

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

Financial statements as of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and for the three-month ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

Statement of financial position

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

	Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)		Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Assets				Liabilities			
Cash and due from banks	3(a)			Deposits and obligations	9(a)	49,855,927	50,336,564
Cash and clearing		2,201,156	2,852,934	Inter-bank funds	3(e)	151,119	-
Deposits in Central Reserve Bank of Peru		8,895,428	7,349,056	Deposits from financial entities	9(d)	850,356	845,090
Deposits in local and foreign banks		474,622	778,238	Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	4(b), 4(h) and 5(a)	3,007,099	3,150,491
Restricted funds		313,847	619,775	Debts and financial obligations	10	3,448,715	3,813,235
		<u>11,885,053</u>	<u>11,600,003</u>	Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	11	5,721,663	4,669,115
				Provisions and other liabilities	8(a)	1,881,520	1,683,386
				Total liabilities		<u>64,916,399</u>	<u>64,497,881</u>
Inter-bank funds	3(e)	215,028	220,060				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		50,902	8,538	Shareholders' equity	13		
Available-for-sale investments	4(a)	7,627,494	7,378,569	Capital stock		6,734,235	6,314,084
Held-to-maturity investments	4(h)	3,773,134	3,796,852	Treasury stock		(33,910)	(33,910)
Loan portfolio, net	5	47,329,307	47,190,332	Legal and special reserves		1,466,377	1,373,010
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	6	174,075	187,913	Unrealized results		(55,889)	(132,027)
Property, furniture and equipment, net	7	360,966	324,208	Retained earnings		341,268	933,670
Other assets, net	8(a)	1,874,004	2,152,863	Total shareholders' equity		<u>8,452,081</u>	<u>8,454,827</u>
Deferred Income Tax, net	12	78,517	93,370				
Total assets		<u>73,368,480</u>	<u>72,952,708</u>	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>73,368,480</u>	<u>72,952,708</u>
Contingent risks and commitments	15	<u>29,322,732</u>	<u>31,120,377</u>	Risks and commitments	15	<u>29,322,732</u>	<u>31,120,377</u>

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

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

Statement of income

For the three -month periods ended March 31,2025 and 2024

	Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Interest income	16	1,417,693	1,482,462
Interest expenses	16	(473,664)	(574,418)
Gross financial margin		<u>944,029</u>	<u>908,044</u>
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	5(f)	(323,637)	(531,314)
Net financial margin		620,392	376,730
Income from financial services	17	307,892	274,132
Expenses for financial services	17	(138,191)	(138,616)
Financial margin, net of income and expenses for financial services		790,093	512,246
Gain on financial transactions	18	163,671	109,881
Administrative expenses	19	(444,397)	(399,545)
Depreciation	7(a)	(15,676)	(17,645)
Amortization	8(f)	(49,314)	(49,284)
Net operating income		444,377	155,653
Provision for contingencies and others		(4,448)	(8,126)
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	4(f)	(2,004)	(166)
Operating income		437,925	147,361
Other income, net	20	4,677	(2,005)
Income before Income Tax		442,602	145,356
Income Tax	12(b)	(101,334)	(20,396)
Net income		<u>341,268</u>	<u>124,960</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in soles)	21	<u>0.054</u>	<u>0.020</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	21	<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 25

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

Statement of other comprehensive income

For the three-month periods ended March 31,2025 and 2024

	Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Net income for the period		341,268	124,960
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain in available-for-sale investments	13(e)	81,739	12,068
Net movement of cash flow hedges	13(e)	8,879	(7,387)
Income Tax	12(a) and 13(e)	(14,480)	(1,240)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax		<u>76,138</u>	<u>3,441</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax		<u>417,406</u>	<u>128,401</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 three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	Number of shares		Capital stock S/(000)	Treasury stock S/(000)	Legal and special reserves S/(000)	Unrealized results		Retained earnings S/(000)	Total S/(000)
	Issued (in thousands)	Treasury stock (in thousands)				Available-for- sale investments S/(000)	Derivatives Instruments designated as cash flow hedges S/(000)		
Balance as of January 01, 2024	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,960	124,960
Other comprehensive income, Note 13(e)	-	-	-	-	-	8,649	(5,208)	-	3,441
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	8,649	(5,208)	124,960	128,401
Constitution of reserves, Note 13(c)	-	-	-	-	89,853	-	-	(89,853)	-
Capitalization of earnings, Note 13(a)	403,457	-	403,457	-	-	-	-	(403,457)	-
Dividends declared, Note 13(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(405,224)	(405,224)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	6,314,084	18,387	6,314,084	(33,910)	1,373,010	(322,070)	(20,055)	124,960	7,436,019
Balance as of January 01, 2025	6,314,084	18,387	6,314,084	(33,910)	1,373,010	(113,830)	(18,197)	933,670	8,454,827
Changes in equity for 2025									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,268	341,268
Other comprehensive income, Note 13(e)	-	-	-	-	-	69,878	6,260	-	76,138
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	69,878	6,260	341,268	417,406
Constitution of reserves, Note 13(c)	-	-	-	-	93,367	-	-	(93,367)	-
Capitalization of earnings, Note 13(a)	420,151	-	420,151	-	-	-	-	(420,151)	-
Dividends declared, Note 13(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420,152)	(420,152)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	6,734,235	18,387	6,734,235	(33,910)	1,466,377	(43,952)	(11,937)	341,268	8,452,081

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

Statement of cash flows

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income		341,268	124,960
Adjustments to reconcile the net income with cash provided by operating activities - Plus (minus)			
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	5(f)	323,637	531,314
Depreciation and amortization	7(a) y 8(f)	64,990	66,929
Provisions for contingencies and others		4,448	8,126
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	4(f)	2,004	166
Deferred Income Tax	12(b)	373	59,587
Income from sale and valuation of investments, net	18(a)	(11,176)	(7,010)
Expense from reclassification and sale held-to-maturity investments	18(a)	64	55
Gain from dividend	18(a)	(12,515)	-
Participation from investments in subsidiaries and associates	18(a)	(8,003)	(10,704)
Gain from sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	20	(174)	(83)
Provisions for assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	20	157	977
Net changes in asset and liabilities			
(Net increase) net decrease in loan portfolio		(455,409)	28,807
Net increase in investments		(295,987)	(44,152)
(Net Decrease) net increase in deposits and obligations		(489,901)	2,184,085
Net increase (net decrease) net increase in deposits from financial entities		5,266	(109,114)
Net Decrease in accrued income		124,761	110,505
Net Decrease in interest payable		(28,287)	(60,679)
Net Decrease (net increase) in restricted funds		305,928	(190,483)
Net Decrease (net increase) of other assets, net		232,912	(302,760)
(Net Decrease) net increase in provisions and other liabilities		(201,226)	187,076
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		<u>(96,870)</u>	<u>2,577,602</u>

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Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

	Note	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	7(a)	(52,436)	(20,620)
Purchase of intangibles assets	8(f)	(22,079)	(36,736)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(74,515)</u>	<u>(57,356)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Collections of repurchase agreements obtained		1,997,359	36,559,602
Payments of repurchase agreements		(2,112,082)	(36,647,333)
Collections of debts and financial obligations obtained		495,321	543,032
Payments of debts and financial obligations obtained		(819,905)	(754,438)
Issuance of bonds, notes and obligations outstanding		1,283,800	1,114,800
Payments of securities, bonds and obligations outstanding		-	(1,116,384)
Net increase in receivable inter-bank funds		5,000	128,735
Net increase of inter-bank funds obtained		151,092	636,023
Collection of dividends	6(b)	21,837	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>1,022,422</u>	<u>464,037</u>
Net increase in cash before the effect of changes in the exchange rate		851,037	2,984,283
Effect of changes in exchange rate of cash and cash equivalents		(259,343)	19,809
Net increase in cash		591,694	3,004,092
Balance of cash at the beginning of year		<u>10,964,990</u>	<u>7,858,732</u>
Balance of cash at the end of period		<u>11,556,684</u>	<u>10,862,824</u>

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

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

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

Notes to the financial statements

As of March 31, 2025, as of December 31, 2024 and for the three months ended for the March 31, 2025 and 2024.

1. Operations

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. 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 N°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 March 31, 2025, the Bank operated 148 offices (149 offices as of December 31, 2024).

The financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, were approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26, 2025. The financial statements as of March 31, 2025, and for the three-month period then ended, were approved by the Board of Directors on April 22, 2025.

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 March 31, 2025, have not changed compared to the principles followed as of December 31, 2024, summarized in the audited report dated February 26, 2025.

Financial statements as of December 31, 2024 -

When necessary, certain comparative figures have been reclassified to make it comparable to the current year presentation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Cash and due from banks

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Cash and clearing (b)	2,201,156	2,852,934
Deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (b)	8,880,906	7,333,818
Deposits in local and foreign banks (c)	474,622	778,238
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,556,684	10,964,990
Accrued interest	14,522	15,238
Restricted funds (d)	313,847	619,775
Total	11,885,053	11,600,003

(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:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Legal reserve (*)		
Deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)	5,946,506	5,969,218
Cash in vault	2,201,156	2,644,386
Subtotal related to legal reserve	8,147,662	8,613,604
Non-mandatory reserve		
Overnight deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) (**)	2,934,400	564,600
Time deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) (***)	-	800,000
Cash and clearing	-	208,548
Subtotal related to non-mandatory reserve	2,934,400	1,573,148
Total	11,082,062	10,186,752

(*) 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. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank presented excess only in foreign currency accrued, whose funds accrued interests in US Dollars of 3.82 and 3.90 annual percent, respectively.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The Bank recognized interest income on excess of the legal reserve as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, which amounted to S/41,386,000 and S/50,620,000, 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 March 31, 2025, correspond to one term overnight deposits in foreign currency about US\$800,000,000 (equivalent approximately to S/2,934,400,000) with the BCRP, has maturity in the first days of April 2025, and accrue an annual interest rate of 4.40 percent (one term overnight deposits 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, as of December 31, 2024).

The Bank recognized interest income on overnight deposits as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, which amounted to S/29,334,000 and S/14,548,000, 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 deposit in local currency, have maturity in the first days of January 2025, and accrued an average annual interest rate of 4.83 percent.

The Bank recognized interest income on term deposits as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, which amounted to S/6,442,000 and S/17,702,000, 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:

	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Inter-bank transfers (*)	289,829	596,648
Derivative financial instruments, Note 8(d)	22,265	21,568
Other	1,753	1,559
Total	<u>313,847</u>	<u>619,775</u>

- (*) In November 2020, the BCRP issued Circular Letter N°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 N°020-2021 and Circular Letter N°021-2021, aimed to regulate these

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

transactions. In that sense, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds funds in the BCRP that guarantee these transfers performed through the Electronic Clearing House.

e) Inter-bank funds -

As of March 31, 2025, inter-bank funds had maturity in the first days of April 2025, and accrued interest with annual rate of 4.75 percent in local currency (maturity in the first days of January 2025, and accrued interest with an annual rate of 5.00 percent in local currency, as of December 31, 2024); and did not have specific guarantees.

As of March 31, 2025, inter-bank funds liabilities have maturity in the first days of April 2025, and accrued interest with an annual rate of 4.67 percent in local 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:

	31.03.2025				31.12.2024			
	Unrealized gross amount			Estimated	Unrealized gross amount			Estimated
	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Amortized cost S/(000)	Gains S/(000)	Losses S/(000)	fair value S/(000)
Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru (b)	4,259,968	20,381	(85,209)	4,195,140	4,113,982	24,220	(122,821)	4,015,381
Negotiable Deposit Certificates issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru – BCRP	2,131,983	68	(181)	2,131,870	2,113,571	370	(17)	2,113,924
Global Bonds of the Republic of Peru	533,410	-	(16,290)	517,120	510,930	-	(24,454)	486,476
Corporate and financial bonds (c)	256,359	3,126	(8,482)	251,003	341,107	2,812	(11,164)	332,755
Treasury Bonds of the United States of America	45,284	-	(3,212)	42,072	57,607	-	(5,082)	52,525
Global Bonds of the United States of Mexicans	17,652	-	(2,619)	15,033	18,100	-	(3,159)	14,941
Total	7,244,656	23,575	(115,993)	7,152,238	7,155,297	27,402	(166,697)	7,016,002
Listed shares								
Intercorp Financial Services Inc. (IFS) (d)	348,321	66,294	-	414,615	206,455	31,451	-	237,906
Other	74	204	-	278	74	203	-	277
Non-listed shares	1,071	860	-	1,931	1,070	909	-	1,979
	349,466	67,358	-	416,824	207,599	32,563	-	240,162
	7,594,122	90,933	(115,993)	7,569,062	7,362,896	59,965	(166,697)	7,256,164
Add								
Accrued interest				58,432				122,405
Total				7,627,494				7,378,569

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(b) As of March 31, 2025, the Bank hold loans with foreign banks for approximately S/950,106,000, 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/995,464,000, 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/965,639,000, including interest, which are guaranteed by Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as available-for-sale restricted for approximately S/1,027,038,000. Said loans have maturities in August 2026 and accrue interest at effective rates between 5.65 and 7.25 percent as of December 31, 2024).

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Peruvian issuers -		
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A.	95,610	97,430
Banco de Crédito del Perú S.A.	42,013	113,086
Cerro del Águila S.A.	30,609	30,811
Alicorp S.A.A.	28,476	28,380
Luz del Sur S.A.A.	9,395	9,412
Redesur y Tesur – Securitization asset	7,887	8,364
Others	8,484	6,562
Foreign issuers -		
Credicorp Ltd.	17,849	18,146
Intercorp Financial Services Inc.	7,073	7,147
BBVA Bancomer S.A.	3,607	3,660
Banco Santander Chile S.A.	-	9,757
Total	<u>251,003</u>	<u>332,755</u>

(d) As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, it includes 3,412,000 and 2,154,000 shares of IFS at their market values, which amounted to US\$33.13 and US\$29.34 per share, respectively, and represents 2.96 and 1.87 percent 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 2025, the Bank has purchased 1,258,000 shares for an approximate amount of S/141,866,000 (1,191,000 shares for an approximate amount of S/122,688,000 during the year 2024).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (e) As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, 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.

- (f) As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, as result of the impairment assessment of its available-for-sale investments, the Bank has recorded an approximate loss of S/2,004,000 and S/166,000, respectively, which is presented in the caption "Impairment of available-for-sale investments" of the statement of income.

Bank's Management has determined that the unrealized losses as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, 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)

(g) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the maturities and the annual market rates of the available-for-sale investments in debt instruments are as follows:

	Maturity		Annual market rates							
	31.03.2025	31.12.2024	31.03.2025				31.12.2024			
			S/		US\$		S/		US\$	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru	Aug-26 / Aug-40	Aug-26 / Aug-40	2.13	7.76	-	-	2.13	7.76	-	-
Negotiable Deposit Certificates issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru – BCRP	Apr-25 / Jun-25	Jan-25 / Jun-25	4.64	4.96	-	-	4.82	4.99	-	-
Global Bonds of the Republic of Peru	Jul-25 / Feb-35	Jul-25 / Feb-35	-	-	1.13	5.77	-	-	1.13	5.45
Corporate and financial bonds	Jun-25 / Jun-47	Jan-25 / Jun-47	5.99	8.15	1.69	6.32	5.99	8.15	1.15	6.32
Treasury Bonds of the United States of America	Nov 31 / Aug-34	Nov 31 / Aug-34	-	-	1.58	4.07	-	-	1.58	4.07
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)

- (h) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, held-to-maturity investments are entirely comprised of Peruvian Sovereign Bonds amounting to S/3,773,134,000 and S/3,796,852,000, respectively, including accrued income to S/33,340,000 and S/101,145,000, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025, 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/3,752,675,000 (as of December 31, 2024, the maturity fluctuated between August 2026 and August 2039, which accrued interest at an annual effective rate between 4.36 and 7.76 percent, and their estimated fair value amounted to approximately S/3,775,935,000).

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). 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 March 31, 2025 and 2024, a net loss of approximately S/64,000 and S/55,000, respectively; see Note 18(a). The balance of the accumulated unrealized loss in equity, as of March 31, 2025, is S/2,374,000 (S/2,438,000 as of December 31, 2024).

As of March 31, 2025, the Bank maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately S/1,585,503,000 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/1,757,798,000, said loans have maturities between May 2025 and June 2025, and accrued interest at effective rates between 4.81 and 4.98 percent (maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately S/1,646,404,000 including interest, which are guaranteed with Sovereign Bonds of the Republic of Peru classified as maturity investments restricted for approximately S/1,861,524,000, have maturities between January and March 2025, and accrued interest at effective rates between 5.16 and 5.46 percent, as of December 31, 2024).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of March 31, 2025, the Bank maintains loans with foreign banks for approximately S/406,807,000 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/424,127,000, 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/414,591,000, 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, as of December 31, 2024).

- (i) The table below presents the balance of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, classified by contractual maturity (without considering accrued interest):

	31.03.2025		31.12.2024	
	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	2,149,719	-	1,964,084	-
More than 3 months to 1 year	391,695	-	489,218	-
More than 1 to 5 years	3,147,099	723,788	3,298,304	727,578
More than 5 years	1,463,725	3,016,006	1,264,396	2,968,129
Shares (without maturity)	416,824	-	240,162	-
Total	7,569,062	3,739,794	7,256,164	3,695,707

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Loan portfolio, net

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Direct credits		
Loans (*)	23,627,683	23,692,385
Mortgage loans for housing	10,352,890	10,233,772
Cash loans	3,098,595	3,094,543
Loans for foreign trade	2,951,079	2,556,602
Credit card	2,689,449	2,718,234
Financial leasing	1,583,799	1,706,886
Factoring operations	1,405,362	1,410,968
Discounted documents	1,360,652	1,584,357
Overdrafts and advances in current account	23,199	66,391
Vehicle loans	7,629	11,683
Refinanced loans	497,590	449,438
Past due loans and judicial collection	1,334,851	1,323,205
	<u>48,932,778</u>	<u>48,848,464</u>
Plus (minus)		
Accrued income from current loans (g)	415,770	407,986
Accrued interest and interest charged in advance	(47,054)	(46,867)
Provision for doubtful collection loans (f)	(1,972,187)	(2,019,251)
	<u>47,329,307</u>	<u>47,190,332</u>
Indirect loans (f), Note 15(a)	<u>5,429,269</u>	<u>5,054,033</u>

(*) As of March 31, 2025, the Bank maintains loans with the BCRP for approximately S/64,683,000, 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/64,606,000, 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/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 as of December 31, 2024).

As of March 31, 2025, 51 percent of the balance of the direct and indirect commercial loan portfolio was concentrated in approximately 71 clients (77 clients as of December 31, 2024). 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:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Commercial loans	21,296,079	21,184,869
Consumer loans	14,942,104	15,039,666
Mortgage loans	10,716,825	10,589,080
Small and micro-business loans	1,977,770	2,034,849
Total	48,932,778	48,848,464

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balance of rescheduled loans for said concepts amount to S/2,464,382,000 and S/2,619,892,000, respectively.

(c) The table below presents the direct loan portfolio distributed by economic sector as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Sector	31.03.2025		31.12.2024	
	Number of customers	Amount S/ (000)	Number of customers	Amount S/ (000)
Manufacturing	3,155	6,124,426	3,094	5,879,762
Commerce	11,583	4,758,441	11,478	4,856,452
Agriculture and herding	148	1,908,557	162	2,383,203
Mining	79	1,574,849	83	1,683,803
Real estate activities	184	1,467,463	184	1,498,886
Transportation and storage	2,228	1,370,472	2,145	1,365,038
Information and communications	663	1,290,030	672	1,078,476
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,737	1,251,528	1,717	1,177,744
Financial and insurance activities	48	991,300	53	760,254
Hotels and restaurants	1,466	748,009	1,480	433,517
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	38	617,731	40	829,598
Administrative and support services activities	907	300,146	885	327,471
Construction	564	253,780	560	279,470
Social and health care services	581	242,476	591	243,414
Fishing	18	151,975	19	141,371
Education	339	73,588	343	122,901
Other activities	1,095	149,078	1,078	158,358
Consumer loan	1,230,330	14,942,104	1,226,677	15,039,666
Mortgage loan	49,518	10,716,825	49,106	10,589,080
Total	1,304,681	48,932,778	1,300,367	48,848,464

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(d) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the credit risk classification of the Bank's loan portfolio according to SBS standards, is as follows:

Risk category	31.03.2025					
	Direct Loans		Indirect Loans		Total	
	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	%
Normal	45,107,338	92.1	5,077,520	93.5	50,184,858	92.3
With potential problem	1,402,226	2.9	43,774	0.8	1,446,000	2.7
Substandard	483,333	1.0	275,024	5.1	758,357	1.4
Doubtful	875,686	1.8	15,844	0.3	891,530	1.6
Loss	1,064,195	2.2	17,107	0.3	1,081,302	2.0
	<u>48,932,778</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,429,269</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>54,362,047</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Risk category	31.12.2024					
	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>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (e) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, financial entities in Peru must constitute provisions for loan losses considering the risk classification mentioned above and using the percentages indicated by SBS Resolution N°11356-2008, N°3718-2021 and N°3922-2021, as detailed below:

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

Loan types	Fixed-rate %	Pro-cyclical component to March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (*) (**) %
Commercial loans -		
Corporate	0.70	0.10
Large-business	0.70	0.40
Medium-business	1.00	0.60
Small and micro-business loans -		
Small-business	1.00	1.00
Micro-business	1.00	1.00
Mortgage -	0.70	0.40
Consumer loans		
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 N°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 N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the pro-cyclical component of the provision is deactivated; however, at said dates, the Bank holds pro-cyclical provisions amounting to S/101,816,000 and S/102,458,000, 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds loans of the “Reactiva Perú” program for an amount of S/231,481,000 and S/315,379,000, respectively, including accrued interest amounting to approximately S/45,492,000 and S/45,229,000, respectively, which are partially guaranteed by the Peruvian Government for an amount of S/117,261,000 and S/192,948,000, respectively. According to the Official Multiple Letter N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 39.51 and 53.25 percent of these loans respectively, present a risk category classified as “Normal”.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank holds loans of the “Impulso MyPerú” program for a balance of approximately S/2,479,581,000 and S/2,780,282,000, respectively; including accrued interest amounting to S/13,734,000 and S/13,155,000, respectively. The amounts covered by the guarantee of the Peruvian government amount to S/1,740,093,000 and S/1,797,725,000, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

	31.03.2025				
	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Small and micro-	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	business	S/(000)
				S/(000)	(*)
Balance at the beginning of the year	553,081	373,957	1,065,729	87,331	2,080,098
Provision recognized as year expense, net of recovery of written-off balances	50,428	9,565	273,891	17,102	350,986
Provision recoveries	(22,268)	(754)	(1,495)	(2,832)	(27,349)
Recovery of write-offs	1,201	-	41,727	3,329	46,257
Written-off portfolio and sales	(9,030)	(786)	(348,569)	(20,540)	(378,925)
Exchange difference, net	(7,002)	(1,425)	(722)	(148)	(9,297)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>566,410</u>	<u>380,557</u>	<u>1,030,561</u>	<u>84,242</u>	<u>2,061,770</u>
	31.12.2024				
	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Small and micro-	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	business	S/(000)
				S/(000)	(*)
Balance at the beginning of the year	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
Balance at the end of the period	<u>553,081</u>	<u>373,957</u>	<u>1,065,729</u>	<u>87,331</u>	<u>2,080,098</u>
	31.03.2024				
	Commercial	Mortgage	Consumer	Small and micro-	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	business	S/(000)
				S/(000)	(*)
Balance at the beginning of the year	609,718	351,021	1,469,984	100,017	2,530,740
Provision recognized as year expense, net of recovery of written-off balances	10,035	1,574	523,255	28,911	563,775
Provision recoveries	(23,086)	(1,060)	(7,816)	(499)	(32,461)
Recovery of write-offs	1,098	-	30,576	2,221	33,895
Written-off portfolio and sales	(8,480)	(360)	(631,974)	(37,644)	(678,458)
Exchange difference, net	855	154	201	5	1,215
Balance at the end of the period	<u>590,140</u>	<u>351,329</u>	<u>1,384,226</u>	<u>93,011</u>	<u>2,418,706</u>

(*) 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/89,583,000 and S/60,847,000 as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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)

In Bank Management's opinion, the provision for loan losses recorded as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, has been recorded in accordance with the SBS regulations in force as of said dates.

- (g) During the years 2025 and 2024, the interests generated by the loan portfolio are freely agreed considering the interest rates in force in the market. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Act N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the maximum interest rate is 112.98 percent annual in domestic currency and 93.86 percent annual in foreign currency.
- (h) 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/2,263,637,000 and S/2,497,348,000 as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
- (i) The table below presents the direct loan portfolio as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, classified by maturity dates:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Outstanding -		
Up to 1 month	4,202,673	4,565,590
More than 1 month to 3 months	6,131,448	5,198,650
More than 3 months to 1 year	11,207,165	11,942,045
More than 1 year to 5 years	19,705,619	19,694,239
More than 5 years	6,351,021	6,124,735
	<u>47,597,926</u>	<u>47,525,259</u>
Past due and in legal collection -		
Up to 4 months	322,668	177,367
More than 4 months	498,292	640,853
Loans in legal collection	513,892	504,985
	<u>48,932,778</u>	<u>48,848,464</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	
	31.03.2025 %	31.12.2024 %	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Investments in subsidiaries				
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora–S.A. - Intertítulos S.T.	100.00	100.00	18,829	18,332
Compañía de Servicios Conexos Expressnet S.A.C.	100.00	100.00	6,213	21,829
Sub Total			25,042	40,161
Investments in associates				
Procesos MC Perú S.A. (c)	50.00	50.00	132,411	132,831
La Fiduciaria S.A.	35.00	35.00	9,137	8,059
Compañía Peruana de Medios de Pago S.A.C. – Niubiz (formerly Visanet)	19.06	19.06	7,370	6,752
Others	-	-	115	110
Sub Total			149,033	147,752
Total			174,075	187,913

(b) As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, as a result of applying the equity method on its investments in subsidiaries and associates, the Bank recorded gains for approximately S/8,003,000 and S/10,704,000, respectively, which are included in the caption "Gain on financial transactions" in the statement of income; see Note 18(a). As of March 31, 2025, the Bank received dividends from its subsidiaries and associates for approximately S/21,837,000.

(c) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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)

7. Property, furniture and equipment, net

(a) The movement of property, furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation for the period ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 31.03.2025 S/(000)	Total 31.12.2024 S/(000)
Cost								
Balance as of January 1	50,481	572,385	709,637	873	134,279	35,118	1,502,773	1,494,159
Additions	-	81	8,563	-	1,008	42,784	52,436	69,556
Transfers	-	9,644	-	-	5,353	(14,997)	-	-
Sales (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,116)
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(664)	-	-	-	(664)	(24,826)
Balance as of March 31	<u>50,481</u>	<u>582,110</u>	<u>717,536</u>	<u>873</u>	<u>140,640</u>	<u>62,905</u>	<u>1,554,545</u>	<u>1,502,773</u>
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as of January 1	-	446,365	611,633	571	119,996	-	1,178,565	1,159,838
Depreciation for the period	-	4,983	8,692	15	1,986	-	15,676	67,261
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,681)
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(662)	-	-	-	(662)	(23,853)
Balance as of March 31	<u>-</u>	<u>451,348</u>	<u>619,663</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>121,982</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,193,579</u>	<u>1,178,565</u>
Net book value	<u>50,481</u>	<u>130,762</u>	<u>97,873</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>62,905</u>	<u>360,966</u>	<u>324,208</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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the value of the revaluations performed, net of their accumulated depreciation, amounts to approximately S/23,656,000 and S/23,870,000, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Other assets, net and provisions and other liabilities

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Other assets, net		
Financial Instruments		
Accounts receivable from sale of investments (b)	274,678	328,965
Operations in process (c)	152,376	146,985
Accounts receivable, net	110,513	163,524
Accounts receivable from derivative financial instruments (d)	74,659	89,414
Accounts receivable from short sales operations (e)	17,687	61,191
Commissions receivable for credit cards	8,474	7,673
	<u>638,387</u>	<u>797,752</u>
Non-financial instruments		
Intangible assets, net (f)	575,364	602,599
Tax paid to recover	544,158	655,272
Deferred charges	100,474	80,120
Rentals paid advance(g)	3,399	3,399
Assets seized through legal actions	2,032	1,902
Others	10,190	11,819
	<u>1,235,617</u>	<u>1,355,111</u>
Total	<u>1,874,004</u>	<u>2,152,863</u>
Provisions and other liabilities		
Financial instruments		
Dividends payable	420,366	221
Other accounts payable	365,619	410,738
Accounts payable for purchase of investments (b)	334,639	287,740
Operations in process (c)	317,899	556,543
Accounts payable from derivative financial instruments (d)	97,129	90,920
Provisions for contingent loans and for credit risk associated with over-indebtedness, Note 5(f)	89,583	60,847
Workers' profit sharing and salaries payable	65,829	63,883
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (e)	26,724	61,153
	<u>1,717,788</u>	<u>1,532,045</u>
Non-financial instruments		
Provisions for other contingencies (h)	71,123	69,574
Taxes payable	39,162	29,476
Deferred income	29,818	28,707
Premiums to the deposit insurance fund	22,166	22,429
Others	1,463	1,155
	<u>163,732</u>	<u>151,341</u>
Total	<u>1,881,520</u>	<u>1,683,386</u>

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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	31.03.2025			Maturity	31.12.2024			Maturity	Hedged instrument
		Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)	Notional amount S/(000)		Assets S/(000)	Liabilities S/(000)	Notional amount S/(000)		
Derivatives for negotiation -										
Forward exchange contracts		37,740	34,326	6,349,141	Between April 2025 and February 2027	22,448	45,012	7,092,071	Between January 2025 and June 2026	-
Interest rate swaps		29,109	19,906	1,802,943	Between April 2025 and June 2036	38,922	28,812	1,742,139	Between January 2025 and June 2036	-
Currency swaps		7,810	11,278	639,340	Between April 2025 and November 2029	11,797	13,277	1,899,348	Between January 2025 and November 2029	-
Options		-	17	5,099	Between April 2025 and March 2026	-	-	2,518	Between January 2025 and July 2025	-
		<u>74,659</u>	<u>65,527</u>	<u>8,796,523</u>		<u>73,167</u>	<u>87,101</u>	<u>10,736,076</u>		
Derivatives designated as hedges -										
Cash flow:										
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	11(d)	-	23,761	1,100,400	October 2026	5,961	3,415	1,129,200	October 2026	Senior Bonds
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(f)	-	2,087	183,400	June 2025	3,170	-	188,200	June 2025	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(g)	-	5,754	183,400	May 2025	-	404	188,200	May 2025	Due to banks
Cross currency swaps (CCS)	10(l)	-	-	-	-	7,116	-	75,280	February 2025	Due to banks
		<u>-</u>	<u>31,602</u>	<u>1,467,200</u>		<u>16,247</u>	<u>3,819</u>	<u>1,580,880</u>		
		<u>74,659</u>	<u>97,129</u>	<u>10,263,723</u>		<u>89,414</u>	<u>90,920</u>	<u>12,316,956</u>		

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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\$6,070,000 (equivalent to S/22,265,000) and US\$5,730,000 (equivalent to S/21,568,000), 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\$7,705,000 (equivalent to S/28,261,000) and US\$9,470,000 (equivalent to S/35,645,000), respectively; see Note 9(a).

(e) 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) and the same time, a liability is recorded. 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. The corresponding liability shall be measured at fair value, affecting the Bank's profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(f) The movement in intangible assets and accumulated amortization for the period ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

Description	Software	In-transit software	Total	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Cost				
Balance as of January 1	1,763,638	88,754	1,852,392	1,653,637
Additions	8,907	13,172	22,079	207,988
Transfers	7,917	(7,917)	-	-
Disposals, Note 20	-	-	-	(9,233)
Balance as of March 31	<u>1,780,462</u>	<u>94,009</u>	<u>1,874,471</u>	<u>1,852,392</u>
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as of January 1	1,249,793	-	1,249,793	1,055,473
Amortization for the period	49,314	-	49,314	194,320
Balance as of March 31	<u>1,299,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,299,107</u>	<u>1,249,793</u>
Net book value	<u>481,355</u>	<u>94,009</u>	<u>575,364</u>	<u>602,599</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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(g) 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balance corresponds to a cash guarantee granted to Supermercados Peruanos S.A. for an amount of S/3,399,000.

(h) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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":

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Savings deposits	19,207,844	19,350,706
Time deposits (e)	17,007,600	17,152,296
Current accounts	12,114,083	12,186,409
Public restricted obligations (*)	826,351	928,658
Severance indemnities	683,588	711,806
Other obligations	16,461	6,689
Total	<u>49,855,927</u>	<u>50,336,564</u>

(*) As of March 31, 2025, mainly includes guarantee deposits constituted by clients in support of direct and indirect loans granted by the Bank for S/383,057,000, guarantee deposits constituted by clients for derivative contracts for S/28,261,000 (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, as of December 31, 2024), 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, approximately S/19,744,461,000 and S/19,978,058,000 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/121,000 and S/121,600, respectively.

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Current accounts	443,337	588,375
Time deposits (e)	389,140	230,763
Savings deposits	17,879	25,952
Total	<u>850,356</u>	<u>845,090</u>

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Due within 1 month	6,237,558	7,184,936
More than 1 month to 3 months	5,274,542	4,695,624
More than 3 months to 1 year	5,326,879	4,918,805
More than 1 year to 5 years	266,632	293,499
More than 5 years	291,129	290,195
Total	<u>17,396,740</u>	<u>17,383,059</u>

10. Debts and financial obligations

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
By type -		
Promotional credit lines (b)	2,084,453	2,090,825
Obligations with foreign entities (c)	<u>1,338,820</u>	<u>1,693,800</u>
	3,423,273	3,784,625
Interest and commissions payable	<u>25,442</u>	<u>28,610</u>
	<u>3,448,715</u>	<u>3,813,235</u>
By term -		
Short term	964,671	1,220,115
Long term (m)	<u>2,484,044</u>	<u>2,593,120</u>
Total	<u>3,448,715</u>	<u>3,813,235</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 March 31,2025, COFIDE loans accrued interest at annual effective interest rates in foreign currency, between 5.81 and 10.14 percent and maturities between December 2029 and October 2034 (in foreign currency between 5.81 and 11.11 percent and maturities between December 2029 and October 2034, as of December 31, 2024).

As of March 31,2025, the FMV loans accrued annual effective interest rates in local currency between 5.00 and 8.30 percent and maturities between April 2025 and March 2050, and in foreign currency, of 7.75 percent and maturities between April 2025 and November 2028 (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, as of December 31, 2024).

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(c) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, includes the following financing:

Entity	Country	Currency	Final maturity	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
China Development Bank Hong Kong Branch (d)	China	US\$	2027	366,800	376,400
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking (e)	Japan	US\$	2026	256,760	263,480
Banco del Estado de Chile (f)	Chile	US\$	2025	183,400	244,660
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria NY Branch (g)	Spain	US\$	2025	183,400	188,200
Caixabank S.A. Barcelona (h)	Spain	US\$	2027/2025	165,060	169,380
Commerzbank Ag Frankfurt (i)	Germany	US\$	2025	73,360	75,280
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong Ltd (j)	China	US\$	2025	73,360	263,480
Citibank NA New York (k)	United States	US\$	2025	36,680	37,640
Standard Chartered Bank NY (l)	United States	US\$	2025	-	75,280
				<u>1,338,820</u>	<u>1,693,800</u>

During 2025, transactions with foreign entities accrue average interest between the 6-month Term SOFR plus 0.60 percent and the 6-month Term SOFR plus 1.70 percent and the Daily SOFR plus 1.30 percent (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 Daily SOFR plus 1.30 percent during 2024).

(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 a loan received in May 2023 for US\$50,000,000. As of March 31, 2025, the Bank holds a cross currencies swaps agreement for a total of US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/183,400,000), that was designated as cash flow hedge. As of December 31, 2024, corresponds to two loans received in May 2023 and December 2022 for US\$50,000,000 and US\$15,000,000, respectively. The Bank holds a cross currency swap agreement for a total of US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/188,200,000), that was designated as cash flow hedge; see Note 8(d). Through this operation, the loans were economically converted into a fixed rate.

(g) Corresponds to a loan received in April 2023 for US\$50,000,000. As of March 31, 2025, the Bank holds a cross currency swap agreement for a total of US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/183,400,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge (one agreement for US\$50,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/188,200,000) as of December 31, 2024); see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.

(h) Corresponds to a loan received in February 2025 for US\$45,000,000. As of December 31, 2024, corresponds to a loan received in July 2024 for US\$45,000,000, with maturity in January 2025.

(i) Corresponds to a loan received in November 2024 for US\$20,000,000.

(j) Corresponds to a loan received in November 2024 for US\$20,000,000

(k) Corresponds to a loan received in November 2024 for US\$10,000,000.

(l) Corresponds to a loan received in January 2023 for US\$20,000,000, with maturity in february 2025. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank holds a cross currency swap for an amount of US\$20,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/75,280,000), which was designated as cash flow hedge; see Note 8(d). Through this operation the loan was economically converted into fixed annual rate.

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (m) As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the payment schedule of these long-term obligations is the following:

Year	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
From 1 to 2 years	306,203	404,651
From 2 to 3 years	513,006	517,521
From 3 years to more	1,664,835	1,670,948
Total	2,484,044	2,593,120

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)	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Negotiable certificates of deposits-Second program						
First issuance (A serie)	5.21875%	Annually	2025	S/112,964	111,440	110,010
First issuance (B serie)	4.9375%	Annually	2025	S/138,435	135,516	133,852
First issuance (C serie)	4.59375%	Annually	2025	S/102,000	98,791	97,643
					<u>345,747</u>	<u>341,505</u>
Corporate bonds - Second program						
Fifth issuance (A serie)	3.41% + VAC	Semiannually	2029	S/150,000	189,118	188,730
					<u>534,865</u>	<u>530,235</u>
International issuances						
Subordinated bonds (b)	4.00%	Semiannually	2030	US\$300,000	1,096,029	1,124,502
Corporate bonds (c)	5.00%	Semiannually	2026	S/312,000	311,819	311,788
Corporate bonds (d)	3.25%	Semiannually	2026	US\$400,000	1,464,114	1,501,894
Subordinated bonds (e)	7.625%	Semiannually	2034	US\$300,000	1,093,942	1,122,122
Subordinated bonds (f)	6.397%	Semiannually	2035	US\$350,000	1,149,426	-
					<u>5,115,330</u>	<u>4,060,306</u>
Total international issuances					<u>5,115,330</u>	<u>4,060,306</u>
Total local and international issuances					<u>5,650,195</u>	<u>4,590,541</u>
Interest payable					<u>71,468</u>	<u>78,574</u>
Total					<u>5,721,663</u>	<u>4,669,115</u>

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (b) On June 30, 2020, the Bank placed subordinated bonds called "4.00% Subordinated 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 March 31, 2025, the Bank held four cross-currency swaps for a total of US\$300,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/1,100,400,000), which were designated as cash flow hedges (four cross-currency swaps for a total of US\$300,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/1,129,200,000 as of December 31, 2024), 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, the Bank 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". On January 17, 2024, the Bank repurchased bonds for the amount of US\$194,852,000.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- (f) On January 27, 2025, the Bank placed subordinated bonds called “6.397% 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. The issuance date of these bonds was January 30, 2025.

Starting in April 2030, 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 UST to 5-years plus 206.7 basis points. In accordance with SBS regulation, this issuance qualifies as second level equity (Tier 2) in the determination of the regulatory capital.

The Board of Directors on January 27, 2025, approved the Bank acquire own-issued Subordinated Bonds for a maximum amount of US\$60,000,000. According to the above, the Bank acquired bonds for US\$35,000,000.

- (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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

- (h) The table below presents the payment schedule of these obligations as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Year	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Up to year	417,215	420,079
From 1 to 2 years	1,775,933	1,813,682
From 3 years to more	3,528,515	2,435,354
Total	5,721,663	4,669,115

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, 2023 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)	(Debit) credit to income S/(000)	(Debit) credit to equity S/(000)	Balance as of March 31, 2025 S/(000)
Deferred asset										
Loan portfolio generic provision and other provisions	352,675	(93,047)	-	259,628	(50,773)	-	208,855	(385)	-	208,470
Unrealized gains from fluctuation in available-for-sale investments	11,688	-	(1,835)	9,853	-	(4,130)	5,723	-	(174)	5,549
Unrealized gains (losses) from the valuation of derivatives for hedging purposes	(122)	-	6,336	6,214	-	1,402	7,616	-	(2,619)	4,997
Other	1,598	(200)	-	1,398	1,248	-	2,646	80	-	2,726
Total deferred asset	365,839	(93,247)	4,501	277,093	(49,525)	(2,728)	224,840	(305)	(2,793)	221,742
Deferred liability										
Amortization of intangibles	(65,443)	(19,109)	-	(84,552)	8,403	-	(76,149)	13,006	-	(63,143)
Levelling of assets and liabilities	16,357	(8,883)	-	7,474	(29,215)	-	(21,741)	(10,769)	-	(32,510)
Unrealized losses from fluctuations in available-for-sale investment	(359)	-	(94)	(453)	-	(10,006)	(10,459)	-	(11,687)	(22,146)
Voluntary revaluation of fixed asset, Note 7(d)	(7,946)	301	-	(7,645)	603	-	(7,042)	63	-	(6,979)
Other	(863)	(6,221)	-	(7,084)	(8,995)	-	(16,079)	(2,368)	-	(18,447)
Total deferred liability	(58,254)	(33,912)	(94)	(92,260)	(29,204)	(10,006)	(131,470)	(68)	(11,687)	(143,225)
Total deferred asset, net	307,585	(127,159)	4,407	184,833	(78,729)	(12,734)	93,370	(373)	(14,480)	78,517

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Current – Expense (income)	100,961	(39,191)
Deferred - Expense	373	59,587
Total	101,334	20,396

(c) 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's capital stock is represented by approximately 6,314,084,000 common shares, which are fully subscribed and paid-in, respectively, each with a nominal value of one Sol.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26, 2025, agreed to capitalize the earnings generated in 2024, net of legal reserve and distribution of dividends, for approximately S/420,151,000. Dividends declared amounted to approximately S/420,152,000 and will be paid in April 2025.

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.

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

(b) Treasury stock -

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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, 2025 and March 26, 2024, agreed to the appropriation of legal reserves for the profits of the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 for approximately S/93,367,000 and S/89,853,000, 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 derivatives instruments used as cash flow hedges. Changes in the unrealized results As of March 31, 2025 and December 31,2024 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)
Balance as of January 1, 2024	(330,719)	(14,847)	(345,566)
Unrealized gain from available-for-sale investments, net of unrealized loss	228,863	-	228,863
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments	131	-	131
Transfer of realized gain from available-for-sale investments to the statement of income, net of realized loss	(12,335)	-	(12,335)
Accrual realized loss from held-to-maturity investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain	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
Balance as of December 31, 2024	(113,830)	(18,197)	(132,027)
Unrealized gain from available-for-sale investments, net of unrealized loss	79,484	-	79,484
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments, Note 4(f)	2,004	-	2,004
Transfer of realized gain from available-for-sale investments to the statement of income, net of realized loss, Note 18(a)	(11,674)	-	(11,674)
Accrual realized loss from held-to-maturity investments to the statement of income, net of realized gain, Note 4(h)	64	-	64
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedging derivatives	-	(1,409)	(1,409)
Transfer to results of unrealized loss from cash flow hedge derivatives	-	7,669	7,669
Balance as of March 31, 2025	(43,952)	(11,937)	(55,889)

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:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Available-for-sale investments:		
Unrealized gain from available-for-sale investments	79,484	14,448
Transfer of impairment loss of available-for-sale instruments, Note 4(f)	2,004	166
Transfer of realized gain from available-for-sale investments, net of realized loss, Nota 18(a)	(11,674)	(6,020)
Transfer of realized loss from held-to maturity investments to the statement of income, Note 4(h)	64	55
Sub total	<u>69,878</u>	<u>8,649</u>
Income tax	<u>11,861</u>	<u>3,419</u>
	<u>81,739</u>	<u>12,068</u>
Cash flow hedges:		
Net loss of cash flow hedges	(1,409)	(105,374)
Transfer of realized loss from cash flow hedges to the statement of income	<u>7,669</u>	<u>100,166</u>
Sub total	6,260	(5,208)
Income tax	<u>2,619</u>	<u>(2,179)</u>
	<u>8,879</u>	<u>(7,387)</u>

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

According with the Legislative Decree N°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 SBS Resolution N°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.

In December 2021, the SBS issued Resolution N°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.

Translation of financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 25

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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):

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Total risk weighted assets and loans	65,005,837	64,308,282
Total regulatory capital	11,184,793	10,239,304
Basic regulatory capital (Level 1)	7,567,182	7,892,361
Supplementary regulatory capital (Level 2)	3,617,611	2,346,943
Global regulatory capital ratio	17.21%	15.92%

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank has complied with the SBS Resolutions N°2115-2009, N°6328-2009, N°14354-2009, N°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 N°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 N°8425-2011. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the requirement Regulatory capital for additional risks is approximately S/782,185,000 and S/731,841,000, respectively.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Tax situation

- (a) The Bank is subject to the Peruvian tax regime. The Income Tax rate as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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) Legislative Decree N°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. 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.

- (c) According to the Act of Promotion of the Securities Market (Act N°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.

- (d) Act N°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 N°4342-2023, dated December 29, 2023, modified Procedure N°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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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/16,050 for the year 2025), 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 N°009-2004-2B0000.

Circular Letter SBS N°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.

- (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 N°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 N°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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- 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.

Also, Legislative Decree N°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 N°1116 established that the regulation of Transfer Prices does not apply for purposes of the IGV.

Legislative Decree N°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 N°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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(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 N°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.

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 N°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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 N°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 N°319-2023-EF approved the regulation on the attribution procedure of the SSCO condition.

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 N°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 N°1529.

- (v) Supreme Decree N°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 N°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:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

- 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.

- (vii) Resolution of Superintendence N°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 N°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 N°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 N°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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

Act N°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 N°1634. As informed by Tax Authority, this extension applies to all payment modalities: cash, fractioned and with an initial installment.

Also, Resolution of Superintendence N°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 N°1535 and Article 18 of its Regulation, approved by Supreme Decree N°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) Peruvian 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 tax return. The tax returns of the Income Tax pending review by the Tax Authority correspond to the years 2021 to 2024, except for the years 2019 and 2020, which are being audited by the Tax Authority during the years 2024 and 2025. 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, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000145, which rectified and resettled the debt contained in Resolutions of Determination N°0120030012106 and N°0120030012107, related to advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2003, thus reducing the debt to zero.

In March 2023, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000186, regarding the Income Tax for the period 2003, which rectified the tax liability contained in Resolution of Penalty N°012-002-0011622, thus reducing the fine from S/69 millions to S/25 millions. Also, the Bank filed the respective Appeal Recourse against said Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000186. In September 2023, the Bank was notified with Tax Court Resolution N°07915-4-2023, which revokes Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000186, regarding the debt update contained in Resolution of Penalty N°012-002-0011622. Tax Authority shall proceed in accordance with said Resolution and confirm its content. In October 2023, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000348, against which filed an Appeal Recourse. On February 23, 2024, the Tax Court issued Resolution N°01894-4-2024, which ruled to revoke the Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000348 regarding the updating of the liability contained in Resolution of Penalty N°012-002-0011622. Thus, Tax Authority must perform a new resettlement. On May 31, 2024, Tax Authority issued the Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000495, which was appealed by the Bank. On October 18, 2024, Interbank was notified with the Tax Court Resolution N°09611-4-2024, which ruled to confirm the updating contained in the Resolution of Compliance N°4070150000495.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

On October 29, 2024, through Resolution of Coactive Collection N°0110060069423, Tax Authority notified the Bank 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. The Bank 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, the Bank was notified with Tax Court Resolution N°00227-2-2023, which declared null the Resolution of Intendence N°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, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Intendence N°4070150000211, issued in compliance with Tax Court Resolution N°00227-2-2023, which rectifies the determination of the advance payments of the Income Tax for the period 2004. The Bank filed the respective Appeal Recourse. On December 30, 2024, the Bank was notified with Tax Court Resolution N°11379-2-2024, which confirmed Resolution N°4070150000211.

On August 29, 2023, Cassation Ruling N°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 N°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 N°012-003-0013211 and Resolution of Penalty N°012- 002-0012516.

- **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 millions, on the grounds that as result of the Resolution of Compliance, it rejects some deductions previously acknowledged by Tax Authority. In June 2020, the Bank filed an Appeal Recourse, which is pending pronouncement by the Tax Court.

In December 2022, the Tax Court notified of Resolution N°09431-9-2022, through which it revoked the claims over interest in suspense, financial pro-rata, advance payments and fines.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

In October 2023, the Bank was notified with Resolution of Intendence N°4070150000358, issued in compliance with the Tax Court Resolution N°09431-9-2022. In November 2023, it filed the respective Appeal Recourse. On April 18, 2024, the Tax Court issued Resolution N°03785-9-2024, which ruled to partially revoke Resolution of Intendence N°4070150000358 and ordered the resettlement of the tax. In 31, July 2024, Resolution of Compliance N°4070160000158 was issued for approximately S/23.7 millions, against which an Appeal Recourse was filed.

On November 26, 2024, the Bank was notified by the Tax Court with Resolution N°10180-9-2024, related to the advance payments of the Income Tax 2005.

On March 25, 2025, through Resolution of Coactive Collection N°0110060070370, Tax Authority notified the Bank of a 7 business day period for the payment of the liability from the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2005 for approximately S/11.3 millions.

- **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 millions and determined a tax liability of S/23.0 millions.

In December 2022, the Tax Court notified of Resolution N°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 N°4070150000379, issued in compliance with the Tax Court Resolution N°09431-9-2022. On December 12, 2023, filed the respective Appeal Recourse.

On December 2, 2024, Tax Court Resolution N°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 N°4070150000379, dated December 6, 2023, that in compliance with Tax Court Resolution N°09451-1-2022, ordered to continue with the updated collection of the tax liability contained in Resolutions of Determination N°012-003-0023816 to N°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 N°012-003-0023815, issued regarding the payment of the Income Tax for February 2006 and Resolutions of Penalty N°012-002-0017758 and N°012-002-0017740. The case is in the Judiciary, pending resolution.

As of March 31, 2025, the tax liability requested for this concept and others minor, amounts to approximately S/49 millions (S/84 millions as of December 31, 2024), and includes taxes, fines and arrears; out of which S/39 millions correspond to the concept of interest in suspense, and S/10 millions correspond to other minor claims. From the legal analysis performed, Management and its external legal advisors consider that there

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the tax liability requested by Tax Authority amounts to S/14.6 millions. 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 millions. The main concept observed was the deduction of loan write-offs without proof by the SBS.

On December 30, 2022, through Resolution of Coactive Collection N°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 millions (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 N°0120030121503 to N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, amounts to S/178 thousand. 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

amounts to S/14.8 millions. 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 N°210011740110-01-SUNAT, Tax Authority notified the Bank 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 N°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.

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 N°012-003-0135114, issued regarding the Income Tax for the period 2018, Resolutions of Determination N°012-003-0135102 to N°012-003-0135113, issued regarding advance payments from January to December 2018, Resolution of Penalty N°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 N°012-002-0039127 to N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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/78.9 million and S/78.0 millions, 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 the Bank regarding the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2019 and Transfer Prices for the period 2019, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, the audit process for the period 2019 is ongoing.

Tax period 2020

On November 11, 2023, Tax Authority notified the beginning of the audit process to the Bank regarding the third-category Income Tax corresponding to the period 2020. As of March 31, 2025, the audit process for the period 2020 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Contingent risks and commitments

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.12.2024 S/(000)
Contingent operations (b)		
Indirect loans, Note 5(a)		
Bank letters of guarantee and stand-by letters of credit	5,056,764	4,687,026
Import and export letters of credit	367,683	357,844
Due from bank acceptances	4,822	9,163
	<u>5,429,269</u>	<u>5,054,033</u>
Financial derivative instruments operations, Note 8(d)	10,263,723	12,316,956
Responsibilities for credit lines (c)	10,732,124	10,564,239
Responsibilities for credit lines – commercial and others (c)	2,767,953	2,972,089
Other contingent operations	129,663	213,060
Total contingent operations	<u>29,322,732</u>	<u>31,120,377</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.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Interest income and expenses

This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Interest income		
Interest and commissions on loan portfolios	1,208,939	1,244,638
Income from interests over investments	128,381	149,364
Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds	80,178	88,092
Other income	195	368
Total Interest income	<u>1,417,693</u>	<u>1,482,462</u>
Interest expenses		
Interest and commissions on deposits and obligations	298,999	382,777
Interest and commissions for debts and financial obligations	94,399	119,009
Interest on securities, bonds and other obligations outstanding	76,744	65,478
Other expenses	3,522	7,154
Total interest expense	<u>473,664</u>	<u>574,418</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Income and expenses from financial services

This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Income from financial services		
Commissions on credit cards	109,462	102,452
Commissions for savings accounts, transfers and others	71,654	65,548
Income from insurance	56,824	45,571
Income from financial advisory services	20,877	9,416
Commissions on contingent operations	16,408	17,533
Fee for collections services	13,304	13,408
Transactions at ATMs	8,517	10,025
Others	10,846	10,179
	<u>307,892</u>	<u>274,132</u>
Expenses from financial services		
Credit Cards	41,856	56,136
Inter-bank transfer	34,402	24,413
Premiums paid to the Deposit Insurance Fund	22,201	20,575
Insurances	16,358	18,658
Fees paid to foreign banks	6,679	5,660
Others (*)	16,695	13,174
	<u>138,191</u>	<u>138,616</u>

(*) 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:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Gain on exchange difference and exchange operations	98,555	107,477
Gain (Loss) from trading derivatives financial products, net	23,018	(15,227)
Gain on dividends	12,515	-
Gain from available-for-sale investments, net, Note 13(d)	11,674	6,020
Gain on sale of loans (b)	10,523	26
Equity share from investments in subsidiaries and associates, Note 6(b)	8,003	10,704
(Loss) gain from investments at fair value, net	(498)	990
Loss for reclassification and sale of held-to-maturity investments, Note 4(h)	(64)	(55)
Other	(55)	(54)
Total	<u>163,671</u>	<u>109,881</u>

(b) As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank sold in cash and performed with unrelated third parties, written-off loans, which amounted to S/1,146,308,000 and S/19,520,000, respectively.

19. **Administrative expenses**

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Services received from third parties (b)	255,101	245,640
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses (c)	181,144	145,934
Taxes and contributions	8,152	7,971
Total	<u>444,397</u>	<u>399,545</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Salaries	120,395	107,346
Legal and additional workers' profit sharing	21,993	2,558
Vacations, health insurance and others	13,214	12,157
Social security and pensions	11,717	11,416
Severance indemnities	9,354	8,804
Separation of personnel	4,471	3,653
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	181,144	145,934

The average number of employees for the periods ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, was 6,519 and 6,379, respectively.

20. Other income, net

This caption is made up as follows:

	31.03.2025 S/(000)	31.03.2024 S/(000)
Services rendered to third parties	1,941	2,291
Leases and others	1,365	885
Income from sale of assets received in payment and seized through legal actions	174	83
Donations	(1,112)	(1,009)
Technological glitches	(454)	(98)
Provisions of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	(157)	(977)
Other income (expenses) net	2,920	(3,180)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other income (expenses), net	4,677	(2,005)

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)
Year 2024				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	5,892,240	5,892,240	90	5,892,240
Capitalization of retained earnings performed in 2024, Note 13(a)	403,457	403,457	90	403,457
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>		<u>6,295,697</u>
Net income as of March 31, 2024				124,960
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.020</u>
Year 2025				
Balance as of January 1, 2025	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>	90	<u>6,295,697</u>
Balance as of March 31, 2025	<u>6,295,697</u>	<u>6,295,697</u>		<u>6,295,697</u>
Net income as of March 31, 2025				341,268
Basic and diluted earnings per share				<u>0.054</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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	31.03.2025			31.12.2024		
	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	-	-	5,289	-	-	11,250
Loan portfolio, net (b)	20	-	1,925,686	35	-	1,806,147
Available-for-sale investments	434,340	-	-	245,116	-	-
Other assets	467	69	154,112	8	142	186,404
Liabilities						
Deposits and obligations	178,951	32,747	1,274,512	296,985	37,358	1,005,987
Other liabilities	98	164	15,438	2	275	29,056
Off-balance sheet accounts						
Contingent loans (b)	-	30,094	68,674	-	30,094	59,841
Derivatives held for trading	110,040	-	-	-	-	-
	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)	Shareholders (*) S/(000)	Subsidiaries S/(000)	Related parties S/(000)
Income (expense)						
Interest income	56	-	31,242	57	-	29,491
Interest expenses	(958)	(296)	(9,392)	(372)	(444)	(11,032)
Other, net	12,952	7,062	30,505	(1,728)	5,296	12,026

(*) 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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 the detail of loans to shareholders and related entities is the following:

	31.03.2025			31.12.2024		
	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.	477,129	798	477,927	493,938	798	494,736
Cineplex S.A	337,660	392	338,052	21,522	402	21,924
Intercorp Education Holdings S.A.	194,873	-	194,873	196,038	-	196,038
Tiendas Peruanas S.A.	182,000	-	182,000	180,378	-	180,378
GTP Inversionistas S.A.C	169,299	-	169,299	166,766	-	166,766
Inretail Pharma S.A.	148,697	-	148,697	263,522	-	263,522
Centros de Salud Peruanos S.A.C.	142,150	-	142,150	142,108	-	142,108
Homecenters Peruanos S.A.	92,325	-	92,325	99,421	-	99,421
LA TINKA S.A	28,456	42,421	70,877	50,595	32,242	82,837
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	-	30,094	30,094	-	30,094	30,094
Bembos S.A.C.	27,096	410	27,506	22,015	431	22,446
Universidad Tecnológica del Perú S.A.C.	25,626	-	25,626	28,445	-	28,445
Operadora de Servicios Logísticos S.A.C.	17,825	-	17,825	18,827	-	18,827
EP Franquicias S.A.C	14,853	113	14,966	13,414	198	13,612
Corporación Peruana de Restaurantes S.A.	13,881	236	14,117	11,479	151	11,630
PF Interproperties Perú	-	12,013	12,013	-	12,322	12,322
Nutra S.A.	9,850	498	10,348	8,601	537	9,138
IDAT S.A.C.	7,454	-	7,454	8,317	-	8,317
Compañía Hard Discount S.A.C.	6,045	-	6,045	12,568	-	12,568
Colegios Peruanos S.A.	57	1,910	1,967	44,745	1,934	46,679
Others	30,430	9,884	40,314	23,483	10,826	34,309
	<u>1,925,706</u>	<u>98,769</u>	<u>2,024,475</u>	<u>1,806,182</u>	<u>89,935</u>	<u>1,896,117</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/237,925,000 and S/230,369,000, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

(d) Board of Directors fees –

The total fees paid to the Board of Directors amounted to approximately S/271,000 and S/383,000 for the period ended March 31, 2025 and 2024; 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:

	31.03.2025						31.12.2024					
	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)
Financial assets												
Cash and due from banks	-	11,885,053	-	-	-	11,885,053	-	11,600,003	-	-	-	11,600,003
Inter-bank funds	-	215,028	-	-	-	215,028	-	220,060	-	-	-	220,060
Investments at fair value through profit or loss-trading	50,902	-	-	-	-	50,902	8,538	-	-	-	-	8,538
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	7,627,494	-	-	7,627,494	-	-	7,378,569	-	-	7,378,569
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	3,773,134	-	3,773,134	-	-	-	3,796,852	-	3,796,852
Loan portfolio, net	-	47,329,307	-	-	-	47,329,307	-	47,190,332	-	-	-	47,190,332
Other assets, net, Note 8(a)	74,659	563,728	-	-	-	638,387	89,414	708,338	-	-	-	797,752
	<u>125,561</u>	<u>59,993,116</u>	<u>7,627,494</u>	<u>3,773,134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,519,305</u>	<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>
Financial Liabilities												
Deposits and obligations	-	-	-	-	49,855,927	49,855,927	-	-	-	-	50,336,564	50,336,564
Inter-bank funds	-	-	-	-	151,119	151,119	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from financial entities	-	-	-	-	850,356	850,356	-	-	-	-	845,090	845,090
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	3,007,099	3,007,099	-	-	-	-	3,150,491	3,150,491
Debts and financial obligations	-	-	-	-	3,448,715	3,448,715	-	-	-	-	3,813,235	3,813,235
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	-	-	-	-	5,721,663	5,721,663	-	-	-	-	4,669,115	4,669,115
Provision and other liabilities, Note 8(a)	97,129	-	-	-	1,620,659	1,717,788	152,073	-	-	-	1,379,972	1,532,045
	<u>97,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,655,538</u>	<u>64,752,667</u>	<u>152,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,194,467</u>	<u>64,346,540</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 N°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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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.

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 N°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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

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.

This rescheduling granted by the Bank during the years 2025 and 2024 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 2025 and 2024, and in application of the aforementioned measures and other Resolutions, the Bank has rescheduled loans for an amount of S/103,320,000 and S/853,222,000, 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. The amount of the rescheduled loans during the year 2020 was S/12,663,960,000, approximately. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balances of the rescheduled loans amount to approximately S/2,370,007,000 and S/2,501,672,000, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank ceased to account in its off-balance sheet accounts the rescheduled loans for an approximate amount of S/2,043,453,000 and S/2,141,144,000, respectively, once compliance with the above.

During the last years, in consideration of regulations issued by the SBS, the Bank modified the contractual conditions of loans granted under the "Reactiva Perú". As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the balances of loans", for the aforementioned concept, amount to approximately S/128,632,000 and S/212,398,000, respectively.

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

(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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

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 N°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 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.

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.

(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 March 31, 2025, the weighted market exchange rate published by the SBS for transactions in US Dollars was S/3.660 per US\$1 bid and S/3.677 per US\$1 ask (S/3.758 and S/3.770 as of December 31, 2024, respectively). As of March 31, 2025, the exchange rate for the accounting of asset and liability accounts in foreign currency set by the SBS was S/3.668 per US\$1 (S/3.764 as of December 31, 2024).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below presents the detail of the Bank's currency position as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	31.03.2025				31.12.2024			
	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)
Assets								
Cash and due from bank	9,957,228	1,613,122	314,703	11,885,053	8,056,291	3,258,859	284,853	11,600,003
Inter-bank funds	-	215,028	-	215,028	-	220,060	-	220,060
Investments at fair value through profit or loss - trading	-	50,902	-	50,902	-	8,538	-	8,538
Available-for-sale investments,net	1,179,416	6,448,078	-	7,627,494	1,057,951	6,320,618	-	7,378,569
Held-to-maturity investments	-	3,773,134	-	3,773,134	-	3,796,852	-	3,796,852
Loan portfolio, net	12,282,846	35,046,461	-	47,329,307	12,500,666	34,689,666	-	47,190,332
Other assets, net	181,749	456,540	98	638,387	291,283	506,447	22	797,752
	<u>23,601,239</u>	<u>47,603,265</u>	<u>314,801</u>	<u>71,519,305</u>	<u>21,906,191</u>	<u>48,801,040</u>	<u>284,875</u>	<u>70,992,106</u>
Liabilities								
Deposits and obligations	16,507,702	32,820,610	527,615	49,855,927	16,897,087	32,960,200	479,277	50,336,564
Inter-bank funds	-	151,119	-	151,119	-	-	-	-
Deposits from financial entities	88,871	761,485	-	850,356	93,664	751,426	-	845,090
Accounts payable for repurchase agreements	-	3,007,099	-	3,007,099	-	3,150,491	-	3,150,491
Debts and financial obligations	1,515,530	1,933,185	-	3,448,715	1,884,099	1,929,136	-	3,813,235
Securities, bonds and obligations outstanding	4,867,092	854,571	-	5,721,663	3,821,488	847,627	-	4,669,115
Other liabilities	319,966	1,396,321	1,501	1,717,788	538,123	979,856	14,066	1,532,045
	<u>23,299,161</u>	<u>40,924,390</u>	<u>529,116</u>	<u>64,752,667</u>	<u>23,234,461</u>	<u>40,618,736</u>	<u>493,343</u>	<u>64,346,540</u>
Forward position, net	(1,860,071)	1,653,357	206,714	-	(1,842,468)	1,564,150	278,318	-
Currency swaps position, net	1,841,675	(1,841,675)	-	-	3,166,872	(3,166,872)	-	-
Options position,net	(3,631)	3,631	-	-	(2,518)	2,518	-	-
Net monetary position	<u>280,051</u>	<u>6,494,188</u>	<u>(7,601)</u>	<u>6,766,638</u>	<u>(6,384)</u>	<u>6,582,100</u>	<u>69,850</u>	<u>6,645,566</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

As of March 31 2025, the Bank granted indirect loans (contingent operations) in foreign currency for approximately US\$895,830,000, equivalent to S/3,285,904,000 (US\$766,704,000, approximately equivalent to S/2,885,874,000 as of December 31, 2024); 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	31.03.2025	31.12.2024
	in currency rates		
	%	S/(000)	S/(000)
Revaluation			
US Dollar	5	14,003	319
US Dollar	10	28,005	639
Devaluation (*)			
US Dollar	5	(14,003)	(319)
US Dollar	10	(28,005)	(639)

(*) 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 – 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.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

24.4 Capital management -

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31 2024, the Bank has complied with the mandates of Legislative Decree N°1028 and SBS Resolutions N°2115-2009, N°6328-2009, N°14354-2009, N°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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.
- (iii) 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 N°1575-2014, corresponds to the book value.

25. 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.