lowest, recognizing simultaneously, a provision equivalent to 20 percent of the assigned value. For this purpose, it is permitted to maintain the provision for loan losses that was originally provided for the related loan.

Subsequently, additional provisions are to be recorded using the following criteria:

- Non-real estate assets: A monthly provision equivalent to one twelfth of the book value of the asset will be recognized starting from the first month of seizure or recovery, until reaching one hundred percent of the value of the seized or recovered asset.
- Real estate assets: A monthly provision over the net book value will be provided starting from the twelfth month. Additionally, the SBS Resolution No. 1535-2005 and modifications allows the granting of an extension of six months, in which case uniform monthly provisions must be provided for at the end of each month over the net book value obtained in the eighteenth month. In both cases, the provisions are to achieve one hundred percent of the net book value in a period of three and a half years, counted from the date on which it began to be the monthly provisions.

An annual update of the market value of seized assets, determined by an independent appraiser, implies, if necessary, the constitution of an impairment provision.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions, net of provisions, amount to approximately S/1,902,000 and S/13,386,000, respectively, and are presented as "Assets seized through legal actions" in the caption "Other assets, net - Others" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a). As of December 31, 2024, the Bank recognized a gain from the sale of an asset classified as "seized through legal actions" for approximately S/13,904,000 that is presented as "Income from sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

- (k) Intangible assets with finite useful lives -  
The intangible assets with finite useful lives that are included in the "Other assets, net" caption of the statement of financial position are related to the acquisition of computer software used by the Bank in its operations and other minor intangible assets. Amortization of assets with finite useful life is calculated following the straight-line method over a 5-year period; see Note 8(e).
- (l) Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding -  
The liabilities from the issuance of outstanding securities, bonds and obligations are accounted for at their nominal value, recognizing accrued interest in the statement of income. The discounts granted or incomes generated for its placement are deferred and presented net of its issue value and are amortized over the life of the securities, bonds and obligations outstanding by applying the effective interest method.
- (m) Income Tax -  
Current Income Tax is computed based on the taxable income determined for tax purposes, which is determined using criteria that differ from the accounting principles used by the Bank.

Therefore, the Bank has recorded deferred income taxes, considering the guidelines of IAS 12 "Income Tax". The deferred Income Tax reflects the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts determined for tax purposes. Deferred assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to be applied to taxable income in the years when temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences which arise from the way in which the Bank expects to recover or eliminate the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position dates.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized regardless of when the temporary differences are likely to reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be generated against which the deferred tax assets can be offset. At the date of each statement of financial position, Management evaluates the non-recognized deferred assets and the carrying amount of the recognized deferred tax assets, recording deferred assets not previously recognized to the extent that probable future tax benefits will allow their recovery, or reducing a deferred asset to the extent that it is not likely that future tax benefits will be sufficient to allow the use of part or all of the deferred assets previously recognized.

In accordance with IAS 12, the Bank determines its deferred tax considering the tax rate applicable to its non-distributed earnings; any additional tax on dividends distribution is recorded on the date a liability is recognized.

(n) Impairment of long-lived assets -

When there are events or economic changes which indicate that the value of property, furniture and equipment and intangible assets may not be recoverable, Management reviews those asset values in order to verify that there is no permanent impairment in their values. When the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable value, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income. The recoverable value is the higher between the net selling price and its value in use. The net selling price is the amount that can be obtained from the sale of an asset on a free market, while the value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the continuous use of an asset and its disposal at the end of its depreciation period. In Management's opinion, there is no evidence of impairment of said assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(o) Fiduciary operations -

Assets and revenues from fiduciary operations in which there is a commitment to return such assets to a customer and in which the Bank participates as a fiduciary, have been excluded from these financial statements because the Bank is not owner of such assets and cash flow and does not assume the risk and rewards that arise from their ownership; thus, they have been recorded, for fiduciary control purposes, as off-balance sheet accounts.

(p) Provisions -

Provisions are recognized only when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or implicit) as result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle such obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed in each period and are adjusted to reflect their best estimate as of the date of the statement of financial position. When the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount recorded as a provision is the present value of future payments required to settle the obligation.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(q) Contingencies -

Contingent liabilities are not recorded in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements; however, they are disclosed when their contingency degree is probable.

(r) Earnings per share -

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the statement of financial position dates, deducting treasury's stock. Shares that are issued due to the capitalization of retained earnings are deemed to be stock-splits; therefore, such shares have been considered as if they had always been outstanding; Note 21.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no financial instruments with dilutive effects; therefore, basic and diluted earnings /per share are the same.

(s) Repurchase agreements and short sales -

Through SBS Resolution No. 5790-2014, in force since September 3, 2014, the SBS approved the "Regulation for Repo Transactions Applicable to Financial Entities". This Resolution allows the performance of sales operations with repurchase agreements, simultaneous operations of sale and purchase of securities and operations of temporary transfer of securities; also, it establishes the accounting criteria applicable to these transactions.

The operations of currency repos performed by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (henceforth "BCRP", by its Spanish acronym) are considered in accordance with the Circular Letter No. 002-2015-BCRP.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds security repo transactions, according to the definition of the BCRP, where the Bank acts as selling party. Accordingly, the funds in foreign currency and the securities delivered as guarantees are included in the captions, "Available-for-sale investments" and "held-to-maturity investments", respectively, while the corresponding liabilities are presented in the "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements" caption of the statement of financial position, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction as a loan received by the Bank.

Repurchase agreements of loan portfolio represented by securities -

As part of the extraordinary measures to counteract the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, on April 3, 2020, the BCRP issued the Circular Letter No.0014-2020-BCRP, which establishes the characteristics and procedures of the loan portfolio repurchase agreements guaranteed by the Peruvian Government. At the sale date, the Bank receives the local currency (the sale amount) and, in the same act, is obliged to repurchase said portfolio (the repurchase amount). The BCRP disburses the 80 percent of the funds in the current account that the Bank holds at the BCRP and the remaining part, in a restricted account also held by the Bank at the BCRP.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Regarding the loan portfolio repurchase agreements, the SBS issued Official Multiple Letters No.11518-2020 and No.12791-2020, on April 7 and May 8, 2020, respectively. Through these Official Multiple Letters, the SBS provides the accounting treatment of said operations, as well as some disclosure requirements to the SBS. According to said Official Multiple Letters, the loan portfolio shall not be derecognized and provisions shall keep being constituted for the portfolio subject to the repurchase agreement.

During the year 2022, the Bank agreed on loan portfolio repurchase agreements represented by securities for an approximate amount of S/42,461,000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds this type of repurchase agreements for approximately S/123,857,000 and S/540,272,000 respectively, interest included; see Note 5(a)(\*).

### Short sales operations

Short sales are operations consisting of the sale of securities that are not owned or whose seller acquires through the ownership's temporary transfer.

At the date of the sale agreement, when the initial recording occurs, the Bank records an account receivable (equivalent to the amortized cost of the investment), that is presented as "Accounts receivable from short sales operations" within the caption "Other assets, net" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a). At the same time, a liability is recorded, that is presented as "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", within the caption "Provisions and other liabilities" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a).

The subsequent measurement, valuation and impairment will be performed according to the criteria established by the SBS in the Regulation of Classification and Valuation of Investments; see Note 2(g). The corresponding liability shall be measured at fair value, affecting the Bank's profit or loss. The derecognitions of these financial assets and liabilities shall be made according to what Note 2(g) indicates.

As of December 2024, the Bank agreed on short sales contracts for an approximate amount of S/61,191,000, that are presented as "Accounts receivable from short sales operations", within the caption "Other assets, net" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a). This transaction originated the recognition of a liability for the approximate amount of S/61,153,000, that is presented as "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", within the caption "Provisions and other liabilities" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a).

### (t) Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows correspond to "Cash and due from banks" of the statement of financial position, which include deposits with less than a three-month maturity as of the acquisition date, BCRP time deposits, funds deposited in central banks and overnight deposits, excluding the interest accrued as well as restricted funds.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (u) Financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 -  
When necessary, certain comparative figures have been reclassified to make it comparable to the current year presentation.
- (v) New pronouncements -
- (v.1) IFRS issued and effective in Peru as of December 31, 2024:  
During 2024, the Accounting Policy Council ("CNC" by its acronym in Spanish) issued the following resolutions:
- Resolution No. 001-2024-EF/30, issued on January 24, 2024, which approved the Peruvian Standard of Financial Reporting for micro-businesses.
  - Resolution No. 002-2024-EF/30, issued on August 09, 2024, which approved the 2024 version of the Complete Set of IFRS as well as the Conceptual Framework of Financial Information.
  - Resolution No. 003-2024-EF/30, issued on September 19, 2024, which approved IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements".
  - Resolution No. 004-2024-EF/30, issued on October 29, 2024, which approved IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures".

The application of these standards begins the following day of the issuance of each resolution or after, as stipulated in each specific standard.

Likewise, IFRS 16 "Leases" entered into effect in the year 2019, superseding IAS 17 "Leases", IFRIC 4 "Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease", SIC 15 "Operating Leases-Incentives" and SIC 27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease"; which has important effects on the recognition of operating leases where the Bank is the lessee. However, the SBS issued the Official Multiple Letter No. 467-2019-SBS dated January 7, 2020, indicating the non-application of IFRS 16 for entities under its supervision. In that sense, as of December 31, 2024, the Bank has not included the effects of this standard neither disclosed any effect if this standard was adopted by the SBS in the future.

Likewise, in 2018, IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" came into force, replacing IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", and may have material effects in the Bank's financial statements; however, the SBS has not modified or adapted its Accounting Manual for Entities of the Financial System for this standard. In this sense, as of December 31, 2024, the Bank has not reflected or disclosed any effect if this standard was adopted by the SBS in the future.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(v.2) IFRS issued internationally but not in force as of December 31, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability”  
The amendments will enter into effect for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted, provided that it is disclosed.
- IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”  
The standard will enter into effect for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted, provided that it is disclosed.
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”  
The standard will enter into effect for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted, provided that it is disclosed.

Given that the standards detailed in (v.1) and (v.2) solely apply in a supplementary manner to the accounting regulation established by the SBS, they will not have any significant effect on the preparation of the accompanying financial statements, unless the SBS adopts them in the future through the modification of its Accounting Manual for Entities of the Financial System or the issuance of specific rules thereon. The Bank has not estimated the effect on its financial statements if such rules were adopted by the SBS.

**3. Cash and due from banks**

(a) The balances maintained by the Bank are shown below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Cash and clearing (b)	2,852,934	2,248,789
Deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (b)	7,333,818	5,215,762
Deposits in local and foreign banks (c)	778,238	394,181
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>10,964,990</u>	<u>7,858,732</u>
Accrued interest	15,238	17,041
Restricted funds (d)	<u>619,775</u>	<u>720,267</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>11,600,003</u></u>	<u><u>8,596,040</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) Available funds include the mandatory reserve that the Bank must maintain for its obligations with the public, and are within the limits established by prevailing legislation. The balances maintained by the Bank are shown below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Legal reserve (*)</b>		
Deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)	5,969,218	4,593,592
Cash in vault	<u>2,644,386</u>	<u>2,005,760</u>
Subtotal related to legal reserve	<u>8,613,604</u>	<u>6,599,352</u>
<b>Non-mandatory reserve</b>		
Time deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)		-
(**)	800,000	
Overnight deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru		
(BCRP) (***)	564,600	622,170
Cash and clearing	<u>208,548</u>	<u>243,029</u>
Subtotal related to non-mandatory reserve	<u>1,573,148</u>	<u>865,199</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>10,186,752</u>	<u>7,464,551</u>

- (\*) The legal reserve corresponds to the funds deposited in the vaults of the Bank and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (henceforth "BCRP", by its Spanish acronym), and remains within the limits required by current regulation.

The reserve funds that represent the minimum legal reserve do not earn interest; however, the excess of the legal reserve deposited in the BCRP earns interest at a nominal rate established by the BCRP. Starting in February 2022, the rate used is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank presented excess only in foreign currency accrued, whose funds accrued interests in US Dollars of 3.90 and 4.86 annual percent, respectively.

The Bank recognized interest income on excess of the legal reserve during the years 2024, 2023 and 2022, which amounted to S/202,637,000, S/194,446,000 and S/61,302,000, respectively, and were recorded as "Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds" in the caption "Interest income" of the statement of income; see note 16.

- (\*\*) As of December 31, 2024, corresponded to five term deposits in local currency, have maturity in the first days of January 2025, and accrued an annual interest rate of 4.83 percent.

The Bank recognized interest income on term deposits during the years 2024, 2023 and 2022, which amounted to S/52,245,000, S/36,960,000 and S/48,331,000, respectively,

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

and were recorded as "Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds" in the caption "Interest income" of the statement of income; see note 16.

(\*\*\*) As of December 31, 2024, correspond to one term overnight deposit in foreign currency about US\$150,000,000 (equivalent approximately to S/564,600,000) with the BCRP, has maturity in the first days of January 2025, and accrue an annual interest rate of 4.44 percent (one term overnight deposits in foreign currency about US\$130,000,000 (equivalent approximately to S/482,170,000) and one term overnight deposits in local currency about S/140,000,000, have maturity in the first days of January 2024, and accrue an annual interest rate of 5.33 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively as of December 31, 2023).

The Bank recognized interest income on overnight deposits during the years 2024, 2023 and 2022, which amounted to S/66,989,000, S/68,850,000 and S/35,874,000, respectively, and were recorded as "Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds" in the caption "Interest income" of the statement of income; see note 16.

- (c) Deposits in local and foreign Banks correspond mainly to balances in Soles and US Dollars, are unrestricted and earn interest at market rates.
- (d) The Bank maintains restricted funds related to:

	2024	2023
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Inter-bank transfers (*)	596,648	694,118
Derivative financial instruments, Note 8(d)	21,568	24,725
Other	1,559	1,424
<b>Total</b>	619,775	720,267

(\*) In November 2020, the BCRP issued Circular Letter No. 030-2020, that updated the Regulation on the Service of Immediate Transfers Clearance among the different banks of the Peruvian financial system, which currently operates under the 24-hour scheme all days of the week. Posteriorly, in August 2021, the BCRP issued Circular Letter No. 020-2021 and Circular Letter No. 021-2021, aimed to regulate these transactions. In that sense, as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank holds funds in the BCRP that guarantee these transfers performed through the Electronic Clearing House.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(e) Inter-bank funds -

As of December 31, 2024, inter-bank funds had maturity in the first days of January 2025, and accrued interest with annual rate of 5.00 percent in local currency (maturity in the first days of January 2024, and accrued interest with annual rate of 6.75 percent in local currency and an annual rate of 5.50 percent in foreign currency as of December 31, 2023); and did not have specific guarantees.

As of December 31, 2023, inter-bank funds liabilities have maturity in the first days of January 2024, and accrued interest with an annual rate of 6.75 percent in local currency and an annual rate of 5.50 percent in foreign currency.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments

(a) The detail of available-for-sale investments are as follows:

	2024				2023			
	Unrealized gross amount				Unrealized gross amount			
	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	Estimated Fair value S/(000)	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	Estimated fair value S/(000)
Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru (b)	4,113,982	24,220	(122,821)	4,015,381	4,343,703	10,832	(284,470)	4,070,065
Negotiable Deposit Certificates issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru - BCRP (c)	2,113,571	370	(17)	2,113,924	3,445,361	3,638	(15)	3,448,984
Global Bonds of the Republic of Peru	510,930	-	(24,454)	486,476	498,897	-	(35,564)	463,333
Corporate and financial bonds (d)	341,107	2,812	(11,164)	332,755	372,156	-	(22,317)	349,839
Treasury Bonds of the United States of America	57,607	-	(5,082)	52,525	20,092	-	(3,147)	16,945
Global Bonds of the United States of Mexicans	18,100	-	(3,159)	14,941	17,769	-	(2,091)	15,678
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,155,297</b>	<b>27,402</b>	<b>(166,697)</b>	<b>7,016,002</b>	<b>8,697,978</b>	<b>14,470</b>	<b>(347,604)</b>	<b>8,364,844</b>
<b>Listed shares</b>								
InterCorp Financial Services Inc. (IFS) (e)	206,455	31,451	-	237,906	83,766	-	(5,392)	78,374
Other	74	203	-	277	74	116	-	190
<b>Non-listed shares</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,952</b>
	<u>207,599</u>	<u>32,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>240,162</u>	<u>84,911</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>(5,392)</u>	<u>80,516</u>
	<u>7,362,896</u>	<u>59,965</u>	<u>(166,697)</u>	<u>7,256,164</u>	<u>8,782,889</u>	<u>15,467</u>	<u>(352,996)</u>	<u>8,445,360</u>
<b>Add</b>								
Accrued interest				122,405				123,606
<b>Total</b>				<u>7,378,569</u>				<u>8,568,966</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) As of December 31, 2024, the Bank hold loans with foreign banks for approximately S/965,639,000, including interest, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed by Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as available-for-sale restricted for approximately S/1,027,038,000, the loans have maturities on August 2026, which accrue interest at effective rates between 5.65 and 7.25 percent (hold loans with foreign banks for approximately S/563,730,000, including interest, which are guaranteed by Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as available-for-sale restricted for approximately S/629,265,000. Said loans have maturities in August 2026 and accrue interest at effective rates between 6.55 and 7.25 percent as of December 31, 2023).

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank hold loans with the BCRP for approximately S/724,838,000, including interest, guaranteed by Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru for approximately S/887,454,000, have maturities between February 2024 and October 2024, which accrue interest at effective rates between 2.00 and 6.90 percent.

- (c) As of December 31, 2023, the Bank held loans with the BCRP for approximately S/772,189,000 including interest, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed by Negotiable Deposit Certificates classified as available-for-sale restricted for approximately S/785,206,000, have maturities between January 2024 and February 2024 and accrue interest at effective rates between 6.90 and 7.33 percent.

- (d) Below is the detail of corporate and financial bonds:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Peruvian issuers -</b>		
Banco de Crédito del Perú S.A.	113,086	146,723
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A.	97,430	78,866
Cerro del Águila S.A.	30,811	29,982
Alicorp S.A.A.	28,380	27,443
Luz del Sur S.A.A.	9,412	9,000
Redesur y Tesur - Securitization asset	8,364	9,425
Others	6,562	6,126
<b>Foreign issuers -</b>		
Credicorp Ltd.	18,146	17,360
Banco Santander Chile	9,757	9,325
InterCorp Financial Services Inc.	7,147	6,753
BBVA Bancomer S.A.	3,660	3,469
Bancolombia S.A.	-	5,367
<b>Total</b>	<u>332,755</u>	<u>349,839</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (e) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it includes 2,154,000 and 963,000 shares of IFS at their market values, which amounted to US\$29.34 and US\$21.95 per share, respectively, and represents 1.87 percent and 0.83 percent, respectively of IFS capital stock at said dates.

On March 31, 2023, IFS shareholders approved the share repurchase program for an amount of until US\$100,000,000, remaining in effect until the Board of Directors decides otherwise. Said program may be executed simultaneously in the two markets (Lima Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange - NYSE), on one or more occasions and at market value. In the framework of this Program, during the year 2024, the Bank has purchased 1,191,000 shares for an approximate amount of S/122,688,000 (938,000 shares for an approximate amount of S/81,021,000 during the year 2023).

- (f) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Management has estimated the fair value of the available-for-sale investments based on market quotations, and if not available, based on discounted cash flows using market rates that reflect their credit rating.
- (g) During 2024 and 2022, as result of the impairment assessment of its available-for-sale investments, the Bank has recorded an approximate loss of S/131,000 and S/2,818,000, respectively, which is presented in the caption "Impairment of available-for-sale investments" of the statement of income; however, the Bank did not recorded loss during the year 2023.

Bank 's Management has determined that the unrealized losses as of December 31,2024 and 2023, are of temporary nature. The Bank has the intention and the ability to hold each of these investments for a period of time sufficient to allow a recovery in the fair value or until the maturity date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(h) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the maturities and the annual market rates of the available-for-sale investments in debt instruments are as follows:

	Maturity		Annual market rates							
	2024	2023	2024				2023			
			S/		US\$		S/		US\$	
			Min %	Max %	Min %	Max %	Min %	Max %	Min %	Max %
Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru	Aug-26 / Aug-40	Aug-24 / Aug-40	2.13	7.76	-	-	1.24	7.48	-	-
Negotiable Deposit Certificates issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru - BCRP	Jan-25 / Jun-25	Jan-24 / Sep-24	4.82	4.99	-	-	6.06	7.31	-	-
Global Bonds of the Republic of Peru	Jul-25 / Feb-35	Jul-25 / Dec-32	-	-	1.13	5.45	-	-	1.13	5.56
Corporate and financial bonds	Jan-25 / Jun-47	Sep-24 / Jun-47	5.99	8.15	1.15	6.32	4.59	7.41	1.15	6.22
Treasury Bonds of the United States of America	Nov 31 / Aug-34	Nov 31	-	-	1.58	4.07	-	-	1.58	1.58
Global Bonds of the United States of Mexican	Feb 34	Feb 34	-	-	4.04	4.04	-	-	4.04	4.04

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (i) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, held-to-maturity investments are entirely comprised of Peruvian Sovereign Bonds amounting to S/3,796,852,000 and S/3,391,081,000, respectively, including accrued income to S/101,145,000 and S/86,653,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, these investments have maturities between August 2026 and August 2039, have accrued interest at effective annual rates between 4.36 percent and 7.76 percent, and their estimated fair value amounts to approximately S/3,775,935,000 (as of December 31, 2023, the maturity fluctuated between August 2024 and August 2037, which accrued interest at an annual effective rate between 4.36 and 7.50 percent, and their estimated fair value amounted to approximately S/3,277,672,000).

During the years 2024 and 2023, the Government of the Republic of Peru performed public offerings to repurchase certain sovereign bonds, with the purpose of renewing its debt and funding the fiscal deficit. Although SBS Resolution N° 7033-2012, establishes that any sale or transfer of held-to-maturity investments binds financial institutions to reclassify all instruments of this category into available-for-sale investments, However, on June 28, 2024 and June 02, 2023, the SBS issued the Multiple Official Letter N°41264-2024-SBS and N°28112-2023-SBS, respectively, authorizing financial entities to take part in said offering, regardless the classification category assigned to said instruments, having into consideration the purpose of the repurchase performed by the Republic of Peru. In that sense, during the year 2024, the Bank took part in the public offering and sold to the Government of the Republic of Peru sovereign bonds, classified as held-to-maturity investments, for approximately S/630,749,000 generating a gain of S/866,000 (sold S/482,632,000 generating a loss of S/490,000, during the year 2023); see Note 18(a). Likewise, with the purpose of keeping its strategy of assets management, the Bank simultaneously, during the year 2024, acquired sovereign bonds of the Republic of Peru for approximately S/628,675,000 and classified them as held-to-maturity investments (S/488,127,000 and classified them as held-to-maturity investments, during the year 2023).

In previous years, the Bank reclassified Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as available-for-sale investments into held-to-maturity investments, which accumulated a net unrealized loss in equity for S/25,850,000. According to accounting requirements by the SBS, said net unrealized loss must be transferred to statement of income during the remaining term of the instruments. In that sense, the Bank recorded in the statement of income, as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, a net loss of approximately S/230,000, S/1,665,000 and S/2,213,000, respectively; see Note 18(a). The balance of the accumulated unrealized loss in equity, as of December 31, 2024, is S/2,438,000 (S/2,668,000 as of December 31, 2023).

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately S/1,646,404,000 including interest, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed with Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as maturity investments restricted for approximately S/1,861,524,000, said loans have maturities between January 2025 and March 2025, and accrued interest at effective rates between 5.16 and 5.46 percent (maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

S/1,706,366,000 including interest, which are guaranteed with Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru for approximately S/2,058,931,000, have maturities between January 2024 and October 2024, and accrued interest at effective rates between 0.50 and 7.30 percent, as of December 31, 2023).

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintains loans with foreign banks for approximately S/414,591,000 including interest, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed with Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as maturity investments restricted for approximately S/435,242,000, said loans have maturities in August 2026, and accrued interest at effective rates between 7.25 and 7.51 percent (maintains loans with foreign banks for approximately S/414,506,000, including interest, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed with Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as maturity investments restricted for approximately S/445,909,000. Said loans have maturities in August 2026 and accrued interest at effective rates between 7.25 and 7.51 percent, as of December 31, 2023).

- (j) The table below presents the balance of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, classified by contractual maturity (without considering accrued interest):

	2024		2023	
	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)
Up to 3 months	1,964,084	-	1,877,329	-
More than 3 months to 1 year	489,218	-	2,214,614	634,058
More than 1 to 5 years	3,298,304	727,578	3,044,786	580,205
More than 5 years	1,264,396	2,968,129	1,228,115	2,090,165
Shares (without maturity)	240,162	-	80,516	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,256,164</b>	<b>3,695,707</b>	<b>8,445,360</b>	<b>3,304,428</b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Loan portfolio, net

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Direct loans</b>		
Loans (*)	23,692,385	21,287,051
Mortgage loans for housing	10,233,772	9,547,593
Cash loans	3,094,543	3,902,354
Credit card	2,718,234	2,885,643
Loans for foreign trade	2,556,602	2,701,415
Financial leasing	1,706,886	1,495,290
Discounted documents	1,584,357	1,567,411
Factoring operations	1,410,968	1,244,795
Overdrafts and advances in current account	66,391	10,304
Vehicle loans	11,683	28,071
Refinanced loans	449,438	461,995
Past due loans and judicial collection	1,323,205	1,656,439
	<u>48,848,464</u>	<u>46,788,361</u>
<b>Plus (minus)</b>		
Accrued income from current loans (f)	407,986	462,508
Accrued interest and interest charged in advance	(46,867)	(52,575)
Provision for doubtful collection loans (e)	(2,019,251)	(2,463,800)
	<u>47,190,332</u>	<u>44,734,494</u>
<b>Total direct loans</b>	<u>47,190,332</u>	<u>44,734,494</u>
<b>Indirect loans (e), Note 15(a)</b>	<u>5,054,033</u>	<u>4,800,059</u>

(\*) As of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately S/123,857,000, including interests, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed by commercial loans to small and micro-businesses for approximately S/123,772,000, said loans have maturities between May 2025 and November 2025 and accrue interest at effective rate of 0.50 percent (holds loans with the BCRP for approximately S/540,272,000, including interests, that is presented in the caption "Accounts payable for repurchase agreements", which are guaranteed by commercial loans to small and micro-businesses for approximately S/540,158,000, said loans have maturities between July 2024 and November 2025 and accrue interest at effective rate of 0.50 percent as of December 31, 2023).

As of December 31, 2024, 51 percent of the balance of the direct and indirect commercial loan portfolio was concentrated in approximately 77 clients (89 clients as of December 31, 2023). Loans were mainly granted to entities and individuals domiciled in Peru or to entities whose shareholders invest mainly in Peru.

In April and May 2024, the Bank acquired two commercial loans to Niagara Energy S.A.C. for a total amount of US\$90,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/336,970,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) The table below presents the loan portfolio by type of loan:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Commercial loans	21,184,869	19,667,943
Consumer loans	15,039,666	16,344,641
Mortgage loans	10,589,080	9,853,029
Small and micro-business loans	2,034,849	922,748
<b>Total</b>	<u>48,848,464</u>	<u>46,788,361</u>

During recent years, the SBS authorized the financial entities to reschedule loans in the context of the political and social conflicts, natural disasters and the Covid-19 pandemic. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of rescheduled loans for said concepts amount to S/2,619,892,000 and S/3,947,975,000, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the credit risk classification of the Bank's loan portfolio according to SBS standards, is as follows:

Risk category	2024					
	Direct Loans		Indirect Loans		Total	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Normal	44,987,889	92.1	4,696,239	92.9	49,684,128	92.2
With potential problem	1,384,244	2.8	184,220	3.6	1,568,464	2.9
Substandard	488,169	1.0	138,793	2.7	626,962	1.2
Doubtful	924,394	1.9	17,470	0.3	941,864	1.7
Loss	1,063,768	2.2	17,311	0.3	1,081,079	2.0
	<u>48,848,464</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,054,033</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>53,902,497</u>	<u>100.0</u>

  

Risk category	2023					
	Direct Loans		Indirect Loans		Total	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Normal	42,578,519	91.0	4,292,661	89.5	46,871,180	90.9
With potential problem	1,165,639	2.5	371,559	7.7	1,537,198	3.0
Substandard	714,474	1.5	111,834	2.3	826,308	1.6
Doubtful	1,134,480	2.4	7,586	0.2	1,142,066	2.2
Loss	1,195,249	2.6	16,419	0.3	1,211,668	2.3
	<u>46,788,361</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,800,059</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>51,588,420</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (d) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, financial entities in Peru must constitute provisions for loan losses considering the risk classification mentioned above and using the percentages indicated by SBS Resolution No. 11356-2008, No. 3718-2021 and No.3922-2021, as detailed below:

- (i) Loans classified into the “Normal” category

Loan types	Fixed-rate %	Pro-cyclical component 2024 and 2023 (*)(**) %
<b>Commercial loans -</b>		
Corporate	0.70	0.10
Large-business	0.70	0.40
Medium-business	1.00	0.60
<b>Small and micro-business loans -</b>		
Small-business	1.00	1.00
Micro-business	1.00	1.00
<b>Mortgage -</b>	0.70	0.40
<b>Consumer loans</b>		
Revolving consumer loans	1.00	1.50
Non-revolving consumer loans	1.00	1.00

(\*) In case the loan has highly liquid preferred guarantees (LWHLPG), the pro-cyclical component shall be 0 percent.

(\*\*) According to SBS Resolution No. 3718-2021, issued on December 7, 2021, and their amendments, the minimum tables of the pro-cyclical component for each loan type are modified; additionally, said Resolution indicates that the pro-cyclical rule can be activated pursuant to the guidelines provided by it.

Through Circular Letter No. B-2224-2014, dated November 27, 2014, the SBS informed to the financial entities of the deactivation of the pro-cyclical component rates for the provision for direct and indirect loans of debtors classified as “Normal”. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the pro-cyclical component of the provision is deactivated; however, at said dates, the Bank holds pro-cyclical provisions amounting to S/102,458,000 and S/113,135,000, respectively, which have not been assigned to a specific provision.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(ii) For debtors classified as “with potential problems”, “Substandard”, “Doubtful” or “Loss” depending on whether the loans are: Loans Without Guarantees (LWG), Loans With Preferred Guarantees (LWPG) Loans With Readily Preferred Guarantees (LWRPG) or Loans with Highly Liquid Preferred Guarantees (LWHLPG), as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the following percentages are applied:

Risk category	LWG %	LWPG %	LWRPG %	LWHLPG %
With potential problems	5.00	2.50	1.25	1.00
Substandard	25.00	12.50	6.25	1.00
Doubtful	60.00	30.00	15.00	1.00
Loss	100.00	60.00	30.00	1.00

For loans subject to substitution of credit counterparty, the provision requirement depends on the classification of the respective counterparty, for the amount covered, regardless of the debtor’s credit risk classification, applying the percentages indicated above.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds loans of the “Reactiva Perú” program for an amount of S/315,379,000 and S/848,886,000, respectively, including accrued interest amounting to approximately S/45,229,000 and S/46,277,000, respectively, which are partially guaranteed by the Peruvian Government for an amount of S/192,948,000 and S/675,492,000, respectively. According to the Official Multiple Letter No.1314-2020 issued by the SBS, the provision for credit risk for these loans for the part guaranteed by the Peruvian Government is 0 percent. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 53.25 and 81.10 percent of these loans respectively, present a risk category classified as “Normal”.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(e) The changes in the provision for loan losses (direct and indirect) were as follows:

	2024				
	Commercial S/(000)	Mortgage S/(000)	Consumer S/(000)	Small and micro- business S/(000)	Total S/(000) (*)
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	609,718	351,021	1,469,984	100,017	2,530,740
Provision recognized as year expense, net of recovery of written-off balances	177,818	31,983	1,642,546	120,446	1,972,793
Provision recoveries	(165,022)	(8,161)	(21,814)	(8,579)	(203,576)
Recovery of write-offs	4,254	-	165,081	10,348	179,683
Written-off portfolio and sales	(77,999)	(1,755)	(2,190,674)	(134,915)	(2,405,343)
Exchange difference, net	4,312	869	606	14	5,801
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>553,081</b>	<b>373,957</b>	<b>1,065,729</b>	<b>87,331</b>	<b>2,080,098</b>
	2023				
	Commercial S/(000)	Mortgage S/(000)	Consumer S/(000)	Small and micro- business S/(000)	Total S/(000) (*)
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	661,487	334,878	1,243,882	100,379	2,340,626
Provision recognized as year expense, net of recovery of written-off balances	144,512	47,153	1,673,711	90,162	1,955,538
Provision recoveries	(130,430)	(25,467)	(21,639)	(938)	(178,474)
Recovery of write-offs	5,189	-	123,679	10,018	138,886
Written-off portfolio and sales	(62,960)	(3,580)	(1,548,872)	(99,554)	(1,714,966)
Exchange difference, net	(8,080)	(1,963)	(777)	(50)	(10,870)
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>609,718</b>	<b>351,021</b>	<b>1,469,984</b>	<b>100,017</b>	<b>2,530,740</b>
	2022				
	Commercial S/(000)	Mortgage S/(000)	Consumer S/(000)	Small and micro- business S/(000)	Total S/(000) (*)
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	668,362	348,116	1,044,824	102,993	2,164,295
Provision recognized as year expense, net of recovery of written-off balances	229,274	17,309	924,396	63,007	1,233,986
Provision recoveries	(161,019)	(24,763)	(38,908)	(9,503)	(234,193)
Recovery of write-offs	5,942	-	140,438	8,690	155,070
Written-off portfolio and sales	(68,360)	(2,267)	(825,578)	(64,710)	(960,915)
Exchange difference, net	(12,712)	(3,517)	(1,290)	(98)	(17,617)
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>661,487</b>	<b>334,878</b>	<b>1,243,882</b>	<b>100,379</b>	<b>2,340,626</b>

(\*) The balance of the provision for loan losses includes the provision for indirect loans and for credit risk associated with over-indebtedness for approximately S/60,847,000 and S/66,940,000 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is presented in the caption "Provisions and other liabilities" of the statement of financial position; see Note 8(a).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Considering the economic damages caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the temporary modifications mentioned in Note 2(e)(ii)(a), during 2020, Bank's Management decided to record the voluntary provisions permitted by the SBS for S/703,230,000 to cover the credit risk of some clients of the Bank, mainly those of rescheduled loans. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total balance of voluntary provisions was reassigned by the Bank.

In Bank Management's opinion, the provision for loan losses recorded as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, has been recorded in accordance with the SBS regulations in force as of said dates.

- (f) During the years 2024 and 2023, the interests generated by the loan portfolio are freely agreed considering the interest rates in force in the market. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Act No. 31143, which establishes that the BCRP is the entity able of setting out maximum and minimum interest rates for consumer, small-business and micro-business loans, in the financial entities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the maximum interest rate is 112.98 and 101.86 percent annual in domestic currency and 93.86 and 82.94 percent annual in foreign currency, respectively.
- (g) Interests, commissions and expenses over loans or installments that are refinanced, past due, under legal collection, or classified in the "Doubtful" or "Loss" categories, are recorded as "Suspended interest income" and are recognized in the statement of income when effectively collected. The accumulate amounts not recognized as income for this concept amounted S/2,497,348,000 and S/1,905,960,000 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- (h) The table below presents the direct loan portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, classified by maturity dates:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Outstanding -</b>		
Up to 1 month	4,565,590	4,360,691
More than 1 month to 3 months	5,198,650	5,630,405
More than 3 months to 1 year	11,942,045	9,836,565
More than 1 year to 5 years	19,694,239	19,275,175
More than 5 years	6,124,735	6,029,086
	<u>47,525,259</u>	<u>45,131,922</u>
<b>Past due and in legal collection -</b>		
Up to 4 months	177,367	484,808
More than 4 months	640,853	697,246
Loans in legal collection	504,985	474,385
	<u>48,848,464</u>	<u>46,788,361</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Investments in Subsidiaries and associates

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Ownership percentage		Book value	
	2024 %	2023 %	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Investments in subsidiaries</b>				
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora-S.A. - Intertítulos S.T.	100.00	100.00	18,332	16,377
Compañía de Servicios Conexos Expressnet S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	21,829	15,752
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>40,161</b>	<b>32,129</b>
<b>Investments in associates</b>				
Procesos MC Perú S.A. (c)	50.00	50.00	132,831	121,988
La Fiduciaria S.A.	35.00	35.00	8,059	7,232
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C. - Niubiz (formerly Visanet)	19.06	19.06	6,752	4,758
Others	-	-	110	327
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>147,752</b>	<b>134,305</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>187,913</b>	<b>166,434</b>

(b) As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, as a result of applying the equity method on its investments in Subsidiaries and associates, the Bank recorded gains for approximately S/42,905,000, S/32,166,000 and S/48,210,000, respectively, which are included in the caption "Gain on financial transactions" in the statement of income; see Note 18. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Bank received dividends from its subsidiaries and associates for approximately S/21,249,000, S/19,144,000 and S/15,031,000, respectively.

(c) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds 50 percent of the capital stock of Procesos de MC Perú S.A., the remaining 50 percent is held by Intercorp Financial Services Inc. (parent Company of the Bank), which acquired this entity in April 2022, thus completing the participation in 100 percent of the capital stock of Procesos MC Perú S.A.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(d) A summary of the main data of the financial statements of the Bank's mainly subsidiaries and associates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for the years then ended as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, is presented below:

Activity	Assets		Liabilities		Net shareholders' equity		Net income			
	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)	
<b>Subsidiaries -</b>										
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. - Intertítulos S.T.	Fiduciary services	19,260	17,545	753	1,019	18,507	16,526	1,980	1,901	838
Compañía de Servicios Conexos, Expressnet S.A.C.	Credit card management	123,411	90,939	100,519	73,513	22,893	17,426	21,837	16,371	13,816
<b>Associates -</b>										
Procesos MC Perú S.A.	Credit card management	1,129,158	1,066,611	862,642	817,169	266,515	249,442	17,074	30,735	48,005
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C. - Niubiz (formerly Visanet)	Credit card management	790,510	467,703	754,103	449,397	36,407	18,306	18,101	(12,208)	(1,205)
La Fiduciaria S.A.	Fiduciary services	28,309	28,264	6,146	6,403	22,162	21,861	17,523	17,222	16,652

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Property, furniture and equipment, net

(a) The movement of property, furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation for the period ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

Description	Land S/(000)	Buildings and facilities S/(000)	Furniture and equipment S/(000)	Vehicles S/(000)	Leasehold improvements S/(000)	In-transit equipment and work-in progress S/(000)	Total 2024 S/(000)	Total 2023 S/(000)	Total 2022 S/(000)
<b>Cost</b>									
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	55,639	572,733	695,398	566	127,672	42,151	1,494,159	1,446,399	1,433,674
Additions	-	13,937	23,093	307	5,458	26,761	69,556	72,384	56,458
Transfers	-	10,565	15,964	-	7,083	(33,612)	-	-	-
Sales (e)	(5,158)	(24,850)	(6,108)	-	-	-	(36,116)	(11,980)	(30,541)
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(18,710)	-	(5,934)	(182)	(24,826)	(12,644)	(13,192)
<b>Balance as of December 31</b>	<u>50,481</u>	<u>572,385</u>	<u>709,637</u>	<u>873</u>	<u>134,279</u>	<u>35,118</u>	<u>1,502,773</u>	<u>1,494,159</u>	<u>1,446,399</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	-	445,786	594,970	566	118,516	-	1,159,838	1,110,602	1,065,044
Depreciation for the period	-	19,203	40,640	5	7,413	-	67,261	72,221	66,604
Sales (e)	-	(18,624)	(6,057)	-	-	-	(24,681)	(10,464)	(8,283)
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(17,920)	-	(5,933)	-	(23,853)	(12,521)	(12,763)
<b>Balance as of December 31</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>446,365</u>	<u>611,633</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>119,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,178,565</u>	<u>1,159,838</u>	<u>1,110,602</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>50,481</u>	<u>126,020</u>	<u>98,004</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>14,283</u>	<u>35,118</u>	<u>324,208</u>	<u>334,321</u>	<u>335,797</u>

(b) Financial entities in Peru are prohibited from pledging their fixed assets.

(c) Management periodically reviews the depreciation method applied, in order to assure that it is consistent with the economic benefits of fixed assets. In Management's opinion, there is no evidence of impairment of fixed assets held by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(d) With SBS authorization, the Bank recorded voluntary revaluations between the years 2000 and 2003 over certain fixed assets at their fair values, which were determined by an independent appraiser and amounted to approximately S/61,140,000; which generated a deferred Income Tax liability; see Note 12(a). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the value of the revaluations performed, net of their accumulated depreciation, amounts to approximately S/23,870,000 and S/25,914,000, respectively.

(e) In November 2024, the Bank sold one property located in La Victoria district (Lima) for an amount of US\$3,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/11,286,000), with a direct disposal cost of S/2,495,000, recording a gain amounting to S/8,790,000, which was recorded as "Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

In October 2024, the Bank sold two properties located in San Isidro and Breña districts (Lima) for an amount of US\$7,010,000 (equivalent to approximately S/26,353,000), with a net disposal cost of S/7,309,000, recording a gain amounting to S/19,044,000, which was recorded as Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

In July 2024, , the Bank sold one property located in San Isidro district (Lima) for an amount of US\$1,600,000 (equivalent to approximately S/6,022,000), with a net disposal cost of S/1,292,000, recording a gain amounting to S/4,730,000, which was recorded as "Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

In May de 2024, , the Bank sold one property located in La Victoria district (Lima) for an amount of US\$480,000 (equivalent to approximately S/1,800,000), with a net disposal cost of S/286,000, recording a gain amounting to S/1,514,000, which was recorded as "Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

In February 2023, the Bank sold one property located in of San Isidro district (Lima) for an amount of US\$8,552,000 (equivalent to approximately a S/32,667,000), with a net disposal cost of S/1,503,000, recording a gain amounting to S/ 31,163,000, which was registered as "Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other income, net" of the statement of income; see Note 20.

In April 2022, the Bank sold one land lot located in San Borja district (Lima), to a related entity for an amount of US\$14,100,000 (equivalent to approximately a S/54,313,000), with a net disposal cost of S/21,306,000, recording a gain amounting to S/ 33,006,000, which was registered as "Gain from sale of Property, furniture and equipment" in the caption "Other Income, net" of the statement of income, and other lower sales; see Note 20.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Other assets, net and provisions and other liabilities

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Other assets, net</b>		
<b>Financial Instruments</b>		
Accounts receivable from sale of investments (b)	328,965	33,039
Accounts receivable, net	163,524	135,030
Operations in process (c)	146,985	81,940
Accounts receivable from derivative financial instruments (d)	89,414	102,708
Accounts receivable from short sales operations, Note 2(s)	61,191	-
Commissions receivable for credit cards	7,673	7,842
	<u>797,752</u>	<u>360,559</u>
<b>Non-financial instruments</b>		
Tax paid to recover	655,272	416,825
Intangible assets, net (e)	602,599	598,164
Deferred charges	80,120	86,636
Rentals paid advance(f)	3,399	3,399
Assets seized through legal actions	1,902	13,386
Others	11,819	10,090
	<u>1,355,111</u>	<u>1,128,500</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,152,863</u>	<u>1,489,059</u>
<b>Provisions and other liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial instruments</b>		
Operations in process (c)	556,543	226,426
Other accounts payable	410,738	430,361
Accounts payable for purchase of investments (b)	287,740	85,988
Accounts payable from derivative financial instruments (d)	90,920	135,098
Workers' profit sharing and salaries payable	63,883	57,388
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, Note 2(s)	61,153	-
Provisions for contingent loans and for credit risk associated with over-indebtedness, Note 5(e)	60,847	66,940
Dividends payable	221	213
	<u>1,532,045</u>	<u>1,002,414</u>
<b>Non-financial instruments</b>		
Provisions for other contingencies (g)	69,574	63,676
Taxes payable	29,476	26,553
Deferred income	28,707	23,994
Premiums to the deposit insurance fund	22,429	20,416
Others	1,155	1,522
	<u>151,341</u>	<u>136,161</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,683,386</u>	<u>1,138,575</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, correspond to accounts receivable and payable from sales and acquisitions of securities during the last days of the month, which have been settled during the first days of the following month. The balance mainly corresponds to the acquisition and sale of Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru and Global Bonds issued by the Treasury of the United States of America.
- (c) Transactions in process are related to deposits received during the last days of the month, loans disbursed and collected, funds transferred and other similar transactions; which are transferred to the corresponding accounts in the following month. These transactions do not affect the Bank's results as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- (d) The risk of derivative contracts arises from the possibility that the counterparty does not comply with the agreed terms and conditions, and that the reference rates at which the transactions were agreed may change. The following table presents, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair value of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities, including their notional amounts and maturities. The notional amount is the nominal amount of the derivative's underlying asset and is the base over which changes in the value of derivatives are measured.

	Note	2024			Maturity	2023			Maturity	Hedged instrument
		Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)	Notional amount S/(000)		Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)	Notional amount S/(000)		
<b>Derivatives for negotiation -</b>										
Forward exchange contracts		22,448	45,012	7,092,071	Between January 2025 and June 2026	36,635	29,516	4,875,692	Between January 2024 and December 2025	-
Currency swaps		11,797	13,277	1,899,348	Between January 2025 and November 2029	21,306	44,897	1,370,799	Between January 2024 and April 2028	-
Interest rate swaps		38,922	28,812	1,742,139	Between January 2025 and June 2036	40,613	25,196	1,530,493	Between March 2024 and June 2036	-
Options		-	-	2,518	Between January 2025 and July 2025	1,172	1,174	279,047	Between January 2024 and December 2024	-
		<u>73,167</u>	<u>87,101</u>	<u>10,736,076</u>		<u>99,726</u>	<u>100,783</u>	<u>8,056,031</u>		
<b>Derivatives designated as hedges -</b>										
<b>Cash flow:</b>										
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	11(d)	5,961	3,415	1,129,200	October 2026	2,982	7,375	1,112,700	October 2026	Senior Bonds
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(g)	3,170	-	188,200	June 2025	-	3,018	241,085	Between January 2025 and June 2025	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(h)	-	404	188,200	May 2025	-	3,823	185,450	May 2025	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(k)	7,116	-	75,280	February 2025	-	811	74,180	February 2025	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(i)	-	-	-	-	-	6,708	111,270	August 2024	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(p)	-	-	-	-	-	9,442	111,270	October 2024	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(t)	-	-	-	-	-	3,138	37,090	November 2024	Due to Banks
		<u>16,247</u>	<u>3,819</u>	<u>1,580,880</u>		<u>2,982</u>	<u>34,315</u>	<u>1,873,045</u>		
		<u>89,414</u>	<u>90,920</u>	<u>12,316,956</u>		<u>102,708</u>	<u>135,098</u>	<u>9,929,076</u>		

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Banks holds forwards exchange contracts and currency and interest rate swaps, which according to the agreed upon terms, required the constitution of collateral deposits for approximately US\$5,730,000 (equivalent to S/21,568,000) and US\$6,666,000 (equivalent to S/24,725,000), respectively; see Note 3(d). On the other hand, at those dates, certain customers have constituted guarantee deposits for the derivatives agreed with the Bank for approximately US\$9,470,000 (equivalent to S/35,645,000) and US\$2,630,000 (equivalent to S/9,755,000), respectively; see Note 9(a).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (e) The movement in intangible assets and accumulated amortization for the period ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

Description	Software S/(000)	In-transit software S/(000)	Total 2024 S/(000)	Total 2023 S/(000)	Total 2022 S/(000)
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	1,537,625	116,012	1,653,637	1,399,659	1,203,659
Additions	153,469	54,519	207,988	254,911	202,266
Transfers	72,544	(72,544)	-	-	-
Disposals, Note 20	-	(9,233)	(9,233)	(933)	(6,266)
<b>Balance as of December 31</b>	<u>1,763,638</u>	<u>88,754</u>	<u>1,852,392</u>	<u>1,653,637</u>	<u>1,399,659</u>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>					
<b>Balance as of January 1</b>	1,055,473	-	1,055,473	892,106	738,720
Amortization for the period	194,320	-	194,320	163,367	153,386
<b>Balance as of December 31</b>	<u>1,249,793</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,249,793</u>	<u>1,055,473</u>	<u>892,106</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>513,845</u>	<u>88,754</u>	<u>602,599</u>	<u>598,164</u>	<u>507,553</u>

Management assesses periodically the amortization method applied with the purpose of ensuring that it is consistent with the economic benefit of the intangibles. In Management's opinion, there is no evidence of impairment of the intangibles maintained by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

- (f) During the year 2020, the Bank signed a framework contract to cede the use of commercial spaces for the installation of Money Market stores and/or ATMs in the facilities of Supermercados Peruanos S.A. for 5 years. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance corresponds to a cash guarantee granted to Supermercados Peruanos S.A. for an amount of S/3,399,000.
- (g) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, include provisions for sundry legal contingencies originated from ongoing lawsuits against the Bank related to the nature of its operations. The Bank establishes provisions for such lawsuits when, in the opinion of Management and its internal legal advisers, the liability is likely to be assumed by the Bank and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Deposits and obligations, and deposits from financial entities

(a) The following table presents the detail of "Deposits and obligations":

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Savings deposits	19,350,706	17,704,771
Time deposits (e)	17,152,296	14,004,591
Current accounts	12,186,409	10,724,885
Public restricted obligations (*)	928,658	865,920
Severance indemnities	711,806	760,551
Other obligations	6,689	6,582
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>50,336,564</u></b>	<b><u>44,067,300</u></b>

(\*) As of December 31, 2024, mainly includes guarantee deposits constituted by clients in support of direct and indirect loans granted by the Bank for S/453,193,000, guarantee deposits constituted by clients for derivative contracts for S/35,645,000 (guarantee deposits constituted by clients in support of direct and indirect loans granted by the Bank for S/375,737,000, guarantee deposits constituted by clients for derivative contracts for S/9,755,000, as of December 31, 2023), and other restricted deposits.

(b) The Bank has established a policy to pay interests to time demands deposits and saving deposits according to a scale of interest rates, based on the average balances maintained in said accounts. Additionally, as part of said policy, it was established that the accounts which have balances less than an amount determined do not generate any interest.

Interest rates applied to deposits and obligations are determined by the Bank based on interest rates prevailing on the Peruvian market.

(c) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, approximately S/19,978,058,000 and S/18,668,431,000 of deposits and obligations are covered by the Deposit Insurance Fund, respectively. Likewise, at those dates the coverage of the Deposit Insurance Fund by each client is up to S/121, 600 and S/123,810, respectively.

(d) The following table presents the detail of "Deposits from financial entities"

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Current accounts	588,375	1,406,279
Time deposits (e)	230,763	600,490
Savings deposits	25,952	22,424
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>845,090</u></b>	<b><u>2,029,193</u></b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (e) The table below presents the balance of time deposits from public and financial entities classified by maturity as of December 31, 2024 and, 2023:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Due within 1 month	7,184,936	5,603,260
More than 1 month to 3 months	4,695,624	3,475,146
More than 3 months to 1 year	4,918,805	4,880,001
More than 1 year to 5 years	293,499	350,672
More than 5 years	290,195	296,002
<b>Total</b>	<u>17,383,059</u>	<u>14,605,081</u>

10. Debts and financial obligations

- (a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>By type -</b>		
Promotional credit lines (b)	2,090,825	2,014,600
Obligations with foreign entities (c)	1,693,800	1,862,011
Obligations with local entities (t)	-	37,090
	<u>3,784,625</u>	<u>3,913,701</u>
Interest and commissions payable	28,610	33,730
	<u>3,813,235</u>	<u>3,947,431</u>
<b>By term -</b>		
Short term	1,220,115	1,295,113
Long term (u)	2,593,120	2,652,318
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,813,235</u>	<u>3,947,431</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) The promotional credit lines represent loans in Soles and US Dollars received from Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE) and Fondo MiVivienda (FMV) with the purpose of promoting development in Peru. These liabilities are guaranteed with loan portfolio up to the amount of the used line and includes specific agreements on how it should be used the funds, the financial conditions that must be maintained and other administrative matter. In the opinion of Management, the Bank is complying with these requirements.

As of December 31,2024, COFIDE loans accrued interest at annual effective interest rates in foreign currency, between 5.81 and 11.11 percent and maturities between December 2029 and October 2034 (in foreign currency between 5.81 and 10.62 percent and maturities between December 2029 and October 2034, as of December 31, 2023).

As of December 31,2024, the FMV loans accrued annual effective interest rates in local currency between 5.00 and 8.30 percent and maturities between January 2025 and July 2053, and in foreign currency, of 7.75 percent and maturities between January 2025 and November 2028 (in local currency between 5.00 and 8.30 percent and maturities between January 2024 and December 2048, and in foreign currency, of 7.75 percent and maturities between January 2024 and November 2028, as of December 31, 2023).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, includes the following financing:

Entity	Country	Currency	Final maturity	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
China Development Bank Hong Kong Branch (d)	China	US\$	2027	376,400	-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking (e)	Japan	US\$	2026	263,480	259,630
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong Ltd (f)	China	US\$	2025	263,480	-
Banco del Estado de Chile (g)	Chile	US\$	2025	244,660	241,085
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria NY Branch (h)	Spain	US\$	2025	188,200	185,450
Caixabank S.A. Barcelona (i)	Spain	US\$	2025	169,380	166,905
Commerzbank Ag Frankfurt (j)	Alemania	US\$	2025	75,280	-
Standard Chartered Bank NY (k)	United States	US\$	2025	75,280	74,180
Citibank NA New York (l)	United States	US\$	2025	37,640	-
Wells Fargo (m)	United States	US\$	2024	-	296,720
Bank of America (n)	United States	US\$	2024	-	203,995
Bank of Montreal (o)	Canada	US\$	2024	-	185,450
JP Morgan Chase Bank NY (p)	United States	US\$	2024	-	111,270
Bank of New York (q)	United States	US\$	2024	-	92,725
HSBC Branch India (r)	India	US\$	2024	-	37,090
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (s)	Multilateral	US\$	2024	-	7,511
				<u>1,693,800</u>	<u>1,862,011</u>

During 2024, transactions with foreign entities accrue average interest between the 6-month Term SOFR plus 0.60 percent and the 6-month Term SOFR plus 1.99 percent, the 3-month Term SOFR plus 0.70 percent and the 3-month Term SOFR plus 1.90 percent and the 3-month Daily SOFR plus 1.30 percent (average interest between the 6-month Term SOFR plus 0.75 percent and the 6-month Term SOFR plus 1.70 percent during 2023).

(d) Corresponds to a loan received in December 2024 for US\$100,000,000.

(e) Corresponds to a loan received in December 2023 for US\$70,000,000.

(f) Corresponds to 2 loans received in July 2024 and November 2024 for US\$50,000,000 and US\$20,000,000, respectively.

(g) Corresponds to two loans received in May 2023 and December 2022 for US\$50,000,000 and US\$15,000,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank holds a cross currency swap agreement for a total of US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/188,200,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge (two agreements for US\$65,000,000, equivalent to approximately S/241,085,000 as of December 31, 2023); see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loans were economically converted into fixed annual rates.

(h) Corresponds to a loan received in April 2023 for US\$50,000,000. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank holds a cross currency swap agreement for a total of US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/188,200,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge (one agreement for US\$50,000,000, equivalent to approximately S/185,450,000 as of December 31, 2023); see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (i) Corresponds to a loan received in July 2024 for US\$45,000,000 (two loans received in December 2023 and July 2022 for US\$15,000,000 and US\$30,000,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2023). As of December 31, 2023, the Bank held a cross currency swap agreement for US\$30,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/111,270,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge; see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.
- (j) Corresponds to a loan received in November 2024 for US\$20,000,000.
- (k) Corresponds to a loan received in January 2023 for US\$20,000,000. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank holds a currency swap for an amount of US\$20,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/75,280,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge (an agreement for US\$20,000,000, equivalent to approximately S/74,180,000 as of December 31, 2023); see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.
- (l) Corresponds to a loan received in November 2024 for US\$10,000,000.
- (m) Corresponded to two loans received in July 2023 and September 2023 for US\$30,000,000 and US\$50,000,000, respectively, with maturity in January 2024 and March 2024.
- (n) Corresponded to two loans received in July 2023 and December 2023 for US\$20,000,000 and US\$35,000,000, respectively, with maturity in January 2024 and June 2024.
- (o) Corresponded to a loan received in March 2023 for US\$50,000,000, with maturity in March 2024.
- (p) Corresponded to a loan received in September 2022 for US\$30,000,000 with maturity in October 2024. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank held a cross currency swap agreement for US\$30,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/111,270,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge; see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.
- (q) Corresponded to a loan received in October 2023 for US\$25,000,000, with maturity in April 2024.
- (r) Corresponded to a loan received in March 2023 for US\$10,000,000, with maturity in March 2024.
- (s) Corresponded to a loan received in October 2023 for US\$2,025,000 with maturity in January 2024.
- (t) Corresponded to a loan received from Bank of China Perú in October 2022 for US\$10,000,000, with maturity in November 2024. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank held a cross currency swap agreement for an amount of US\$10,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/37,090,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge; see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed rate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(u) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the payment schedule of these long-term obligations is the following:

Year	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
2025	-	641,248
2026	404,651	396,750
2027	517,521	133,724
2028 onwards	<u>1,670,948</u>	<u>1,480,596</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,593,120</u>	<u>2,652,318</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11. Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

Local Issuances	Annual nominal Interest rate	Interest payment	Maturity	Issued amount (000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Negotiable certificates of deposits-Second program</b>						
First issuance (A serie)	5.21875%	Annually	2025	S/112,964	110,010	-
First issuance (B serie)	4.9375%	Annually	2025	S/138,435	133,852	-
First issuance (C serie)	4.59375%	Annually	2025	S/102,000	97,643	-
					<u>341,505</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Corporate bonds - Second program</b>						
Fifth issuance (A serie)	3.41% + VAC	Semiannually	2029	S/150,000	188,730	184,500
<b>Total local issuances</b>					<u>530,235</u>	<u>184,500</u>
<b>International issuances</b>						
Subordinated bonds (b)	4.00%	Semiannually	2030	US\$300,000	1,124,502	1,107,228
Corporate bonds (c)	5.00%	Semiannually	2026	S/312,000	311,788	311,644
Corporate bonds (d)	3.25%	Semiannually	2026	US\$400,000	1,501,894	1,477,909
Subordinated bonds (e)	7.625%	Semiannually	2034	US\$300,000	1,122,122	-
Subordinated bonds (f)	6.625%	Semiannually	2029	US\$300,000	-	1,112,438
<b>Total international issuances</b>					<u>4,060,306</u>	<u>4,009,219</u>
<b>Total local and international issuances</b>					<u>4,590,541</u>	<u>4,193,719</u>
Interest payable					<u>78,574</u>	<u>59,470</u>
<b>Total</b>					<u>4,669,115</u>	<u>4,253,189</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) On June 30, 2020, the Bank placed corporate bonds called "4.00% Senior Notes due 2030" for US\$300,000,000, under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America. The date of issuance of these bonds was July 8, 2020.

On July 8, 2025, prior authorization by the SBS, the Bank will be able to redeem the entirety of the bonds, having to pay a redemption price of 100 percent of the issued subordinated bonds. From that date onwards, in case the Bank does not perform the early redemption, the interest rate will increase by 371.1 basis points. After July 8, 2025, prior authorization by the SBS, the Bank will be able to redeem the entirety of the bonds, having to pay a redemption price of 100 percent of the issued subordinated bonds plus the present value of each scheduled coupon payment, discounted at the redemption date.

- (c) On September 24, 2019, the Bank placed corporate bonds called "5.00% Senior Notes due 2026" for S/312,000,000, under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America. The date of issuance of these bonds was October 1, 2019.
- (d) On September 25, 2019, the Bank issued corporate bonds called "3.25 Senior Notes due 2026" for US\$400,000,000, under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America. The date of issuance of these bonds was October 4, 2019.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank held four cross-currency swaps for a total of US\$300,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/1,129,200,000), which were designated as cash flow hedges (four cross-currency swaps for a total of US\$300,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/1,112,700,000 as of December 31, 2023), see Note 8(d). Through these operations, part of the issued amount by these bonds was economically converted into Soles at a fixed rates of 2.12, 4.92, 5.10 and 5.32 percent.

- (e) On January 9, 2024, Interbank placed subordinated bonds called "7.625% Subordinated Notes due 2034" for the amount of US\$300,000,000, under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America. The issuance date of these bonds was January 16, 2024.

Starting in January 2029, prior authorization by the SBS, the Bank will be able to redeem the entirety of the bond, without penalties; since that date, the interest rate will be that of the 5-year U.S. Treasury plus 365.2 basis points. In accordance with SBS regulation, this issuance qualifies as second level equity (Tier 2) in the determination of the regulatory capital.

Also, as part of said program, the Bank announced a repurchase offering in cash aimed to the bondholders of the subordinated bond called "6.625% Subordinated Notes due 2029"; see paragraph (f). On January 17, 2024, the Bank repurchased bonds for the amount of US\$194,852,000.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Regarding the remaining balance of bondholders that did not accept the repurchase offering, on January 29, 2024, the Bank informed them its decision to early redeem said instruments.

- (f) In accordance with SBS regulation, this issuance qualifies as second level equity (Tier 2) in the determination of the regulatory capital.

In January 2024, the Bank performed the repurchase of part of these bonds; see paragraph (b).

On March 19, 2024, the Bank redeemed the entirety of the outstanding bonds for US\$105,148,000.

- (g) The international issuances are listed at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. On the other hand, the local and international issuances include standard clauses of compliance with financial and operational ratios. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank mainly maintains the following clauses: (i) Submit audited financial statements on an annual basis and unaudited financial statements on a quarterly basis (both in Spanish and English); (ii) keep limitations in transactions with affiliated entities that are not performed under market conditions; and (iii) keep limitations regarding consolidation, merger or transfer of the Bank's assets.

In Management's and its internal legal advisers, this clause has been met by the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

- (h) The table below presents the payment schedule of these obligations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Year	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
2024	-	59,470
2025	420,079	-
2026	1,813,682	1,789,553
2027	-	-
2028 onwards	<u>2,435,354</u>	<u>2,404,166</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>4,669,115</u>	<u>4,253,189</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Income tax deferred asset, net

(a) The table below presents the detail and movement of this caption:

	Balance as of January 1, 2022 S/(000)	(Debit) credit to income S/(000)	(Debit) credit to equity S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2022 S/(000)	(Debit) credit to income S/(000)	(Debit) credit to equity S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2023 S/(000)	(Debit) credit to income S/(000)	(Debit) credit to equity S/(000)	Balance as of December 31, 2024 S/(000)
<b>Deferred asset</b>										
Loan portfolio generic provision and other provisions	333,206	29,265	-	362,471	(99,377)	-	263,094	(54,055)	-	209,039
Unrealized gains (losses) from the valuation of derivatives for hedging purposes	(8,792)	-	8,670	(122)	-	6,336	6,214	-	1,402	7,616
Unrealized gains from fluctuation in available-for-sale investments	3,151		8,537	11,688	-	(1,835)	9,853	-	(4,130)	5,723
Other	2,749	(1,151)	-	1,598	(200)	-	1,398	1,248	-	2,646
<b>Total deferred asset</b>	<b>330,314</b>	<b>28,114</b>	<b>17,207</b>	<b>375,635</b>	<b>(99,577)</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>280,559</b>	<b>(52,807)</b>	<b>(2,728)</b>	<b>225,024</b>
<b>Deferred liability</b>										
Amortization of intangibles	(69,465)	4,022	-	(65,443)	(19,109)	-	(84,552)	8,403	-	(76,149)
Levelling of assets and liabilities	(27,773)	44,130	-	16,357	(8,883)	-	7,474	(29,215)	-	(21,741)
Unrealized losses from fluctuations in available-for-sale investment	(797)	-	438	(359)	-	(94)	(453)	-	(10,006)	(10,459)
Voluntary revaluation of fixed asset, Note 7(d)	(8,267)	321	-	(7,946)	301	-	(7,645)	603	-	(7,042)
Other	(11,440)	781	-	(10,659)	109	-	(10,550)	(5,713)	-	(16,263)
<b>Total deferred liability</b>	<b>(117,742)</b>	<b>49,254</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>(68,050)</b>	<b>(27,582)</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(95,726)</b>	<b>(25,922)</b>	<b>(10,006)</b>	<b>(131,654)</b>
<b>Total deferred asset, net</b>	<b>212,572</b>	<b>77,368</b>	<b>17,645</b>	<b>307,585</b>	<b>(127,159)</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>184,833</b>	<b>(78,729)</b>	<b>(12,734)</b>	<b>93,370</b>

(b) The table below presents the amounts reported in the statement of income for the years ended:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Current - Expense	144,370	98,866	396,227
Deferred - Expense (income)	78,729	127,159	(77,368)
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,099</b>	<b>226,025</b>	<b>318,859</b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) The table below presents the reconciliation of the effective Income Tax rate with the statutory Income Tax rate for the years 2024, 2023 and 2022:

	2024		2023		2022	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
<b>Income before Income Tax</b>	<u>1,156,769</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,126,523</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,490,557</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Theoretical tax (29.5% in 2024, 2023 and 2022)	341,247	29.50	332,324	29.50	439,714	29.50
<b>Effect of non-taxable income</b>						
Income exempt from taxation	(203,206)	(17.57)	(183,640)	(16.3)	(146,490)	(9.83)
<b>Effect of non-deductible expenses</b>						
Non-deductible expenses	<u>85,058</u>	<u>7.35</u>	<u>77,341</u>	<u>6.87</u>	<u>25,635</u>	<u>1.72</u>
<b>Income Tax recorded</b>	<u>223,099</u>	<u>19.29</u>	<u>226,025</u>	<u>20.06</u>	<u>318,859</u>	<u>21.39</u>

(d) In Management's opinion, the deferred Income Tax asset will be recovered from the taxable income that will be generated by the Bank over the coming years, including the portion that is recorded in shareholders' equity.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 13. Shareholders' equity

#### (a) Capital stock -

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's capital stock is represented by approximately 6,314,084,000 and 5,910,627,000 common shares, which are fully subscribed and paid-in, each with a nominal value of one Sol.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26, 2024, agreed to capitalize the earnings generated in 2023, net of legal reserve and distribution of dividends, for approximately S/403,457,000. Dividends distributed and paid amounted to approximately S/405,224,000.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 28, 2023, agreed to capitalize the earnings generated in 2022, net of legal reserve and distribution of dividends, for approximately S/468,679,000. Dividends distributed and paid amounted to approximately S/585,849,000.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 29, 2022, agreed to capitalize the earnings generated in 2021, net of legal reserve and distribution of dividends, for approximately S/480,190,000. Dividends distributed and paid amounted, for approximately S/600,238,000.

Under current regulations, there are no restrictions governing dividend distributions abroad or the repatriation of foreign capital.

#### (b) Treasury stock -

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this item corresponds to 18,387,000 Bank shares with an acquisition cost of approximately S/33,910,000.

#### (c) Legal and special reserves -

Pursuant to current legislation, the Bank is required to establish a legal reserve for an amount equivalent to at least 35 percent of its paid-in capital. This legal reserve is funded through an annual appropriation of at least 10 percent of net income and can only be used to absorb losses or be capitalized. In both cases, the Bank is required to replenish it.

The Shareholders' Meetings held on March 26, 2024, March 28, 2023, and March 29, 2022, agreed to the appropriation of legal reserves for the profits of the fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021 for approximately S/89,853,000, S/117,170,000 and S/120,048,000, respectively.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 29, 2004, approved the creation of a special reserve amounting to S/10,822,000, through the transfer of income generated in 2003. The Bank is not allowed to distribute or use this special reserve without prior authorization by the SBS.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(d) Unrealized results from financial instruments

The unrealized results include the unrealized losses from the valuation of available-for-sale investments and the loss gains (losses) derivatives instruments used as cash flow hedges.

Changes in the unrealized results as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 presented net of their tax effect are as follows:

	(Losses) unrealized gains		
	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Cash flow hedging derivatives S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	(392,450)	21,016	(371,434)
Unrealized loss from available-for-sale investments, net of unrealized gain	(281,644)	-	(281,644)
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments, Note 4(g)	2,818	-	2,818
Transfer of realized loss from available-for-sale investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 18(a)	2,884	-	2,884
Accrual realized loss from held-to-maturity investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 4(i)	2,213	-	2,213
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedging derivatives	-	(36,862)	(36,862)
Transfer to results of unrealized loss from cash flow hedge derivatives	-	16,142	16,142
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<u>(666,179)</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>(665,883)</u>
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale investments, net of unrealized loss	335,086	-	335,086
Transfer of realized loss from available-for-sale investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 18(a)	(1,291)	-	(1,291)
Accrual realized loss from held-to-maturity investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 4(i)	1,665	-	1,665
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedging derivatives	-	(39,391)	(39,391)
Transfer to results of unrealized loss from cash flow hedge derivatives	-	24,248	24,248
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2023</b>	<u>(330,719)</u>	<u>(14,847)</u>	<u>(345,566)</u>
Gain from available-for-sale investments, net of unrealized loss	228,863	-	228,863
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments, Note 4(g)	131	-	131
Transfer of realized gain from available-for-sale investments to the statement of income, net of realized loss, Note 18(a)	(12,335)	-	(12,335)
Accrual realized loss from held-to-maturity investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 4(i)	230	-	230
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedging derivatives	-	(33,297)	(33,297)
Transfer to results of unrealized loss from cash flow hedge derivatives	-	29,947	29,947
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2024</b>	<u>(113,830)</u>	<u>(18,197)</u>	<u>(132,027)</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(e) Components of other comprehensive income

The statement of other comprehensive income includes other comprehensive income from available-for-sale investments, derivative financial instruments used as cash flow hedges and investments in associates and subsidiaries. Its respective movement is detailed below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Available-for-sale investments:</b>			
Unrealized gain (loss) from available-for-sale investments	228,863	335,086	(281,644)
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments, Note 4(g)	131	-	2,818
Transfer of realized (gain) loss from available-for-sale investments, net of realized loss, Nota 18(a)	(12,335)	(1,291)	2,884
Transfer of realized loss from held-to maturity investments to the statement of income, Note 4(i)	230	1,665	2,213
<b>Sub total</b>	<u>216,889</u>	<u>335,460</u>	<u>(273,729)</u>
Income tax	<u>14,136</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>(8,975)</u>
	<u>231,025</u>	<u>337,389</u>	<u>(282,704)</u>
<b>Cash flow hedges:</b>			
Net loss of cash flow hedges	(33,297)	(39,391)	(36,862)
Transfer of realized loss from cash flow hedges to the statement of income	29,947	24,248	16,142
<b>Sub total</b>	<u>(3,350)</u>	<u>(15,143)</u>	<u>(20,720)</u>
Income tax	<u>(1,402)</u>	<u>(6,336)</u>	<u>(8,670)</u>
	<u>(4,752)</u>	<u>(21,479)</u>	<u>(29,390)</u>

(f) Shareholders' equity for legal purposes (regulatory capital) -

According with the Legislative Decree No. 1028, regulatory capital must be equivalent to or more than 10 percent of the total risk weighted assets and contingent operations, represented by the sum of: the regulatory capital requirement for market risk multiplied by 10, the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk multiplied by 10, and the weighted assets and contingent loans by credit risk.

Through Multiple Official Letter No. 27358-2021-SBS and Emergency Decree 003-2022, established that in the period between April 2021 and August 2022, regulatory capital for financial companies shall be equal or higher than 8 percent of the assets and contingent assets weighted by total risks and from September 2022 until March 2023 of 8.5 percent. Once said period ends, regulatory capital shall return again to be equal or higher than 10 percent, determined by the before mentioned.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Through SBS Resolution No. 3952-2022 and amendments, established that in the period between January and March 2023, regulatory capital for financial companies shall be equal or higher than 8.5 percent of the assets and contingent assets weighted by total risk, from April 2023 to August 2024 shall be equal or higher than 9 percent, from September 2024 to February 2025 shall be equal or higher than 9.5 percent and March 2025 onwards shall be equal or higher than 10 percent, also modifying the requirement of the regulatory capital for credit risk, annulling Multiple Official Letter No. 27358-2021-SBS and Emergency Decree 003-2022.

In December 2021, the SBS issued Resolution No. 3921-2021, through which it establishes the modification to the calculation of the additional regulatory capital requirement for market concentration, considering the criteria of size, interconnection, substitutability and complexity. Also, it establishes an adaptation period of two years starting in December 2022.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, pursuant to the SBS resolution, the Bank maintains the following amounts related with the weighted assets and contingent loans by total risk and regulatory capital (basic and supplementary):

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Total risk weighted assets and loans	64,308,282	63,494,884
Total regulatory capital	10,239,304	9,811,486
Basic regulatory capital (Level 1)	7,892,361	7,461,727
Supplementary regulatory capital (Level 2)	2,346,943	2,349,759
Global regulatory capital ratio	15.92%	15.45%

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has complied with the SBS Resolutions No. 2115-2009, No. 6328-2009, No. 14354-2009, No. 4128-2014, Regulations for Regulatory Capital Requirements for Operational Risk, Market Risk and Credit Risk, respectively, and their amendments. These resolutions established, mainly, the methodologies to be applied by financial entities to calculate the weighted assets and loans for each type of risk.

Through SBS Resolution No. 3953-2022, established that the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement for additional risks will be equal to the sum of regulatory capital requirements for concentration risk and interest rate risk in the banking book, annulling SBS Resolution No. 8425-2011. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the requirement Regulatory capital for additional risks is approximately S/731,841,000 and S/594,256,000, respectively.

On March 26, 2020, the SBS issued Resolution No. 1264-2020, establishing that the calculation of regulatory capital requirements for mortgage loans and non-revolving consumer loans will not be increased. Also, said Resolution authorizes the financial entities to use the additional regulatory capital accumulated for the economic cycle component; see Note 2(e)(ii)(a). Likewise, said resolution authorizes financial entities to use the additional effective equity accumulated by the economic cycle component.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

In Management's opinion, the Bank has complied with the requirements established by the aforementioned Resolution.

### 14. Tax situation

- (a) The Bank is subject to the Peruvian tax regime. The Income Tax rate as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, was 29.5 percent, over the taxable income. The workers' profit sharing will be determined by applying a rate of 5 percent over the net taxable income.

Legal and natural persons not domiciled in Peru are subject to an additional tax (equivalent to 5 percent) over the dividends received from entities domiciled in Peru. The entity that distributes the dividends is responsible of withholding the corresponding tax.

- (b) Act No. 31106 extended until December 31, 2023, the validity of all the tax exemptions in force to date contained in Article 19 of the Income Tax Act. Among the aforementioned extended exemptions that are applicable or related to the operations of the Bank are subsection i) of Article 19, which indicates that shall be exempted any type of fixed or variable interest rate, in local or foreign currency, that is paid for a deposit or levy pursuant to the Banking and Insurance Act, as well as the capital increases of said deposits or levies, in local or foreign currency, except when said gains constitute third-category income.

Legislative Decree No. 1549, published on April 22, 2023, extended the validity of all the tax exemptions in force to date contained in Article 19 of the Income Tax Act until December 31, 2026. This legislation entered into effect on January 1, 2024.

- (c) According to the Act of Promotion of the Securities Market (Act No. 30050), since January 1, 2014, the payment of Income Tax is exempted for interest and capital gains from: (i) Treasury bills issued by the Republic of Peru; (ii) Bonds and other debt instruments issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Creators Program or any substitute mechanism, or at the international market, starting in the year 2003; (iii) Obligations of the BCRP, except those originated by legal reserve deposits made by credit institutions; and (iv) the direct or indirect sale of securities that comprise or underlie the Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") that replicate indexes built having as reference national investment instruments, when said sale is performed for the constitution, cancellation or management of the investment portfolio of the ETFs.

Also, the exemption includes interest and capital gains from corporate bonds issued before March 11, 2007, under certain conditions.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (d) Act No. 32218, published on December 29, 2024, establishes that the following income will be exempted from the Income Tax starting on January 1, 2025: interest and capital gains from repurchase agreements and the sale of participation units of ETFs, whose underlying assets are instruments issued by the Republic of Peru (Treasury bills issued by the Republic of Peru, bonds and other debt instruments issued by the Republic of Peru under the Market Creators Program or any substitute mechanism, or at the international market, starting in the year 2003).
- (e) SBS Resolution No. 4342-2023, dated December 29, 2023, modified Procedure No. 32 referred to the "Proof of nonpayment for tax write-offs of loans and/or accounts receivable for multiple operations companies and specialized companies" of the Unified Text of Administrative Procedures ("TUPA", by its Spanish acronym) of the SBS.

According to Peruvian tax legislation, in order for the financial system entities to write-off doubtful debts amounting to the equivalent of 3 Tax Units ("UIT", by its Spanish acronym) or more (S/15,450 for the year 2024), they have to previously constitute provisions for said debts, according to the parameters established for that purpose, as well as to prove the impossibility to take legal actions for irrecoverable debts, when the Board of said entities declares the uselessness of taking the corresponding legal actions.

Said agreement must be ratified by the SBS, through proof certifying that said companies have proven the existence of real and verifiable evidence of the nonpayment of the loans that have been written off. Said proof must be submitted within the deadline for the presentation of the annual tax return for the period to which the write-off corresponds or until the date at which the company had presented said tax return, whichever occurs first.

As can be seen, the Peruvian tax legislation mandates that financial entities must process the proof of nonpayment at the SBS, in order to underpin the origin of the write-off of irrecoverable debts within the deadline established for that purpose; that is, the date of presentation of the annual tax return. It is left to Tax Authority that the noncompliance of said requisite may generate a permanent qualm, pursuant to Official Letter SUNAT No. 009-2004-2B0000.

Circular Letter SBS No. B-2267-2023, published on June 15, 2023, establishes provisions regarding the proof of nonpayment for the tax write-off of loans and accounts receivable. Among the main provisions, it establishes the opportunity to request the proof of nonpayment, the deadline for the issuance of the proof of nonpayment in concordance with section 1 in paragraph (g) of Article 21 of the Income Tax Act, among other provisions that allow the issuance of said proof of nonpayment within the deadline set out by law.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (f) Regarding the Value-Added Tax (henceforth "IGV", by its Spanish acronym), the exemptions include the interest generated by transferable securities issued through public or private offering by legal persons incorporated or established in the country; as well as the interest generated by securities not placed by public offering, provided they have been acquired through one of the centralized negotiation mechanisms referred by the Securities Market Act.

Likewise, Act No. 31651, published on December 29, 2022, modified Article 7 of the IGV Act, thus establishing that the exemptions included in Appendixes I and II will remain into force until December 31, 2025. The Act entered into effect on January 1, 2023.

Otherwise, Legislative Decree No. 1669, published on September 28, 2024, introduced the following modifications on the deadlines for the book entry of payment vouchers:

- It was eliminated the possibility to enter payment vouchers that grant the right to tax credit within the 12 months after their issuance.
- Physical vouchers can be entered until de 12 months after the month of their issuance or the tax payment, and the tax credit will remain effective.
- Electronic vouchers must be entered in the Purchase Register of the same month of their issuance or the corresponding tax payment. The non-entering within this deadline will result in the loss of the tax credit right.
- Operations subject to the System of Tax Obligations Payment (henceforth "SPOT", by it Spanish acronym) can be entered up until 3 months after the month of their issuance, and the tax credit will remain effective.
- The tax credit right is not lost if the entering of the payment vouchers, in the sheets of the corresponding months, is performed before Tax Authority asks the taxpayer to show their Purchase Register, either kept manually or computerized.

The aforementioned Legislative Decree is effective at the date of entering into force of the Resolution of Superintendence that regulates, among others, the means, manner, requisites and/or conditions that taxpayers can confirm, rectify or complement the information that Tax Authority consigns regarding the Sale Register and the Purchase Register.

- (g) For the purpose of determining the Income Tax, the transfer prices of transactions with related companies and with companies domiciled in countries or territories that are non-cooperating or low or zero tax countries or territories, or with entities or permanent establishments whose income, revenues or gain from said contracts are subject to a preferential tax regime, must be supported by documentation and information on the valuation methods used and the criteria considered for their determination. Tax Authority is entitled to request this information to the Bank.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Also, Legislative Decree No. 1312 established that intra-group services of low added value cannot have a margin higher than 5 percent over their cost, and that regarding the services rendered between related companies, the taxpayers must comply with the proof of benefit and with providing the documentation supporting their existence, as well as provide the information requested under the necessary conditions for the cost or expense deduction.

Legislative Decree No. 1116 established that the regulation of Transfer Prices does not apply for purposes of the IGV.

Legislative Decree No.1381, published on August 24, 2018, incorporated in the Income Tax Act the concept of “non-cooperating” countries or territories and preferential tax regimes to which defensive measures already existing for countries and territories with low or zero taxation.

Supreme Decree No. 337-2018-EF regulates and specifies the content referred to the benefit test for intra-group services, thus defining, among others: the concept of benefit test, information on costs and expenses incurred by the service provider, profit margin, supporting documentation that the referred test may contain, which is into force since January 1, 2019.

Based on the analysis of the Bank’s operations, Management and its legal advisors believe that no significant contingencies for the Bank will arise as consequence of the application of said regulations, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

- (h) The main regulatory changes for the Bank are the following:
  - (i) Joint liability of legal representatives and Board of Directors members of entities  
Starting on September 14, 2018, Legislative Decree No. 1422 established that, when an audited entity is subject to the General Anti-Avoidance Clause (“CAG”, by its Spanish acronym), it is automatically deemed that there exists deceit, grave negligence or abuse of powers by the legal representatives, unless proven otherwise. The mentioned joint liability will be attributed to said representatives provided that they have collaborated with the design or approval or execution of actions or situations or economic relations with avoidance purposes.

This legal norm also includes the members of the Board of Directors. It sets out that it is up to this corporate body to define the tax strategy of the entity, having to decide on the approval or not of actions, situations or economic relations to be carried out within the framework of tax planning, this power being non-delegable.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Board members of domiciled entities were given until March 29, 2019, to ratify or modify the actions, situations or economic relations performed within the tax planning framework, and implemented as of September 14, 2018, that continue to have tax effects until now.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned deadline for the compliance of said formal obligation, and considering the referred joint liability attributable to both the legal representatives and the Board members, as well as the lack of definition of the term "tax planning", it will be critical to review every actions, situation or economic relation that (i) has increased tax attributes; and/or (ii) has generated a lower tax payment for the aforementioned periods in order to avoid the attribution of tax joint liability, at administrative level or even criminal level, depending on the judgment of the auditing agent, in case of application of the CAG to the entity subject to tax intervention by Tax Authority.

- (ii) Information related to final beneficiaries -  
Legislative Decree No. 1372 established the rules that regulate the obligation of legal persons and/or legal entities to inform the identification of their final beneficiaries. These rules are applicable to legal entities domiciled in the country, and legal entities established in the country. The obligation covers non-domiciled legal entities and legal entities established abroad, provided that: a) they have a branch, agency or other permanent establishment in the country; b) the natural or juridical person who manages the autonomous patrimony or the investment funds from abroad, or the natural or legal person who has the status of trustee or administrator, is domiciled in the country; c) any of the members of a consortium is domiciled in the country. This obligation will be fulfilled by submitting to Tax Authority an informative Sworn Statement, which must contain the information of the final beneficiary and be submitted, in accordance with the regulations and within the deadlines established by Tax Authority. Notice that in case some modification has been made to the informative sworn statement submitted by the Company, related to the identification of its final beneficiaries, it has to comply with informing of said updating to Tax Authority.
  
- (iii) Legislative Decree No. 1532, published on March 19, 2022, and in force since January 1, 2023, regulated the attribution procedure of the condition of Subject Without Operating Capacity ("SSCO", by its Spanish acronym), within the framework of the fight against tax avoidance. In that sense, an SSCO was defined as the subject that, although being registered as issuer of payment receipts or complementary documents, does not have economic, financial, material, human or other resources, or they are not suitable for the performing of operations for which said documents are issued. Supreme Decree No. 319-2023-EF approved the regulation on the attribution procedure of the SSCO condition.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

On December 31, 2024, Tax Authority's webpage and the Official Bulletin published the roster of SSCOs whose resolutions of attribution have been ratified.

- (iv) The use of payment methods is regulated by Act No. 28194 (Act for the Fight Against Tax Avoidance and for the Formalization of the Economy, henceforth, the "Act"), which is referred to the obligation to bankarize certain operations for certain amounts through Entities of the Financial System ("ESF", by its Spanish acronym).

Indeed, Article 4 of the Act establishes that the minimum amount for the use of payment methods is two thousand Soles (S/2,000) or five hundred American Dollars (US\$500). This means that, in general, every operation above the aforementioned amounts performed by both legal and natural persons have to be channeled through EFSs.

It is worth mentioning that the aforementioned amounts were modified by Legislative Decree No. 1529.

- (v) Supreme Decree No. 137-2023-EF, published on June 30, 2023, amended Article 30 of the Regulation of the Income Tax Act, through which that regulates the rates applicable to operations with non-domiciled persons. The amendment updates the use of the SOFR rate as the prevailing preferential rate, for the purpose of applying the reduced rate of 4.99 percent. The aforementioned legislation is effective from June 30, 2023.
- (vi) Legislative Decree No. 1545, published on March 15, 2023, amended the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Income Tax Act, on income from alleged interest, thus establishing the following:
- Regarding loans in local currency, it is presumed that they accrue interest not higher than the market average active interest rate in local currency ("TAMN", by its Spanish acronym) as published by the SBS, multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.42.
  - Regarding loans in foreign currency, it is presumed that they accrue interest not higher than the market average active interest rate in foreign currency ("TAMEX", by its Spanish acronym) as published by the SBS, multiplied by an adjustment factor of 0.65.

The aforementioned provisions entered into effect on January 1, 2024.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (vii) Resolution of Superintendence No. 293-2024/SUNAT, published on December 26, 2024, postponed until July 2025 the beginning of the mandatory use of the Integrated System of Electronic Records ("SIRE", by its Spanish acronym) for taxpayers included in the Major Taxpayers roster who, as of December 31, 2024, are bound to keep the referred records, provided they are still not using that report.

Thus, the beginning of the mandatory use of the SIRE remains in January 2025 for taxpayers who, as of December 31, 2024, are bound to keep the aforementioned records and are not designated as Major Taxpayers.

- (viii) Act No. 31962, published on December 19, 2023, ordered the use of an interest arrear rate in order to reconcile the interest payments for the reimbursement of undue or excess payments (either as consequence of any document issued by Tax Authority, error or any other cause attributable to the taxpayer), and for the cumulative balances of withholdings or perceptions not applied to the IGV, which will be subject to the interest arrear rate established by Article 33 of the Tax Code. Regarding the updating of fines, the Act ordered the application of the interest rate established by Article 1244 of the Civil Code (legal interest rate set out by the BCRP).

Supreme Decree No. 259-2024-EF, published on December 14, 2024, approved the regulatory provisions for the application of the modifications introduced by the aforementioned Act. Among other aspects, it regulated the application of interest arrears (applicable formula) and its allocation manner, as well as the application of interest to reimbursements for undue or excess payments.

- (ix) Legislative Decree No. 1634, published on August 30, 2024, approved the Special Fractioning of tax liabilities administered by Tax Authority. This benefit is aimed to tax liabilities administered by Tax Authority that constitute revenues for the Public Treasury, such as Income Tax, IGV, Selective Excise Tax, Municipal Promotion Tax, Special Mining Tax, tariffs, among others, payable until December 31, 2023, that are contained in resolutions of determination, payment orders, resolutions of penalty, collection settlements, settlements referred to customs declarations and other resolutions, including the balances from postponements and/or fractioning in force or with cause of loss, payable as of date at which the application for the Special Fractioning is submitted, as well as those that have been contested or are under coercive collection. Also, the aforementioned tax liability includes interest, updating and capitalized interest that correspond to apply according to legislation, updated until the date of approval of the application to the Special Fractioning, except in the case of cash payment, in which case the updating is until the date that the application is submitted.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Act No. 32220, published on December 29, 2024, extended until February 8, 2025, the deadline for the application to the Special Fractioning of tax liabilities approved by Legislative Decree No. 1634. As informed by Tax Authority, this extension applies to all payment modalities: cash, fractioned and with an initial installment.

Also, Resolution of Superintendence No. 000300-2024/SUNAT, published on December 31, 2024, regulated the amount of the tax liability that must be guaranteed in an ex officio procedure of fractioned payment and the date at which said amount must be updated. Likewise, the Resolution set out the characteristics of the guarantees to be provided in the referred procedure.

- (x) Pursuant to the Fifth Final and Complementary Provision of Legislative Decree No. 1535 and Article 18 of its Regulation, approved by Supreme Decree No. 320-2023-EF, the trial stage for the ratings of the tax compliance profile comprises quarterly gradings for one year. To date, the last trial stage will occur in April 2025.

Said trial stage only has informative nature and does not have any effect. After the last trial rating, a definitive quarterly rating will occur, unless a new provision indicates that the trial ratings will continue.

- (i) Tax Authority is legally entitled to review and, if applicable, correct the Income Tax calculated by the Bank in the four years posterior to the year of presentation of the respective tax return. The tax returns of the Income Tax for the years 2020 to 2023, and IGV for the monthly periods December 2019 to December 2024 are subject to auditing by Tax Authority. Given the possible interpretations that Tax Authority may give to legislation in effect, up to date, it is not possible to determine whether or not any review to be conducted would result in liabilities for the Bank, any increased tax or surcharge that could arise from possible tax audits would be applied to the results of the period in which such tax increase or surcharge may be determined.

Following is the description of the main ongoing tax procedures for the Bank:

### *Tax periods 2000 to 2006*

Between the years 2004 and 2010, the Bank received a number of Resolutions of Tax Determination and Tax Penalty corresponding mainly to the Income Tax determination for the fiscal years 2000 to 2006. As a result, Interbank filed claim and appeal recourses and subsequent contentious administrative proceedings were started.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The most relevant matter subject to discrepancy with Tax Authority corresponds to whether the "interest in suspense" are subject to Income Tax or not. In this sense, the Bank considers that the interest in suspense do not constitute accrued income, in accordance with the SBS regulations, and the IFRS accounting standards, which is also supported by rulings by the Permanent Constitutional and Social Law Chamber of the Supreme Court issued in August 2009 and June 2019.

On July 6 and December 28, 2020, the Permanent Constitutional and Social Law Chamber of the Supreme Court notified the Bank with its ruling regarding the Income Tax and advance payments for the period 2003, declaring unfounded the cassations filed by Tax Authority and the MEF, thus reaffirming the position sustained by the Bank in the sense that interest in suspense do not constitute income taxable with the Income Tax. The same judgement was adopted by the aforementioned Chamber regarding the Income Tax for the period 2002, according to the ruling that was notified to the Bank on October 7, 2021.

On June 21, September 19 and December 23, 2022, the Fifth Constitutional and Social Law Transitory Chamber of the Supreme Court notified of its ruling regarding the Income Tax 2004, advance payments 2004 and Income Tax 2001, respectively, thus reaffirming the aforementioned judgement.

On October 11, 2023, the Fifth Constitutional and Social Law Transitory Chamber of the Supreme Court issued the Resolution through which declared unfounded the cassation appeals filed by Tax Authority and the Tax Court against the favorable ruling regarding the Income Tax 2005, thus reaffirming the aforementioned judgment.

- *Tax period 2003*

In January 2023, Interbank was notified with Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000145, which rectified and resettled the debt contained in Resolutions of Determination No. 0120030012106 and No. 0120030012107, related to advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2003, thus reducing the debt to zero.

In March 2023, Interbank was notified with Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000186, regarding the Income Tax for the period 2003, which rectified the tax liability contained in Resolution of Penalty No. 012-002-0011622, thus reducing the fine from S/69 millions to S/25 millions. Also, Interbank filed the respective Appeal Recourse against said Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000186. In September 2023, Interbank was notified with Tax Court Resolution No. 07915-4-2023, which revokes Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000186, regarding the debt update contained in Resolution of Penalty No. 012-002-0011622. Tax Authority shall proceed in accordance with said Resolution and confirm its content. In October 2023, Interbank was notified with Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000348, against which filed an Appeal Recourse. On February 23, 2024, the Tax Court issued Resolution No. 01894-4-2024, which ruled to revoke the Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000348 regarding the updating of

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

the liability contained in Resolution of Penalty No. 012-002-0011622. Thus, Tax Authority must perform a new resettlement. On May 31, 2024, Tax Authority issued the Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000495, which was appealed by Interbank. On October 18, 2024, Interbank was notified with the Tax Court Resolution No. 09611-4-2024, which ruled to confirm the updating contained in the Resolution of Compliance No. 4070150000495.

On October 29, 2024, through Resolution of Coactive Collection No. 0110060069423, Tax Authority notified Interbank of a 7 business day period for the payment of the liability from the third-category Income Tax corresponding the period 2023 for approximately S/17,800,000 (includes taxes, fines and arrears). In November 6, 2024, made the required payment; however, the case continues at the Judiciary. Interbank recorded this payment as account receivable from Tax Authority, and was recorded as "Recoverable tax" in the caption "Other assets, net"; see Note 8(a).

- *Tax period 2004*

In February 2023, Interbank was notified with Tax Court Resolution No. 00227-2-2023, which declared null the Resolution of Intendence No. 0150150002380, dated May 2020, regarding the advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2004 in the part referred to interest in suspense and related fines.

In April 2023, Interbank was notified with Resolution of Intendence No. 4070150000211, issued in compliance with Tax Court Resolution No. 00227-2-2023, which rectifies the determination of the advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2004. Interbank filed the respective Appeal Recourse. On December 30, 2024, the Bank was notified with Tax Court Resolution No. 11379-2-2024, which confirmed Resolution N°4070150000211.

On August 29, 2023, Cassation Ruling No. 1035-2022 Lima was published, which resolves the claim filed by Tax Authority regarding the Income Tax for the period 2004, with a judgment favorable to Interbank, which concludes that in the existing proportion between taxable financial income and financial income exempted for the deduction of financial expenses, interest from overnight deposits in local and foreign currency granted by the BCRP must not be deemed as exempted net financial income.

On October 3, 2024, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Intendence No. 4070160000178 regarding the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2004, which ruled to rectify and continue with the collection of the tax liability from Resolution of Determination No. 012-003-0013211 and Resolution of Penalty No. 012-002-0012516.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- *Tax period 2005*

In May 2020, the Bank was notified with the Resolution of Compliance related to the Income Tax and advance payments of the Income Tax for the year 2005 (linked to the claims over interest in suspense). Through said notification, Tax Authority increased the requested tax debt from S/1 million to S/35 million, on the grounds that as result of the Resolution of Compliance, it rejects some deductions previously acknowledged by Tax Authority. In June 2020, Interbank filed an Appeal Recourse, which is pending pronouncement by the Tax Court.

In December 2022, the Tax Court notified of Resolution No. 09431-9-2022, through which it revoked the claims over interest in suspense, financial pro-rata, advance payments and fines.

In October 2023, Interbank was notified with Resolution of Intendence No. 4070150000358, issued in compliance with the Tax Court Resolution No. 09431-9-2022. In November 2023, it filed the respective Appeal Recourse. On April 18, 2024, the Tax Court issued Resolution No. 03785-9-2024, which ruled to partially revoke Resolution of Intendence No. 4070150000358 and ordered the resettlement of the tax. In 31, July 2024, Resolution of Compliance No. 4070160000158 was issued for approximately S/23.7 million, against which an Appeal Recourse was filed.

On November 26, 2024, the Bank was notified by the Tax Court with Resolution No. 10180-9-2024, related to the advance payments of the Income Tax 2005, which is under compliance phase.

- *Tax period 2006*

In February 2021, the Bank was notified with the Resolution of Compliance related to the Income Tax and advance payments of the Income Tax for the year 2006 (related to litigations about the interest in suspense). Through said Resolution, Tax Authority rejected an excess payment of S/3.5 million and determined a tax liability of S/23.0 million.

In December 2022, the Tax Court notified of Resolution No. 09451-1-2022, which revoked the claims over interest in suspense, prepayment quotient and fines.

On December 6, 2023, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Intendence No. 4070150000379, issued in compliance with the Tax Court Resolution No. 09431-9-2022. On December 12, 2023, filed the respective Appeal Recourse.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

On December 2, 2024, Tax Court Resolution No. 11031-1-2024, regarding the Income Tax and advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2006, notified the Bank about the appeal filed against Resolution No. 4070150000379, dated December 6, 2023, that in compliance with Tax Court Resolution No. 09451-1-2022, ordered to continue with the updated collection of the tax liability contained in Resolutions of Determination No. 012-003-0023816 to No. 012-003-0023826, issued regarding advance payments of the Income Tax from March to December 2006 and of the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2006, rectified and ordered to continue with the updated collection of the tax liability contained in Resolution of Determination No. 012-003-0023815, issued regarding the payment of the Income Tax for February 2006 and Resolutions of Penalty No. 012-002-0017758 and No. 012-002-0017740. The case is in the Judiciary, pending resolution.

As of December 31, 2024, the tax liability requested for this concept and others minor, amounts to approximately S/84 million (S/124 million as of December 31, 2023), and includes taxes, fines and arrears; out of which S/56 million correspond to the concept of interest in suspense, and S/28 million correspond to other minor claims. From the legal analysis performed, Management and its external legal advisors consider that there exists sufficient technical support for the prevalence of the Bank's position regarding the claims on interest in suspense.

### *Tax period 2010*

On February 3, 2017, Tax Authority closed the audit process corresponding to the Income Tax for the year 2010. The Bank paid the tax liability under protest and filed a Claim Recourse and subsequently an Appeal Recourse, which is pending resolution by the Tax Court.

### *Tax period 2012*

In July 2020, the Bank was notified of the Resolutions of Determination and Penalty corresponding to the audit of the Income Tax corresponding to the period 2012. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority amounts to S/14.6 million and S/14.4 million, respectively. As of the date of this report, the procedure is under appeal and pending resolution by the Tax Court.

### *Tax period 2013*

On January 14, 2019, the Bank was notified of the Resolutions of Determination and Penalty corresponding to the audit of the Income Tax for the period 2013. As of said date, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority amounted to approximately S/50 million. The main concept observed was the deduction of loan write-offs without proof by the SBS.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

On December 30, 2022, through Resolution of Coactive Collection No. 0110060065138, Tax Authority notified the Bank the deadline of 7 business days for the payment of the requested third-category Income Tax debt corresponding to the period 2013, for approximately S/62 million (including the tax, fines and interest arrears). On February 2, 2023, the Bank made the requested payment; however, it continues with the case in the Judiciary. The Bank recorded this payment as an account receivable from Tax Authority, which was recorded as "Recoverable taxes", in the caption "Other assets, net"; see Note 8(a). In the opinion of Management and its legal advisors, there exists a high probability of recovery of the account receivable from Tax Authority.

### *Tax period 2014*

In September 2019, the Bank was notified with Resolutions of Determination and Penalty regarding the audit of the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2014, without any additional amount to pay, as well as Resolutions of Determination No. 0120030121503 to No. 120030121510, issued for the application of the additional Income Tax rate of 4.1 percent; regarding this, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounts to S/178 thousand and S/177 thousand, respectively. To the date of this report, the case is under appeal, pending resolution by the Tax Court.

### *Tax period 2015*

In December 2021, Interbank was notified with Resolutions of Determination and Penalty corresponding to the audit of the third-category Income Tax for the period 2015.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority relating the advance payments of the 2015 Income Tax and the application of the additional Income Tax rate of 4.1 percent amounts to S/14.8 million and S/14.6 million, respectively. As of the date of this report, both cases are on appeal, pending resolution by the Tax Court.

### *Tax period 2017*

In December 2021, through Official Letter No. 210011740110-01-SUNAT, Tax Authority notified Interbank about the beginning of the definitive audit process on the Income Tax corresponding to the period 2017. On October 28, 2022, Tax Authority notified of Resolutions of Determination No. 0120030127896 to 0120030127908, issued regarding the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2017, without any additional amount to pay.

In November 2022, the Bank filed a Claim Recourse against the aforementioned Resolutions of Determination. To the date of this report, the case is under appeal, pending resolution by the Tax Court.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### *Tax period 2018*

On April 26, 2019, Tax Authority notified about the beginning of the definitive audit process on Income Tax withholdings of non-domiciled entities corresponding to the period 2018. On November 29, 2023, Tax Authority notified of Resolution of Determination No. 012-003-0135114, issued regarding the Income Tax for the period 2018, Resolutions of Determination No. 012-003-0135102 to No. 012-003-0135113, issued regarding advance payments from January to December 2018, Resolution of Penalty No. 012-002-0039136, issued regarding an alleged infringement of Article 178.1 of the Tax Code corresponding to the determination of the annual Income Tax for the period 2018, and Resolutions of Penalty No. 012-002-0039127 to No. 012-002-0039135, issued regarding an alleged infringement specified by subparagraph 1 of Article 178 of the Tax Code relating to the determination of advance payments from April to December 2018.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority regarding the third-category Income Tax and advance payments of the Income Tax corresponding to the period 2018, amounts to S/78.0 million and S/74.8 million, respectively. As of the date of this report, the case is under appeal, pending resolution by the Tax Court.

### *Tax period 2019*

On October 24, 2023, and February 1, 2024, Tax Authority notified the beginning of the audit process to Interbank regarding the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2019 and Transfer Prices for the period 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the audit process for the period 2019 is ongoing.

In the opinion of Management and its legal advisors, any eventual additional tax settlement would not be significant for the financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Contingent risks and commitments

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
<b>Contingent operations (b)</b>		
<b>Indirect loans, Note 5(a)</b>		
Bank letters of guarantee and stand-by letters of credit	4,687,026	4,324,203
Import and export letters of credit	357,844	435,291
Due from bank acceptances	9,163	40,565
	<u>5,054,033</u>	<u>4,800,059</u>
Financial derivative instruments operations, Note 8(d)	12,316,956	9,929,076
Responsibilities for credit lines (c)	10,564,239	11,295,837
Responsibilities for credit lines - commercial and others (d)	2,972,089	2,015,304
Other contingent operations	213,060	222,299
	<u>31,120,377</u>	<u>28,262,575</u>

(b) In the normal course of its operations, the Bank performs contingent operations (indirect loans). These transactions expose the Bank to additional credit risk beyond the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position.

The credit risk on contingent transactions is related to the probability that one of the parties to the respective agreement does not fulfill the terms laid out in said agreement. The corresponding contracts consider the amounts that the Bank would assume for credit losses on contingent transactions.

The Bank applies the same credit policies for granting and evaluating the provisions required for direct loans (see Note 5(a)) when performing contingent operations, including obtaining guarantees when it deems it necessary. Guarantees vary and include deposits in financial institutions, securities or other assets.

Taking into account that many of the indirect loans are expected to expire without disburse of funds from the Bank, the total of contingent operations amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

(c) Responsibilities of credit lines include consumer, micro-business, small-business and corporate credit lines that are cancelable when the customer receives notice to that effect.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (d) The Bank provides services of custody, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and consulting to third parties, in which transactions are executed by the Bank on behalf of its customers but they do not bear any responsibility for the Bank regarding those decisions. Said assets are not included in these financial statements.

**16. Interest income and expenses**

This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Interest income</b>			
Interest and commissions on loan portfolios	5,006,993	5,109,194	4,064,170
Income from interests over investments	565,905	527,350	449,170
Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds	339,045	319,402	155,292
Other income	1,265	1,578	1,692
<b>Total Interest income</b>	<u>5,913,208</u>	<u>5,957,524</u>	<u>4,670,324</u>
<b>Interest expenses</b>			
Interest and commissions on deposits and obligations	1,405,493	1,577,689	823,630
Interest and commissions for debts and financial obligations	445,325	437,036	209,639
Interest on securities, bonds and other obligations outstanding	249,721	238,716	344,240
Other expenses	23,817	24,929	12,329
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<u>2,124,356</u>	<u>2,278,370</u>	<u>1,389,838</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Income and expenses from financial services

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
<b>Income from financial services</b>			
Commissions on credit cards	436,659	454,837	437,039
Commissions for savings accounts, transfers and others	288,011	262,349	239,954
Income from insurance	188,897	192,311	206,385
Commissions on contingent operations	67,628	68,768	70,456
Fee for collections services	56,059	60,726	61,019
Income from financial advisory services	53,162	43,761	36,877
Transactions at ATMs	40,257	37,486	37,696
Others	32,324	43,210	51,681
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,162,997</u>	<u>1,163,448</u>	<u>1,141,107</u>
<b>Expenses from financial services</b>			
Credit Cards	177,492	199,464	164,722
Inter-bank transfer	125,441	76,097	64,629
Premiums paid to the Deposit Insurance Fund	86,776	81,171	77,920
Insurances	71,239	71,796	97,380
Fees paid to foreign banks	25,778	26,285	24,920
Others (*)	57,435	54,925	60,382
<b>Total</b>	<u>544,161</u>	<u>509,738</u>	<u>489,953</u>

This caption is made up as follows:

- (\*) Correspond mainly to expenses to commissions assumed by the Bank for covenants, Municipal Vehicular Tax, expenses to commissions for the "Reactiva Perú" program, among others.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**18. Income (expense) on financial transactions**

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Gain on exchange difference and exchange operations	425,450	301,271	371,282
Equity share from investments in subsidiaries and associates, Note 6(b)	42,905	32,166	48,210
Gain (loss) from available-for-sale investments, net, Note 13(d)	12,335	1,291	(2,884)
Gain on dividends	3,607	105	225
Gain on sale of loans (b)	2,542	18,770	19,177
Gain (loss) from investments at fair value, net	1,720	9,071	(9,398)
Gain (loss) from the sale of Held-to-maturity investments, Note 4(i)	866	(490)	-
(Loss) gain from trading derivatives financial products, net	(13,765)	68,756	(11,873)
Loss for reclassification and sale of held-to-maturity investments, Note 4(i)	(230)	(1,665)	(2,213)
Other	(240)	(234)	(263)
<b>Total</b>	<u>475,190</u>	<u>429,041</u>	<u>412,263</u>

(b) As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Bank sold in cash and performed with unrelated third parties, written-off loans, which amounted to S/248,249,000, S/1,300,296,000 and S/973,966,000, respectively.

**19. Administrative expenses**

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Services received from third parties (b)	1,023,204	983,290	944,397
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses (c)	645,971	618,489	653,632
Taxes and contributions	30,994	30,291	28,936
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,700,169</u>	<u>1,632,070</u>	<u>1,626,965</u>

(b) The services received from third parties include mostly transport services for valuables, repairing and maintenance services, office leases, advertising and public relations, professional fees, among others.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) The table below presents the composition of personnel and Board of Directors expenses:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Salaries	450,983	446,214	430,931
Vacations, health insurance and others	48,846	49,936	46,906
Social security and pensions	46,854	45,813	45,908
Legal and additional workers' profit sharing	37,117	29,020	85,942
Severance indemnities	36,752	35,839	34,167
Separation of personnel	25,419	11,667	9,778
	<u>645,971</u>	<u>618,489</u>	<u>653,632</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>645,971</b>	<b>618,489</b>	<b>653,632</b>

The average number of employees for the periods ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, was 6,397, 6,345 and 6,246, respectively.

**20. Other income, net**

This caption is made up as follows:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)
Gain on sale property, furniture and equipment, Note 7(e)	34,078	31,163	36,752
Income from sale of assets received in payment and seized through legal actions	13,904	1,406	2,530
Services rendered to third parties	8,122	7,556	7,104
Leases and others	4,621	5,221	4,356
Technological glitches	(2,778)	(3,635)	(5,935)
Donations	(4,784)	(4,512)	(4,697)
Write-offs of intangibles, Note 8(e)	(9,233)	(933)	(6,266)
Provisions of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	(574)	(4,471)	(9,572)
Other expenses, net	(21,276)	(14,296)	(12,613)
	<u>22,080</u>	<u>17,499</u>	<u>11,659</u>
<b>Total other income net</b>	<b>22,080</b>	<b>17,499</b>	<b>11,659</b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Following is the calculation of the weighted average number of shares (net of treasury stock) and the basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Shares outstanding, net of treasury stock (in thousands)	Shares considered in calculation (in thousands)	Days in year	Weighted average number of shares (in thousands)
<b>Year 2022</b>				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	4,943,371	4,943,371	365	4,943,371
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2022, Note 13(a)	480,190	480,190	365	480,190
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2023, Note 13(a)	-	468,679	365	468,679
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2024, Note 13(a)	-	403,457	365	403,457
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<u>5,423,561</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>		<u>6,295,697</u>
<b>Net income as of December 31, 2022</b>				1,171,698
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share</b>				<u>0.186</u>
<b>Year 2023</b>				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	5,423,561	5,423,561	365	5,423,561
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2023, Note 13(a)	468,679	468,679	365	468,679
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2024, Note 13(a)	-	403,457	365	403,457
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2023</b>	<u>5,892,240</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>		<u>6,295,697</u>
<b>Net income as of December 31, 2023</b>				900,498
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share</b>				<u>0.143</u>
<b>Year 2024</b>				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	5,892,240	5,892,240	365	5,892,240
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2024, Note 13(a)	403,457	403,457	365	403,457
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2024</b>	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>		<u>6,295,697</u>
<b>Net income as of December 31, 2024</b>				933,670
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share</b>				<u>0.148</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Transactions with related parties

(a) The table below presents the main balances of the accounts the Bank keeps with shareholders, subsidiaries and related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024			2023		
	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	11,250	-	-	1,002
Loan portfolio, net (b)	35	-	1,806,147	81	-	1,690,272
Available-for-sale investments	245,116	-	-	85,190	-	-
Other assets	8	142	186,404	4	146	156,422
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits and obligations	296,985	37,358	1,005,987	151,098	62,621	1,176,879
Securities, bonds and other obligations outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	2	275	29,056	11	297	5,828
<b>Off-balance sheet accounts</b>						
Contingent loans (b)	-	30,094	59,841	-	26,200	76,836
Derivatives held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	2,967
<b>Income (expense)</b>						
Interest income	230	1	116,718	229	1	94,742
Interest expenses	(5,056)	(1,330)	(36,939)	(3,499)	(1,284)	(44,724)
Other, net	137	25,416	83,736	585	18,421	64,623

(\*) Includes the balances and transactions with direct and indirect shareholders.

Under Peruvian legislation, all the loans to related parties must be granted on terms not more favorable than terms that the Bank offers to the public. Management believes that the Bank has fulfilled with all requirements set forth in prevailing regulation governing transactions carried out by related parties.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of loans to shareholders and related entities is the following:

	2024			2023		
	Direct Loans S/(000)	Contingent loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Direct Loans S/(000)	Contingent loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Supermercados Peruanos S.A.	493,938	798	494,736	456,417	786	457,203
Inretail Pharma S.A.	263,522	-	263,522	292,116	-	292,116
Intercorp Education Holdings	196,038	-	196,038	192,756	-	192,756
Tiendas Peruanas S.A.	180,378	-	180,378	67,839	-	67,839
GTP Inversionistas S.A.C	166,766	-	166,766	67,954	-	67,954
Centros de Salud Peruanos S.A.C.	142,108	-	142,108	95,481	-	95,481
Homecenters Peruanos S.A.	99,421	-	99,421	130,419	-	130,419
LA TINKA S.A.	50,595	32,242	82,837	33,529	19,552	53,081
Colegios Peruanos S.A.	44,745	1,934	46,679	59,975	1,927	61,902
Internacional de Titulos Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	-	30,094	30,094	-	26,200	26,200
Universidad Tecnológica del Perú S.A.C.	28,445	-	28,445	39,893	-	39,893
Bembos S.A.C.	22,015	431	22,446	22,676	3,484	26,160
Cineplex S.A.	21,522	402	21,924	9,641	371	10,012
Operadora de Servicios Logísticos S.A.C.	18,827	-	18,827	17,261	-	17,261
EP Franquicias S.A.C.	13,414	198	13,612	10,672	120	10,792
Compañía Hard Discount S.A.C.	12,568	-	12,568	5,156	-	5,156
PF Interproperties Perú	-	12,322	12,322	-	11,826	11,826
Corporacion Peruana de Restaurantes S.A.	11,479	151	11,630	9,643	317	9,960
Nutra S.A.	8,601	537	9,138	4,134	238	4,372
IDAT S.A.C.	8,317	-	8,317	11,584	-	11,584
Alert del Perú S.A.	3,037	499	3,536	7,806	506	8,312
EP de Restaurantes S.A.C.	3,463	57	3,520	7,421	153	7,574
Servicio de Transferencia Electrónica de Beneficios y Pagos S.A.	-	2,318	2,318	-	10,966	10,966
Pizac Inversionista S. de R.L.	-	-	-	116,057	-	116,057
Distribuidora Internacional de Polímeros S.A.	-	-	-	-	18,153	18,153
Quimica Suiza S.A.	-	-	-	10,134	-	10,134
Others	16,983	7,952	24,935	21,789	8,437	30,226
	<u>1,806,182</u>	<u>89,935</u>	<u>1,896,117</u>	<u>1,690,353</u>	<u>103,036</u>	<u>1,793,389</u>

(c) Loans to personnel -

The Bank grants loans to its employees and officers under terms that are similar to those offered to third parties with the various types of loans and other financial products available. Loans granted to employees mainly relate to mortgage loans and are presented in the caption "Loan portfolio, net" of the statement of financial position. The interest rates applied to employee loans are slightly lower than market interest rates; however, all other terms of the loans are substantially the same as those prevailing on the market. The balance of the loans to employees amounts to S/230,369,000 and S/204,951,000, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively,

(d) Board of Directors fees -

The total fees paid to the Board of Directors amounted to approximately S/1,791,000 and S/1,619,000 for the period ended December 31, 2024 and 2023; these amounts are included in the captions "Administrative expenses" of the statement of income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

23. Financial instruments classification

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities of each captions in the statement of financial position classified by category in accordance with IAS 39 "Financial Instruments" are presented as follows:

	2024						2023					
	Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value						Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value					
	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Financial liabilities at amortized cost S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Financial liabilities at amortized cost S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Financial assets</b>												
Cash and due from banks	-	11,600,003	-	-	-	11,600,003	-	8,596,040	-	-	-	8,596,040
Inter-bank funds	-	220,060	-	-	-	220,060	-	524,915	-	-	-	524,915
Investments at fair value through profit or loss-												
trading	8,538	-	-	-	-	8,538	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	7,378,569	-	-	7,378,569	-	-	8,568,966	-	-	8,568,966
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	3,796,852	-	3,796,852	-	-	-	3,391,081	-	3,391,081
Loan portfolio, net	-	47,190,332	-	-	-	47,190,332	-	44,734,494	-	-	-	44,734,494
Other assets, net, Note 8(a)	89,414	708,338	-	-	-	797,752	102,708	257,851	-	-	-	360,559
	<u>97,952</u>	<u>59,718,733</u>	<u>7,378,569</u>	<u>3,796,852</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,992,106</u>	<u>102,708</u>	<u>54,113,300</u>	<u>8,568,966</u>	<u>3,391,081</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,176,055</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>												
Deposits and obligations	-	-	-	-	50,336,564	50,336,564	-	-	-	-	44,067,300	44,067,300
Inter-bank funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,712	119,712
Deposits from financial entities	-	-	-	-	845,090	845,090	-	-	-	-	2,029,193	2,029,193
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	3,150,491	3,150,491	-	-	-	-	4,721,901	4,721,901
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	-	-	3,813,235	3,813,235	-	-	-	-	3,947,431	3,947,431
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	-	-	-	-	4,669,115	4,669,115	-	-	-	-	4,253,189	4,253,189
Provision and other liabilities, Note 8(a)	152,073	-	-	-	1,379,972	1,532,045	135,098	-	-	-	867,316	1,002,414
	<u>152,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,194,467</u>	<u>64,346,540</u>	<u>135,098</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,006,042</u>	<u>60,141,140</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 24. Financial risk management

It comprises the management of the main risks that the Bank is exposed to due to the nature of its operations: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

- Credit risk: Probability of loss due to inability or unwillingness to pay of the debtors, counterparts or third parties bound to comply with their contractual obligations.
- Market risk: Probability of losses in positions on and off-balance sheets resulting from variations in market conditions, including the following type of risks: exchange rate, interest rate type, price, among other.
- Liquidity risk: Probability of loss due to noncompliance with the requirements of financing and fund application that arise from imbalances of cash flows and after the equity position.
- Operational risk: Probability of losses due to inadequate processes, personnel and information technologies failures, or external events.

In order to manage said risks, the Bank has a structure and organization specialized in the management, measurement and reporting systems, and mitigation and coverage processes.

(a) Structure and organization of risk management -

The Bank has a managerial and governance structure that allows it to adequately articulate the management and control of the risks it is exposed to.

(i) Board of Directors

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible of establishing an appropriate and integral risk management and enabling an internal environment that facilitates its control. The Board is permanently informed about the exposure degree of the diverse risks managed by the Bank.

The Board has created several specialized committees to which it has delegated specific tasks in order to enhance risk management and internal control.

(ii) Comprehensive Risk Management Committee

The Comprehensive Risk Management Committee ("GIR", by its Spanish acronym) is a corporate body created by Board's agreement. It is responsible of approving the policies and organization for the comprehensive risk management as well as the amendments to said policies. This GIR Committee defines the level of tolerance and the exposure degree to risk that the Bank is willing to assume when conducting its business and also decides the necessary actions aimed to implement the required corrective measures in case of deviations from the levels of tolerance to risk. The GIR Committee is comprised by two members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the Vice-Presidents. The GIR Committee reports monthly to the Board the main issues it has discussed and the agreements adopted in their respective meetings.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(iii) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a corporate body created by Board's agreement. Its main purpose is to surveil the appropriateness of the processes of accounting and financial reporting, as well as to evaluate the activities performed by the auditors, both internal and external.

The Committee is comprised by three members of the Board and can also have the participation of the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager of the Internal Audit Division, the Vice-president of Corporate and Legal Affairs and other Bank's executives, as required.

The Committee gathers at least six times a year in ordinary sessions and submits a copy of its Minutes to the Board, thus informing the most relevant issues discussed.

(iv) Assets and Liabilities Committee

The Assets and Liabilities Committee (henceforth "ALCO") is a corporate body created by Board's agreement. Its main purpose is to manage the structure of the Bank's financial position, in function of its profitability and risk targets. The ALCO is also responsible for the proposition of new products or operations that contain components of market risk.

Likewise, it is the communication channel with the units that generate market risks. The ALCO meets monthly and is comprised by the Chief Executive Officer, the Vice-Presidents of the divisions of Capital Markets, Finance, Risks, Commercial, Retail Business, Distribution Channels, Operations, and the Manager of the Position Desk, and has as permanent guests the Manager of Market Risk and the Manager of Planning and Control Management.

(v) Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer has the responsibility of implementing an adequate comprehensive risk management. He also directs and coordinates the efforts of the different commercial and supporting Vice-Presidencies, aiming to establish an adequate balance between risk and profitability. The Vice-Presidency of Risks is a first line body that reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, and it is in charge of proposing the policies, procedures and methodologies for a competent comprehensive risk management, and of promoting the alignment of the actions aimed to manage the Bank's risks with the levels of risk appetite and risk tolerance, as well as the development of appropriate controls. The Vice-Presidency of Risks is comprised by the following divisions: Corporate Risks Screening, Business Risks Screening, Risks and Recoveries Tracking, Operational Risk, Retail Banking Risks, Small-Businesses Banking Risks, Market Risk, Collections and the Department of Credit Risk Management Models.

(vi) Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Division reports functionally to the Board. It provides with independent services and objectives of assurance and consultancy. It also supports the Bank into meeting its objectives through the application of a systemic and disciplined approach in order to assess and enhance the efficiency of its governance processes, risk management and control.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) Risk measurement and reporting systems -

The Bank uses different models and rating tools at the client or product level in order to manage risks. These tools measure and value the risk with a prospective vision, thus allowing the making of better risks decisions in the different stages or life cycle of each loan.

Said tools are permanently monitored and periodically validated in order to assure that the levels of prediction and performance are being maintained, and to make the corrective actions or adjustments to the models, when needed.

Risk control is performed on a budgetary basis. Annually, the Bank establishes the commercial strategy by banking service or by product, as well as the maximum risk level to be taken, with the purpose of obtaining a desired profitability and a target level of capital or solvency.

The risk management indicators are permanently reviewed and assessed, with the purpose of identifying possible deviations in the risk profile with respect to the stipulated risk appetite and thus applying timely corrective actions. This information is monthly submitted to the GIR, and periodically to the Board.

(c) Risk mitigation and risk coverage -

The credit risk is the main risk to be managed by the Bank and in order to mitigate its exposure to it and provide with adequate risk coverage, it has established a series of measures, among which the following stand out:

- Policies, procedures, methodologies, models and parameters aimed to allow to identify, measure, control and report credit risk.
- Reviewing and assessment of credit risk through specialized units of risk screening which are independent from the Bank's Commercial Division and which assess all the credit risks prior to the loan approvals or prior to the acquisitions of specific investments.
- Timely monitoring and tracking of credit risk and its maintaining within a defined tolerance level.
- Compliance with regulatory limits and establishment of internal limits for the exposure concentrations to debtors and counterparties, such as those related to sector concentration (for loans), by issuer, credit rating and liquidity.
- Procedures for the management of guarantees backing the loans granted, so that said guarantees can effectively mitigate the assumed risk.

Likewise, as part of the comprehensive risk management, in certain circumstances the Bank uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate the risk exposure, which arises from the variations in interest rates and exchange rates.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(d) Risk concentration -

Through its policies and procedures, the Bank establishes the patterns and mechanisms needed to prevent an excessive risk concentration as well as to allow a diversified portfolio. In case any concentration risk is identified, the Bank works with specialized units whose aim is to control and manage said risks. For instance, the Bank performs a monthly monitoring of industry concentration for its Commercial Banking clients, as established in the Manual of Tracking Policies on Commercial Banking, and whose limits are monitored and controlled by the Division of Risk and Recoveries Tracking, considering the relevant regulation and the legal limits stipulated by the SBS.

### 24.1 Credit risk

It is defined as the likelihood of incurring in financial losses originated by the breaching of the contractual obligations by a counterpart or bound third parties due to insolvency, inability or lack of willingness to pay.

- (a) The Bank opts for a risk policy that ensures a sustained and profitable growth in all its products. In doing so, it applies assessment procedures for the adequate decision-making, tools and methodologies that allow the identification, measurement, mitigation and control of the different risk in the most efficient manner and in accordance to SBS regulations. Likewise, the Bank develops management models that allow an adequate measurement, quantification and monitoring of the loans granted by each business unit, and also encouraging the continuous improvement of its policies, tools, methodologies and processes.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is managed through the permanent assessment of the debtors' and potential debtors' ability to comply with the interests and principal payments of their obligations and through the change in the loan limits when appropriate. The exposure to credit risk is also partly managed through personal and corporate guarantees, but there is a significant portion of the loans upon which said guarantees cannot be obtained.

The Bank performs indirect transactions, such as letters of guarantee, endorsement letters and letters of credit, that represent a credit risk if the customer breaches the conditions of the agreed credit.

The Bank applies the same policies used to granting and assessment of the indirect loans (see Note 15(b)) and includes obtaining of guarantees whenever it deems necessary.

(i) Management of guarantees -

(i.1) Policies and procedures for guarantees management and valuation

The Bank's policy for credit risk mitigation comes from its business conceptualization, which is thoroughly centered in relationship banking. Within this framework, guarantees requirement can be a necessary but not sufficient instrument for risk concession.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The Bank has policies and guidelines established for the management of guarantees received as collaterals of loans granted, which allows them to mitigate the assumed credit risk. Assets that guarantee loan operations bear a certain value prior to the loans approving and the procedures for their updating are described in the Manual of Appraisal for Guarantees, which contains what is established by the SBS Resolution No.11356-2008 "Regulation on Debtors Assessment and Classification and Provision Requirements" and its amendments.

In order to manage guarantees, the Bank operates specialized divisions on the constitution, management and release of guarantees.

### (i.2) Types of guarantees

Guarantees that back loan operations are constituted by different goods and property, securities and financial instruments, and their preferential statuses depend on the following conditions:

- Easy convertibility into cash, which can be used to pay the guaranteed obligation.
- Proper legal documentation, duly registered at the corresponding public records.
- Do not present previous obligations that could reduce their value.
- Their value is updated.

### (b) Maximum exposure to credit risk -

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Management estimates that the maximum credit risk to which the Bank is exposed is represented by the book value of the financial assets which show a potential credit risk and consist mostly of deposits in banks, active inter-bank funds, available-for-sale investments, held-to-maturity investments, the loan portfolio (direct and indirect), without considering the fair value of the guarantees and collaterals, derivatives financial instruments transactions and other monetary assets. The exposure for any borrower, including banks and investments, is further structured by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures (contingent account) and daily delivery risk limits for trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposure against limits is daily monitored.

In that sense, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

- 94.9 percent and 93.5 percent, respectively, of the loan portfolio are classified into the two upper levels defined by the SBS.
- 94.9 percent and 93.4 percent respectively, of the loans are deemed non-past-due and non-impaired.
- 95.5 percent and 97.5 percent, respectively, of available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity investments are rated investment grade (BBB- or higher) or are debt instruments issued by the BCRP or the Peruvian Government.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- 87.09 percent and 87.0 percent, respectively, of the available funds represent the amounts deposited in the vaults of the BCRP, being the balance in local and international financial entities of first level.
- In addition, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank holds loans (direct and indirect) granted to entities related to the infrastructure sector that, since last year, have been exposed to local and international events, for an amount of approximately S/530,066,000 (S/158,694,000 in direct loans and S/371,372,000 in indirect loans) and S/588,659,000 (S/200,177,000 in direct loans and S/388,482,000 in indirect loans), respectively. The performance of these instruments will depend on the future development of the aforementioned events, which are out of the Bank control. However, it is important to mention that direct loans have guarantees and coverage that significantly reduce credit risk.

Regarding the assessment of the loan portfolio, the Bank performs the classification of debtors into the risk categories established by the SBS and according to the classification criteria set for each loan type that is, for the debtors belonging to the Commercial, Small and Micro-Business, Consumer and Mortgage portfolios. The debtor classification into their corresponding categories is determined by following the criteria set by SBS Resolution No.11356-2008 "Regulation on the Assessment and Classification of Debtors and Provision Requirements" and amendments.

(c) Credit risk management for loan placements -

In order to perform credit risk management, the Vice-Presidency of Risks applies processes to each business segment which comprise three fundamental stages: risk screening, risk tracking and their monitoring, and recovery of troubled portfolio. These processes have the purpose of maintaining a loan quality according to the appetite for risk defined by the Bank's Senior Management.

The process of loan admission is fundamentally based on the good knowledge on the client and its economic activity, being determining the evaluation of its payment ability, credit history and solvency. This process leans on the applying of risk management methodologies and tools that allow to measure and value the risk quality of the loan to be granted, through models and automatic qualification systems for loan admission.

The portfolio tracking and monitoring process is performed through an integrated system of alerts aimed to early detect the credit risk, which allow the identification of clients exposed to potential risks that would affect their payment ability with a possible impact on their credit evolution and upon which there must be taken immediate preventive, corrective and tracking actions. In order to do so, the Bank applies systems, models and guidelines which allow the tracking of debtors regarding the evolution of the detected risks, decision-making and management of said risks to achieve their normalization or collection.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For each business segment, a permanent monitoring is performed on the portfolio's main trends, in terms of the evolution of quality indicators, economic sector and geographic concentration, among others.

Lastly, the collection process of the troubled loan portfolio is performed through a set of coordinated actions which are applied for the adequate and timely recovery of loans. Their purpose is to minimize losses in loans exposed to high credit risk.

(d) Rescheduled loans

Result of the declaration of the National State of Emergency, which was in force during December 2022 and the beginning of the year 2023 and other Resolutions, the SBS issued measures to grant rescheduling of loans; see Note 2(a)(ii).

This rescheduling granted by the Bank during the years 2024 and 2023 have a maximum maturity of 6 months. Once the grace period ends, retail clients will be able to present changes in their risk classification. Therefore and pursuant to the SBS regulation, the Bank will recognize higher specific provisions when clients are in default.

Regarding the credit risk management, the Vice-Presidency of Risks has processes that allow to confirm that the reschedulings granted to its clients comply with the requirements laid down by the SBS.

Subsequently, these loans are followed up and monitored, with the purpose of being able to identify if there is an increase in the clients' credit risk, for should this being the case, constitute provisions to face this risk.

During the years 2024 and 2023, and in application of the aforementioned measures and other Resolutions, the Bank has rescheduled loans for an amount of S/853,222,000 and S/1,979,342,000, respectively.

Additionally, due to the financial damage generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, the SBS issued extraordinary measures aimed to alleviate the financial and economic impact on the clients of the financial system. The main measure adopted by the SBS was the facilitation to reschedule loans and the suspension of the day count, as described in Note 2(e)(ii)(a). the amount of the rescheduled loans during the year 2020 was S/12,663,960,000, approximately. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of the rescheduled loans amount to approximately S/2,501,672,000 and S/3,513,905,000, respectively.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

During the last years, in consideration of regulations issued by the SBS; see Note 2 (e)(iii)(b), the Bank modified the contractual conditions of loans granted under the “Reactiva Perú”. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of loans”, for the aforementioned concept, amount to approximately S/212,398,000 and S/730,508,000, respectively.

In Management’s opinion, the Bank has sufficient voluntary and specific provisions to face the increase of credit risk of these rescheduled loans.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below presents three groups of direct loans: (i) Non-past-due and non-impaired loans, which comprise direct loans that currently do not present delinquency characteristics and are related to clients classified as "Normal" and "with Potential problems"; (ii) Past-due but non impaired loans, which comprise past-due loans to clients classified as "Normal" or "with Potential problems"; and (iii) impaired loans, those past-due loans classified as "Substandard", "Doubtful" or "Loss". It also presents the provision for loan losses for each loan type.

Loan classification	2024						2023					
	Commercial loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage Loans S/(000)	Small and micro-business loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)	%	Commercial loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage loans S/(000)	Small and micro-business loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)	%
<b>Neither past due nor impaired</b>												
Normal	19,935,519	13,348,966	9,876,355	1,821,237	44,982,077	96	18,575,126	14,050,813	9,224,145	712,101	42,562,185	96
With potential problems	832,766	376,472	123,079	44,172	1,376,489	3	512,736	469,716	120,964	43,895	1,147,311	3
	<u>20,768,285</u>	<u>13,725,438</u>	<u>9,999,434</u>	<u>1,865,409</u>	<u>46,358,566</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>19,087,862</u>	<u>14,520,529</u>	<u>9,345,109</u>	<u>755,996</u>	<u>43,709,496</u>	<u>99</u>
<b>Past due but not impaired</b>												
Normal	5,755	56	1	-	5,812	-	16,254	75	-	5	16,334	-
With potential problems	6,996	250	290	219	7,755	-	17,701	325	301	1	18,328	-
	<u>12,751</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>13,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,955</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>34,662</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Impaired</b>												
Substandard	21,828	289,052	131,933	45,356	488,169	1	104,547	462,947	115,050	31,930	714,474	2
Doubtful	97,366	614,555	169,216	43,257	924,394	2	146,914	788,989	150,760	47,817	1,134,480	2
Loss	284,639	410,315	288,206	80,608	1,063,768	2	294,665	571,776	241,809	86,999	1,195,249	3
	<u>403,833</u>	<u>1,313,922</u>	<u>589,355</u>	<u>169,221</u>	<u>2,476,331</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>546,126</u>	<u>1,823,712</u>	<u>507,619</u>	<u>166,746</u>	<u>3,044,203</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>Total loan portfolio gross</b>	<u>21,184,869</u>	<u>15,039,666</u>	<u>10,589,080</u>	<u>2,034,849</u>	<u>48,848,464</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>19,667,943</u>	<u>16,344,641</u>	<u>9,853,029</u>	<u>922,748</u>	<u>46,788,361</u>	<u>106</u>
<b>Less: Provision for loan losses</b>	<u>493,208(*)</u>	<u>1,065,733(*)</u>	<u>373,957</u>	<u>86,353(*)</u>	<u>2,019,251</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>542,781(*)</u>	<u>1,469,987(*)</u>	<u>351,021</u>	<u>100,011(*)</u>	<u>2,463,800</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>Total, net</b>	<u>20,691,661</u>	<u>13,973,933</u>	<u>10,215,123</u>	<u>1,948,496</u>	<u>46,829,213</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19,125,162</u>	<u>14,874,654</u>	<u>9,502,008</u>	<u>822,737</u>	<u>44,324,561</u>	<u>100</u>

(\*) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the provision for indirect loans of S/60,847,000 and S/66,940,000, respectively, that are presented in the caption "Provisions and other liabilities" is excluded; see Note 8(a).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the refinanced outstanding loans amount to S/449,438,000 and S/461,995,000, respectively. The past due refinanced loans as of said dates amounted to S/86,449,000 and S/117,047,000, respectively, of which S/7,000 and S/2,084,000, respectively, are classified as past due but not impaired and S/86,442,000 and S/114,963,000, respectively, as impaired.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Following is the detail of the gross amount of impaired loans by loan type, along with the estimated fair value of the related guarantee and the amounts of the provision for loan losses:

	2024				
	Commercial loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage Loans S/(000)	Small and micro-business loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Impaired loans	403,833	1,313,922	589,355	169,221	2,476,331
Fair value of collateral	393,003	103,817	901,400	129,885	1,528,105
Provision for loan losses	294,195	845,107	282,612	72,495	1,494,409
	2023				
	Commercial loans S/(000)	Consumer loans S/(000)	Mortgage loans S/(000)	Small and micro-business loans S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Impaired loans	546,126	1,823,712	507,619	166,746	3,044,203
Fair value of collateral	604,850	94,197	797,001	91,153	1,587,201
Provision for loan losses	328,283	1,155,727	251,419	85,898	1,821,327

(e) Credit risk management for investments

The Bank controls the credit risk of its investments based on the risk assessment of issuers and instruments. In the case of investments abroad, the assessment takes into account the ratings issued by international agencies as well as the country-risk of the issuer's country, which is assessed considering its main macroeconomic variables. The Bank periodically evaluates the following impairment alerts, to identify in a timely manner an increase in the credit risk of its investments:

- Reduction in any of the credit ratings of the instrument or issuer, by at least two (02) "notches", from the time the instrument was acquired, where a "notch" corresponds to the minimum difference between two risk ratings within the same rating scale.
- Weakening of the financial situation or financial ratios of the issuer and his economic group.
- Violations of "covenants" without waiver from the committee of obligations

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below presents the risk classification of investments at fair value through profit or loss - trading, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity:

	2024		2023	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
<b>Instruments issued and rated in Peru:</b>				
AAA	17,776	0.2	18,425	0.2
AA- to AA+	-	-	2,701	-
A- to A+	2,969	-		
	<u>20,745</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>21,126</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<b>Instruments issued in Peru and rated abroad:</b>				
BBB- to BBB+	8,447,213	75.5	8,120,841	67.9
BB- to BB+	28,380	0.3	-	-
Minor to BB-	3,594	-	3,426	-
	<u>8,479,187</u>	<u>75.8</u>	<u>8,124,267</u>	<u>67.9</u>
<b>Instruments issued and rated abroad:</b>				
AA- to AA+	52,525	0.5	16,944	0.1
A- to A+	9,757	0.1	9,325	0.1
BBB- to BBB+	36,746	0.3	43,260	0.4
BB- to BB+	7,147	0.1	5,366	-
	<u>106,175</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>74,895</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<b>Unrated</b>				
Certificates of Deposit issued by BCRP	2,113,924	18.9	3,448,984	28.8
Shares -				
Intercorp Financial Services Inc.	237,906	2.1	78,374	0.7
Other	2,256	-	2,142	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>10,960,193</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>11,749,788</u>	<u>98.2</u>
Accrued interests	223,766	2.0	210,259	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<u>11,183,959</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>11,960,047</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (f) Financial instruments exposed to credit risk -  
Concentration of financial instruments exposed to credit risk.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the financial instruments exposed to credit risk were distributed according to the following economic sectors:

	2024					2023				
	Designated at fair value through profit or loss					Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Consumer loans	-	14,099,106	-	-	14,099,106	-	14,903,540	-	-	14,903,540
Financial services	80,043	12,775,049(**)	489,388	-	13,344,480	82,271	9,431,680(**)	348,379	-	9,862,330
Mortgage loans	-	10,242,221	-	-	10,242,221	-	9,511,901	-	-	9,511,901
National Government	9,319	-	6,683,247(*)	3,695,707	10,388,273	-	-	8,015,005(*)	3,304,428	11,319,433
Manufacturing	1,133	5,112,585	28,380	-	5,142,098	4,074	4,808,356	27,443	-	4,839,873
Commerce	220	4,347,199	-	-	4,347,419	423	3,860,411	-	-	3,860,834
Business activity	-	4,219,062	-	-	4,219,062	-	4,193,902	-	-	4,193,902
Communications, storage and transportation	359	1,922,023	2,969	-	1,925,351	1,125	880,371	2,701	-	884,197
Agriculture	177	1,904,368	-	-	1,904,545	1,026	1,867,961	-	-	1,868,987
Mining	2,116	1,790,188	-	-	1,792,304	454	1,313,711	-	-	1,314,165
Electricity, gas and water	19	852,166	52,180	-	904,365	-	927,613	51,832	-	979,445
Leaseholds and real estate activities	2,724	774,944	-	-	777,668	4,390	579,412	-	-	583,802
Construction	-	493,736	-	-	493,736	2,873	405,876	-	-	408,749
Fishing	-	351,832	-	-	351,832	-	532,453	-	-	532,453
Education, health and other services	543	237,938	-	-	238,481	865	233,508	-	-	234,373
Community services	-	175,954	-	-	175,954	2	178,729	-	-	178,731
Public administration and defense	-	4,983	-	-	4,983	-	42,388	-	-	42,388
Other	1,083	54,260	-	-	55,343	5,205	31,555	-	-	36,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,736</b>	<b>59,357,614</b>	<b>7,256,164</b>	<b>3,695,707</b>	<b>70,407,221</b>	<b>102,708</b>	<b>53,703,367</b>	<b>8,445,360</b>	<b>3,304,428</b>	<b>65,555,863</b>
Interests	216	361,119	122,405	101,145	584,885	-	409,933	123,606	86,653	620,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,952</b>	<b>59,718,733</b>	<b>7,378,569</b>	<b>3,796,852</b>	<b>70,992,106</b>	<b>102,708</b>	<b>54,113,300</b>	<b>8,568,966</b>	<b>3,391,081</b>	<b>66,176,055</b>

(\*) Corresponds to Sovereign Bonds and BCRP Certificates of Deposit and global bonds issued by the United States of America and emerging countries.

(\*\*) Includes available funds deposited in the vaults of the Bank, BCRP, banks abroad and the inter-bank funds.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the financial instruments exposed to credit risk according to geographic area are the following:

	2024					2023				
	Designated at fair value through profit or loss					Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Held for trading or hedging S/(000)	Loans and receivables S/(000)	Available-for-sale investments S/(000)	Held-to-maturity investments S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Peru	28,496	57,639,872	6,909,942	3,695,707	68,274,017	23,057	52,542,093	8,290,062	3,304,428	64,159,640
United States of America	45,666	619,520	52,525	-	717,711	52,325	222,436	16,945	-	291,706
Panama	-	384,596	245,330	-	629,926	-	300,697	85,317	-	386,014
Ecuador	-	229,106	-	-	229,106	-	188,479	-	-	188,479
Germany	-	123,418	-	-	123,418	-	58,005	-	-	58,005
Colombia	-	100,167	-	-	100,167	-	49,498	5,367	-	54,865
United Kingdom	7,875	47,071	-	-	54,946	8,892	28,356	-	-	37,248
Venezuela	-	53,075	-	-	53,075	-	45,479	1,685	-	47,164
Chile	-	31,257	9,757	-	41,014	-	25,583	9,325	-	34,908
Luxembourg	-	31,022	-	-	31,022	-	30,804	-	-	30,804
Mexico	-	6,279	18,601	-	24,880	-	12,505	19,147	-	31,652
Spain	3,857	15,194	-	-	19,051	7,637	14,988	-	-	22,625
Brazil	-	18,277	-	-	18,277	-	22,744	-	-	22,744
Bermuda	-	-	18,146	-	18,146	-	-	17,360	-	17,360
Argentina	-	17,975	-	-	17,975	-	18,061	-	-	18,061
France	10,586	3,362	-	-	13,948	6,704	2,711	-	-	9,415
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,846	-	-	100,846
Others	1,256	37,423	1,863	-	40,542	4,093	40,082	152	-	44,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,736</b>	<b>59,357,614</b>	<b>7,256,164</b>	<b>3,695,707</b>	<b>70,407,221</b>	<b>102,708</b>	<b>53,703,367</b>	<b>8,445,360</b>	<b>3,304,428</b>	<b>65,555,863</b>
Accrued Interest	216	361,119	122,405	101,145	584,885	-	409,933	123,606	86,653	620,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,952</b>	<b>59,718,733</b>	<b>7,378,569</b>	<b>3,796,852</b>	<b>70,992,106</b>	<b>102,708</b>	<b>54,113,300</b>	<b>8,568,966</b>	<b>3,391,081</b>	<b>66,176,055</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 24.2 Market risk -

Market risk is the probability of loss due to variations in financial market conditions. The main variations to which the Bank is exposed to are: exchange rates, interest rates and prices. Said variations can affect the value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities. The Bank regularly monitors the fluctuations in order to quantify the impact of fluctuations in the recovery of its financial assets and liabilities.

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into two blocks: Trading Book, which comprises positions in liquid investments, and Banking Book, which comprises banking assets and liabilities inherent to the intermediation business (mainly deposits and loans) whose exposure to market risk arises from the changes in portfolio structural positions.

#### (a) Trading Book -

In order to control and monitor the risks arising from the volatility of risk factors involved within each instrument, maximum exposure limits have been established on currency, investment type, Value-at-Risk (VaR), which are controlled on a daily basis. Likewise, reports to the GIR and ALCO committees are submitted regularly.

The main technique used to measure and control market risk is VaR, which is a statistical measurement that quantifies the maximum loss expected for the investment portfolio for a period of time and a determined significance level under normal market conditions. The Bank uses the Monte Carlo VaR model for a period of ten days, which has exponential volatility and a 99-confidence level. The VaR is calculated through each risk factor: interest rate, exchange rate and investment type (derivatives, fixed income and variable income).

VaR models are designed to measure the market risk within a normal market environment. Those models assume that all modifications in risk factors affecting the use of weighted historical data will follow a normal distribution. Said distribution is calculated through the use of weighted historical data in an exponential manner. Given that VaR is based mainly on historical data to provide information and does not clearly predict future changes and modifications in risk factors, the probability of big market movements may be underestimated. VaR can also be under or overestimated due to the hypotheses made on the risk factors and the relation among these factors with the specific instruments. In order to determine the reliability of VaR models, the actual results are regularly monitored to prove the validity of the assumptions and parameters used in the calculation of VaR.

The Bank includes within the VaR calculation the potential loss that may arise from the exposure to exchange risk. This risk is included in the calculation because the exchange position is the result of the spot position plus the position in derivative products. Likewise, the total VaR includes the diversification effect that arises as result of the interaction of diverse market risk factors to which the Bank is exposed.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The validity of the VaR calculation is proven through a back-testing proof, which uses historical data to ensure that the model adequately estimates the potential losses. Additionally, it is calculated the risk factors sensitivity, which shows the potential portfolio losses in the face of determined fluctuations in factors. Said fluctuations include: interest rate shocks, exchange rate shocks and price shocks.

According to SBS Resolution No.6328-2009 "Regulation on Effective Equity Requirements for Market Risk", the following available-for-sale investments are also included as part of the trading portfolio in the calculation of VaR:

- Debt securities:
  - Sovereign risk exposures of the Republic of Peru on Certificates of Deposit issued by the BCRP ("CDBCRP"), Sovereign Bonds (excluding VAC Bonds) and Global Bonds.
- Equities:
  - Shares that are listed in the General Index of the Lima Stock Exchange.
  - Participations in open investment collective schemes whose fund is invested in at least 70 percent in equities.

The VaR results of the portfolio by asset type are presented in the table below:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Debt investments	35,251	66,620
Derivatives and/or monetary position	12,816	16,995
Diversification effect	<u>(11,070)</u>	<u>(13,053)</u>
Diversification VaR by asset type (*)	<u>36,997</u>	<u>70,562</u>

(\*) The total VaR is smaller than its components due to the benefits of risk diversification.

VaR results by risk type are the following:

	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Exchange risk	2,959	5,027
Interest rate risk	36,167	72,311
Diversification effect	<u>(2,129)</u>	<u>(6,776)</u>
Diversification VaR by risk type (*)	<u>36,997</u>	<u>70,562</u>

(\*) The total VaR is smaller than its components due to the benefits of risk diversification.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) Banking Book -

The Bank holds positions that are not actively traded which are part of its assets and liabilities. These positions include all loan placements and funds raised through the Bank's intermediation business, as well as certain investments that are not deemed as trading.

(i) Interest rate risk -

Interest rates fluctuate permanently on the market. These fluctuations affect the Bank in two ways: first, through the change in the valuation of assets and liabilities; and second, affecting the cash flows at repricing. The variation in the valuation of assets and liabilities is increasingly sensitive as the term at which the asset or liability repricing increases. This process consists of the assessment of the repricing periods. On the other side, cash flows are affected when the instruments reach maturity, given that they are invested or placed at the new market interest rates.

The interest rate risk tracking is reported to the GIR, as well as the ALCO. The GIR approves the various limits applicable to the management of financial instruments. The tracking process is performed by the Division of Market Risk.

Repricing gap -

An analysis of the repricing gaps is performed in order to determine the impact of the interest rates movements. Said analysis consists of assigning the balances of the operations that will change the interest rate into different time gaps. The impact of the variation in the valuation of assets and liabilities on each gap is calculated in function of this analysis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The following table summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. The Bank's financial instruments are presented at book value, classified by the period of the contract's interest rate repricing or maturity date, whichever occurs first:

	2024						Total S/(000)
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	More than 1 month to 3 months S/(000)	More than 3 months to 12 months S/(000)	More than 1 year to 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Non-interest bearing S/(000)	
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and due from banks	7,384,935	-	-	-	-	4,215,068	11,600,003
Inter-bank funds	220,060	-	-	-	-	-	220,060
Available-for-sale investments	859,221	1,216,611	496,580	3,304,756	1,261,239	240,162	7,378,569
Held-to-maturity investments	-	101,145	-	727,578	2,968,129	-	3,796,852
Loan portfolio, net (*)	3,949,455	5,205,877	12,639,372	19,503,609	6,597,324	(705,305)	47,190,332
Other assets, net (**)	2,537	-	13,709	-	-	2,668,941	2,685,187
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>12,416,208</u>	<u>6,523,633</u>	<u>13,149,661</u>	<u>23,535,943</u>	<u>10,826,692</u>	<u>6,418,866</u>	<u>72,871,003</u>
<b>Deposits and obligations</b>							
Deposits and obligations	33,419,847	4,721,277	5,160,181	293,781	33,498	6,707,980	50,336,564
Inter-bank funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from financial entities	437,334	23,070	-	-	-	384,686	845,090
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	975,159	733,441	61,662	1,380,229	-	-	3,150,491
Debts and financial obligations	512,016	33,793	1,314,186	562,198	1,391,042	-	3,813,235
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding (***)	249,898	1,680	1,481,732	2,935,805	-	-	4,669,115
Provisions and other liabilities (****)	2,585	-	1,233	-	-	1,531,314	1,535,132
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	8,454,827	8,454,827
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<u>35,596,839</u>	<u>5,513,261</u>	<u>8,018,994</u>	<u>5,172,013</u>	<u>1,424,540</u>	<u>17,078,807</u>	<u>72,804,454</u>
<b>Off-balance sheet items:</b>							
Derivative assets	-	86,992	414,594	1,153,700	-	-	1,655,286
Derivative liabilities	1,690	78,266	434,860	1,143,206	-	-	1,658,022
<b>Marginal gap</b>	(23,182,321)	1,019,098	5,110,401	18,374,424	9,402,152	(10,659,941)	63,813
<b>Accumulated gap</b>	<u>(23,182,321)</u>	<u>(22,163,223)</u>	<u>(17,052,822)</u>	<u>1,321,602</u>	<u>10,723,754</u>	<u>63,813</u>	<u>-</u>

(\*) The balance presented in the column "Non-interest bearing" corresponds mainly to overdue loans and under judicial collection (including deferred income) and the provision for doubtful loans.

(\*\*) Includes investments in subsidiaries and associates; property, furniture and equipment, net; other assets, net (except for accounts receivable for trading-derived financial instruments); and Income Tax deferred assets, net.

(\*\*\*) The exchanged bonds are presented according to their original maturity date; see Note 11(f)

(\*\*\*\*) Accounts payable for trading derivative financial instruments and liabilities at fair value are not considered.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Investments accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and trading derivatives are not considered, because these instruments are part of the Trading Book, and the VaR methodology is used to measure market risks.

	2023						Total S/(000)
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	More than 1 month to 3 months S/(000)	More than 3 months to 12 months S/(000)	More than 1 year to 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Non-interest bearing S/(000)	
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and due from banks	5,187,910	-	-	-	-	3,408,130	8,596,040
Inter-bank funds	524,915	-	-	-	-	-	524,915
Available-for-sale investments	451,311	1,540,091	2,216,597	3,063,052	1,217,397	80,518	8,568,966
Held-to-maturity investments	-	86,652	634,058	580,206	2,090,165	-	3,391,081
Loan portfolio, net (*)	4,133,185	5,452,779	10,258,472	19,115,315	6,594,342	(819,599)	44,734,494
Other assets, net (**)	-	-	-	2,982	-	2,071,939	2,074,921
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>10,297,321</b>	<b>7,079,522</b>	<b>13,109,127</b>	<b>22,761,555</b>	<b>9,901,904</b>	<b>4,740,988</b>	<b>67,890,417</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>							
Deposits and obligations	29,432,115	3,459,823	5,093,861	350,819	46,905	5,683,777	44,067,300
Inter-bank funds	119,712	-	-	-	-	-	119,712
Deposits from financial entities	530,294	96,500	-	-	-	1,402,399	2,029,193
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	769,063	1,073,433	1,771,637	1,107,768	-	-	4,721,901
Debts and financial obligations	393,986	679,676	981,796	543,775	1,348,197	-	3,947,430
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding (***)	200,594	1,134,787	9,508	2,908,300	-	-	4,253,189
Provisions and other liabilities (****)	-	-	17,904	16,411	-	1,003,477	1,037,792
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	7,712,842	7,712,842
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>31,445,764</b>	<b>6,444,219</b>	<b>7,874,706</b>	<b>4,927,073</b>	<b>1,395,102</b>	<b>15,802,495</b>	<b>67,889,359</b>
Off-balance sheet items:							
Derivative assets	185,450	111,270	1,576,325	-	-	-	1,873,045
Derivative liabilities	185,450	111,270	1,576,325	-	-	-	1,873,045
Marginal gap	(21,148,443)	635,303	5,234,421	17,834,482	8,506,802	(11,061,507)	1,058
Accumulated gap	(21,148,443)	(20,513,140)	(15,278,719)	2,555,763	11,062,565	1,058	-

(\*) The balance presented in the column "Non-interest bearing" corresponds mainly to accrued income from loans, overdue loans, loans under judicial collection and the provision for doubtful loans.

(\*\*) Includes investments in subsidiaries and associates; property, furniture and equipment, net; other assets, net (except for accounts receivable for trading-derived financial instruments);, and Income Tax deferred assets, net.

(\*\*\*) The exchanged bonds are presented according to their original maturity date; see Note 11(f)

(\*\*\*\*) Accounts payable for trading derivative financial instruments are not considered.

Investments accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and trading derivatives are not considered, because these instruments are part of the Trading Book, and the VaR methodology is used to measure market risks.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Sensitivity to changes in interest rates -

Following is the sensitivity of both the statement of income and the valuation of the Trading Book to diverse fluctuations in the interest rate. Fluctuations affect the expected cash flows as well as the balances value.

In the case of the statement of income, the calculation reflects the expected variation of the financial margin for a period equivalent to one year. In doing so, it takes into account the current position of income and expenses and annualizes the effect of the interest rates variations. The figures express the expected change in the value of assets minus liabilities for various time gaps. Likewise, it includes the effect of the derivative financial instruments that are subject to interest rates.

The fluctuations in interest rates are applied equally all through the yield curve, which means that it considers a parallel move of the curve. The effects are considered independently for each of the two currencies presented.

The calculations are based on the interest rate risk regulatory model approved by the SBS in force at the date of the statement of financial position. The sensitivities are calculated prior to the Income Tax effect.

The interest rate exposure is overseen by the ALCO, as well as the GIR Committee, the latter being in charge of approving the permitted maximum limits.

The effects due to estimated changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are the following:

Currency	2024				
	Changes in basis	Net income sensitivity		Net equity sensitivity	
	points		S/(000)		S/(000)
US Dollars	+/- 25	+ / -	72	+ / -	15,497
US Dollars	+/- 50	+ / -	144	+ / -	30,994
US Dollars	+/- 75	+ / -	215	+ / -	46,490
US Dollars	+/- 100	+ / -	287	+ / -	61,987
Soles	+/- 50	- / +	48,323	- / +	141,359
Soles	+/- 75	- / +	72,484	- / +	212,039
Soles	+/- 100	- / +	96,645	- / +	282,718
Soles	+/- 150	- / +	144,968	- / +	424,077
Currency	2023				
	Changes in basis	Net income sensitivity		Net equity sensitivity	
	points		S/(000)		S/(000)
US Dollars	+/- 25	+ / -	86	+ / -	10,768
US Dollars	+/- 50	+ / -	173	+ / -	21,536
US Dollars	+/- 75	+ / -	259	+ / -	32,304
US Dollars	+/- 100	+ / -	346	+ / -	43,072
Soles	+/- 50	- / +	44,656	- / +	124,852
Soles	+/- 75	- / +	66,984	- / +	187,277
Soles	+/- 100	- / +	89,313	- / +	249,703
Soles	+/- 150	- / +	133,969	- / +	374,555

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Sensitivity to price variations -  
 Following are the sensitivities for shares, in which case, prices depend in less extent on the interest rate.

Market price sensitivity	Changes in market prices %	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Common shares	+/-10	24,016	8,052
Common shares	+/-25	60,041	20,129
Common shares	+/-30	72,049	24,155

(ii) Foreign exchange risk -

The exchange rate risk is related to the variation of the positions both on and off the statement of financial position that may be negatively affected by exchange rates movements. Management sets limits to the exposure levels by currency, and monitors them daily. Most assets and liabilities designated in foreign currency are held in US Dollars.

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for by using the exchange rates prevailing on the market.

As of December 31, 2024, the weighted market exchange rate published by the SBS for transactions in US Dollars was S/3.758 per US\$1 bid and S/3.770 per US\$1 ask (S/3.705 and S/3.713 as of December 31, 2023, respectively). As of December 31, 2024, the exchange rate for the accounting of asset and liability accounts in foreign currency set by the SBS was S/3.764 per US\$1 (S/3.709 as of December 31, 2023).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below presents the detail of the Bank's currency position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024				2023			
	US Dollars S/(000)	Soles S/(000)	Other currencies S/(000)	Total S/(000)	US Dollars S/(000)	Soles S/(000)	Other currencies S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and due from bank	8,056,291	3,258,859	284,853	11,600,003	5,860,000	2,406,064	329,976	8,596,040
Inter-bank funds	-	220,060	-	220,060	55,660	469,255	-	524,915
Investments at fair value through profit or loss - trading	-	8,538	-	8,538	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale investments, net	1,057,951	6,320,618	-	7,378,569	823,731	7,745,235	-	8,568,966
Held-to-maturity investments	-	3,796,852	-	3,796,852	-	3,391,081	-	3,391,081
Loan portfolio, net	12,500,666	34,689,666	-	47,190,332	12,368,537	32,365,957	-	44,734,494
Other assets, net	291,283	506,447	22	797,752	112,963	247,573	23	360,559
	<u>21,906,191</u>	<u>48,801,040</u>	<u>284,875</u>	<u>70,992,106</u>	<u>19,220,891</u>	<u>46,625,165</u>	<u>329,999</u>	<u>66,176,055</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits and obligations	16,897,087	32,960,200	479,277	50,336,564	14,967,313	28,635,036	464,951	44,067,300
Inter-bank funds	-	-	-	-	63,081	56,631	-	119,712
Deposits from financial entities	93,664	751,426	-	845,090	68,699	1,960,494	-	2,029,193
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	-	3,150,491	-	3,150,491	-	4,721,901	-	4,721,901
Debts and financial obligations	1,884,099	1,929,136	-	3,813,235	2,117,822	1,829,609	-	3,947,431
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	3,821,488	847,627	-	4,669,115	3,751,502	501,687	-	4,253,189
Other liabilities	538,123	979,856	14,066	1,532,045	226,480	775,891	43	1,002,414
	<u>23,234,461</u>	<u>40,618,736</u>	<u>493,343</u>	<u>64,346,540</u>	<u>21,194,897</u>	<u>38,481,249</u>	<u>464,994</u>	<u>60,141,140</u>
Forward position, net	(1,842,468)	1,564,150	278,318	-	(631,449)	505,661	125,788	-
Currency swaps position, net	3,166,872	(3,166,872)	-	-	2,676,549	(2,676,549)	-	-
Options position, net	(2,518)	2,518	-	-	(5,322)	5,322	-	-
<b>Net monetary position</b>	<u>(6,384)</u>	<u>6,582,100</u>	<u>69,850</u>	<u>6,645,566</u>	<u>65,772</u>	<u>5,978,350</u>	<u>(9,207)</u>	<u>6,034,915</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank granted indirect loans (contingent operations) in foreign currency for approximately US\$766,704,000, equivalent to S/2,885,874,000 (US\$740,372,000, approximately equivalent to S/2,746,042,000 as of December 31, 2023); see Note 15.

The Bank manages the exchange rate risk through the matching of its asset and liability operations, overseeing the global exchange position on a daily basis. The Bank’s global exchange position is equivalent to the result of long positions minus short positions in currencies different to the Sol. The global exchange position includes the spot positions and also the derivative positions.

Following are the sensibilities for the case of the US Dollar variations. Given its volume, the position in US Dollars is the sole exposure that could cause the Bank a material loss. The negative variations represent potential losses, while the positive ones represent potential gains.

Sensitivity analysis	Changes in currency rates %	2024 S/(000)	2023 S/(000)
Revaluation			
US Dollar	5	319	3,289
US Dollar	10	639	6,577
Devaluation (*)			
US Dollar	5	(319)	(3,289)
US Dollar	10	(639)	(6,577)

(\*) Management does not estimate a devaluation of the US Dollar in relation to the sol in the following years.

**24.3 Liquidity risk -**

The liquidity risk consists of the Bank’s inability to comply with the maturity of its obligations, thus incurring into losses that importantly affect its equity position. This risk may arise as result of diverse events such as: the unexpected decrease of funding sources, the inability to rapidly settle assets, among others.

The Bank has focused its efforts on maintaining correct liquidity levels, during the year it has been very active in fundraising through reporting operations - see Note 2(s) - and has managed to capture better deposit levels, these actions have allowed it to maintain correct levels of liquidity to face with its operations.

The Bank takes short-term deposits and transforms them into longer-term loans. Therefore, their exposure to liquidity risk increases. The Bank keeps a set of deposits that historically are renewed or maintained, and which represent a stable funding source.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The Bank's liquidity is managed by the Vice-Presidency of Capital Market, which leads the ALCO - where positions, movements, indicators and limits on liquidity management are presented. Liquidity risk is itself overseen by the GIR Committee - where the risk level that the Bank is willing to take is defined, and the corresponding indicators, limits and controls are reviewed.

The Bank has a set of indicators which are controlled and reported daily. Said indicators establish the minimum liquidity levels allowed for the short-term and reflex several risk aspects such as: concentration, stability, position by currency, main depositors, etc. The Market Risk Division is in charge of tracking said indicators.

Likewise, the Bank assesses the medium-term and long-term liquidity through a structural analysis of its funds' inflows and outflows on diverse maturity terms. This process allows it to know, for each currency, the diverse funding sources, how liquidity needs increase, and which terms are mismatched. Both for assets and liabilities, there are considered assumptions for the operations that do not have determined maturity dates. Said products include: revolving loans, savings and others similar. There are also included the estimated obligations arising from contingent liabilities. On the basis of this information, the necessary decisions to maintain the targeted liquidity levels are taken.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The following table presents the cash flows payable of the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, according to the agreed contractual terms. The Bank estimates the expected maturities of deposits and obligations that do not have a determined maturity by using statistical models, as permitted by SBS Resolution No. 7036-2012. Also, the disclosed amounts are not discounted, but include the respective interest to be accrued:

	2024					
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	From 1 to 3 months S/(000)	From 3 to 12 months S/(000)	From 1 to 5 years S/(000)	Over 5 years S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Financial liabilities by type -</b>						
Deposits and obligations	39,099,648	4,942,529	5,433,589	792,469	356,179	50,624,414
Deposits from financial entities	822,524	23,202	-	-	-	845,726
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	954,671	700,209	124,228	1,526,327	-	3,305,435
Debts and financial obligations	425,080	86,537	586,808	936,633	3,831,777	5,866,835
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	68,508	2,943	1,608,996	3,510,030	-	5,190,477
Provisions and other liabilities	1,232,874	36,447	107,277	76,177	79,270	1,532,045
<b>Total non-derivate liabilities</b>	<b>42,603,305</b>	<b>5,791,867</b>	<b>7,860,898</b>	<b>6,841,636</b>	<b>4,267,226</b>	<b>67,364,932</b>
<b>Derivatives -</b>						
Contractual amounts receivable (inflow)	1,637,115	967,906	1,538,162	2,288,488	176,817	6,608,488
Contractual amounts payable (outflow)	1,607,504	1,167,255	1,397,356	2,288,761	179,999	6,640,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,244,619</b>	<b>2,135,161</b>	<b>2,935,518</b>	<b>4,577,249</b>	<b>356,816</b>	<b>13,249,363</b>
	2023					
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	From 1 to 3 months S/(000)	From 3 to 12 months S/(000)	From 1 to 5 years S/(000)	Over 5 years S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Financial liabilities by type -</b>						
Deposits and obligations	34,186,832	3,605,014	5,285,829	1,033,448	397,348	44,508,471
Inter-bank funds	119,712	-	-	-	-	119,712
Deposits from financial entities	1,935,061	97,696	-	-	-	2,032,757
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	775,706	1,034,145	1,630,306	1,495,900	-	4,936,057
Debts and financial obligations	208,784	443,596	666,389	1,384,546	4,315,255	7,018,570
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	21,389	1,150,937	15,554	3,143,955	218,986	4,550,821
Provisions and other liabilities	644,501	28,021	124,905	104,839	100,148	1,002,414
<b>Total non-derivate liabilities</b>	<b>37,891,985</b>	<b>6,359,409</b>	<b>7,722,983</b>	<b>7,162,688</b>	<b>5,031,737</b>	<b>64,168,802</b>
<b>Derivatives -</b>						
Contractual amounts receivable (inflow)	391,635	483,713	1,584,541	2,678,474	516,340	5,654,703
Contractual amounts payable (outflow)	394,137	484,353	1,650,244	2,699,513	514,785	5,743,032
<b>Total</b>	<b>785,772</b>	<b>968,066</b>	<b>3,234,785</b>	<b>5,377,987</b>	<b>1,031,125</b>	<b>11,397,735</b>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below shows the contractual maturity of the contingent loans granted by the Bank as of the date of the statement of financial position:

	2024					Total S/(000)
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	From 1 to 3 months S/(000)	From 3 to 12 months S/(000)	From 1 to 5 years S/(000)	Over 5 years S/(000)	
Contingent loans (indirect loans)	654,485	1,351,816	2,642,034	405,672	26	5,054,033
	2023					Total S/(000)
	Up to 1 month S/(000)	From 1 to 3 months S/(000)	From 3 to 12 months S/(000)	From 1 to 5 years S/(000)	Over 5 years S/(000)	
Contingent loans (indirect loans)	1,060,690	1,086,086	2,458,892	193,835	556	4,800,059

The Bank expects that not all of the contingent loans will be drawn before expiration of the commitments.

The following table shows the changes in liabilities from financing activities as stated by IAS 7:

	2024					Balance as of December 31 S/(000)
	Balance as of January 1 S/(000)	Distribution of dividends S/(000)	Cash flow S/(000)	Movement in foreign currency S/(000)	Other S/(000)	
Inter-bank funds	119,712	-	(121,438)	1,785	(59)	-
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	4,721,901	-	(1,534,021)	-	(37,389)	3,150,491
Debts and financial obligations	3,947,431	-	(153,406)	24,330	(5,120)	3,813,235
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	4,253,189	-	351,815	44,618	19,493	4,669,115
Dividends payable	213	405,224	(405,224)	-	8	221
<b>Total liabilities for financing activities</b>	<b>13,042,446</b>	<b>405,224</b>	<b>(1,862,274)</b>	<b>70,733</b>	<b>(23,067)</b>	<b>11,633,062</b>
	2023					Balance as of December 31 S/(000)
	Balance as of January 1 S/(000)	Distribution of dividends S/(000)	Cash flow S/(000)	Movement in foreign currency S/(000)	Other S/(000)	
Inter-bank funds	30,012	-	91,245	(1,592)	47	119,712
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	4,530,337	-	154,577	-	36,987	4,721,901
Debts and financial obligations	2,196,257	-	1,737,366	(11,177)	24,985	3,947,431
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	6,571,728	-	(2,189,040)	(95,722)	(33,777)	4,253,189
Dividends payable	193	585,849	(585,849)	-	20	213
<b>Total liabilities for financing activities</b>	<b>13,328,527</b>	<b>585,849</b>	<b>(791,701)</b>	<b>(108,491)</b>	<b>28,262</b>	<b>13,042,446</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 24.4 Capital management -

As of December 31 2024 and 2023, the Bank has complied with the mandates of Legislative Decree No. 1028 and SBS Resolutions No. 2115-2009, No. 6328-2009, No. 14354-2009, No. 4128-2014, and their amendments, which contain the Regulations on Effective Equity Requirements for Operational Risk, Market Risk and Credit Risk, respectively, and amendments. These regulations mainly establish the methodologies to be used by the financial entities to calculate the requirement of regulatory capital.

### 24.5 Fair value -

- (a) Fair value is the amount at which an asset can be exchanged between duly informed buyer and seller, or the amount at which a liability can be settled between duly informed debtor and lender, under the terms of a free competition transaction.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, therefore a financial instrument traded in a real transaction in a liquid and active market has a price that supports its fair value. When the price for a financial instrument is not observable, the fair value should be measured using another valuation technique, seeking to maximize the use of relevant observable variables and minimize the use of unobservable variables.

To calculate the fair value of an instrument that is not listed on liquid markets, the market value of an instrument that is actively listed on the market and which has similar characteristics can be used or can be obtained by some analytical technique, such as analysis of discounted flows or valuation by multiples.

The methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values depend on the terms and risk characteristics of the various financial instruments as it is shown below:

- (i) Financial instruments recorded at fair value - The fair value is based on market prices or some other methods of financial valuation. The positions valued at market prices are mainly investments traded on centralized mechanisms. The positions valued by some method of financial valuation include derivative financial instruments and instruments that may not have market prices in which case their fair value is mainly determined by using the market interest rate curves and the price vector provided by the SBS.
- (ii) Instruments whose fair value is similar to their book value - For the financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have short-term maturities (less than three months), it is considered that the book value is similar to the fair value. This assumption is also applicable to term deposits, savings accounts without a specific maturity and variable-rate financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (ii) Financial instruments at fixed rate - The fair value of the financial liabilities at fixed rate and at amortized cost is determined by comparing the market interest rate at the moment of their initial recognition to the current market rates related to similar financial instruments. In the case of quoted issued debt, the fair value is determined on the basis of the quoted market prices. The fair value of the loan portfolio and deposits and obligations, according to SBS Official Multiple Letter No.1575-2014, corresponds to the book value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value and fair value hierarchy

The following table presents an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, including the level of the fair value hierarchy. The amounts are based on the balances presented in the statements of financial situation:

	2024				2023			
	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Securities</b>	8,538	-	-	8,538	-	-	-	-
<b>Available-for-sale investments</b>								
Debt instruments	4,877,071	2,138,931	-	7,016,002	4,894,734	3,470,110	-	8,364,844
<b>Shares</b>								
Intercorp Financial Services Inc.	237,906	-	-	237,906	78,374	-	-	78,374
Other	277	-	1,979	2,256	190	-	1,952	2,142
<b>Derivatives receivable</b>	-	89,414	-	89,414	-	102,708	-	102,708
	<u>5,123,792</u>	<u>2,228,345</u>	<u>1,979</u>	<u>7,354,116</u>	<u>4,973,298</u>	<u>3,572,818</u>	<u>1,952</u>	<u>8,548,068</u>
Accrued interest				122,405				123,606
<b>Total financial assets</b>				<u>7,476,521</u>				<u>8,671,674</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
<b>Derivatives payable</b>	-	90,920	-	90,920	-	135,098	-	135,098
<b>Liabilities at fair value</b>	<u>61,153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>61,153</u>	<u>90,920</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135,098</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135,098</u>

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices on active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

During the year 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers of financial instruments from or to Level 3 to Level 1 or to Level 2.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Set out below is the disclosure of the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value, presented in the statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	2024					2023				
	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Book value S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Book value S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash and due from banks	-	11,600,003	-	11,600,003	11,600,003	-	8,596,040	-	8,596,040	8,596,040
Inter-bank funds	-	220,060	-	220,060	220,060	-	524,915	-	524,915	524,915
Held-to-maturity investments	3,674,790	-	-	3,674,790	3,796,852	3,277,672	-	-	3,277,672	3,391,081
Loan portfolio, net	-	47,190,332	-	47,190,332	47,190,332	-	44,734,494	-	44,734,494	44,734,494
Other assets, net	-	708,338	-	708,338	708,338	-	257,851	-	257,851	257,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,674,790</b>	<b>59,718,733</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,393,523</b>	<b>63,515,585</b>	<b>3,277,672</b>	<b>54,113,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,390,972</b>	<b>57,504,381</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Deposits and obligations	-	50,336,564	-	50,336,564	50,336,564	-	44,067,300	-	44,067,300	44,067,300
Inter-bank funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,712	-	119,712	119,712
Deposits from financial entities	-	845,090	-	845,090	845,090	-	2,029,193	-	2,029,193	2,029,193
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	-	3,292,786	-	3,292,786	3,150,491	-	4,733,748	-	4,733,748	4,721,901
Debts and financial obligations	-	3,815,660	-	3,815,660	3,813,235	-	3,940,577	-	3,940,577	3,947,431
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	4,140,820	500,560	-	4,641,380	4,669,115	3,621,156	452,602	-	4,073,758	4,253,189
Provisions and other liabilities	-	1,379,972	-	1,379,972	1,379,972	-	867,316	-	867,316	867,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,140,820</b>	<b>60,170,632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,311,452</b>	<b>64,194,467</b>	<b>3,621,156</b>	<b>56,210,448</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,831,604</b>	<b>60,006,042</b>

The methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values depend on the terms and risk characteristics of the various financial instruments and include the following:

- (i) Assets for which fair values approximate their carrying value - For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have short term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair values. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, savings accounts without specific maturity and variable rate financial instruments.
- (ii) Financial instruments at fixed rate - The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at fixed rate and at amortized cost is determined by comparing the market interest rate at the moment of their initial recognition to the current market rates related to similar financial instruments. In the case of listed debt, the fair value is determined on the basis of the quoted market prices. When quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current interest rate yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. The fair value of the loan portfolio and deposits and obligations, according to SBS Official Multiple Letter No. 1575-2014, corresponds to its book value.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**25. Subsequent event**

On January 30, 2025, the Bank issued subordinated bonds called "Subordinated Notes due 2035" for the amount of US\$350,000,000, under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America. This bond has maturity in January 2035 and the agreed annual interest rate was 6.397 percent.

**26. Additional explanation for English translation**

The accompanying financial statements are presented based on the generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities. Certain accounting practices applied by the Bank, that conform to generally accepted accounting principles in Peru for financial entities, may differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of any discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.



COLEGIO DE  
CONTADORES PÚBLICOS  
DE LIMA

E002-0090



## Constancia de Habilitación

El Decano y el Director Secretario del Colegio de Contadores Públicos de Lima, que suscriben, declaran que, en base a los registros de la institución, se ha verificado que:

**TANAKA VALDIVIA & ASOCIADOS S. CIVIL DE R.L**

**SOCIEDAD: SO761**

Se encuentra **HÁBIL**, para el ejercicio de las funciones profesionales que le faculta la Ley N.º 13253 y su modificación Ley N.º 28951 y conforme al Estatuto y Reglamento Interno de este Colegio; en fe de lo cual y a solicitud de parte, se le extiende la presente constancia para los efectos y usos que estime conveniente. Esta constancia tiene vigencia hasta el 31 de MAYO del 2025.

Lima, 27 de junio 2024

CPC. Onofre Francisco Pizarro Chima  
DECANO



CPC. Lydia Wilma Rosales Solano  
DIRECTOR SECRETARIO

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