



BBVA

2024

# Total tax contribution



BBVA

A report on the economic contribution made by the BBVA Group

# Preamble

At BBVA, we understand the payment of taxes as one of our commitments to society. That is why, for more than 13 years, we have voluntarily addressed all our stakeholders to explain precisely what our vision of taxes is, how we manage them, and what our tax contribution has been during the year, broken down by type of tax and territory.

An exercise in transparency is always essential, but especially relevant in financial years such as 2024, in which we have achieved the highest results in our history, which have also been accompanied by an unprecedented tax contribution of 17,440 million euros paid through our entire value chain. A figure that includes both our own taxes and those collected by the BBVA Group on behalf of third parties, and which are paid as a result of our presence and activity in more than 25 countries. Compared to 2023, this amount represents an increase of more than 3,822 million euros (an additional 28%) in contribution, driven by the excellent results obtained in the year.

As stated in our Tax Strategy, at BBVA we are committed to paying taxes and complying with our other tax obligations, being aware of the impact our decisions have on the sustainable development of the countries in which we operate.

This requires us to act responsibly in tax matters. We therefore adhere to the highest international standards, such as those derived from the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Project and Chapter 11 of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, applying tax rules in accordance with the letter, spirit and purpose, and ensuring that taxes are paid where we generate value.

Responsibility also requires an appropriate tax risk management and control system to ensure compliance with regulations, taking into account our approach to taxation as a commitment. In this respect, BBVA was the first financial institution to obtain the AENOR certificate accrediting that our model complies with the UNE 19602 standard on tax risk management and control systems.

A sustainable and responsible vision of taxation that is once again endorsed by the Dow Jones Best-In-Class Index (previously called the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, DJSI), which for the seventh consecutive year has awarded us the highest score in tax matters, and which is added to the recognition in the area of transparency granted by "Fundación Haz", (where we have its t\*\*\* seal of transparency, the highest awarded by this institution) and by the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO), which has once again considered us the most transparent financial institution in Europe in tax matters.

At BBVA, we believe that this way of understanding taxation and acting can encourage other companies to join this approach to taxation as a commitment and social contribution. Therefore, with the support of the European Business Tax Forum, we promote the exchange of best practices among our peers in order to propose a standard of business tax compliance that, through collaboration and cooperation with tax administrations, fosters equitable and inclusive economic development.

In 2024, BBVA has reached the end of a five-year period in which, guided by our purpose of 'To bring the age of opportunities to everyone', we have achieved and far surpassed the goals we set ourselves at the time. Sustainability has been one of our key strategic priorities during this time, and the achievements we have made confirm today its timeliness and relevance.

We are now entering a new phase 2025-2029, guided by a redefined purpose, 'Support your drive to go further', which reflects our desire to go further, and to move forward, together with all our stakeholders. Sustainability will once again be, with even more impetus, one of the levers we have to make this a reality. From there, in the knowledge that our fiscal contribution will serve to accompany everyone's desire to go further, we encourage you to review, read and analyse this Report.



*“ 2024 has been a great year for BBVA. We have successfully concluded the strategic cycle that began in 2019, far exceeding all the goals we set for ourselves. Our activity and growing results amplify BBVA's positive impact on society.*

*In 2024 we recorded the highest tax contribution in our history, 17,440 million euros worldwide, with which we contribute to social welfare. This figure includes both taxes paid on our own, such as corporate income tax, VAT and specific levies on the financial sector, and third party taxes derived from our activity with employees, customers and suppliers.*

**Carlos Torres Vila.** Chair BBVA



# BBVA in 2024 ...



COUNTRIES

+25



PROFIT

€15,405M

before corporate income tax



TAXES PAID

€17,440M

Dow Jones Best-In-Class Index has awarded BBVA the **highest score in the tax area for the seventh consecutive year.**

100/100  
POINTS

S&P Dow Jones  
Indices

A Division of S&P Global

€17,440M  
**TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION  
OF THE BBVA GROUP**



OWN TAXES  
€8,463M



THIRD PARTY TAXES  
€8,977M

**A record contribution  
to society,**

INCREASE vs 2023

+€3,822M

€ 17,440 million taxes paid in 2024, it includes both own taxes and on behalf of third parties. This represents an **increase of +28% compared to 2023.**

The Group  
has allocated

34.07%

**of its profit before tax to the  
payment of corporate income tax.**



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# Tax principles

## 1 Sustainability as a strategic priority

Both the strategic plan defined by the Group for the years 2025-2029 and the redefined purpose 'Support your drive to go further', place the customer at the centre and strengthen BBVA's role as a 'springboard' so customers can accomplish their goals and future endeavors.

In this new phase, sustainability is once again one of the Group's strategic priorities and is integrated transversally in the executive area.

The Sustainability General Policy defines and establishes the general principles, and the main management and control objectives and guidelines to be followed by the Group in the area of sustainable development. In accordance with this Policy, the Group will follow the following general principles of action in the area of sustainability:



### SUPPORT

customers in their transition to more sustainable business models



### PROGRESSIVELY INCORPORATING

sustainability opportunities and risks into their strategy, business, processes and risk management



### LOOK AFTER

the direct and indirect environmental and social impact



### RESPECT

for the dignity of persons and human rights



### DEVELOP

community investment programmes and activities



### INVOLVEMENT

as an agent of social change

These principles are integrated into BBVA's activity in relation to all its stakeholders and apply in certain areas of action, including: tax responsibility, prevention of unlawful conduct and corruption, commitment to Human Rights and participation in international initiatives.

*“Support your  
drive to go further”*





## 2 Taxation and sustainability

On the one hand, revenues from taxes provide the funds to promote sustainable policies in order to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. As the United Nations claims, States must take into account the set of incentives and disincentives that the different tax figures introduce into the markets while designing their tax systems; and therefore, the potential impact that an adequate tax system can have on sustainability.

On the other hand, and from the point of view of companies as taxpayers, we understand that a sustainable tax system is one **that becomes aware of the implications that its decisions in tax matters** may have in environmental terms, social terms (aligning value with taxation in the geographies in which it is generated) and corporate governance terms (with a robust and responsible model for the management of its taxation).

An aerial photograph showing a vibrant turquoise ocean meeting a dark green, densely forested coastline. The water is clear, revealing sandy and rocky patches near the shore. The forest appears thick and healthy, with various shades of green. The overall scene conveys a sense of natural beauty and environmental health.

*There is a direct relationship  
between taxation and  
sustainability.*





Our vision is reflected in our Tax Strategy and it is materialized in a series of procedures, measures and concrete actions that are measurable under the environmental, social and corporate governance metrics, which are detailed throughout this Report.

Once again this year, the BBVA Group obtained a remarkable result in the area of taxation in the analysis conducted by S&P Global through its Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) for inclusion in the Dow Jones Best-In-Class Index (formerly DJSI). **For the seventh year in a row, the analysts of the CSA S&P Global have once again considered the BBVA Group to be the global benchmark in the field of taxation**, obtaining the highest possible score. To reach this conclusion, the analysts assessed the BBVA Group's Tax Strategy, its transparency in the tax sphere, as well as the analysis of the figures relating to Corporate Income Tax.

## S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of **S&P Global**



DOW JONES  
BEST-IN-CLASS INDEX

### 3 Principles guiding BBVA's tax performance

The principles that guide BBVA's tax performance are not unrelated to this **responsible and transparent** way of understanding finance and banking. At BBVA, we have integrated the aspects that make up sustainable taxation as part of our identity. Specifically, the Sustainability General Policy states that "BBVA undertakes its activity by complying accordingly with its tax obligations and avoids any practice that involves the unlawful avoidance of the payment of taxes or damage to the public treasury". We believe that, in the tax area, alongside a legitimate contribution of value to our investors, our actions must also embrace other stakeholders, and be aligned with our values and with the commitments we have undertaken with society.

Therefore, the principles that guide our actions are as follows:

#### INTEGRITY

When it comes to tax matters, integrity means **the observance of the letter and spirit of the law** and the maintenance of a cooperative and good faith relationship with the different Tax Administrations.

#### PRUDENCE

In the tax context, BBVA always **considers in advance** the implications of its decisions, including, among others, the environmental, social and corporate governance impact that its activity may have on the geographical areas where it operates.

#### TRANSPARENCY

With regard to taxation, BBVA provides customers and other stakeholders with **information** on its activity and its approach to taxation in a **clear** and **accurate** manner.





## ACHIEVING a profitable and sustainable business over the long term.

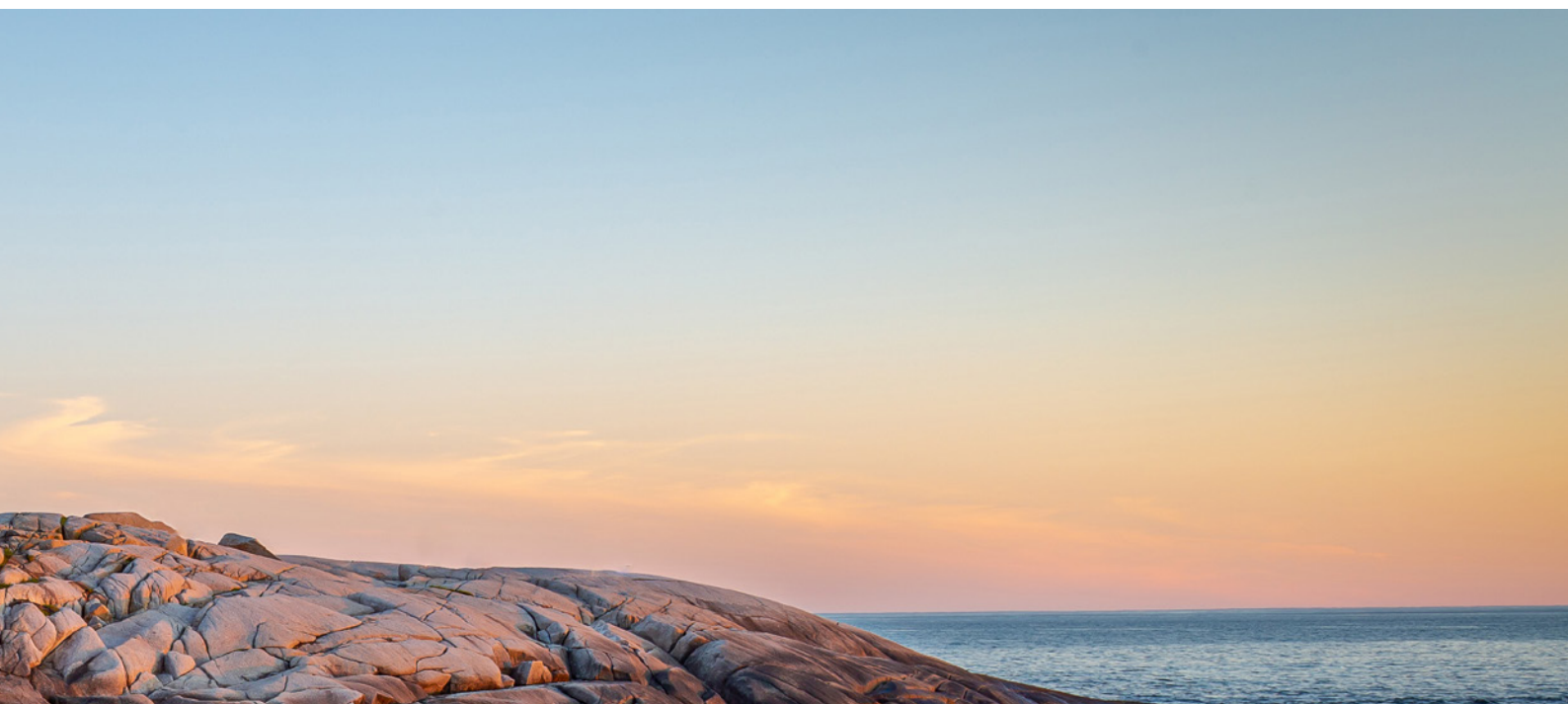
The tax function will provide **proactive support to the Group's business areas**, taking into account our explicit commitment to the payment of taxes, respect for human rights, prudent risk management, and a horizon of generating recurring and sustainable results over time.

## LONG-TERM value creation for its stakeholders.

The tax function is aware of the impact of its decisions not only for the BBVA Group, but also for society as a whole, and will therefore **take into consideration, from a tax perspective, the interests of its various stakeholders**, in particular any possible environmental or social impacts or those affecting the entity's corporate governance, whilst at all times upholding the commitments assumed by BBVA in matters of full respect for human rights.

## COMPLIANCE with applicable legislation at all times.

This compliance extends not only **to the letter but also to the spirit of the law**, refraining from any kind of abuse of law or unreasonable interpretation of the same.



## 4 A Tax Strategy aligned with the most demanding international standards

In 2023, BBVA's Board of Directors approved a new General Tax Strategy Policy that updated the previous one of 2015, and which focuses on aspects linked to sustainability in the tax sphere and the control and management of tax risks.

In summary, **BBVA's Tax Strategy** includes the following aspects:



Commitment to the payment of taxes and compliance with other obligations, taking into account any Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) impacts in their decisions.



Avoidance of artificial investment structures, which do not respond to organizational or business reasons, and/or which do not have an economic substance appropriate to the activity.



Participation in structures involving entities resident in non-cooperative jurisdictions or tax havens in accordance with applicable regulations shall always respond to valid economic motives; shall not seek tax advantages for the BBVA Group; undermine its transparency; or prevent knowledge of those ultimately responsible for or owning the assets.



Reasonable interpretations of tax regulations and the provisions of double taxation treaties, incorporating the tax authorities interpretations in the analysis.



Transfer pricing is governed by the principles of free competition, value creation and assumption of risks and benefits in the jurisdictions in which it operates.



Adapting to the digitalisation of the economy in tax matters.



The promotion of a reciprocally cooperative relationship with the different Tax Administrations based on the principles of transparency, mutual trust, good faith and loyalty. BBVA collaborates in the clarification of interpretations and the reduction of conflict.



The promotion of transparent, clear and responsible communication of its main tax magnitudes, providing stakeholders with information on the payment of taxes.



When preparing any financial product, it takes into account the tax implications for its customers and provides them with the relevant information to comply with their tax obligations.



To make this happen, our Tax Strategy has been developed through a body of internal tax rules that apply globally to all the BBVA Group's employees.

Effective compliance with the provisions of the Tax Strategy is duly monitored and supervised by the BBVA Group's governing bodies (please see details at section 6 "Our model of tax control and governance").

The essential characteristics of BBVA's Tax Strategy are:

A

### A Tax Strategy aligned with OECD standards

Both the Tax Strategy and the rest of the internal tax rules are inspired by conclusions of the reports of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project promoted by the G20 and OECD. The aim of these reports is to align value generation with appropriate taxation where such value is produced.

Likewise, BBVA's Tax Strategy and the internal tax rules that develop it are enabling us to anticipate and integrate the results of the so-called Pillar II, about a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups, adopted by the OECD and the

European Union. At the end of 2024, this regulation is in force in several countries in which the BBVA Group operates, such as Spain, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, Turkey, Romania and the Netherlands, among others.

All of them, Strategy and internal tax rules, respond to the commitment to comply with and respect both the letter and the spirit of the tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, in accordance with Chapter XI of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

B

### A Tax Strategy focused on the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

In the same way, our Tax Strategy and tax internal rules are oriented to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. Our vision shares the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ECO/494 of 11 December 2019, on taxation, private investment and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. For BBVA, the payment of taxes is key to achieving these goals. In particular, it is clearly linked to the first goal (no poverty); the eighth goal (decent work and economic growth); the tenth goal (reduce inequality within and among countries) and the seventeenth goal (partnerships for the goals).

Indeed, taxation is BBVA's main contribution to sustaining public expenditure, thereby contributing to the development of the societies in which it operates. In this respect, BBVA takes into consideration legitimate public interests in its decision-making process, which implies responsible, compliance-oriented taxation and a proactive attitude of cooperation with the authorities.





## C

## A Tax Strategy committed to the protection of Human Rights

Since their adoption by the United Nations Human Rights Council in June 2011, through resolution 17/4, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have been recognized as the expected standard of conduct of all companies and States in relation to Human Rights.

These principles are based on three pillars:

**PROTECT****RESPECT****REMEDY**

At BBVA we are concerned with promoting, protecting and ensuring the effective exercise of Human Rights, also in the field of taxation. We have embraced the above mentioned Guiding Principles in our tax operations. Taxation is linked to Human Rights, insofar as, through the redistributive action of public administrations, it enables the economically disadvantaged to be provided with the means to effectively exercise their rights.

At BBVA we are committed to paying taxes, and we ensure that they are paid in the jurisdictions in which they must be collected, aligning our contribution with the effective performance of our economic activity. Furthermore, in section 2.4 of the BBVA and Human Rights document, we are committed to being transparent in paying taxes, while applying the principles of integrity and prudence, and breaking down our tax contribution in all geographies we operate.

We also collaborate with the tax administrations of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We maintain transparent, clear and truthful communication on tax matters with various NGO that are also committed to Human Rights, and internally, we participate in the auditing actions for the implementation of the Guiding Principles developed by the global area of Sustainability, and we monitor our performance in the plans that the Group has launched in this regard.

## 5 The BBVA Group and its position regarding tax havens

As early as 2004, the Group adopted a policy to limit as much as possible the activities carried out through establishments domiciled in jurisdictions classified as non-cooperative jurisdictions, or offshore, and initiated a plan to reduce the number of establishments in these jurisdictions. This has led to the elimination of 50 permanent establishments in 7 jurisdictions that could be considered tax havens.


At present, only 3 entities remain in the Cayman Islands, the only territory considered a tax haven under Spanish regulations, and all of them are subject to the Group's supervision and control mechanisms.

As a result of the approval by the European Union of a black list of noncooperative jurisdictions in tax matters, the BBVA Group monitors those jurisdictions that are included in the aforementioned list within the concept of tax haven.

Finally, the Management Report that accompanies the Consolidated Financial Statements of the BBVA Group corresponding to 2024, provides detailed information on the off-shore financial centers where the Group is present.







*The Group maintains, as a fundamental part of its principles and values, a firm commitment with the fulfillment of the legality in force in every territory where it develops its activity.*



## 6 Our model of tax control and governance

### The tax function in the BBVA Group

The main purpose of the BBVA Group's tax function is to ensure compliance with tax regulations, corporate principles in tax matters and BBVA's Tax Strategy.

Internally, the tax function is organized as follows:

- On the one hand, the tax holding area. It is integrated within the Finance area and reports to the Group's Chief Financial Officer. Its objectives include guaranteeing the coherence and coordination of the BBVA Group's tax decisions, ensuring compliance with BBVA's Tax Strategy and establishing and monitoring the tax control and governance model throughout the BBVA Group.
- On the other hand, the local tax areas. The main objectives of the local tax areas include the development of the Tax Strategy in every country, internal advice to the local business areas, as well as the management of tax returns and the relationship with the local tax administrations. These areas are also integrated within the local Finance area and report to both the local Finance Directors and the tax holding area.





The organization and structure of the tax function are adapted to the needs and structure of the rest of the Group's areas to which it primarily provides service and support. The tax holding area and the local tax areas are involved and sit on the main relevant decision making Committees within the Group.

The tax function has a Governance system that allows tax-related decisions to be made by the appropriate personnel, as well as the identification of those issues that must be reported to its governing bodies. In addition, the tax function has its own space on the BBVA website as well as on the Group's intranet from which regular communications are made to the rest of the Organization to reinforce BBVA's commitment to tax compliance.

The Group's tax function is concerned with keeping its teams and the rest of the organization permanently updated on those tax matters that may be applicable to them. These updates are carried out through the organization of conferences, seminars or courses, as well as through internal communications directed to the affected people. The objective is to bring the complex and changing tax regulations into an understandable and applicable content for the different units of the Group so that, their day-to-day work and in order to establish internal controls, they have a better knowledge of the tax implications of the activity carried out by them. Some examples of the training courses provided by the tax team: sustainable taxation, deferred tax assets in the banking sector, tax compliance standards, governance and internal control models, General Tax Strategy Policy, bank levy, Pillar II, Transfer Pricing, and reporting implications arising from the Directive on Administrative Cooperation (known as "DAC6").

## The tax control model

During the last years, the BBVA Group has been configuring and strengthening its Tax Control framework, in order to respond to the different requirements that, in terms of tax transparency and tax responsibility, have been incorporated both by current legislation and by different stakeholders. These requirements have significantly increased scrutiny of how multinational groups handle their tax-related matters.

Therefore, the Tax Control framework implemented by the BBVA Group complies with the requirements introduced for listed companies by...

# ...Law 31/2014

amending the Capital Companies Act to improve Corporate Governance.

BBVA's Tax Control framework is configured around three fundamental axes:

### 01

On an annual basis, specific plans are carried out to identify, mitigate and control tax risk at BBVA.

### 02

Controls for managing tax risk are subject to an annual review cycle by the internal control areas in order to assess their adequacy and effectiveness.

### 03

The Group's Internal Audit area acts as the third line of defense, evaluating the activity of the first two lines, following a risk-based approach and with a universal scope.

In this sense, the Group's Audit Committee is periodically informed by the head of the tax function of the relevant tax information. During fiscal year 2024, the BBVA Group's tax manager has appeared three times before the Group's Audit Committee.

Among the issues that have been reported, the following stand out:

- The effective tax rate of the Group.
- The impact of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Group's regulatory capital.
- The status of ongoing or finalized tax litigation and inspections.
- The content of the Transparency Report that is voluntarily submitted before the Spanish Tax Authorities, pursuant to the Group's adherence to the Code of Good Tax Practices.
- The content of the tax risk self-assessment for the country-by-country report that is voluntarily submitted to the Spanish Tax Administration. This self-assessment is based on the financial indicators and ratios identified by the OECD in its document "OECD (2017), BEPS Action 13 – Country-by-Country reporting: handbook on effective tax risk assessment".



Likewise, local tax managers also report to their respective governing bodies on the main tax issues affecting their geography.

The following is a brief description of the main aspects on which the BBVA Group's Tax Control Framework is based.

## Tax Risk Control





The BBVA Group will always adopt well founded interpretations of the law when making decisions on tax matters, always guided by the principles established in the Tax Strategy approved by the Board of Directors.

Without prejudice to the above, there is always the possibility of tax risks materializing. Therefore, in line with the provisions of Law 31/2014, the BBVA Group has internal rules and specific procedures in place to properly control these risks, based on:

- Establishing an appropriate tax control environment,
- having a system for identifying and controlling tax risk, and
- implementing a procedure for monitoring and continuously improving the established controls.



In this regard, the tax function of the BBVA Group shall take into consideration the following principles:


-  A **solid technical analysis** must be carried out for each of the tax positions to be adopted.
-  The short and **long-term tax implications and consequences** of each tax position adopted, should be identified.
-  All relevant facts and background should be **adequately documented**.
-  The **possible impact** on the reputation and image of the BBVA Group should be assessed.


In addition, the Group's Tax Control Framework has developed and incorporated a range of tax risk indicators, which are at the same time integrated into the Group's general risk management and control model.


The establishment of these indicators is designed to help the BBVA Group's governing bodies to manage and set the Group's risk profile in tax matters.

BBVA's **tax function** monitors and measures these indicators, which enables it to:

 **IDENTIFY**  
adequately tax risks

 **DEVELOP**  
recovery measures that enable dynamic tax risk management

 **ASSESS**  
the impact of the materialization of the tax risks

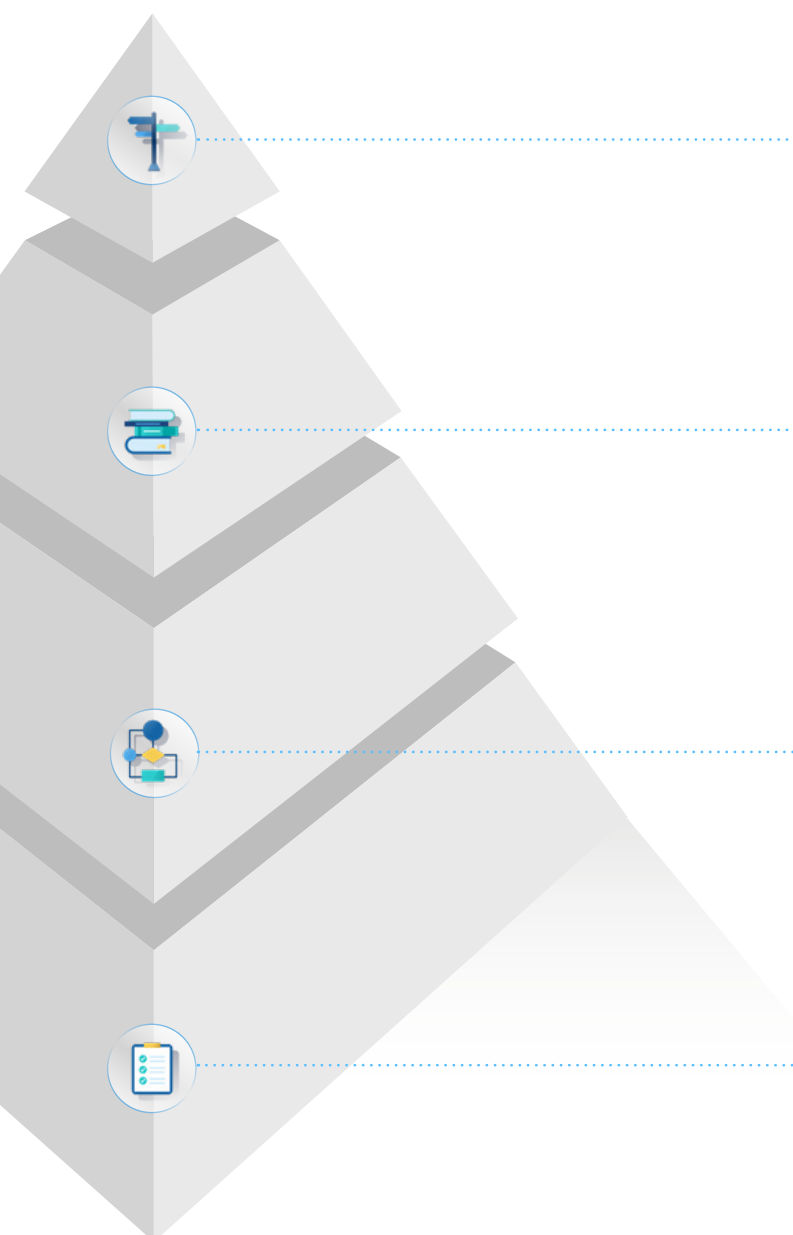
 **REPORT**  
and generate relevant information on the evolution of tax risks for the Group's governing bodies

The Group has a Tax Compliance Body, made up of the people who at any given time hold the position of responsible for the BBVA Group's tax function, together with the person responsible for the nonfinancial risks area and the person responsible for internal financial control of the BBVA Group. Its main purpose will be to ensure the correct functioning and effectiveness of the tax risk management systems. This body is established in the sense of the UNE 19602 standard.



The Policy is reflected in the BBVA Code of Conduct. For its effective implementation, there are communication and reporting channels for said Code of Conduct. Both disciplinary and sanctioning procedures in case of non-compliance, as well as the training of all personnel in this matter, are fully applicable.

Operational risk management is strongly anchored in the use of IT tools that reduce the possibilities of manual errors and whose efficiency is systematically subject to verification. Likewise, BBVA has the technological tools that allow adequate connectivity with the computer systems of the tax administrations of the countries in which it operates.



## 1. TAX STRATEGY

Base on which BBVA's **fiscal governance model** has been built

HOLDING

GEOGRAPHIES

## 2. TAX REGULATIONS

Rules and criteria that translate into specific **tax policies and procedures**

TAX POLICIES

TAX CRITERIA

## 3. TAX RISK APPETITE

Establishment of **quantifiable** methodology for BBVA's **tax responsibility**

INDICATORS

THRESHOLD AND ESCALATION

## 4. TAX POLICY CONTROL

Design of **control** and **monitoring plans** in order to ensure tax governance and **tax risk management**

CONTROLS

TAX RISK MANAGEMENT



### TECHNOLOGY

Technological tools to strengthen **tax control**



## Technology in the tax field

Technology has transformed the tax function. Investment in technological tools for process automation, data analysis and tax information reporting is essential to increase our capacity to identify tax risks, ensure regulatory compliance and transfer all tax information to the Tax Administrations.

Investment in technology in the tax field is a necessity to be able to comply with the tax obligations of a Group like BBVA, both current and future, as is the case of Pillar II.

In this context, innovation in the fiscal domain becomes a key factor in addressing the growing challenges of compliance and process optimization. Thus, the development of technological solutions is encouraged, which, although designed for local needs, have a global reach and utility, fostering synergies and increasing efficiency across all jurisdictions. By sharing best practices emerging from these developments among teams from different countries, a collaborative and continuous learning environment is promoted, facilitating adaptation to regulatory changes and strengthening BBVA's Tax Strategy.

## UNE 19602 Certification

In 2022, our governance model and tax risk management and control system underwent a thorough review and verification by AENOR to assess their compliance with the UNE 19602 technical standard. Since its approval, this standard, as a development of ISO standardization, has become the benchmark for management and control systems in tax matters due to its breadth and comprehensiveness. It addresses aspects such as Tax Strategy, the role of Governance Bodies, senior management, and individuals particularly exposed to tax risk; processes for detecting, assessing, mitigating, and controlling tax risks; the control environment, whistleblowing channel, training, and the continuous improvement cycle of the model, among others.

In 2022, BBVA became the first financial institution to obtain certification for compliance with the UNE 19602 standard, ensuring that its management and control systems meet the highest standards and demonstrating its due diligence in tax matters. In the 2024 fiscal year, a new follow-up audit of the Tax Compliance Management System was successfully conducted, confirming that BBVA continues to meet the standard's requirements on a global scale and remains committed to continuous improvement.

You can verify it [here](#). 

## 7 Cooperation with Tax Authorities

BBVA maintains a cooperative relationship with the Tax Authorities of the countries in which it operates. In particular, and with regard to **Spain**, it has endorsed the "*Código de Buenas Prácticas Tributarias*" (CBPT -Code of Good Tax Practices-) approved by the "*Foro de Grandes Empresas*" (Large companies Forum) on July 20, 2010, and it is an active member of said Forum.

As a proof of the adherence and compliance with the principles of the CBPT, the Group has filed before the Spanish Tax Authorities the so-called "*Informe Anual de Transparencia Fiscal para Empresas adheridas al CBPT*" ("*Annual Report on Tax Transparency for Companies adhering to the CBPT*"), together with its Corporate Income tax return of the previous year, thus incorporating into its actions the proposals for reinforcing the good practices of tax transparency among companies adhering to the Code, approved in the plenary session of the "*Foro de Grandes Empresas*" on December 20, 2016.

In the aforementioned Transparency Report, the main criteria used in the settlement of Corporate Income tax return are voluntarily explained before the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers and, subsequently, meetings are held with the Tax Authorities in order to go into further details if necessary and all of this is before the formal start of tax audit proceedings.



In addition, also during this year 2024 and within the framework of the cooperative relationship that BBVA Group maintains with the Tax Authorities, BBVA has shared with the Spanish Tax Authorities the *“Informe de Autoevaluación de los datos reportados en la declaración país por país correspondiente al ejercicio 2022”* (“Self Assessment Report on the data reported in the country by-country tax return for the fiscal year 2022”). In the process of analyzing such data, the BBVA Group has carried out an assessment of the tax risk based on the financial indicators and ratios identified by the OECD in its document “Handbook on effective tax risk assessment”.

Likewise, and in order to obtain legal certainty and ensure that its understanding

of tax regulations is in accordance with the spirit of the law, BBVA consults with the Tax Authorities those controversial or doubtful aspects, when deemed necessary.

As well, BBVA has adopted the **Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks**, a United Kingdom initiative that describes the approach expected of banks with regard to governance, tax planning and engagement with HMRC (British Tax Authorities).

On the other hand, Garantibank BBVA International N.V. (a subsidiary of Garanti BBVA AS in the Netherlands) is part of the cooperative compliance program (“Horizontal Monitoring”) in that country.

Since May 2016, BBVA has also been an alternate member of the European Commission's Platform for Tax Good Governance.

On the other hand, BBVA holds the status of collaborating financial entity in the tax collection processes of the geographical areas that request it. BBVA collaborates in the tax compliance of its clients, provides them with the information necessary for tax compliance, requires from them the proof of tax compliance that the standard determines, and complies with the reporting provisions included in the DAC6 regulations. In no case does it advise or facilitate tax avoidance structures to its clients.





## 8 Our commitment to transparency

BBVA's commitment to transparency in the payment of taxes has led us to voluntarily publish once again this Report. This commitment has been reinforced year by year since we started publishing the data related to 2011.

The data contained in this Report includes the tax payments made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2024 in those countries where we have a significant presence.

We believe that this Report provides to all our stakeholders the opportunity to understand our tax contribution and represents a forward-looking approach, as well as a commitment to corporate social responsibility. All of the above taking a leading role in tax transparency.

At BBVA we not only make an important contribution to the public administrations through the payment of our own taxes, but also through the collection of taxes from third parties generated by the development of our economic activity and through our role as a collaborating entity with the tax administrations.

This latest public work that the BBVA Group carries out as a collaborating entity involves the mobilization of personnel and technological resources, the cost of which has not been quantified in this Report.

At BBVA we believe that we make a quantifiable economic and social contribution by:



paying dividends to our shareholders,



salaries to our employees and



tax revenue to the Tax Authorities in the countries where we operate.



This Report uses PwC's Total Tax Contribution (TTC) methodology, which takes into account all the different taxes that a company pays and manages, including:

- corporate income taxes,
- payroll taxes,
- value added taxes (VAT),
- as well as other taxes.

This methodology includes both the taxes related to the entities of the BBVA Group (those that entail a cost for them and have an impact on their results); and the taxes that these entities collect from third parties.

BBVA's commitment to transparency is not limited to the publication of our Total Tax Contribution Report. Among the actions carried out in 2024 by BBVA to offer greater transparency to its stakeholders, we can highlight the following:



1

## We integrate disclosures in the Management Report inspired by the GRI 207 Standard

In 2020, for the first time, the **Global Reporting Initiative**, whose sustainability performance reporting standards are widely followed by companies, developed a specific tax standard (GRI 207), which allows entities to provide comparable information on their tax strategy, governance model and tax risk control framework, as well as their country-by-country reporting.

In the **appendix** to this Total Tax Contribution Report we identify each of the contents required by the GRI 207 Standard and identify the location where you can consult the information that the BBVA Group has published based on each of them.



2

## S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) once again awards BBVA the highest score in the tax area

For the **seventh consecutive year**, BBVA has obtained the **highest score in the tax related questions in the Tax Strategy section of the CSA** questionnaire considered by the Dow Jones Best-In-Class Index. It means that BBVA is considered the best practice worldwide in the tax area. To reach this conclusion, they have assessed the Group's Tax Strategy, the exercise of tax transparency carried out by the Group as well as the magnitudes relating to Corporate Income Tax.

As it is well known, the sustainability indices subject companies wishing to be included in them to a very rigorous process of evaluation and verification of their environmental, social and corporate governance commitments. The CSA questionnaire specifically includes an analysis and assessment of these aspects in fiscal matters<sup>1</sup>, with special attention to those linked to transparency. The BBVA Group achieved once again the higher score in the tax area.



DOW JONES  
BEST-IN-CLASS INDEX

**S&P Dow Jones  
Indices**

A Division of **S&P Global**

<sup>1</sup> Specifically, section 1.7 Tax Strategy evaluates aspects of 1.7.1 Tax Strategy and Governance; 1.7.2 Tax Reporting and 1.7.3 Effective Tax Rate



3

## We reinforce our commitment to promoting transparency

At BBVA we work towards promoting transparency in tax matters. In this regard, we have promoted initiatives that help to generalize this practice in the business world.

As in previous years, in 2024 we have again promoted the publication of a **report on the tax contribution** of a group of European multinational enterprises by the European Business Tax Forum, with the aim of sharing experiences and leading the path to transparency and responsibility in the tax performance of multinational enterprises.

Furthermore, in Spain, we have participated and collaborated in the development of the **Total Tax Contribution report of the Ibex 35 in 2023** by PwC, published in 2024.



4

## Recognition by "Fundación Haz"



BBVA has obtained the transparency seal in the 't\*\*\*' category (the highest category) awarded by "Fundación Haz", after analyzing the compliance results of the indicators of transparency of information on tax matters. This represents support and recognition for the trajectory and commitment of the Group in conveying to all its stakeholders our way of understanding and managing taxation.

5

## Recognition by the VBDO

For the second time, the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO) has included **BBVA into its tax transparency benchmark**, placing the BBVA Group after its analysis as the first financial entity in fiscal transparency in Europe.

6

## New transparency obligations in the European Union framework

At the end of 2021, Directive 2021/2101 of 24 November 2021 was approved. It establishes the obligation for multinational groups, subsidiaries and branches established in the European Union to file a country-by-country report with the tax authorities and to publish it on the Group's website. On 22 December 2022, the Law 28/2022 of December 21, which transposes into domestic legislation the content of above mentioned Directive, was published in the Spanish Official Gazette.

This country-by-country report has certain similarities with the country-by-country report in force in Spain as well as with that provided for in the GRI 207 Standard. The obligation to make it public applies for fiscal years starting from June 22nd, 2024. Some taxpayers, such as credit institutions that are already obliged to publish the "Informe bancario anual" for the purposes of article 87 of Law 10/2014 of June 26th, related to regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, will be exempt from this new obligation.

At BBVA we believe that all these regulatory initiatives confirm the path we decided to follow 13 years ago. In addition to being a clear example of voluntary anticipation in our commitment to transparency, they reflect that the BBVA Group continues to take steps beyond the regulatory requirements themselves, as we continue to report on all these aspects in all those geographies in which we are present and not only at the European level.

Access [here](#).



# Total tax contribution

## 1 The taxes the Group BBVA pays and collects as we do business in 2024

The total tax contribution of the BBVA Group to public finances has amounted to **€ 17,440 million** in 2024. € 8,463 million corresponds to own taxes and € 8,977 million corresponds to third party taxes.

In order to understand how a company contributes to the public coffers, it is necessary to begin by analyzing the different obligations that tax systems impose on economic agents. Specifically, in the case of the BBVA Group, to financial entities.

Recognizing this aspect is very relevant, since as a taxpayer, tax systems not only require companies to pay their own taxes, but also due to the activity they carry out, they request these companies to collect additional taxes from the different economic agents with whom they interact. The sum of both items is the total tax contribution we make to the public finances.

Focusing only on corporate income tax or own taxes means reducing a much broader reality. That is why we disclose the BBVA Group's own taxes and the BBVA Group's third-party taxes, and how both interact **in the course of BBVA's economic activity**.

## OWN TAXES



**Employer payroll taxes:** As an employer, our staff costs include social security contributions that we globally pay to the authorities in addition to the remuneration we pay our employees.



**Irrecoverable VAT:** We pay VAT when we buy goods and services from our suppliers. Unlike most other businesses, banks can only claim back a proportion of the VAT that they incur, making this a significant cost to our business.



**Financial sector taxes<sup>2</sup>:** We pay specific taxes for being part of the financial sector.



**Corporate income tax:** When our business generates revenues, we pay corporate income tax.



**Other taxes related to activity:** For the performance of our financial activity, we pay other taxes such as, property taxes for our offices and branches to local, provincial and national tax administrations, taxes on debits and banking credits, financial transaction tax, stamp duty tax...

<sup>2</sup> Although they are segregated here, in the rest of the tables/charts/mentions throughout this report, financial sector taxes are aggregated under the category of other taxes - own taxes.

## THIRD PARTY TAXES



**Employee payroll taxes:** We collect income tax payments and social security contributions from the remuneration we pay to our employees.



**Other taxes collected:** We collect a number of other taxes such as stamp duty, financial transaction taxes, tax on bank debits and credits, solidarity tax, property tax and excise taxes...



**Net VAT collected:** We collect VAT and sales tax on some products and services that we offer to our clients.



**Withholding taxes:** We also collect withholding taxes on some interest and other payments made to our shareholders such as dividends payments.

## THE TAXES WE PAY AND COLLECT AS WE DO BUSINESS

Here we find a summary of how the main types of taxes paid and taxes collected arise in the course of our business<sup>3</sup>.



<sup>3</sup> Due to the type of activity carried out by the BBVA Group, it is generally not subject to Environmental Taxes.



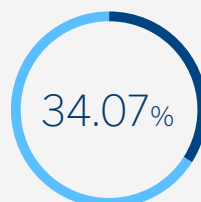
Of the € 8,463 million of taxes that the Group paid on its own in 2024, € 5,248 million corresponds to payments related to Corporate Income tax. This means that 34.07% of the profit before taxes gained by Group BBVA has been destined to the payment of Corporate Income tax.

€17,440 M  
TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION  
OF THE BBVA GROUP

OWN TAXES  
€8,463 M

THIRD PARTY TAXES  
€8,977 M

€15,405 M  
PROFIT BEFORE  
CORPORATE INCOME TAX



€5,248 M  
CORPORATE  
INCOME TAX PAID

## OWN AND THIRD PARTY TAXES VS BBVA'S GROUP GROSS MARGIN

If we compare the total tax contribution made by the Group BBVA to the public finances in 2024 (€ 17,440 million) with the gross margin (€ 35,481 million), we can say that for every €100 of the gross margin earned by the BBVA Group during 2024, the Group has paid € 49 in taxes.

**Of these €49...**

€24  
are taxes paid on its own.

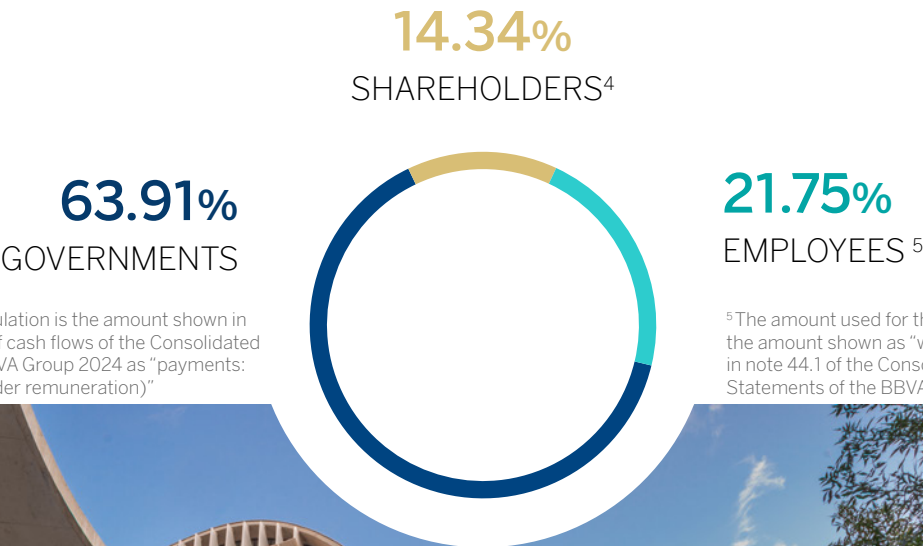
€25  
are taxes paid on behalf  
of third parties.

# OWN AND THIRD PARTY TAXES AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE BBVA GROUP'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

As mentioned above, BBVA makes an economic and social contribution by paying own and third party taxes to Governments, dividends to our shareholders and salaries to our employees.

In this sense, 63.91% of the economic contribution made by BBVA to society corresponds to both own taxes and third party taxes; while 21.75% corresponds to salaries paid to our employees and 14.34% to those dividends paid to our shareholders.

## Economic contribution made by the BBVA Group to society in 2024



<sup>4</sup>The amount used for this calculation is the amount shown in the Consolidated Statements of cash flows of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the BBVA Group 2024 as "payments: dividend distribution (shareholder remuneration)"

<sup>5</sup>The amount used for this calculation is the amount shown as "wages and salaries" in note 44.1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the BBVA Group 2024.

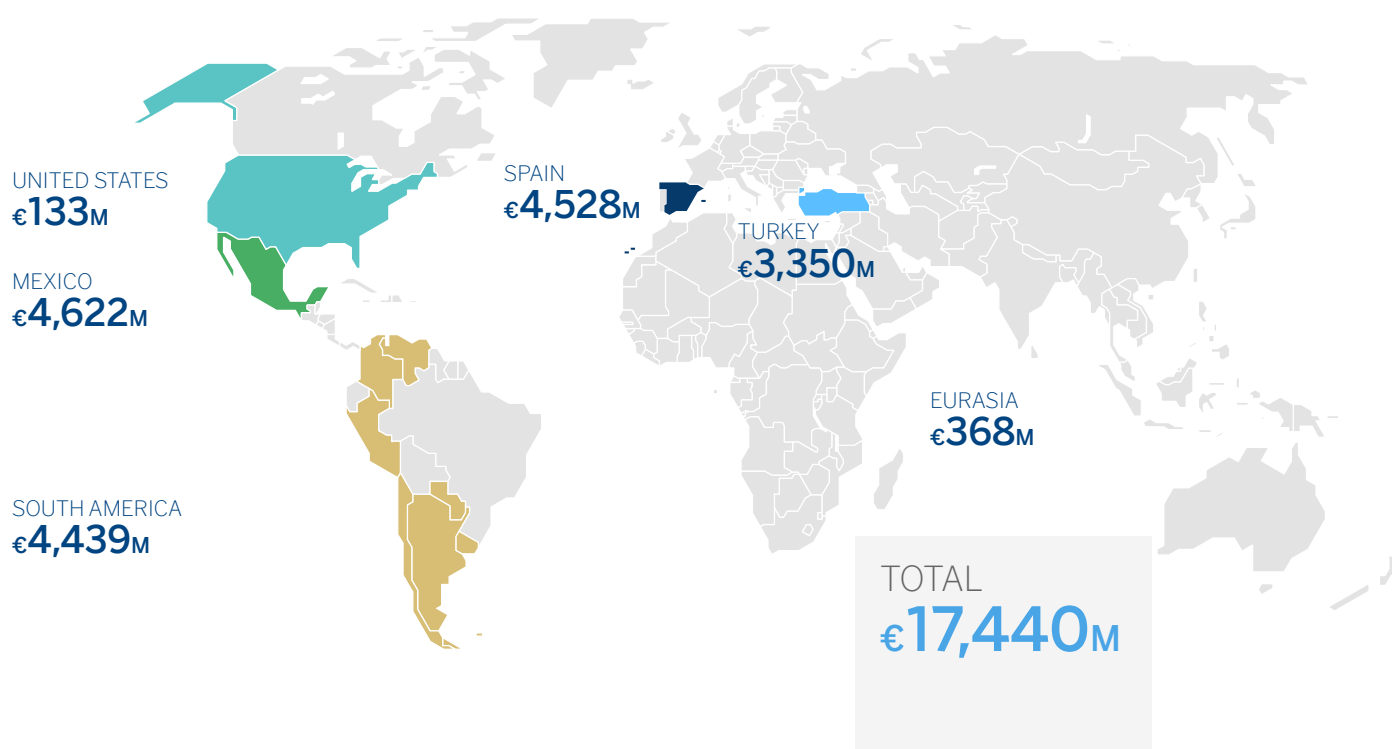
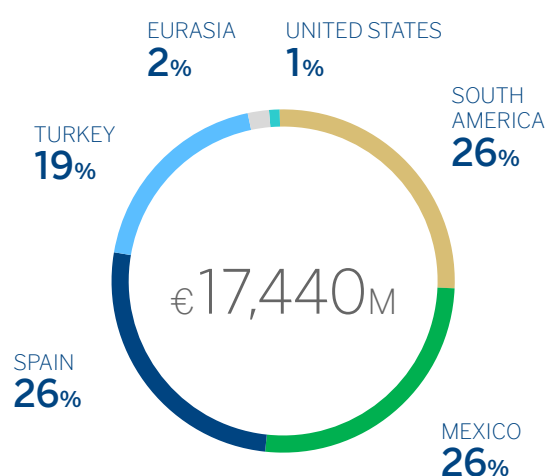


## 2 How many taxes has BBVA paid in 2024?

BBVA is a global financial group founded in 1857, with a diversified business offering financial services in more than **25 countries** to more than 77 million active customers, employing more than 125,000 people and with more than 714,000 shareholders.

BBVA has a strong leadership position in the Spanish market, is the largest financial institution in Mexico and has leading franchises in South America and Turkey. This appropriate **balance between emerging and developed markets** allows the BBVA Group to diversify its sources of income, providing a high degree of recurrence in its results.

The following chart shows the total **tax payments made by the Group during year 2024** by geographical areas:





Below is a breakdown of the BBVA Group's own and third-party taxes paid in each jurisdiction during 2024:

(Millions of euros)

Country	Own taxes	Third party taxes	Total
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>4,528</b>
Belgium	2	1	3
China	0	2	2
Cyprus	8	7	15
France	30	5	35
Germany	9	10	19
Hong Kong	5	0	5
Italy	26	20	46
Malta	4	0	4
Netherlands, The	58	10	68
Portugal	26	27	53
Romania	14	27	41
Singapore	4	0	4
Switzerland	5	5	10
Taiwan	9	2	11
United Kingdom	31	21	52
<b>Eurasia</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>3,350</b>
Argentina	713	2,369	3,082
Brazil	1	1	2
Chile	7	23	30
Colombia	352	451	803
Curacao	0	1	1
Peru	296	76	372
Uruguay	58	33	91
Venezuela	21	37	58
<b>South America</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>4,439</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>4,622</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>17,440</b>

**€17,440 million** of taxes paid by the BBVA Group in 2024

### 3 Type of taxes paid by the BBVA Group in 2024

The table below shows in detail the different types of taxes that the BBVA Group has paid throughout the year 2024 in those jurisdictions where it operates.

(Millions of Euros)

Country	CIT	Employees/ professionals	Other taxes	VAT	Total own taxes	Withholding in income tax	Employees/ professionals	Other taxes	VAT	Total third party taxes	Total
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>4,528</b>
Belgium	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
Cyprus	7	1	0	0	8	3	2	2	0	7	15
France	24	5	0	1	30	0	4	0	1	5	35
Germany	8	1	0	0	9	5	5	0	0	10	19
Hong Kong	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Italy	22	3	0	1	26	12	5	2	1	20	46
Malta	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Netherlands, The	54	3	0	1	58	0	10	0	0	10	68
Portugal	15	5	1	5	26	8	7	10	2	27	53
Romania	7	1	4	2	14	4	20	0	3	27	41
Singapore	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Switzerland	3	2	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	5	10
Taiwan	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	2	11
United Kingdom	22	6	1	2	31	0	21	0	0	21	52
<b>Eurasia</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>3,350</b>
Argentina	234	56	409	14	713	164	25	1,881	299	2,369	3,082
Brazil	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Chile	3	0	1	3	7	2	2	9	10	23	30
Colombia	187	29	73	63	352	146	30	244	31	451	803
Curacao	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peru	214	11	14	57	296	3	48	23	2	76	372
Uruguay	30	11	11	6	58	5	20	0	8	33	91
Venezuela	10	0	5	6	21	2	0	35	0	37	58
<b>South America</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>4,439</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>4,622</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>17,440</b>

## 4 Which type of own taxes has the BBVA Group paid in 2024?

The chart shows the distribution of the **€8,463 million of own taxes paid** by the BBVA Group in 2024. These own taxes are those that have a direct impact on the BBVA Group's income statement.

**Corporate Income tax is the largest payment**, €5,248 million, representing 62.01% of the total tax payments made by the Group BBVA on its own in 2024.

**Value-added tax** accounts for 11.05%, **employee and professional taxes** for 11.66% and **other taxes** for 15.28% which include, among others, taxes specific to the financial sector, real estate taxes, trade taxes and local taxes. Within the category "other taxes" we find, among others,

**taxes specific to the financial sector** such as the bank levy and the tax on deposits of credit institutions ("IDEC") in Spain, the financial activity fee and the banking and insurance transactions tax ("BITT") in Turkey, the contribution to the banking and insurance superintendency in Peru and the regulatory control fees of the financial system, as well as the tax on complementary contributions to the banking system in Uruguay. These taxes have been increasing sharply in recent years.

OTHER TAXES

**15.28%** | €1,293M

VAT

**11.05%** | €935M

EMPLOYEES  
PROFESSIONALS

**11.66%** | €987M



CORPORATE INCOME TAX

**62.01%** | €5,248M





## 5 The more we grow, the greater our positive impact on society

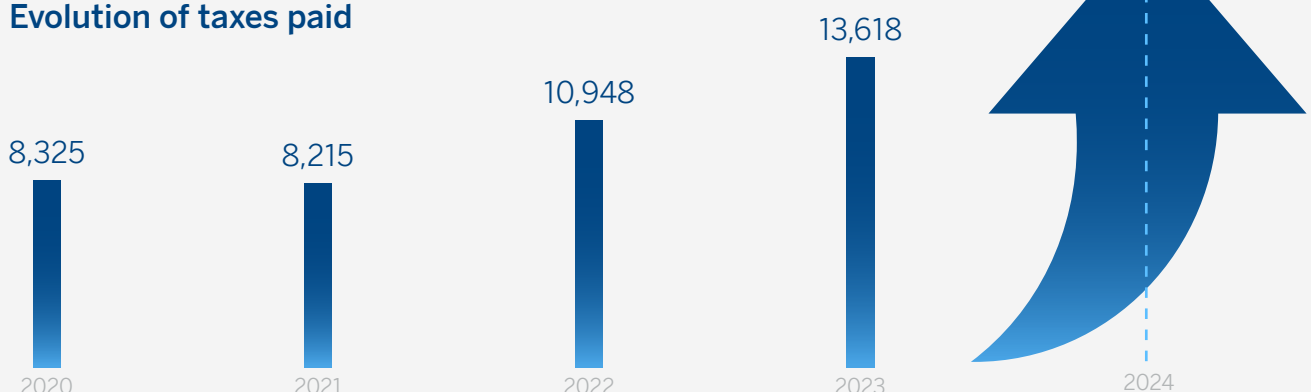
The more a company grows and the more profitable it is, the greater its positive impact on the economy and on society. Our activity and growing results translate into a significant increase in the taxes we pay and amplify BBVA's positive impact on society.

The chart below shows a continuous growth in taxes paid<sup>6</sup> by the BBVA Group over the last five years.

If we compare the amount collected in 2020, the year of the pandemic, with those collected in 2024, we observe a growth of more than 100%. This is due to the close relationship between economic growth and tax payments. In addition, in recent years, taxes exclusively for the financial sector have increased, such as the tax levy on banks and the tax on deposits of credit institutions in Spain.

Spain, Mexico, Argentina and Turkey are the countries in which tax payments have grown the most.

### Evolution of taxes paid



<sup>6</sup> Includes both taxes paid on our own (own taxes) and taxes collected in the course of our business (third-party taxes).

# Financial Statements

## 1 “Informe bancario anual” in 2024

The BBVA Group has been publishing since 2014 the “Informe bancario anual” as an Appendix of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements. This statement is made for the purposes of the provisions of article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June (on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms- CRD

IV-); which was transposed to Spanish law through Law 10/2014 of June 26, on regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions.

CRD IV requires financial institutions to report their Corporate Income tax payments in each of the jurisdictions in which they operate together with their turnover, number of employees and business activity.

### APPENDIX XII. Information in accordance with article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and its application to Spanish Law through Law 10/2014.

December 31, 2024 (Millions of euros)

Country	CIT payments cash basis	CIT expense	PBT	Gross margin	Nº employees <sup>(1)</sup>	Activity	Main Entity
Germany	8	11	40	75	55	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Frankfurt Branch Office
Argentina	234	76	363	1,707	5,737	Finance, banking and insurance services	Banco BBVA Argentina S.A.
Belgium	2	1	5	9	16	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Brussels Branch Office
Bolivia	-	-	(1)	2	58	Pensions	BBVA Previsión AFP S.A.
Brazil	-	-	(8)	3	-	Financial services	BBVA Brasil Banco de Investimento, S.A.
Chile	3	5	23	147	773	Financial services	Forum Servicios Financieros, S.A.
China	5	4	26	80	149	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Shanghai Branch Office; BBVA, S.A. - Hong-Kong Branch Office
Cyprus	7	11	48	49	98	Banking services	Garanti BBVA AS - Nicosia Branch Office
Colombia	187	37	125	1,174	6,524	Finance, banking and insurance services	BBVA Colombia S.A.
Curaçao	-	-	7	8	15	Finance and banking services	Banco Provincial Overseas N.V.
Spain	1,261	1,207	3,968	9,156	27,786	Finance, banking and insurance services	BBVA, S.A.
United States	81	92	430	550	510	Finance and banking services	BBVA, S.A. - New York Branch Office
France	24	20	36	128	76	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Paris Branch Office
Italy	22	52	158	164	85	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Milan Branch Office
Japan	-	-	(3)	2	8	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Tokio Branch Office
Malta	4	2	28	31	14	Banking services	Garanti BBVA AS - La Valeta Branch Office
Mexico	2,284	2,073	7,429	15,153	48,892	Finance, banking and insurance services	BBVA México, S.A.
Netherlands	54	39	139	174	234	Finance and banking services	Garantibank BBVA International N.V.
Peru	214	143	625	1,892	7,766	Finance and banking services	Banco BBVA Perú
Portugal	15	22	74	161	421	Finance and banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Portugal Branch Office
United Kingdom	22	16	117	263	234	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - London Branch Office
Romania	7	7	34	143	1,165	Finance and banking services	Garanti Bank S.A.
Singapore	4	6	45	50	16	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Singapore Branch Office
Switzerland	3	2	10	60	123	Finance and banking services	BBVA Switzerland S.A.
Taiwan	9	1	5	8	14	Banking services	BBVA, S.A. - Taipei Branch Office
Turkey	758	955	1,493	3,811	21,126	Finance, banking and insurance services	Garanti BBVA A.S.
Uruguay	30	17	94	268	552	Finance and banking services	BBVA Uruguay S.A.
Venezuela	10	31	95	213	1,822	Finance, banking and insurance services	BBVA Banco Provincial S.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>15,405</b>	<b>35,481</b>	<b>124,269</b>		

<sup>(1)</sup> Full time employees. The 49 employees of representative offices are not included in the total number.

## 2 Country by country reporting

Since 2020 we have been adapting the tax information that we voluntarily publish to the specific standard developed by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI 207<sup>7</sup>) in order to facilitate comparability and the generation of indicators of our performance by third parties.

The country-by-country contribution information disclosed below is inspired by the GRI 207 Standard and can also be found in the Annual Management Report for fiscal year 2024.

### Tax information by areas 2024 (Millions of euros, number of employees)

	Gross margin	Profit (loss) before CIT	CIT payments cash basis	CIT expense <sup>(1)</sup>	Nº employees
Argentina	1,707	363	234	76	5,737
Colombia	1,174	125	187	37	6,524
Spain	9,156	3,968	1,261	1,207	27,786
Mexico	15,153	7,429	2,284	2,073	48,892
Peru	1,892	625	214	143	7,766
Turkey	3,811	1,493	758	955	21,126
Rest of Europe and Asia	1,397	762	186	194	2,708
Rest of America	1,191	640	124	145	3,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,481</b>	<b>15,405</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>124,269</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Regarding the Group's total income corporate tax expense for the year 2024, €3,970m and €860m correspond to current tax expense and deferred tax expense, respectively.

<sup>7</sup> The GRI 207 Standard allows entities to provide comparable information on their tax strategy, governance model and tax risk control, as well as their contribution on a country-by-country basis.



## ARGENTINA



Consolidated gross margin

€1,707 M

In Argentina, the Group's presence is developed through BBVA Argentina Bank, one of the country's main financial institutions. Its main activity segments include Commercial Banking and Business Banking, insurance activity and Corporate and Investment Banking.

Profit (loss)  
before CIT

€363 M

The nominal tax rate in Argentina is 35%. The fact of being considered a hyperinflationary economy and the consequent restatement of its financial statements, together with the presence of the inflationary tax adjustment, may cause distortions in the country's fiscal pressure. In fiscal year 2024, mainly due to the weight of the inflationary tax adjustment, the country's fiscal pressure is below its nominal rate.

CIT payments  
(cash basis)

€234 M

CIT  
expense

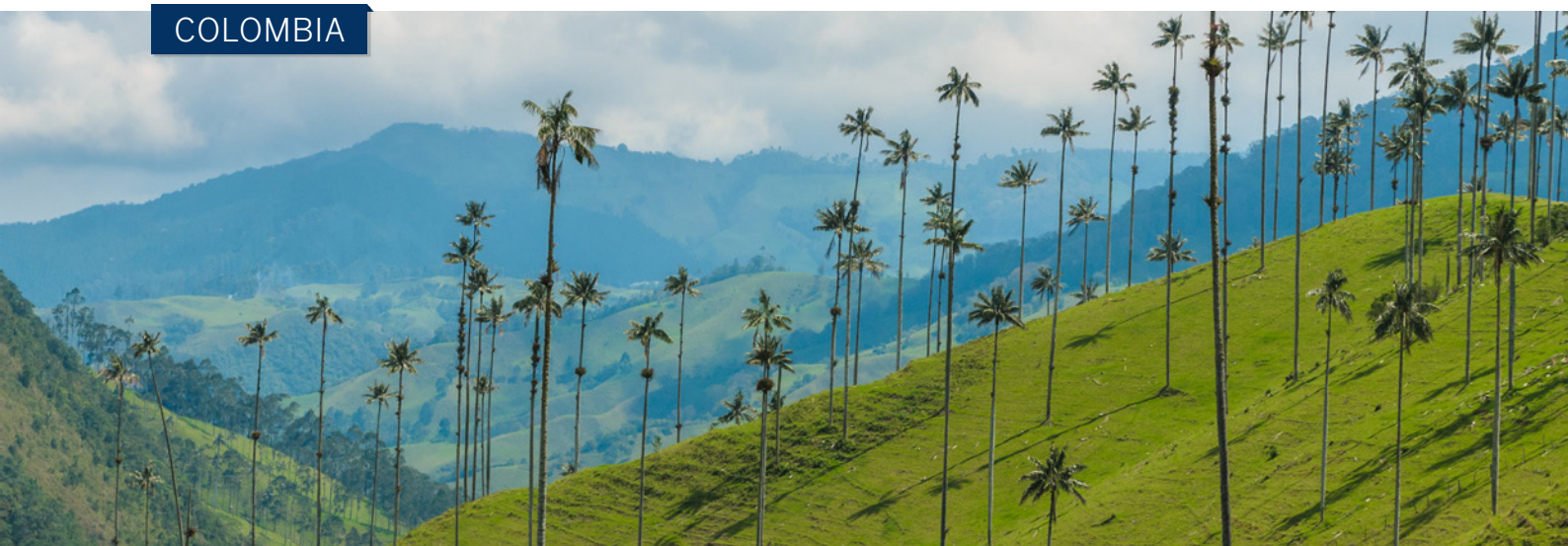
€76 M



Number of employees

5,737

## COLOMBIA



Consolidated gross margin

€1,174 M

Profit (loss)  
before CIT

€125 M

CIT payments  
(cash basis)

€187 M

CIT  
expense

€37 M



Number of employees

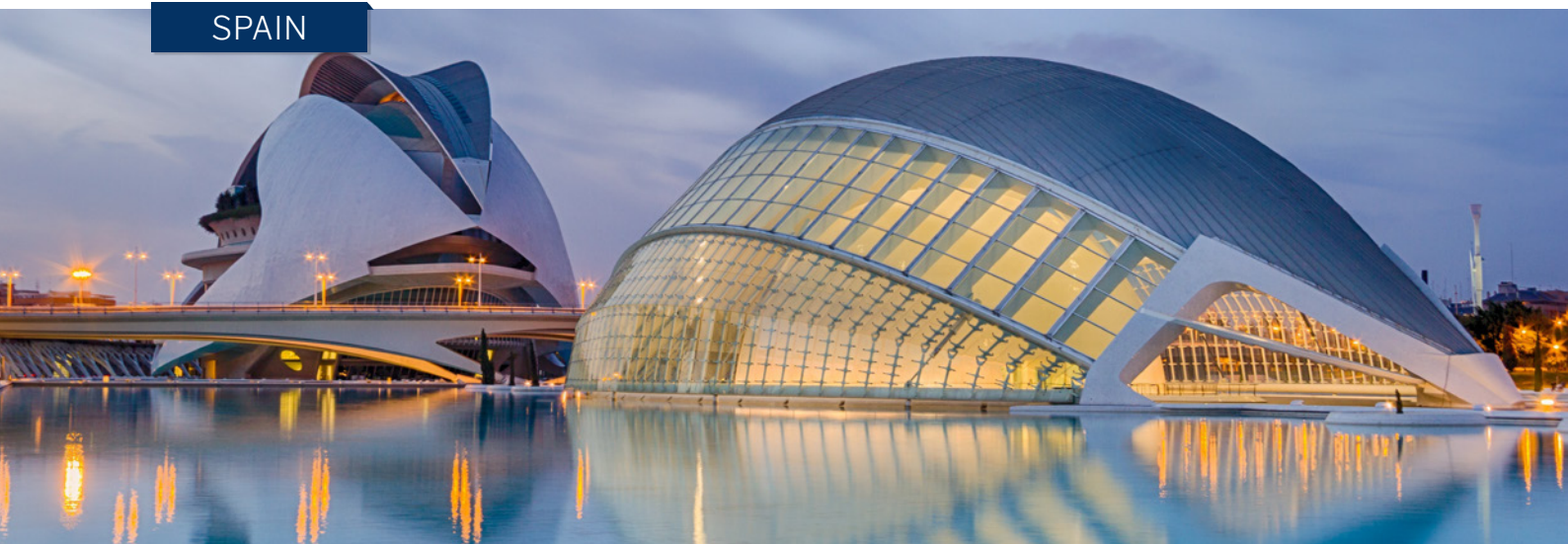
6,524

In Colombia, the presence of the BBVA Group is developed through BBVA Colombia, one of the main financial institutions in the country. Its main activity segments include Commercial Banking and Business Banking, insurance activity and Corporate and Investment Banking.

Following the tax reform that took place in December 2022, the nominal tax rate in Colombia is 40% (financial sector) for the years 2023 to 2027, both included, and 35% for subsequent years. The effective tax rate is lower given that, among other aspects, there are certain effects of a fiscal nature (such as tax-exempt income in the insurance sector) and accounting that cause the effective tax rate to be different of the nominal, and it must be taken into account in this exercise that the earnings before taxes of the geographical area has been low and, therefore, the relative weight of certain tax and accounting effects increases.



## SPAIN



 Consolidated gross margin  
€9,156 M

Banking activity in Spain is carried out fundamentally through BBVA, S.A., which has a double dimension; on the one hand, the head of the banking business in Spain; and on the other, it is the parent entity or holding of the BBVA Group. The main activity segments developed in Spain include commercial banking, business and corporation banking; and the insurance and Corporate and Investment Banking activities.

 Profit (loss)  
before CIT  
€3,968 M

In general terms, Spanish companies are integrated into a tax group, constituting for these purposes a single taxpayer in Corporate Tax. The nominal tax rate in Spain is 30%; however, there are certain effects and singularities of a fiscal and accounting nature due to the double dimension mentioned above, which may cause its effective tax rate to be different.

 CIT payments  
(cash basis)  
€1,261 M

In this regard, in fiscal year 2024 its tax rate is slightly higher than 30% and is affected, among others, by the non-deductibility of the temporary tax on credit institutions, the effects derived from the limitation of the exemption of intragroup dividends, or the withholding taxes borne at source on the aforementioned intragroup dividends from abroad. In fiscal year 2024, it has been recorded in the accounting records the impact associated with the declaration of unconstitutionality of certain measures related to Corporate Income Tax introduced by Royal Decree-Law 3/2016, as well as the impact of some of the measures introduced by Law 7/2024 on Corporate Income Tax which, precisely, are aimed at reinstating the measures declared unconstitutional.

 CIT  
expense  
€1,207 M

 Number of employees  
27,786



## MEXICO



 Consolidated gross margin


€15,153 M

In Mexico, the BBVA Group's presence is developed through the BBVA Mexico Group, which is the country's leading financial institution and one of the driving forces of the BBVA Group. Its main activity segments include commercial banking and business banking, insurance activity and Corporate and Investment Banking.

 Profit (loss)  
before CIT

€7,429 M

The nominal tax rate in Mexico is 30% and its effective tax rate is below it, since there are certain effects and singularities of a fiscal and accounting nature that can cause its effective tax rate to be different from 30%. The most relevant being in 2024, the fiscal adjustment for inflation that contributes to the reduction of said rate.

 CIT payments  
(cash basis)

€2,284 M

 CIT  
expense

€2,073 M

 Number of employees

48,892

## PERU



Consolidated gross margin

€1,892 M

In Peru, the BBVA Group's operations are conducted through BBVA Peru, one of the country's leading financial institutions. Its main business segments comprise Commercial and SME Banking and Corporate and Investment Banking.

Profit (loss)  
before CIT

€625 M

The nominal tax rate in Peru is 29.5% and in the 2024 financial year its effective tax rate is lower, mainly due to the weight of certain exempt income (i.e. exemption of interest on deposits in the Central Reserve Bank and interest on Treasury bonds).

CIT payments  
(cash basis)

€214 M

CIT  
expense

€143 M



Number of employees

7,766



## TURKEY



Consolidated gross margin

€3,811 M

In Turkey, the Group's activity is mainly conducted through Garanti BBVA Group, of which BBVA is the largest shareholder. Its main business segments comprise commercial and corporate banking, insurance, and corporate and investment banking.

Profit (loss)  
before CIT

€1,493 M

Commencing January 1, 2022, the Group agreed to apply IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies") to the Group's entities in Turkey. This accounting adjustment due to hyperinflation is not tax deductible. Despite Turkey's status as a hyperinflationary economy, the Turkish tax code does not provide for the application of any inflation adjustment for the 2024 financial year, which causes significant upward distortions in Turkey's tax burden.

CIT payments  
(cash basis)

€758 M

Therefore, although the nominal tax rate for the financial sector in Turkey is 30% since fiscal year 2023 onwards, in fiscal year 2024 the effective tax rate in the country has been significantly higher than the mentioned nominal rate of 30% mainly due to the upward distortion of the tax burden resulting from the restatement of the financial statements due to the application of hyperinflation accounting and the impossibility of applying the tax adjustment for inflation.

CIT  
expense

€955 M



Number of employees

21,126



## REST EURASIA



 Consolidated gross margin  
€1,397 M

 Profit (loss)  
before CIT  
€762 M

 CIT payments  
(cash basis)  
€186 M

 CIT  
expense  
€194 M

 Number of employees  
2,708

Additionally, in the rest of Europe and Asia, the banking and financial entities located in Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Romania stand out, and on the other hand, the branches located in Frankfurt, Brussels, Paris, Milan, London, Portugal, Taipei, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai, Malta and Cyprus, whose main activity falls within the field of Corporate and Investment Banking. The joint relative weight of these countries in the Group's accounts is limited, representing less than 5% of the total consolidated earnings before taxes of the Group generated in 2024.

The applicable average nominal rate amounted to 25.28%. In fiscal year 2024, the effective tax rate has risen to 25.46%, in line with the average nominal rate.

## REST AMERICA



 Consolidated gross margin  
€1,191 M

Likewise, the Group is also present in the United States, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Curaçao, fundamentally carrying out retail and commercial banking activities, as in the rest of the jurisdictions. The relative weight of these countries in the Group's accounts is very limited; representing less than 4.5% of the Group's total consolidated earnings before taxes in 2024.

 Profit (loss)  
before CIT  
€640 M

The average applicable nominal rate has amounted in 2024 to 24.09% and the effective tax rate has been very aligned, being 22.66%.

 CIT payments  
(cash basis)  
€124 M

 CIT  
expense  
€145 M

 Number of employees  
3,730

### 3 Taxes charged in the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of a multinational group such as BBVA, present its fairly financial position in accordance with the standards stated by the accounting regulator.

The principle of accrual accounting is one of the basic principles established by accounting standards.

Reconciliation of taxation at the Spanish corporation tax rate to the tax expense recorded for the year (Millions of Euros)	2024	
	Amount	Effective tax %
<b>Profit or (-) loss before tax</b>	<b>15,405</b>	
From continuing operations	15,405	
From discontinued operations	-	
Taxation at Spanish corporation tax rate 30%	<b>4,622</b>	
Lower/higher effective tax rate from foreign entities <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>193</b>	
Mexico	(180)	28%
Chile	(2)	23%
Colombia	(1)	29%
Peru	(44)	23%
Turkey	498	62%
USA	(14)	26%
Others	(64)	
Revenues with lower tax rate (dividends/capital gains)	<b>(44)</b>	
Equity accounted earnings	<b>(14)</b>	
Other effects	<b>73</b>	
<b>Income tax</b>	<b>4,830</b>	
Of which: Continuing operations	4,830	
Of which: Discontinued operations	-	

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated by applying the difference between the tax rate in force in Spain and the one applied to the Group's earnings in each jurisdiction.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regarding 2024, it shows the net impact of several tax effects that include, among others, (i) the accounting record of the impact associated with the declaration of unconstitutionality of certain measures relating to the Spanish Corporate Income Tax introduced by Royal Decree-Law 3/2016, as well as the impact of some of the measures introduced by Law 7/2024 on Corporate Income Tax that, in particular, are aimed at reinstating the measures declared unconstitutional, (ii) the non-deductibility of the temporary taxation of credit institutions recorded for accounting purposes in the year 2024 (see Note 19.6 of the Consolidated Financial Statement of BBVA Group 2024), and (iii) the effects of the limitation of the exemption on intra-group dividends and the withholding taxes associated with them.

The Corporate Income tax expense is booked in the profit and loss account in line with said principle. On the contrary **tax payments are included in the cash flow statement.**

These figures may differ from each other since taxes very few times are paid at the same time as income arises. This is because governments set the rules as to when tax becomes payable and those rules vary greatly from one country to another.



For this reason, the Corporate Income tax effective tax rate is obtained by dividing the Corporate Income tax expense (€ 4,830 million; between the profit before tax (€ 15,405 million; it gives rise to a rate of 31.35%) does not have to coincide with the effective rate obtained by dividing the Corporate Income tax paid (€ 5,248 million) between profit before tax (€ 15,405 million; it results in a 34.07% tax rate).

Additionally, the consolidated financial statements of a multinational company, introduce **consolidation and standardization adjustments** in order to avoid duplicity of revenues or expenses in the accountancy whenever there are transactions between subsidiaries of the Group.

Finally it is important to note that the **recognition of the temporary differences** also affects the amount of the Corporate Income tax expense accounted for.

## DEFERRED TAXES

**Deferred taxes** are an accounting concept, which includes temporary differences as well as certain tax credits.

Temporary differences arise, among others, from **timing discrepancies** between **accounting and tax rules**, while recognizing expenses or revenues.

**As of December 31, 2024** the BBVA Group has registered **€ 14,354 million of deferred tax assets** and **€ 2,458 million of deferred tax liabilities**.



### Total deferred tax assets and liabilities (Millions of euros)

<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	
Pensions	534
Financial instruments	1,335
Loss allowances	2,158
Other	1,495
Secured tax assets	7,979
Tax losses	853
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,354</b>
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	
Financial instruments	915
Other	1,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,458</b>

# Appendix

## 1 Basis of preparation: scope and methodology



### SCOPE

This report has been prepared on the basis of the data collected on the taxes paid by the BBVA Group during the year 2024 in each country in which it operates.

For this purpose a distinction is made between own taxes, that is, those taxes paid by the BBVA Group on its own and third-party taxes, which are those taxes collected by the BBVA Group and paid to public finances on behalf of third parties outside the Group.

Both own and third-party taxes paid in each jurisdiction in which the BBVA Group operates are disclosed under the total tax contribution section of this Report. Please note that it only includes those jurisdictions in which the tax payments made in 2024 exceeded € 1 million.



### METHODOLOGY

This Report uses the PwC Total Tax Contribution (TTC) methodology, which looks at all the different taxes that companies pay and administer, including the Corporate Income tax, employment taxes, value added tax (VAT), taxes on properties as well as other taxes. The TTC framework shows all tax payments made by the BBVA Group on its own (own taxes) and on behalf of third parties on a cash basis.

In order to gain transparency the Report shows net tax payments made by the BBVA Group.

## 2 Glossary of key terms

In this Report the following terms should be understood in the way shown below:

### BEPS

This is the acronym for "Base Erosion and Profit Shifting". A project sponsored by the OECD with the aim of generating new international consensus and standards aimed at combating aggressive tax planning and strengthening collaboration between tax administrations.

### DAC 6

Acronym used to designate Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 of 25 May 2018, which implements the sixth amendment to the European Union Directive on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, and by which both entities and intermediaries are obliged to report certain schemes or transactions that may qualify as aggressive tax planning, so that such information is automatically exchanged between the tax authorities of the Member States.

### Employees/professionals

Withholding taxes and payments on account made by the Group BBVA from a tax perspective which are related to those employees and professionals that provide services to the Group. Please note that Social Security payments are included in this category.

### Third party taxes

Taxes withheld, collected and paid to public finances on behalf of third parties, which are not part of Group BBVA.

### Deferred Tax Asset

It is an asset that shall be recognized in the financial statements whenever it is probable that future taxable income will be available to enable their application.

Provided that the above condition is met, a deferred tax asset shall be recognized in respect of the following:

1. Deductible temporary differences, which will enable the entity to reduce any subsequent period's income tax payments or to increase future recovery amounts, when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled.
2. Carryforward tax losses;
3. A tax credit for tax deductions and other tax benefits applicable in future periods.



## Deferred tax liability

It is a liability that in general is recognized for taxable temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in determining taxable profit or loss of future periods and therefore, will increase future tax payments or decrease the company's future refund amounts, when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled.

## Tax payments

All taxes that have been paid (cash criteria) according to the regulations of each type of tax.

## Own taxes

All taxes, withholding taxes and payments on account paid by the BBVA Group on its own.

## Corporate income tax

All taxes that are based on the tax earnings obtained by a company.

## VAT

In this term we include all taxes that are levied on the acquisition of goods or services. The most important consumption tax is VAT.

For financial entities, VAT is a relevant own tax, since largely it is not deductible.

## Other taxes

Any other tax different from Corporate Income Tax, VAT, employees or professionals taxes; either if they are local, autonomic or national, such as taxes on economic activities, taxes on property, taxes on deposits, transactions taxes, stamp duty, tax levy for banks... Due to the type of activity carried out by the BBVA Group, it is generally not subject to Environmental Taxes.

## Pillar II

It is a continuation of the work started in the BEPS project, incorporating new jurisdictions (Inclusive Framework). Pillar II establishes a series of taxation mechanisms to ensure that certain multinationals pay a global minimum tax of 15% in all the jurisdictions where they carry out their activities, thereby discouraging aggressive tax planning schemes and the consequences of the possible use of non-cooperative jurisdictions.

## Withholding on income taxes

Withholdings and payments done on behalf of third party taxes applied to income such as interests, dividends...

### 3 Identification of disclosures inspired by the GRI Standards

Below, we identify where the information published by the BBVA Group, inspired by the GRI 207 Standard, can be found.

Disclosure	Description	Location / reference
207-1 Approach to tax	<p>a A description of the approach to tax, including:</p> <p>i. whether the organization has a tax strategy and, if so, a link to this strategy if publicly available;</p> <p>ii. the governance body or executive level position within the organization that formally reviews and approves the tax strategy, and the frequency of this review;</p> <p>iii. the approach to regulatory compliance;</p> <p>iv. how the approach to tax is linked to the business and sustainable development strategies of the organization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website bbva.com responsible taxation. <a href="#">Tax Strategy</a>.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Website bbva.com <a href="#">Responsible taxation</a>.</li> </ul>
207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management	<p>a A description of the tax governance and control framework, including:</p> <p>i. the governance body or executive level position within the organization accountable for compliance with the tax strategy;</p> <p>ii. how the approach to tax is embedded within the organization;</p> <p>iii. the approach to tax risks, including how risks are identified, managed, and monitored;</p> <p>iv. how compliance with the tax governance and control framework is evaluated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Website bbva.com responsible taxation. <a href="#">Tax Strategy</a>.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>Website bbva.com responsible taxation. <a href="#">Tax Strategy</a>.</li> <li>Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>

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207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management (Cont.)

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| b | A description of the mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior and the organization's integrity in relation to tax. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>                    |
| c | A description of the assurance process for disclosures on tax and, if applicable, a reference to the assurance report, statement, or opinion.    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>• Annual Corporate Governance Report.</li> </ul> |
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207-3  
Stakeholder  
engagement and  
management of  
concerns related to  
tax

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| a | the approach to engagement with tax authorities:   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>   |
|   | i. the approach to engagement with tax authorities;  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> <li>• Website <a href="https://bbva.com/fiscalidad-responsable">bbva.com fiscalidad responsable</a>. <a href="#">Tax Strategy</a>.</li> </ul> |
|   | ii. the approach to public policy advocacy on tax;   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>   |
|   | iii. the processes for collecting and considering the views and concerns of stakeholders, including external stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>   |
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207-4  
Country-by-  
country reporting

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|---|---|---|
| a | All tax jurisdictions where the entities included in the organization's audited consolidated financial statements, or in the financial information filed on public record, are resident for tax purposes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix I.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul> |
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**207-4 Country-by- country reporting (Cont.)**


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b For each tax jurisdiction reported in Disclosure 207-4-a:	
i. Names of the resident entities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix I.</li> </ul>
ii. Primary activities of the organization;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix I and Appendix XII.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
iii. Number of employees, and the basis of calculation of this number;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix XII.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
vi. Profit/loss before tax;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix XII.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
vii. Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> </ul>
viii. Corporate income tax paid on a cash basis;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix XII.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
ix. Corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBVA Consolidated Financial Statements - Appendix XII.</li> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
x. Reasons for the difference between corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss and the tax due if the statutory tax rate is applied to profit/loss before tax.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidated Management Report BBVA 2024. Fiscal Contribution and Transparency.</li> <li>• Total Tax Contribution Report.</li> </ul>
c The time period covered by the information reported in Disclosure 207-4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The period corresponds to fiscal year 2024.</li> </ul>

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BBVA