

# Pillar 3

2Q 2025



The amounts shown in this report are presented in millions of euros; therefore, certain items shown without a balance could have a balance if smaller units had been used. In order to present the amounts in millions of euros, the balances have been rounded; therefore, the amounts shown in certain tables may not be the exact arithmetic sum of the preceding figures

The English language version of this report is a free translation from the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken, to ensure that the translation is an accurate presentation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation, views or opinion expressed in the original language version of the document in Spanish take precedence over the translation.

# Index

<b>Index of Tables</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Index of Charts</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>BBVA Group</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1. Corporate name and scope of application	12
1.2. Applicable regulatory framework	13
1.3. Contents of the 2Q 2025 Prudential Relevance Report	14
1.4. Differences between the consolidated group for the purposes of solvency regulations and accounting criteria	15
<b>2. Solvency</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1. Capital	19
2.2. Leverage ratio	31
2.3. MREL	33
<b>3. Risk</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1. General Risk Management and Control Model	35
3.2. Credit and Counterparty Risk	36
3.3. Market Risk	84
3.4. Structural risk	91
3.5. Liquidity Risk	94
<b>4. Prudential disclosures on environmental, social and governance risks</b>	<b>100</b>
4.1. Introduction and governance model	101
4.2. Environmental risk	113
4.3. Social risk	154
4.4. Governance risk	159
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>161</b>

# Index of tables

<b>Table 1.</b> EU KM1 - Key metrics	<b>10</b>
<b>Table 2.</b> EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet	<b>16</b>
<b>Table 3.</b> Reconciliation of the accounting equity and the regulatory capital	<b>17</b>
<b>Table 4.</b> Solvency metrics	<b>18</b>
<b>Table 5.</b> EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	<b>20</b>
<b>Table 6.</b> EU OV1 - Overview of RWA	<b>22</b>
<b>Table 7.</b> EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	<b>24</b>
<b>Table 8.</b> EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	<b>25</b>
<b>Table 9.</b> Amount of capital (EU CC1)	<b>27</b>
<b>Table 10.</b> EU LR1 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and exposure corresponding to the Leverage Ratio	<b>31</b>
<b>Table 11.</b> EU LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	<b>32</b>
<b>Table 12.</b> EU KM2 - MREL Key metrics	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 13.</b> Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk Exposure	<b>37</b>
<b>Table 14.</b> EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	<b>39</b>
<b>Table 15.</b> EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	<b>42</b>
<b>Table 16.</b> EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	<b>44</b>
<b>Table 17.</b> EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures	<b>45</b>
<b>Table 18.</b> EU CR2 - Changes in the balance of exposures to credit risk in default and impaired	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 19.</b> EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 20.</b> EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	<b>47</b>
<b>Table 21.</b> EU CR3 - CRM techniques - overview	<b>48</b>
<b>Table 22.</b> EU CR4 - Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects	<b>49</b>
<b>Table 23.</b> EU CR5 - Standardised approach: exposure values after application of credit risk mitigation techniques	<b>50</b>
<b>Table 24.</b> RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the standardised approach	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 25.</b> EU CR10 (5) - Equity	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 26.1.</b> EU CR6 - IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (AIRB)	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 26.2.</b> EU CR6 - IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (FIRB)	<b>60</b>
<b>Table 27.</b> EU CR7-A - IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	<b>64</b>



<b>Table 28.</b> EU CR8 - RWA flow statements of credit and counterparty risk exposures under the IRB approach	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 29.</b> EU CR10 (1-4) - IRB: specialised lending	<b>66</b>
<b>Table 30.</b> Positions subject to counterparty credit risk in terms of OE, EAD and RWA	<b>67</b>
<b>Table 31.</b> EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	<b>68</b>
<b>Table 32.</b> EU CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk	<b>70</b>
<b>Table 33.1.</b> EU CCR4 - IRB approach: CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (AIRB)	<b>71</b>
<b>Table 33.2.</b> EU CCR4 - IRB approach: CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (FIRB)	<b>73</b>
<b>Table 34.</b> EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for exposure to Counterparty Credit Risk	<b>74</b>
<b>Table 35.</b> EU CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures	<b>75</b>
<b>Table 36.</b> EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs	<b>76</b>
<b>Table 37.</b> RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk	<b>76</b>
<b>Table 38.</b> EU SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book	<b>78</b>
<b>Table 39.</b> EU SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading portfolio	<b>79</b>
<b>Table 40.</b> EU SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor	<b>81</b>
<b>Table 41.</b> EU SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	<b>82</b>
<b>Table 42.</b> EU SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor	<b>83</b>
<b>Table 43.</b> EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach	<b>84</b>
<b>Table 44.</b> EU MR2-A - Market risk under the IMA	<b>85</b>
<b>Table 45.</b> EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios	<b>86</b>
<b>Table 46.</b> EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	<b>86</b>
<b>Table 47.</b> EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risk in the banking book	<b>91</b>
<b>Table 48.</b> LCR main LMU	<b>94</b>
<b>Table 49.</b> NSFR main LMU	<b>94</b>
<b>Table 50.</b> EU LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure	<b>97</b>
<b>Table 51.</b> EU LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio	<b>99</b>
<b>Table 52.</b> 2025 short term annual indicators	<b>110</b>
<b>Table 53.</b> 2025 long term annual indicators	<b>110</b>
<b>Table 54.</b> ESG3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics	<b>117</b>
<b>Table 55.</b> Calculation of the PACTA metric	<b>118</b>
<b>Table 56.</b> Climate change Risk Assessment	<b>129</b>

<b>Table 57.</b> ESG1. Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	<b>135</b>
<b>Table 58.</b> ESG4. Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms	<b>139</b>
<b>Table 59.</b> ESG2. Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral	<b>141</b>
<b>Table 60.</b> ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	<b>144</b>
<b>Table 61.</b> Risk level of economic activities	<b>147</b>
<b>Table 62.</b> Data from transactions analysed under the Equator Principles criteria	<b>157</b>

# Index of charts

<b>Chart 1.</b> Annual evolution of the CET1 ratio	<b>7</b>
<b>Chart 2.</b> Liquidity ratios by LMUs	<b>8</b>
<b>Chart 3.</b> Leverage ratio	<b>8</b>
<b>Chart 4.</b> MREL requirements and ratios	<b>9</b>
<b>Chart 5.</b> Capital requirements	<b>19</b>
<b>Chart 6.</b> Distribution of RWA by risk type eligible on Pillar I	<b>23</b>
<b>Chart 7.</b> Time series evolution of the capital tiers over the last year	<b>28</b>
<b>Chart 8.</b> Composition of the total capital ratio	<b>29</b>
<b>Chart 9.</b> Quarterly evolution of the CET1 ratio	<b>30</b>
<b>Chart 10.</b> Time series evolution of the leverage ratio over the last year	<b>32</b>
<b>Chart 11.</b> Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA S.A. Hypothetical Backtesting (EU MR4)	<b>89</b>
<b>Chart 12.</b> Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA S.A. Real Backtesting (EU MR4)	<b>89</b>
<b>Chart 13.</b> Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA Bancomer. Hypothetical Backtesting (EU MR4)	<b>90</b>
<b>Chart 14.</b> Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA Bancomer. Real Backtesting (EU MR4)	<b>90</b>
<b>Chart 13.</b> Structure of corporate bodies	<b>103</b>
<b>Chart 15.</b> Risks materializing in the short term	<b>127</b>
<b>Chart 16.</b> Exposure to sectors sensitive to transition risks	<b>131</b>
<b>Chart 17.</b> TRI at client level	<b>132</b>
<b>Chart 18.</b> Transition score of main clients by sector	<b>133</b>
<b>Chart 19.</b> PCAF asset types	<b>134</b>
<b>Chart 20.</b> Distribution of financed emissions by geography	<b>134</b>
<b>Chart 21.</b> Exposure to physical risk	<b>143</b>
<b>Chart 22.</b> Natural Capital - Heat map of impacts and dependencies	<b>146</b>

# BBVA Group

BBVA is a global financial services group founded in 1857. The bank is present in more than 25 countries, has a strong leadership position in the Spanish market, is the largest financial institution in Mexico and it has leading franchises in South America and Turkey. In the United States, BBVA also has a significant investment, transactional, and capital markets banking business.

BBVA contributes with its activity to the progress and welfare of all its stakeholders: shareholders, clients, employees, providers and society in general. In this regard, BBVA supports families, entrepreneurs and companies in their plans, and helps them to take advantage of the opportunities provided by innovation and technology. Likewise, BBVA offers its customers a unique value proposition, leveraged on technology and data, helping them improve their financial health with personalized information on financial decision-making.



NORTH AMERICA	
Mexico	USA
SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	Peru
Brazil	Uruguay
Chile	Venezuela
Colombia	
EUROPE	
Belgium	Portugal
Cyprus	Romania
France	Spain
Germany	Switzerland
Netherlands	Turkey
Italy	U.K.
Malta	
ASIA-PACIFIC	
China	Taiwan, China
Hong Kong (S.A.R., China)	Japan
	Singapore

€776.9	79.1	>25	5,668	30,328	125,864
billion in total assets	million active clients	countries	branches	ATMs	employees

Active clients: individuals or legal entities holding an active product contract.  
Data at the end of June 2025. Those countries in which BBVA has no legal entity or the volume of activity is not significant, are not included.



# Executive Summary

The BBVA Group's earnings have contributed to achieving a consolidated CET1 ratio of 13.34% as of June 30, 2025, which allows maintaining a large management buffer over the Group's CET1 requirement as of that date (9.13%), and which is also above the Group's target management range of 11.5 - 12.0% CET1.

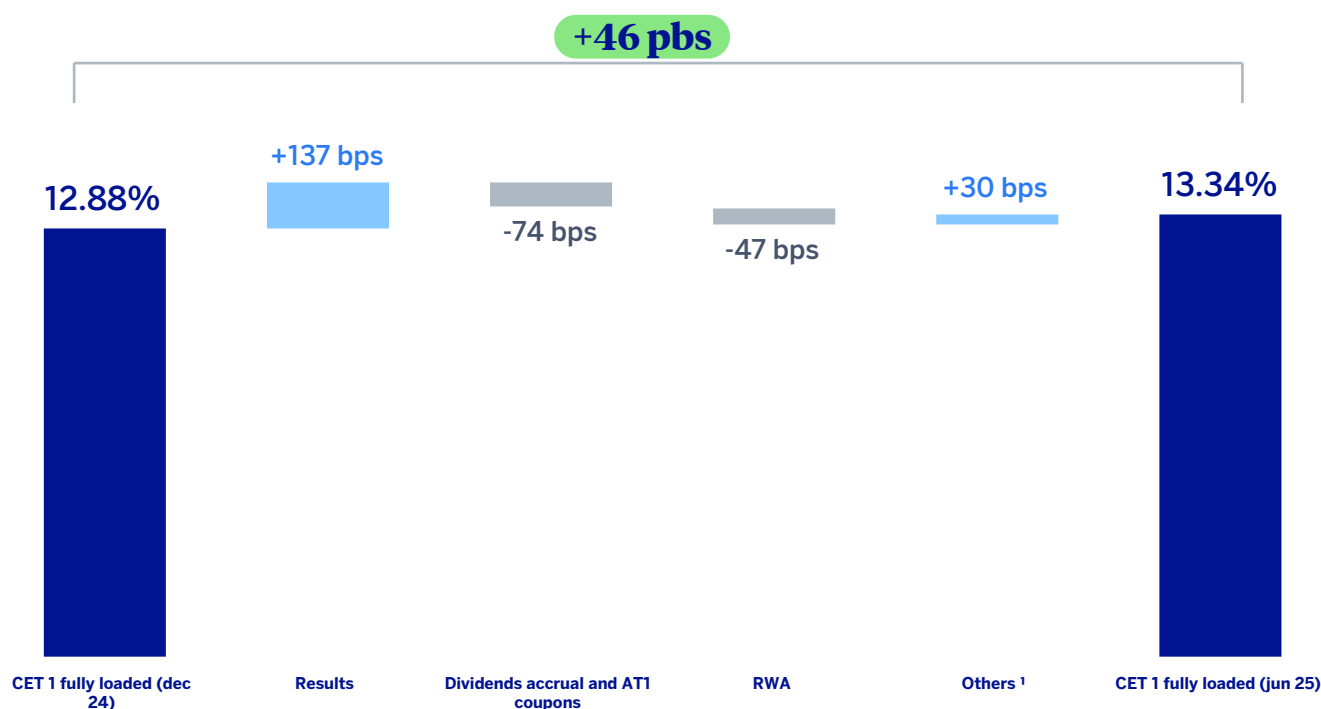
The CET1 ratio increased by 46 basis points in the first half of the year, mainly explained by the generation of earnings (+137 basis points) which, net of shareholder remuneration and payment of convertible contingent instrument coupons (CoCos), generated a positive contribution of +63 basis points.

Meanwhile, the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWA) derived from the organic growth of the business in constant terms has drained the ratio -47 basis points.

Finally, the other elements that make up CET 1, had a positive contribution of +30 basis points; among them, include the positive impacts from the calculation of minority interests and the increase recorded in 'Other comprehensive income,' which reflects the compensatory effect of the loss on the net monetary position in hyperinflationary economies recognised in the income statement. Similarly, the positive effects of market developments during the first half of the year are also recorded.

The evolution through the first half of 2025 of the CET1 ratio, breaking down by main factors is presented below:

**Chart 1. Half-yearly evolution of the CET1 ratio**



<sup>(1)</sup> Includes, among others, FX and mark to market of HTC&S portfolios, minority interests, and a positive impact in OCI equivalent to the Net Monetary Position value loss in hyperinflationary economies registered in results.

As of June 30, 2025 there are no differences between the consolidated fully loaded ratios and phased-in ratios given that the impact associated with the transitional adjustments is nil.

The BBVA Group maintains a solid liquidity position in every geographical area in which it operates, with ratios well above the minimum required:

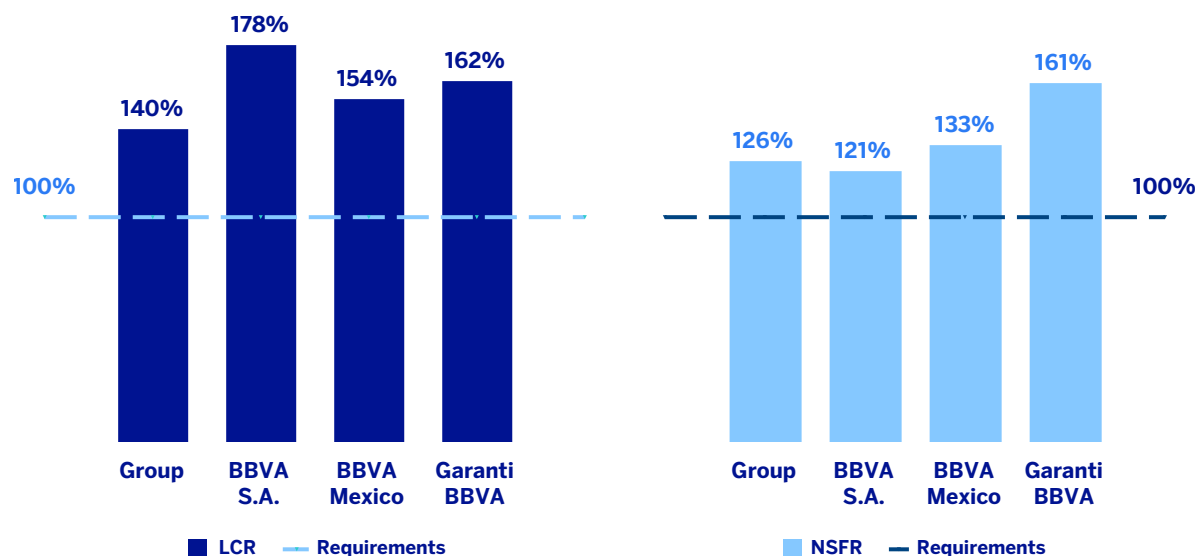
- The BBVA Group's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) remained comfortably above 100% throughout the first half of 2025, the average ratio over the last 12 months stood at 140%. For the calculation of this ratio, it is assumed that there is no transfer of liquidity among subsidiaries; i.e. no type of excess liquidity levels in foreign subsidiaries is being considered in

the calculation of the consolidated ratio. When considering these excess liquidity levels, the average BBVA Group's LCR would stand at 168%.

- The net stable funding ratio (NSFR), defined as the result between the amount of stable funding available and the amount of stable funding required, demands banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. This ratio should be at least 100% at all times. The BBVA Group's NSFR ratio, stood at 126% as of June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, the breakdown of the punctual ratios in the main geographical areas where the Group operates is shown below:

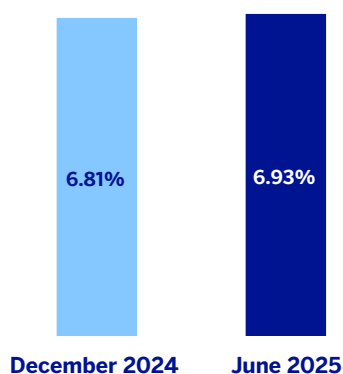
**Chart 2. Liquidity ratios by LMUs**



As for the leverage ratio, as of June 30, 2025, the ratio stood at 6.93% (the same as phased-in), above the minimum required ratio of 3.00%.

The ratios as of June 30, 2025 are shown below:

**Chart 3. Leverage ratio**

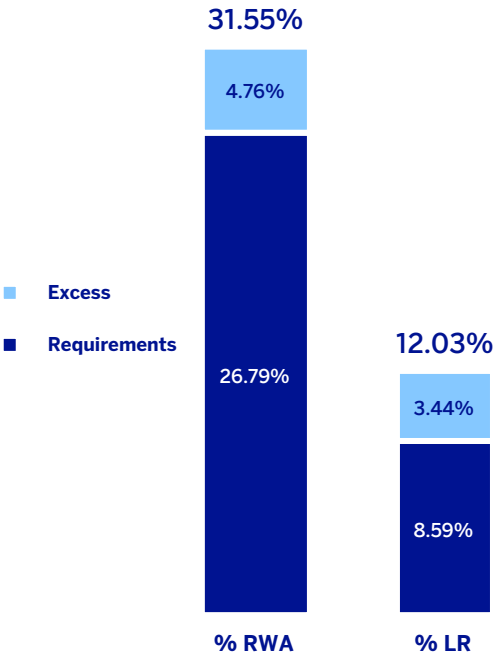


With respect to MREL, as of June 30, 2025, both the RWA and Leverage ratios (LR) were at 31.55% and 12.03%, respectively, both comfortably above their respective requirements (26.79%<sup>1</sup> and 8.59%).

These data are shown below in a chart:

<sup>1</sup> Including combined buffer requirement, 3.65% as of June 30, 2025.

Chart 4. MREL requirements and ratios



The following table shows the main regulatory metrics in accordance with Article 447 of the CRR:

Table 1. EU KM1 - Key metrics (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025	3-31-2025	12-31-2024	9-30-2024	6-30-2024
<b>Available own funds (amounts)</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	51,634	51,745	50,799	48,715	48,860
Tier 1 capital	57,123	57,452	56,822	54,503	54,776
Total capital	68,603	69,397	66,680	64,844	64,243
<b>Risk-weighted exposure amounts</b>					
Total risk-weighted exposure amount	387,051	395,352	394,468	379,520	383,179
Total risk exposure prefloor	387,051	395,352			
<b>Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.34 %	13.09 %	12.88 %	12.84 %	12.75 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	13.34 %	13.09 %			
Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.76 %	14.53 %	14.40 %	14.36 %	14.30 %
Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	14.76 %	14.53 %			
Total capital ratio (%)	17.72 %	17.55 %	16.90 %	17.09 %	16.77 %
Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	17.72 %	17.55 %			
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	1.68 %	1.68 %	1.68 %	1.68 %	1.68 %
Of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.02 %	1.02 %	1.02 %	1.02 %	1.02 %
Of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.31 %	1.31 %	1.31 %	1.31 %	1.31 %
Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.68 %	9.68 %	9.68 %	9.68 %	9.68 %
<b>Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)</b>					
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	—	—	—	—	—
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.10 %	0.09 %	0.11 %	0.11 %	0.11 %
Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.01 %	—	—	—	—
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	—	—	—	—	—
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.00 %	1.00 %	1.00 %	1.00 %	1.00 %
Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.61 %	3.60 %	3.61 %	3.61 %	3.61 %
Overall capital requirements (%)	13.29 %	13.28 %	13.29 %	13.29 %	13.29 %
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	7.45 %	7.23 %	7.10 %	7.06 %	6.99 %
<b>Leverage ratio</b>					
Total exposure measure	824,769	827,965	834,488	825,479	809,063
Leverage ratio (%)	6.93 %	6.94 %	6.81 %	6.60 %	6.77 %
<b>Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)</b>					
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—	—	—	—	—
Of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	—	—	—	—	—
Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %
<b>Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)</b>					
Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	—	—	—	—	—
Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %	3.00 %
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value)	104,579	105,596	106,927	107,106	105,561
Cash outflows - Total weighted value	108,573	106,972	105,027	103,016	101,834
Cash inflows - Total weighted value	33,844	32,849	31,821	30,905	30,558
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	74,729	74,123	73,206	72,111	71,276
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	140.04 %	142.61 %	146.12 %	148.51 %	148.05 %
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>					
Total available stable funding	464,443	467,920	464,027	456,274	459,757
Total required stable funding	368,929	368,609	364,835	352,171	355,489
NSFR ratio (%)	125.89 %	126.94 %	127.19 %	129.56 %	129.33 %

<sup>(1)</sup> The EBA "mapping tool" links the LCR information to the regulatory models C72, C73, C74 and C76, which show end-of-quarter point-in-time values. However, article 447(f) of Regulation 575/2013 (CRR) establishes that the information related to the LCR and its components should be disclosed as the average of the preceding 12 months' values and not as point-in-time as of the end of the quarter. As a consequence, this information is not based on the EBA "mapping tool" but on table 78 (EU LIQ1)

The following sections detail matters relating to the Group's solvency. These are supplemented by information included in the Interim Consolidated Report BBVA Group (hereinafter, Interim Report) as of June 30, 2025, which also contains the Group's main activity and profitability indicators.



# 1. Introduction

1.1.	Corporate name and scope of application	12
1.2.	Applicable regulatory framework	13
1.3.	Contents of the 2Q 2025 Prudential Relevance Report	14
1.4.	Differences between the consolidated group for the purposes of solvency regulations and accounting criteria	15

## 1.1. Corporate name and scope of application

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (hereinafter “the Bank”, “BBVA” or “BBVA, S.A.”) is a private-law entity subject to the laws and regulations governing banking entities operating in Spain. It carries out its activity through branches and agencies across the country and abroad.

The Bylaws and other public information are available for inspection at the Bank’s registered address (Plaza San Nicolás, 4 Bilbao) as noted on its web site ([www.bbva.com](http://www.bbva.com)).

Solvency regulations are applicable at a consolidated level for the whole Group.

## 1.2. Applicable regulatory framework

As a Spanish credit institution, BBVA is subject to Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council dated June 26, 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (the "CRD IV Directive") which main amendment is Directive 2019/878/EU (the "CRD V Directive") and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 ("CRD VI Directive") which will enter into force in 2026.

The major regulation governing the solvency of credit institutions is (EU) Regulation No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, on the prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms amending (EU) Regulation No 648/2012 ("CRR" and in conjunction with Directive CRD IV and any implementing measures of CRD IV, "CRD IV"), which is complemented by several binding Regulatory Technical Standards that are directly applicable to all EU member states, without the need to implement national measures. This Regulation was mainly amended by Regulation 2019/876/EU ("CRR2") and Regulation 2024/1623/EU ("CCR3").

The CRD IV Directive was transposed to Spanish national law by means of the Royal Decree-Law 14/2013, of November 29 ("RD-L 14/2013"), Law 10/2014 of June 26, Royal Decree 84/2015, of February 13 ("RD 84/2015"), Bank of Spain Circular 2/2014 of January 31 and Circular 2/2016 of February 2 ("Bank of Spain Circular 2/2016"), which has been amended by Circular 3/2022 of March, 30.

During 2021, Directive 2019/878 was transposed into the Spanish legal system through the publication of Royal Decree-Law 7/2021, of April 27 (amending Law 10/2014), Royal Decree 970/2021, of November 8 (which modifies RDL 84/2015) and Circular 5/2021, of September 22 (which modifies Circular 2/2016).

In the Macroprudential field, Royal Decree 102/2019 was published in March 2019, establishing the Macroprudential Authority of the Financial Stability Board, establishing its legal regime. The aforementioned Royal Decree also develops certain aspects related to the macroprudential tools contained in Royal Decree-Law 22/2018. Among them, it provides that the Bank of Spain may adopt measures such as the countercyclical buffer for a given sector, sectoral limits on the concentration of exposures or the establishment of limits and conditions on the granting of loans and other operations. These measures are developed in Bank of Spain Circular 5/2021, of September 22.

In addition to the regulation on the prudential supervision of institutions, Directive 2014/59/EU ("BRRD") was approved in 2014, which establishes a framework for the restructuring and resolution of credit institutions, making it mandatory for institutions to have an adequate funding structure to absorb losses.

The aforementioned Directive was integrated into the Spanish legal system through its transposition by Law 11/2015, of June 18, and its main amendment was made by Directive 2019/879 ("BRRD2"), which was subsequently incorporated into Spanish law by Royal Decree-Law 7/2021, of April 27.

## 1.3. Contents of the 2Q 2025 Prudential Relevance Report

Article 13 of the CRR establishes that the parent entities of the European Union are subject, based on their consolidated situation, to the disclosure requirements set by Part Eight of CRR.

The Prudential Relevance Report (Pillar 3) of the BBVA Group, corresponding to the first half of 2025 provides the prudential information of BBVA Consolidated Group as of June 30, 2025. This report has been prepared in accordance with the precepts contained in Part Eight of the CRR, complying with the guidelines published by EBA and the applicable technical implementation standards.

The introductory qualitative information of each section should be considered together with analogous information included in the last published annual report ([Pillar 3 2024](#)), which contains more detailed information than that included in this report.

Throughout this report, and, in order to provide greater clarity in compliance with the regulatory requirements, the applicable regulatory references are included in the heading of each corresponding section. The abovementioned references refer to the articles of Part Eight of the CRR, followed, where applicable, by the tables required by EBA/ITS/2024/05, unless expressly indicated in the case of another regulatory publication.

Annex VIII.a of this report contains the correspondence of the articles of Part Eight of the CRR on disclosure of information that are applicable at the date of the report with the different sections of the document where the required information is found. Additionally, Annex VIII.b contains the correspondence of the articles of Annex I, section 21 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 on ESG risk disclosure with the different sections of this report.

The aforementioned annex, together with the other annexes and the tables included in this report, are published in an editable format in order to facilitate their treatment, following the recommendations of the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines. This document is called "Pillar 3 2Q 2025 - Tables & Annexes" and available in the Shareholders and Investors / Financial Information section of the Group's website.



## 1.4. Differences between the consolidated group for the purposes of solvency regulations and accounting criteria

Article 437 a) CRR

The BBVA Group's Interim Report is presented in compliance with IFRS-IASB (International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board), as well as in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union (hereinafter, "EU-IFRS") applicable as of June 30, 2025, considering the Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, as well as its successive amendments, and with any other legislation governing financial reporting which is applicable and with the format and mark-up requirements established in the EU Delegated Regulation 2019/815 of the European Commission.

On the basis of accounting criteria, companies are considered to form part of a consolidated group when the parent entity holds or can hold, directly or indirectly, control of them. An institution is understood to control a subsidiary when it is exposed, or is entitled to, variable returns as a result of its involvement in the subsidiary and has the capacity to influence those returns through the power it exercises over the subsidiary.

Therefore, in drawing up the Interim Report, all dependent companies and consolidating structured entities have been consolidated by applying the full consolidation method.

Associated companies, as well as joint ventures (those over which joint control arrangements are in place), are valued using the equity method.

For the purposes of solvency regulations, the subsidiaries that form part of the consolidated group, are defined in Article 18 of the CRR.

Therefore, for the purposes of calculating solvency requirements, and hence the drawing up of this Prudential Relevance Report, the scope of consolidating entities is different from the scope defined for the purposes of drawing up the Interim Report.

The effect of the difference between the two regulations is mainly due to:

- Withdrawals from the balance made by entities (largely insurance companies regulated by the Solvency II regulatory framework) that are consolidated in the Interim Report by the full consolidation method and consolidated for the purposes of solvency by applying the equity method. As of June 30, 2025 they amount to €-31,113 million.
- Entries to the balance contributed mainly by financial entities, consolidated by applying the equity method at the accounting level, but for the purposes of solvency, are proportionally integrated. Which amount to €+1,094 million as of June 30, 2025.

The following table includes an exercise in transparency to show the reconciliation process between the book balances reported in the public balance sheet (attached to the Interim Report) and the book balances this report uses (regulatory perimeter), revealing the main differences between both perimeters.

Table 2. EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Public Balance Sheet Headings	Public Balance Sheet	Regulatory balance sheet	Reference to template EU CC1
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	40,017	40,217	
Financial assets held for trading	106,396	106,819	
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	10,841	2,443	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	980	—	
Financial assets at fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income	58,182	35,918	
Financial assets at amortised cost	523,662	523,268	
Derivatives - Hedge accounting	902	837	
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	(57)	(57)	
Joint ventures and associates	998	3,583	
Insurance and reinsurance assets	199	—	
Tangible assets	9,213	9,200	
Intangible assets	2,563	2,527	g)
Tax assets	17,492	16,700	
Of which: deferred tax assets	14,080	13,333	h)
Other assets	5,009	4,679	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	776	818	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>776,974</b>	<b>746,955</b>	
Financial liabilities held for trading	82,995	83,405	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	16,061	4,788	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	588,469	582,811	o) q)
Derivatives - Hedge accounting	2,135	1,954	
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	—	—	
Liabilities under insurance and reinsurance contracts	11,527	—	
Provisions	4,458	4,016	
Tax liabilities	3,771	2,748	
Of which: deferred tax liabilities	2,565	1,559	
Other liabilities	18,199	6,507	
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	—	41	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>716,088</b>	<b>686,271</b>	
Capital	2,824	2,824	a)
Share premium	19,184	19,184	a)
Equity instruments issued other than capital	—	—	
Other equity	31	31	c)
Retained earnings	46,528	45,071	b)
Revaluation reserves	—	—	
Other reserves	1,805	2,994	c)
Less: treasury shares	(95)	(95)	l)
Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	5,447	5,433	e)
Less: interim dividend	—	—	e)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(18,896)	(18,673)	c)
Minority interests	4,059	3,916	
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>60,887</b>	<b>60,684</b>	
<b>Total equity and total liabilities</b>	<b>776,974</b>	<b>746,955</b>	

The process of reconciliation between accounting equity and regulatory own funds is shown below. Based on the shareholders' equity reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements of BBVA Group and applying the deductions and adjustments shown in the table below, reaching to the regulatory capital figure eligible for solvency purposes:

Table 3. Reconciliation of the accounting equity and the regulatory capital (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
Capital	2,824	2,824
Share premium	19,184	19,184
Retained earnings, revaluation reserves and other reserves	48,334	42,507
Other equity	31	40
(-) Treasury shares	(95)	(66)
Attributable results to the parent company	5,447	10,054
Interim dividend	—	(1,668)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>75,724</b>	<b>72,875</b>
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Loss)	(18,896)	(17,220)
Non-controlling interest	4,059	4,359
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>60,887</b>	<b>60,014</b>
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(1,596)	(1,553)
Equity not eligible at solvency level	(203)	(185)
Other adjustments and deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	(7,454)	(7,476)
<b>Adjustments, deductions and prudential filters on Equity</b>	<b>(9,253)</b>	<b>(9,215)</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)</b>	<b>51,634</b>	<b>50,799</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,023</b>
<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>9,858</b>
<b>Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)</b>	<b>68,603</b>	<b>66,680</b>
<b>Total Minimum capital required <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>51,425</b>	<b>52,427</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Other adjustments and deductions include, among others, the adjustment related to the amount of minority interest not eligible as capital, the amount of the treasury shares repurchase up to the maximum limit authorised by the ECB to BBVA Group and the amount of dividends not yet distributed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Calculated over minimum total capital applicable for each period.

# 2. Solvency

2.1. Capital	19
2.1.1. Minimum own funds requirements per capital tier	19
2.1.2. Minimum own funds requirements by risk type	20
2.1.3. Eligible own funds	27
2.2. Leverage Ratio	31
2.3. MREL	33

**Table 4. Solvency metrics (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025	3-31-2025	12-31-2024
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before other regulatory adjustments	55,728	55,536	54,681
Total Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments	(4,094)	(3,791)	(3,882)
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>51,634</b>	<b>51,745</b>	<b>50,799</b>
Additional Tier 1 before regulatory adjustments	5,489	5,706	6,023
Additional Tier 1 regulatory adjustments	—	—	—
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1)</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>6,023</b>
<b>Tier 1 (Common Equity Tier 1+Additional Tier 1)</b>	<b>57,123</b>	<b>57,452</b>	<b>56,822</b>
Tier 2 before regulatory adjustments	11,490	11,956	9,868
Tier 2 regulatory adjustments	(10)	(10)	(10)
<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>11,946</b>	<b>9,858</b>
<b>Total Capital (Total capital = Tier 1 + Tier 2)</b>	<b>68,603</b>	<b>69,397</b>	<b>66,680</b>
<b>Total RWA</b>	<b>387,051</b>	<b>395,352</b>	<b>394,468</b>
CET 1 (fully loaded)	13.34%	13.09%	12.88%
Tier 1 (fully loaded)	14.76%	14.53%	14.40%
Total Capital (fully loaded)	17.72%	17.55%	16.90%
<b>Exposure to leverage ratio</b>	<b>824,769</b>	<b>827,965</b>	<b>834,488</b>
Leverage ratio (fully loaded)	6.93%	6.94%	6.81%
<b>Subordinated own funds and eligible liabilities</b>	<b>53,440</b>	<b>54,868</b>	<b>52,926</b>
<b>Total own funds and eligible liabilities</b>	<b>63,288</b>	<b>65,776</b>	<b>63,887</b>
<b>MREL RWA</b>	<b>200,574</b>	<b>198,078</b>	<b>228,796</b>
Subordinated RWA MREL ratio	26.64%	27.70%	23.13%
RWA MREL ratio	31.55%	33.21%	27.92%
<b>MREL exposure to leverage ratio</b>	<b>525,985</b>	<b>525,772</b>	<b>527,804</b>
Subordinated LR MREL ratio	10.16%	10.44%	10.03%
LR MREL ratio	12.03%	12.51%	12.10%



## 2.1. Capital

### 2.1.1. Minimum own funds requirements per capital tier

#### Article 440 CRR

The CRR establishes that credit institutions must maintain a minimum own funds requirements at all times for:

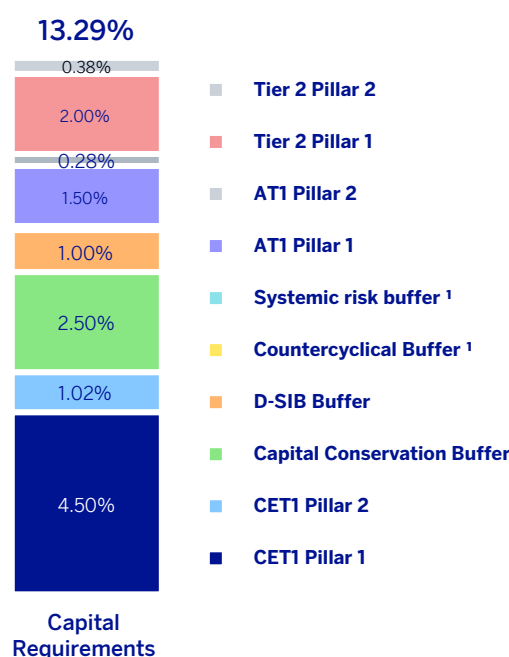
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1).
- Tier 1 capital ratio (T1).
- Total capital ratio.

With regard to minimum capital requirements, as of June 30, 2025, BBVA must maintain a CET1 capital ratio of 9.13% and a total capital ratio of 13.29% at a consolidated level.

Thus, the consolidated overall capital requirement includes: i) the minimum capital requirement of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of Pillar 1 (4.50%); ii) the capital requirement of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) of Pillar 1 (1.50%); iii) the capital requirement of Tier 2 of Pillar 1 (2.00%); iv) the CET1 requirement of Pillar 2 (1.02%), v) the capital requirement of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) of Pillar 2 (0.28%); vi) the capital requirement of Tier 2 of Pillar 2 (0.38%); vii) the capital conservation buffer (2.50% of CET1); viii) the capital buffer for Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SIIs) (1.00% of CET1); ix) the countercyclical buffer (CCyB) (0.10% of CET1 as of June 30, 2025); and x) the systemic risk buffer (0.01% as of June 30, 2025).

A chart showing the composition of the total capital requirement by capital levels is below:

**Chart 5. Capital requirements**



<sup>(1)</sup> As of June 30, 2025, the countercyclical capital buffer amounts to 0.10% and the systemic risk buffer amounts to 0.01%

The countercyclical capital buffer requirement applicable to the BBVA Group is 0.10%, which decreased -1 basis points compared to December 2024. This requirement means that the Group must maintain an additional capital buffer of 380 million euros at the end of June 2025.

**Table 5. EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

Total risk exposure amount	387,051
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate <sup>(1)</sup>	0.10 %
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement	380

<sup>(1)</sup> Countercyclical capital buffer calculated as of June 2025 in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1555.

The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the weight of exposures in the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, in Germany and the United Kingdom, over the Group total. On the other hand, the increase in the required buffers in Slovenia and Latvia (from 0.5% to 1%) has not had a material impact on the requirement, given that the Group does not have significant exposures in these countries.

Annex III shows the country breakdown of exposures and countercyclical buffer requirements (EU CCyB1).

With regard to the systemic risk buffer, the Group must maintain an additional buffer of 32 million to comply with CET1 capital requirements as of June 30, 2025. This represents, approximately, 0.01% of the CET1 capital requirements applicable as of that date

## 2.1.2. Minimum own funds requirements by risk type

The entry into force of CRR3 on 1 January 2025 brought about substantial changes in the calculation of minimum capital requirements based on Article 92 of the aforementioned Regulation.

These changes are aimed at developing more risk-sensitive approaches, as well as limiting the variability of the capital requirements resulting from the application of internal models and facilitating their comparability and robustness, by increasing segmentation, restricting the capacity to estimate certain parameters in those risk categories where robust modelling is more complex and, lastly, establishing a lower limit for the capital requirements resulting from internal models with respect to those if standardised methods were used.

### 2.1.2.1. Entity risk profile

#### Article 438 d) CRR

The BBVA Group has a general risk management and control model (hereinafter, the "Model") that is appropriate for its business model, its organisation, the countries where it operates and its corporate governance system. This model allows the Group to carry out its activity within the risk management and control strategy and policy defined by the corporate bodies of BBVA and to adapt itself to a changing economic and regulatory environment, facing this management at a global level and aligned to the circumstances at all times. The Model establishes a suitable risk management system related to the risk profile and strategy of the entity.

The types of risk inherent in the business that make up the risk profile of the Group are as follows:

1. **Credit risk and dilution:** Credit risk arises from the probability that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet its contractual obligations for reasons of insolvency or inability to pay and cause a financial loss for the other party. This includes counterparty risk, issuer risk, liquidation risk and country risk.
2. **Counterparty risk:** The credit risk corresponding to derivative instruments, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transactions and deferred settlement transactions.
3. **Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk (CVA):** Its aim is to reflect the impact on the fair value of the counterparty's credit risk, resulting from OTC derivative instruments which are not recognised credit derivatives for the purpose of reducing the amount of credit risk weighted exposure
4. **Market risk:** Market risk originates in the possibility that there may be losses in the value of positions held due to movements in the market variables that affect the valuation of financial products and assets in the trading book. This includes risk with respect to the position in debt and equity instruments, exchange rate risk and commodity risk.

5. **Operational risk:** a risk that may cause losses as a result of human error; inadequate or defective internal processes; inadequate conduct toward customers, in the markets or against the company; failures, interruptions or deficiencies in systems or communications; theft, loss or misuse of information, as well as deterioration of its quality; internal or external fraud including, in all cases, fraud resulting from cyber-attacks; theft or physical damage to assets or persons; legal risks; risks resulting from workforce and occupational health management; and inadequate service provided by suppliers. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and/or business risk and reputational risk.
6. **Structural risk:** This is divided into structural interest-rate risk (movements in market interest rates that cause changes in an entity's net interest income and book value) and structural exchange-rate risk (exposure to variations in exchange rates originating in the Group's foreign companies and in the provision of funds to foreign branches financed in a different currency from that of the investment).
7. **Liquidity risk:** Risk of an entity having difficulties in duly meeting its payment commitments, or where, to meet them, it has to resort to funding under burdensome terms which may harm the Group's image or reputation.
8. **Reputational risk:** Considered to be the potential loss in earnings as a result of events that may negatively affect the perception of the Group's different stakeholders.

The following table shows the total capital requirements broken down by risk type as of quarter-end from December 31, 2024 to June 30, 2025:

Table 6. EU OV1 - Overview of RWA (Million Euros)

	RWEAs			Minimum Capital Requirements (1) (2)
	6-30-2025	3-31-2025	12-31-2024	6-30-2025
<b>Credit risk (excluding CCR) <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>315,848</b>	<b>323,101</b>	<b>332,426</b>	<b>25,268</b>
Of which the standardised approach <sup>(4)</sup>	178,510	178,439	163,518	14,281
Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	46,174	45,398	—	3,694
Of which: slotting approach	8,082	8,006	8,225	647
Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	2,456	—
Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach <sup>(6)</sup>	74,809	76,628	143,562	5,985
<b>Counterparty credit risk - CCR</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>9,706</b>	<b>9,918</b>	<b>753</b>
Of which the standardised approach <sup>(7)</sup>	7,017	7,195	7,045	561
Of which internal model method (IMM)	—	—	—	—
Of which exposures to a CCP <sup>(8)</sup>	511	576	406	41
Of which other CCR	1,886	1,936	2,466	151
<b>Credit valuation adjustment - CVA risk</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>184</b>
Of which the standardised approach (SA)	—	—	—	—
Of which the basic approach ( F-BA and R-BA)	2,298	2,663	—	184
Of which the simplified approach	—	—	—	—
<b>Settlement risk</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap) <sup>(9)</sup></b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>250</b>
Of which SEC-IRBA approach	2,148	1,811	1,087	172
Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	152	129	125	12
Of which SEC-SA approach	827	—	—	66
Of which 1250% <sup>(9)</sup>	—	—	—	—
<b>Market Risk <sup>(11)</sup></b>	<b>17,536</b>	<b>17,668</b>	<b>16,805</b>	<b>1,403</b>
Of which the alternative standardised approach (A-SA) <sup>(12)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Of which the simplified standardised approach (S-SA) <sup>(12)</sup>	—	—	—	—
Of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA) <sup>(12)</sup>	—	—	—	—
<b>Large exposures</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Reclassifications between trading and non-trading books</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>38,799</b>	<b>40,262</b>	<b>32,799</b>	<b>3,104</b>
<b>Exposures to crypto-assets</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) <sup>(13)</sup></b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>17,107</b>	<b>17,818</b>	<b>1,342</b>
<b>Output floor applied (%)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,051</b>	<b>395,352</b>	<b>394,468</b>	<b>30,964</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Considering the minimum total capital requirement of 8% (Article 92 of the CRR).

<sup>(2)</sup> Under the total capital requirement ratio after the supervisory review process (SREP), the total capital requirement ratio amounts to 13.29% (€51,425 million as of the reporting date).

<sup>(3)</sup> Including amounts below the deduction thresholds subject to 250% weight (DTAs rise to €7,868 million and significant investments in financial sector entities and insurance companies amounting to €8,903 million as of June, 30, 2025).

<sup>(4)</sup> Excluding deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences subject to 250% risk weight in accordance with Article 48.4 CRR. This amount is €7,868 million as of June 30, 2025.

<sup>(5)</sup> It only includes equity exposures under the simple method of IRB approach.

<sup>(6)</sup> It only includes credit risk exposures under the advanced internal ratings-based approach (AIRB).

<sup>(7)</sup> It only includes SA-CCR for derivatives.

<sup>(8)</sup> This row includes the total RWA corresponding to exposures with central counterparties (CCPs), both qualified and non-qualified, among which are also the initial margins.

<sup>(9)</sup> The BBVA Group deducts from capital those securitisations meeting the deduction requirements, so it does not apply a weight of 1,250% to these exposures. In this row, the value of €1,146 million that would result from applying this weight to the exposures deducted is not included as of June, 30, 2025.

<sup>(10)</sup> This line includes capital consumptions that the Group incorporates to reflect a more conservative treatment of certain elements in accordance with article 3 CRR.

<sup>(11)</sup> This row shows information according to the current calculation methodology.

<sup>(12)</sup> This row does not include information given that FRTB is not yet into force.

<sup>(13)</sup> The information in this row is disclosed for information purposes only, as the amount included here is also included in row 1, where institutions are requested to disclose information on credit risk. As a consequence, this row should not be taken into account when calculating the total indicated at the bottom of the table.

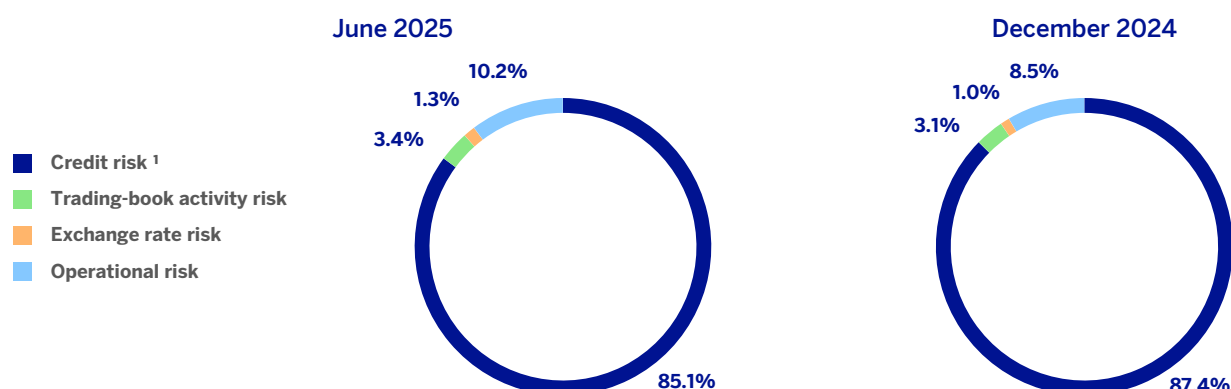
In the first half of 2025, risk-weighted assets have grown by approximately €19 billion, mainly in credit risk, highlighting the corporate portfolio.

The exchange rate effect led to a reduction of around €5.5 billion, mainly concentrated in Mexico and, to a lesser extent, in Turkey.

The evolution of RWA by type of risk is explained in more detail in the respective sections of the report.

Total risk-weighted assets are shown below, broken down by type of risk (where credit risk includes counterparty risk) as of June 30, 2025:

Chart 6. Distribution of RWA by risk type eligible on Pillar 1



<sup>(1)</sup> Credit risk includes CVA risk

### 2.1.2.2. Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts

#### Article 438 d), CRR

The new CRR3 Regulation provides for an amendment to the calculation of the minimum capital requirements set out in Article 92, paragraph 3. This modification implies that the capital requirements calculated using internal models will have a lower limit of 72.5%<sup>2</sup> with respect to that resulting if they had been calculated using the standardised approach. This lower limit is denominated as Output Floor. As shown in table 6, the Group is not affected by this limit.

The summary tables showing the comparison between risk-weighted assets calculated by internal models and standardised approach by risk type (EU CMS1) and exposure categories for credit risk (EU CMS2), as of June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 are below:

Both tables, in their respective scope, provide a comparison of the current risk-weighted assets (third column) with those that the Group would have in the event of the Output Floor being affected on a full basis (fourth column) or under the transitional provisions of article 465 of CRR3 (fifth column).

<sup>2</sup> From January 1, 2030, when the measure will be considered fully loaded. CRR3 establishes a phased-in implementation period, during which the percentage will be increased annually (50% in 2025, 55% in 2026, 60% in 2027, 65% in 2028, 70% in 2029). The BBVA Group has not adhered to the transitional period, so the ratios presented include the 72.5% established as the lower limit.

**Table 7. EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level (Million Euros 6-30-2025)**

	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a+b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	129,066	178,510	307,576	364,551	343,157
Counterparty credit risk	5,351	4,063	9,414	14,139	14,139
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)		2,298	2,298	2,298	2,298
Securitisation exposures in the banking book	2,148	979	3,128	4,624	4,624
Market risk <sup>(1)</sup>	9,941	7,596	17,536	18,681	18,681
Operational risk		38,799	38,799	38,799	38,799
Other risk weighted exposure amounts		8,300	8,300	8,300	7,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,506</b>	<b>240,545</b>	<b>387,051</b>	<b>451,391</b>	<b>428,852</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This row shows information according to the current calculation methodology.

#### EU CMS1 (Million Euros 3-31-2025)

	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a+b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	130,032	178,439	308,471	368,661	345,970
Counterparty credit risk	5,956	3,750	9,706	14,978	14,978
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)		2,663	2,663	2,663	2,663
Securitisation exposures in the banking book	1,811	129	1,940	3,816	3,816
Market risk <sup>(1)</sup>	9,982	7,686	17,668	18,726	18,726
Operational risk		40,262	40,262	40,262	40,262
Other risk weighted exposure amounts		14,642	14,642	14,642	13,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,781</b>	<b>247,571</b>	<b>395,352</b>	<b>463,748</b>	<b>439,999</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This row shows information according to the current calculation methodology.

As seen in the tables above, the BBVA Group has no impact of the lower bound on internal models, calculated as 72.5% of RWA calculated using only the standardised approaches.

**Table 8. EU CMS2 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column a if re-computed using standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
Central governments and central banks	193	50	26,226	26,083	26,083
Regional governments or local authorities	509	350	1,736	1,577	1,577
Public sector entities	12	297	808	1,092	1,092
Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	146	122	148	124	124
Categorised as International organisations in SA	3	—	3	—	—
Institutions	2,969	5,108	7,020	9,158	9,158
Equity	—	—	15,840	15,840	15,840
Not applicable					
Corporates	75,618	109,574	126,328	181,678	160,284
Of which: F-IRB is applied	42,107	72,959	42,107	72,959	72,959
Of which: A-IRB is applied	33,511	42,735	33,511	42,735	42,735
Of which: Corporates - General	67,421	100,893	67,421	122,288	100,893
Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	6,678	8,680	9,618	11,621	11,621
Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	1,519	3,539	1,519	3,539	3,539
Retail	24,192	16,490	70,555	62,852	62,852
Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	16,395	7,033	16,395	7,033	7,033
Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	3	4	3	4	4
Of which: Retail - Other	7,795	9,453	54,157	55,815	55,815
Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	13,941	20,599	13,941	20,599	20,599
Not applicable					
Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	23,551	29,663	40,469	46,581	46,581
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—
Categorised as exposures in default in SA	1,488	2,951	4,764	6,227	6,227
Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	9	42	9	42	42
Categorised as covered bonds in SA	375	—	375	—	—
Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	13,296	13,296	13,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,066</b>	<b>164,646</b>	<b>307,576</b>	<b>364,551</b>	<b>343,157</b>

(\*) The total amount in this table reconciles with that in the first row ("Credit risk excluding counterparty credit risk") of Table 7 EU CMS1, incorporating additional information to that provided for in the EBA Mapping Tool.



## EU CMS2 (Million Euros. 3-31-2025)

	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a+b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
Central governments and central banks	419	246	26,775	26,602	26,602
Regional governments or local authorities	543	346	1,781	1,584	1,584
Public sector entities	148	77	1,038	967	967
Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	247	278	281	312	312
Categorised as International organisations in SA	3	—	3	—	—
Institutions	2,881	6,111	7,502	10,731	10,731
Equity	—	—	15,804	15,804	15,804
Not applicable					
Corporates	74,503	108,733	124,432	181,353	158,662
Of which: F-IRB is applied	41,315	70,514	41,315	70,514	70,514
Of which: A-IRB is applied	33,188	42,894	33,188	42,894	42,894
Of which: Corporates - General	65,981	99,383	112,970	169,063	146,372
Of which: Corporates - Specialised lending	6,912	9,350	9,853	12,290	12,290
Of which: Corporates - Purchased receivables	1,610	3,857	1,610	3,857	3,857
Retail	26,109	19,071	71,935	64,896	64,896
Of which: Retail - Qualifying revolving	15,800	6,844	15,800	6,844	6,844
Of which: Retail - Purchased receivables	6	7	6	7	7
Of which: Retail - Other	10,303	12,219	56,129	58,045	58,045
Of which: Retail - Secured by residential real estate	13,966	20,593	13,966	20,593	20,593
Not applicable					
Of which: Retail - Categorised as secured by mortgages on immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	23,362	29,557	41,236	47,432	47,432
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—
Categorised as exposures in default in SA	1,502	3,067	4,691	6,256	6,256
Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	11	46	11	46	46
Categorised as covered bonds in SA	304	—	304	—	—
Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	12,679	12,679	12,679
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,032</b>	<b>167,531</b>	<b>308,471</b>	<b>368,661</b>	<b>345,970</b>

(\*) Figures restated applying the criteria indicated in the table above.

## 2.1.3. Eligible own funds

Article 437 a), d), e) CRR

For the purposes of calculating eligible own funds, according to Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and subsequent amendments, which are applicable as of the report date, the elements and instruments of Tier 1 capital are defined as the sum of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) and additional Tier 1 capital (AT1), as defined in Part Two, Title I, Chapters I to III of the CRR, as well as their corresponding deductions, in accordance with Articles 36 and 56, respectively.

Also considered are the elements of Tier 2 capital defined in Part Two, Title I of Chapter IV, Section I of the CRR. The deductions defined as such in Section II of the same Chapter are also considered.

Annex II outlines the main characteristics of capital instruments eligible for inclusion as additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, in accordance with the standard template EU CCA.

The BBVA Group has set the objective of maintaining a CET1 ratio at a consolidated level between 11.5% and 12.0%. As of June 30, 2025, the Group's CET1 ratio (13.34%) was above this target management range. In addition, this ratio represents 421 basis points over the minimum requirement of 9.13%.

The amount of total eligible capital, net of deductions, for the different items making up the capital base as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, is below, in accordance with the requirements for the disclosure of information related to regulatory own funds established by the Implementing Technical Standards (EBA/ITS/2024/05) (Implementing Regulation 2024/3172 of November 29, 2024):

**Table 9. Amount of capital (EU CC1) (Million Euros)**

Reference to template EU CC2 <sup>(1)</sup>	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
a) Capital and share premium	22,008	22,008
b) Retained earnings	44,078	39,652
c) Other accumulated earnings and other reserves	(15,649)	(14,334)
d) Minority interests eligible as CET1	2,581	2,343
e) Net profit attributable to the Group <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	2,710	5,013
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before other regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>55,728</b>	<b>54,681</b>
f) Additional value adjustments	(330)	(355)
g) Intangible assets	(1,596)	(1,553)
h) Deferred tax assets	(904)	(844)
i) Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(313)	(333)
j) Expected losses in equity	(268)	(199)
k) Profit or losses on liabilities measured at fair value	66	17
l) Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of own instruments	(290)	(243)
m) Securitisation tranches at 1250%	(94)	(23)
n) Other CET1 regulatory adjustments	(364)	(349)
<b>Total Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>(4,094)</b>	<b>(3,882)</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>51,634</b>	<b>50,799</b>
o) Equity instruments and AT1 share premium	5,310	5,638
p) Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	179	386
<b>Additional Tier 1 before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,023</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1)</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,023</b>
<b>Tier 1 (Common Equity Tier 1 + Additional Tier 1)</b>	<b>57,123</b>	<b>56,822</b>
q) Equity instruments and Tier 2 share premiums	6,434	5,629
r) Eligible own funds instruments included in consolidated Tier 2 issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	5,056	4,192
s) Credit risk adjustments	—	47
<b>Tier 2 before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>9,868</b>
<b>t) Tier 2 regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(10)</b>
<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>9,858</b>
<b>Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)</b>	<b>68,603</b>	<b>66,680</b>
<b>Total RWA</b>	<b>387,051</b>	<b>394,468</b>
CET 1 ratio	13.34%	12.88%
Tier 1 ratio	14.76%	14.40%
Total capital ratio	17.72%	16.90%

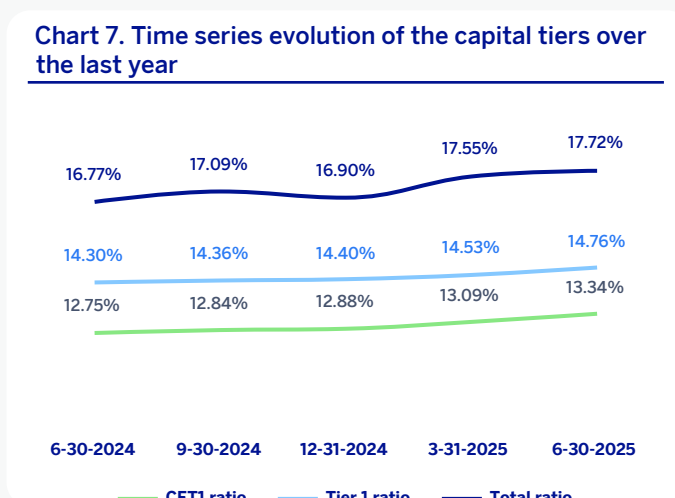
<sup>(1)</sup> References to regulatory balance sheet (EU CC2) where these items are included.

<sup>(2)</sup> As of December 31, 2024, the total shareholder remuneration including cash dividend and share buy-back program approved by the General Shareholders Meeting is deducted.

<sup>(3)</sup> As of June 30, 2025, according to the article 26 of CRR, the foreseeable accrued dividend is deducted.

As of June 30, 2025 there are no differences between the consolidated fully loaded ratios and phased-in ratios given that the impact associated with the transitional adjustments is nil. Annex I shows the full breakdown of the elements making up the capital base (EU CC1).

The time series of the evolution of the different levels of capital over the last year is presented below:



The CET1 ratio of the BBVA Group stood at 13.34% as of June 30, 2025, which allows maintaining a large management buffer over the Group's CET 1 requirement (9.13%) and over the Group's target management range established between 11.5%-12% of CET 1.

The CET1 ratio has increased by 46 basis points in the first half of the year, mainly explained by the generation of earnings (+137 basis points) which, net of shareholder remuneration and payment of convertible contingent instrument coupons (CoCos), generated a positive contribution of +63 basis points.

Meanwhile, the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWA) derived from the organic growth of the business in constant terms has drained the ratio -47 basis points.

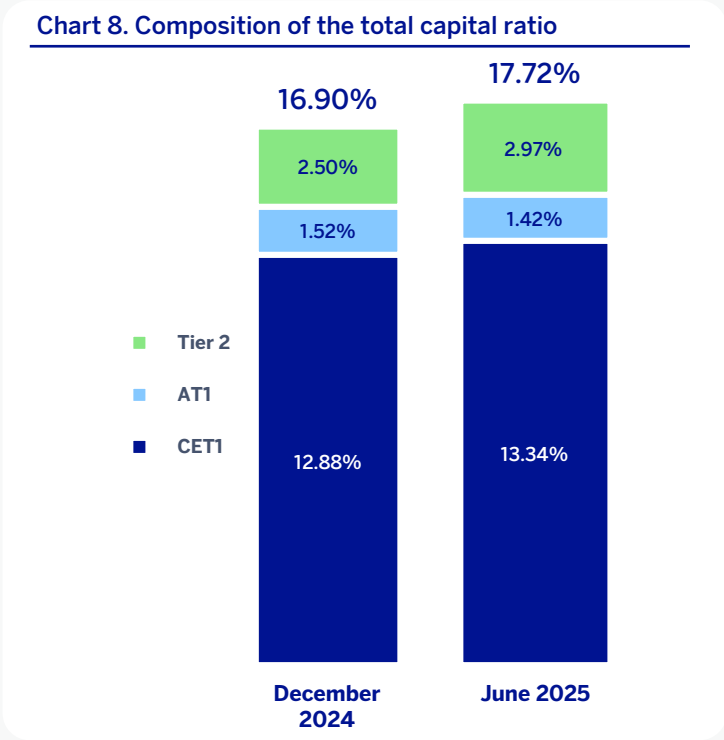
Finally, the other elements that make up CET 1, had a positive contribution of +30 basis points; among them, include the positive impacts from the calculation of minority interests and the increase recorded in 'Other comprehensive income,' which reflects the compensatory effect of the loss on the net monetary position in hyperinflationary economies recognised in the income statement. Similarly, the positive effects of market developments during the first half of the year are also recorded.

The consolidated additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital ratio stood at 1.42% as of June 30, 2025, -10 basis points lower than as of December 31, 2024. In this period, BBVA, S.A. completed an issuance for an amount of €1,000 million of Contingent Convertible instruments (CoCos) in January 2025. In addition, in March 2025, the call for redemption of another issuance of Contingent Convertible instruments for a total amount of €1,000 million was made.

The consolidated Tier 2 ratio stood at 2.97% as of June 30, 2025, which represents an increase of 47 basis points compared to December 31, 2024, mainly due to the issuance of a subordinated bond in Spain for €1,000 million in February 2025, and, to a lesser extent, the issuance in Mexico of subordinated debt for an amount of \$1,000 million also in February.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the consolidated total capital ratio stood at 17.72% as of June 30, 2025.

The composition of the total capital ratio as of December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025 is shown below:

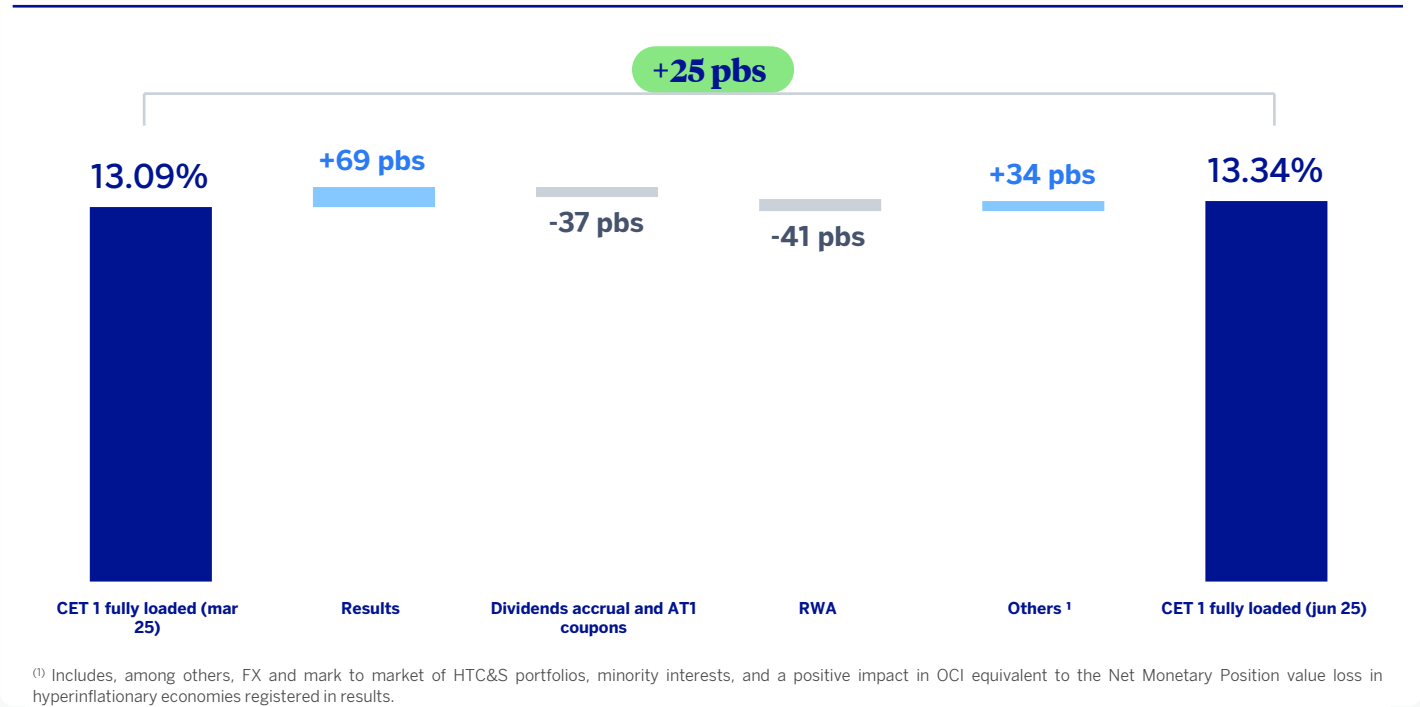


Regarding the evolution during the second quarter, the Group’s CET1 increased by 25 basis points with respect to the March level (13.09%).

Noteworthy in this evolution is the strong earnings generation during the second quarter, which contributed +69 basis points to the ratio. The provision for dividends and the coupon payments on AT1 instruments (CoCos) subtracted -37 basis points. Organic growth in risk-weighted assets (RWA) at constant exchange rates, net of risk transfer initiatives, represents a consumption of -41 basis points, reflecting, once again, the Group's ability to continue reinvesting in new growth.

Among the remaining impacts that increase the ratio by 34 basis points, the positive compensation effect of "Other Comprehensive Income" over the net monetary value loss registered in results in hyperinflationary economies stands out. In similar terms, the market variables and one-off regulatory impacts in the quarter also contributed positively to the ratio.

Chart 9. Quarterly evolution of the CET1 fully loaded ratio



The AT1 ratio showed a variation of -2 basis points compared to March 31, 2025. This variation was due to exchange rate fluctuations, which impacted both the computability of issuances and the growth in RWA. No issuances were made or redeemed during the quarter.

For its part, the Tier 2 ratio has experienced a significant variation (-5 basis points in the quarter), mainly impacted by the exchange rates.

## 2.2. Leverage Ratio

### Article 451 b) CRR

The leverage ratio (LR) is a regulatory measure (not risk-based) complementing capital designed to guarantee the soundness and financial strength of institutions in terms of indebtedness.

CRR2 introduces a mandatory minimum leverage ratio requirement, set at 3% of Tier 1 capital over the total exposure measure.

Described below are the elements making up the leverage ratio, in accordance with CRR2:

- Tier 1 capital: as seen in the section 2.2. of this document.
- Total Exposure: as set out in Article 429 of the CRR.

The table below shows a breakdown of the items making up the leverage ratio as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024.

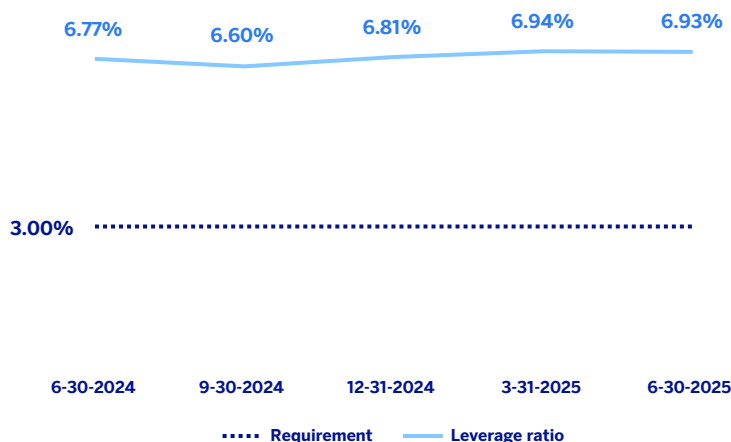
**Table 10. EU LR1 - Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and exposure corresponding to the Leverage Ratio (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
Total assets as per published financial statements	776,974	772,402
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(30,020)	(28,304)
(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	(5,673)	(3,035)
(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central bank (if applicable))	—	—
(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429a(1)(i) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	—	—
Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	—	—
Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—	—
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(510)	(1,650)
Adjustments for securities financing transactions "SFTs"	5,211	10,629
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items <sup>(1)</sup>	82,927	88,298
(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and general credit risk adjustments which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	—	—
(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	—	—
(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure corresponding to the leverage ratio under Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	—	—
Other adjustments	(4,141)	(3,852)
<b>Leverage ratio total exposure measure</b>	<b>824,769</b>	<b>834,488</b>
<b>Capital Tier 1</b>	<b>57,123</b>	<b>56,822</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>6.93 %</b>	<b>6.81 %</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the off-balance sheet exposure after applying the conversion factors obtained in accordance with Article 429(10) of the CRR.

In addition, the time series of the quarter-end ratio over the last year is presented below:

**Chart 10. Time series evolution of the leverage ratio over the last year**



As seen, the leverage ratio achieved by the Group over the entire time series more than doubles the requirement, reflecting a comfortable leverage position.

Regarding quarterly evolution, as of June 30, 2025, the leverage ratio stood at 6.93% reducing just -1 basis points since March 2025. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in Tier 1 capital (around €300 million), mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations, which contributed negatively by -4 basis points. This reduction was almost entirely offset by, among others, a reduction in balances with central banks, which, together with the other items, resulted in a lower exposure of approximately €3,200 million. This fall made a positive contribution of +3 basis points to the leverage ratio..

Additionally, during the first half, it is worth highlighting the reduction in exposure (around €10,000 million), due to the decrease in off-balance sheet exposure as a result of the entry into force of CRR3, and the reduction of the deposits at central banks. In addition, there was an increase of approximately €300 million in Tier 1 capital, mainly due to the generation of results. Both effects together led to an increase of 12 basis points compared to December 31, 2024 (6.81%).

The table below includes the breakdown of on balance sheet exposures, excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions.

**Table 11. EU LR3 - Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) (Million euros)**

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	658,654	655,531
Trading book exposures	34,535	35,353
Banking book exposures, of which:	624,119	620,178
Covered bonds	2,955	1,934
Exposures treated as sovereigns	159,152	161,322
Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	9,975	10,357
Institutions	17,310	19,344
Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	112,845	104,926
Retail exposures	94,269	102,251
Corporates	163,070	159,560
Exposures in default	6,681	6,788
Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	57,863	53,696

As of June 30, 2025, the BBVA Group does not have any additional LR requirement, so the applicable requirement is 3%.

## 2.3. MREL

Article 447 h) CRR, Article 45 i (3) a), c) BRRD  
EBA/ITS/2020/06

The Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities, MREL, aims to ensure that institutions maintain a sufficient amount of equity and debt instruments available to absorb losses and, if necessary, convert into capital.

On June 12, 2025 the Group made public that it had received a communication from the Bank of Spain regarding its MREL requirement, established by the Single Resolution Board ("SRB"). According to this communication, BBVA must maintain, as from June 12, 2025, an MREL in RWA of at least 23.13%<sup>3</sup>. In addition, BBVA must reach, also as from June 12, 2025, a volume of own funds and eligible liabilities in terms of total exposure considered for purposes of calculating the leverage ratio of at least 8.59% (the "MREL in LR")<sup>4</sup>. These requirements do not include the current combined capital requirement, which, according to applicable regulations and supervisory criteria, is 3.65%.

With respect to the MREL ratios<sup>5</sup> achieved as of June 30, 2025, these were 31.55% and 12.03%, respectively for MREL in RWA and MREL in LR, reaching the subordinated ratios of both 26.64% and 10.16%, respectively. A summary table of the main metrics is presented below:

**Table 12. EU KM2 - Key metrics - MREL (Million euros)**

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
<b>Own funds and eligible liabilities ratios and requirements</b>		
Own funds and eligible liabilities	63,288	63,887
Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	53,440	52,926
Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)	200,574	228,796
Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	31.55 %	27.92 %
Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	26.64 %	23.13 %
Total exposure measure of the resolution group	525,985	527,804
Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of the total exposure measure	12.03 %	12.10 %
Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	10.16 %	10.03 %
<b>Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)</b>		
MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total risk exposure amount <sup>(1)</sup>	26.79 %	26.44 %
Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	17.16 %	17.15 %
MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure	8.59 %	8.48 %
Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	5.66 %	5.78 %

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the capital combined requirement: 3.65% as of June 30, 2025 and 3.65% as of December 31, 2024.

MREL's position with regard to the requirement has improved significantly as a result of the entry into force of CRR3, which has led to a notable decrease in APRs. The main change driving this reduction is the harmonisation of equity weightings, with 100% being established as the main weighting.

In addition, the usual update of the requirement has been carried out, which currently stands at 23.13%, repealing the 22.79% that was in force until May 2025.

With regard to CET1, there has been a significant positive contribution to the base of eligible own funds and liabilities, attributable to the results for the year, the favourable performance of the OCI portfolios and dividends from Mexico.

With regard to issuances, there was a maturity of €1,000 million in AT1 during the period, which was offset by two new issues: one of €1,000 million in AT1 and another of €1,000 million in T2. In the case of other eligible liabilities, two issuances (one Senior Preferred and another Senior Non-Preferred), valued at €1,000 million each lost eligibility.

Given the structure of the resolution group's own funds and eligible liabilities, as of June 30, 2025, the Group meets largely the aforementioned requirements.

Likewise, with the aim of reinforcing compliance with these requirements, BBVA has made several debt issuances during the first half of 2025. For more information of issuances, see section 3.5.1 of this report.

<sup>3</sup> The subordinated requirement in RWA is 13.50%.

<sup>4</sup> The subordinated requirement in LR is 5.66%.

<sup>5</sup> Calculated at subconsolidated level according to the resolution strategy MPE ("Multiple Point of Entry") of the BBVA Group, established by the SRB. The resolution group is made up of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. and subsidiaries that belong to the same European resolution group.



# 3. Risk

<b>3.1. General Risk Management and Control Model</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.2. Credit and Counterparty Risk</b>	<b>36</b>
3.2.1. General information on credit risk	36
3.2.2. Information on credit risk mitigation techniques	47
3.2.3. Information on the standardised approach	48
3.2.4. Information on the IRB approach	54
3.2.5. Information on counterparty credit risk	67
3.2.6. Information on securitisation	77
<b>3.3. Market Risk</b>	<b>84</b>
3.3.1. Standardised approach	84
3.3.1. Internal models	85
<b>3.4. Structural risk</b>	<b>91</b>
3.4.1. Structural interest rate risk	91
3.4.2. Structural exchange rate risk	93
3.4.3. Structural equity risk	93
<b>3.5. Liquidity Risk</b>	<b>94</b>
3.5.1. Liquidity performance	96
3.5.2. LCR disclosure	96
3.5.3. Net Stable Funding Ratio	98

## 3.1. General Risk Management and Control Model

The BBVA Group has a general risk management and control model (hereinafter, the “Model”) that is appropriate for its business model, its organization, the countries where it operates and its corporate governance system. This model allows the Group to carry out its activity within the management and risk control strategy and policy defined by the corporate bodies of BBVA where sustainability is specifically considered, and the alignment to a changing economic and regulatory environment, facing this management at a global level and aligned to the circumstances at all times.

The Model, for which the Group’s Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible and that must be updated or reviewed at least annually, is fully applied in the Group and it comprises the following basic elements:

- Governance and organization
- Risk Appetite Framework
- Assessment, monitoring and reporting
- Infrastructure.

The Group promotes the development of a risk culture that ensures a consistent application of the Model in the Group, and that guarantees that the risks function is understood and internalized at all levels of the organization.

## 3.2. Credit and Counterparty Risk

### 3.2.1. General information on credit risk

#### 3.2.1.1. Exposure to credit risk

According to Article 5 of the CRR, with respect to the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk, exposure is understood to be any asset item and all items included in the Group’s off-balance sheet accounts involving credit risk and not deducted from the Group’s bank capital. Accordingly, mainly loan and advances to customers are included, with their corresponding undrawn balances, letters of credit and guarantees, debt securities and capital instruments, cash and balances with central banks and credit institutions, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, financial derivatives and intangible assets.

The credit risk exposure specified in the following sections of this document is broken down into credit risk according to the standardised approach (Section 3.2.3), credit risk according to the advanced approach (Section 3.2.4), counterparty credit risk (Section 3.2.5), securitisation credit risk (Section 3.2.6) and structural equity risk (Section 3.4.3).

The following table shows the main metrics of credit risk (including counterparty credit risk) by approach and exposure class as of June 30, 2025:

Table 13. Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk Exposure (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Exposure Class	Original Exposure <sup>(1)</sup>	Provisions <sup>(2)</sup>	Net exposure of provisions <sup>(3)</sup>	On-balance exposure after credit risk mitigation techniques <sup>(4a)</sup>	Off-balance exposure after credit risk mitigation techniques <sup>(4b)</sup>	Exposure in the adjusted value <sup>(5)</sup>	EAD <sup>(6)</sup>	RWA	RWA density
Central governments or central banks	165,208	(69)	165,139	172,306	7,110	181,754	177,792	26,860	15 %
Regional governments or local authorities	26,583	(9)	26,574	1,745	452	2,193	1,943	1,240	64 %
Public sector entities	1,968	(1)	1,967	872	323	1,248	1,042	815	78 %
Multilateral development banks	491	—	491	1,710	13	1,837	1,829	2	—
International organisations	760	—	760	758	—	760	760	—	—
Institutions	49,658	(30)	49,628	9,281	32,609	44,595	13,659	4,848	35 %
Corporates	80,334	(469)	79,865	46,755	23,089	71,304	56,649	52,809	93 %
Retail	140,259	(1,935)	138,324	66,849	66,074	129,590	68,087	46,362	68 %
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	39,181	(282)	38,899	37,239	1,395	38,456	37,662	16,918	45 %
Exposures in default	8,101	(4,335)	3,766	3,137	266	3,368	3,183	3,277	103 %
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investments undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity exposures	6,693	—	6,693	6,381	311	6,693	6,537	15,840	242 %
Other exposures	20,367	—	20,367	20,203	4	20,386	20,384	13,477	66 %
<b>Total standardised approach</b>	<b>539,603</b>	<b>(7,131)</b>	<b>532,471</b>	<b>367,236</b>	<b>131,647</b>	<b>502,184</b>	<b>389,527</b>	<b>182,448</b>	<b>47 %</b>
<b>FIRB approach</b>	<b>238,745</b>	<b>(341)</b>		<b>99,483</b>	<b>104,630</b>	<b>236,485</b>	<b>169,643</b>	<b>59,120</b>	<b>35 %</b>
Central governments or central banks	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	54,756	(6)		16,290	14,092	56,219	46,902	8,053	17 %
Corporates	183,989	(335)		83,193	90,538	180,266	122,741	51,067	42 %
<b>AIRB approach</b>	<b>183,771</b>	<b>(4,735)</b>		<b>134,460</b>	<b>46,487</b>	<b>181,570</b>	<b>146,522</b>	<b>75,297</b>	<b>51 %</b>
Central governments or central banks	15	—		1,626	255	1,882	1,716	183	11 %
Regional governments or local authorities	267	—		184	8	191	186	34	18 %
Public sector entities	1,425	(5)		928	380	1,341	1,089	628	58 %
Corporates	56,290	(1,258)		39,007	13,998	53,587	44,717	35,590	80 %
Retail	125,774	(3,473)		92,716	31,847	124,570	98,813	38,862	39 %
<b>Total IRB approach</b>	<b>422,516</b>	<b>(5,076)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>233,943</b>	<b>151,117</b>	<b>418,055</b>	<b>316,165</b>	<b>134,417</b>	<b>43 %</b>
<b>Total positions in securitisation <sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>24,254</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>24,250</b>	<b>23,901</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22,929</b>	<b>22,929</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>14 %</b>
<b>Total credit risk</b>	<b>986,373</b>	<b>(12,211)</b>	<b>556,722</b>	<b>625,080</b>	<b>282,764</b>	<b>943,169</b>	<b>728,621</b>	<b>319,993</b>	<b>44 %</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Gross exposure value before credit risk mitigation techniques and CCF, excluding contributions to the default fund for a CCP.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes provisions and impairment of financial assets and contingent risk and commitments.

<sup>(3)</sup> Standardised Approach exposures are adjusted by credit risk adjustments. The original equity exposure is shown net of impairment.

<sup>(4a)</sup> <sup>(4b)</sup> Eligible credit risk mitigation techniques are included, either on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet, not subject to counterparty credit risk according to Chapter 4 of CRR. In the case of securitisation exposure, unfunded credit protection is included.

<sup>(5)</sup> Under the standardised approach, it corresponds to the exposure value after the application of the eligible credit risk mitigation techniques, net of volatility adjustments.

<sup>(6)</sup> Exposure at default, calculated as (4a)+((4b)\*CCF).

<sup>(7)</sup> This row includes the SEC-SA, SEC-ERBA and SEC-IRBA methods. The exposure of securitisations with a risk weight of 1,250% which are deducted from own funds is included (€1,146 million).

See following sections for more information on the variations of RWA by standardised and IRB approaches.

### 3.2.1.2. Credit quality of exposures

Article 442 c), e), f), g) CRR

The carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures, broken down by product and counterparty sector, as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024 are below:

Table 14. EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions <sup>(1)</sup>						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures <sup>(2)</sup>		Non-performing exposures				Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures					On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	34,070	34,070	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances	457,451	426,756	30,276	14,136	—	14,136	(4,262)	(2,443)	(1,819)	(7,430)	—	(7,430)	(143)	200,633	4,498
Central banks	8,732	8,732	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	25,978	25,904	73	20	—	20	(10)	(8)	(2)	(7)	—	(7)	—	7,838	7
Credit institutions	24,428	24,364	9	—	—	—	(17)	(16)	(1)	—	—	—	—	9,683	—
Other financial corporations	19,378	19,049	329	11	—	11	(16)	(13)	(3)	(7)	—	(7)	—	5,095	3
Non-financial corporations	197,820	184,583	13,051	4,883	—	4,883	(1,283)	(647)	(637)	(2,732)	—	(2,732)	(143)	83,177	1,547
Of which: SME	56,233	49,468	6,640	3,477	—	3,477	(643)	(350)	(293)	(1,919)	—	(1,919)	(27)	32,552	1,244
Households	181,115	164,124	16,814	9,223	—	9,223	(2,929)	(1,752)	(1,177)	(4,683)	—	(4,683)	—	94,840	2,941
Debt securities	99,139	98,559	2	64	—	64	(61)	(61)	—	(39)	—	(39)	—	—	—
Central banks	665	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	87,434	87,138	—	—	—	—	(53)	(53)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit institutions	4,626	4,626	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations	2,310	2,273	—	63	—	63	(4)	(4)	—	(38)	—	(38)	—	—	—
Non-financial corporations	4,104	4,101	2	1	—	1	(3)	(2)	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—
Off-balance-sheet exposures	293,326	285,170	8,156	653	—	653	442	310	132	171	—	171		11,999	86
Central banks	539	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
General governments	3,502	3,471	32	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—		243	—
Credit institutions	41,915	41,877	38	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—		6	—
Other financial corporations	16,488	16,282	205	1	—	1	6	4	1	—	—	—		94	—
Non-financial corporations	144,972	139,928	5,044	545	—	545	167	88	78	154	—	154		10,586	77
Households	85,911	83,074	2,837	106	—	106	266	213	53	16	—	16		1,070	9
Total	883,986	844,555	38,434	14,854	—	14,854	(4,773)	(2,822)	(1,952)	(7,640)	—	(7,640)	(143)	212,632	4,584

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(2)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios. Due to this, the balance of the rows other than "Cash and balances with central banks" performing may differ from the sum of the balances of stage 1 and stage 2 columns for these rows.

## EU CR1 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions <sup>(1)</sup>						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures <sup>(2)</sup>		Non-performing exposures				Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures					On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3				
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	42,582	42,582	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances	440,695	408,577	31,760	14,217	—	14,217	(4,297)	(2,449)	(1,848)	(7,379)	—	(7,379)	(263)	196,718	4,715
Central banks	8,261	8,261	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	21,889	21,764	125	26	—	26	(15)	(8)	(7)	(8)	—	(8)	—	7,241	9
Credit institutions	22,388	22,341	8	2	—	2	(11)	(10)	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	—	10,477	—
Other financial corporations	17,371	16,899	471	13	—	13	(18)	(13)	(5)	(9)	—	(9)	—	4,998	3
Non-financial corporations	192,808	179,836	12,780	5,014	—	5,014	(1,275)	(639)	(636)	(2,859)	—	(2,859)	(263)	80,149	1,564
Of which: SME	57,329	50,607	6,602	3,492	—	3,492	(625)	(349)	(275)	(1,922)	—	(1,922)	(73)	32,760	1,263
Households	177,978	159,476	18,376	9,162	—	9,162	(2,971)	(1,772)	(1,199)	(4,502)	—	(4,502)	—	93,852	3,140
Debt securities	96,695	93,987	2,324	50	—	50	(128)	(38)	(90)	(35)	—	(35)	—	—	—
Central banks	679	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	85,240	82,886	2,324	—	—	—	(118)	(28)	(90)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit institutions	3,470	3,466	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations	2,579	2,533	—	48	—	48	(5)	(5)	—	(34)	—	(34)	—	—	—
Non-financial corporations	4,727	4,727	—	2	—	2	(3)	(3)	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—
Off-balance-sheet exposures	261,040	252,890	8,150	791	—	791	446	295	151	221	—	221		11,395	164
Central banks	254	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
General governments	3,783	3,781	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		354	—
Credit institutions	20,525	20,425	100	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—		2	—
Other financial corporations	14,353	14,205	148	1	—	1	6	5	1	—	—	—		158	—
Non-financial corporations	141,930	136,919	5,012	690	—	690	173	82	91	205	—	205		9,773	156
Households	80,195	77,307	2,888	100	—	100	261	204	57	17	—	17		1,107	8
Total	841,011	798,035	42,234	15,057	—	15,057	(4,877)	(2,788)	(2,089)	(7,635)	—	(7,635)	(263)	208,113	4,879

<sup>(\*)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(1)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios. Due to this, the balance of the rows other than "Cash and balances with central banks" performing may differ from the sum of the balances of stage 1 and stage 2 columns for these rows.

During the first half of 2025, there has been an increase in exposure, mainly linked to the organic growth of the activity, highlighting corporate and retail lending. This growth has been partially offset by the generalised depreciation of currencies against the euro, particularly the Turkish lira and the Argentinian peso.

Non-performing exposures, in current terms, have slightly reduced compared to December 2024 levels.

Lastly, accumulated impairment and negative changes in fair value slightly reduced since December 2024.

The distribution of exposures by geographical area as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024 are below:



Table 15. EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Gross carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup> / nominal amount							Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which: non performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment <sup>(3)</sup>	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>On balance exposures</b>	<b>570,790</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>569,793</b>	<b>(11,792)</b>		—
Spain	227,857	7,229	7,229	227,850	(4,505)		—
Mexico	109,582	2,521	2,521	109,154	(3,142)		—
Turkey	60,644	2,014	2,014	60,632	(1,696)		—
South America	62,873	2,117	2,117	62,353	(2,070)		—
Other areas <sup>(4)</sup>	109,834	319	319	109,804	(379)		—
<b>Off balance exposures</b>	<b>293,979</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>653</b>			<b>613</b>	
Spain	58,967	346	346			122	
Mexico	27,677	13	13			174	
Turkey	54,025	122	122			174	
South America	25,205	146	146			100	
Other areas <sup>(4)</sup>	128,105	26	26			42	
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,769</b>	<b>14,854</b>	<b>14,854</b>	<b>569,793</b>	<b>(11,792)</b>	<b>613</b>	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios.

<sup>(2)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost and assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

<sup>(4)</sup> Other Countries includes mainly exposures in Europe (excluding Spain), United States and Asia.

## EU CQ4 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

Gross carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup> / nominal amount							Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which: non performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment <sup>(3)</sup>	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>On balance exposures</b>	<b>551,656</b>	<b>14,266</b>	<b>14,266</b>	<b>550,914</b>	<b>(11,838)</b>		<b>—</b>
Spain	215,469	7,319	7,319	215,453	(4,453)		—
Mexico	110,497	2,521	2,521	110,127	(3,061)		—
Turkey	61,770	1,735	1,735	61,769	(1,674)		—
South America	62,768	2,308	2,308	62,447	(2,290)		—
Other areas <sup>(4)</sup>	101,152	383	383	101,119	(361)		—
<b>Off balance exposures</b>	<b>261,831</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>791</b>			<b>667</b>	
Spain	59,039	396	396			142	
Mexico	27,038	11	11			161	
Turkey	52,336	193	193			212	
South America	24,070	165	165			120	
Other areas <sup>(4)</sup>	99,348	26	26			32	
<b>Total</b>	<b>813,487</b>	<b>15,057</b>	<b>15,057</b>	<b>550,914</b>	<b>(11,838)</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios.

<sup>(2)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost and assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

<sup>(4)</sup> Other Countries includes mainly exposures in Europe (excluding Spain), United States and Asia.

Throughout the first half of 2025, a growth in activity in the main geographies in which the Group operates, in constant terms. This growth is the result of a great dynamism in lending activity, especially in Spain, where the volume of corporate and institutions has increased, as well as in Turkey, where there has been an increase of lending in Turkish lira in every product, although the effect of the depreciation of the Turkish lira (-21.1% in the quarter) has offset this growth.

In terms of non-performing exposure, The reduction that has occurred in the first half of the year comes mainly from Spain and Peru, partially offset by a slight increase in constant terms in Turkey and Argentina..

The distribution by counterparty sector of total and non-performing exposures of loans and advances, as well as their impairment as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024, are shown below:

**Table 16. EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Gross carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup> /nominal amount				Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures	
		Of which: non performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment <sup>(2)</sup>		Accumulated impairment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,922	177	177	4,922	(144)	—
Mining and quarrying	4,757	24	24	4,757	(45)	—
Manufacturing	50,966	918	918	50,904	(733)	—
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18,083	50	50	18,083	(167)	—
Water supply	1,208	24	24	1,208	(16)	—
Construction	10,728	484	484	10,725	(346)	—
Wholesale and retail trade	36,752	1,296	1,296	36,752	(1,004)	—
Transport and storage	12,391	282	282	12,385	(223)	—
Accommodation and food service activities	9,208	244	244	9,208	(190)	—
Information and communication	9,997	107	107	9,997	(76)	—
Financial activities and insurance	11,147	88	88	11,147	(130)	—
Real estate activities	12,362	589	589	12,247	(371)	—
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,223	222	222	5,223	(165)	—
Administrative and support service activities	5,427	124	124	5,427	(99)	—
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	281	4	4	281	(6)	—
Education	665	26	26	665	(17)	—
Human health services and social work activities	2,267	45	45	2,267	(37)	—
Arts, entertainment and recreation	715	39	39	715	(24)	—
Other services	5,603	140	140	5,603	(221)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,702</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>202,516</b>	<b>(4,015)</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost, assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and assets designated at fair value through profit and loss other than those held for trading.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost and assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## EU CQ5 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Gross carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup> /nominal amount				Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which: non performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment <sup>(2)</sup>	Accumulated impairment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,828	184	184	4,828	(135)
Mining and quarrying	5,701	25	25	5,701	(28)
Manufacturing	49,431	834	834	49,360	(688)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,731	197	197	16,731	(309)
Water supply	1,157	25	25	1,157	(18)
Construction	10,649	540	540	10,646	(388)
Wholesale and retail trade	36,268	1,237	1,237	36,268	(970)
Transport and storage	11,942	267	267	11,940	(227)
Accommodation and food service activities	9,259	258	258	9,259	(192)
Information and communication	10,115	122	122	10,115	(82)
Financial activities and insurance	11,048	170	170	11,048	(146)
Real estate activities	11,777	589	589	11,660	(427)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,796	217	217	4,796	(149)
Administrative and support service activities	4,709	119	119	4,709	(91)
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	316	4	4	316	(6)
Education	643	26	26	643	(18)
Human health services and social work activities	2,305	46	46	2,305	(38)
Arts, entertainment and recreation	714	42	42	714	(27)
Other services	5,432	109	109	5,432	(193)
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,822</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>197,630</b>	<b>(4,134)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost, assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and assets designated at fair value through profit and loss other than those held for trading.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost and assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

During the first half of 2025, the gross book balance of loans and advances to non-financial corporations has grown about 2% respect to December 2024 meanwhile default exposures remain stable with respect to that date. Regarding accumulated impairment slightly reduces, also reducing the impairment ratio -11 basis points in the first half of the year.

The distribution of the gross book value of performing and non-performing exposures of loans and debt securities by residual maturity is presented below. The accounting values as of June 30, 2025 are presented:

Table 17. EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Value of net exposure <sup>(1)</sup>					Total
	On demand	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 5 year	> 5 year	No stated maturity	
Loans and advances	5,945	147,218	138,257	168,475	—	459,895
Debt securities	—	20,690	42,790	35,089	118	98,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>167,908</b>	<b>181,047</b>	<b>203,564</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>558,582</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios.

## EU CR1-A (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Value of net exposure <sup>(1)</sup>					Total
	On demand	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 5 year	> 5 year	No stated maturity	
Loans and advances	5,307	142,244	134,138	161,547	—	443,236
Debt securities	—	14,250	52,444	29,096	103	95,893
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>156,494</b>	<b>186,582</b>	<b>190,642</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>539,129</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios.

The changes of non performing exposures between December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025 are shown below in the following tables:

Table 18. EU CR2 - Changes in the balance of exposures to credit risk in default and impaired (Million Euros)

	Gross book value of defaulted exposures
<b>Opening balance as of December 2024</b>	<b>15,057</b>
Loans and debt securities that have defaulted or whose value has deteriorated since the last reporting period	6,082
Reclassification to non-default status	(3,442)
Amounts recognized as write-offs	(2,287)
Other changes	(556)
<b>Closing balance as of June 2025</b>	<b>14,854</b>

As indicated in previous comments, the balance of exposures in default has fallen by approximately 1.3%. In constant terms, the balance increased by +2.3%, concentrated in the retail portfolios in Mexico and Turkey.

A table with a general overview of forborne exposures is shown below, which includes the amounts as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024:

Table 19. EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures			Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions <sup>(1)</sup>		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Non-performing forborne						
	Performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures	Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>(417)</b>	<b>(3,136)</b>	<b>4,832</b>
Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	24	8	8	8	(2)	(4)	—
Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations	4	4	4	4	—	(2)	6
Non-financial corporations	1,911	2,557	2,557	2,557	(204)	(1,382)	1,733
Households	2,598	3,904	3,904	3,904	(211)	(1,749)	3,092
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>(422)</b>	<b>(3,139)</b>	<b>4,832</b>

<sup>(\*)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(1)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

## EU CQ1 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions <sup>(1)</sup>		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Non-performing forborne							
	Performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures	
<b>Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>4,506</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>(469)</b>	<b>(3,336)</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>2,525</b>
Central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General governments	28	11	11	11	(2)	(4)	—	—
Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations	5	6	6	6	—	(3)	7	3
Non-financial corporations	1,944	2,831	2,831	2,831	(246)	(1,617)	1,827	808
Households	2,530	4,004	4,004	4,004	(221)	(1,711)	3,165	1,714
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>(473)</b>	<b>(3,340)</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>2,525</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(2)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

The amounts of collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024 are shown below, differentiating property, plant and equipment from other collateral:

Table 20. EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Collateral obtained		Collateral obtained	
	Value at initial recognition <sup>(1)</sup>	Accumulated negative changes <sup>(2)</sup>	Value at initial recognition <sup>(1)</sup>	Accumulated negative changes <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Property, plant and equipment (PP&amp;E)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Other than PP&amp;E</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>(291)</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>(351)</b>
Residential immovable property	676	(185)	758	(237)
Commercial Immovable property	208	(80)	234	(87)
Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	8	(5)	8	(5)
Equity and debt instruments	28	(20)	30	(21)
Other	6	(1)	6	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>(291)</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>(351)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Value at initial recognition: the gross carrying amount of the collateral obtained by taking possession at initial recognition.

<sup>(2)</sup> Cumulative negative changes: cumulative impairment or negative cumulative changes in the value of collateral initially recognised.

### 3.2.2. Information on credit risk mitigation techniques

#### Article 453 f) CRR

This section shows the amounts of credit risk mitigation techniques.

In line with the EBA standards published in June 2020 (EBA/ITS/2020/04), the following table shows the book value of secured and unsecured exposures, including all guarantees recognised for accounting purposes, regardless of their use for capital purposes. The main change with respect to the previous version is the inclusion of a row to breakdown non-performing exposures.

Table 21. EU CR3 - CRM techniques - overview (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Exposures unsecured - carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposures secured - carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees <sup>(2)</sup>	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
Loans and advances	288,826	205,131	144,941	60,189	—
Debt securities	99,103	—	—	—	—
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>387,929</b>	<b>205,131</b>	<b>144,941</b>	<b>60,189</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Of which: non performing</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Of which: defaulted</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes net carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios, as well as cash and balances with central banks.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding personal guarantees (unfunded credit protection which impacts on the PD but not in EAD.)

EU CR3 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Exposures unsecured - carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposures secured - carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees <sup>(2)</sup>	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
Loans and advances	284,378	201,433	144,844	56,589	—
Debt securities	96,582	—	—	—	—
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>380,960</b>	<b>201,433</b>	<b>144,844</b>	<b>56,589</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Of which: non performing</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Of which: defaulted</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes net carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios, as well as cash and balances with central banks.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding personal guarantees (unfunded credit protection which impacts on the PD but not in EAD.)

During the first half of 2025, a non significant variation has been observed in the coverage level, which reached as of June 30, 2025 a percentage of 35%, in line with 2024 (35%).

Currently, the Group does not use credit derivatives as a credit risk mitigation technique.

For a breakdown of the specific mitigation techniques for the standardised and IRB approaches to credit risk, see sections 3.2.3. and 3.2.4.1. respectively.

### 3.2.3. Information on the standardised approach

Article 444 e), Article 453 g), h), i) CRR

The original exposure net of value adjustments and provisions, exposure after risk mitigation techniques, and RWA density for each exposure category, according to the standardised approach, are shown below, excluding securitisation and counterparty credit risk exposure:

**Table 22. EU CR4 - Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Exposures before CCF and CRM <sup>(1)</sup>		Exposures post-CCF and CRM <sup>(2)</sup>		RWA <sup>(3)</sup> and RWA Density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA Density
Central governments or central banks	141,455	3,924	171,766	3,148	26,033	15 %
Non-central government public sector entities	25,597	2,386	2,588	309	2,023	70 %
Regional governments or local authorities	24,348	2,063	1,716	202	1,227	64 %
Public sector entities	1,248	323	872	108	796	81 %
Multilateral development banks	376	—	1,710	5	2	—
International organisations	758	—	758	—	—	—
Institutions	9,215	32,546	9,281	1,672	4,051	37 %
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates	47,070	23,178	45,723	8,230	50,710	94 %
Of which: Specialised Lending	3,005	354	3,004	252	2,940	90 %
Subordinated debt exposures and equity	6,381	311	6,381	156	15,840	242 %
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	6,381	311	6,381	156	15,840	242 %
Retail	72,038	66,285	63,912	4,175	46,362	68 %
Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	37,504	1,395	37,069	593	16,918	45 %
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	27,008	149	26,921	9	8,616	32 %
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	478	—	477	—	170	36 %
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	6,510	695	6,369	431	4,291	63 %
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	1,339	19	1,333	18	873	65 %
Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	2,169	533	1,968	135	2,967	141 %
Exposures in default	3,498	266	3,109	73	3,276	103 %
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	20,186	—	20,202	1	13,296	66 %
not applicable						
<b>Total</b>	<b>364,078</b>	<b>130,291</b>	<b>362,497</b>	<b>18,364</b>	<b>178,510</b>	<b>47 %</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Net OE: original exposure net of value adjustments and provisions.

<sup>(2)</sup> EAD: original exposure net of value adjustments and provisions after CRM and CCF.

<sup>(3)</sup> RWA: EAD after risk-weighting.

The following table shows the exposure net of provisions, after the application of credit risk mitigation techniques by risk weights and exposure categories under the standardised approach, excluding securitisation positions and counterparty credit risk exposure.

Exposure net of provisions and after applying CCF and CRM related to counterparty credit risk are shown in table EU CCR3 of Section 3.2.5.1.1 of this report.



**Table 23. EU CR5 - Standardised approach: exposure values after application of credit risk mitigation techniques (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Risk Weight									
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Central governments or central banks	149,587	—	—	279	369	—	—	—	—	7,518
Non-central government public sector entities	359	—	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	207
Regional governments or local authorities	217	—	—	—	466	—	—	—	—	203
Public sector entities	141	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	4
Multilateral development banks	1,704	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
International organisations	758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	—	144	—	—	7,058	827	—	178	—	924
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates	—	—	—	—	344	—	—	—	—	1,313
Of which: Specialised Lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subordinated debt exposures and equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	3,085	—
Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	—	—	—	—	21,112	266	72	—	80	—
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	21,112	—	—	—	7	—
no loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	21,090	—	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	5	—
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	266	72	—	72	—
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
no loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	6,739	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—
Not applicable										
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,145</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>29,619</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>9,962</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Of which: Unrated refers to exposure for which no credit rating from designated ECAs is available.

**Table 23. EU CR5 - Standardised approach: exposure values after application of credit risk mitigation techniques (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Risk Weight									
	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	105%	110%	130%	150%
Central governments or central banks	—	—	—	—	—	13,434	—	—	—	580
Non-central government public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	1,816	—	—	—	—
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	1,032	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	—	—	—
Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	—	—	402	—	—	1,154	—	—	—	267
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates	—	—	1,325	1,473	—	48,146	—	—	663	690
Of which: Specialised Lending	—	—	22	1,473	—	1,099	—	—	663	—
Subordinated debt exposures and equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail exposures	—	—	64,308	—	—	579	—	—	—	—
Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	3,782	992	6,356	—	218	2,868	16	108	—	1,793
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	5,605	—	—	206	—	—	—	—
no loan splitting applied	—	—	912	—	—	146	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	4,693	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	7	—	18	—	—	—	16	—	—	27
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	3,775	—	733	—	—	2,288	—	—	—	2
no loan splitting applied	—	—	327	—	—	1,161	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	3,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	406	—	—	1,127	—	—	—	2
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	—	992	—	—	218	—	—	108	—	34
Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	373	—	—	—	1,729
Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	2,995	—	—	—	187
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	—	—	—	13,254	—	—	—	—
Not applicable										
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>72,390</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>84,246</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>3,517</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Of which: Unrated refers to exposure for which no credit rating from designated ECAs is available.

**Table 23. EU CR5 - Standardised approach: exposure values after application of credit risk mitigation techniques (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Risk Weight					Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)	Of which: unrated <sup>(1)</sup>
	250%	370%	400%	1250%	Others		
Central governments or central banks	3,147	—	—	—	—	174,915	46,149
Non-central government public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	2,897	—
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	1,918	397
Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	979	1,261
Multilateral development banks	—	—	—	—	—	1,715	81
International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	758	—
Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	10,952	3,608
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	53,954	26,450
Of which: Specialised Lending	—	—	—	—	—	3,256	1,288
Subordinated debt exposures and equity	5,091	—	4	109	1,333	6,537	—
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	5,091	—	4	109	1,333	6,537	—
Retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	68,087	—
Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	—	—	—	—	—	37,662	—
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	26,931	—
no loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	1,059	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	—	21,090	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	—	4,781	—
Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	477	—
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	6,800	—
no loan splitting applied	—	—	—	—	—	1,488	—
loan splitting applied (secured)	—	—	—	—	—	3,775	—
loan splitting applied (unsecured)	—	—	—	—	—	1,536	—
Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	—	—	—	—	—	1,352	—
Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	2,103	—
Exposures in default	—	—	—	—	—	3,182	—
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	—	—	—	20,203	14,995
Not applicable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>380,861</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Of which: Unrated refers to exposure for which no credit rating from designated ECAs is available.

The largest changes in exposures by risk weights during the period occurred, on the one hand, in exposures to retail and corporate customers subject to 75% and 100% risk weight, respectively, as a result of the boost in the growth of activity with this type of exposures. In addition, exchange rate movements observed in some geographies eliminated the impact of activity increase observed in some categories.

The following table shows the flow statements of credit and counterparty credit risk RWA under standardised approach (excluding equity) during the second quarter of 2025:

Table 24. RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the standardised approach (Million Euros)

	Credit Risk		Counterparty Credit Risk		Total	
	RWA amounts	Capital Requirements	RWA amounts	Capital Requirements	RWA amounts	Capital requirements
<b>RWA as of March 31, 2025</b>	<b>162,635</b>	<b>13,011</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>166,222</b>	<b>13,298</b>
Asset size	8,256	660	488	39	8,743	699
Asset quality	223	18	—	—	223	18
Model updates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange movements	(8,443)	(675)	(137)	(11)	(8,580)	(686)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>RWA as of June 30, 2025</b>	<b>162,670</b>	<b>13,014</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>166,608</b>	<b>13,329</b>

During the second quarter of 2025, organic credit risk-weighted assets under the standardised approach, had significant growth. This increase is largely due to strong lending activity, particularly in the BBVA Group's subsidiaries in Turkey and South America, with a notable contribution from Argentina.

This growth was offset by the euro's appreciation against currencies where the Group has considerable exposure, such as the US dollar, the Turkish lira, and the Argentine peso.

The full series of RWA flow of credit risk under the standardised approach during the first half of 2025 is available in the editable file "Pillar 3 2Q 2025 – Tables & Annexes".

### 3.2.3.1. Equity exposures

#### Article 438 e) CRR

Under the new CRR3 framework, equity exposures are calculated using standard methodology. To this end, different risk weights are established depending on the type of asset in question:

- Exposures to unlisted companies will generally receive a risk weight of 400%.
- Exposures arising from legislative programmes will receive a risk weight of 100%.
- Exposures to central banks will receive a risk weight of 0%.
- Exposures to funds not established in the European Union will receive a risk weight of 1,250%.
- All other equity exposures will receive a risk weight of 250%.

As an exception, the risk weight applied on July 8, 2024 may continue to be applied to those exposures that meet the conditions set out in Article 495a(3) of CRR3.

The following table shows equity exposures broken down by type of exposure, as of June 30, 2025.

Table 25. EU CR10 (5) - Equity (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Categories	Equity under the standardised approach		RWA
	On-balance sheet amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Off-balance sheet amount <sup>(2)</sup>	
Equity exposures to unlisted companies	4	—	17
Equity exposures arising from legislative programmes	—	—	—
Equity exposures to central banks	—	—	—
Equity exposures subject to 1,250% RW	1,333	—	1,733
Other equity exposures	4,938	305	12,726
Equity exposures under article 495a(3)	106	6	1,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>15,840</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the original exposure.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the value of off-balance sheet exposure, regardless of credit conversion factors (CCF), or the effect of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to exposure value after CRM and CCF.

During the second quarter of 2025 there have been no significant changes in total risk-weighted assets despite the regulatory change. Furthermore, observed exchange rate movements eliminated the impact of the organic increase.

3.2.4. Information on the IRB approach

The BBVA Group is authorised by the supervisor to use the IRB method for different parameters, both in BBVA S.A. and BBVA Mexico.

3.2.4.1. IRB metrics by exposure class

Article 438 h), Article 452 g), Article 453 g) CRR

The following table presents the information on credit risk as of June 30, 2025 (excluding counterparty credit risk, which is set out in detail in Table CCR4 in section 3.2.5.1.2) using the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, by debtor grade for the different categories of exposure:

Table 26.1. EU CR6 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (AIRB. Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

PD Scale <sup>(1) (6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
<b>Prudential portfolios for AIRB approach</b>	<b>134,460</b>	<b>46,487</b>	<b>24.86 %</b>	<b>145,899</b>	<b>5.76 %</b>	<b>16,668,302</b>	<b>45.04 %</b>		<b>74,809</b>	<b>51 %</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>(4,735)</b>
<b>Central governments or central banks</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>40.00 %</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>0.04 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24.67 %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>11 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 to <0,15	1,626	255	40.00 %	1,716	0.04 %	1	24.67 %	—	183	11 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	1,626	255	40.00 %	1,716	0.04 %	1	24.67 %	3	183	11 %	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	1.50 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	82 %	—	—
0,75 to <1,75	—	—	—	—	1.50 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	82 %	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	2.55 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	114 %	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	—	—	—	—	2.55 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	114 %	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	11.91 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	173 %	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	11.91 %	—	40.00 %	1	—	173 %	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Regional governments or local authorities</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35.13 %</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>0.11 %</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>27.65 %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 to <0,15	173	3	44.32 %	174	0.10 %	61	27.28 %	—	30	17 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	58	1	50.00 %	59	0.09 %	4	41.54 %	—	7	12 %	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	114	2	40.15 %	115	0.10 %	57	20.00 %	4	23	20 %	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	—	—	—	—	0.20 %	6	20.00 %	1	—	14 %	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	11	4	30.00 %	12	0.31 %	32	32.46 %	1	4	30 %	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	—	—	20.33 %	—	0.51 %	3	57.45 %	1	—	98 %	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 to <1,75	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Public sector entities</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>33.75 %</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>0.90 %</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>41.09 %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>58 %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(5)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	264	219	34.01 %	339	0.12 %	104	39.08 %	—	97	29 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	—	—	—	—	0.08 %	5	20.00 %	2	—	6 %	—	—

PD Scale <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
0,10 to <0,15	264	219	34.01 %	339	0.12 %	99	39.08 %	3	97	29 %	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	349	28	38.31 %	360	0.18 %	33	41.91 %	4	172	48 %	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	216	65	24.24 %	231	0.35 %	42	40.39 %	3	125	54 %	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	17	23	23.87 %	22	0.51 %	33	43.59 %	4	20	89 %	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	22	13	25.09 %	26	0.98 %	23	47.01 %	4	32	124 %	—	—
0,75 to <1,75	22	13	25.09 %	26	0.98 %	23	47.01 %	4	32	124 %	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	53	31	58.32 %	71	3.68 %	29	47.44 %	3	156	219 %	1	—
2,50 to <5,00	52	31	58.24 %	71	3.66 %	22	47.45 %	3	155	219 %	1	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	75.51 %	—	7.85 %	7	45.92 %	4	1	269 %	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	3	—	27.42 %	3	12.25 %	7	54.78 %	3	10	340 %	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	3	—	24.93 %	3	11.91 %	2	54.83 %	3	10	340 %	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	56.71 %	—	30.90 %	5	52.07 %	3	—	377 %	—	—
100,00 (Default)	4	—	36.84 %	4	100.00 %	6	7.71 %	4	1	16 %	—	(3)
<b>Corporates - Specialised Lending</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 to <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 to <1,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Purchased receivables</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>2.20 %</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>47.63 %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(11)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	628	—	—	628	0.12 %	389	44.28 %	—	182	29 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	1	—	—	1	0.10 %	5	44.00 %	—	—	13 %	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	627	—	—	627	0.12 %	384	44.28 %	2	182	29 %	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	197	—	—	197	0.23 %	390	50.64 %	—	57	29 %	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	125	—	—	125	0.37 %	454	51.02 %	—	51	41 %	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	47	—	—	47	0.59 %	372	52.03 %	—	27	58 %	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	65	—	—	65	1.25 %	591	51.48 %	—	51	80 %	—	(1)

PD Scale <sup>(1) (6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
0,75 to <1,75	48	—	—	48	1.04 %	568	51.35 %	—	36	75 %	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	17	—	—	17	1.83 %	23	51.85 %	—	15	91 %	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	19	—	—	19	4.22 %	720	51.59 %	—	25	133 %	—	(1)
2,50 to <5,00	13	—	—	13	3.21 %	429	51.19 %	—	16	121 %	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	6	—	—	6	6.49 %	291	52.51 %	—	9	161 %	—	(1)
10,00 to <100,00	28	—	—	28	37.40 %	3,325	57.27 %	—	105	375 %	6	(1)
10,00 to <20,00	1	—	—	1	14.10 %	53	54.43 %	—	1	254 %	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	27	—	—	27	37.84 %	3,269	57.32 %	—	103	377 %	6	(1)
100,00 (Default)	11	—	—	11	100.00 %	53	74.55 %	—	2	19 %	8	(8)
<b>Corporates - Other</b>	<b>37,889</b>	<b>13,998</b>	<b>37.20 %</b>	<b>43,017</b>	<b>5.06 %</b>	<b>55,621</b>	<b>47.54 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34,620</b>	<b>80 %</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>(1,246)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	2,374	1,318	38.47 %	2,886	0.10 %	4,492	48.73 %	—	848	29 %	1	(3)
0,00 to <0,10	1,162	154	35.83 %	1,080	0.06 %	151	44.04 %	2	198	18 %	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	1,213	1,164	38.81 %	1,806	0.12 %	4,341	51.53 %	2	650	36 %	1	(3)
0,15 to <0,25	6,423	2,965	45.14 %	7,741	0.21 %	3,615	47.20 %	2	2,913	38 %	6	(2)
0,25 to <0,50	7,844	2,144	42.00 %	8,766	0.36 %	6,281	46.72 %	2	5,238	60 %	15	(6)
0,50 to <0,75	4,982	1,252	38.85 %	5,466	0.56 %	5,263	49.18 %	2	4,349	80 %	16	(11)
0,75 to <2,50	8,545	2,762	34.25 %	9,442	1.21 %	9,186	47.72 %	2	10,017	106 %	58	(45)
0,75 to <1,75	7,634	2,603	34.46 %	8,486	1.14 %	8,840	47.87 %	2	8,935	105 %	49	(40)
1,75 to <2,50	911	159	30.87 %	956	1.86 %	346	46.43 %	2	1,082	113 %	9	(5)
2,50 to <10,00	5,578	3,201	27.79 %	6,435	4.53 %	10,164	44.73 %	2	8,936	139 %	139	(126)
2,50 to <5,00	3,920	2,781	27.08 %	4,654	3.40 %	6,770	44.59 %	2	6,004	129 %	76	(69)
5,00 to <10,00	1,658	421	32.49 %	1,781	7.47 %	3,394	45.08 %	2	2,932	165 %	64	(57)
10,00 to <100,00	694	191	45.66 %	779	24.04 %	11,481	47.60 %	2	1,935	248 %	95	(45)
10,00 to <20,00	386	78	39.97 %	416	14.42 %	1,294	47.21 %	2	920	221 %	30	(25)
20,00 to <30,00	56	6	35.60 %	58	23.73 %	193	47.65 %	2	143	246 %	7	(5)
30,00 to <100,00	252	106	50.50 %	304	37.27 %	9,994	48.12 %	3	871	286 %	58	(16)
100,00 (Default)	1,449	165	32.05 %	1,502	100.00 %	5,139	56.81 %	2	384	26 %	907	(1,008)
<b>Retail - Secured by residential real estate</b>	<b>68,750</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>20.02 %</b>	<b>69,550</b>	<b>4.62 %</b>	<b>891,208</b>	<b>32.90 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15,471</b>	<b>22 %</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>(1,001)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	45,852	2,716	20.01 %	46,396	0.06 %	596,306	32.21 %	—	2,785	6 %	10	(13)
0,00 to <0,10	43,803	2,629	20.01 %	44,329	0.06 %	572,332	31.98 %	—	2,525	6 %	9	(12)
0,10 to <0,15	2,050	87	20.00 %	2,067	0.13 %	23,974	36.99 %	—	259	13 %	1	(2)
0,15 to <0,25	6,790	420	20.01 %	6,874	0.19 %	88,181	34.26 %	—	1,064	15 %	5	(6)
0,25 to <0,50	5,076	231	20.03 %	5,122	0.35 %	63,376	36.72 %	—	1,321	26 %	7	(10)
0,50 to <0,75	1,238	70	20.00 %	1,252	0.59 %	18,044	34.98 %	—	448	36 %	3	(7)
0,75 to <2,50	3,836	181	20.00 %	3,872	1.40 %	50,678	34.44 %	—	2,414	62 %	22	(26)
0,75 to <1,75	2,993	148	20.00 %	3,023	1.24 %	41,173	32.84 %	—	1,637	54 %	14	(15)
1,75 to <2,50	842	32	20.00 %	849	1.97 %	9,505	40.15 %	—	777	91 %	8	(10)
2,50 to <10,00	1,522	89	20.06 %	1,540	5.06 %	18,275	37.46 %	—	2,188	142 %	35	(75)
2,50 to <5,00	923	56	20.09 %	935	3.40 %	11,419	36.16 %	—	1,060	113 %	14	(42)
5,00 to <10,00	599	33	20.00 %	605	7.63 %	6,856	39.45 %	—	1,128	186 %	21	(33)



PD Scale <sup>(1) (6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
10,00 to <100,00	1,846	277	20.08 %	1,902	22.19 %	23,460	35.80 %	—	4,335	228 %	178	(62)
10,00 to <20,00	607	16	20.00 %	610	13.56 %	5,593	39.97 %	—	1,442	236 %	39	(33)
20,00 to <30,00	1,040	261	20.09 %	1,093	23.06 %	16,091	32.60 %	—	2,397	219 %	97	(17)
30,00 to <100,00	199	—	20.00 %	199	43.84 %	1,776	40.56 %	—	496	249 %	41	(12)
100,00 (Default)	2,590	12	20.53 %	2,592	100.00 %	32,888	25.96 %	—	917	35 %	794	(804)
<b>Retail - Qualifying revolving</b>	<b>11,668</b>	<b>26,844</b>	<b>17.23 %</b>	<b>16,293</b>	<b>7.70 %</b>	<b>14,598,254</b>	<b>80.96 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16,422</b>	<b>101 %</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>(1,239)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	729	3,632	20.91 %	1,488	0.10 %	1,378,063	56.19 %	—	69	5 %	1	(1)
0,00 to <0,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	729	3,632	20.91 %	1,488	0.10 %	1,378,063	56.19 %	—	69	5 %	1	(1)
0,15 to <0,25	533	2,583	22.52 %	1,115	0.19 %	1,392,364	56.57 %	—	87	8 %	1	(2)
0,25 to <0,50	463	2,179	9.86 %	678	0.47 %	484,178	83.05 %	—	165	24 %	4	(11)
0,50 to <0,75	1,067	3,918	10.45 %	1,476	0.63 %	1,061,355	82.52 %	—	448	30 %	11	(29)
0,75 to <2,50	3,351	7,622	15.40 %	4,524	1.46 %	3,334,982	85.77 %	—	2,703	60 %	79	(151)
0,75 to <1,75	2,410	5,729	14.36 %	3,233	1.21 %	2,296,312	85.27 %	—	1,668	52 %	46	(96)
1,75 to <2,50	941	1,892	18.54 %	1,292	2.11 %	1,038,670	87.02 %	—	1,035	80 %	33	(54)
2,50 to <10,00	3,358	5,653	19.30 %	4,449	5.60 %	4,463,616	86.80 %	—	6,811	153 %	302	(324)
2,50 to <5,00	1,582	2,385	20.16 %	2,063	3.62 %	1,644,436	85.85 %	—	2,371	115 %	88	(117)
5,00 to <10,00	1,776	3,269	18.67 %	2,386	7.32 %	2,819,180	87.62 %	—	4,440	186 %	213	(207)
10,00 to <100,00	1,748	1,233	31.64 %	2,138	23.31 %	2,169,916	85.87 %	—	6,117	286 %	566	(381)
10,00 to <20,00	974	755	35.50 %	1,242	13.14 %	1,217,313	87.78 %	—	3,220	259 %	199	(157)
20,00 to <30,00	331	146	28.02 %	372	23.89 %	308,689	87.14 %	—	1,243	335 %	108	(87)
30,00 to <100,00	443	332	24.46 %	524	46.98 %	643,914	80.43 %	—	1,654	315 %	258	(138)
100,00 (Default)	420	23	21.92 %	425	100.00 %	313,780	85.89 %	—	21	5 %	490	(340)
<b>Retail - Purchased receivables</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.06 %</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>54.78 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 to <0,15	1	—	—	1	0.11 %	360	54.81 %	—	—	15 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	1	—	—	1	0.11 %	360	54.81 %	—	—	15 %	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	—	—	—	—	0.20 %	158	54.81 %	—	—	23 %	—	—
0,25 to <0,50	—	—	—	—	0.31 %	190	54.81 %	—	—	31 %	—	—
0,50 to <0,75	1	—	—	1	0.51 %	255	54.81 %	—	—	42 %	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	1	—	—	1	1.25 %	441	54.81 %	—	—	68 %	—	—
0,75 to <1,75	1	—	—	1	1.25 %	441	54.81 %	—	—	68 %	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	1	—	—	1	5.35 %	587	54.81 %	—	1	93 %	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	1	—	—	1	4.13 %	387	54.81 %	—	1	89 %	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	7.85 %	200	54.81 %	—	—	102 %	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	27.67 %	104	57.37 %	—	1	164 %	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	13.96 %	85	54.81 %	—	—	131 %	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	37.80 %	14	59.26 %	—	—	189 %	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	100.00 %	15	25.00 %	—	—	16 %	—	—

PD Scale <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
<b>Retail - Other</b>	<b>12,293</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>68.51 %</b>	<b>12,958</b>	<b>13.35 %</b>	<b>1,114,432</b>	<b>59.83 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>54 %</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>(1,233)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	3,656	336	69.27 %	3,878	0.07 %	295,506	59.03 %	—	599	15 %	2	(9)
0,00 to <0,10	2,728	1	28.63 %	2,728	0.05 %	207,395	57.93 %	—	344	13 %	1	(5)
0,10 to <0,15	929	335	69.38 %	1,150	0.12 %	88,111	61.66 %	—	255	22 %	1	(4)
0,15 to <0,25	614	85	71.75 %	673	0.21 %	78,951	64.30 %	—	242	36 %	1	(4)
0,25 to <0,50	911	134	70.67 %	1,004	0.35 %	87,450	62.26 %	—	472	47 %	2	(7)
0,50 to <0,75	683	128	70.69 %	771	0.55 %	79,216	59.29 %	—	420	54 %	3	(5)
0,75 to <2,50	3,001	189	69.16 %	3,128	1.42 %	310,585	58.71 %	—	2,556	82 %	30	(36)
0,75 to <1,75	2,180	189	69.16 %	2,306	1.13 %	221,666	59.51 %	—	1,785	77 %	18	(24)
1,75 to <2,50	821	—	47.75 %	821	2.26 %	88,919	56.47 %	—	771	94 %	12	(12)
2,50 to <10,00	1,324	89	67.95 %	1,381	4.38 %	107,088	55.62 %	—	1,294	94 %	39	(80)
2,50 to <5,00	1,005	77	69.17 %	1,056	3.53 %	75,130	54.42 %	—	921	87 %	24	(50)
5,00 to <10,00	318	12	60.19 %	325	7.14 %	31,958	59.52 %	—	373	115 %	16	(30)
10,00 to <100,00	689	23	40.96 %	698	26.93 %	61,528	63.10 %	—	1,218	175 %	136	(78)
10,00 to <20,00	273	10	52.73 %	278	13.46 %	29,278	62.26 %	—	420	151 %	26	(38)
20,00 to <30,00	284	3	41.03 %	285	28.96 %	25,660	66.46 %	—	561	197 %	63	(10)
30,00 to <100,00	133	10	29.32 %	135	50.28 %	6,590	57.77 %	—	237	175 %	46	(31)
100,00 (Default)	1,415	24	46.24 %	1,425	100.00 %	94,108	63.42 %	—	164	11 %	1,039	(1,015)
<b>Total AIRB Approach</b>	<b>134,460</b>	<b>46,487</b>	<b>24.86 %</b>	<b>145,899</b>	<b>5.76 %</b>	<b>16,668,302</b>	<b>45.04 %</b>		<b>74,809</b>	<b>51 %</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>(4,735)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Exposures of less than 500,000 euros rounded down to zero are shown with a dash.

<sup>(1)</sup> PD intervals established by the CRR2 EBA ITS.

<sup>(2)</sup> Calculated as EAD after CCF for off-balance sheet exposure over total off-balance exposure before CCF.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade PD weighted by EAD post CRM.

<sup>(4)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade LGD weighted by EAD post CRM.

<sup>(5)</sup> Corresponds to the maturity of the obligor in years weighted by EAD. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 680/2014, it is reported only for those categories where average maturities are relevant for the calculation of RWA. Residual maturities of less than one year are rounded to 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> Specialised lending exposures are included in the FIRB approach. The Group has chosen to use the supervisory category attribution criteria method, in line with the provisions of article 153.5 of the CRR, and therefore, following the CRR2 EBA ITS, Specialised lending exposures are not included in this table.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PD Scale <sup>(1) (6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
0,75 to <1,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,75 to <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Purchased receivables</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>0.61 %</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>40.00 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>27 %</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(3)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	581	—	—	581	0.07 %	138	40.00 %	—	74	13 %	—	—
0,00 to <0,10	436	—	—	436	0.06 %	49	40.00 %	1	51	12 %	—	—
0,10 to <0,15	145	—	—	145	0.12 %	89	40.00 %	1	23	16 %	—	—
0,15 to <0,25	1,931	—	—	1,931	0.19 %	434	40.00 %	—	389	20 %	1	(1)
0,25 to <0,50	681	—	—	681	0.37 %	209	40.00 %	—	219	32 %	1	—
0,50 to <0,75	149	—	—	149	0.61 %	91	40.00 %	1	70	47 %	—	—
0,75 to <2,50	172	—	—	172	1.26 %	102	40.00 %	—	109	63 %	1	(1)
0,75 to <1,75	127	—	—	127	1.07 %	78	40.00 %	—	76	60 %	1	—
1,75 to <2,50	45	—	—	45	1.80 %	24	40.00 %	—	33	74 %	—	—
2,50 to <10,00	10	—	—	10	4.50 %	80	40.00 %	—	12	122 %	—	—
2,50 to <5,00	6	—	—	6	3.02 %	46	40.00 %	—	6	99 %	—	—
5,00 to <10,00	4	—	—	4	7.07 %	34	40.00 %	—	6	160 %	—	—
10,00 to <100,00	27	—	—	27	37.70 %	156	40.00 %	—	71	266 %	4	—
10,00 to <20,00	—	—	—	—	18.87 %	6	40.00 %	—	1	250 %	—	—
20,00 to <30,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,00 to <100,00	26	—	—	26	38.04 %	150	40.00 %	—	70	266 %	4	—
100,00 (Default)	2	—	—	2	100.00 %	7	40.00 %	—	—	—	1	(1)
<b>Corporates - Other</b>	<b>70,676</b>	<b>85,198</b>	<b>36.15 %</b>	<b>101,447</b>	<b>0.42 %</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>39.44 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39,995</b>	<b>39 %</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>(250)</b>
0,00 to <0,15	16,551	26,800	35.40 %	26,062	0.09 %	837	39.95 %	—	6,208	24 %	12	(4)
0,00 to <0,10	11,344	16,440	34.51 %	17,050	0.08 %	306	40.00 %	2	3,675	22 %	7	(2)
0,10 to <0,15	5,208	10,360	36.80 %	9,012	0.12 %	531	39.85 %	2	2,533	28 %	4	(2)
0,15 to <0,25	32,154	38,329	36.97 %	46,352	0.20 %	1,859	39.74 %	2	16,398	35 %	37	(14)
0,25 to <0,50	13,679	11,692	35.51 %	17,750	0.37 %	1,117	38.16 %	2	8,800	50 %	25	(11)
0,50 to <0,75	4,628	3,548	38.33 %	6,010	0.61 %	672	39.50 %	2	3,685	61 %	14	(8)
0,75 to <2,50	2,905	3,841	33.91 %	4,232	1.27 %	778	39.01 %	2	3,496	83 %	21	(40)
0,75 to <1,75	2,187	3,269	32.41 %	3,265	1.11 %	614	39.29 %	2	2,685	82 %	14	(7)
1,75 to <2,50	718	572	42.49 %	967	1.80 %	164	38.05 %	1	810	84 %	7	(34)
2,50 to <10,00	554	788	30.98 %	754	4.44 %	621	35.63 %	3	961	127 %	12	(129)
2,50 to <5,00	372	536	27.25 %	486	3.39 %	339	34.65 %	3	590	121 %	6	(108)
5,00 to <10,00	182	251	38.96 %	268	6.34 %	282	37.40 %	2	370	138 %	6	(21)

PD Scale <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF <sup>(2)</sup>	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of obligors	Average LGD <sup>(4)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(5)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
10,00 to <100,00	148	150	42.61 %	211	22.08 %	220	40.00 %	1	448	212 %	19	(8)
10,00 to <20,00	49	11	25.71 %	51	16.04 %	79	40.00 %	1	103	202 %	3	(5)
20,00 to <30,00	88	116	46.44 %	142	22.74 %	14	40.00 %	1	301	211 %	13	(2)
30,00 to <100,00	10	22	31.09 %	17	34.44 %	127	40.00 %	1	44	255 %	2	(1)
100,00 (Default)	57	51	37.99 %	76	100.00 %	73	39.64 %	2	—	— %	31	(35)
<b>Total FIRB Approach</b>	<b>90,518</b>	<b>99,290</b>	<b>35.85 %</b>	<b>126,064</b>	<b>0.41 %</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>39.30 %</b>		<b>46,523</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>(259)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Exposures of less than 500,000 euros rounded down to zero are shown with a dash.

<sup>(1)</sup> PD intervals established by the CRR2 EBA ITS.

<sup>(2)</sup> Calculated as EAD after CCF for off-balance sheet exposure over total off-balance exposure before CCF.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade PD weighted by EAD post CRM.

<sup>(4)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade LGD weighted by EAD post CRM.

<sup>(5)</sup> Corresponds to the maturity of the obligor in years weighted by EAD. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 680/2014, it is reported only for those categories where average maturities are relevant for the calculation of RWA. Residual maturities of less than one year are rounded to 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> Specialised lending exposures are included in the FIRB approach. The Group has chosen to use the supervisory category attribution criteria method, in line with the provisions of article 153.5 of the CRR, and therefore, following the CRR2 EBA ITS, Specialised lending exposures are not included in this table.

The breakdown of the specific credit mitigation techniques used in the IRB credit risk approach is below.

Table 27. EU CR7-A - IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Total exposures	Funded credit Protection (FCP)						Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)					RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
		Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%)				Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%)		Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%)	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%)	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%)				
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%)	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%)	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%)	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%)							
Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional governments and local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	21,065	3.66 %	0.25 %	0.03 %	—	0.22 %	—	—	—	—	3.77 %	—	20,107	5,584
Corporates	116,206	0.51 %	1.92 %	0.55 %	0.02 %	1.35 %	—	—	—	—	10.36 %	—	83,403	48,672
Corporates – General	101,447	0.59 %	2.19 %	0.63 %	0.02 %	1.54 %	—	—	—	—	10.76 %	—	69,151	39,995
Corporates – Specialised lending	11,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.03 %	—	13,056	7,734
Corporates – Purchased Receivables	3,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.64 %	—	1,196	944
<b>Total FIRB</b>	<b>137,270</b>	<b>1.00 %</b>	<b>1.66 %</b>	<b>0.47 %</b>	<b>0.01 %</b>	<b>1.18 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9.35 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>103,511</b>	<b>54,256</b>
Central governments and central banks	1,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	183
Regional governments and local authorities	186	0.03 %	0.03 %	—	—	0.03 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	34
Public sector entities	1,056	0.04 %	4.03 %	3.75 %	— %	0.28 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	842	613
Corporates	44,135	1.01 %	14.90 %	5.67 %	0.60 %	8.63 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,360	35,120
Corporates – General	43,017	1.03 %	15.27 %	5.82 %	0.61 %	8.84 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,299	34,620
Corporates – Specialised lending	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporates – Purchased Receivables	1,118	0.06 %	0.59 %	0.07 %	0.13 %	0.40 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,431	500
Retail	98,806	0.03 %	64.95 %	63.84 %	—	1.10 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,833	38,859
Retail – Qualifying revolving	16,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,868	16,422
Retail – Secured by residential immovable property	69,550	—	91.57 %	90.52 %	—	1.05 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,493	15,471
Retail – Purchased Receivables	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3
Retail – Other retail exposures	12,958	0.20 %	3.73 %	0.98 %	—	2.75 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,459	6,964
<b>Total AIRB</b>	<b>145,899</b>	<b>0.32 %</b>	<b>48.52 %</b>	<b>44.98 %</b>	<b>0.18 %</b>	<b>3.36 %</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>112,123</b>	<b>74,809</b>

The table includes all collaterals meeting the eligibility criteria for solvency purposes, and have an effect on EAD or other parameters such as LGD in the case of credit risk exposures under internal models (IRB).

Currently, the Group does not use credit derivatives as a credit risk mitigation technique, so the EU CR7 table "IRB Approach - Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as credit risk mitigation techniques" is not applicable.

The following table shows the flow statements of credit and counterparty credit risk RWA under internal model (IRB) during the second quarter of 2025:

**Table 28. EU CR8 - RWA flow statements of credit and counterparty risk exposures under the IRB approach (Million Euros)**

	Credit Risk		Counterparty Credit Risk		Total	
	RWA amounts	Capital Requirements	RWA amounts	Capital Requirements	RWA amounts	Capital requirements
<b>RWA as of March 31, 2025</b>	<b>130,032</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>135,989</b>	<b>10,879</b>
Asset size	985	79	(312)	(25)	673	54
Asset quality	300	24	(126)	(10)	174	14
Model updates	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methodology and policy	(20)	(2)	—	—	(20)	(2)
Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange movements	(2,232)	(179)	(167)	(13)	(2,399)	(192)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>RWA as of June 30, 2025</b>	<b>129,066</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>134,417</b>	<b>10,753</b>

In the second quarter of 2025, total risk-weighted assets (RWA) under the IRB approach decreased by €1,572 million. This was driven by two main factors; the risk-transfer securitisations executed during the quarter, which reduced RWAs by €3,750 million, and the exchange rate variations, which caused a further reduction of €2,399 million in RWAs, primarily due to the depreciation of the US dollar.

These reductions allowed to offset the increase in RWAs resulting from the growth in business activity in Spain and the IRB portfolios in Mexico.

The full series of RWA flow of credit risk under the IRB approach over the first half of 2025 is available in the editable file "Pillar 3 2Q 2025 – Tables & Annexes".

### 3.2.4.2. Risk weights of specialised lending exposure

#### Article 438 e) CRR

The solvency regulation stipulates that the classification of specialised lending companies should apply to legal entities with the following characteristics:

- The exposure is to an entity created specifically to finance and/or operate physical assets.
- The contractual arrangements give the lender a substantial degree of control over the assets and income they generate.
- The primary source of repayment of the obligation is the income generated by the assets being financed, rather than the independent capacity of the borrower.

The Group uses the Supervisory Slotting Approach for RWA calculations.

The following tables show information on specialised lending exposures by type according to CRR EBA ITS. as of June 30, 2025:



Table 29. EU CR10 (1-4) - IRB: specialised lending (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Specialised lending: Project Finance							
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Off-balance sheet amount <sup>(2)</sup>	RW	Exposure amount <sup>(3)</sup>	RWA	Expected losses
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	97	102	50 %	145	60	—
Category 1	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,376	332	70 %	1,517	864	6
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	834	343	70 %	976	537	4
Category 2	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	90 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	43	3	115 %	44	111	4
Category 3	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1	—	115 %	1	—	1
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	32	—	250 %	32	—	16
Category 4	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3,104	2,341	250 %	4,105	2,948	33
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	332	116		384	331.202	11
Category 5	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	1,548	651		1,825	1,595.3	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 2.5 years</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Equal to or more than 2.5 years</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>91</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the original exposure.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the value of off-balance sheet exposure, regardless of credit conversion factors (CCF), or the effect of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to exposure value after CRM and CCF.

Specialised lending: IPRE & HVCRE							
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Off-balance sheet amount <sup>(2)</sup>	RW	Exposure amount <sup>(3)</sup>	RWA	Expected losses
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,045	397	50 %	1,204	602	—
Category 1	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	979	1,055	70 %	1,401	981	6
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	65	—	70 %	65	45	—
Category 2	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	90 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
Category 5	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 2.5 years</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Equal to or more than 2.5 years</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the original exposure.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the value of off-balance sheet exposure, regardless of credit conversion factors (CCF), or the effect of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to exposure value after CRM and CCF.

Specialised lending: Object Finance							
Regulatory categories	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Off-balance sheet amount <sup>(2)</sup>	RW	Exposure amount <sup>(3)</sup>	RWA	Expected Losses
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1	—	50 %	1	—	—
Category 1	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	9	—	70 %	9	6	—
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	70 %	—	—	—
Category 2	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	90 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
Category 5	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 2.5 years</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Equal to or more than 2.5 years</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>— %</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the original exposure.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the value of off-balance sheet exposure, regardless of credit conversion factors (CCF), or the effect of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to exposure value after CRM and CCF.

Specialised lending: Commodities Finance							
Regulatory categories	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Off-balance sheet amount <sup>(2)</sup>	RW	Exposure amount <sup>(3)</sup>	RWA	Expected Losses
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	50 %	—	—	—
Category 1	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	70 %	—	—	—
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	70 %	—	—	—
Category 2	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	90 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 3	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	115 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 4	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—	250 %	—	—	—
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
Category 5	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	—	—		—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 2.5 years</b>	—	—	— %	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>Equal to or more than 2.5 years</b>	—	—	— %	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the original exposure.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the value of off-balance sheet exposure, regardless of credit conversion factors (CCF), or the effect of the Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to exposure value after CRM and CCF.

For risk measurement of the Specialised Lending portfolio, the Group uses the "slotting criteria" approach, which classifies exposures into different regulatory categories based on the risk assessment performed by the entity and the residual maturity. In terms of the type of specialised lending, project finance represents 80% of total portfolio with a total exposure of €9,030 million and RWA consumption of 6,447 million.

### 3.2.5. Information on counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk exposure involves that part of the original exposure corresponding to derivative instruments, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending transactions and deferred settlement transactions.

#### 3.2.5.1. Amounts of counterparty risk

Article 439 f) ,g), k) CRR

The exposure value of derivative instruments will be determined based on one of the following methods established in sections 3 to 6 of chapter 6 of the CRR: standard method for counterparty credit risk, simplified standard method for credit risk counterparty, original risk method or internal models method.

The exposure value of the securities financing transactions (SFTs) is determined in accordance with the methods provided in the preceding paragraph or using those provided for in Chapter 4 of the CRR.

In this regard, the BBVA S.A. Group calculates the exposure value of derivative instruments in accordance with the standardised method for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) which is applicable since June 2021.

The SA-CCR framework calculates the aforementioned exposure by each netting set of the entity. The SA-CCR method defines the exposure value as the product of a surcharge ( $\alpha$ ) applied to the sum of the replacement cost (RC) and the potential future exposure (PFE). Where  $\alpha$  is equal to 1.4.

$$\text{Exposure value} = \alpha * (\text{RC} + \text{PFE})$$

The BBVA Group S.A. calculates the exposure value of the repurchase operations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 4 on credit risk mitigation and in accordance with the financial collateral comprehensive method.

A breakdown of the original exposure, EAD and RWA under counterparty credit risk (including exposures to Central Counterparties) is below:

Table 30. Positions subject to counterparty credit risk in terms of OE, EAD and RWA (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Exposure Class and risk types	Securities financing transactions			Derivatives and transactions with deferred settlement			Total		
	OE	EAD	RWA	OE	EAD	RWA	OE	EAD	RWA
Central governments or central banks	19,592	2,562	778	168	315	48	19,760	2,878	827
Regional governments or local authorities	15	—	—	148	25	13	163	25	13
Public sector entities	318	10	10	77	53	9	395	63	19
Multilateral development banks	33	33	—	81	81	—	114	114	—
International organisations	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
Institutions	5,522	360	106	2,347	2,347	691	7,869	2,707	797
Corporates	7,486	564	477	2,131	2,131	1,622	9,617	2,695	2,099
Retail	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subordinated debt exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collective investments undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other exposures	—	—	—	181	181	181	181	181	181
<b>Total counterparty risk by standardised approach</b>	<b>32,969</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>5,136</b>	<b>5,136</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>38,104</b>	<b>8,666</b>	<b>3,938</b>
<b>FIRB approach</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>32,373</b>	<b>32,373</b>	<b>4,864</b>
Central governments or central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	17,512	17,512	591	8,325	8,325	1,878	25,838	25,838	2,469
Corporates	—	—	—	6,535	6,535	2,395	6,535	6,535	2,395
<b>AIRB approach</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>487</b>
Central governments or central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional governments or local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public sector entities	—	—	—	33	33	15	33	33	15
Corporates	—	—	—	582	582	469	582	582	469
Retail	—	—	—	8	8	3	8	8	3
<b>Total counterparty risk by IRB approach</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>32,995</b>	<b>32,995</b>	<b>5,351</b>
<b>Total counterparty risk</b>	<b>50,481</b>	<b>21,042</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>20,619</b>	<b>20,619</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>71,100</b>	<b>41,661</b>	<b>9,289</b>

Below is an overview of the methods used to calculate the regulatory requirements for counterparty credit risk and the main parameters of each method (excluding requirements of exposures cleared through a CCP and CVA, which are shown in tables 36 and 37, respectively).

Table 31. EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025								
	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	Expected Effective Positive Exposure (EEPE)	Alpha	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value (without CVA)	RWEA	
EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	—	—		1.40	—	—	—	—	
EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	—	—		1.40	—	—	—	—	
SA-CCR (for derivatives)	3,760	8,845		1.40	18,239	18,239	18,300	7,017	
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			—	—	—	—	—	—	
Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			—		—	—	—	—	
Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			—		—	—	—	—	
Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			—		—	—	—	—	
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					—	—	—	—	
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					40,798	22,463	20,986	1,935	
VaR for SFTs					—	—	—	—	
Total					59,038	40,702	39,286	8,952	

	12-31-2024							
	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	Expected Effective Positive Exposure (EEPE)	Alpha	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value (without CVA)	RWEA
EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	—	—	—	1.40	—	—	—	—
EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	—	—	—	1.40	—	—	—	—
SA-CCR (for derivatives)	4,479	8,962	—	1.40	19,683	19,683	19,069	7,045
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which securities financing transactions netting sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	—	—	—	—	129,382	102,785	102,536	2,525
VaR for SFTs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>149,065</b>	<b>122,468</b>	<b>121,605</b>	<b>9,571</b>

During the first half of 2025, counterparty risk exposure under the comprehensive approach to securities financing transactions (SFTs) decreased due to the application of netting agreements in accordance with Article 220 of the CRR, with no significant impact on RWA. On the other hand, counterparty risk exposures linked to derivative instruments, excluding exposures to central counterparties, remained stable, as well as their RWA.

#### 3.2.5.1.1. Counterparty credit risk by standardised approach

Article 439 I), Article 444 e) CRR

The following table shows a breakdown of exposure to counterparty credit risk (following credit risk mitigation and CCF techniques) calculated using the standardised approach, by exposure category and risk weights (excluding exposures to central counterparties):

Table 32. EU CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Risk weight											
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
Central governments or central banks	2,097	—	—	—	104	209	—	—	—	467	—	2,878
Regional government or local authorities	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	10	—	—	25
Public sector entities	23	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	14	—	—	63
Multilateral development banks	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
International organisations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Institutions	—	478	126	—	911	483	—	—	52	70	—	2,121
Corporates	—	—	—	—	363	584	—	57	1,634	17	—	2,656
Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions and corporates with a short term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	1	—	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,040</b>

For information on counterparty trading activity under the standardised approach of credit risk, see comments on Table 30.

### 3.2.5.1.2. Composition of collateral for counterparty risk exposure

Article 439 I), Article 452 g) CRR

A table with a breakdown of collaterals contributed or received by the Group to strengthen or reduce exposure to counterparty credit risk related to derivatives transactions and securities financing transactions as of June 30, 2025 is presented below:

**Table 33.1. EU CCR4 - IRB approach: CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (AIRB. Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

PD scale <sup>(1) (5)</sup>	EAD post-CRM	Average PD <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of Obligors	Average LGD <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(4)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density
<b>Total AIRB approach</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1.61 %</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>45.25 %</b>		<b>487</b>	<b>78 %</b>
<b>Central governments or central banks</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Regional governments or local authorities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.10 %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.00 %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	0.10 %	1	20.00 %	1	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Public sector entities</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.41 %</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42.71 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45 %</b>
0,00 <0,15	4	0.09 %	5	44.36 %	2	1	23 %
0,15 <0,25	1	0.17 %	1	44.00 %	4	1	48 %
0,25 <0,50	27	0.34 %	4	43.04 %	2	13	47 %
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	1	5.05 %	1	20.00 %	5	1	82 %
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Specialised lending</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Purchased receivables</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Other</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1.67 %</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>45.47 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>81 %</b>
0,00 <0,15	123	0.12 %	97	42.51 %	2	35	28 %
0,15 <0,25	73	0.21 %	176	45.31 %	1	24	34 %
0,25 <0,50	63	0.35 %	292	45.43 %	2	34	54 %
0,50 <0,75	110	0.56 %	213	45.34 %	2	89	81 %
0,75 <2,50	165	1.26 %	385	48.43 %	2	216	131 %
2,50 <10,00	42	4.84 %	227	44.66 %	2	63	152 %
10,00 <100,00	3	15.31 %	17	42.39 %	1	6	253 %
100,00 (Default)	4	100.00 %	19	32.50 %	1	1	17 %

PD scale <sup>(1) (5)</sup>	EAD post-CRM	Average PD <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of Obligors	Average LGD <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(4)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density
<b>Retail - Secured by residential real estate</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Retail - Qualifying revolving</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Retail - Purchased receivables</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Retail - Other</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.57 %</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>40.00 %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40 %</b>
0,00 <0,15	2	0.10 %	23	40.00 %	1	—	10 %
0,15 <0,25	1	0.20 %	10	40.00 %	1	—	16 %
0,25 <0,50	—	0.31 %	4	40.00 %	1	—	19 %
0,50 <0,75	1	0.51 %	9	40.00 %	1	—	29 %
0,75 <2,50	1	1.36 %	18	40.04 %	1	—	45 %
2,50 <10,00	4	4.59 %	20	40.00 %	1	2	60 %
10,00 <100,00	—	15.00 %	1	40.00 %	1	—	76 %
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total AIRB Approach</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1.61 %</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>45.25 %</b>		<b>487</b>	<b>78 %</b>

<sup>(\*)</sup> Exposures of less than 500,000 euros which are rounded down to zero are shown with a dash.

<sup>(1)</sup> PD intervals established by the CRR2 EBA ITS.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade PD weighted by EAD.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade LGD weighted by EAD.

<sup>(4)</sup> Corresponds to the maturity of the obligor in years weighted by EAD. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 680/2014, it is reported only for those categories where average maturities are relevant for the calculation of RWA. Residual maturities of less than one year are rounded to 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> Specialised lending exposures are included in the FIRB approach. The Group has chosen to use the supervisory category criteria method, in line with the provisions of article 153.5 of the CRR, therefore, following the CRR2 EBA ITS, Specialised Lending exposures are not included in this table.

Table 33.2. EU CCR4 - IRB approach: CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (FIRB. Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

PD scale <sup>(1) (5)</sup>	EAD post-CRM	Average PD <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of Obligors	Average LGD <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(4)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density
<b>Total FIRB approach</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>0.21 %</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>22.42 %</b>		<b>4,515</b>	<b>14 %</b>
<b>Central governments or central banks</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Regional governments or local authorities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Public sector entities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Institutions</b>	<b>25,838</b>	<b>0.18 %</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>18.87 %</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>10 %</b>
0,00 <0,15	20,590	0.07 %	689	20.00 %	1	1,630	8.00 %
0,15 <0,25	1,544	0.20 %	122	35.18 %	4	579	38 %
0,25 <0,50	231	0.34 %	47	45.00 %	1	102	44 %
0,50 <0,75	1,927	0.56 %	49	2.31 %	—	59	3 %
0,75 <2,50	1,501	0.97 %	74	4.29 %	—	97	6 %
2,50 <10,00	43	2.82 %	8	0.30 %	2	—	1 %
10,00 <100,00	—	41.58 %	29	45.00 %	2	—	252 %
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Specialised lending</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Purchased receivables</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Corporates - Other</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>0.37 %</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>40.00 %</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>34 %</b>
0,00 <0,15	2,523	0.11 %	130	40.00 %	2	595	24.00 %
0,15 <0,25	2,606	0.19 %	297	40.00 %	2	847	33 %
0,25 <0,50	525	0.37 %	140	40.00 %	2	263	50 %
0,50 <0,75	213	0.61 %	57	40.00 %	3	147	69 %
0,75 <2,50	145	1.23 %	58	40.00 %	4	145	100 %
2,50 <10,00	3	4.97 %	21	40.00 %	2	4	147 %



PD scale <sup>(1) (5)</sup>	EAD post-CRM	Average PD <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of Obligor	Average LGD <sup>(3)</sup>	Average Maturity (days) <sup>(4)</sup>	RWA	RWA Density
10,00 <100,00	14	37.47 %	5	40.00 %	5	44	306 %
100,00 (Default)	4	100.00 %	1	40.00 %	1	—	— %
<b>Memo item: Corporates - Large corporates</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Memo item: Corporates - SME</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,00 <0,15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,15 <0,25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,25 <0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,50 <0,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,75 <2,50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,50 <10,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,00 <100,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total FIRB Approach</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>0.21 %</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>22.42 %</b>		<b>4,515</b>	<b>14 %</b>

<sup>(\*)</sup> Exposures of less than 500,000 euros which are rounded down to zero are shown with a dash.

<sup>(1)</sup> PD intervals established by the CRR2 EBA ITS.

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade PD weighted by EAD.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to obligor grade LGD weighted by EAD.

<sup>(4)</sup> Corresponds to the maturity of the obligor in years weighted by EAD. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 680/2014, it is reported only for those categories where average maturities are relevant for the calculation of RWA. Residual maturities of less than one year are rounded to 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> Specialised lending exposures are included in the FIRB approach. The Group has chosen to use the supervisory category criteria method, in line with the provisions of article 153.5 of the CRR, therefore, following the CRR2 EBA ITS, Specialised Lending exposures are not included in this table.

As of June 30, 2025, exposures to central counterparties included in EU CCR8 table are excluded from this table. For more information on counterparty trading activity under the standardized approach to credit risk, see table 30.

### 3.2.5.1.3. Composition of collateral for counterparty risk exposure Article 439 e) CRR

A table with a breakdown of collaterals contributed or received by the Group to strengthen or reduce exposure to counterparty credit risk related to derivatives transactions and securities financing transactions as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024 is presented below:

**Table 34. EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for exposure to Counterparty Credit Risk (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair Value of Collateral received		Fair Value of posted Collateral <sup>(1)</sup>		Fair Value of Collateral received		Fair Value of posted Collateral	
	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>
Cash- domestic currency	—	2,415	—	4,079	—	49,441	—	24,306
Cash- other currencies	9	1,517	159	2,185	—	19,912	—	21,499
Domestic sovereign debt	23	2,721	1,362	114	—	285	590	7,519
Other sovereign debt	300	3,332	549	79	—	6,431	130	15,174
Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	8
Corporate bonds	90	136	249	84	—	1,557	—	13,213
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77,637</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>85,230</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> In accordance with Articles 279 and 298 of Regulation (EU) 2015/13 regarding the treatment of collateral for the purpose of calculating counterparty risk, the amount of collateral provided as collateral for the netting of derivative liability arrangements has been taken into account in the EAD calculation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Refers to collateral that is held in a bankruptcy-remote manner.

<sup>(3)</sup> Refers to collateral that is not held in a bankruptcy-remote manner.

## EU CCR5 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair Value of Collateral received		Fair Value of posted Collateral <sup>(1)</sup>		Fair Value of Collateral received		Fair Value of posted Collateral	
	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>	Segregated <sup>(2)</sup>	Unsegregated <sup>(3)</sup>
Cash- domestic currency	—	2,660	—	4,141	—	37,561	—	29,368
Cash- other currencies	14	1,635	114	1,840	—	30,995	—	16,331
Domestic sovereign debt	51	2,538	1,386	89	—	5,522	672	10,934
Other sovereign debt	530	2,943	529	289	—	40,101	65	41,109
Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	370	60	266	34	—	18,500	—	38,409
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	986
<b>Total</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>9,836</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132,678</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>137,138</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> In accordance with Articles 279 and 298 of Regulation (EU) 2015/13 regarding the treatment of collateral for the purpose of calculating counterparty risk, the amount of collateral provided as collateral for the netting of derivative liability arrangements has been taken into account in the EAD calculation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Refers to collateral that is held in a bankruptcy-remote manner.

<sup>(3)</sup> Refers to collateral that is not held in a bankruptcy-remote manner.

As of June 30, 2025, the composition of collateral for counterparty risk exposures used in derivative transactions evolves without significant changes and remained at similar levels to those recorded as of December 31, 2024. On the contrary, there has been a significant decrease in the fair value of the real guarantees received and delivered in securities financing operations due to operations in qualified CCPs, resulting from the application of master netting agreements.

### 3.2.5.1.4. Credit derivatives transactions

#### Article 439 j) CRR

The table below shows the amounts of credit derivative transactions, broken down into purchased and sold derivatives:

**Table 35. EU CCR6 - Credit derivatives exposures (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	Credit derivative hedges		Credit derivative hedges	
	Protection Bought	Protection Sold	Protection Bought	Protection Sold
<b>Notionals</b>				
Single-name credit default swaps	6,155	5,529	5,672	4,383
Index credit default swaps	19,959	21,619	14,931	15,860
Total return swaps	—	1,715	—	1,952
Credit options	1,500	1,000	—	—
Other credit derivatives	—	—	—	—
<b>Notionals Total</b>	<b>27,614</b>	<b>29,863</b>	<b>20,603</b>	<b>22,196</b>
<b>Fair Values</b>				
Positive fair value (asset)	23	534	174	212
Negative fair value (liability)	(528)	(24)	(337)	(33)

The main variation since December 31, 2024 was due to new transactions in indexed CDS, as well as the incorporation of credit options used in intermediation activities as hedging.

Additionally, as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group has no credit derivatives used as collateral in brokerage activities.

### 3.2.5.2. Exposure to central counterparty clearing houses

#### Article 439 i) CRR

The following table presents a complete overview of the exposure to central counterparty clearing houses by type of exposure (arising from transactions, margins, or contributions to the default fund) and their corresponding capital requirements:

Table 36. EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	EAD post CRM	RWA	EAD post CRM	RWA
<b>Exposures to QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>168</b>		<b>150</b>
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	751	44	1,489	32
(i) OTC Derivatives	549	40	417	11
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	172	3	81	2
(iii) Securities financing transactions (SFTs)	30	1	991	20
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
Segregated initial margin	1,653		1,702	
Non-segregated initial margin	35	1	116	9
Pre-funded default fund contributions	430	124	421	108
Unfunded default fund contributions	742	—	699	—
<b>Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>343</b>		<b>257</b>
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default to contributions); of which	1,624	293	1,138	206
(i) OTC Derivatives	20	3	19	2
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	1,578	264	1,119	204
(iii) Securities financing transactions (SFTs)	27	27	—	—
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
Segregated initial margin	—		—	
Non-segregated initial margin	176	48	187	50
Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	1	—	1
Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—

As of June 30, 2025, exposures from securities financing transactions to qualifying central counterparties fell mainly due to the application of the calculation methodology of volatility adjustments for master netting agreements. With regard to exposures to non-qualifying central counterparties, the increase was concentrated in exchange-traded derivatives, also rising RWA as a consequence.

### 3.2.5.3. CVA charge requirements

The CVA surcharge in Capital refers to the additional capital requirements to cover unexpected losses due to credit valuation adjustments.

As of June 30, 2025, BBVA calculates the capital requirements for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) according to the basic approach. The variation of RWA due to credit valuation adjustments in million euros between March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025 are shown below:

Table 37. RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk (Million Euros)

	RWEA amount	Capital Requirements
<b>RWA as of March 31, 2025</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>213</b>
Asset size	(290)	(23)
Foreign exchange movements	(75)	(6)
Other	—	—
<b>RWA as of June 30, 2025</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>184</b>

As of June 30, 2025, the risk-weighted assets for CVA, excluding the foreign exchange effect, decrease by €290 million since March 31, 2025, as a result of the reduction of EAD in the derivatives portfolio.

The full series of RWA flow of credit valuation adjustments over the first half of 2025 is available in the editable file “Pillar 3 2Q 2025 – Tables & Annexes”.

## 3.2.6. Information on securitisation

The main objective of securitisation is to serve as an instrument for the efficient management of the balance sheet, mainly as a source of liquidity at an efficient cost, obtaining liquid assets through eligible collateral, as a complement to other financial instruments. In addition, there are other secondary objectives associated with the use of securitisation instruments, such as the freeing up of regulatory capital by transferring risk, and the freeing of potential excess over the expected loss, as long as the volume of the first-loss tranche and risk transfer allow it.

### 3.2.6.1. Securitisation exposure in the banking and trading book

Article 449 j) CRR

The Group has carried out five securitisations in the first half of 2025, one of them in cash or traditional format and the other four in synthetic securitisation format. All of them with risk transfer, one cash and four synthetic operations. In addition, an existing Large Corporates synthetic securitization closed in 2024 has been extended.

The first of them in February, synthetic securitization from a portfolio of Corporate loans (BBVA Vela Corporate 2025-1) amounting to €3,2 billion, the second in March, a synthetic securitization for an amount of € 1,431 million (BBVA Vela SME 2025-1), from a portfolio of SME loans. In March, an extension of the Verano IV transaction, originally closed in October 2024 on a Large Corporates portfolio, was also upsized for an amount of €4 billion. During the Q2 the last three securitizations were carried out. A cash format securitization in May, BBVA Consumer 2025-1 FT, for an amount of €2,350 million from a Consumer portfolio, the second transaction in June, a synthetic securitization on a Project Finance portfolio for an amount of €1,000 million (BBVA Galea I Project Finance 2025) and, in June too, a synthetic securitization amounting to €2,498 million on a Consumer loans portfolio (BBVA Vela Consumer 2025-1) .

Table EU SEC1 below shows the exposure to securitisations of the banking book, broken down by type of underlying asset, indicating whether it is traditional or synthetic securitisations, and identifying the functions (origination, sponsorship and investment). In the "Bank acts as originator" block, the figures presented in the total columns are the total securitised amounts, obtained as the sum of the amount corresponding to the first loss tranche, and those with risk transfer:

Table 38. EU SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Bank acts as originator							Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
	Traditional			Synthetic				Traditional				Traditional			
	STS		Non STS												
	Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Subtotal	STS	Non STS	Synthetic	Subtotal	STS	Non STS	Synthetic	Subtotal
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>19,574</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,357</b>
<b>Retail (total)- of which</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	1,119	1,119	1,119	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	1,904	1,904	—	—	3,941	3,941	5,845	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholesale (total)- of which</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	12,501	12,501	12,501	—	—	—	—	87	1,428	—	1,515
Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	109	109	109	—	—	—	—	95	1,729	—	1,824
Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EU SEC1 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Bank acts as originator							Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
	Traditional			Synthetic				Traditional				Traditional			
	STS		Non STS												
	Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Of which: SRT		Subtotal	STS	Non STS	Synthetic	Subtotal	STS	Non STS	Synthetic	Subtotal
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>9,586</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>626</b>
<b>Retail (total)- of which</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	1,173	1,173	1,173	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	1,037	1,037	—	—	629	629	1,666	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholesale (total)- of which</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>603</b>
Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	6,735	6,735	6,735	—	—	—	—	—	603	—	603
Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Regarding the securitisation positions in the non-correlation trading book have been stable over the first half of 2025. The EU SEC2 table below shows that the amounts in terms of net positions of the securitisation positions in the trading book, broken down by type of underlying asset of the securitization, indicating whether it is traditional or synthetic securitisations, and identifying the functions (origination, sponsorship and investment) are not material for the Group:

Table 39. EU SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading portfolio (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Bank acts as originator				Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Retail (total) - of which</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholesale (total) - of which</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(\*) It includes securitisation positions in the trading portfolio.

EU SEC2 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Bank acts as originator				Bank acts as sponsor				Bank acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional		Synthetic	Subtotal
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Retail (total) - of which</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholesale (total) - of which</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(\*) It includes securitisation positions in the trading portfolio.

### 3.2.6.2. Securitisation – Group acting as originator

#### 3.2.6.2.1. Positions in securitisation originated by the Group

Article 449 k.i) CRR

The table below shows the EAD and RWA of securitisation positions originated by the Group in the banking book, broken down by type of securitised exposure, tranches and risk weight ranges and their corresponding capital requirements as of June 30, 2025 and as of December 31, 2024.

Table 40. EU SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach) <sup>(2)</sup>				Capital requirement after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Exposures</b>	<b>19,482</b>	—	—	—	<b>92</b>	<b>19,482</b>	—	—	<b>92</b>	<b>2,148</b>	—	—	—	<b>172</b>	—	—	—
<b>Traditional Securitisation</b>	<b>1,902</b>	—	—	—	<b>1</b>	<b>1,902</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>	<b>229</b>	—	—	—	<b>18</b>	—	—	—
Of which Securitisation	1,902	—	—	—	1	1,902	—	—	1	229	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	1,902	—	—	—	1	1,902	—	—	1	229	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Of which STS	1,902	—	—	—	1	1,902	—	—	1	229	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Synthetic Securitisation</b>	<b>17,580</b>	—	—	—	<b>90</b>	<b>17,580</b>	—	—	<b>90</b>	<b>1,919</b>	—	—	—	<b>154</b>	—	—	—
Of which Securitisation	17,580	—	—	—	90	17,580	—	—	90	1,919	—	—	—	154	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	4,996	—	—	—	64	4,996	—	—	64	555	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	12,584	—	—	—	26	12,584	—	—	26	1,364	—	—	—	109	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Securitisations with a risk weight of 1,250% are deducted from own funds, as shown in row m) of table 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> For better reconciliation of risk-weighted exposures, these are shown after cap.

#### EU SEC3 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach) <sup>(2)</sup>				Capital requirement after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Exposures</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>4</b>	—	<b>22</b>	<b>9,565</b>	—	—	<b>22</b>	<b>1,087</b>	—	—	—	<b>87</b>	—	—	—
<b>Traditional Securitisation</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>4</b>	—	—	<b>1,037</b>	—	—	—	<b>163</b>	—	—	—	<b>13</b>	—	—	—
Of which Securitisation	589	444	4	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	589	444	4	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Of which STS	589	444	4	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Synthetic Securitisation</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>5</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>	<b>8,528</b>	—	—	<b>21</b>	<b>925</b>	—	—	—	<b>74</b>	—	—	—
Of which Securitisation	8,523	5	—	—	21	8,528	—	—	21	925	—	—	—	74	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	1,795	—	—	—	7	1,795	—	—	7	238	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	6,729	5	—	—	15	6,733	—	—	15	687	—	—	—	55	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Securitisations with a risk weight of 1,250% are deducted from own funds, as shown in row m) of table 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> For better reconciliation of risk-weighted exposures, these are shown after cap.



In the case of securitisations where the Group acts as originator, the variation of the requirements in the first half of 2025 is explained by the securitisations mentioned above which complied with the risk transfer requirements set in the applicable regulatory provision. The net effect on the Group's RWA by changing the capital consumption of the underlying assets under the credit risk framework to the capital consumption under the securitisation framework is a reduction of approximately € 7,000 million.

### 3.2.6.2.2. Breakdown of securitised positions by type of asset

Article 449 I) CRR

The table below shows the outstanding amount, non-performing exposures and impairment losses recognised in the period by underlying assets of originated securitisation operations which meet the risk transfer criteria, broken down by asset type as of June 30, 2025.

**Table 41. EU SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025			12-31-2024		
	Nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period <sup>(1)</sup>	Nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total exposures</b>	<b>23,592</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37,983</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Retail exposures</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29,782</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>—</b>
Residential mortgage	1,258	4	—	22,272	272	—
Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	8,657	78	—	7,510	243	—
Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholesale exposures</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,202</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>—</b>
Loans to corporates	13,310	9	—	6,639	66	—
Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease and receivables	366	—	—	1,562	10	—
Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Negative amounts indicate an increase in credit risk adjustments during the period.

The balance of defaulted exposures of securitizations with risk transfer remained stable in the first half of the year.

### 3.2.6.3. Securitisation - Group acting as investor

Article 449 k.ii) CRR

The amounts in terms of EAD and RWA of the securitisation positions of the banking book where the Group acts as investor are shown below, broken down by type of underlying asset, tranches and risk weight bands that correspond to the securitisations and their corresponding capital requirements as of June 30, 2025.

Table 42. EU SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach) <sup>(2)</sup>				Capital requirement after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Exposures</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Traditional Securitisation</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>
Of which Securitisation	2,409	307	640	—	2	—	806	2,550	2	—	152	827	—	—	12	66	—
Of which retail underlying	10	7	—	—	2	—	16	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which STS	10	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	2,399	300	640	—	—	—	790	2,550	—	—	149	827	—	—	12	66	—
Of which STS	182	—	—	—	—	—	87	95	—	—	9	10	—	—	1	1	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Synthetic Securitisation</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Of which Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Securitisations with a risk weight of 1,250% are deducted from own funds, as shown in row m) of table 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> For better reconciliation of risk-weighted exposures, these are shown after cap.

#### EU SEC4 (Million Euros. 12-31-2024)

	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach) <sup>(2)</sup>				Capital requirement after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA & SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Exposures</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Traditional Securitisation</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Of which Securitisation	369	257	—	—	—	—	626	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	10	—	—
Of which retail underlying	13	9	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which STS	13	7	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	355	248	—	—	—	—	603	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	10	—	—
Of which STS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Synthetic Securitisation</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Of which Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which retail underlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which re-Securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> Securitisations with a risk weight of 1,250% are deducted from own funds, as shown in row m) of table 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> For better reconciliation of risk-weighted exposures, these are shown after cap.

In the first half of 2025, risk-weighted assets have experienced a significant increase in relative terms, mainly due to greater investing exposures to securitisations.

### 3.3. Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility that there may be losses in the value of positions held due to movements in the market variables that affect the valuation of financial products and assets.

The scope of market risk in the Group's trading portfolios is mainly defined by the portfolios originated by Global Markets valued at fair value and maintained for the purpose of trading and generates short term results. The market risk in the banking book is clearly delimited and separated in the structural risk of interest and credit spread, exchange rate and equity, which are broken down in section 3.4.

Analysis of the Group's RWA structure shows that almost 5% corresponds to Market Risk (including structural exchange risk).

#### 3.3.1. Standardised approach

##### Article 445 CRR

Market risk-weighted assets under the standardised approach (including structural exchange rate risk) account for 43% of total market risk-weighted assets.

The amounts in terms of RWA and market risk capital requirements calculated by standardised approach as of June 30, 2025 are below.

**Table 43. EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	RWA	Requirements	RWA	Requirements
<b>Outright Products</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>436</b>
Interest Rate Risk	1,574	126	1,575	126
Equity Risk	43	3	43	3
Foreign Exchange Risk	4,845	388	3,833	307
Commodity Risk	3	—	—	—
<b>Options</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Simplified approach	—	—	—	—
Delta-plus method	—	—	—	—
Scenario approach	—	—	—	—
<b>Securitisation</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,596</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>540</b>

In the first half of 2025, the standard market risk own funds requirements are mainly affected by changes in currency fluctuations, partially offset by positions subject to correlation risk in the trading portfolio (included in the "Securitization" row).

### 3.3.2. Internal models

With respect to the risk measurement models used in the Group, the supervisor has authorised the use of the internal model to determine the regulatory capital requirements deriving from risk positions on the BBVA, S.A. and BBVA Mexico trading book, which together, account for around 59% of the Group's trading book market risk at June 30, 2025.

The standard metric used to measure market risk is Value at Risk (hereinafter "VaR"), which indicates the maximum loss that may occur in the portfolios at a given confidence level (99%) and time horizon (one day).

At the same time, and following the guidelines established by the Spanish and European authorities, BBVA incorporates metrics in addition to VaR with the aim of meeting the Bank of Spain's regulatory requirements with respect to the calculation of bank capital for the trading book. Specifically, the measures incorporated in the Group since December 2011 are:

- VaR: In regulatory terms, the VaR charge incorporates the stressed VaR charge, and the sum of the two (VaR and stressed VaR).
- Specific Risk - Incremental Risk Capital ("IRC"). The IRC charge is exclusively applied in entities where the internal market risk model is approved (BBVA, S.A. and BBVA Mexico).
- Specific Risk: Securitization, correlation portfolios and Investment funds without look-through. All charges are calculated by the standard model.

Regarding the method of aggregating the capitals of the different geographies, the direct sum of the capital charges is applied without applying diversification among them.

#### 3.3.2.1. RWA performance under internal market risk models

Article 438 h), Article 455 d), e) CRR

According to article 455, letter d) and e) of the CRR -corresponding to the breakdown of information on internal models of Market Risk-, the elements that make up the Own Funds requirements to which a reference is made in articles 364 and 365 of the CRR, are presented below.

**Table 44. EU MR2-A - Market risk under the IMA (Million Euros)**

	6-30-2025		12-31-2024	
	RWA	Capital Requirements	RWA	Capital Requirements
<b>VaR</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>210</b>
Previous day's VaR		67		70
Average of the daily VaR on each of the preceding sixty business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor		210		210
<b>SVaR</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>438</b>
Latest SVaR		128		161
Average of the SVaR during the preceding sixty business days (sVaRavg) x multiplication factor (mc)		352		438
<b>Incremental risk charge - IRC</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>156</b>
Most recent IRC value		234		142
Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks		202		156
<b>Comprehensive Risk Measure- CRM</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12 weeks		—		—
Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12 weeks		—		—
8% of the own funds requirement in SA on most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio		—		—
<b>Others</b>		<b>—</b>		<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>804</b>

For more information about RWA and capital requirements under IMA, see Table 46.

Table 45. EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios (Million Euros)

	First half 2024	Second half 2023
<b>IMA values for trading portfolios</b>		
<b>VaR (10 day 99%)</b>		
Maximum value	88	132
Average value	68	67
Minimum value	41	38
Period value	67	70
<b>SVar (10 day 99%)</b>		
Maximum value	185	177
Average value	125	127
Minimum value	72	79
Period value	128	161
<b>IRC (99.9%)</b>		
Maximum value	276	202
Average value	189	133
Minimum value	90	54
Period value	234	142
<b>CRM (99.9%)</b>		
Maximum value	—	—
Average value	—	—
Minimum value	—	—
Period value	—	—

For more information about RWA and capital requirements under IMA, see Table 46.

The main changes in the market RWA, calculated using the method based on internal models are below:

Table 46. EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA (Million Euros)

	VaR	SVaR	IRC	CRM	Other	Total RWA	Total Capital Requirements
<b>RWA March, 2025</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,982</b>	<b>799</b>
Regulatory adjustments	(1,580)	(3,475)	—	—	—	(5,055)	(404)
<b>RWA as of last day of March 2025</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>394</b>
Level risk variation	159	(648)	456	—	—	(34)	(3)
Model updates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methodology and policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisitions and disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Exchange movements	8	(15)	—	—	—	(7)	(1)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>RWA as of last day of June 2025</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>429</b>
Regulatory adjustments	1,783	2,794	—	—	—	4,577	366
<b>RWA June, 2025</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>795</b>

Capital requirements for market risk under the internal model remained stable during the second quarter of 2025, with a decrease at BBVA Mexico (mainly due to SVaR, partially offset by the increase in VaR) offset by the increase at BBVA S.A. (due to IRC, mainly offset by SVaR).

Capital requirements at BBVA S.A. increased as of June 30, 2025 due to the rise in IRC, which is mainly justified by an increase in fixed income positions. In addition, there was a decrease in SVaR as a result of a reduction in FX and interest rate positions.

Capital requirements at BBVA Mexico decreased mainly due to the fall in SVaR capital requirements, as a result of a reduction in foreign exchange risk. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in VaR, as a result of a change in the maturity of the governments bond position. IRC capital requirements remained stable.

The full series of RWA flow of market risk under the IMA over the first half of 2025 is available in the editable file "Pillar 3 2Q 2025 – Tables & Annexes".

### 3.3.2.2. Backtesting

Article 455 g) CRR

#### Introduction

The ex-post or Backtesting validation is based on the comparison of the periodic results of the portfolio with the market risk measures from the established measurement system. The validity of a VaR model is particularly dependent on whether the empirical reality of the results does not enter into open contradiction with what is expected in the model. If the observed results were sufficiently adjusted to what was predicted by the model, it would be rated as good, and if the discrepancy were notable, revisions would be required in order to correct possible errors or modifications and to improve quality.

In order to determine whether the results have been sufficiently adjusted to the risk measurements, it is necessary to establish objective criteria, which are specified in a series of validation tests carried out with a given methodology. In establishing the most appropriate methodology, the criteria recommended by Basel have been largely followed as they are considered appropriate.

#### Validation test

In the comparison between results and risk measurements, a key element that is of interest is the confidence that the losses do not exceed the VaR risk measurements made more than a number of times according to the level of confidence adopted in the model. The validation test presented below, which focuses on contrasting this aspect, emphasizes that the risk measurement model is underestimating the risk that is actually being borne.

For the establishment of a hypothesis comparison test, we start from the observed results and try to infer whether there is enough evidence to reject the model (the null hypothesis that the trust of the model is established is not met).

In cases where the model functions properly, the VaR measurement indicates that the variation of the value of a portfolio in a given time horizon will not exceed the value obtained in a percentage of times determined by the level of confidence. In other words, the probability of having a loss that is higher than the VaR measurement, what we will call an exception, will be 1%, and the probability that the exception will not occur will be 99%.

GREEN Zone: model acceptance zone	It is characterised as being an area in which there is a high probability of accepting a suitable model and a low probability of accepting an unsuitable model. This is defined by the set for which the accumulated probability of less than 95%, with the null hypothesis proving correct. It covers a number between zero and four exceptions.
YELLOW zone: ambiguous zone	Possible results for both a suitable and inadequate model. It begins when the accumulated probability is greater than equal to 95% (it must be less than 99.99%), with the null hypothesis proving correct. It covers a number of between five and nine exceptions.
RED zone: model rejection zone	High probability that the model is unsuitable and unlikely to reject if suitable. It is defined by the fact that the level of significance is less than 0.1% or, which is the same, the accumulated probability is greater than or equal to 99.99%, with the null hypothesis proving correct. It corresponds to a number of exceptions equal to or greater than ten.

To carry out this test it is advisable to have, at least, a one-year historical series of both results and risk estimates on a daily basis.

The criterion used is perfectly adapted to the priority of supervisory, which is to avoid situations where excess risk for which the entity is not prepared jeopardizes its survival. However, the use of risk measurements as a tool for managing positions entails a concern that the risk measurements are adjusted to the real risk on both sides: not only is there concern that the risk is being underestimated, but also that it may be overestimating.

At the end of June 2025, the model is in the green zone of acceptance of the model, both in BBVA S.A. and BBVA Mexico.

#### Backtesting results

Regulatory backtesting is made up of two types: Hypothetical Backtesting and Actual Backtesting:

- Hypothetical Backtesting is defined as the contrast of the Hypothetical P&L on the estimated VaR, the day before the performance of said result. Actual Backtesting is defined as the contrast with the Actual P&L on the same estimated VaR, the day before the performance of said result.

- Actual Backtesting was implemented and entered into force on January 1, 2013, as a result of the transposition in the national legal order through the Bank of Spain Circular 4/2011 of November 30, of the CRD III that introduces Basel 2.5 in the European Union. The results that are used for the construction of both types of Backtesting are based on the actual results of the management tools.

According to Article 369 of the CRR, the P&L used in Backtesting should have a sufficient level of granularity in order to be shown at the "top-of-house" level, differentiating between Hypothetical and Actual P&L. In addition to the above, the historical Backtesting series will include a minimum of one year.

#### **Actual P&L**

The Actual P&L contains the complete management results, including the intraday operation and the daily and non-daily valuation adjustments, discounting the results of the franchises and commissions of each day and each desk.

The valuation functions and the parameters of the valuation models used in the calculation of the Actual P&L are the same as those used in the calculation of the Economic P&L.

#### **Hypothetical P&L**

The Hypothetical P&L contains the management results without the P&L of the daily activity, it is said, excluding intraday operations, premiums, and commissions. The data is provided by the management systems and broken down by desk, in adherence with the Volcker Rule on desk distribution.

The valuation functions and the parameters assigned to the valuation models used in the calculation of the Hypothetical P&L are the same as those used in the calculation of the Actual P&L.

The P&L figures used in both Backtesting types exclude Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA), Debt Valuation Adjustments (DVA) and Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVA). As well as any change in value resulting from migrations from rating to default, except those reflected in prices by the market itself, since the changes in value due to migration from rating to default are included in the Counterparty Credit Risk metrics.

#### **Perimeter of the backtesting and internal model exceptions**

The calculation scope of VaR and P&L (Hypothetical and Actual) is limited to the totality of the Trading Book portfolios of the Global Markets Internal Model of BBVA S.A. and BBVA Mexico.

All the positions belonging to the Banking Book, the portfolios under the Standardised Approach and the trading activity with Hedge Funds (this activity was excluded from the Internal Model in its original approval) are thus excluded from this scope of application.

It is considered that there is an exception at the Top of House level, when the two following circumstances concur in the same internal model and date:

- The Hypothetical P&L and/or the Actual P&L are negative.
- With an amount equal to or greater than the maximum between VaR without smoothing and VaR with smoothing calculated based on the previous day

For the purposes of calculating the number of exceptions of the Regulatory Backtesting, exceptions will only be taken into account within a mobile window of 250 consecutive Business Days at the Top of House level in each respective internal model.

At the end of June 2025, there was not any exception nor in BBVA S.A. neither in BBVA Mexico Backtesting.

Chart 11. Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA S.A. Hypothetical Backtesting (EU MR4)

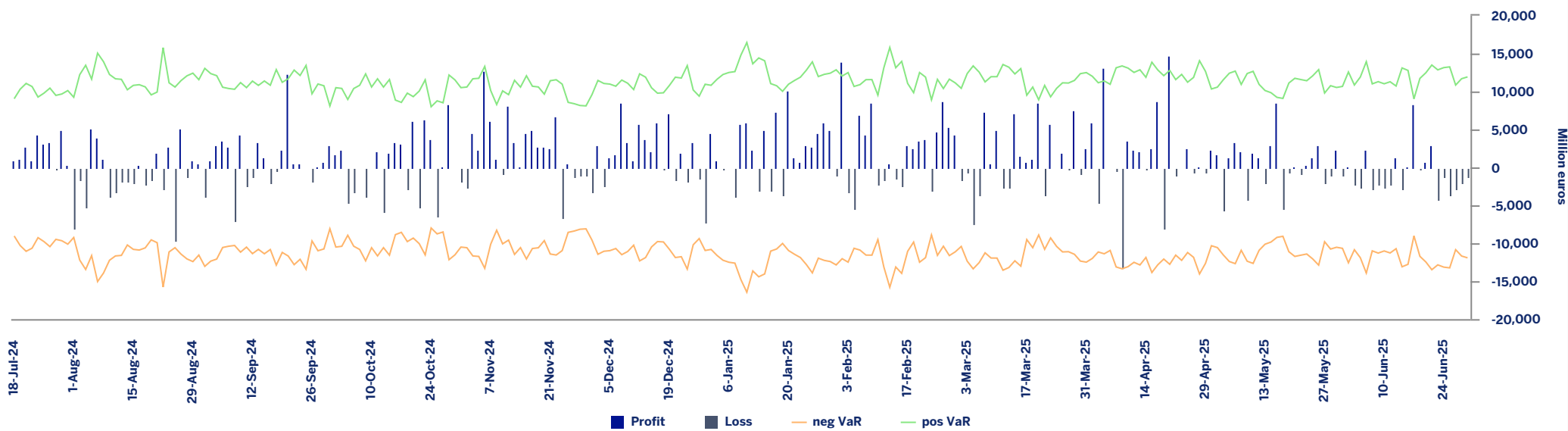


Chart 12. Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA S.A. Real Backtesting (EU MR4)

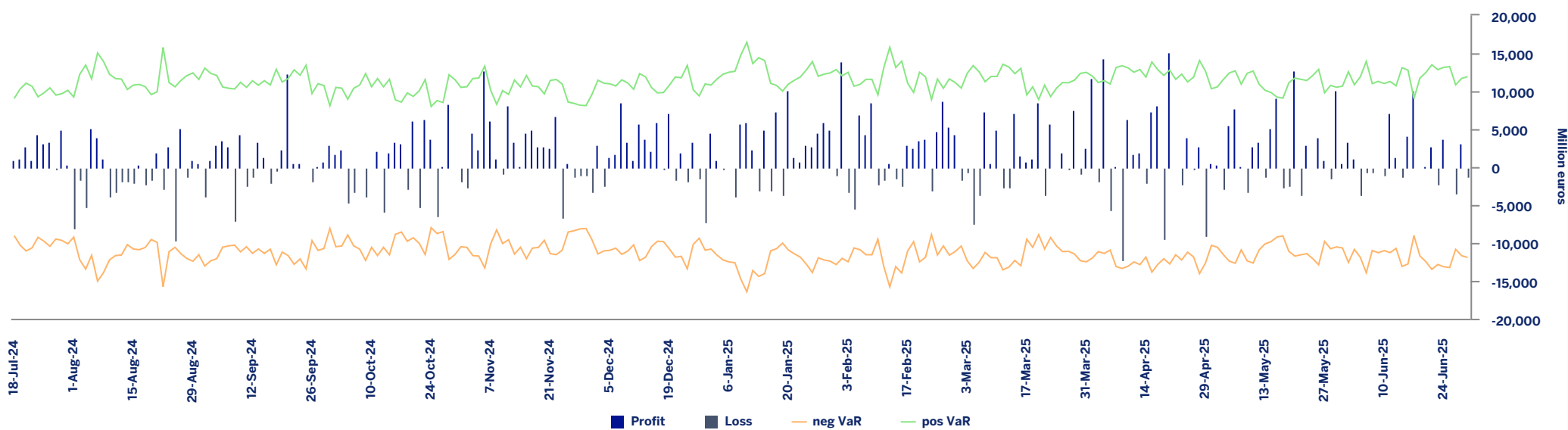




Chart 13. Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA Mexico. Hypothetical Backtesting (EU MR4)

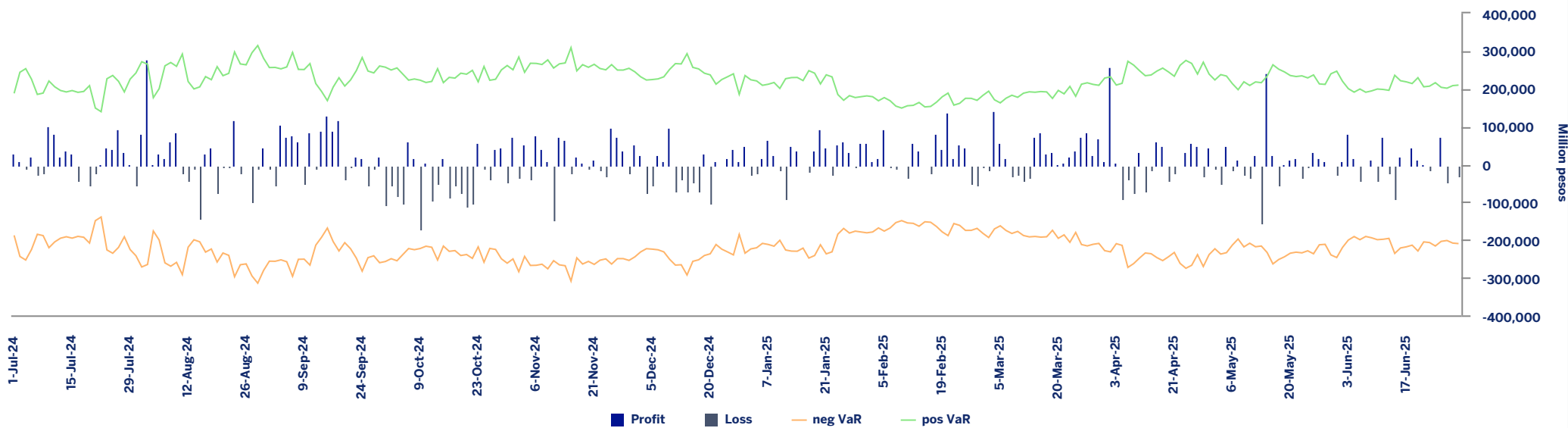
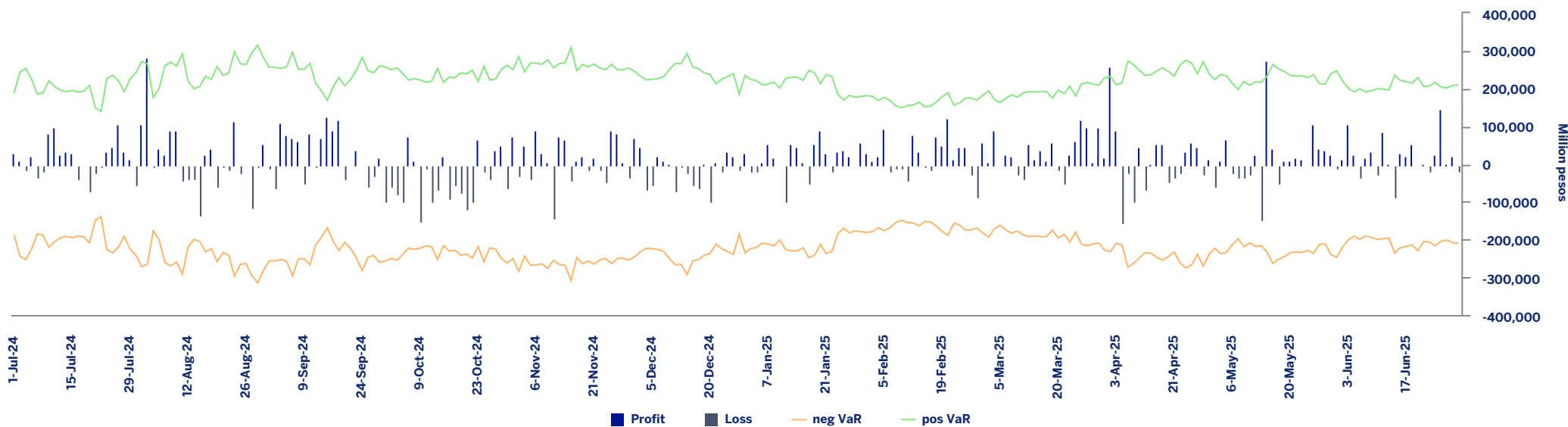


Chart 14. Trading book. Market Risk Model Validation for BBVA Mexico. Real Backtesting (EU MR4)



## 3.4. Structural risk

The structural risks are defined, in general terms, as the possibility of suffering losses in the banking book due to adverse movements in market risk factors.

In the Group, the following types of structural risks are defined, according to their nature: interest rate risk, credit spread risk, exchange rate risk and equity risk.

The scope of structural risks in the Group excludes market risks in the trading book that are clearly delimited and separated and are part of the Market Risks category.

### 3.4.1. Structural interest rate risk

#### Article 448 CRR

The structural interest-rate risk in the Banking Book ("IRRBB") is defined as the potential change on the earnings, through the impact on an entity's net interest income and on the valuation of instruments accounted at fair value, as well as on the economic value of the equity due to variations in market interest rates.

Furthermore, the credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB) arises from the potential impacts on the earnings and/or on the value of equity of the banking book produced by a variation in the level of market credit spreads that are not explained by default or migration risk or by movements in market interest rates.

Structural interest rate risk may arise from different sources, which are part of the four types of risk faced by the entities:

- Repricing risk.
- Curve risk.
- Basis risk.
- Option risk.

In the context of the SREP, CRD IV provides for a review and evaluation of the IRRBB. The main instrument of this assessment is the Supervisory Outlier Test (SOT), which assesses the impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Margin risks (NII) of the banking book under different interest rate variation scenarios. This exercise allows comparability between entities.

As described above, the structural interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is part of the entity's risk management framework and is included in the internal capital self-assessment process as part of Pillar 2.

The table below shows the changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) and in net interest income (NII) shown as million EUR:

**Table 47. EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risk in the banking book**

Currency	Δ EVE	Δ EVE	Δ NII	Δ NII
	6-30-2025	12-31-2024	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
Parallel up	(5,231)	(4,867)	123	(7)
Parallel down	1,813	1,783	(976)	(719)
Steeper	(53)	297		
Flattener	(1,232)	(1,566)		
Short rates up	(2,688)	(2,854)		
Short rates down	1,275	1,513		

The SOT regulatory metrics have been calculated as described in the guidelines.

IRRBB measures cover the principal exposures in currency EUR, USD, MXN, TRY and COP, up to a cumulative percentage of the banking book above 90%.

Reported changes of the economic value of equity (EVE) are calculated as follows:

- Changes in EVE under the six supervisory interest rate shock scenarios
- The supervisory maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate updated floor (-1.5%) has been applied for each currency
- Changes in EVE are expressed for the first time in amounts, valued in millions of euros, both for the most recent data and for the preceding data (in each case at the exchange rate of each date).
- Aggregate EVE change for each interest rate shock scenario has been calculated by adding together any negative and positive changes to EVE occurring in each currency. Positive changes have been weighted by a factor of 50%.
- Run-off balance sheet assumption: existing positions mature and are not replaced
- Own equity has been excluded from the computation of the exposure level
- Commercial margins are included in the interest cash flows
- Cash flows have been discounted using one only risk-free rate yield curve

Reported changes of the net interest income (NII) are calculated as follows:

- Changes in projected NII over a forward-looking rolling 12-month period under the two parallel supervisory interest rate shock scenario out of the six supervisory shock scenarios for EVE
- The supervisory maturity-dependent post-shock interest rate updated floor (-1.5%) has been applied for each currency
- Instantaneous shocks are applied
- Changes in NII are expressed for the first time in amounts, valued in millions of euros, both for the most recent data and for the preceding data (in each case at the exchange rate of each date).
- Aggregate NII change for each interest rate shock scenario has been calculated by adding together any negative and positive changes to NII occurring in each currency. Positive changes have been weighted by a factor of 50%.
- Constant balance sheet assumption
- New exposures are repriced considering the margin of new productions at the reporting date.
- Commercial margins are included in the interest cash flows
- Fees and commissions attributable for interest rate changes are not included

### SOT metrics significance and evolution

SOT IRRBB metrics at Group level maintain a medium-low risk level, maintaining the negative exposure to parallel down scenario for the NII approach, while in the case of the EVE, the worst scenario among the 6 prescriptive scenarios becomes the scenario of parallel up scenario.

When compared to December-24 results, risk remains at moderate levels. From the EVE point of view, the most significant impacts in the worst-case scenario of the exercise again correspond to the exposure in MXN currency (on which greater shocks are applied in the prescriptive scenarios), and to the exposure in EUR. In the parallel upward scenario, a higher impact is observed in the most damaging scenario, as a result of the increase in the duration of assets at BBVA S.A., motivated mainly by the NII risk hedging strategies, implemented through the increase in fixed rate bonds and hedging of floating rate loans.

From NII's perspective, there is also an increase in risk, mainly in MXN and EUR to interest rate decreases, associated with the size that current accounts represent in these two currencies and their reduced sensitivity.

### 3.4.2. Structural exchange rate risk

Structural exchange rate risk, is defined as the possibility of impacts on solvency, equity value and results driven by fluctuations in the exchange rates due to exposures in foreign currencies.

Structural exchange rate risk is inherent to the business of international banking groups, such as BBVA, that develop their activities in different geographies and currencies. At a consolidated level, structural exchange-rate risk arises from the consolidation of holdings in subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the euro.

The evolution of the structural exchange risk requirements in the first half of 2025 is in section 3.3.1. of this Report.

### 3.4.3. Structural equity risk

Equity risk in the banking book refers to the possibility of suffering losses in the value of positions in shares and other equity instruments held in the banking book with long or medium term investment horizons due to fluctuations in the value of equity indexes or shares.

BBVA Group's exposure to structural equity risk arises largely from minority shareholdings held on industrial and financial companies, and in new business (innovation).

## 3.5. Liquidity Risk

Article 451a (3) a) CRR

### EU LIQB

Liquidity and funding risk is defined as the incapacity of a bank in meeting its payment commitments due to lack of funds or that, to face those commitments, should have to make use of funding under burdensome terms.

### 3.5.1. Liquidity performance

The BBVA Group maintains a dynamic funding structure with a predominantly retail nature, where customer resources represent the main source of funding.

Liquidity and funding management at BBVA is aimed at driving the sustained growth of the banking business, through access to a wide variety of alternative sources of funding and assuring optimal term and cost conditions. BBVA's business model, risk appetite framework and funding strategy are designed to reach a solid funding structure based on stable customer deposits, mainly retail (granular). As a result of this model, deposits have a high degree of insurance in each geographical area, being close to 55% in Spain and Mexico. It is important to note that, given the nature of BBVA's business, lending is mainly financed through stable customer funds.

One of the key elements in the BBVA Group's liquidity and funding management is the maintenance of large high-quality liquidity buffers in all geographical areas. Thus, the Group has maintained during the last 12 months an average volume of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) of €125.6 billion, of which 98% corresponded to maximum quality assets (level 1 in the liquidity coverage ratio, LCR).

Due to its subsidiary-based management model, BBVA is one of the few major European banks that follows the Multiple Point of Entry (MPE) resolution strategy: the parent company sets the liquidity policies, but the subsidiaries are self-sufficient and responsible for managing their own liquidity and funding (taking deposits or accessing the market with their own rating). This strategy limits the spread of a liquidity crisis among the Group's different areas and ensures the adequate transmission of the cost of liquidity and financing to the price formation process.

The BBVA Group maintains a solid liquidity position in every geographical area in which it operates, with ratios well above the minimum required:

- The LCR requires banks to maintain a volume of high-quality liquid assets sufficient to withstand liquidity stress for 30 days. BBVA Group's consolidated LCR remained comfortably above 100% during the first half of 2025 and stood at 140% as of June 30, 2025. It should be noted that, given the MPE nature of BBVA, this ratio limits the numerator of the LCR for subsidiaries of BBVA S.A. to 100% of their net outflows, therefore, the resulting ratio is below that of the individual units (the LCR of the main components was 169% in BBVA, S.A., 160% in Mexico and 144% in Turkey). Without considering this restriction, the Group's LCR ratio was 168%.

**Table 48. LCR main LMU**

	June 2025	December 2024
<b>Group</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>134%</b>
BBVA S.A.	169 %	156 %
BBVA Mexico	160 %	146 %
Garanti BBVA	144 %	141 %

- The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. The BBVA Group's NSFR ratio stood at 126% as of June 30, 2025.

**Table 49. NSFR main LMU**

	June 2025	December 2024
<b>Group</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>127%</b>
BBVA S.A.	119 %	119 %
BBVA Mexico	132 %	131 %
Garanti BBVA	147 %	149 %

In addition to the above, the most relevant aspects related to the main geographical areas are the following:

- BBVA, S.A. has maintained a strong position with a large high-quality liquidity buffer, maintaining at all times the regulatory liquidity metrics well above the set minimums. During the first half of 2025, commercial activity showed dynamism both in deposits, mainly retail, and to a greater extent, in lending by wholesale banks, thus widening the credit gap.
- BBVA Mexico showed a solid liquidity situation, with a credit gap that has reduced during the first half of 2025 as a result of growth in deposits above the growth in lending, which have shown strong dynamism in the first half of the year.
- In Turkey, Garanti BBVA showed a strong liquidity generation in the first half of 2025. Thus, the lending gap has reduced both in local and foreign currencies due to a strong increase in deposits exceeding the increase in loans.
- In South America, the liquidity situation remains adequate throughout the region in the first half of 2025. In BBVA Argentina, the credit gap improved in Argentine pesos despite strong loan growth due to the boost in wholesale time deposits. In the US dollar balance sheet, the boost in loan growth combined with the decrease in deposits led to a reduction in excess liquidity in this currency. In BBVA Colombia the credit gap narrowed in the quarter, with growth as a result of balanced growth in deposits and loans. In BBVA Peru the lending gap increased because of the growth in lending and the fall in deposits, although the liquidity situation remained solid.

The main wholesale financing transactions carried out by the BBVA Group during the first half of 2025 are listed below, including a relevant transaction formalized in July.

Issuer	Type of issue	Date of issue	Nominal (millions)	Currency	Coupon	Early redemption	Maturity date
BBVA, S.A.	AT1	Jan-25	1,000	USD	7.750%	Jan-32	Perpetual
	Tier 2	Feb-25	1,000	EUR	4.000%	Feb-32	Feb-37
	Senior non-preferred	Jul-25	1,000	EUR	3.125%	–	Jul-30

Also, on May 10, 2025, BBVA redeemed early and entirely, an issue of simple preferred bonds made in May 2023 for €1 billion; in March it redeemed in full a USD 1 billion AT1 issue issued in 2019 and in January it redeemed early and in full a €1 billion Tier 2 issue in January 2020 maturing in 2030. In addition, on June 25, BBVA announced that the Board of Directors of BBVA has approved an issue of Contingent Convertible Preferred Securities (AT1) into new ordinary shares of BBVA for a maximum amount of €1.5 billion (pending execution as of 30 June 2025) excluding the preferential subscription rights of the shareholders. The specific terms of this issue will be communicated by BBVA at the time it is decided, if applicable, to carry out its execution.

BBVA Mexico issued in February 2025 USD 1 billion of Tier 2 subordinated debt with a coupon of 7.625%, and maturity in February 2035 (with an early redemption date in February 2030). In March 2025, an issue was made in the local market for 15 billion Mexican pesos, in two tranches, the first, BBVAMX 25, was placed for a term of three and a half years with a variable rate of TIIE overnight funding plus 32 basis points, while the second tranche, BBVAMX 25-2, closed at a fixed rate of 9.67% for a term of seven years.

In the first half of 2025, Garanti BBVA issued a total of USD 1,628m of short-term senior MTNs (Medium term notes) in order to roll over maturities and generate liquidity. In June 2025, it renewed a sustainable syndicated loan in two tranches: one of USD 95.75 million and €99.275 million with a term of 367 days, and another of USD 191.5m and €36 million with a term of 734 days. The total cost of the agreement is SOFR+1.60% for the US dollars tranches and Euribor +1.35% for the 367-day euro tranches, and SOFR+2.00% for US dollars and Euribor +1.75% for the 734-day euro tranche. Finally, on June 24, Garanti BBVA announced the issuance of subordinated bonds with a 10.5 year maturity, an early redemption option at 5.5 years and an aggregate principal amount of USD 500 million. The operation, structured in accordance with Basel III, was offered to institutional investors abroad and was completed on July 1.

In the first half of 2025, BBVA Argentina issued senior debt in the local market, a market that gained depth throughout the period. A total of four senior issues were made in February, in both Argentine pesos and US dollars. A total of 67 billion Argentine pesos (7 and 12 months) and USD 37 million (6 and 12 months). Two issues were made in June, one in Argentine pesos for an amount of 115

billion Argentine pesos at one year and USD 62 million in another issue also at one year. The euro equivalent of these issues was €216m.

In April, the subordinated biodiversity bond subscribed by BBVA Colombia with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for an amount of USD 45 million was disbursed.

### 3.5.2. LCR disclosure

Article 451a (2) CRR

EU LIQB

A breakdown of the LCR disclosure as of June 30, 2025 is shown below, according to Article 435 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. These figures are calculated as simple averages of end-of-month observations from the twelve months preceding each quarter. No transfer of liquidity is assumed between subsidiaries, and therefore no excess liquidity is transferred from the entities abroad to the consolidated figures displayed in the following table:

Table 50. EU LIQ1 - Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure (Rounded Million Euros)

	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)					
	June	March	December	September	June	June	March	December	September	June
End of the quarter	6-30-2025	3-31-2025	12-31-2024	9-30-2024	6-30-2024	6-30-2025	3-31-2025	12-31-2024	9-30-2024	6-30-2024
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>High-quality liquid assets</b>										0
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)						104,579	105,596	106,927	107,106	105,561
<b>Cash-outflows</b>										0
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	259,513	258,326	256,593	255,068	255,043	18,400	18,148	17,862	17,537	17,323
Stable deposits	162,266	162,917	162,716	163,331	164,719	8,113	8,146	8,136	8,167	8,236
Less stable deposits	87,481	85,315	83,491	80,919	78,883	10,287	10,002	9,726	9,371	9,087
Unsecured wholesale funding	151,303	148,276	144,344	139,398	135,375	60,697	58,944	57,095	54,791	53,610
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	71,467	70,660	68,738	65,820	62,571	16,486	16,261	15,782	15,070	14,279
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	77,278	74,959	72,926	71,104	70,311	41,653	40,027	38,633	37,247	36,838
Unsecured debt	2,558	2,657	2,680	2,474	2,493	2,558	2,657	2,680	2,474	2,493
Secured wholesale funding						4,756	4,649	4,935	5,550	5,873
Additional requirements	101,521	98,963	95,576	92,392	90,065	16,130	16,242	16,345	16,305	16,646
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements <sup>(1)</sup>	3,697	4,124	4,582	4,926	5,687	3,697	4,124	4,582	4,926	5,687
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit and liquidity facilities	97,824	94,839	90,994	87,466	84,378	12,433	12,118	11,763	11,379	10,959
Other contractual funding obligations	16,777	17,923	18,413	19,122	19,550	3,695	3,695	3,625	3,780	3,002
Other contingent funding obligations	146,329	142,652	136,973	131,250	125,867	5,327	5,295	5,167	5,053	4,867
<b>Total cash outflows</b>						<b>108,573</b>	<b>106,972</b>	<b>105,027</b>	<b>103,016</b>	<b>101,834</b>
<b>Cash - inflows</b>										
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	40,807	38,719	37,624	37,548	36,132	2,621	2,573	2,470	2,527	2,330
Inflows from fully performing exposures	43,749	42,060	40,865	39,450	38,875	28,773	27,712	26,752	25,850	25,478
Other cash inflows	2,450	2,564	2,599	2,528	2,750	2,450	2,564	2,599	2,528	2,750
third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible										
(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institutions)										
<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>87,006</b>	<b>83,343</b>	<b>81,088</b>	<b>79,526</b>	<b>77,757</b>	<b>33,844</b>	<b>32,849</b>	<b>31,821</b>	<b>30,905</b>	<b>30,558</b>
Fully exempt inflows										
Inflows subject to 90% cap										
Inflows subject to 75% cap	87,006	83,343	81,088	79,526	77,757	33,844	32,849	31,821	30,905	30,558
<b>Total adjusted value</b>										
<b>Liquidity buffer</b>						<b>104,579</b>	<b>105,596</b>	<b>106,927</b>	<b>107,106</b>	<b>105,561</b>
<b>Total net cash outflows</b>						<b>74,729</b>	<b>74,123</b>	<b>73,206</b>	<b>72,111</b>	<b>71,276</b>
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (%)</b>						<b>140%</b>	<b>143%</b>	<b>146%</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>148%</b>
<b>Liquidity buffer (including excess liquidity of subsidiaries)</b>						<b>125,581</b>	<b>127,181</b>	<b>130,613</b>	<b>132,737</b>	<b>132,711</b>
<b>Total net cash outflows</b>						<b>74,729</b>	<b>74,123</b>	<b>73,206</b>	<b>72,111</b>	<b>71,276</b>
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (%)</b>						<b>168%</b>	<b>172%</b>	<b>178%</b>	<b>184%</b>	<b>186%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the amount of the collateral that the entity would have to provide in case of a credit downgrade, according to CRR Article 439(d).



Since liquidity transferability between subsidiaries is not assumed, BBVA Group's consolidated ratio is primarily determined by BBVA S.A.'s ratio and the volume of outflows from entities abroad. The evolution of the consolidated ratio is closely linked to the performance of BBVA S.A.'s LCR. Throughout the series shown in the table, the LCR has been at high levels, reflecting the Group's comfortable and comfortable liquidity situation.

As regards the numerator of the ratio, one of the key elements in the BBVA Group's management of liquidity and funding is the maintenance of large high-quality liquidity buffers in all geographic areas. In the last 12 months, the Group maintained an average volume of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) of €104.6 billion (€125.6 billion if we consider the excess liquidity of all the banks abroad), of which 97% corresponded to top quality assets (level 1).

As regards the composition of the denominator of the LCR, the main source of funding for all the Group's banks is retail deposits, liabilities of a stable nature which therefore produce fewer potential outflows in the LCR ratio. The Group also has sources of wholesale funding that are adequately diversified in terms of maturity, instrument, market, currency and counterparty, oriented toward the long term, which are considered less stable for the purposes of the LCR, generating greater potential outflows.

Regarding the sustainability of wholesale funding as a source of funding, this depends on the degree of diversification. In particular, in order to ensure adequate diversification by counterparties, specific concentration thresholds are set and must be met at all times by each LMU. As of June 30, 2025, except for the positions against central clearing houses, the secured funding operations with several Central Banks and public treasury auctions, the Group has no counterparties that maintain balances greater than 2% of the Group's total liabilities and the weight of the first 10 counterparties per balance represents 5,5%.

The establishment of an independent control framework for the Euro, USA, Mexico and Turkey LMUs, allows compliance with the Liquidity and Finance corporate requirements on the four main currencies in which the BBVA Group operates: Euro, Dollar, Mexican Peso and Turkish Lira.

With the exception of the dollar, significant currencies at the Group level are fully managed by entities resident in the jurisdictions of each of them, with their funding needs covered in the local markets in which they operate.

For those LMUs operating in dollarised economies (Argentina, Peru, Mexico and Turkey) there are specific regulatory requirements that limit the level of risk of each subsidiary. In addition, the LCR in US dollars in all of them exceeds 100%.

Finally, the Group's exposure to derivatives is limited (see section on counterparty risk exposure). In addition, the LCR of the different LMU's includes liquidity outflows arising from the need to post additional collateral, the most relevant cases being the deterioration of the entity's credit quality, the excess collateral to be returned to the counterparty, and the impact of an adverse market scenario. For the quantification of additional collateral in case of adverse market scenarios, a Historical Look Back Approach is used in accordance with the EBA RTS (Article 423(3) of the CRR).

### 3.5.3. Net Stable Funding Ratio

#### Article 451a (3) CRR

Within its risk appetite framework, BBVA has included the NSFR indicator within the limits scheme for both the Group as a whole and for each individual LMU, aimed at keeping this metric at a comfortable level above 100%.

A table including the main components of NSFR is shown below:

Table 51. EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio (Rounded Million euros. 6-30-2025)

	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	
	No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to <1 year	>= 1 year		
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
Capital items and instruments	61,217	—	—	13,052	74,269	
Own funds	61,217	—	—	11,480	72,697	
Other capital instruments		—	—	1,572	1,572	
Retail deposits		256,872	5,563	1,597	245,839	
Stable deposits		158,461	2,554	747	153,711	
Less stable deposits		98,411	3,009	850	92,128	
Wholesale funding:		270,206	17,145	46,627	133,216	
Operational deposits		71,629	—	—	35,815	
Other wholesale funding		198,577	17,145	46,627	97,402	
Interdependent liabilities		—	—	—	—	
Other liabilities:	—	21,424	1	11,118	11,118	
NSFR derivative liabilities	—					
All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		21,424	1	11,118	11,118	
Total available stable funding (ASF)					464,443	
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					6,048	
Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		132	118	3,461	3,154	
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		282	—	—	141	
Performing loans and securities:		160,377	43,290	286,133	303,176	
Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		28,029	2,748	4,712	7,076	
Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		20,255	2,999	11,717	15,361	
Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		92,219	30,649	174,454	204,903	
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		7,738	3,093	27,037	23,180	
Performing residential mortgages, of which:		2,891	3,025	83,510	61,625	
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		2,083	2,185	62,527	42,934	
Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		16,984	3,868	11,741	14,210	
Interdependent assets		—	—	—	—	
Other assets:		—	20,416	1,887	43,948	47,081
Physical traded commodities					598	508
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		—	—	2,557	2,173	
NSFR derivative assets		1,141	—	—	1,141	
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		10,733	—	—	537	
All other assets not included in the above categories		8,542	1,887	40,793	42,722	
Off-balance sheet items		40,720	4,451	132,138	9,328	
Total RSF						368,929
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					126 %	

The table shows a balanced funding structure that maintains a significant volume of retail deposits as the main source of funding for investment activity. This type of funds is characterised by a more favourable treatment for NSFR purposes, given its low sensitivity to market fluctuations and its low volatility in aggregate balances per transaction, as a result of customer linkage. This results in a level of NSFR that comfortably exceeds the regulatory requirement of 100%, with a stable evolution over time.

# 4. Prudential disclosures on environmental, social and governance risks

<b>4.1. Introduction and governance model</b>	<b>101</b>
4.1.1. Sustainability as a strategic priority	101
4.1.2. Regulatory framework	101
4.1.3. Governance model	102
<b>4.2. Environmental Risk</b>	<b>113</b>
4.2.1. Strategy and business processes	113
4.2.2. Risk Management	123
<b>4.3. Social Risk</b>	<b>154</b>
4.3.1. Strategy and business processes	154
4.3.2. Risk Management	155
<b>4.4. Governance Risk</b>	<b>159</b>
4.4.1. Risk Management	159

## 4.1. Introduction and governance model

### 4.1.1. Sustainability as a strategic priority

Under the 2025–2029 strategic plan, BBVA consolidates “Sustainability as a driver of differential growth,” integrating it as one of its six strategic priorities and recognizing it as one of the main business opportunities focused on promoting environmental protection, economic growth, and social development. BBVA seeks to generate a positive impact on its stakeholders by developing and growing its business and by relying on the multiplier effect of banking.

Climate change affects industries and the way in which customers consume, get around, or fit out their homes, requiring significant investments that will continue for decades to come.

Furthermore, climate change and human actions are stressing natural capital (water, crops, raw materials, etc.), making it increasingly important for customers to ensure the continued availability and quality of essential resources for production and service delivery.

Last but not least, major inequalities are still present all around the world and may be exacerbated by the effects of the economic transformation posed by our collective decarbonization efforts or the destruction of natural capital. Banks can play a key role in the development of inclusive growth through ‘bankarization’ of the population and financial literacy, and develop inclusive infrastructure (such as health care, education and communications).

#### **Environmental**

The environmental dimension of sustainability is of immense importance to BBVA. The effects of climate change transcend the economic sphere and require all social agents to adapt and act together. To effectively address environmental challenges, it is essential to also consider natural capital.

BBVA, through its products and services, plays a pivotal role in its clients’ transition.

#### **Social**

Businesses are key actors in achieving the development and progress of societies. From this standpoint, BBVA promotes economic growth that not only respects the planet’s limits but also provides opportunities for the most vulnerable segments of the population.

BBVA contributes to this inclusive growth primarily through its business. BBVA promotes inclusive and responsible practices among its employees and customers, in addition to other philanthropic activities carried out by the Group’s entities and foundations.

#### **Governance**

Companies must conduct their business in strict compliance with current legislation, responsibly, and in accordance with strict standards of ethical conduct.

BBVA views the governance dimension of sustainability as being linked to business conduct, policies, and regulatory and governance frameworks related to sustainability.

### 4.1.2. Regulatory framework

#### **Implementing technical standards on ESG risk**

On January 24, 2022, the European Banking Authority published its final draft implementing technical standards (“ITS”), amending the CRR on Pillar 3 disclosures relating to environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) risks.

These ITS were subsequently incorporated into the corpus of European Union law via Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 of 30 November 2022, amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 as regards disclosure of information on environmental, social and governance risks. Subsequently, the same requirements on environmental, social and governance risks already included in Implementing Regulation 2022/2453 were included in Implementing Regulation 2024/3172.

In May 2025, the European Banking Authority (EBA) published consultation document CP/2025/07, on amendments to the aforementioned Implementing Regulation. The proposal introduces tougher and proportionate ESG risk requirements, with the aim of increasing the transparency and consistency of disclosures, in line with the European Commission's Omnibus proposal<sup>6</sup>. The proposal provides for transitional provisions and supervisory flexibility so that during the transitional period, the publication requirement for certain information, particularly information related to the European Taxonomy, is not prioritized, given that it is currently under review. In August 2025 the EBA published a 'No Action Letter,' according to which, starting in June 2025 and until the new ITS come into force, certain information, including templates EU 6 to EU 10 as well as specific data from templates 1 and 4 related to the EU Taxonomy, will not be prioritized for publication.

### 4.1.3. Governance model

#### Functions and responsibilities of the Corporate Bodies

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (1) e), Table (2) d)

BBVA has a corporate governance system, comprising a set of principles, rules and mechanisms that integrate and regulate the structures and operation of its corporate bodies (hereinafter, the "System" or the "Corporate Governance System"). This system is largely governed by the provisions of the Bank's Bylaws, the regulations of its various corporate bodies, and the general policies of the Bank, as approved by the Board of Directors.

The System is aligned with BBVA's Culture and Values and is geared towards achieving the Bank's corporate interest and purpose. To ensure this is the case, the Board oversees its effectiveness, adapting it, when deemed necessary or otherwise desirable, to the environment in which the Bank and its Group operate, with due regard paid to prevailing regulatory and supervisory requirements and best industry practice, as well as the views and opinions of the Bank's various stakeholders.

The governance model for environmental, social and governance risks is integrated within BBVA's corporate governance system, under the terms detailed below.

Within the framework of the Corporate Governance System, the powers of the Board of Directors shall be those prescribed from time to time by prevailing and the Company's Bylaws, as well as, specifically and among others, those set out in Article 17 of its Regulations.

Among other functions, and as an essential part of the Corporate Governance System, the Board of Directors is authorized, under Article 17(1)(a)(i) of its Regulations, to approve the Bank's general policies and strategies. In use of this power, the Board has defined a general management and control framework, consisting of the Group's main strategic and forward-looking decisions (including the Strategic Plan, the Budget and the Risk Appetite Framework) and has approved a series of general policies containing the Board of Directors' main guidelines for the management and supervision of the Group's various areas of activity.

Likewise, in general, the Board, directly or through its Committees, monitors the decisions made, including supervising the implementation of general policies and overseeing the management of the company and its Group.

For the proper fulfillment of its duties, the Board of Directors has a governance model in place that ensures the participation of all directors, with full freedom of criteria, in relation to: (i) adequate decision-making and monitoring and control processes; (ii) a complete, adequate and consistent reporting model; and (iii) proactive management of identified conflicts of interest, both real and potential.

Thus, BBVA has a decision-making process which typically originates at the Bank's executive areas. These areas draw up decision proposals, coordinated with the main strategic decisions already adopted by the Board, which are then laid before the competent corporate bodies for further analysis, debate and decision, supported by a reporting model that provides complete, integral, adequate and consistent information.

This Model is characterized by the interaction of the different Corporate Bodies among themselves and with those heading up the executive areas, thus providing the opportunity for frequent analysis and debate in order to make decisions that are aligned with the corporate interest and with the Bank's Purpose.

<sup>6</sup> The European Commission's Omnibus process is a legislative initiative that aims to harmonize, simplify, and update multiple European Union legal acts through a single joint proposal. Ultimately, it will reduce regulatory complexity, avoid overlaps and duplication, and improve consistency across sectoral regulatory frameworks, particularly in areas such as ESG disclosures.

Once the decisions have been made by the Corporate Bodies, the executive areas execute, develop or implement those decisions, reporting to the competent Corporate Bodies for their subsequent supervision and control, in accordance with the supervision and control processes in place.

To ensure that the Corporate Bodies are able to comply with the supervision and control functions ascribed to them, BBVA has a set of processes in place that structure the way in which the Corporate Bodies carry out these functions, so as to ensure that their decisions are being properly acted upon or, if necessary, to identify specific aspects that require further steps to be taken (the "Supervision and Control Model").

The exercise of supervision and control functions in each specific area is carried out by the Board of Directors, both directly at its meetings and through the activities of its various Committees, which play a key role in supervising and controlling the management.

Thus, the Committees support the Board by monitoring issues that fall within their area of expertise, doing so more frequently and in more detail than the Board, to which they also regularly report to convey the most relevant issues addressed with by each of them.

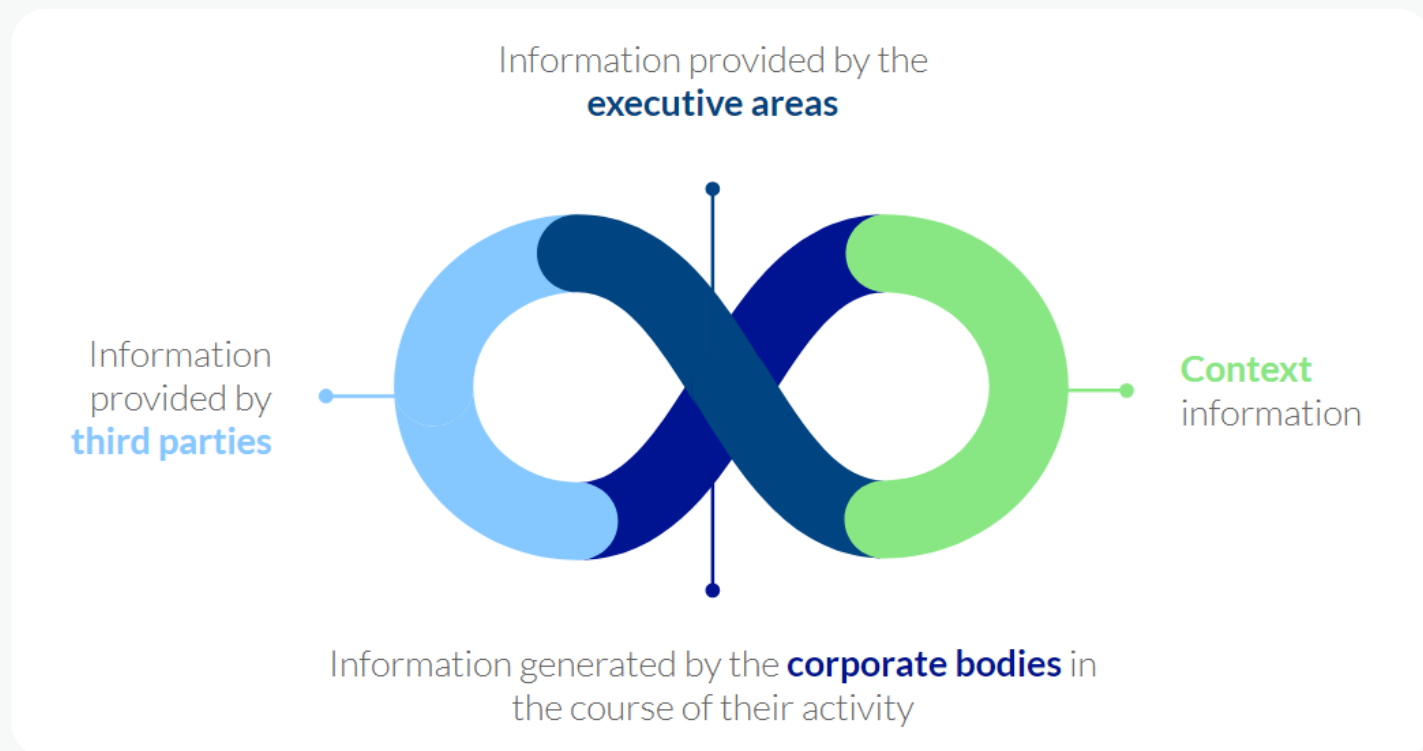
The functions of the Corporate Bodies are shown below:



The decision-making, supervisory and control models described above are complemented by a reporting model to ensure that the Corporate Bodies have all the information they need, in due course, to carry out the duties ascribed to them. In particular, BBVA's information model is characterized by providing the Corporate Bodies with information that is: complete, integrated, adequate and consistent.

The reporting model comprises information from various sources that allows the directors, after evaluating it as a whole, and in a constructive and critical manner, to debate the matters submitted for their consideration on the corresponding corporate bodies and to carry out the duties assigned to them.

Below are the information flows between the Corporate Bodies:



According to this model, and as set forth in Article 5 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, prior to the meetings, directors will be provided with the information needed for them to form an opinion with respect to those matters that fall within the remit of the Corporate Bodies, and may ask for any additional information and advice required to perform their duties. They may also ask the Board of Directors for external expert help for any matters put to their consideration whose special complexity or importance so requires.

### Governance model of the Corporate Bodies on matters of sustainability

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) e), f), g), Table (2) d), e)

Within the context of the Group's overall management and control framework, the Board of Directors has incorporated Sustainability as one of the Bank's strategic priorities.

As part of this framework, the BBVA Board of Directors has approved the General Sustainability Policy, which sets out and defines the general principles, management and control objectives and guidelines to be followed by the Group in matters of sustainable development, understood as meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, in line with the definition established in this regard by the United Nations.

The Corporate Bodies ensure that sustainability, which includes environmental, social and governance aspects, is integrated into all the Group's businesses and activities, from a global perspective, and that the material impacts, risks and opportunities relating to sustainability are adequately managed.

To succeed in this task, the Bank has a Global Sustainability Area (GSA), which is responsible, inter alia, for designing and promoting the implementation of the Group's strategic sustainability agenda and business development in this regard; setting the Group's objectives in these matters; and promoting and coordinating the different lines of work of the Group in this area, developed by the different areas; maintaining in all areas of the Group the objective of promoting integrity in the relationship with the different stakeholders.

Likewise, the various executive areas promote the different aspects of sustainability in their respective areas of competence, considering it in the definition of their strategies, work plans, initiatives and resource management, and establishing, where appropriate, objectives and metrics that allow measuring the progress made by each of them in these areas.

The impacts, risks and opportunities arising from the various aspects of sustainability that are of material significance to the Bank are taken into account in the decisions approved by the Board of Directors that make up BBVA's general management and control framework.

In particular, they fall within the scope of the Strategic Plan, which incorporates sustainability as one of its strategic priorities; of the Budget, which sets annual targets for strategic indicators, among others, related to Sustainability; and of the Risk Appetite Framework, which makes reference to sustainability in the Risk Appetite Statement, as well as specific metrics related to sustainability (i.e. high transition risk (HTR) metrics and the portfolio decarbonization indicator).

Moreover, the various general policies of the BBVA Group, which set out the basic management guidelines in the different areas of special significance for the proper pursuit of the Bank's activity, also include different issues related to sustainability.

In this context, BBVA has governance models in place for the various elements that contribute to sustainability and the generation of long-term value, which stakeholders consider ESG factors or which should be included within the concept of "Sustainability". This includes the management of the environmental impact of our direct activity and that of our customers on climate change, the treatment of social issues, both within the organization as regards our own employees and in society and, fundamentally, in our customers, as well as the Bank's actions in the different areas aimed at ensuring proper business conduct.

When managing and monitoring issues related to sustainability, the Board of Directors has adopted a governance model built around the Board itself, with the specialized support of its various Committees on matters that fall within their respective remits.

In the case of the Executive Committee, it supports the Board of Directors in decision-making and recurrent monitoring of BBVA's strategy and objectives on matters of sustainability, which are defined while taking due account of the impacts, risks and opportunities arising from sustainability that are considered of relative importance for the Bank.. The Executive Committee also supports the Board in overseeing the effective implementation and pursuit of the strategy by the Group's executive areas.

Meanwhile, the Risk and Compliance Committee supports the Board in integrating sustainability into the analysis, planning and management of the Group's financial and non-financial risks, and in overseeing their effective fulfillment.

The Audit Committee supervises the preparation process and the content of the information to be prepared by the Corporate Bodies on sustainability for publication, as part of the Group's financial and non-financial public information.

The Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee not only assists the Board in assessing the effectiveness of the aforementioned Corporate Governance System, but also ensures that sustainability-related skills and expertise are taken into account when considering the composition of the Board of Directors.

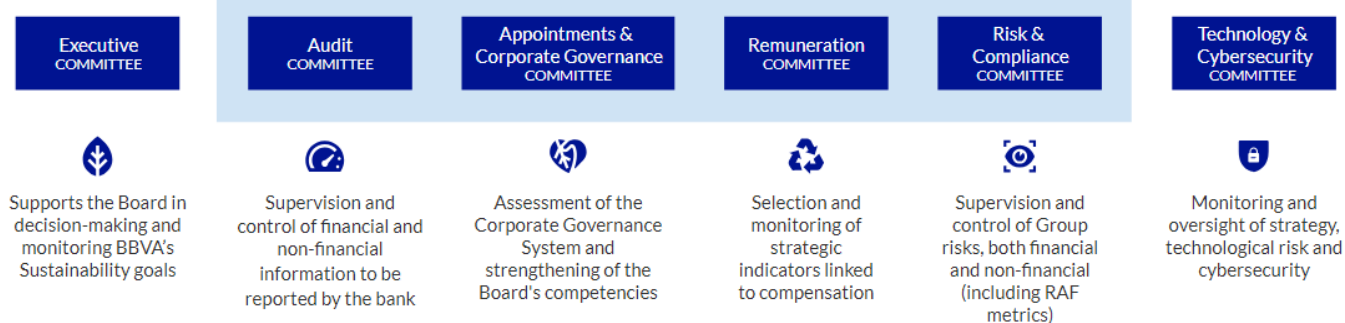
The Remuneration Committee analyzes the selection and monitors the trend in strategic indicators linked to variable remuneration, including indicators related to sustainability.

Lastly, the Technology and Cybersecurity Committee assists the Board in monitoring technology strategy and cybersecurity management.

The structure of the Corporate Bodies is shown below:



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



The BOARD has strengthened its knowledge and its experience in the field of Sustainability, through:

Appointment of members with extensive knowledge and experience on the matter

It has extended its training programs to include Sustainability issues

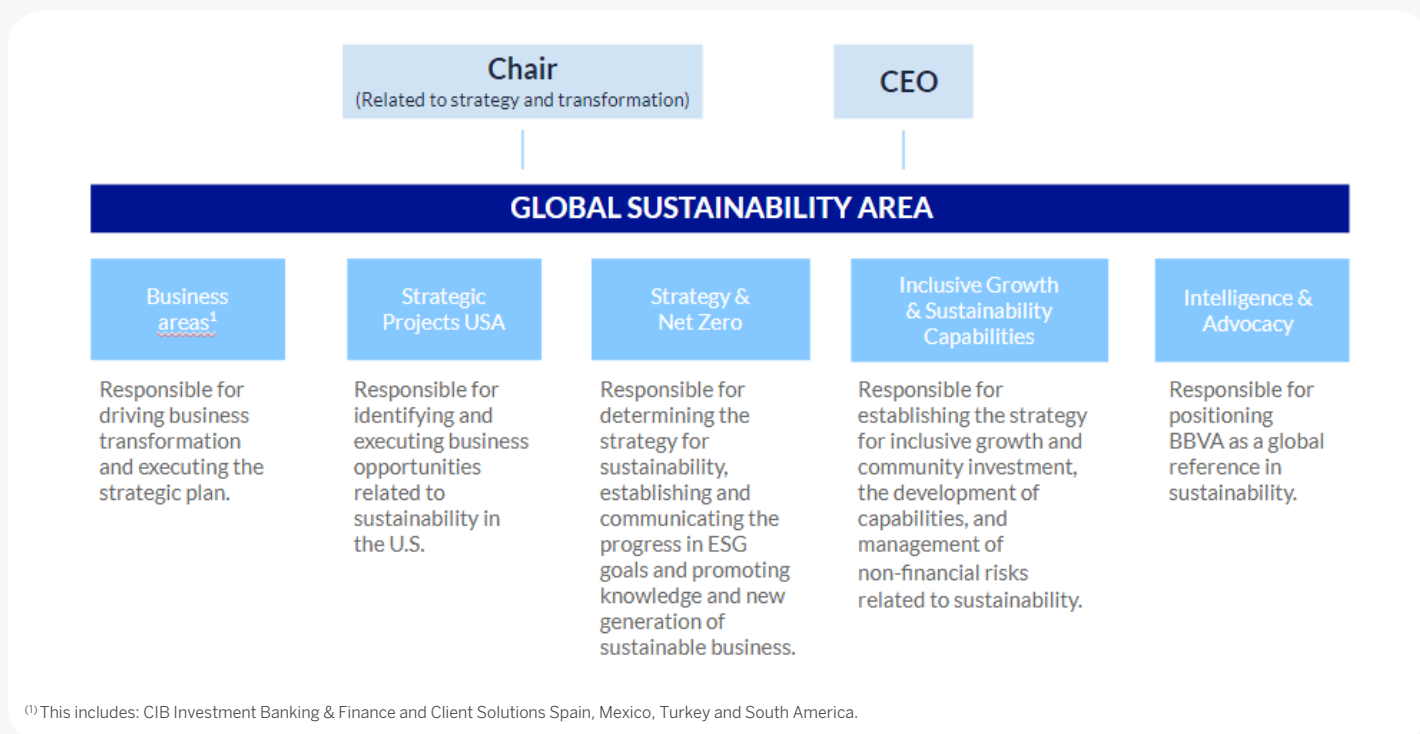
Through this governance model, the Corporate Bodies define, oversee and monitor the effective implementation of the Group's strategy on matters of sustainability, while considering the impacts, risks and opportunities it generates for the BBVA Group. It also enables the Corporate Bodies to establish or oversee the establishment at the executive level, as appropriate, of the Bank's objectives in these matters and to monitor progress toward their achievement.

### Cross-cutting integration of sustainability at the executive level

The execution of the sustainability strategy, approved by BBVA's Corporate Bodies, implies Group-wide integration at the executive level. For this purpose, the Group has a Global Sustainability Area, the head of which reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer for matters relating to the business, and to the Chair for matters of transformation and the sustainability strategy.

The implementation of the sustainability strategy is a cross-cutting issue throughout the Group, and all areas are responsible for progressively incorporating it into their strategic agenda and work dynamics. Along these lines, the Global Sustainability Area is responsible, inter alia, for designing and promoting the implementation of the Group's strategic sustainability agenda (focusing on the fight against climate change, protection of natural capital and inclusive growth) and business development in this area; establishing the Group's objectives in these matters; and promoting and coordinating the different lines of work of the Group in this area, developed by the different areas; maintaining in all areas of the Group the objective of promoting integrity in the relationship with the different stakeholders.

Notably, the sustainability governance model in place at the Group combines the governance model of the Corporate Bodies with a Group-wide structure at the executive level, headed up by the Global Sustainability Area, thus helping the Group to pursue its priority strategic objectives in the different areas of the Group, in accordance with the main focuses of action in terms of sustainability set out in the Group's General Sustainability Policy (climate change and protection of natural capital; and inclusive growth). The structure of the Global Sustainability Area is presented below.



As shown in the figure above, the Global Sustainability Area incorporates dependencies of the business units of both Commercial Client Solutions and Retail Client Solutions, as well as CIB, the business unit with which it shares its top manager, with the aim of strengthening and accelerating the integration of sustainability into the Group's business.

In addition, BBVA has developed a network of experts, made up of sustainability specialists in different areas of the Group (Retail Client Solutions, Commercial Client Solutions, Corporate & Investment Banking, Asset Management, GRM, Finance, Regulation & Internal Control, Legal, Internal Audit and the Global Sustainability Area itself). These specialist teams are responsible for generating knowledge in the field of sustainability in the Group for proposals and solutions for customers, as well as for supporting the areas in the development and implementation of new value propositions in the field of sustainability, the integration of sustainability risks in risk management, the management of non-financial risks, as well as the definition of a public agenda and sustainability standards.

The purpose of the Sustainability Alignment Steering Group (SASG) is to propose and follow up on the sustainable alignment objectives set for the various sectors with specific targets, while also monitoring the degree of compliance. This group comprises the heads of the Corporate & Investment Banking, GRM, Global Sustainability Area, Strategy and Regulation & Internal Control business areas.

After passing through the SASG, the monitoring of compliance with objectives, including an explanation of possible deviations and measures to get them back on course (if applicable), is presented quarterly for review at the highest executive level and subsequently to the corporate bodies, at least once every two years.

With regard to the disclosure of ESG public information, the BBVA Group has an ESG Reporting Committee. This Committee serves as a coordinating and support body at the executive level aimed at ensuring that the information to be disclosed on sustainability matters to be formulated by the BBVA Group's corporate bodies reflects its sustainability objectives and strategy, as well as the risk management model and the relevant quality standards. The Committee is headed up by the Finance area and the following areas take part in meetings: Global Sustainability Area, Global Risk Management, Regulation & Internal Control, Legal Services, General Secretary, Data, Chair Office, Talent & Culture, and Internal Audit.

In order to strengthen the Group-wide integration of sustainability, BBVA has incorporated other aspects related to sustainability in the day-to-day running of its business, encompassing not only its relationship with customers but also in internal processes, including its management control and reporting processes.

Key actions in this regard include:

- Steady integration of sustainability when delivering financial reports to Senior Management and the business areas.

In Spain, for example, these reports include analysis of the trend in profitability and its impact on the income statement, and certain decisions on the allocation of internal resources are derived from them.

- Use of financial information for decision-making based on the Sustainability pillar.

In Spain, for example, this information includes data on the channeling of sustainable business, profitability, the percentage penetration of sustainable business, as well as balance sheets and income statements enabling the Bank to monitor sustainability for each of the business segments.

The Group has also developed a procedure for managing environmental and social disputes in order to identify the existing processes that prevent disputes from materializing and to establish how to manage and resolve them in this regard. This procedure covers environmental and social disputes associated with wholesale customers that are incorporated into the development of their financial programs. It also features the due diligence process carried out on CIB clients when verifying compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework and the Equator Principles.

The CIB Engagement Oversight Group (“CEOG”) monitors engagement and support plans with customers and assesses compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework described in section 4.3.1 Strategy and Social Risk business processes.

The CEOG meets once a year by default, although ad-hoc sessions may be held as and when necessary.

The results of social controversy analysis for customers and projects are managed through the New Business Committee (“NBC”) and are also considered when approving financial programs for wholesale clients, which are managed through the Credit Risk Approval Committee structure.

The NBC meets at least once a week, focusing on sector-specific matters. Each wholesale client transaction must be approved with due regard paid to the environmental, social and governance risk factors (“ESG factors”) involved, which are specifically defined and evaluated for each proposal. The proposals are evaluated by the Committee members, along with the other relevant non-ESG factors that are considered in making the decision on whether to approve the transaction.

Transactions approved by the NBC must also be evaluated by the wholesale credit risk committees, as mentioned earlier.

To facilitate the decision-making processes described above, the GRM CIB ESG Risk team (which also covers CIB’s Reputation functions) may request a complementary analysis from the Holding Reputation unit. This unit periodically reports on the Group’s reputational risks to the Corporate Assurance Committee and to the Executive Committee attached to the Board of Directors. This process may include an assessment of potential environmental, social or governance risks.

Last but not least, the Wholesale and Sustainability Committee is the main decision-making and monitoring body for the lines of action to integrate climate and environmental risk into BBVA’s risk management framework, specifically the integration in the planning and appetite definition processes and decision-making at client, transaction or portfolio level, all in relation to credit risk, market and structural risks.

This takes the form of:

- i. Taxonomies of climate and environmental risks and their evolution.
- ii. Methodological decisions in emissions calculation engines with an impact on RAF metrics.
- iii. Approval of specific tools not considered as models.
- iv. Decisions on adopting external models or developing in-house calculation capabilities for climate and environmental risk.
- v. Review and feedback from Wholesale & Sustainability Risk on the GSA’s proposed reviews of the Environmental and Social Framework.

For more information, issues related to the ESG governance approach are also discussed in sections 4.2 Environmental Risk, 4.3 Social Risk and 4.4 Governance Risk, in the Strategy and Risk Management subsections of this report.

## Activities of the Corporate Bodies on sustainability matters of frequency of meetings

### Article 449a CRR – Table (1) h), Table (2) f)

The Board of Directors has made sustainability one of the Bank's strategic priorities and has approved the General Sustainability Policy, which sets out and defines the general principles, management and control objectives and guidelines that the Group must follow in terms of sustainable development. Supervision of such matters is entrusted to the Board.

This Policy, updated in 2022, integrates the previous Corporate Social Responsibility Policies and the General Sustainability Policy and identifies BBVA's main stakeholders and other groups (customers, employees, shareholders and investors, suppliers, regulators and supervisors, as well as community investment) and the different areas of action (tax responsibility, prevention of illegal conduct and corruption, participation in international initiatives and commitment to human rights).

In addition, the Board of Directors has made other specific management decisions relating to sustainability, notably: establishing a 'Channeling of sustainable business' indicator, which is also part of the indicators used for employee incentive purposes; and targets for the decarbonization of the portfolio aligned with the goal of achieving zero net emissions by 2050. The issues addressed in relation to inclusive growth have been framed within the aim of achieving the successful channeling of sustainable business.

When it comes to supervising and controlling the effective implementation of the decisions made by the Board of Directors on matters of sustainability, the Corporate Bodies rely on the reports received both from the Global Sustainability Area and from the Group's different areas and departments, which incorporate sustainability in the reporting processes for their businesses and activities.

The executive areas submit these reports to the Corporate Bodies according to their respective remits, either on a regular or as needed basis.

For these purposes, it should be noted that the Corporate Bodies receive regular specific reports from the Global Sustainability Area, allowing them to monitor and oversee different aspects of the strategy related to sustainability and the objectives set, as well as the main projects and lines of work of the Group in this regard.

Moreover, the Group's various business and global areas reported to the Corporate Bodies on their activities, which include sustainability as one of the key pillars, seeing as though it is a strategic priority of the organization. More precisely, they delivered detailed accounts of the initiatives, projects and specific activities developed and the resources they rely on in pursuing this priority.

## Harmonization of remuneration policy with objectives related to environmental and social risk

### Article 449a CRR - Table (1) i), Table (2) g)

BBVA has a BBVA Directors' Remuneration Policy, which was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 17, 2023 for financial years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 and which governs the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, both executive and non-executive. This policy can be found on the Bank's website.

The BBVA Directors' Remuneration Policy is one of the elements designed by the Board of Directors, as part of the Bank's Corporate Governance System, within the framework of commercial legislation and the specific regulations applicable to credit institutions. It also considers best national and international practices and recommendations on matters of remuneration. The suggestions received as part of the constant and constructive dialogue that BBVA maintains with its shareholders, investors and other stakeholders were also taken into account.

In accordance with the provisions of BBVA's Directors' Remuneration Policy, BBVA's executive directors are subject to an annual variable remuneration scheme that includes a short-term incentive, like the rest of the Group's staff, as well as a long-term incentive, like the other staff members whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of BBVA and/or its Group.

The short-term incentive will be calculated by taking as a reference the target short-term incentive established for each executive director in the BBVA Directors' Remuneration Policy (which represents the amount of the short-term incentive if 100% of the pre-established targets are achieved), based on the results, or outcome, of a series of indicators, both financial and non-financial, with an annual measurement period, and which are aligned with the most relevant management metrics and with the Group's strategic priorities.

**Table 52. 2025 Annual Variable Remuneration – Annual indicators of the short-term incentive (BBVA Group, percentage – %)**

(Measurement period 2025)	Weight in respect of Target STI	Weight in respect of Target AVR <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>FINANCIAL</b>		
RORC	35	22
Net attributable profit/(loss)	15	10
Fee and commission income	10	6
<b>NON-FINANCIAL</b>		
Net Recommendation Index (IReNe)	15	10
Target customers	15	10
Channeling of sustainable business	10	6

<sup>(1)</sup> The target short-term incentive (STI) represents 64% of the target annual variable remuneration (AVR) of the executive directors.

The long-term incentive will be calculated taking as a reference the target long-term incentive (which represents the amount of the long-term incentive if 100% of the pre-established targets are achieved), in the amounts established in the BBVA Directors' Remuneration Policy for each executive director, based on the result of a series of long-term indicators, both financial and non-financial, which allow the Group's performance to be taken into account within a multi-year framework, and which prioritize the creation of value and profitability for the shareholder and for the Group in the long term, as well as the progressive achievement of the Bank's goals and objectives in the area of Sustainability.

**Table 53. 2025 Annual Variable Remuneration – Long-term indicators for the long-term incentive (BBVA Group, percentage – %)**

(Multi-annual measurement period with targets to 2028)	Weight in respect of Target LTI	Weight in respect of Target AVR <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>FINANCIAL</b>		
Tangible Book Value per share (TBV per share)	40	14
Relative Total Shareholder Return (Relative TSR)	40	14
<b>NON-FINANCIAL</b>		
Decarbonizing the portfolio	15	5
Percentage of woman in management positions	5	2

<sup>(1)</sup> The target long-term incentive (LTI) represents 36% of the target annual variable remuneration (AVR) of the executive directors.

The indicators used to calculate the annual variable remuneration include several non-financial or sustainability-related indicators, namely IReNe (NPS), Target customers, Channeling of sustainable business, Portfolio decarbonization and Percentage of women in management positions, which together account for 32.8% of the target annual variable remuneration.

The annual variable remuneration for the 2025 financial year will be generated and granted, if conditions are met, at the end of the 2025 financial year.

## Commitment to employees and compliance with labor standards<sup>7</sup>

### Article 449a CRR – Table (2) d)

As part of its new 2025–2029 strategic plan, BBVA has defined the strategic priority of having “An Empathetic and Winning Team,” which flags its people as one of the enablers of transformation.

This transformation is only possible thanks to the team's talent and commitment, under the core premise of “combining the best of technology with the best of people.” The Group has driven a profound cultural change, predicated on four key areas:

- Connection with purpose and values
- Empathy and excellence in service
- Attracting and developing the best talent

<sup>7</sup>BBVA discloses all information relating to compliance with social and governance factors in its Annual Management Report.

- Building a stronger sense of pride in belonging

The Talent & Culture area has set a series of strategic targets to measure progress in this regard, including the goal of reaching 36.8% of women occupying management team within the Group in 2026. In 2024, BBVA had 35.4% of women in this segment.

## Remuneration policies

The corporate governance system defined by the Board of Directors, which ensures proper management and oversight of the entity, includes gender-neutral remuneration policies and practices compatible with prudent and effective risk management, aimed at incentivizing responsible conduct and fair treatment of clients, aimed at avoiding conflicts of interest, and promoting competitive remuneration.

BBVA's Remuneration Policies are gender-neutral, reflecting equal remuneration for the same functions or functions of equal value, and do not differentiate or discriminate on the basis of gender. The remuneration model takes into account the level of responsibility, the functions carried out and the professional career of each employee, ensuring internal equity and external competitiveness, as well as equal remuneration for men and women.

The BBVA Group's<sup>8</sup> adjusted pay gap<sup>9</sup> for the 2024 and 2023 financial years is 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively.

## Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct establishes that all BBVA Group employees must act with integrity and responsibility, respecting applicable laws and regulations, and demonstrating the prudence and professionalism that reflect the trust placed in BBVA by customers and shareholders.

To strengthen awareness and knowledge of the Code of Conduct, BBVA has a mandatory corporate course that all employees must complete once every three years. The course includes messages from Senior Management that address various aspects of conduct considered relevant to the daily activities of BBVA's employees, thus reflecting the commitment of Senior Management to strengthening the culture throughout the Group. The Compliance unit monitors completion of the course by employees, and there are mechanisms and reminders for those who have not yet to complete it.

Additionally, the Group offers various courses on business ethics, including the Anti-Corruption Policy Training.

## Labor rights

Working conditions, as well as the rights and obligations of employees in the workplace, are set forth in regulations, collective bargaining agreements, and individual or collective agreements, in accordance with the various regulations in force in the countries where BBVA operates.

In accordance with the above, the regulatory framework that governs the conditions of the entire workforce is as detailed below:

- Labor regulations applicable in each of the geographies in which the bank operates. It comprises the laws, regulations, or standards issued by the competent bodies in each geographic area and applies to all workers in each geographic area.
- Sectoral agreements with the unions in each sector or industry. They must respect applicable labor law and regulations and may improve upon what is provided for therein. For example, in Spain, the Banking Collective Agreement is negotiated within the banking sector and applies to banking employees, and this is the one that applies to BBVA, S.A.
- Bilateral agreements between the entity and the unions that may take place in each of the Group's companies. They must comply with prevailing law, regulations and sector agreements (points a and b), and may improve on such provisions.
- Unilateral measures carried out by each entity to improve upon existing provisions in respect of the above matters.

To ensure compliance with all legal requirements, carry out negotiation processes, and monitor the effectiveness of the measures agreed upon, there are permanent local Advisory and Labor Relations teams in each geography. In some companies that do not have local teams, advice is contracted from external law firms or lawyers specializing in the field. Additionally, there is a global team with a cross-cutting vision of labor issues that provides guidelines and strategic advice to local teams.

<sup>8</sup> The 2024 adjusted gap calculation includes 90.8% of the Group's employees. The remaining employees cannot be included in the calculation because they are associated with positions in which there is no representation of both genders.

<sup>9</sup> The median is used for this calculation, since this statistical indicator is less affected by the presence of biases in the distribution of extreme values and better represents the Group's real situation.

The agreements described are updated as frequently as required by regulations or as determined by the negotiating parties. The labor conditions and rights of everyone who works at BBVA are duly communicated through the regular channels that each company provides to its employees (Intranet, electronic postcards, Talent & Culture portal, forums, etc.). This information is also set out in each employment contract signed, and even in the onboarding programs provided to new hires.

These labor regulations, which govern the obligations and rights of workers, cover a wide range of aspects of working conditions, including working hours, vacations and other forms of leave (paid or unpaid), hiring methods, disciplinary procedures, compensation and benefits, etc.



## 4.2. Environmental risk

### 4.2.1. Strategy and business processes

#### Our sustainability strategy and objectives

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) a), b)

Under its 2025–2029 strategic plan, BBVA has consolidated “Sustainability as a driver of differential growth” as one of its six strategic priorities, focusing on the fight against climate change and the protection of natural capital, and inclusive growth.

BBVA’s sustainability strategy has a roadmap with two clear objectives:

- Promoting new business through sustainability, with a comprehensive and holistic approach to global warming, natural capital, and the social sphere. Within the framework of the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan, BBVA has set itself a new sustainable business<sup>10</sup> channeling target of €700 billion. This more than doubles the previous target of €300 billion for the 2018-2025 period, which was met ahead of schedule in 2024.

In the first half of 2025, BBVA has channeled €63 billion, 76% of which is related to climate change, earmarked for, among other things, the electrification of industry, energy efficiency measures, the development of renewable projects and the promotion of solar self-consumption, as well as the transformation of the transport and logistics sector.

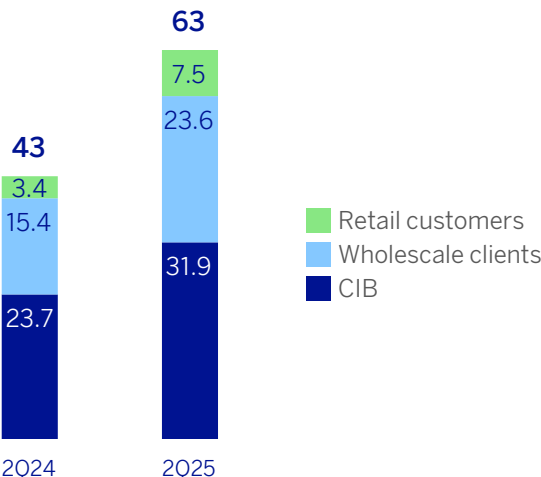
- Achieve Net Zero by 2050 with specific decarbonization plans in key sectors: BBVA has interim decarbonization goals (to be achieved by 2030) that include the oil and gas, electricity generation, automotive, cement, steel, coal, aviation, maritime transport, aluminum, and real estate (both commercial and residential in Spain) sectors.

Interim decarbonization targets are defined using alignment methodologies that help to understand how financial flows contribute to emission reductions, while also helping to design sectoral alignment plans. Moreover, these plans help define the commercial strategy with customers based on risk and business opportunity considerations, as well as the assessment of the customers’ own transition plans.

#### CHANNELING OF SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS



#### BREAKDOWN BY CUSTOMER SEGMENT (€ Billion)



<sup>10</sup> Channeling comprises financial flows linked to activities, customers or products considered sustainable by BBVA. It is also a cumulative concept, as it reflects amounts originated from a certain date. Some of these flows are not recorded on the balance sheet (such as the placement of client bonds). The Channeling of Sustainable Business Objective does not include the activity of BBVA Asset Management or the BBVA Microfinance Foundation, and nor does it cover BBVA’s own Debt Issuance Framework, as own issues of debt securities are not included in the Channeling Objective.





## Achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050

Setting and managing decarbonization targets by 2030

### SECTORS<sup>1</sup>

- Oil & Gas
- Power generation
- Auto
- Steel
- Cement
- Coal
- Aviation
- Shipping
- Real Estate (commercial)
- Real Estate (residential)
- Aluminum

# 84%

of loan portfolio corresponds to customers who actively manage their transition<sup>2</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Oil & Gas (upstream), Electricity (generation), Autos (manufacturers), Steel (manufacturers), Cement (manufacturers), Coal (thermal coal mining), Aviation (airlines), Maritime (operators), Real Estate (residential), Real Estate (commercial), Aluminum (primary manufacturing). The geographic perimeter of the interim 2030 emission reduction target for the real estate sector (commercial and residential) is Spain.

<sup>(2)</sup> Percentage calculated at the end of 2024 and will be updated at the end of 2025. In terms of the volume of loans in portfolio, it includes both drawn and undrawn financing (such as Loans, unused Revolving Credit Lines, Guarantees, ECA lines, among others). It corresponds to high-emission sectors that include Oil and Gas, Power Generation, Automobiles, Steel, Cement, Coal, Aviation, and Aluminum at the BBVA Group level. Customers that are actively managing their transition are considered to be "Advanced", "Robust" or "Moderate" according to internal transition assessment tools such as the Transition Risk Indicator (TRI); this is based on their medium-term emission reduction targets and emission management levers and their committed investments to implement their transition plan.

## Sustainability in the business model and business environment

BBVA fosters the development of sustainable products or products that promote sustainability, in order to benefit from the growth in this type of business.

The Group follows a customized approach for each customer segment, including wholesale customers (corporate and institutional), corporate customers and retail customers. The development of products and services is accompanied by interaction and constant dialogue with customers.

BBVA's sustainable business pipeline includes aspects related to climate change and natural capital (which includes activities linked to water, agriculture, and the circular economy), as well as the promotion and financing of social initiatives (including social, educational, and healthcare infrastructure, etc.; support for entrepreneurs and young businesses; and the financial inclusion of the most disadvantaged groups). This channeling comprises financial flows linked to activities, customers or products considered sustainable by BBVA. It is also a cumulative concept, as it reflects amounts originated from a certain date. Some of these flows are not recorded on the balance sheet (such as the placement of customer bonds or guarantees) or have matured.

In 2018, BBVA set a sustainable business channeling target of €100 billion through 2025. Subsequently, in 2021 and 2022 it tripled its initial target, setting a new goal of €300 billion over the 2018–2025 period. This target was reached in December 2024, one year ahead of schedule.

Within the framework of its 2025–2029 Strategic Plan, BBVA has set a new and even more ambitious sustainable business channeling target of €700 billion for this period. This new goal represents more than double the previous objective and will be implemented over a shorter period (five years compared to eight years in the previous cycle), reinforcing the strategic focus and acceleration of BBVA's sustainable agenda.

Pursuing this new objective, BBVA channeled approximately €63 billion in the first half of 2025 alone, up 48% on the same period of the previous year. Of this channeling, approximately 76% corresponds to activities related to environmental impacts.

By segment, around €7.5 billion was channeled into the retail business in the first half of 2025, up 121% on the same period of the previous year. Of this total figure, €1.861 billion was allocated to climate change-related activities and €5.588 billion to inclusive growth. Along these lines, BBVA has developed digital tools aimed at promoting more efficient energy consumption habits among its retail customers.

In the same period, the Group's business unit channeled around €23.6 billion, up 53%. Of this amount, €16.668 billion relates to climate change and €6.89 billion to inclusive growth. In this segment, BBVA continues to advise its clients on sustainable, cross-cutting solutions, focusing on energy efficiency, fleet renewal, and water.

Last but not least, CIB channeled around €31.9 billion, representing growth of 34%. Of this figure, €29.529 billion was allocated to environmental activities and €2.393 billion to inclusive growth. BBVA has continued to promote financing for clean technologies and renewable energy projects in the wholesale segment, as well as sustainability-related confirming, among other strategic lines.

## Criteria for determining the channeling of sustainable business

BBVA considers its clients' sustainable activities in accordance with the criteria for the classification of Sustainable Business at BBVA, as set out in the BBVA's Guide to the Channeling of Sustainable Business. The guide establishes that sustainability is a strategic priority for BBVA, and that BBVA seeks to support its clients in the transition toward a more sustainable future through advice and financing.

## Integration of sustainability into financial planning

In order to strengthen the Group-wide integration of sustainability, BBVA has incorporated other aspects related to sustainability in the day-to-day running of its business, encompassing not only its relationship with customers but also in internal processes, including its management control and reporting processes.

At the Spain business area, financial reports are regularly used for decision-making based on the sustainability vector, including data on the channeling of sustainable business, profitability, sustainable activity penetration percentage, as well as balance sheets and income statements that allow monitoring of sustainable transactions for each of the business segments.

## Aligning the loan book with the Paris Agreement

### Article 449a CRR - Template 3

Achieving net zero emissions by 2050 includes addressing emissions from customers receiving financing from the Group. In order to support its customers in the transition to a more sustainable future, BBVA continues to make progress in publishing the 2030 alignment targets for the sectors defined in the Guide for Climate Target Setting for Banks of the Net Zero Banking Alliance.

These alignment objectives<sup>11</sup> involve establishing specific objectives for the different sectors that are considered to be the largest emitters. According to the aforementioned Guide, these objectives must be determined at the sectoral level, which means setting tailored and specific goals for each economic sector, in order to reduce their carbon footprint and move toward carbon neutrality. This sectoral approach makes it possible to address the specific particularities and challenges of each industry on its path to environmental sustainability.

Considering the above, in 2021 BBVA announced its objective of phasing out thermal coal activities, by ceasing to finance companies involved in these activities in 2030 in developed countries by 2040 globally (under the terms of the Environmental and Social Framework).

In 2021, using the PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment) methodology, BBVA published its 2030 alignment targets for the power generation, automobile, steel and cement sectors. The Net Zero scenario of the International Energy Agency (IEA\_NZE) and the Institute for Sustainable Futures Sectoral Pathways to Net Zero Emissions (ISF NZ) was used as a benchmark. In 2023, the International Energy Agency published an update to the 2050 net zero emissions scenario. BBVA's interim decarbonization targets to 2030 published in 2021 remain unchanged.

<sup>11</sup> The achievement and steady progress toward the decarbonization objectives will depend to a large extent on the actions of third parties, such as customers, governments and other stakeholders, and may therefore be materially affected by such actions, or lack thereof, as well as by other exogenous factors that do not depend on BBVA (including, but not limited to, new technological and regulatory developments, military conflicts, the evolution of climate and energy crises, etc.). Accordingly, these objectives may be subject to future revisions.

In 2022, BBVA published its alignment target for the oil & gas sector. Within the NZBA, BBVA was involved in defining a specific set of guidelines for this sector. However, given its significance in terms of global emissions, it was decided to publish a metric that would include the largest amount of emissions given the information available. The PCAF methodology has been used for the calculation and a Scope 1, 2 and 3 absolute emission reduction target has been set for oil exploration and production.

In 2023, the 2030 alignment targets were published for the aviation and shipping sectors. As a benchmark, the Net Zero scenario of the Institute for Sustainable Futures’ Sectoral Pathways to Net Zero Emissions (ISF\_NZ) for aviation and the emissions reduction strategy for maritime transport set by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in 2018 were used.

Lastly, in 2024, BBVA expanded its interim emissions reduction targets for 2030 to include two new sectors: the real estate sector in Spain and aluminum globally.

BBVA has set portfolio alignment objectives for 2030 in line with industry practices and is developing a Net Zero scenario year by year.

The following table shows, for the sectors in which alignment objectives have been defined for 2030, a breakdown of the chosen metrics, the gross carrying amount, the alignment for the reference year, as well as the distance to the scenario considered:

Table 54. ESG3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics (6-30-2025)

Sector	NACE Sectors	Portfolio gross carrying amount (Million euros)	Description	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in the year 2030	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
Power	See Annex for detail	8,546	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	127	2023	-2%	Not Available
Automotive	See Annex for detail	2,206	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	153	2023	53%	Not Available
Aviation	See Annex for detail	391	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	101	2023	41%	Not Available
Cement, clinker and lime production	See Annex for detail	780	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	728	2023	50%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	See Annex for detail	2,280	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	1,117	2023	23%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	See Annex for detail	2,481	Millions of tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub>	7.2	2023	-22%	Not Available
Carbon	See Annex for detail	51	Exposure (Million euros)	95.6	2023	phase-out	Not Available

\* Accounting portfolios: "At amortized cost", "Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value Through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans and advances, fixed income and equities. Sectors: non-financial corporations. Special features: main activity code information (NACE) used for internal management and reporting. The figures may vary slightly from the calculations made on the PACTA portfolio alignment, because this methodology takes into account the committed available, while the figures shown in the table above correspond to transactions with gross book balance. The information includes the most significant BBVA Group entities, which include 96.5% of total assets. These data represent the best information available to date.

\*\* Reduction targets to 2030 have been defined for the following sectors: 52% in Electricity, 46% in Automotive, 23% in Steel, 17% in Cement, all with base year 2020; 30% in Oil & Gas with base year 2021; 18% in Aviation with base year 2022. In Maritime Transport, the alignment delta is calculated by reference to the annual trajectory set by the IMO. BBVA aims to eliminate its exposure to coal customers by 2030 in developed countries and by 2040 globally.

\*\*\*BBVA sets portfolio alignment targets for 2030 in line with industry practices and draws up a Net Zero scenario year by year. One of the EBA's requests is to draw up short-term targets (3 years), and there is a path to Net Zero but it is not an objective officially communicated by the Group.

\*\*\*\* Carbon exposure includes financing provided and committed credit limits.

## Methodological notes on the alignment calculation

### Scope

The analysis was carried out for BBVA S.A., BBVA Mexico, BBVA Peru, BBVA Argentina, BBVA Colombia and Garanti BBVA<sup>12</sup>. In order to obtain the customers for which the metric has been calculated, a selection has been made of those whose activity is considered to be part of the value chain responsible for emissions in the sector. However, it has been considered that a high percentage of the emissions of each sector is covered. In addition to the selection made by the economic activity code (NACE), an additional selection was made to identify those customers who, despite having a main activity that was not included in the analysis, could have part of their activity within the sectors included in the alignment. Fixed-income and variable-income balances, which are expected to be incorporated in the future, are not included in the analysis.

### Metric calculation

**Table 55. Calculation of the PACTA metric**

PACTA sector and value chain	Metric	Scope of emissions	Scenario	Methodology
<b>Oil and Gas (upstream)</b>	Absolute emissions (million t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	1&2&3	IEA_NZE	PCAF
<b>Electricity (generation)</b>	Emission intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh)	1&2	IEA_NZE	PACTA
<b>Automotive (manufacturers)</b>	Emission intensity (g CO <sub>2</sub> /v-km)	3	IEA_NZE	PACTA
<b>Steel (manufacturers)</b>	Emission intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ton of steel)	1&2	ISF-NZ	PACTA
<b>Cement (manufacturers)</b>	Emission intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/ton of cement)	1&2	IEA_NZE	PACTA
<b>Coal (thermal coal)</b>	Total amount (€Mn)	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Aviation (airlines)</b>	Emission intensity (g CO <sub>2</sub> /PKM)	1	ISF-NZ	PACTA
<b>Maritime transport (operators)</b>	Alignment delta (g CO <sub>2</sub> e/ (dwt*nautical miles)	1	IMO	IMO
<b>Residential real estate (operating emissions)</b>	Emission intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup> /y)	1&2	NECP	PCAF
<b>Commercial real estate (operating emissions)</b>	Emission intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup> /y)	1&2	NECP	PCAF
<b>Aluminum (primary manufacturing)</b>	Alignment delta (t CO <sub>2</sub> e/ ton aluminium)	1&2	IAI&MPP	SAFF

The metrics used are emissions intensity per unit of production for the sectors that use the PACTA methodology (Electricity Generation, Steel, Cement, Automobiles, and Aviation) in each sector, following the recommendations of the NZBA. To calculate the metric, each client is assigned<sup>13</sup> an emissions intensity figure based on their production capacity. This figure is obtained by weighting the different intensities that a customer may have depending on the different technologies used in their economic activity. The intensity metric is calculated as the average intensity per customer, weighted by the production with each technology.

Once the intensity per customer is obtained, the portfolio intensity is calculated as the weighted average by the weight of each customer's exposure over the total exposure under analysis. In this calculation, the customer's total exposure (drawn plus committed undrawn) is used.

<sup>12</sup> Excluding the Netherlands and Romania.

<sup>13</sup> The primary provider of emissions intensity information is Asset Impact (formerly Asset Resolution), which provides asset information for the portfolio included in the calculation scope.

**Notable features of certain sectors:****Oil and Gas**

The metric for the fossil fuel sector (Oil and Gas) has been defined based on absolute emissions financed. It comprises the three scopes (1, 2 and 3) of the upstream<sup>14</sup> and parent companies operating within the industry, and emission reduction targets have been set. The methodology used is PCAF. First, the in-scope exposure of each client is defined, meaning the client's subsidiaries with upstream business. Once this exposure has been calculated, it is used to calculate an emissions attribution factor as indicated by PCAF. This factor is used to calculate the emissions to be attributed to BBVA as financier.

**Aluminum**

For the Aluminum sector, the International Aluminium Institute's (IAI) Net Zero scenario and Mission Possible Partnership 1.5 °C Roadmaps (MPP), which are science-based benchmarks recognized by the industry, have been used as reference points.

**Real estate assets**

In the case of the real estate sector, the scope of the objective is Spain, and the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (hereinafter, PNIEC) has been used as a reference as a roadmap that defines national objectives for emissions reduction, renewable energy penetration, and energy efficiency.

**Aviation**

In the case of the aviation sector, most airlines, when calculating the emissions intensity of their aircraft, equate the cargo carried by the aircraft with the passengers equivalent to that cargo. Therefore, they include total emissions in the numerator and the aircraft's total load in the denominator, equating passengers and cargo (emissions CO<sub>2</sub>/pkm "passenger kilometer"). BBVA's external provider's database includes total aircraft emissions in the numerator but does not include cargo transported in the denominator (its passenger equivalent). This makes it hard to compare the metric with our peers, with what is reported by the airlines and with the various scenarios, and it ends up overestimating the emissions intensity of each aircraft. BBVA makes an initial calculation of the metric using the available data, without altering the supplier's data. To facilitate analysis, the intensity data is subsequently calculated by applying a load factor correction, and is thus published in the non-financial information statement. Following this methodological adjustment, the figure stands at 88.25 gCO<sub>2</sub>/pkm).

**Maritime transport**

For the shipping sector, a methodology inspired by the main alignment methodology of the sector has been used. For each customer and each vessel, an emission intensity was calculated and compared individually with the IMO scenarios, thus yielding a score. These scores are aggregated by weighting each client's exposure to obtain a portfolio score.

BBVA maintains its 2030 target<sup>15</sup> of aligning with the updated IMO trajectory. i.e. achieving a percentage deviation (delta) of 0% or less with respect to this decarbonization path by 2030.

The alignment metrics with respect to the minimum trajectory of the IMO Strategy for June 2025 are -12.67% and -7.37%<sup>16</sup> for the effort trajectory.

**Calculation of the scenario**

For the alignment calculation, BBVA uses the IEA Net Zero scenario as a reference, except in the cases of steel and aviation, for which the ISF NZ scenario prepared by the University of Technology Sydney for UNPRI has been used. However, the data used as a reference in 2030 for the calculation of the distance may differ from the data published by the scenarios. The PACTA methodology uses the aforementioned scenarios as a reference for emissions reductions to meet a 1.5°C scenario, but applies a different starting point. The starting point applied is the result of aggregating all the customers in the database used, taking this aggregation as the market reference.

<sup>14</sup> Oil and Gas companies with exploration, drilling, and extraction activities.

<sup>15</sup> The baseline of the metrics is subject to change, since the sources of information used and the methodology are constantly evolving. BBVA's goal is to maintain its level of reduction ambition despite the changes. Additionally, meeting these goals is not expected to be a linear process in the short term, and achieving them in the long run may require assuming a degree of short-term deterioration.

<sup>16</sup> Does not include Garanti BBVA

## Integration into the management and sectoral alignment plans

BBVA has defined a comprehensive decarbonization strategy that reflects its aim to contribute to the transition toward a low-carbon economy. In this context, it has developed a Transition Plan, following the framework of the recommendations of TCFD and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ).

Along these lines, BBVA has integrated key aspects such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, decarbonization objectives, sectoral transition plans and the channeling of sustainable business into its strategy, governance model, policies and customer relations. These elements show the progress made by the Group along this path.

BBVA's strategy is based on the achievement of two objectives, each with its own actions and levers for achievement: (i) fostering new business through sustainability; and (ii) achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Additionally, to mitigate the direct environmental impacts generated by its activities, BBVA calculates its carbon footprint and has had its own emissions reduction plan for years, which establishes targets.

Each sector transition plan includes a detailed analysis of each sector, assessing its role in the decarbonization of the economy, identifying the risks inherent to each, defining strategies to respond to these risks, and conducting an analysis of the current state of the portfolio and its current position relative to the target set by the BBVA Group for each sector. Business opportunities with existing and new customers are also identified, revealing the appetite for customers in each sector.

All this is reflected in the formulation of a sector-specific transition plan that sets out a commercial strategy for:

- Guiding targeted growth by financing and supporting clients who are actively managing their transition toward net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Monitor progress in the alignment exercise to meet the interim objectives set for 2030.
- Manage and mitigate the transition risk of the client portfolio.

BBVA has also developed specific tools to enable proactive management and compliance with emission reduction targets, such as:

- Transition Risk Indicator (TRi), a tool that allows us to evaluate the current emissions profile and decarbonization strategies of each customer with a sectorial approach and based on the analysis of the most significant variables. It allows the bank to categorize customers accordingly, based on their transition risk and the maturity of their plans, allowing for a personalized assessment of their decarbonization strategy.
- Sustainability Client Toolkit, a tool that gathers ESG information from large corporations and/or entities with public information necessary for management, and offers it in a single repository. This facilitates access and use by customer relationship management teams.
- The Management Dashboard for sectoral transition plans, which collects and makes available the main alignment indicators obtained through the PACTA methodology and facilitates monitoring their evolution and progress toward meeting objectives.
- The "What if" simulator, enabling real-time evaluation of the potential impact of transactions on the decarbonization curve of each customer, as well as on the BBVA Group's portfolio curve for the corresponding sector, enabling proactive and dynamic management of the loan book.

## Supporting customers

BBVA integrates its decarbonization strategy and sector transition plans as a key part of its medium-term financial planning exercise, financing decisions and in carrying out various internal exercises.

Likewise, the sector transition plans, together with the aforementioned tools (i.e. TRi), allow the bank to assess the degree of maturity of the customers' transition in order to deploy a support strategy, strengthen strategic dialogue with them and offer them a value proposition tailored to their needs.

Actions to manage alignment metrics include:

- Gathering, evaluating and monitoring the climate transition plans publicly disclosed by BBVA's customers.
- Assessing the impact on alignment metrics of all new transactions as part of the commercial approval process relying on specific tools.
- Generating dialogue with customers on their transition strategies, seeking opportunities to support them through investment and financing proposals and solutions.

In 2024, BBVA formalized a procedure for developing and monitoring customer support plans. These support plans are an internal tool used to accompany customers who need advice on how best to define and implement transition strategies toward a more sustainable model. Supporting these customers is a key part of BBVA's contribution to the energy transition.

These customer support plans are based on a personalized approach and a strategic dialogue built around the decarbonization levers of each sector. BBVA provides customers with advice on the design and development of transition plans aimed at reducing emissions and with clear objectives set, and monitors compliance with such plans. These plans plot out milestones or objectives that are monitored and, if necessary, allow the action to be taken to help achieve them. These measures may include underweighting business growth or even initiating an orderly exit process for the customer concerned, when its performance does not contribute to the achievement of the emission reduction targets.

### **Alignment governance model**

In order to follow up on the alignment objectives of the sectors for which targets have been set and monitor their compliance, BBVA set up the Sustainability Alignment Steering Group (SASG) in 2022. The SASG's functions include the following:

- Analyse and discuss the 2030 alignment objectives prior to their approval.
- Evaluate the degree of compliance with the alignment objectives and their levers.
- Analyse and discuss proposals for sectoral or aggregate alignment plans, and for updating them, which will be submitted to the SASG by the business units, with the support of the technical teams of other participating areas.
- Promote the creation and deployment of the tools, methodologies and variables needed to ensure the operationalization of the sectoral alignment plans in the management processes already existing at the business units.
- Analyse and understand best practices within the sector, promoting the integration of sustainable criteria in day-to-day business.

The governance model for BBVA's decarbonization strategy was fortified with the sectoral model for wholesale clients. This structure allows the bank to strengthen its positioning with these customers through a relationship model that relies on specialists with knowledge of each of the key sectors, in turn enabling the bank to support customers more effectively and enhance the strategic dialogue by addressing their main business needs.

BBVA has global sector managers in the priority sectors for the decarbonization of the loan book: energy; industry and transportation; infrastructure and construction. These sector leaders are responsible for steering the business strategy for their sector, carrying out the actions defined in the sector alignment plans and implementing an accompaniment plan with sector customers to support them in their transition toward a low-carbon economy. Moreover, BBVA completes its sectorial coverage with managers in the consumer, retail and healthcare sectors; technology, media and communications (TMT); financial institutions; and financial sponsors.

In addition, since 2023 it has been offering a long-term incentive linked, among other variables, to the degree of compliance with decarbonization targets in the oil & gas, power generation, auto, steel, cement and coal sectors.

BBVA follows NZBA guidelines and recommendations to make progress in defining decarbonization targets and achieve zero net emissions by 2050. The Group will continue to work on assessing new sector plans and expanding the scope of existing plans as the industry makes further progress in defining methodologies and data availability.



## Information related to Article 8 of the Taxonomy of the European Union

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) c)

Article 449a CRR - Templates 6,7,8

According to the EBA consultation paper (CP/2025/07), the obligation to disclose information related to the EU Taxonomy—specifically the forms related to the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) and other templates linked to the Taxonomy Regulation (Templates 6 to 10)—has been suspended until December 31, 2026 for large and listed institutions. This postponement is part of the transitional measures adopted by the EBA.

Furthermore, the EBA has recommended that competent authorities adopt a position of supervisory flexibility during this transitional period.<sup>1</sup> In particular, it is suggested that the requirement for such information not be prioritized in the context of supervision. In its 'no-action letter' (published on August 6, 2025), the EBA formally advised regulators to support the transitional suspension of the disclosure of these templates.

Consequently, the new EBA technical framework<sup>17</sup>, pending official publication, maintains the legal suspension of Taxonomy and GAR disclosures until the end of 2026.

Therefore, BBVA has considered omitting information on the EU Taxonomy for now. These measures reduce the operational burden through to the future legal obligation, and allow reasonable time to adjust systems, processes and collect data.

## Policies and procedures related to supporting clients in their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) d)

Below we explain how BBVA obtains and analyses information from its customers to proactively and constructively offer them solutions that will help them in their transition toward a more sustainable future. This is carried out according to the customer's degree of progress toward its decarbonization process, always aligned with its Net Zero 2050 strategy and transition plan.

Sustainability is part of the recurring dialogue with our wholesale customers (known as engagement) and of the value proposition, both strategically and commercially, and is integrated into the underwriting, pricing and risk management processes.

BBVA interacts and shares knowledge and best practices with its wholesale customers. In this regard, dialogue with customers on ESG aspects is predicated on:

- Advice on the implementation and execution of sustainability strategies tailored to each customer according to their sector and geography, taking into account the political and financial context, analysing the main regulatory issues, disclosure issues, financial market developments, ESG ratings, and so on.
- Specialization by sector, focusing on those sectors facing the greatest challenges for the transition to a low-carbon economy. This includes advice tailored to the oil & gas industry, power generation, automotive and auto parts manufacturers, infrastructure, the industrial sector (cement, chemicals, mining, capital goods, etc.), processed foods, beverages, technologies and pharmaceuticals. Clients are informed about the key challenges and opportunities for each industry, and the discussion focuses on each industry's roadmap for aligning with the Paris Agreement and energy transition goals. Moreover, BBVA provides its clients with information on regulation, technological improvements and best practices in each industry as well as a comparative analysis on how similar companies are evolving in terms of ESG, different options to improve their sustainable profile and how to set specific short and medium term objectives.
- Expertise in topics such as cleantech, biodiversity, ESG credit rating, carbon markets and nature-based solutions, or social issues for which BBVA provides specific advice to clients with the idea of helping and, as the case may be, accelerating their transition with debt and equity solutions.
- Providing support in the analysis of customers' Scope 3 emissions and their suppliers' carbon footprint, in order to develop future strategies to reduce the environmental impact of value chains and increase their resilience.
- Offering customers products that are sustainable or promote sustainability (bonds, loans, transactional banking activities, etc.) that not only meet their financial needs, but also support their sustainable transformation.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.eba.europa.eu/publications-and-media/events/public-hearing-implementing-technical-standards-amended-disclosure-requirements-esg-risks-equity>

BBVA also provides direct support to its wholesale, business and SME clients, both global and non-global, in making ESG practices part of their business strategies and operations. This is achieved through one-on-one visits, mass outreach events, and project consulting focused on initiatives such as energy efficiency and efficient construction, renewable energy, CO2 capture, use and storage, sustainable mobility, battery projects, green hydrogen and derivatives, biofuels, and inclusive growth (including just transition), among others.

Sustainable practices are also promoted, covering efficient water management, circular economy, waste management, environmental impact and biodiversity care, among other aspects.

In the case of SME customers, BBVA also provides information through digital channels and the branch network. It is an end-to-end service model ranging from awareness-raising to project design and public aid management.

In addition, customers have access to useful information and a catalog of products that are sustainable or otherwise promote sustainability through transaction-based web platforms and mobile banking apps. These resources are also provided by the managers in-branch.

In addition, at the CBB business area, progress has been made in setting up teams of product specialists and managers across all geographies. During 2024, the focus was on extending these teams to South American countries and Türkiye, while in Spain and Mexico they have been in existence since last year and have been strengthened.

## 4.2.2. Risk Management

### Integration of climate change and environmental factors and risks into the risk framework

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) j), r)

Managing climate and environmental risk factors is key to implementing BBVA's strategy, which is based on managing risks appropriately, helping the transition to a low-carbon economy and meeting the ambition of having net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

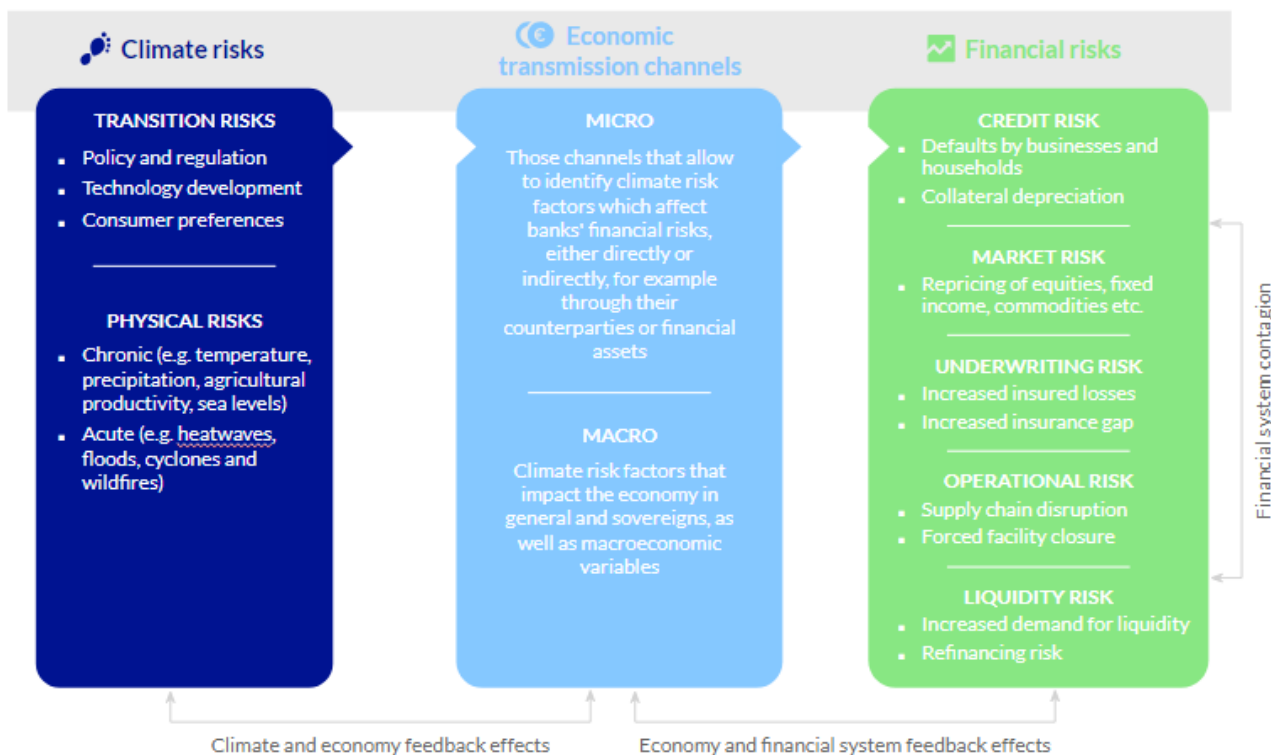
The potential impacts of climate and environmental (C&E) risks, as well as social and governance risks, are assessed in the risk management cycle as follows:



### Identification and assessment of climate and environmental risks

In order to carry out the process of identifying the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and other environmental aspects, BBVA has identified the sectors carrying the greatest transition risk and/or physical risk. Along these lines, in recent years BBVA has drawn up its own internal taxonomies of climate and environmental risks, understood as common definitions of risk levers and their transmission channels with potential impacts on traditional prudential risks:

### TRANSMISSION CHANNELS CLIMATE RISKS TO FINANCIAL RISKS



BBVA has a risk taxonomy that is part of its risk management framework. The taxonomy constitutes an inventory of all the risks to which BBVA is exposed or may become exposed as a result of the development of its business activity and strategy and, therefore, is adapted to BBVA's risk profile.

The taxonomy allows risks to be categorized at different levels. On the one hand, there is a general level or 'tier 1 risks' that corresponds to the most aggregated categories of financial and non-financial risks. 'Tier 2 risks' represent a lower or more granular level that corresponds to the risk levers that are part of the 'tier 1 risks.' This second level of risks includes climate, environmental, social, and governance risks as sources of risk. The climate and environmental risks are as follows:

## RISK DRIVERS

	Climate		Environmental
	Transition	Physical	Transition and physicals
<b>Credit</b>	The transition to a low-emission economy can entail significant costs and investments, putting the revenues of some customers in certain sectors at risk. This could potentially increase their probability of default (PD) and affect the value of the collateral.	Risk metrics may be affected for exposures in sectors or geographic areas more exposed to extreme weather events or changes in weather patterns.	The need to adapt to the loss of ecosystem service capacity can potentially entail additional costs or significant investments in certain sectors to maintain their operation.
<b>Real estate</b>	Less energy efficient properties may see their value affected, with the ensuing impact on the value of the collateral.	Extreme weather events, due to their location in certain geographic areas, can affect the market's perception of their value, potentially impacting the value of real estate collateral.	-
<b>Market</b>	Transition risks can have negative impacts on the value of financial assets and increase their volatility.	Extreme weather events can affect asset value expectations, resulting in sudden depreciations or increased volatility in the value of financial assets.	Perceptions of inadequate environmental practices in certain sectors or industries can lead to volatility in asset values.
<b>Liquidity</b>	Transition risks may directly or indirectly affect expected cash flows or reduce the liquidity of certain assets, affecting the Group's liquidity position.	Physical risks can directly affect a financial institution's cash outflows or indirectly due to clients' need for liquidity following extreme weather events.	-
<b>Business and strategy</b>	Transition, physical and natural capital risks may affect the strategy and business plan indirectly due to the business position with certain economic sectors whose business model could be more affected by the transition to a low-carbon economy, by physical changes in the climate, or by the risks of loss of ecosystem services capacity.		
<b>Operational</b>	The evolution of customer perceptions based on the relationships BBVA maintains or the financing it provides to certain clients and industries can give rise to legal risk.	Extreme weather events can cause disruptions and interruptions in own operations or damage to own assets.	The evolution of customer perceptions based on the relationships BBVA maintains or the financing it provides to certain clients and industries can give rise to legal risk.
<b>Reputational</b>	Potential negative perception of stakeholders when their expectations of climate and environmental management are not met.		

## Risk Assessment

As part of its General Risk Management and Control Model, the Group develops periodic risk identification and assessment processes to identify material risks that could have a negative impact on its risk profile and to manage those risks actively and proactively. Through this self-assessment, BBVA analyses how the different risk factors associated with climate change impact the main types of existing risks (credit, market, liquidity, etc.). All types of risk to which BBVA is exposed are therefore covered,

including those that are hard to quantify. Since 2022, the General Risk Management and Control Model specifically considers sustainability an essential part of the Group's strategy.

The Global Risk Assessment is a prospective exercise which updates at least twice a year, and allows a comparison between risk types, business activities and moments in time, facilitating the understanding of BBVA's positioning and its development, and identifying the material risks to cover with capital. Since 2020, the Group has been conducting a primarily qualitative climate assessment to determine BBVA's vulnerability to transitional and physical risk. In 2024, further progress was made towards a quantitative approach in the development of the Climate Risk Assessment. More precisely, BBVA defined a series of metrics that have made it possible to objectively evaluate risk levels in terms of both transition risk and physical risk and, in the case of physical risk, to evaluate potential impacts for each of the hazards analyzed, as well as other environmental risks, specifically analyzing water stress scenarios. In the case of Credit Risk, these assessments are based on NGFS transition risk scenarios ("Net Zero, Delayed Transition" and "Current Policies") and physical risk (SSP2-4.5 and SSP3-7.0). Additionally, progress has been made in estimating the impact of both transition risk and physical risk on BBVA's strategy and business model. Its results are reported to the highest executive risk committee (GRMC) as well as to the corporate bodies, as this management is an integral part of key corporate processes, such as the Risk Appetite Framework or the Internal Capital Self-Assessment (ICAAP).

The climate change risk assessment process runs in parallel with the Group's overall risk management, but with a broader time frame. An assessment is carried out for a short-term (3 years), medium-term (3–5 years) and long-term (more than 5 years) horizon, which allows for a comprehensive consideration of the expected impacts, aligning with the EBA requirements.

The assessment of climate change risks includes, as for the other risks, the two perspectives of the global assessment:

1. **Identification of risk events:** Transition risk and physical risk are included among the risk events that could have a significant impact on the Group. A matrix of risk events is created and graphically represented according to their estimated impact on the BBVA Group and their assigned probability.

**Chart 15. Risks materializing in the short term: time horizon 12-18 months**



Risks arising from climate change, including transition risk and physical risk, have been considered within the matrix of risk events that could materialize in the short term (12–18 months). Firstly, the bursting of a green bubble and an increase in preference for less environmentally-friendly assets is considered a transition risk event with a medium-low impact and probability. The probability of physical risk events within BBVA's footprint is considered low, for a medium-low impact, although the probability of a potential greenwashing event is considered higher.

2. **Risk level assessment:** This approach is based on an assessment of the profile of each type of risk, which is reflected in a heat map. The risk assessment covers the most relevant geographic areas of the BBVA Group (Spain, Mexico, Türkiye, Argentina, Peru, and Colombia) and has gradually incorporated business risk analysis and the impacts derived from natural capital risk. This exercise incorporates various factors, such as the carbon footprint of customers, the energy efficiency of real estate collateral, and financed emissions. Similarly, work has been done on the preliminary inclusion of

quantitative metrics for certain risk factors, especially exposures to activities sensitive to transition risk or locations exposed to physical risk.

The conclusions of the risk assessment indicate that the main risks emerge in the credit portfolios in the medium and long term. In particular, transition risk manifests itself earlier in Spain due to the faster adoption of decarbonization policies in Europe, while emerging areas present less regulatory pressure.

In the long term, the main credit risk factor is related to the investments in technological change that companies will have to make in order to decarbonize.

With respect to the impact of physical risk on loan books, the greater frequency/severity of extreme meteorological events and structural changes in climate patterns explains the deterioration shown in the assessment in the medium-long term.

The impact of transition risk on liquidity risk is due to the stability of the retail deposit base and the high asset quality of the liquid asset buffer.

Market risk is also low, due to the diversification of the equity portfolio and low exposure to sectors sensitive to transition risk in the fixed-income portfolio.

As regards operational risk, there is a difference in perceived risk in Spain (medium-low in the short term and medium in the medium and long term) and in the rest of the geographical areas (low) in transition risk; in the case of physical risk, it is low for all the geographical areas evaluated.

In addition, operational transition risk has been incorporated into the bank's ordinary non-financial risk management model, with a Greenwashing Prevention Program in place at both product and company level.

The Program's main lines of action include both the quantitative analysis of risk and the development of control frameworks and other mitigating actions for the main activities generating this type of risk (advertising and external communication, distribution of products with sustainable characteristics, etc.).

Table 56. Climate Change Risk Assessment

	Spain			Other geographical areas			BBVA Group		
	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT
<b>Transition risk</b>									
Credit									
Liquidity and financing									
Structural equity									
Credit spread									
Markets (trading)									
Insurances									
Operational									
Reputational									
Business									
<b>TOTAL</b>									
<b>Physical risk</b>									
Credit									
Liquidity and financing									
Structural equity									
Credit spread									
Market Risk (trading)									
Insurances									
Operational									
Reputational									
Business									
<b>TOTAL</b>									
<b>Other environmental risks</b>									
Credit									
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Definition of time horizons:									
CP: Short term; up to 3 years									
MP: Medium term, from 3 years to 5 years.									
LP: Long term, more than 5 years.									
	Low risk								
	Medium-low risk								
	Medium risk								
	Medium-high risk								
	High risk								
	Not applicable								

## Analysis of scenarios and stress testing

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) n)

### Scenarios and internal stress testing

The climate scenarios have been integrated into the governance of the BBVA Group's internal scenarios:

1. The baseline budget scenario includes an analysis of the climate policies in force in each relevant geographic area in which BBVA operates, their effective importance within the general economic policy framework, their consistency with the



transition to a decarbonized economy and with the budget scenario itself. Potential biases on expected economic growth are therefore qualitatively assessed.

2. Incorporation of transitional climate risks into one of the alternative risk scenarios (HLRS) that are continuously monitored and evaluated by the Scenario Working Group. The ongoing monitoring of alternative risk scenarios aids in selecting the scenario to be used in the Group's capital self-assessment process (ICAAP).

Since 2022, various physical risk events have been assessed in the Group with the aim of considering them as inputs for the ICAAP. In 2022, a drought risk scenario in Spain was considered, while in 2023 a risk scenario for the Mexican economy triggered by cyclones was considered as an additional input for the adverse ICAAP scenario. In 2024, BBVA worked to define those events that could occur simultaneously across different geographies, concluding that drought scenarios for both Spain and Mexico will be included as part of the adverse scenario under the 2024 ICAAP. Likewise, the adverse macroeconomic scenario will incorporate for the first time an additional shock as the result of a transition risk scenario originating in the bursting of a bubble on green assets.

In terms of methodological perils, progress is being made along two lines of action: the first of these are the efforts being made to incorporate a sectoral layer in the loss projection models, considering the different idiosyncrasies of each sector when subjected to climate scenarios; the second line is the development of a more granular projection, to consider information at the client or asset location level.

### Regulatory and supervisory scenarios and stress tests

In early 2024, BBVA took part in the 'One-off Fit-for-55' supervisory exercise, the main aim of which was to collect data on credit and market portfolio exposures and transition climate risks associated with the Fit-for-55 package commitments. Additionally, the request for information considers elements relating to the locations of the financed assets, in order to assess the possible physical risks to which the banks' portfolio is exposed. Lastly, information was also requested on the entity's income in various sectors, with the aim of analyzing the dependence of financial entities on the most polluting sectors and evaluating the associated business risk.

This request for information, coordinated by the European Banking Authority (EBA), adds data to the hierarchical projections made by the European Central Bank (ECB). In November 2024, the EBA published a report detailing the results. The report stresses that climate transition risks alone do not pose a threat to the financial stability of the European Union. However, combined with macroeconomic shocks, they can increase losses for financial institutions and cause disruption. It also highlights the importance of proactive management of climate risks and the need for close collaboration between financial institutions and regulators to ensure an orderly transition towards a sustainable economy.

### Processes to define, measure and monitor climate change and environmental risks

Article 449a CRR - Table (1) I)

Article 449a CRR - Template 1, 2, 4 y 5

#### Climate transition risks

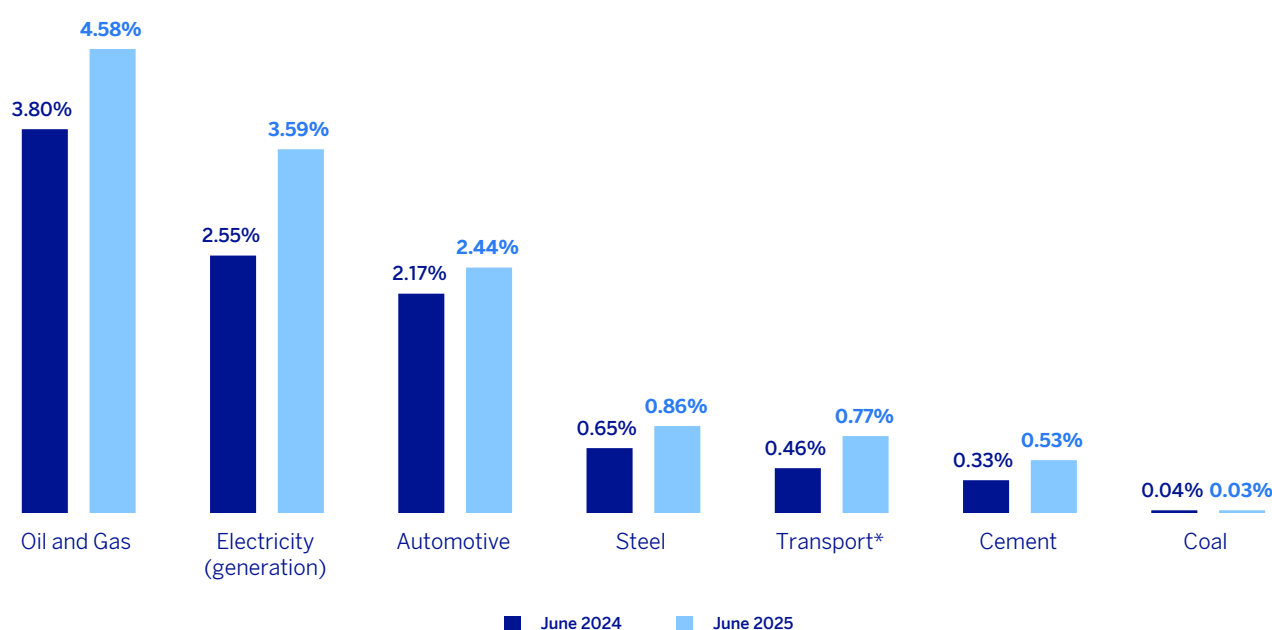
Transition risks are those risks associated with the process of adjusting to a low-carbon economy in response to climate change, and which arise from regulatory, market and consumer behavioral changes needed to meet global climate targets. The sectors identified as having the greatest climate risk face a considerable transformation and adaptation challenge that will require, and is already requiring, large investments. They also happen to be the sectors that will require a closer understanding and monitoring of the risks involved.

BBVA has an internal sectoral classification of transition risk, the main purpose of which is to identify the vulnerability of various sectors to transition risk and to rank them accordingly.

In this way, sectors are categorized as having very high, high, moderate or low vulnerability. The activities most sensitive to transition risk—known as High Transition Risk (HTR) sectors—are identified as the sectors that generate energy or fossil fuels (oil and gas, electricity generation, coal mining); emission-intensive basic industries (steel, cement); and activities that are end users of energy and generate emissions through their products or services (automobiles, aviation and maritime transportation). Regarding the categorization of climate risks, developments in climate change mitigation regulations and key technological advances have been incorporated. These updates allow for more accurate identification of critical exposures and the prioritization of mitigation actions. As a result of this exercise, with data as of June 30, 2025, it has been identified that 13.30% of the exposure<sup>18</sup> of the wholesale portfolio (representing 6.85% of the Group) related to sectors with a high or very high level of exposure to HTR. This calculation was made on a portfolio of €268,801 million (out of the Group's total of €523,001 million), corresponding to the exposure of the wholesale loan book.

The following figure shows the percentage of exposure of each of the sectors considered HTR in relation to the total wholesale portfolio:

**Chart 16. Exposure to sectors sensitive to transition risk (% of wholesale EAD)**



\*Includes aviation and maritime transport

Regarding the portfolio of small businesses with high or very high transition risk, the associated exposure is limited, standing at around 2.70% of the total small businesses and very unrepresentative of the Group's total.

### Assessing transition risk and customer decarbonization plans

The analysis of customers operating in the High Transition Risk sectors identified in the internal transition risk taxonomy follows the scoring system developed by BBVA known as the Transition Risk Indicator (hereinafter TRI). During 2024, a cross-sectoral version of TRI (called Generic TRI) has been developed, which joins the existing ones for oil and gas, electricity generation, cars, steel, cement and auto parts. The aim is to have a transition risk score and an assessment of their decarbonization plans for all clients in the corporate banking segment, regardless of the sector in which they operate.

TRI assesses clients' transition risk exposure by their activities and geographies. Meanwhile, the credibility of the transition plans is assessed through:

- The level of ambition of the emission reduction targets; and
- The level of implementation of these plans. The second concept is measured on the basis of the maturity of their governance structures, the concreteness of their climate strategy in terms of the technological levers defined to achieve the targets, and the actual trend and performance in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

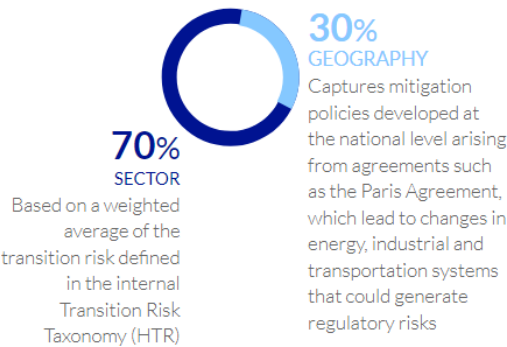
<sup>18</sup> Measured for its EAD.

Chart 17. Tri at client level



### Risk exposure

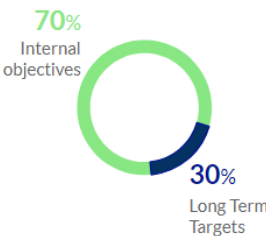
Evaluates the level of transition risk of a client based on the transition risk of the different lines of business and the geographies where it operates.



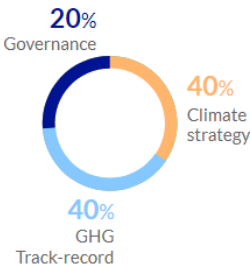
### Ambition & Credibility

Evaluates a client's decarbonisation goals and degree of implementation. It is divided into ambition and implementation.

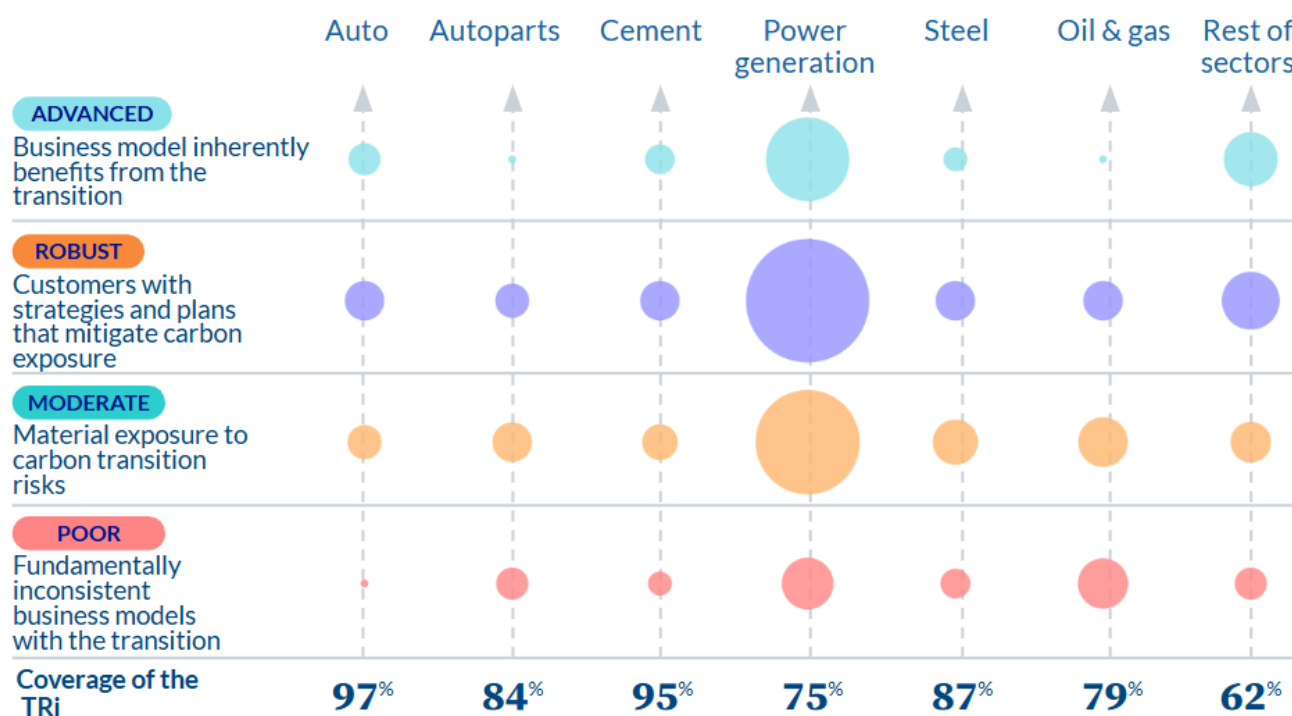
#### AMBITION



#### IMPLEMENTATION



TRi is a useful internal tool for business areas to segment clients in sector-based alignment plans for portfolios that form part of BBVA's objectives. This allows the application of risk mitigation policies established in the Sector Frameworks. Below is the result of the transition scoring system, which is used to classify clients by their level of exposure to transition risk and level of maturity in how they manage it:

Chart 18. Transition score of the main customers by sectors<sup>(1)</sup>

**81% of lending portfolio in high-emission sectors has a Transition Risk Indicator (TRi)**

<sup>(1)</sup> Scoring system related to the transition of the Corporate portfolio (the size of the circles represents the number of customers in each category) and its coverage.

### Calculation of financed CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions

BBVA continues to measure the emissions associated with its financing and direct investment activities, also known as Scope 3, Category 15 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To carry out this measurement, BBVA has adopted the PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) methodology, applying the financial control criteria identified in the GHG protocol. This calculation covers all the portfolios included in the scope of the PCAF standard (first edition) and the Group's significant geographical areas, providing a global view of the emissions financed.

In line with the defined roadmap, the perimeter reported in December 2024 is considered final. This perimeter includes the measurement of financed emissions in the context of corporate lending, project finance, commercial real estate, mortgages, and automotive financing (hereinafter, 'lending'), as well as the fixed-income and equity portfolios (hereinafter, 'ex-lending') within the scope of BBVA, S.A. (excluding branches in Portugal), BBVA Mexico, BBVA Colombia, BBVA Peru, BBVA Argentina and Garanti BBVA. The latter includes both the scope of Garanti BBVA in Türkiye and its subsidiaries Garanti Bank International and Garanti Bank Romania.

The result of the estimate is expressed both in terms of absolute emissions financed and economic intensity (metric tons of absolute emissions per million euros financed). In addition, the quality score defined in the PCAF methodology is presented, which evaluates the availability and reliability of the data used for the calculation. This score ranges from 1 to 5, with 5 being the worst score assigned when using sector estimates using emission factors provided by PCAF, and 1 being the best score when using verified, client-reported emissions data.

Chart 19. PCAF assets types (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) (BBVA Group)

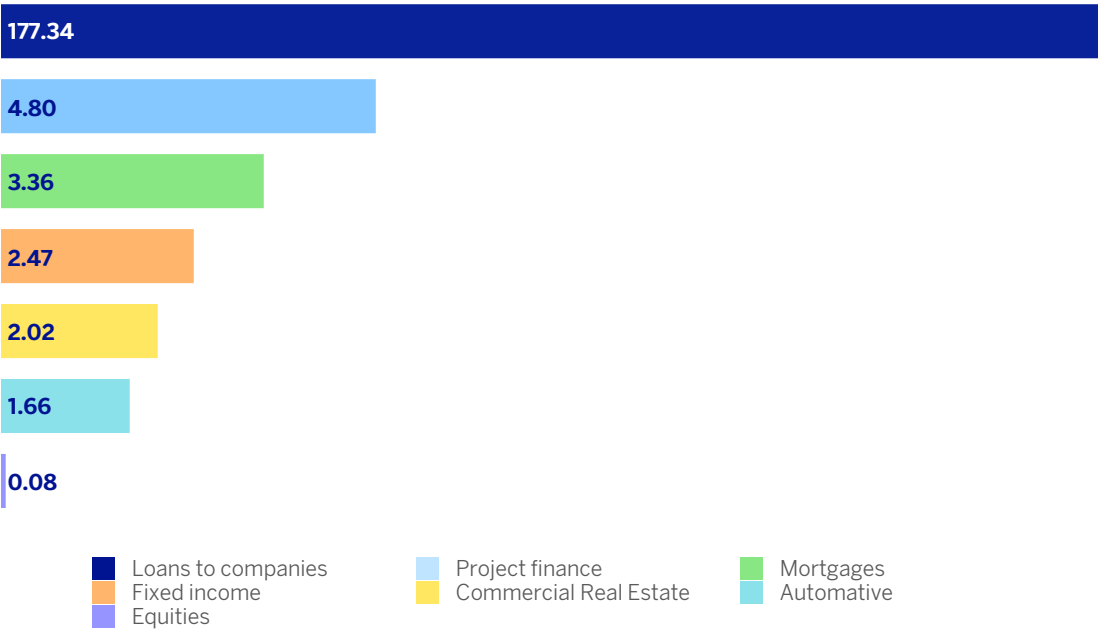
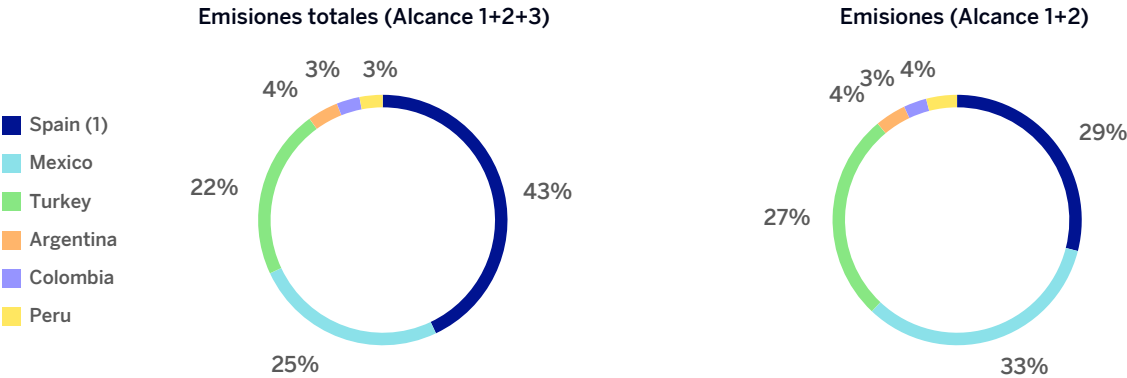


Chart 20. Distribution of financed emissions by geography



<sup>(1)</sup> Data of BBVA S.A. without Portugal

Table 57. ESG1. Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity (Million euros. 6-30-2025)

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions percentage derived from company-specific reporting <sup>(3)</sup>					Average weighted maturity
		Of which excluded from Paris Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	
<b>Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>173,379</b>	<b>14,176</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>11,054</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>(3,298)</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>(2,332)</b>	<b>175,759,614</b>	<b>115,416,381</b>	<b>14.73 %</b>	<b>133,740</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>8,702,473</b>	<b>2,880,983</b>	<b>3.05 %</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>B - Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>7,798,734</b>	<b>5,197,233</b>	<b>28.80 %</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>
B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	34	34	—	6	—	(1)	(1)	—	36,697	9,663	0.04 %	23	11	—	—	2
B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1,555	956	—	4	3	(2)	—	(2)	3,995,002	3,439,982	57.46 %	1,229	5	—	321	1
B.07 - Mining of metal ores	1,241	3	—	11	2	(13)	(1)	(1)	2,804,726	1,320,257	11.36 %	1,505	2	36	(302)	2
B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	304	14	—	21	16	(11)	—	(9)	214,046	96,720	4.75 %	259	35	8	2	3
B.09 - Mining support service activities	609	332	9	113	5	(17)	(12)	(3)	748,263	330,611	4.75 %	565	15	—	29	3
<b>C - Manufacturing</b>	<b>58,313</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>(763)</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>(516)</b>	<b>86,428,372</b>	<b>64,807,216</b>	<b>21.35 %</b>	<b>48,635</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>3</b>
C.10 - Manufacture of food products	12,243	—	—	648	174	(149)	(24)	(97)	22,261,248	20,664,839	12.24 %	9,009	917	49	2,268	5
C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	1,870	—	—	168	21	(14)	(2)	(9)	935,476	733,748	17.48 %	1,602	211	20	37	2
C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	348	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	60,031	50,760	88.28 %	331	16	—	1	2
C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	1,481	—	—	137	42	(41)	(12)	(23)	701,359	546,902	18.67 %	1,350	99	5	27	2
C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	798	—	—	75	51	(36)	(4)	(29)	351,267	280,067	0.05 %	706	71	1	20	2
C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	478	—	—	24	30	(17)	(1)	(15)	204,628	154,260	40.38 %	447	23	2	7	2
C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	494	—	—	49	35	(22)	(2)	(17)	356,430	182,355	— %	435	38	7	14	3
C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	1,757	—	54	104	15	(12)	(2)	(7)	1,212,421	697,461	11.78 %	1,487	212	5	52	3
C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	302	—	—	47	28	(17)	(2)	(14)	132,775	92,135	— %	240	37	11	14	4
C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	2,768	2,568	4	41	1	(7)	(5)	(1)	5,083,648	3,173,821	21.41 %	2,003	538	20	208	5
C.20 - Production of chemicals	6,229	365	2	438	39	(40)	(7)	(24)	7,711,686	5,402,081	25.38 %	5,322	472	273	161	3
C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	1,820	—	—	53	5	(7)	(1)	(3)	985,868	661,592	23.96 %	1,434	298	2	86	4
C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	1,990	2	—	130	29	(25)	(6)	(14)	1,792,542	1,137,497	6.41 %	1,818	69	36	67	3
C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,338	4	6	241	27	(31)	(10)	(16)	8,320,848	1,537,684	25.05 %	3,012	262	2	62	3
C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	4,425	7	244	157	122	(79)	(8)	(55)	8,707,335	3,670,473	23.91 %	4,176	158	16	75	2

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions percentage derived from company-specific reporting <sup>(3)</sup>	GHG emissions maturity				Average weighted maturity
		Of which excluded from Paris Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	
C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,848	1	1	196	106	(74)	(11)	(54)	1,280,004	1,167,122	1.03 %	1,604	146	25	73	3
C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2,196	—	2	101	12	(7)	(1)	(5)	629,703	524,607	50.94 %	1,975	148	6	66	2
C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	2,761	20	54	41	19	(16)	(2)	(10)	8,164,962	7,791,252	15.67 %	2,425	285	7	44	2
C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2,024	336	13	139	72	(52)	(7)	(41)	3,635,234	3,376,530	27.20 %	1,841	130	9	44	2
C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5,445	155	21	218	84	(47)	(9)	(33)	11,382,745	10,983,576	38.77 %	4,325	520	8	593	4
C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,914	—	149	80	11	(10)	(2)	(5)	1,287,162	1,141,620	25.35 %	1,562	167	—	185	4
C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	441	—	—	42	34	(21)	(2)	(16)	231,689	123,937	7.50 %	390	31	8	12	3
C.32 - Other manufacturing	992	41	—	90	32	(27)	(6)	(17)	808,782	592,389	26.11 %	834	113	2	43	3
C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	352	—	1	41	25	(13)	(2)	(10)	190,529	120,508	0.26 %	307	24	14	7	3
<b>D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>19,525</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>(169)</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>20,220,919</b>	<b>6,331,646</b>	<b>22.68 %</b>	<b>14,157</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>4</b>
D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	14,733	3,011	375	664	96	(161)	(79)	(68)	14,222,916	3,487,158	15.27 %	10,252	1,948	864	1,669	5
D35.11 - Production of electricity	10,609	2,488	299	603	82	(146)	(73)	(61)	11,578,598	1,704,184	17.66 %	7,384	1,719	749	757	4
D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	4,787	3,764	107	100	4	(8)	(1)	(4)	5,980,975	2,841,691	45.50 %	3,900	767	117	4	3
D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17,028	2,797	— %	5	—	—	—	3
<b>E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>1,015,812</b>	<b>346,907</b>	<b>8.99 %</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>F - Construction</b>	<b>11,417</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>(368)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>(296)</b>	<b>2,554,393</b>	<b>2,200,744</b>	<b>6.40 %</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>5</b>
F.41 - Construction of buildings	7,726	9	23	518	318	(228)	(28)	(177)	721,855	574,006	1.06 %	4,955	468	1,391	912	6
F.42 - Civil engineering	1,740	1	105	84	45	(33)	(2)	(27)	979,789	873,430	30.68 %	1,405	238	44	53	3
F.43 - Specialised construction activities	1,951	—	46	176	197	(107)	(7)	(92)	852,749	753,308	5.86 %	1,557	250	51	93	3
<b>G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>37,893</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>(1,004)</b>	<b>(114)</b>	<b>(750)</b>	<b>42,065,622</b>	<b>30,446,377</b>	<b>9.52 %</b>	<b>31,620</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>H - Transportation and storage</b>	<b>13,812</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>(231)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>5,372,624</b>	<b>2,594,342</b>	<b>9.43 %</b>	<b>9,247</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>4</b>
H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	6,560	443	60	482	190	(137)	(25)	(88)	2,783,286	1,309,948	4.07 %	4,998	797	110	655	5
H.50 - Water transport	821	34	7	87	25	(27)	(3)	(20)	1,177,698	293,194	0.08 %	510	208	95	8	5
H.51 - Air transport	493	—	—	41	14	(5)	(1)	(4)	435,187	176,522	24.65 %	263	223	—	7	5
H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	5,820	2	179	311	97	(52)	(10)	(33)	956,889	802,862	15.69 %	3,378	1,601	664	177	4
H.53 - Postal and courier activities	118	—	1	6	18	(10)	—	(9)	19,564	11,816	— %	99	15	3	2	3

Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions percentage derived from company-specific reporting <sup>(3)</sup>	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
	Of which excluded from Paris Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Scope 3 financed emissions									
I - Accommodation and food service activities	9,670	—	—	754	274	(195)	(35)	(128)	902,319	522,297	5.47 %	5,504	3,193	744	229	5
L - Real estate activities	12,223	10	1	1,362	573	(351)	(44)	(267)	698,346	88,636	9.22 %	8,049	2,666	1,143	365	5
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change <sup>(1)</sup>	35,782	99	137	1,999	472	(721)	(128)	(402)				23,642	3,118	813	8,209	6
K - Financial and insurance activities	3,405	23	66	58	10	(11)	(1)	(5)				2,954	302	78	72	3
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	32,377	76	71	1,941	462	(710)	(127)	(397)				20,688	2,816	736	8,137	7
TOTAL	209,161	14,275	1,655	13,053	4,884	(4,019)	(637)	(2,733)	175,759,614	115,416,381	14.73 %	157,382	24,103	7,330	20,345	4

\* Accounting portfolios: "At amortized cost," "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)," "Fair Value through P&L," and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss." Instruments: Loans and advances, fixed-income and equity. Sectors: Non-financial corporations. The information includes the most significant BBVA Group entities, which represent 96.5% of total assets. These data represent the best information available to date.

\*\* Specific details:

- Information on customers' economic activities has been used based on the local economic classifications of each geography, in the case of Spanish companies, the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE), or other equivalent standards in the other geographies where the Group operates. These local classifications by activity are equivalent to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities of the European Community (NACE). In addition, information provided by risk analysts who review the NACE for individual customers is being used when it does not accurately reflect the main economic activity. This information on customer economic activity is used for the BBVA Group's internal risk management.
- GHG emissions calculation includes the loan and advance, fixed-income and equity portfolios of BBVA SA (except for the branches in Portugal, where emissions have not been measured due to low materiality), BBVA Mexico, BBVA Peru, BBVA Colombia, and the loan and advance portfolio of BBVA Garanti Turkey. This table does not include emissions for a number of portfolios (the household portfolio, other sectors). In total, emissions from all the aforementioned portfolios amount to 175.8 million tonnes. In addition, the information by sector in this report for calculating emissions may contain differences from the information provided in BBVA's Management Report, given that this information, at the request of the banking supervisor, must be consistent with the information by sector in the FINREP regulatory reporting.
- Operational marking excluded from the Paris Agreement(1). The thresholds considered for exclusion from the Paris Agreement on the basis of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 are:
  - Companies deriving 1 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of anthracite, hard coal and lignite.
  - Companies deriving 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration for, extraction, extraction, distribution or refining of liquid fuels.
  - Companies deriving 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration for, extraction, production or distribution of gaseous fuels.
  - Companies deriving 50 % or more of their revenues from the generation of electricity with a GHG emission intensity exceeding 100 gCO2/kWh.

\*\*\* Revenues from customer activities are obtained from S&P data. Revenues from activities indicated in the supplier's "S&P Paris-Aligned & Climate, Transition (PACT) Indices Methodology" are considered. For those cases where no information is available on the client's activity revenues, it is assumed that its revenues come from the main activity (NACE) used for internal management and reporting.

\*\*\*\* Companies engaged in electricity generation take into account the emissions intensity estimated under the PACTA methodology in the logic to be considered as companies excluded from the Paris Agreement.

\*\*\*\*\* Exposures computed in the numerator of column k ("GHG emissions") are estimated under the PCAF methodology with approach 1a or 1b.

<sup>(1)</sup> In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks - Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

<sup>(2)</sup> Exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation.

<sup>(3)</sup> GHG emissions (column i, "GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty)"): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting.



## Identification of clients excluded from EU benchmarks harmonized with the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) that establishes measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

In February 2019, the European Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the creation of two new categories of low-carbon benchmarks: the EU Climate Transition Benchmark (or EU CTB for short) and the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (or EU PAB for short). While both benchmarks feature the same criteria focused on decarbonization, the thresholds are different.

In 2020, the European Commission established the minimum criteria that indices must meet to qualify as a EU Climate Transition Benchmark (EU CTB) and EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark (EU PAB). For the Paris-aligned benchmark, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 sets out certain exclusions including quantitative criteria for the sectors of (i) exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of anthracite, hard coal and lignite; (ii) exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of liquid fuels; (iii) exploration, extraction, production or distribution of gaseous fuels; (iv) generation of electricity with a given emissions intensity. The aforementioned regulation contains qualitative criteria in relation to controversial weapons such as anti-personnel mines, biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, cluster bombs, as well as depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons and/or undetectable fragments. However, as expressly instructed by the current Pillar 3 regulations issued by the EBA and the European Commission, these qualitative aspects should not be taken into account.

The identification of clients excluded from the Paris Agreement-aligned EU benchmark is carried out using information provided by an external ESG data provider of the Group. A relationship is established between the sectors or economic activities described in the delegated regulation and an assessment is made as to whether or not the client or business group meets the relevant criteria. This cataloging is carried out in accordance with the methodology developed by the aforementioned provider, which builds a logical relationship between the economic sectors or activities and the screening criteria by percentage of turnover established by the delegated regulation in those sectors.

The categorization provided is also related to the NACE catalogue (4-digit). This interaction takes place through the link established by EUROSTAT with NACE, making it possible to identify clients whose information is not available from the provider. These cases are exceptional given that in the aforementioned sectors, such as coal, oil, gas, and electricity generation, there are clients of sufficient size and information on turnover by economic activity is available. For those activities that involve more than one sub-activity, for example oil and gas at the same time, the most restrictive criterion will be considered.

## Concentration of financed emissions

The BBVA Group has analyzed its exposures to the 20 most carbon-intensive companies in the world, which it uses as a complement to the sectoral analysis (NACE codes) disclosed in other sections of this report. To analyze the exposure to these companies, the financing granted to any of the companies belonging to their segment is considered. The relationship between corporate groups and companies belonging to them is based on the principles of supervisory reporting on large exposures (COREP Large Exposures) and connected clients.

The information on the world's top 20 carbon-intensive companies, according to the EBA's ITS, should be based on accurate and publicly available information. Examples of data sources used to identify these companies include the Carbon Majors database, which contains reports from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and the Climate Accountability Institute, as well as Thomson Reuters.

However, these reports use different criteria to determine the most polluting companies, since they are based on different perimeters within the value chain for measuring greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the results are not equivalent due to the different perimeter of emissions considered by each of them.

BBVA has information from several data providers recognized in the sector with whom it collaborates to provide information on climate aspects. This information is based on questionnaires sent to companies by the CDP, an organization that the EBA cites as valid for determining a list of the most polluting companies.

Based on this information, a list of the most polluting companies has been drawn up, the emissions perimeter of which includes the three scopes (1, 2, and 3 upstream) of their value chain. BBVA understands that this scope is the one that companies can directly manage within their value chain, where they can carry out mitigation actions, accelerate their transition to productive processes or improve energy efficiency.

Below is the Group's exposure data for the 20 most carbon-intensive companies worldwide, showing that there are seven clients with a combined balance of €1,288 million, representing 0.22% of the exposure to non-financial companies and whose weighted average maturity is 0.59 years.

**Table 58. ESG4. Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms (Million euros. 6-30-2025)**

Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate) <sup>(*)</sup>	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1,228	0.22%	—	0.59	8

\* For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world, exclusively considering non-financial corporates in the investment portfolio of the entity.

\*\* Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. Sectors: non-financial corporations.

\*\*\* The information includes the most significant BBVA Group entities that include 96.5% of the total assets. These data represent the best information available to date.

## Breakdown of residential mortgages

The EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) label is a classification of properties according to their energy efficiency. It must be calculated according to the methodology adopted by Directive (EU) 2024/127 – Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – EPBD, published in April 2024 and pending transposition into national regulations.

The BBVA Group's exposures secured by real estate, as well as those arising from foreclosure processes or received in payment of debt, are distributed according to their geographic diversification. Because of this, there is a presence in countries outside the scope of application of the aforementioned Directive. As a result, the standards for assessing the energy consumption intensity or energy efficiency of real estate in each region have different levels of maturity, which adds complexity when trying to provide a consistent view from a global perspective.

Most of the real estate assets relate to the business in Spain, where the EPC is the standard approach to assessing energy efficiency. According to applicable law and regulations in Spain, the evaluation and generation of an energy certificate in the sale and purchase of a residential property has been mandatory since 2013. In recent years, BBVA S.A. has implemented the necessary changes to collect information on energy certificates for new residential mortgages in Spain and, additionally, has a process to obtain information on the pre-existing portfolio through EPC data provided by an independent appraisal company approved in Spain, thus covering most of the exposure. More precisely, the EPC information was obtained from existing public records and, in cases where the information was not available, it was based on a model developed by the appraiser to estimate the intensity of energy consumption based on the nearest neighborhood, geographic area, year of construction and floor of the building. This model has been analyzed by BBVA's Internal Validation team.

It should be noted that due to the type of property in question, the issuance of EPC labels may not be mandatory, as is the case with plots of land, storage rooms, or stand-alone garages, for which no information or estimated energy consumption (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year) has been obtained.

For real estate assets attached to the banking business in Spain, information on estimated energy consumption (kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year) has been incorporated whenever the EPC label information is available. A project was launched to raise awareness among BBVA customers of the value and worth of EPCs and to include them among the documentation to be requested when granting a mortgage before penalizing risks. This should ultimately help to improve loan terms and conditions and decarbonize the total stock of housing units, which in Europe accounts for 40% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The publication of Order ECM/599/2025, after its entry into force in August 2025, will facilitate the collection of the EPC by including it as necessary documentation for the issuance of appraisal reports.

In addition, several initiatives have been launched in Spain to finance improvements in the energy efficiency of buildings, both for individuals and communities of owners. A further project has been launched to regularly capture actual EPC data from official sources, thus allowing BBVA to track and monitor the trend in EPCs and reliably showing the energy efficiency improvements made to the property following the origination date.

In Turkey, energy certificates have been obtained from appraisal documents for existing properties in the country since 2017. Since January 2023, the mortgage contracting process has been modified to automatically collect label and consumption information, which has been done for mortgage loan originations for 2023. For the existing stock, a tool is being developed to estimate the energy efficiency level based on actual available EPCs.

In Mexico, there are two ongoing projects to obtain energy efficiency information. First, the mortgage loan underwriting process has been modified to automatically collect information on new transactions and, second, proxies are being calculated to qualify energy efficiency and emissions for both the existing stock and new originations. In both cases, the aim is to have information on energy consumption (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year) and emissions (KgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year). In relation to collateral, BBVA has been calculating the associated emissions and consumption estimates for existing stock and new loans since 2Q 2024, which has resulted in a significant increase in the availability of energy performance data in non-EU geographies.

A similar initiative has already been implemented in Peru, with the aim of managing the collection of emissions metrics (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year) and, from this, being able to generate consumption metrics (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year) by applying the country's energy mix. Colombia is expected to complete the same project as Peru in 2025.

BBVA is actively working to identify key local factors to determine the degree of sustainability of the properties. Some of these factors are associated with the water resources required or waste management, since the energy efficiency of buildings is of different significance depending on the climate of the countries in which they operate.

Table 59. ESG2. Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral (Million euros. 6-30-2025)

	Total gross carrying amount amount															Without EPC label of collateral
	Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)							Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral) <sup>(1)</sup>								
															Of which level of energy efficiency estimated**	
	0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
Total EU area	83,641	12,182	29,038	18,684	4,146	1,096	871	2,107	2,397	2,523	6,860	33,554	4,996	7,385	23,820	26 %
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	11,781	1,353	2,217	1,273	364	103	179	351	657	725	707	1,568	312	336	7,124	12 %
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	71,503	10,821	26,776	17,382	3,776	991	692	1,756	1,740	1,795	6,146	31,954	4,678	7,037	16,399	33 %
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	357	8	45	29	6	2	—	—	—	3	7	32	6	12	297	10 %
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	6,197	1,648	2,380	1,698	322	40	108								6,197	100 %
Total non-EU area	44,981	1,629	6,926	1,989	695	428	355	13	405	1,120	35	11	1	—	43,396	24 %
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	18,474	817	655	145	22	10	81	12	281	488	4	3	—	—	17,685	5 %
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	26,111	808	6,270	1,843	673	418	273	1	123	631	31	9	1	—	25,315	37 %
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	396	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396	2 %
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	10,356	1,012	6,215	1,849	654	395	221								10,356	100 %

\* Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-marketable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Loans secured by real estate are in the "At amortised cost" portfolio. Instruments: loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households. Data on the Group's prudential perimeter, where energy efficiency information is available mainly in the Spanish and Turkish business.

\*\* EP score in kWh/m² of collateral

<sup>(1)</sup> The EPC labels included are the certified labels obtained from the client, from the registry, provided by the appraiser and estimated by methodology based on certified homes belonging to the same building.

## Physical climate risk

Physical risks arise from climate change and can manifest themselves both in the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events and in long-term alterations in climate patterns. These types of events can lead to physical damage to company assets, disruptions in the supply chain or increased costs required to deal with them.

During 2024, BBVA developed an internal physical risk taxonomy whose main objective is to identify the economic activities most exposed to physical climate risks and the most significant natural hazards in the main geographies where the Group operates, as well as to explain the transmission channels from physical risks to prudential financial risks.

Thus, the most significant natural hazards in the geographies where BBVA operates are identified as tropical cyclones, heat waves, forest fires, river and coastal flooding, and drought.

Physical risk is associated with the location of assets and vulnerability based on their activity and can materialize in credit risk through different transmission channels, having an impact in multiple ways such as, for example, on the purchasing power of customers, business productivity, market demand or the value of assets.

BBVA has continued to make progress in assessing the materiality of chronic and acute risks in the different portfolios. The physical risk analysis is structured around three pillars:

### Threat

As regards threat, the calculation methodology for the collateralized portfolio was updated in 2024. This trend is based on the use of an external tool to analyze both acute risks (fluvial and pluvial flooding, tropical cyclones, wildfire, heat and cold waves) and chronic risks (sea level rise, drought) under different climate change scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Based on the calculations performed and in order to make the management of physical risks part of the collateralized loan procedure, an internal physical risk score has been developed at the collateral level. This score allows collateral to be ranked by their level of exposure to physical risk under different chronic and acute hazards in the SSP2-4.5 and SSP3-7.0 scenarios and at different time horizons. The scenario used was SSP2-4.5 with a time horizon of 2040.

For the remaining wholesale portfolios, the methodology was updated to include climate change data based on IPCC scenarios, as discussed above. This tool indicates the risk levels of the various natural hazards (both acute and chronic, as indicated above) at a global level and with different breakdowns depending on the geographical area of the planet. These risk levels are calculated based on climate change indices recognized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The information used is provided by the IPCC, except for information on tropical cyclones, which continues to be the version based on ThinkHazard.

### Exposure

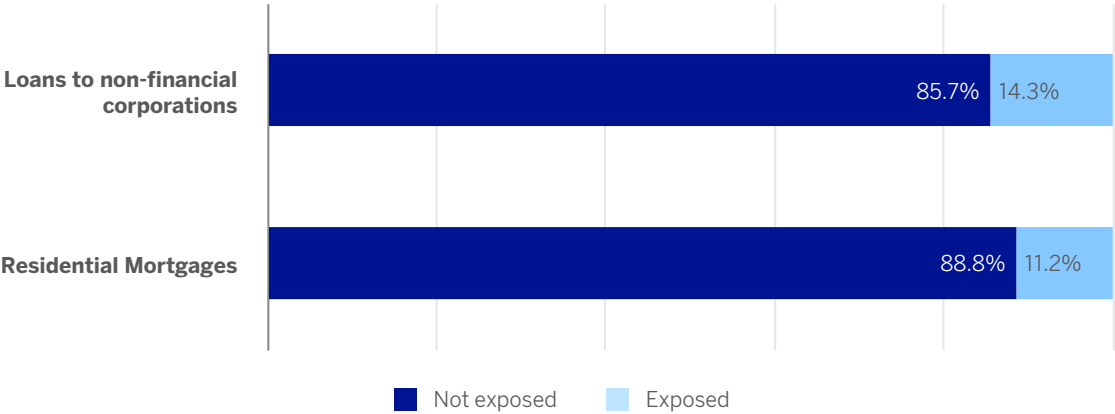
For the exposure component, the granularity of the analysis performed was increased during 2023 by optimizing the relationship between the administrative levels of the ThinkHazard tool and the postal codes available in BBVA's different portfolios. Subsequently, during 2024, work was done to map the geographic coordinates of collateral and assets available in the databases to postal addresses. In early 2025, a technical issue was detected with Argentine postal addresses, which has since been resolved, resulting in a slight increase in exposure.

Likewise, we have worked to utilize both open databases of productive assets from different sectors and with location providers to include the locations of our clients' assets in the analysis through 2025.

### Vulnerability

For the vulnerability component, the analysis is based on eight indicators that capture the sensitivity of economic activities to direct and indirect physical impacts. The sensitivity of each sector to climate hazards is assessed indirectly by analyzing its sensitivity to these vulnerability indicators. This methodology follows the best practices identified by the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and UNEP-FI. The result is a qualitative classification of sectors according to the potential impact of chronic or acute climate changes on their business model and activity. Threat and vulnerability scores are applied at contract level, based on location to identify exposure prone to physical risk.

Chart 21. Exposure to physical risk as of June 30, 2025 (Percentage)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>(1)</sup> The breakdown includes the portfolios of Spain, Mexico, Turkey, Peru, Colombia and Argentina.

Table 60. ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Million euros. 6-30-2025)

	Gross carrying amount													
	Of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket						Of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	Of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	Of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	Of which Stage 2 exposures						Of which non-performing exposures	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
Total														
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,413	2,268	399	13	31	2	538	1,482	691	277	101	(71)	(6)	(56)
B - Mining and quarrying	3,743	1,429	10	35	15	2	200	941	349	24	6	(16)	(1)	(3)
C - Manufacturing	58,313	8,813	923	298	293	3	5,327	2,976	2,024	441	81	(75)	(16)	(42)
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,525	5,695	1,080	165	13	3	1,754	4,885	313	99	10	(13)	—	(8)
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,370	11	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	—	4	—	—	—
F - Construction	11,417	807	121	49	8	3	32	892	61	40	35	(20)	(2)	(16)
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37,893	293	91	26	—	3	23	378	9	50	22	(15)	(2)	(12)
H - Transportation and storage	13,812	85	12	3	—	3	2	76	23	18	1	(1)	—	—
L - Real estate activities	12,223	1,152	382	45	6	4	531	1,033	19	84	10	(13)	(2)	(4)
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	97,615	592	1,333	6,469	2,548	16	425	10,325	193	1,050	605	(197)	(32)	(152)
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	30,254	3,176	1,526	330	18	5	1,086	3,469	495	328	118	(96)	(11)	(69)
Reposessed colaterals	753	—	—	—	72	20	3	69	1	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	9,670	3,075	1,847	188	20	4	2,641	1,793	696	207	78	(60)	(8)	(41)
J - Information and communication	14,253	5	1	1	—	4	1	6	—	—	2	(2)	—	(2)
K - Financial and insurance activities	3,405	38	—	1	—	2	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	18,124	182	50	24	10	4	116	135	15	20	16	(13)	(2)	(9)

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete. These data represent the best information available to date.

## Risks associated with natural capital

Natural capital risks are those arising from actions to protect natural capital (transition risks) and the loss of ecosystem services that serve as inputs to, or facilitate, economic activities (physical risks). These are a source of economic risks due to the dependencies and impacts of economic activities on natural capital.

Customer activity can affect natural capital (impacts), while the loss of natural capital can generate risks for the operations and business model of BBVA's customers (dependencies).

- Customers with a high ecosystem impact face a higher level of transition risk due to regulatory and policy changes, the substitution of more efficient and cleaner technologies, changes in consumer demand, and market shifts.
- Customers with high dependence on natural capital may face increased physical risks generated by ecosystem deterioration, such as reduction in available water resources or loss of the capacity to protect against adverse climatic phenomena.

In 2024, BBVA developed an internal taxonomy of natural capital risks based on the heat map of impacts and dependencies it conducted in 2023. The methodology of the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) tool developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance, which is also consistent with aspects contained in other reference tools such as the SBTN Materiality Screening Tool, developed by the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), was predominantly used to carry out this impact and dependency identification exercise. The ENCORE tool provides a comprehensive assessment of the 21 ecosystem services on which each of the 167 economic activities depend for their production processes and an evaluation of the 7 impact drivers, assigning a level of dependence and impact (Very High, High, Medium, Low) for each of them. This analysis includes aspects related to water availability and quality, biodiversity and land use, as well as ecosystem contamination and waste generation.

As a result, by combining the levels of impact and dependence, a level of exposure (Very High, High, Medium, Low) is assigned to each of the sectors to natural capital risk. Activities considered sensitive to natural capital risk account for a total EAD of EUR 71,786 million, equivalent to 34% of the wholesale portfolio (December 2024).

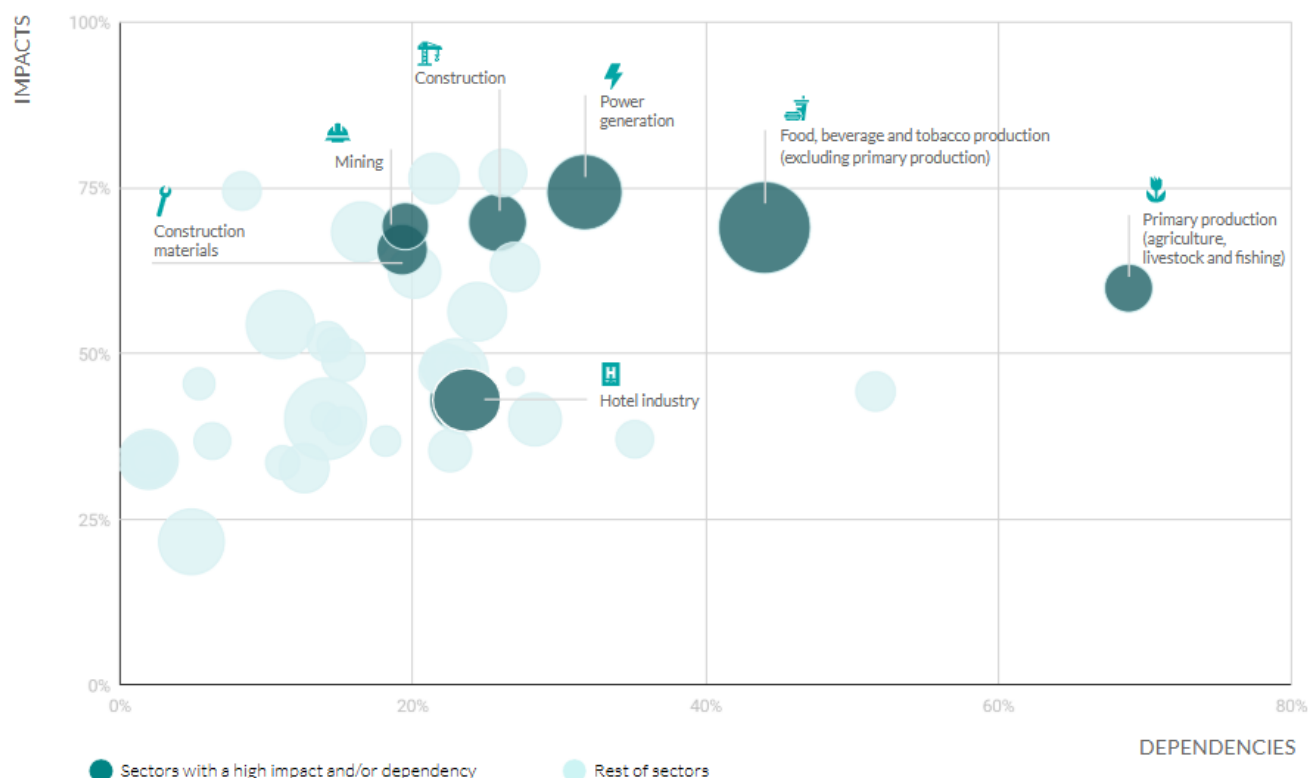
Additionally, work has been done to complement the sectoral approach explained above with a geographic vision to capture the relationship between clients' activities and nature in the main geographies where BBVA operates, following the first steps of the TNFD's LEAP approach. This international standard recommends that dependencies and impacts be identified and assessed considering regulations, changes in the state of nature and the availability of ecosystem services.

BBVA follows the LEAP approach by including the following elements in the identification of natural capital risks. Firstly, an analysis of the regulations on biodiversity, water management and waste and pollution management in the main geographical areas in which BBVA operates to capture the transition risks arising from natural capital. In addition, physical risk scores relating to natural capital obtained from public sources such as Aqueduct Water Stress or Ecoregion Intactness Index are considered to provide a view of risk at the geographic level.

In short, the taxonomies make it possible to establish a level of climate transition and physical risk and a level of natural capital risk for economic activities. In 2024, the measurement of other environmental risks (natural capital) was included, for the first time, as a source of credit risk in the annual risk assessment, considering a specific analysis of water stress in Spain, Mexico and Peru, focusing on the specific sectors identified as exposed to natural capital risk and using the location of the clients.



Chart 22. Natural Capital - Heat map of impacts and dependencies (December 2024)



As a result of this analysis, the sectors that have a significant impact and/or dependence on natural capital have been identified: (1) Agriculture, livestock and fishing (primary production); (2) Food, beverage and tobacco production (excluding primary production); (3) Paper and forestry products, (4) Traditional electric power generation, (5) Construction, (6) Integrated oil and gas, (7) Integrated utilities, (8) Transport infrastructure operators, (9) Mining, (10) Steel and other processed metals, (11) Oil and gas exploration and production:

- The dependence is largely due to the fact that customers operating in these sectors (i) rely on ecosystems for water (inputs), while (ii) ecosystems protect customers' business continuity from potential risks and disruptions such as floods and storms or, erosion control through vegetative cover.
- In terms of impact, the main impacts in these sectors are due to the amount of water and land used in their production processes, the waste generated, as well as the contamination of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

When assessing natural capital risks and their financial impacts at client level in those sectors flagged as priorities, such risks are now being systematically integrated into the client screening processes through the Sectorial Action Frameworks, which define risk appetite at sector level and risk management policies at client level. Know Your Client (KYC) was also enhanced to systematically collect the policies and performance of customers in the Corporate segment in terms of water and biodiversity.

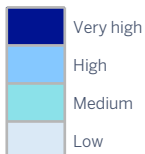
In line with our ESG data strategy, BBVA aims to collect company-specific data on the location of operations and make our assessments more precise and granular. Currently, BBVA has incorporated three different providers that will provide us with the geolocations of our clients' most important assets (sites).

## Exposure by sectors to climate and environmental risks

BBVA has developed an internal taxonomy designed to assess the exposure of key economic activities to climate and environmental transition, physical, and natural capital risks.

**Table 61. Risk level of economic activities**

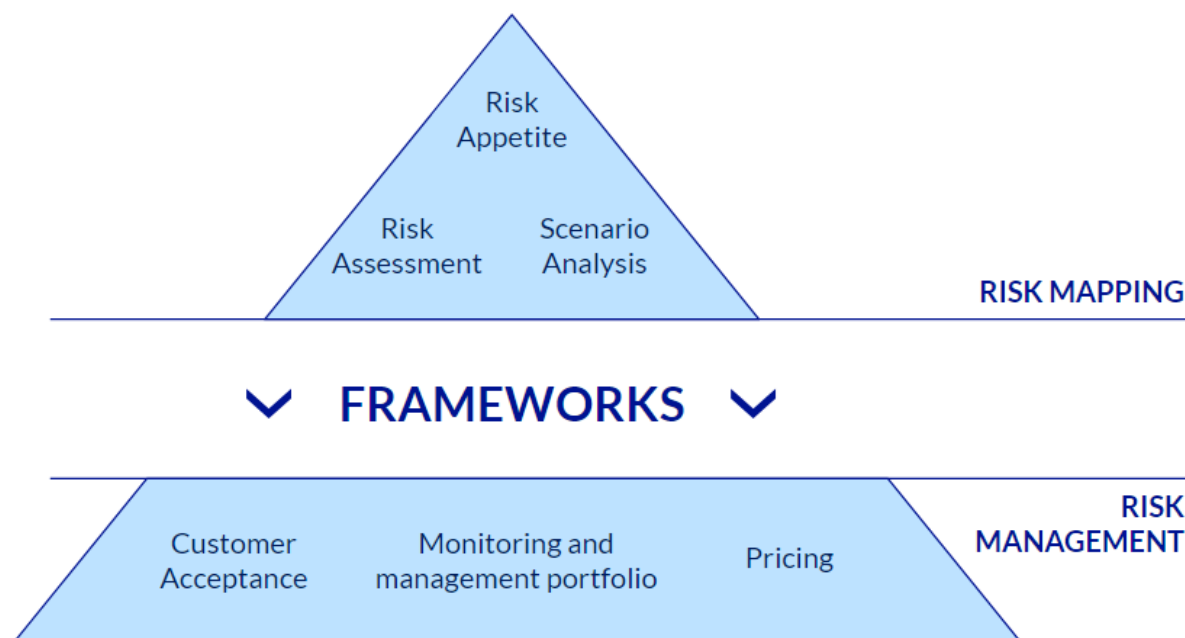
Sector	Subsector	Climate		Natural capital
		Transition risk	Physical risk	Transition and physical risk
Transport vehicles and components	Autos OEMs	High	Low	Low
	Autopart suppliers	High	Low	Low
	Other OEMs	High	Low	Low
	Mining	Medium	Medium	High
Basic Materials	<i>Of which: Coal mining</i>	Very high	Medium	High
	Steel & processed metals	Medium	Medium	High
	<i>Of which: Iron &amp; steel making</i>	High	Medium	High
	Chemicals	Medium	High	Medium
	<i>Of which: Agrochemicals</i>	High	High	Medium
Construction and Construction materials	Paper and forest products	Low	Medium	High
	Construction	Medium	Low	High
	Construction materials	Medium	Low	Medium
	<i>Of which: Cement-based products and materials</i>	High	Low	Medium
Energy	Integrated Oil & Gas	High	High	High
	Upstream	Very high	Very high	High
	Downstream	High	Medium	Medium
	Oilfield services	High	Medium	Low
Basic consumption	Primary exploitation	Medium	High	Very high
	Food, beverage, and tobacco production	Low	High	High
Transportation	Air transportation	High	Low	Low
	Marine transportation	High	Low	Low
	Transport infrastructure operators	Low	Low	High
Utilities	Traditional/Multitech Electric Power Generation	High	High	High
	Low Carbon Electric Power Generation	Low	High	Medium
	Electric Power T/D/Supply	Low	High	Low
	Integrated Utilities	High	Very high	High
	Gas T/D/Supply	Medium	High	Low
Others		Medium	High	Low
Exposure (EAD High or Very High)		12%	23%	34%



## Definition of risk appetite and resilience of the strategy to climate risks

Article 449 bis CRR - Table (1) m), q)

Climate change risk management at BBVA is part of the risk planning process. This process is marked by the risk appetite defined and is specified in the management frameworks that determine its treatment in day-to-day operations.



### Risk appetite Framework (RAF)

BBVA's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), approved by the corporate bodies and applicable in all significant geographic areas of the Group, determines the levels of risk that BBVA is willing to assume in order to achieve its objectives, considering the organic performance of the business. It is structured hierarchically, starting from the thresholds of the main metrics and metrics by type of risk, which lead to a framework of management limits. This framework includes a general statement that sets out the general principles of the risk strategy and the target risk profile. This statement highlights the focus on sustainability as a lever for BBVA's growth, emphasizing the incorporation of the impact of climate change as one of the key axes of risk management to promote responsible growth. This statement is complemented and detailed by a quantification of the appetite through metrics and thresholds that provide clear and concise guidance as to the maximum acceptable risk profile.

The definition of the levels of tolerance established in the Risk Appetite Framework is based on the risk assessment and scenarios described. On the one hand, the framework includes a classification of the activities most exposed to transition risk, using quantitative metrics established by the Group. In this way, the Exposure at Default (EAD) of activities classified as High Transition Risk ("HTR") is assessed. Based on this classification, the BBVA Board of Directors approves thresholds at the Group and relevant geographic area level that establish the maximum appetite for this risk. Moreover, as of 2024, the RAF includes a new indicator linked to the degree of compliance with the decarbonization targets of a series of sectors for which BBVA publishes specific targets.

Additionally, for the management limits, a metric known as High Market Misalignment is measured, which evaluates the exposure to clients whose emission intensity is above 30% of the market average. This metric takes a transition risk management approach by focusing on customers with a clear level of misalignment from the emissions intensity trajectories established by the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions scenario for each of the sectors. The calculation scope is the loan book for the automotive, power generation, steel and cement sectors.

Looking ahead to the 2025 RAF, progress has been made in better defining maximum risk appetite levels for activities classified as HTR, thus limiting those exposures with worse TRi scores while supporting the growth of those clients that do a better job in transitioning.

Work is currently underway to establish monitoring metrics for physical risk and financed emissions.

### Integration into the definition of risk appetite at the client level

Following international reference frameworks such as SASB's Materiality Map and rating agencies, BBVA has identified the sub-sectors of activity that it finances and the most relevant environmental and social factors of each one, including, in addition to climate change, aspects related to natural capital, such as pollution and waste, biodiversity and land use or water resource management. This exercise is included in the "Sector Guide for the integration of sustainability factors in credit analysis," which defines the most common metrics and reference thresholds in relation to environmental aspects and is used as a support tool in the underwriting process.

In the Wholesale Portfolio, the adaptation of policies and procedures is particularly focused on the integration of transition risk and physical risk in the Sector Frameworks (a basic tool used to define risk appetite in wholesale credit portfolios). During 2024, the sectoral analyses of the risks derived from decarbonization were updated and complemented according to the reference scenarios. BBVA also continued to define:

- For all sectors, good practices and weaknesses in the management of environmental and social aspects at the client level using sectoral metrics and indicators. These serve as admission guidelines in the annual client review process. In sectors with greater exposure to physical risk, specific admission guidelines are now being defined based on the location of the client's activities.
- For sectors flagged as HTR in the internal transition risk taxonomy, transition risk mitigation policies have been defined at the client level that can adjust the risk appetite (growth) accordingly. These policies are based on the results of the Transition Risk indicator.

Compliance with the definition of appetite established in the Sector Frameworks is a condition that must also be met by the alignment plans drawn up for each sector with emissions reduction objectives.

Within the Retail portfolio, further progress has been made in the integration of sustainability aspects, particularly those related to decarbonization and physical risk, in the Mortgage, Small Business and Loans for Vehicles Action Frameworks. In the case of Mortgages, origination limits have been defined for the first time in Spain and Turkey, combining the letter of the Energy Performance Certificate and the LTV ratio (loan-to-value ratio). Therefore, transition risk is now beginning to be integrated into the definition of the risk appetite for this portfolio. Another of the main aspects affecting the transition risk of these portfolios is the financed carbon emissions associated with each one of them. Therefore, the calculation of financed emissions serves as a lever to identify the portfolios that are most sensitive to changes in regulation, technology or energy prices or CO<sub>2</sub>. In turn, in the same manner as a risk mitigation lever, BBVA acts as a facilitator for financing investments needed to mitigate and adapt to climate change with more sustainable lifestyles and products.

BBVA has also applied differentiated pricing to loans with sustainability content, such as in the "Hipoteca Casa Eficiente", for homes with consumption ratings of 'A' or 'B'. As in mortgages, financing with sustainable products is encouraged when sustainability criteria are met, in this case for electric or plug-in hybrid cars. The availability of highly specific customer and operational data is an essential requirement for effective climate and environmental risk management.

### Policies and standards for managing climate and environmental risks

Wholesale and retail credit risk management standards and policies ensure that material climate and environmental risks are identified and assessed in due course. These standards and policies define key responsibilities, processes and tools applicable to each of the portfolio segments, as well as the Group's functions as part of climate and environmental risk management activities.

An advanced climate and environmental risk analysis is carried out as part of the process of integrating into the admission and annual review processes of customers in the corporate banking segment, regardless of the risk committee at which it is reviewed. This analysis includes five aspects:

- Assessment as to compliance with BBVA's Environmental and Social Framework.
- Result of the TRi, involving an assessment of transition risk and decarbonization plans.

- Assessment of compliance with the admission/underwriting guidelines and climate risk mitigation criteria set out in the wholesale Sectoral Frameworks.
- Compliance with the criteria defined in the Sector Alignment Plans.
- Analysis of controversies, understood as the presence of significant incidents related to the client's environmental, social or governance performance.

Specialized ESG risk assessment teams located in each of BBVA's geographic areas and business areas support this decentralized analysis conducted by risk analysts. This analysis may affect the risk decision, especially the management policy and the risk appetite with clients defined by the Risk Committees, as indicated in the wholesale Sector Frameworks, in the Environmental and Social Framework, or in the Alignment Plans.

To further enhance the above analysis and the collection of client data, and to enable the visualization of updated client information related to sustainability, in 2024 the corporate banking segment began to rely more heavily on the Client Sustainability Toolkit (a common point of contact for the risk and business teams).

More precisely, information from external databases (such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, decarbonization targets, ESG ratings, controversies, and water consumption and management metrics) is now integrated with the results of internal calculation engines (including alignment levels, financed emissions, and the TRi). The tool also allows for manual data entry by the teams involved in screening clients.

The TRi scoring system calculation is integrated into this work environment. During 2024, information has been collected on approximately 3,000 corporate banking clients from all geographies where BBVA operates.

## Resilience of the strategy to climate change risks

The concept of climate resilience requires that organizations develop the adaptive capacity to respond to climate change, leveraging opportunities and managing the associated transitional and physical risks.

BBVA, when conducting the scenario analysis and in accordance with the option provided for in the ESRS, takes into account the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which advise organizations to describe how well their strategy is able to seize opportunities related to climate change, consistent with a scenario of an orderly transition to a low-carbon economy; though also their resilience to possible scenarios of heightened climate risks.

As previously mentioned, BBVA's strategy may be affected by climate-related risks and opportunities. In this regard, efficient management of the material risks and opportunities arising from climate change is key to the successful achievement of BBVA's strategy. Thus, BBVA is working to measure the impact of different climate scenarios, both transition and physical risks, on its strategy and business. The initial results show, in relation to regulatory and internal exercises, immaterial impacts, both in terms of transition risk and physical risk. However, it is important to consider that methodological limitations, especially in terms of data and scenario design, could be underestimating the expected losses for the financial system. In this context, BBVA is working to reinforce and strengthen bottom-up methodologies and analytical capabilities in order to obtain projections of customer financial statements and estimate impacts on collateral values based on different climate scenarios and over different time horizons.

In this way, in terms of risk management, the impact derived from climate risks is fully integrated into the different phases of the risk cycle: identification, assessment, management, reporting, etc., as well as in the risk appetite framework, credit granting circuits and other relevant areas directly linked to the achievement of the entity's strategy. Moreover, in order to assess the impact of climate change on traditional prudential risks (credit, market, liquidity, operational, etc.), the entity conducts a risk assessment exercise to determine the materiality of the risks identified in the double materiality analysis over different time horizons. Climate risk is assessed across the entire value chain, although due to the idiosyncrasies of BBVA's business, the part of the value chain most heavily impacted by climate risk is the downstream part, specifically the counterparties to which BBVA provides financing.

During 2024, a stress test exercise was carried out to assess the soundness and resilience of the business strategy in the event of a potential strategic exit from the relationship with certain customers should they fail to meet the milestones set out in the support plans drawn up. These support plans are a key pillar of BBVA's transition financing strategy, providing support to clients while reinforcing their level of engagement through actions that help to improve their transition process and ESG profile. Customers in this situation are closely monitored and are expected to make improvements in the short to medium term. The outcome of this exercise under the most adverse scenario (considering a complete exit from these clients) demonstrates the soundness of the business strategy.

Meanwhile, BBVA continues to carry out numerous actions to manage the impact of climate change on its strategy, its risk management processes and the management of its portfolio with greater exposure to physical and transition risks. These efforts include making climate aspects part of capital and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP) exercise, provisions, scenario analysis, internal and external stress testing exercises, climate data strategy and other aspects.

Finally, the resilience of the strategy in the face of different climate scenarios is reinforced by the fact that BBVA has set sustainability as one of its six strategic priorities, with a special focus on the fight against climate change, integrating its goal of aligning its loan book with scenarios compatible with the Paris Agreement. Highlights include the company's interim targets for 2030 to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the oil & gas, power generation, automobile, steel, cement, coal, aviation and shipping, aluminum and real estate (commercial and residential) sectors, as well as its eco-efficiency plan to reduce its operational footprint.

## Provisions and capital

### Article 449a CRR - Table (1) o)

Throughout 2024, work was carried out to incorporate climate risks into the measurement of provisions and economic capital for credit risk, in order to incorporate this new source of risk in the credit risk parameters. This development has focused on two lines of work: first, a top-down effect based on macroeconomic scenarios was incorporated and, second, customer idiosyncrasies were incorporated through bottom-up effects.

In terms of calculating expected credit risk losses for loan books, the Group has begun to incorporate climate risk factors through statistical models that consider both potential damage to collateral and the effect on customers' payment capacity due to physical and transition risk in the Group's main geographies (Spain, Mexico and Turkey). In particular, transition risk was assessed using an approach that allows BBVA to capture its effect on probability of default (PD) and the impact on client provisions in Stage 2, as well as a transfer of exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2 for the Corporate portfolios. For physical risk, an approach has been used that would allow estimating the possible deterioration in the value of collateral (real estate assets in corporate and individual portfolios) and its effect on severity (LGD). As of June 30, 2025, the impact recorded by these risks has not been significant. The Group will continue to work to incorporate the information available at any given time into these models.

## Sustainability data strategy

### Article 449a CRR - Table (1) p)

BBVA continues to roll out its global sustainability data strategy, reassessing data needs, identifying gaps, and developing a business process review plan to address these gaps.

In addition to data availability, new ESG data requirements are continually reviewed and shared with relevant stakeholders. BBVA has improved its practices by executing its plan and establishing a systematic process to collect the quantitative data necessary to manage climate-related risks. During 2024, work continued on a process transformation project covering mortgages, auto loans and customer/financial program reviews across all geographies, with the aim of strengthening the collection of data required for regulatory reporting and for managing climate and environmental risks (including energy efficiency, emissions and ESG customer data). This project involves the collaboration of teams from the areas of risk, sustainability, finance and business units of the Group. The data considered include those that satisfy both regulatory and management needs, such as those required for calculating the TRi, energy efficiency certificates for properties taken as collateral, ESG ratings, greenhouse gas emissions, location of assets and collateral, and specific sector metrics.

Collecting customer and transaction data remains a priority, and several approaches are being considered. New data providers are continuously explored to improve coverage in terms of geographies, segments and sectors, and in tandem, artificial intelligence-based capabilities are being developed to collect customer data through unstructured public sources. Onboarding processes are also being modified to incorporate the collection of data provided directly by them, this being particularly useful for mid-sized companies where public data is not available. The data will be used for both commercial and management purposes.

In particular, BBVA continues to make progress in collecting data on real-estate assets' Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) in the geographies where these types of certificates exist. In the case of Spain, work is being done to integrate the EPC into the mortgage origination process. To succeed in this task, BBVA is actively participating in various sectoral forums, with the aim of breaking down the barriers that currently prevent the full use of EPCs in new transactions and to standardize the methodologies for the valuation of transition risk in collateral at the European level, thus providing added transparency for the market. In other regions where there is no legislative framework comparable to that of the European Union in terms of energy efficiency in buildings, BBVA carries out projects aimed at estimating energy consumption and financed emissions that are as close to reality as possible and allow their integration into risk processes.

Likewise, in order to further strengthen the integration of the sustainability data strategy, BBVA incorporated global and local sustainability projects in the Single Development Agenda (SDA), including technological initiatives to make sustainability part of data models and implement global indicators to monitor the volume of sustainable financing channeled.

## International methodologies and standards considered in the framework of climate and environmental risk management

### Article 449a CRR - Table (1) k)

BBVA addresses the management and analysis of climate and environmental risks through a comprehensive approach that, as previously mentioned, combines alignment with international and market standards, best practices and specific methodologies identified in different international frameworks, as well as with current regulations on the matter and supervisory expectations.

On the regulatory front, BBVA considers various regulations in force in this area, including the EU Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and Spanish Law 7/2021 on climate change, among others. This approach is complemented by supervisory guidelines, including the ECB's expectations on climate and environmental risks, the EBA Guidelines on ESG risks, as well as international best practices related to climate stress testing, among others.

BBVA relies on sector initiatives following the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), together with sustainable finance principles and standards established by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) and the Loan Market Association (LMA).

Likewise, to analyze financed emissions and align its portfolio with climate objectives, it uses methodologies such as PCAF and PACTA, in addition to reinforcing its commitment to the transition towards a low-carbon economy through its participation in the Net Zero Banking Alliance.

To manage aspects related to the protection of natural capital, BBVA uses the methodology of the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) tool, developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance, in collaboration with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and in line with references such as the SBTN Materiality Screening Tool. Meanwhile, when analyzing physical risks, BBVA relies on the World Bank's Think Hazard tool, which shows the risk levels of the different natural hazards, both acute (cyclones, heat waves, forest fires and river flooding) and chronic (drought and coastal flooding), at a global level and in varying detail depending on the geographical area of the planet.

The General Sustainability Policy expressly includes the protection of natural capital as one of its main focuses of action. Specifically, BBVA recognizes the need to protect ecosystem services and natural assets as well as natural ecological species and processes, and considers biodiversity and natural capital in its relationship with its customers.

The Environmental and Social Framework specifically includes a number of general prohibited activities<sup>19</sup>, in relation to the loss of biodiversity and the fight against deforestation:

<sup>19</sup> Social and human rights aspects are disclosed in section 4.3 on Social Risk.



- Threats to protected areas: New projects that threaten: UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar-listed wetlands, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and Category I-IV areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- Deforestation: New High Conservation Value and High Carbon Forest removal projects.
- Non-certified palm oil farms: New palm oil projects in swamps and peat-rich areas.

In addition to these general restrictions, specific prohibitions have been established for new projects in the agroindustrial sector related to ecosystem protection. These include restrictions on new projects that involve the burning of natural ecosystems for the purpose of clearing land for agricultural or livestock development, the removal of forests with high conservation value and high carbon content, as well as palm oil farms that are not certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or are not in the process of certification. New palm oil projects in swamps and peat-rich areas are also excluded.

In December 2024, the Environmental and Social Framework was reviewed in order to assess its effectiveness and update it in line with best practices, changes in international standards and the expectations of our stakeholders.

As part of its project management, BBVA applies the Equator Principles (EP), which require an adequate assessment and mitigation of biodiversity risks in the projects it finances under the scope of the EP. In addition, the Equator Principles were updated in 2020, to focus more on biodiversity. It should be noted that for projects with impacts on critical habitats, BBVA, as part of the implementation of the PE, requires the implementation of biodiversity management plans aligned, when applicable, with the IFC (International Finance Corporation) Performance Standards, which require identifying and quantifying impacts on biodiversity, critical habitats and natural resources.



## 4.3. Social Risk

### 4.3.1. Strategy and business processes

#### Integration of social factors into business strategy

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (2) a)

BBVA's sustainability strategy focuses on two central pillars. First, and as mentioned in the previous section, the fight against climate change and the protection of natural capital, and second, inclusive growth.

BBVA seeks to have a positive impact on the lives of people, businesses, and society as a whole. In this regard, in addition to its main financing activity, BBVA supports the economic and social development of the communities where it is present through the following lines of action:

- Generating quality employment for its more than 125,000 employees across all the geographies in which it operates, as discussed in the section on "Commitments to employees and compliance with labor standards."
- Helping customers improve their financial health and ultimately meet their life goals, as well as achieve their transition to sustainability. To respond to the needs of its customers, while continuing to act responsibly, BBVA has developed a differential value proposition predicated on innovation and new technologies.
- Supporting society in general and the most vulnerable segments in particular, through the social endeavors of its banks and foundations.

When developing initiatives to slow the advance of climate change (mitigation) or curb its effects (adaptation), BBVA focuses on assessing the impact of these actions on its customers, employees, suppliers, affected communities and society in general. The aim is to propose solutions to manage these impacts and thus promote a just transition.

BBVA is aware that actions for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change are not enough to fight against the increase of inequality in society. It develops solutions to promote an inclusive economy and sustainable development, by financing infrastructure, promoting financial inclusion and supporting entrepreneurs and SMEs.

#### Objectives and goals set towards inclusive growth

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (2) b)

In section 4.2.1 Strategy and business processes in the section "Sustainability in the business model and business environment" the figures relating to inclusive growth in each of the customer segments (Retail, Corporate, CIB) are included.

#### Limits and procedures for assessing and addressing social risk

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (2) b), c)

BBVA has established a series of restrictions on the financing of new projects in certain sectors, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Framework. This Environmental and Social Framework (hereinafter "Framework") aims to establish the criteria for the identification, evaluation and monitoring of certain activities in the following sectors, selected for their high potential impact on nature and society: mining, agribusiness, energy, infrastructure and defense. In this way, the Framework identifies restrictions, either via prohibited activities or activities requiring special attention in these sectors.

The Framework prohibits the financing of certain activities in relation to those clients and projects covered by the Framework, under the terms set out therein, or those that threaten protected areas, deforestation, or exploitation of uncertified palm oil, including the following:

- Violation of Human Rights: Customers for whom BBVA has sufficient evidence that they are employing child or forced labor, or are involved in human trafficking, as these concepts are defined in the relevant ILO Conventions.
- Impact on indigenous peoples: New projects that involve the resettlement or violation of the rights of indigenous or vulnerable groups without their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

- Controversial weapons and defense: Manufacturers or dealers of controversial weapons and their key components: anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium and white phosphorus munitions and nuclear weapons (in the case of nuclear weapons, the ban will apply to those operating in countries that are not signatories to or in breach of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty).

BBVA also adheres to the Equator Principles, which establish standards for environmental and social risk management in project finance. Now in their fourth version (PE4), these principles apply globally across all industry sectors and cover five project-related financial products: (i) advice on financing; (ii) financing; (iii) corporate loans; (iv) bridge loans; and (v) refinancing and acquisition.

In addition, given its significant presence in emerging countries, BBVA has developed an internal standard of inclusive growth, defining activities that can be considered sustainable due to their contribution to social objectives. This standard has been developed based on international principles on Human Rights, the Social Bond Principles and best market practices. Because social aspects have very local and regional characteristics, methodologies have been developed and thresholds have been established based on national and international indicators.

### 4.3.2. Risk management

#### Methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (2) h)

BBVA is inspired by international industry principles and standards in the design of its social risk management framework:

- As set forth in the General Sustainability Policy, BBVA ensures compliance with all applicable laws and respect for internationally recognized human rights in all its relationships with employees, customers, shareholders, suppliers, and, in general, with the communities in which it conducts its business and activities. To contribute to its compliance, since 2018, the Group has conducted two global human rights due diligence processes to prevent, mitigate, and remedy potential human rights impacts in line with the aforementioned United Nations Guiding Principles on Business.
- In relation to stakeholder involvement, BBVA participates in international sectoral initiatives in support of a just transition, such as the "Social and Human Rights Thematic Advisory Group (TAG)" of UNEP-FI.

In addition, on matters relating to social risk, it relies on a set of declarations, conventions and initiatives such as the UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Principles for Responsible Banking promoted by the United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), among others.

#### Integration of social factors into the risk framework: Management, commitments, setting limits, tools and relationship with other risks

##### Article 449a CRR - Table (2) i), j) k), l), m)

BBVA integrates social aspects into its risk management framework in a similar way to environmental and governance risks, with due consideration of financial and non-financial risks, including reputational risk.

BBVA has a taxonomy of reputational risks, which may result from environmental, social and good governance aspects. In this sense, the reputational risk associated with ESG aspects arises when the expectations of stakeholders regarding the management of these areas by the bank are not met, which can generate a negative perception.

According to the internal classification, this risk can occur for different reasons:

- The development and publication of internal sustainability standards not aligned with the expectations of stakeholders.
- Signing public commitments to sustainability that are not credible or unrealistic.
- The onboarding of socially or environmentally questionable clients (companies).
- Financing of socially or environmentally controversial operations.
- Considering or labeling something as sustainable that is not.

- Irresponsible communication related to sustainability.

BBVA conducts a reputational risk assessment at least annually and continuously evaluates the reputational risks of new initiatives through various admission processes. As part of this process, BBVA analyzes the social controversies of its customers (companies) by applying various tools and methodologies, as these can in turn impact the bank's own reputation.

All of this allows us to propose actions to prevent and/or mitigate environmental, social or good governance risks with reputational impact.

## Social Risks in Retail Customers

BBVA manages social risks from the wholesale customer's perspective, through various processes, including:

### – Environmental and Social Framework

BBVA verifies, with the support of an independent advisor, that the wholesale clients covered by its framework do not engage in the prohibited activities envisaged for the sectors covered by the framework. It also analyzes whether they engage in any activity meriting closer attention, in which case BBVA evaluates the environmental and social impacts arising from the activity to be financed and may initiate, if necessary, a plan of dialogue and accompaniment of the client under the terms set forth in the Framework.

Every two years, BBVA performs an evaluation of the groups belonging to the stock under the sectors of this Framework. In this regard, by the end of 2024, a total of 346 groups had been analyzed under the framework, with five dialogue and support plans still in place.

### – Risk assessment

BBVA has developed a "Guide for the integration of ESG factors in the analysis of wholesale credit", which identifies the most relevant environmental and social aspects by industry and obtains metrics to monitor the performance of corporate clients.

### – Controversy management

Since 2024, BBVA has implemented a procedure for managing environmental and social controversies associated with wholesale clients. More precisely, the results are incorporated into the clients' financial program<sup>20</sup>.

The KYC process includes, among other aspects, an analysis of environmental, social and governance disputes of corporate and institutional customers covered and not covered by the Environmental and Social Framework.

The controversy analysis carried out by the external provider to assign the score is based on the impact that the incidents have had on the environment and society (impact), the business risk as a result of incidents (risk) and the management systems and response capacity to incidents (management). In terms of social risk, we evaluate any controversies that may arise in relation to customers, the supply chain, employees and workforce, and communities.

Based on the above analysis and the assessment performed by the GRM CIB ESG Risk team, the risk teams consider the results of the controversy analysis as an additional input for the calculation of the client rating and incorporate this analysis when defining the risk appetite with each client, following previously defined specific criteria.

### – Equator Principles

BBVA implements environmental and social risk assessment processes in order to mitigate and prevent negative impacts, reinforcing the economic, social and environmental value of project financing in sectors such as energy, transportation and social services.

In accordance with the EPs, BBVA submits each project under the scope of the EP4 to an environmental and social due diligence analysis, considering the impacts on the environment and human rights. This analysis is integrated into BBVA's internal processes of structuring, admission and monitoring of transactions, in line with its Environmental and Social Framework. Each transaction is classified according to its risk level (categories A, B or C), and the documentation provided by the customer and independent advisors is reviewed. A specialized team at BBVA supervises and evaluates these projects, contributing to the decisions of the committees and approval of the risks.

---

<sup>20</sup> Procedure approved in 2023.

With respect to the human rights assessment and according to the EPs, BBVA is required to conduct due diligence on projects that may impact indigenous communities. Where this situation arises, the free, prior and informed consent of these communities must be obtained, regardless of the geographical location of the project, in line with the recommendations of the EP Association. It also requires, in accordance with the EPs, a liaison with the communities impacted by the projects. When identifying potential risks, the operation must include an effective form of management of these risks, as well as operational mechanisms to support claims management. Regarding climate impacts, according to the EPs, project impacts are evaluated considering scenarios, as well as the mitigation and management measures adopted.

The data of the financed operations that were analyzed under the Equator Principles during the 2024 and 2023 financial years are detailed below:

**Table 62. Data from transactions analysed under the Equator Principles criteria**

	Category A <sup>(1)</sup>		Category B <sup>(2)</sup>		Category C <sup>(3)</sup>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Number of transactions	5	5	40	25	17	13
Total amount (millions of euros)	5,366	21,326	27,079	12,675	21,972	15,986
Amount financed by BBVA (millions of euros)	440	957	2,943	1,597	1,334	1,020

<sup>(1)</sup> Category A: projects with potentially significant adverse social or environmental impacts that are irreversible or unprecedented.

<sup>(2)</sup> Category B: projects with potentially limited adverse social and environmental impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures.

<sup>(3)</sup> Category C: projects with minimal or no social or environmental impacts.

Out of a total of 81 transactions analyzed (100% of the operations under the scope of the Equator Principles, in 2023: 54), a total of 62 transactions were signed in 2024 (43 in 2023) and eight transactions were rejected for reasons related to business concerns and the risk (credit, environmental and social) posed by the transactions (2023: 11 transactions rejected). Of the transactions signed in 2024, 50% were in the power generation sector, 44% in the infrastructure sector, and 6% in other sectors. By geographic area, 56% related to the Americas and 44% to Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA).

## Social risks in retail customers

BBVA identifies, accredits and documents the activity carried out by retail customers through KYC under a risk-based approach. KYC processes allow banks to gain more knowledge on customers, their operations, product segmentation, channels, needs and traceability of transactions.

The General Retail Credit Risk Policy establishes that one of the general principles governing retail credit risk management in the BBVA Group is respect for equality and diversity, avoiding unfair bias in access to financial products for reasons such as gender, color, ethnic origin, disability, religion, sexual orientation or political opinion.

Additionally, the General Risk Management Model Policy establishes that in order to avoid unfair bias in access to financial products based on gender, color, ethnic origin, disability, religion, sexual orientation or political opinion, none of these variables will be included in the admission and pricing models.

## Commitment to Human Rights

Since 2018, the BBVA Group has conducted two global Human Rights Due Diligence exercises to prevent, mitigate, and remedy potential impacts on human rights (such as human trafficking and forced labor, child labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal pay, and discrimination).

Through these processes, BBVA was able to analyzed the following aspects:

- Identification of the main issues or potential impacts of operations.
- Improvements within BBVA to try to prevent and mitigate these impacts.
- The availability of channels and processes enabling adequate redress mechanisms for those affected, in the case of any breach or abuse.

As a result, the Human Rights Action Plan was drawn up and published, setting out the actions to be taken by the BBVA Group in this regard over the coming years.

Similarly, global due diligence processes were replicated in Spain, Mexico, Turkey, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. In 2021, each country prioritized those issues with the greatest impact and frequency resulting from local social and governmental practices and from the interviews held with the management areas and global risk control specialists.

As a result, each country developed its own action plan. To ensure an effective follow-up, a semi-annual evaluation of the action plans was carried out at the local level. Strategies adopted to mitigate risks included the strengthening of key procedures at local level in order to implement established global policies, in addition to interviews held with management areas and risk control specialists at global level.

In this regard, using these exercises in the Group's internal processes, actions and policies, among others, the possibility of the following issues occurring is addressed and mitigated: Human trafficking and forced labor, child labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining, equal pay, and discrimination.

To identify and assess the impacts, the Group has developed its own internal taxonomy that evaluates 28 human rights issues grouped into six thematic blocks: Employment conditions, projects and products (focusing on large corporate customers), supply chain, customer well-being, respect for communities, and various cross-cutting issues (such as data protection and the impact of new technologies on human rights).

It should be noted that nine of these issues are included in the "employment conditions" thematic block, which includes issues related to the company's own personnel, such as the fight against labor and wage discrimination, fair hiring and remuneration, labor rights and relations, and health and safety. Meanwhile, three issues in the taxonomy cover aspects related to customer well-being such as accessibility, service and safety and respect. In the case of both employees and customers, it was considered that the policies relating to these matters are in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

For each of the 28 issues, an assessment was made of:

- Inherent risk: based on the severity of the impact and frequency of occurrence of each issue.
- Residual risk: assessing the mitigating aspects available to BBVA to manage each issue. In this identification and evaluation phase, potential negative impacts on stakeholders, such as employees (with a focus on women), suppliers or subcontractors, customers, as well as the indigenous population and local communities, were taken into account.

In 2024, the progress of the 2021-2023 Human Rights Action Plan continued to be monitored.

### **Complaints mechanisms<sup>21</sup>**

BBVA has a Whistleblower Channel in place, whereby any stakeholder can report, confidentially and anonymously if they so wish, any behavior which, in their view, may be directly or indirectly related to human rights. In 2024, the complaints received through this channel showed no evidence of human rights violations attributable to the Group's entities.

<sup>21</sup> A complaints mechanism is a formalized way established or facilitated by the company, whereby individuals or groups may raise their concerns with respect to any impact of the company on their lives, including the consequences for human rights.

## 4.4. Governance risk

### Making counterparty governance performance part of governance risk

#### Article 449a CRR – Table (3) a), b), c)

Governance risks related to BBVA Group counterparties include the various types of disputes they may face, highlighting the following, although this is not an exhaustive list:

- i. Ethical considerations, such as integrity of conduct, values and ethics, anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures, accountability and compliance with the rule of law and regulatory framework.
- ii. Assessment of the strategy and risk management through strategy implementation, operational execution and monitoring, internal controls and risk management policies and procedures.
- iii. Factoring in diversity and inclusion, by looking at the gender gap, pay gap, and representation of people from minority groups in management positions.
- iv. Efforts to become more transparent in reporting information on discrimination, tax commitments and payments, and in disclosing lobbying activities.
- v. In relation to the management of conflicts of interest: any conflict that affects the governing bodies.
- vi. Internal communication on critical concerns: insufficient communication of critical internal issues and difficulties in escalating to the highest governance bodies.

BBVA integrates counterparty corporate governance practices into decision-making processes, and assesses operational performance standards, the existence of robust internal controls, and the oversight structure of independent processes and policies, including processes to ensure the quality of financial and non-financial reporting.

The KYC process assesses sustainability governance practices in the client review and onboarding process, including the existence of sustainability oversight at the board level and practices for integrating sustainability objectives into management compensation. Therefore, the management of governance aspects is assessed on the basis of its experience and knowledge of the sector, and of potential customers and their needs. In sectors with high exposure to ESG risks, the ability of clients or counterparties to manage these new risks can be critical.

The various frameworks considered when analyzing governance risk include the following statements, conventions and initiatives:

- United Nations 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- United Nations Global Compact.
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).
- Responsible Banking Principles promoted by United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI).

#### 4.4.1. Risk management

BBVA builds governance aspects into its risk management framework, much in the same way it does with environmental and social risks. To do so, it analyses the corporate governance performance of its clients and considers their management and governance practices in the risk underwriting process.

## Integration of corporate governance practices into risk management processes

### Article 449a CRR – Table (3) d)

The identification, assessment and monitoring of the risks of customers and their operations are integrated into BBVA's standard risk, compliance and operations processes and tools. Decisions are based on internal information or, where appropriate, on information provided by independent external analysts. Specifically, the Governance and Management module of the corporate segment credit rating model includes these aspects.

BBVA has recently approved its risk taxonomy standard, which constitutes an inventory of all the risks to which BBVA is, or may be exposed, when carrying on its business activity and pursuing its strategy and, therefore, is adapted to BBVA's risk profile. In this taxonomy, governance risks are treated as level 2 risks that can be translated into prudential risk categories (credit, real estate, market, liquidity and funding, business strategy, operational, reputational). Reputational risks in this standard also include the negative perception of the Entity as unsustainable due to its activity of financing controversial clients.

BBVA considers the corporate governance performance of its corporate clients, analyzing their compliance with management practices. In other words, disputes affecting customers are analyzed and taken into account, together with the other internal risk management indicators that feed the risk appetite with each customer.

The management and governance analysis serves as an input when calculating the credit rating and addresses the following factors: strategic positioning; financial and risk management; operational efficiency; and governance practices, including the management of environmental and social factors.

In this case, it is a rating modifier that should be considered negative if the company does not provide basic information related to governance. The following specific factors and subfactors are considered:

- Strategic positioning and consistency of strategy with organizational capabilities and market trends, strategic planning process, ability to monitor, adjust and control strategy execution.
- Financial and risk management in terms of risk management and risk tolerance standards.
- Financial and risk management as it relates to operational performance standards and enterprise-wide risk management standards and tolerances.
- Management's operational effectiveness, knowledge and experience, and depth and breadth.
- Governance and reporting practices, including financial and non-financial reporting assurance practices.

These factors are in line with the EBA's definitions of governance factors set out in the Draft Guidelines on ESG Risk Management.

Another of the aspects looked at when reviewing customers is the integration of climate change into customers' governance and decision-making processes, in line with TCFD recommendations.

BBVA analyzes the controversies of its clients as an indicator of the quality of their governance and internal controls. In the area of governance risk, disputes related to (i) ethics, (ii) transparency: participation in lobbying activities and standards and practices; and (iii) management of conflicts of interest are all reviewed.

When conducting the annual client review, BBVA determines whether an internal committee exists to review and monitor sustainability and climate management as well as the integration of sustainability objectives in the remuneration of the management team and the management committee.

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Framework, if there is sufficient evidence that a new client subject to the framework engages in any of the following "prohibited activities", said new client will not be financed: (i) clients subject to financial sanctions imposed by the EU, the United States or the United Nations; and/or (ii) clients for which BBVA has sufficient evidence that they are employing child labor or forced labor, as defined in ILO Conventions. In the event that any of these activities are detected at existing clients, BBVA will activate proposals to manage the relationship with the customer, which may even involve discontinuing the financing.



# Annexes

Annex I: EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	162
Annex II. 1: Main features of parent company AT1 issuances	165
Annex II. 2: Main features of parent company T2 issuances	168
Annex II. 3: Main features of Mexico issuances	175
Annex II. 4: Main features of South America issuances	178
Annex II. 5: Main features of Turkey issuances	180
Annex III: Geographical breakdown of relevant credit exposures for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer	182
Annex IV: EU LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure	184
Annex V: ESG3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics	187
Annex VI: ESG5: Banking book- Climate change physical risk: Exposure subject to physical risk (breakdown by geography)	188
Annex VII.a: Regulatory Compliance	194
Annex VII.b: Regulatory Compliance ESG	204
Annex VII.c: Regulatory Compliance - Tables not applicable to BBVA Group	207
Annex VIII: Glossary of Terms	208



## I. EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds (6-30-2025)

	Amounts	Regulation (UE) N°575/2013 Reference to article	Reference to EU CC2 template <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1: instruments and reserves</b>			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	22,008	26 (1), 27, 28, 29, list of EBA 26 (3)	(a)
Of which: Own shares	22,008	List 26 (3) of EBA	
Capital	2,824		
Share Premium	19,184		
Retained earnings	44,078	26 (1) (c)	(b)
Accumulated other comprehensive income and any other reserves (in order to include unrealised losses or gains, in accordance with applicable accounting standards)	(15,649)		(c)
Funds for general banking risk	—	26 (1)	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	—	486 (2)	
Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	2,581	84, 479, 480	(d)
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	2,710	26 (2)	(e)
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>55,728</b>		
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(330)	34, 105	f)
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(1,596)	36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4)	g)
Empty set in the EU	—		
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary difference (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	(904)	36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5)	h)
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(313)	33 (a)	i)
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts (equity)	(268)	36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6)	j)
Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	—	32 (1)	
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	66	33 (b)	k)
Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (e), 41, 472 (7)	
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative	(290)	36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8)	l)
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (g), 44, 472 (9)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) (3), 79, 472 (10)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) a (3), 79, 470, 472 (11)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	(94)	36 (1) (k)	
Of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (k) (i), 89 a 91	
Of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	(94)	36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258	m)
Of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (k) (iii), 379 (3)	
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference (amount above 10 % threshold , net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative	—	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)	
Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	—	48 (1)	n)
Of which: direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those	—	36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b), 470, 472 (11)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference	—	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)	
Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	—		
Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (a), 472 (3)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceeds the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	—	36 (1) (j)	
Other CET1 deductions	(364)		n)
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>(4,094)</b>		
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>51,634</b>		

	Amounts	Regulation (UE) N°575/2013 Reference to article	Reference to EU CC2 template <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	5,310	51, 52	o)
Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	—		
Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	5,310		o)
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	—		
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	—		
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	—	486 (3)	
Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interest not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	179	85, 86, 480	p)
Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	—	486 (3)	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>5,489</b>		
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	—	52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57, 475 (2)	
Holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	56 (b), 58, 475 (3)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	56 (c), 59, 60, 79, 475 (4)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	56 (d), 59, 79, 475 (4)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	—	56 (e)	
Other regulatory to Additional Tier 1	—		
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>—</b>		
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>5,489</b>		
<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)</b>	<b>57,123</b>		
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions</b>			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	6,434	62, 63	q)
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	—		
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	—		
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	—	486 (4)	
Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interest and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third party	5,056	87, 88, 480	r)
Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	—	486 (4)	
Credit risk adjustments	—	62 (c) y (d)	s)
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>11,490</b>		
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	(10)	63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67, 477 (2)	t)
Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institutions designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	66 (b), 68, 477 (3)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—		
Empty set in the EU	—	66 (c), 69, 70, 79, 477 (4)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amounts)	—	66 (d), 69, 79, 477 (4)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	—		
Other regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	—		t)
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>(10)</b>		
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>11,480</b>		
<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>68,603</b>		
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>387,051</b>		
<b>Capital ratios and capital buffers</b>			
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	13.34 %	92 (2) (a), 465	
Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	14.76 %	92 (2) (b), 465	

	Regulation (UE) N°575/2013		Reference to EU CC2 template <sup>(1)</sup>
	Amounts	Reference to article	
Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	17.72 %	92 (2) (c)	
Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements plus a systemic risk buffer, plus systemically important institution buffer expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	9.13 %	DRC 128, 129 y 130	
Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50 %		
Of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.10 %		
Of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.01 %		
Of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	1.00 %		
Of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.02 %	DRC 131	
Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) <sup>(2)</sup>	7.45 %	DRC 128	
Not relevant in EU regulations			
Not relevant in EU regulations			
Not relevant in EU regulations			
<b>Capital ratios and capital buffers</b>			
Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	3,641	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10), 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4), 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)	
Direct and indirect holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	3,561	36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)	
Empty set in the EU	—		
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference (amount below 10 % threshold , net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	3,147	36 (1)(c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5)	
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>			
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	—	62	
Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	—	62	
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal rating-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	—	62	
Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	807	62	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phasing-out provisions (applicable only between 1st January 2013 and 1st January 2022)</b>			
Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	—	484 (3), 486 (2) y (5)	
Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	484 (3), 486 (2) y (5)	
Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	—	484 (4), 486 (3) y (5)	
Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	484 (4), 486 (3) y (5)	
Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	—	484 (4), 486 (3) y (5)	
Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	484 (5), 486 (4) y (5)	

<sup>(1)</sup> Reference to the headings of the regulatory balance sheet (CC2) where the different items described are reflected.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excess of CET1 over the Group's minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements established by the ECB through the SREP letter applicable to date

## II.1. Parent company AT1 issuances (Millon euros. 6-30-2025)

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US05946KAM36	XS2638924709
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York, except subordination, set-off waiver and recognition of bail-in power which are under Spanish law	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	AT1-Contingent Convertible	AT1-Contingent Convertible
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	853	1000
Nominal amount of instrument	1.000 Mill USD	1,000 Mill EUR
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Obligación - coste amortizado	Obligación - coste amortizado
Original date of issuance	19/9/2023	21/6/2023
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issur call Date: 19/03/2029; also subject to both Regulatory and Tax call. 100%	Issuer call date: 21/06/2028; subjecto also to Regulatory and Tax call. 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Dayly since 19/03/2029 tol 19/09/2029 and, on any Distribution Payment Date thereafter, at the Redemption Price,	On any day falling in the period commencing on (and including) the First Call Date (21 June 2028 ) and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date (21 December 2028), and on any Distribution Payment Date thereafter at the Redemption Price
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Reset	Fixed Reset
Coupon rate and any related index	9,375% quarterly until First Reset Date (19 Septiembre 2029); and then 5-year UST + 5,099%	8,375%; the 5-year Mid-Swap Rate + 5,544%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB
If convertible, fully or partially	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	2	2
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the rest of AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the rest of AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	ES0813211028	US05946KAS06
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Spanish	New York, except subordination, set-off waiver and recognition of bail-in power which are under Spanish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	AT1-Contingent Convertible	AT1-Contingent Convertible
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	1000	853
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 1,000 Mill	USD 1,000 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	15/7/2020	14/1/2025
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issuer call date: 15/01/2026; also subject to both Regulatory and Tax call. 100%	Issuer call date: 14/01/2032; also subject to both Regulatory and Tax call. 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	At any time on or after the first reset date	At any time on or after the first reset date
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Reset	Fixed Reset
Coupon rate and any related index	6%; the 5-year Mid-Swap Rate + 6,456%	7.75% quarterly until First Reset Date (January 14th, 2032); 5-year UST + 3.249%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB
If convertible, fully or partially	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To decide by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	2	2
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the others AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the rest of AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US05946KAF84	XS2840032762
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York law, except provisions relating to the subordination of the Preferred Securities shall be governed by with the common laws of Spain	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	AT1-Contingent Convertible	AT1-Contingent Convertible
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	853	750
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 1,000 Mill	EUR 750 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	16/11/2017	13/6/2024
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issuer call date: 16/11/2027 (fully) also subject to both Regulatory and Tax call (entirely). 100%	Issuer call date: 13/12/2030; also subject to both Regulatory and Tax call. 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	At any time on or after the first reset date	On any day falling in the period commencing on (and including) the First Call Date (December 13th) and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date (13TH June 2031), and on any Distribution Payment Date thereafter at the Redemption Price.
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Reset	Fixed Reset
Coupon rate and any related index	6.125% quarterly (10 initial years); 5 year Mid-Swap + 3,870%	6,875%; 5-year Mid-Swap Rate + 4,267%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible according to its T&C (Trigger Event and Capital Reduction) and in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB	Trigger event: CET1 5.125%; At solo & (sub-)consolidated. Contractual recognition Capital Reduction: Capital reduction provided for in Article 418.3 of the LSC. Contractual recognition PONV: Statutory recognition. Competent authority: SRB
If convertible, fully or partially	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Trigger event: Total Capital reduction: Total PONV: Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: Variable PONV: To decide by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory	Trigger event: Mandatory Capital reduction: Mandatory (unless otherwise indicated by the holder) PONV: Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To decide by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To decide by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB	Trigger Event and Capital Reduction: BBVA PONV: To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB	Trigger event and Capital reduction: BBVA's CET1 PONV: To be decided by the SRB
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	2	2
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the rest of AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2	Senior to common shares and reserves and pari passu with preferred shares and the rest of AT1. Immediately subordinate to Tier 2
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

## II.2. Parent company T2 issuances (Millon euros. 6-30-2025)

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS2674597468	XS2636592102
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Spanish	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	382	800
Nominal amount of instrument	300 Mill GBP	750 Mill EUR
Issue price	99.90%	99.37%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	31/8/2023	15/6/2023
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	30/11/2033	15/9/2033
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issuer call date: 31/08/2028 ; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%	Issuer call date: 15/06/2028 ; subject both Regulatory call(total) and Tax call(partial). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any date during the period commencing on 31 August 2028 and ending on (and including) the Reset Date (30 November 2028)	At any date between 15/06/2028 and 15/09/2023
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	8,25%; 5-year GBP Mid Swap Rate +360pbs	5,75%; 5Y Euro Mid Swap + 280pbs
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS2206805769	XS2889406497
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Spanish	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	348	1000
Nominal amount of instrument	GBP 300 Mill	EUR 1,000 Mill
Issue price	100%	1.00%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	15/7/2020	8/29/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	15/7/2031	8/29/2036
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issuer call date: 15/07/2025; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%	Issuer call date: 08/29/2031; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	3,104%; 5-year GBP Mid Swap Rate + 127pbs	4.375%; 5Y Euro Mid Swap + 200 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>



Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS1562614831	XS1569874503
Public or private	Public	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	1280	321
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 1,000 Mill	EUR 165 Mill
Issue price	100%	99.45%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	2/10/2017	2/24/2017 & 3/14/2017
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	2/10/2027	24/2/2032
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	3.50%	4.00%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS1579039006	XS1587857498
Public or private	Private	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	155	18
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 53,4 mills	USD 120 Mill
Issue price	100.00%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	16/3/2017	31/3/2017
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	16/3/2027	31/3/2032
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed (until 03/16/2019) and floating since that date	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	3% and afterwards annually resettable at CMS (10 years) +1.30%	5.70%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS1615673701	XS1615674261
Public or private	Private	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	108	8
Nominal amount of instrument	CHF 20 Mill	EUR 150 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	24/5/2017	24/5/2017
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	24/5/2027	24/5/2027
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	1.60%	2.54%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS1824263260	XS2889406497
Public or private	Private	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	56	243
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 300 Mill	EUR 1,000 Mill
Issue price	99%	1.00%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	29/5/2018	8/29/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	29/5/2033	8/29/2036
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Only subject to both Regulatory and Tax call 100%	Issuer call date: 08/29/2031; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	5.25%	4.375%; 5Y Euro Mid Swap + 200 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US05946KAN19	XS3009012470
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English legislation except provisions of status of the notes under Spanish law	Spanish
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	670	1000
Nominal amount of instrument	750 Mill USD	EUR 1,000 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	15/11/2023	25/2/2025
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	15/11/2034	25/2/2037
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Call date del emisor: 15/11/2033; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%	Issuer call date: 02/25/2032; also subject to both Regulatory (Total) and Tax call (Partial). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	7,883%; 1-yae UST +330bps	4%; 5Y Euro Mid Swap + 165 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
convertible or non-convertible	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)	Convertible in case of non-viability or resolution (PONV)
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If convertible, fully or partially	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines	Total or partial, depending on what the SRB determines
If convertible, conversion rate	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Mandatory	Mandatory
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	To be decided by SRB	To be decided by SRB
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition	PONV Competent authority: SRB Contractual recognition
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	3	3
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred	Senior to capital, reserves and instruments AT1 Pari passu to other issues of T2 (compute or not compute in capital) Junior to Tier 3 and senior bonds both preferred and non-preferred
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>

### II.3. Mexico issuances (Millon euros. 6-30-2025)

Issuer	BBVA Bancomer S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, acting through its Texas Agency	BBVA Bancomer S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, acting through its Texas Agency
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	USP16259AN67 -- US05533UAG31	US05533UAF57 - USP16259AM84
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York, except for the determination of trigger events, capital events, or regulatory events that are determined under Mexican law. Also ranking and subordination are under Mexican law	New York, except for the determination of trigger events, capital events, or regulatory events that are determined under Mexican law. Also ranking and subordination are under Mexican law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 Instruments	Tier 2 Instruments
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	530	704
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 750 Mill	USD 1,000 Mill
Issue price	100%	99.51%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	13/9/2019	1/17/2018
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	13/9/2034	18/1/2033
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	09/13/2029 fully or partially. (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only with full amortisation). 100%	01/18/2028 fully or partially. (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only with fully amortisation. 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	5.875%. From call Treasury yield optional date + 430.8 bps	5.125%. From call Treasury yield optional date + 265 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes	Yes
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	<p>(*) A Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events takes places: (i) the CNBV publishes a determination, in its official publication of capitalisation levels for Mexican Banks, that the issuer's Fundamental Capital is equal to or below 4.5%; (ii) the Issuer does not comply with the Mexican Banking Law and other regulation or (iii) the Banking Stability Committee determines that financial assistance is required by the Issuer to avoid revocation of the Issuer's license for its failure to comply with corrective measures.</p>	
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	<p>The Notes constitute Subordinated Preferred Indebtedness, and (i) will be subordinate and junior in right of payment and in liquidation to all of the present and future Senior Indebtedness, (ii) will rank pari passu without preference among themselves and with all of the present and future other unsecured subordinated preferred indebtedness and (iii) will be senior to subordinated non-preferred indebtedness and all classes of equity or capital stock.</p>	
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	BBVA Bancomer S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, acting through its Texas Agency	BBVA México S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA México, acting through its Texas Agency
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US07336UAB98 - USP1S81BAB48	US07336UAA16 - USP1S81BAA64
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York, except for the determination of trigger events, capital events, or regulatory events that are determined under Mexican law. Also ranking and subordination are under Mexican law	New York, except for the determination of trigger events, capital events, or regulatory events that are determined under Mexican law. Also ranking and subordination are under Mexican law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 Instruments	Tier 2 Instruments
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	763	695
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 900 Mill	1,000 Mill USD
Issue price	99.79%	100.00%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	1/8/2024	29/6/2023
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	1/8/2039	29/6/2038
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	8/1/2034 fully. (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only with full amortisation). 100%	29/06/2033 fully or partially. (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only with full amortisation). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	8.125% since call date Treasury yield + 421.4bps	8.45% From call Treasury yield optional date + 466.1 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes	Yes
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	(*) A Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events takes places: (i) the CNBV publishes a determination, in its official publication of capitalisation levels for Mexican Banks, that the issuer's Fundamental Capital is equal to or below 4.5%; (ii) the Issuer does not comply with the Mexican Banking Law and other regulation or (iii) the Banking Stability Committee determines that financial assistance is required by the Issuer to avoid revocation of the Issuer's license for its failure to comply with corrective measures.	(*) A Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events takes places: (i) the CNBV publishes a determination, in its official publication of capitalisation levels for Mexican Banks, that the issuer's Fundamental Capital is equal to or below 4.5%; (ii) the Issuer does not comply with the Mexican Banking Law and other regulation or (iii) the Banking Stability Committee determines that financial assistance is required by the Issuer to avoid revocation of the Issuer's license for its failure to comply with corrective measures.
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	The Notes constitute Subordinated Preferred Indebtedness, and (i) will be subordinate and junior in right of payment and in liquidation to all of the present and future Senior Indebtedness, (ii) will rank pari passu without preference among themselves and with all of the present and future other unsecured subordinated preferred indebtedness and (iii) will be senior to subordinated non-preferred indebtedness and all classes of equity or capital stock.	The Notes constitute Subordinated Preferred Indebtedness, and (i) will be subordinate and junior in right of payment and in liquidation to all of the present and future Senior Indebtedness, (ii) will rank pari passu without preference among themselves and with all of the present and future other unsecured subordinated preferred indebtedness and (iii) will be senior to subordinated non-preferred indebtedness and all classes of equity or capital stock.
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and conditions</a>

Issuer	BBVA Bancomer S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, acting through its Texas Agency
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US072912AA61 - USP2000GAA15
Public or private	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York, except for the determination of trigger events, capital events, or regulatory events that are determined under Mexican law. Also ranking and subordination are under Mexican law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>	
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 Instruments
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	960
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 1000 Mill
Issue price	100.00%
Redemption price	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	11/2/2025
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	11/2/2035
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	02/11/2030 fully. (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only with full amortisation). 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	7.625% since call date Treasury yield + 337.5bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	(*) A Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events takes places: (i) the CNBV publishes a determination, in its official publication of capitalisation levels for Mexican Banks, that the issuer's Fundamental Capital is equal to or below 4.5%; (ii) the Issuer does not comply with the Mexican Banking Law and other regulation or (iii) the Banking Stability Committee determines that financial assistance is required by the Issuer to avoid revocation of the Issuer's license for its failure to comply with corrective measures.
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	The Notes constitute Subordinated Preferred Indebtedness, and (i) will be subordinate and junior in right of payment and in liquidation to all of the present and future Senior Indebtedness, (ii) will rank pari passu without preference among themselves and with all of the present and future other unsecured subordinated preferred indebtedness and (iii) will be senior to subordinated non-preferred indebtedness and all classes of equity or capital stock.
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>



## II.4. South America issuances (Millon euros. 6-30-2025)

Issuer	BBVA Colombia
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	N/A
Public or private	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York State Law., except in the event of Preventive Measures, or Intervention by the "Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia" or dissolution or liquidation of BBVA Colombia under Colombian banking law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	No
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>	
Transitional CRR rules	Tier2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	38
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 45 Mill
Issue price	100%
Redemption price	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	4/25/2025
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	4/25/2035
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	04/25/2030; Tax call
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Tax call can be exercised at any time after 04/25/2030
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset
Coupon rate and any related index	SOFR 6m + 3,75%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior debt securities other than parity securities rank immediately superior
Non-compliant transitioned features	Yes
If yes, specify non-compliant features	No write down existence or conversion by authority
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	BBVA Peru	BBVA Uruguay SA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	USP07760AH74	N/A
Public or private	Public	Private
Governing law(s) of the instrument	New York	Uruguayan
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	151	13
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 300 Mill	USD 15 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	7/3/2024	24/2/2021
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	7/6/2034	24/2/2031
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	Issuer call date: from 07/03/2029 until the 07/06/2029, also subject to Regulatory call	At issuer's discretion after 5 years from the date of issue, minimum amount of 1 MM USD
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	At issuer's discretion after 5 years from the date of issue, minimum amount of 1 MM USD
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed reset	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	6,2%; 4,201%+UST5Y (07/06/2029);	LIBOR 180d + 3,65%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	Yes	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	SBS	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior debt securities other than parity securities rank immediately superior	Senior debt securities other than parity securities rank immediately superior
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

## II.5. Turkey issuances (Million euros. 6-30-2025)

Issuer	Garanti BBVA	Garanti BBVA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	XS2773062471	XS1617531063 (144A) US900148AE73 (Reg S)
Public or private	Public	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English law except regarding subordination that will follow Turkish law	English law except regarding subordination that will follow Turkish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>		
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	327	85
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 500 Mill	USD 750 Mill
Issue price	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	2/28/2024	23/5/2017
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	2/28/2034	24/5/2027
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	02/28/2029 in full (also subject to both the Regulatory call and the Tax call, only in full amortisation).100%.	05/24/2022 fully (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only full amortisation)only in full amortisation: 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to fixed	Fixed to fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	8.375% until reset date. CMT Rate + 4.09% after	6.125% (swap5y\$+ 4.22%)
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	Cases that by a loss the issuer has become or is likely to become non-viable. Non-viability/Write -down of the notes . BRSA.	Cases that by a loss the issuer has become or is likely to become non-viable. Non-viability/Write -down of the notes . BRSA.
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Constitute Non-Preferred Debt and will rank (1) junior to the Senior Debt and Preferred Debt, (2) pari passu among themselves and with all the other Non-Preferred Debt, (3) senior only to all classes of equity capital	Constitute Non-Preferred Debt and will rank (1) junior to the Senior Debt and Preferred Debt, (2) pari passu among themselves and with all the other Non-Preferred Debt, (3) senior only to all classes of equity capital
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

Issuer	Garanti BBVA
Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	US900148AG22 (144A) XS2913414384 (Reg S)
Public or private	Public
Governing law(s) of the instrument	English law except regarding subordination that will follow Turkish law
Contractual recognition of conversion by resolution institution	Yes
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>	
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	At solo & (sub-)consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	548
Nominal amount of instrument	USD 750 Mill
Issue price	99.985%
Redemption price	100%
Accounting classification	Liability – amortised cost
Original date of issuance	3/12/2024
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	3/01/2035
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	01/03/2030 fully (also subject to Regulatory call and Tax call, only full amortisation)only in full amortisation: 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No
<b>Coupons / dividends</b>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	8,125% (CMT Rate \$+ 3,836%)
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
Write-down features	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	Cases that by a loss the issuer has become or is likely to become non-viable. Non-viability/Write - down of the notes . BRSA.
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
Type of subordination	N/A
Order of priority in normal insolvency proceedings	N/A
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Constitute Non-Preferred Debt and will rank (1) junior to the Senior Debt and Preferred Debt, (2) pari passu among themselves and with all the other Non-Preferred Debt, (3) senior only to all classes of equity capital
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
Link to the terms and conditions of the instrument	<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a>

### III. EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

	General credit exposures <sup>(1)</sup>		Trading book exposure		Securitisation exposure	Own funds requirements							
	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Trading book exposure value for internal models	Exposure value for SA	Total exposure value	Of which:	Of which:	Of which:	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirements weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
							General credit exposures	Trading book exposures	Securitisation exposures				
Geographical breakdown													
Germany	342	3,917	173	250	—	4,682	144	7	—	152	1,895	0.68 %	0.75 %
Australia	—	325	2	7	—	335	14	—	—	14	178	0.06 %	1.00 %
Belgium	85	1,158	17	2	—	1,262	52	1	—	52	651	0.23 %	1.00 %
South Korea	43	427	—	—	—	471	13	—	—	13	165	0.06 %	1.00 %
Denmark	4	46	12	5	—	68	3	1	—	3	43	0.02 %	2.50 %
France	695	6,373	216	102	395	7,781	254	8	4.364	266	3,327	1.19 %	1.00 %
Hong-Kong	92	2,907	—	—	—	2,999	58	—	—	58	727	0.26 %	0.50 %
Hungary	35	67	2	—	—	104	6	—	—	6	70	0.02 %	0.50 %
Ireland	6	869	9	2	949	1,835	27	—	14.194	42	519	0.18 %	1.50 %
Luxembourg	340	2,337	54	20	87	2,839	149	5	0.694	155	1,933	0.69 %	0.50 %
Norway	9	128	29	6	—	172	5	1	—	6	72	0.03 %	2.50 %
Netherlands	799	3,872	28	44	260	5,003	167	8	3.122	178	2,230	0.79 %	2.00 %
United Kingdom	1,635	7,766	172	35	—	9,608	424	12	—	436	5,452	1.94 %	2.00 %
Czech Republic	2	94	—	—	—	96	2	—	—	2	23	0.01 %	1.25 %
Romania	2,623	1	—	—	—	2,623	146	—	—	146	1,831	0.65 %	1.00 %
Sweden	29	581	22	12	—	643	26	1	—	27	335	0.12	2.00 %
Uruguay	2,715	60	—	—	—	2,776	159	—	—	159	1,984	0.71 %	0.75 %
Other countries with countercyclical capital buffer <sup>(2)</sup>	9	23	11	—	—	43	1	—	—	1	15	0.01 %	
Total countries with countercyclical capital buffer	9,466	30,950	748	484	1,691	43,340	1,649	45	22.374	1,716	21,449	7.64 %	
Argentina	9,611	85	107	4	—	9,807	635	13	—	648	8,104	2.89 %	
Colombia	16,859	772	26	6	2	17,665	1,044	2	—	1,046	13,076	4.66 %	
Spain	25,943	141,739	1,421	99	19,590	188,792	6,480	94	172.106	6,747	84,333	30.06 %	
United States	4,722	25,724	154	197	1,563	32,360	1,235	10	54.708	1,300	16,252	5.79 %	
Mexico	48,546	46,489	534	550	—	96,119	5,448	79	—	5,527	69,086	24.62 %	
Peru	16,813	493	2	1	—	17,309	959	—	—	959	11,985	4.27 %	
Portugal	1,921	2,896	7	—	—	4,824	234	—	—	235	2,932	1.04 %	
Turkey	54,421	23	84	—	—	54,528	3,395	7	—	3,402	42,524	15.16 %	
Total countries with a 0% countercyclical buffer or without countercyclical capital buffer (with own funds requirements greater than 1%)	178,835	218,223	2,334	857	21,155	421,403	19,431	205	226.814	19,863	248,292	88.49 %	
Austria	50	361	11	4	—	425	15	1	—	16	201	0.07 %	
Bermudas	—	103	1	1	—	106	5	—	—	5	64	0.02 %	
Brazil	26	1,112	3	—	—	1,142	58	—	—	58	723	0.26 %	
Canada	16	275	4	2	—	297	16	—	—	16	204	0.07 %	
Chile	2,263	1,545	15	18	—	3,840	198	2	—	200	2,500	0.89 %	
China	2	1,039	—	—	—	1,041	18	—	—	18	228	0.08 %	
Ecuador	22	1	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	2	23	0.01 %	
United Arab Emirates	98	454	6	—	—	559	17	—	—	17	211	0.08 %	
Finland	10	58	16	2	—	86	3	1	—	4	45	0.02 %	
Caiman Islands	101	442	9	9	86	646	44	1	1.028	46	573	0.20 %	

	General credit exposures <sup>(1)</sup>		Trading book exposure		Securitisation exposure	Total exposure value	Own funds requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirements weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Trading book exposure value for internal models	Exposure value for SA		Of which: General credit exposures	Of which: Trading book exposures	Of which: Securitisation exposures	Total			
Israel	4	78	—	—	—	82	4	—	—	4	46	0.02 %	
Italy	151	5,102	44	16	—	5,313	206	1	—	207	2,589	0.92 %	
Japan	10	231	—	—	—	241	10	—	—	10	130	0.05 %	
Jersey	—	172	—	—	—	173	7	—	—	7	92	0.03 %	
Malta	59	9	—	—	—	68	5	—	—	5	64	0.02 %	
Morocco	13	7	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	1	17	0.01 %	
Marshall (Islands)	124	—	—	—	—	124	10	—	—	10	124	0.04 %	
Mauricio	—	49	—	—	—	49	2	—	—	2	24	0.01 %	
Panama	6	67	—	—	—	73	4	—	—	4	46	0.02 %	
Poland	7	285	—	—	—	292	14	—	—	14	171	0.06 %	
Qatar	—	31	—	—	—	32	1	—	—	1	16	0.01 %	
Singapore	167	1,667	—	—	—	1,834	52	—	—	52	651	0.23 %	
Switzerland	555	2,534	44	17	—	3,150	97	5	—	102	1,272	0.45 %	
Thailand	1	66	—	—	—	68	1	—	—	1	15	0.01 %	
Taiwan	1	1,062	—	—	—	1,063	22	—	—	22	274	0.10 %	
Venezuela	461	9	—	—	—	470	32	—	—	32	395	0.14 %	
British Virgin (Islands)	1	167	1	1	—	170	3	—	—	3	41	0.01 %	
Other countries <sup>(3)</sup>	54	170	7	4	—	234	9	—	—	9	116	0.04 %	
<b>Total countries without countercyclical capital buffer (with own funds requirements less than 1%)</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>17,098</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21,619</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.028</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>10,853</b>	<b>3.87 %</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,501</b>	<b>266,271</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>22,931</b>	<b>486,363</b>	<b>21,936</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>22,448</b>	<b>280,594</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>— %</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The established order is alphabetical according to the Spanish version.

<sup>(1)</sup> Credit exposure excludes exposures to Central Governments or Central Banks, Regional Governments or Local Authorities, Public sector entities, Multilateral Development Banks, International Organisations and Institutions in accordance with art. 140.4 of Directive 2013/36/EU.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes information on those countries with countercyclical buffers set by their national authorities, but whose individual exposures imply own funds requirements applicable to countercyclical buffer of less than €1 million for the Group. The countries included in this row, as well as their respective buffers are: Armenia (1.5%), Bulgaria (2%), Cyprus (1%), Croatia (1.5%), Slovakia (1.5%), Slovenia (1%), Estonia (1.5%), Iceland (2.5%), Latvia (1%) and Lithuania (1%).

<sup>(3)</sup> Other countries include those territories (108) where own funds requirements applicable to countercyclical buffer are less than €1 million and have no countercyclical buffer set.

## IV. EU LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure (Million Euros)

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>		
On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	659,541	660,049
Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	—	—
(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(329)	(304)
(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	—	—
(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	—	—
(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(3,254)	(2,964)
<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 to 6)</b>	<b>655,958</b>	<b>656,781</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>		
Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	9,775	9,461
Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	19,169	20,246
Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	—	—
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	—	—
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	—	—
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original exposure method)	—	—
Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	29,863	27,123
(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(22,789)	(20,260)
<b>Total derivatives exposures (sum of lines 8 to 12)</b>	<b>36,017</b>	<b>36,569</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures</b>		
Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	61,955	66,242
(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(16,146)	(18,806)
Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	5,211	6,246
Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	—	—
Agent transaction exposures	—	—
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	—	—
<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 14 to EU-17a)</b>	<b>51,020</b>	<b>53,682</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	280,944	273,274
(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(198,612)	(191,760)
(General provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	—	—
<b>Off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 19 to 21)</b>	<b>82,332</b>	<b>81,513</b>
<b>Exempted exposures in accordance with Article 429a of the CRR (on and off balance sheet)</b>		
(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429a(1)(c) of the CRR)	—	—
(Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429a(1)(j) of the CRR (on and off balance sheet))	—	—
(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	—	—
(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	—	—
(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	—	—
(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	(558)	(580)
(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	—	—
(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with Article 429a(1)(o) of the CRR)	—	—
(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with Article 429a(1)(p) of the CRR)	—	—
(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	—	—
(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	(558)	(580)
(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
<b>(Total exempted exposures)</b>		
<b>Capital and total exposure measure</b>		
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>57,123</b>	<b>57,452</b>
<b>Leverage ratio total exposure measure</b>	<b>824,769</b>	<b>828,545</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
<b>Leverage ratio</b>	<b>6.93%</b>	<b>6.93%</b>
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.93 %	6.93 %
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary waiver of central bank reserves) (%)	6.93 %	6.93 %
<b>Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	—	—
Of which: comprised of common equity tier 1 capital	—	—
Leverage ratio cushion requirement (%)	—	—

	6-30-2025	12-31-2024
<b>On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>		
<b>Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)</b>	—	—
<b>Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures</b>		
Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Fully loaded	Fully loaded
<b>Disclosure of mean values</b>		
Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	68,704	66,907
Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	45,809	47,436
Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	847,664	848,017
Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	847,664	848,017
Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.74 %	6.77 %
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.74 %	7.00 %



## V. EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography (Million Euros. 6-30-2025)

Gross carrying amount <sup>(1)</sup> / nominal amount							Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which: non performing	Of which: defaulted	Of which: subject to impairment <sup>(3)</sup>	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet <sup>(2)</sup>	
On balance exposures <sup>(4)</sup>	570,790	14,201	14,201	569,793	(11,792)		—
Argentina	10,813	224	224	10,380	(247)		—
Colombia	19,871	844	844	19,868	(772)		—
Spain	227,857	7,229	7,229	227,850	(4,505)		—
France	12,900	3	3	12,900	(6)		—
United Kingdom	11,040	23	23	11,040	(69)		—
Italy	14,606	9	9	14,606	(16)		—
Mexico	109,582	2,521	2,521	109,154	(3,142)		—
Peru	22,054	837	837	22,054	(850)		—
Turkey	60,644	2,014	2,014	60,632	(1,696)		—
United States	24,784	5	5	24,754	(15)		—
Other areas	56,640	492	492	56,556	(473)		—
Off balance exposures <sup>(4)</sup>	293,979	653	653			613	
Argentina	12,902	3	3			25	
Germany	14,949	5	5			4	
Spain	58,967	346	346			122	
France	33,289	1	1			2	
United Kingdom	9,884	—	—			7	
Italy	9,354	1	1			3	
Mexico	27,677	13	13			174	
Peru	7,952	124	124			53	
Turkey	54,025	122	122			174	
United States	30,829	—	—			6	
Other areas	34,151	38	38			43	
Total	864,769	14,854	14,854	569,793	(11,792)	613	

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the carrying amount of reverse repurchase agreements and positions subject to the securitisation framework.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> The established order is alphabetical according to the Spanish version.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of the "amortised cost" portfolio, the "fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio and the "fair value through P&L" portfolios.

<sup>(2)</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures provisions are shown as positive, in line with FINREP regulatory financial reporting models.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes gross carrying amount of assets at amortised cost and assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

<sup>(4)</sup> The most relevant 10 countries are shown independently.

## VI. ESG3: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics 6-30-2025)

Sector	NACE Sectors	Portfolio gross carrying amount (Million euros)	Description	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in the year 2030	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
Power	D.35.11	8,058	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	122	2023	-6%	Not Available
Power	D.35.12	233	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	148	2023	14%	Not Available
Power	D.35.13	96	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	96	2023	-26%	Not Available
Power	D.35.14	59	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	223	2023	72%	Not Available
Power	Other	101	Average kilograms of CO2 per MWh	233	2023	80%	Not Available
Automotive	C.29.10	2,204	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	153	2023	53%	Not Available
Automotive	C.29.32	2	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	153	2023	52%	Not Available
Aviation	H.51.10	85	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	108	2023	51%	Not Available
Aviation	H.51.21	156	Average grams of CO2 per passenger-km	92	2023	28%	Not Available
Cement, clinker and lime production	Other	150	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	93	2023	30%	Not Available
Cement, clinker and lime production	C.23.51	780	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	728	2023	50%	Not Available
Cement, clinker and lime production	C.23.52	—	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	—	2023	—%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	C.23.61	—	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	—	2023	—%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	C.24.10	1,538	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	1,197	2023	32%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	C.24.20	118	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	844	2023	-7%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	C.24.52	479	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	971	2023	7%	Not Available
Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	Other	144	Average kilograms of CO2 per ton of production	974	2023	8%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	B.06.10	1,549	Million tons of CO2	5	2023	-24%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	B.06.20	5	Million tons of CO2	—	2023	-8%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	B.09.10	—	Million tons of CO2	—	2023	-100%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	C.19.20	686	Million tons of CO2	1	2023	291%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	D.35.21	49	Million tons of CO2	—	2023	-100%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	D.35.22	—	Million tons of CO2	—	2023	—%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	G.46.71	192	Million tons of CO2	—	2023	-100%	Not Available
Oil & Gas	Other	—	Million tons of CO2	1	2023	168%	Not Available
Carbon	B.05.10	—	Exposition in millions of euro	—	2023	phase-out	Not Available
Carbon	Other	51	Exposition in millions of euro	96	2023	phase-out	Not Available

\* Accounting portfolios: "At amortized cost", "Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value Through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans and advances, fixed income and equities. Sectors: non-financial corporations. Special features: main activity code information (NACE) used for internal management and reporting. The figures may vary slightly from the calculations made on the PACTA portfolio alignment, because this methodology takes into account the committed available, while the figures shown in the table above correspond to transactions with gross book balance. The information includes the most significant BBVA Group entities, which include 96.5% of total assets. These data represent the best information available to date.

\*\* The base year for all sectors is 2022. Reduction targets to 2030 have been defined for the following sectors: 52% in Electricity, 46% in Automotive, 23% in Steel, 17% in Cement, all with base year 2020; 30% in Oil & Gas with base year 2021; 18% in Aviation with base year 2022. In Maritime Transport, the alignment delta is calculated by reference to the annual trajectory set by the IMO. BBVA aims to eliminate its exposure to coal customers by 2030 in developed countries and by 2040 globally.

\*\*\*BBVA sets portfolio alignment targets for 2030 in line with industry practices and draws up a Net Zero scenario year by year. One of the EBA's requests is to draw up short-term targets (3 years), and there is a \*\*\*\*\*path to Net Zero but it is not an objective officially communicated by the Group.

\*\*\*\* Carbon exposure includes financing provided and committed credit limits

## VII. ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Spain. Million euros. 6-30-2025)

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,583	566	117	10	16	3	178	181	350	166	50	(27)	(4)	(21)
B - Mining and quarrying	184	31	8	—	5	5	16	11	17	5	3	(1)	—	(1)
C - Manufacturing	16,551	1,862	325	33	245	4	1,783	437	244	152	44	(25)	(3)	(19)
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,105	76	25	44	1	7	145	1	—	5	7	(5)	—	(5)
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	610	3	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
F - Construction	5,342	86	49	49	6	8	7	161	22	15	22	(13)	(1)	(12)
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,406	11	16	24	—	9	19	33	—	7	7	(3)	—	(3)
H - Transportation and storage	5,052	—	3	3	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	4,502	316	54	45	2	5	253	158	5	25	9	(5)	—	(4)
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	70,362	96	439	1,495	2,426	20	232	4,196	27	304	148	(56)	(8)	(46)
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	10,847	245	208	293	17	9	305	429	30	61	50	(26)	(3)	(21)
Reposessed collaterals	357	—	—	—	25	20	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	4,076	1,102	333	71	13	5	1,452	67	—	73	50	(25)	(2)	(19)
J - Information and communication	4,282	—	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
K - Financial and insurance activities	1,422	37	—	1	—	2	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	7,040	56	32	24	8	7	74	45	—	8	12	(7)	—	(6)

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.

**ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Others EU. Million euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket						of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
												<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141	55	34	—	—	3	32	—	57	3	—	—	—	—
B - Mining and quarrying	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C - Manufacturing	5,983	110	—	—	7	1	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,439	3	—	—	10	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	176	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F - Construction	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H - Transportation and storage	1,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	853	263	2	—	—	2	256	9	—	5	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,141	—	1	2	2	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	935	5	6	1	—	5	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	—
Reposessed collaterals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	398	89	64	—	—	5	76	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
J - Information and communication	1,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K - Financial and insurance activities	842	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	1,517	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.

## ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Mexico. Million euros. 6-30-2025)

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
											<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	950	477	143	—	2	3	285	197	139	62	26	(21)	(1)	(19)
B - Mining and quarrying	1,063	143	2	—	10	4	116	31	7	6	—	(1)	—	—
C - Manufacturing	10,392	2,353	56	—	35	2	2,142	240	62	61	8	(11)	(3)	(5)
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,595	1,185	206	121	—	3	1,446	66	—	5	3	(4)	—	(3)
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	117	7	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
F - Construction	1,916	564	3	—	2	1	18	521	30	3	7	(2)	—	(1)
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,628	135	66	—	—	4	3	190	8	24	4	(4)	—	(4)
H - Transportation and storage	2,552	49	8	—	—	3	1	33	23	9	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	5,307	451	326	—	3	5	22	745	14	54	—	(7)	(2)	—
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	17,332	209	780	4,631	74	15	65	5,546	83	651	417	(114)	(20)	(87)
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	9,229	2,261	1,004	29	—	4	228	2,703	364	170	39	(39)	(3)	(29)
Reposessed collaterals	140	—	—	—	43	20	2	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	3,086	1,203	1,093	29	6	5	423	1,228	680	69	10	(14)	(1)	(9)
J - Information and communication	1,238	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	(1)	—	(1)
K - Financial and insurance activities	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	2,837	25	4	—	2	4	6	13	12	1	1	(1)	—	(1)

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.

**ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (South America. Million euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
											<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,103	861	95	3	13	2	6	936	30	30	17	(16)	(1)	(11)
B - Mining and quarrying	1,217	1,020	—	35	—	2	2	898	156	5	2	(2)	—	(1)
C - Manufacturing	6,768	1,030	8	2	2	2	81	490	471	39	4	(4)	(1)	(2)
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,893	1,117	102	—	1	3	—	984	237	—	—	(1)	—	—
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	255	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F - Construction	1,217	72	69	—	1	5	8	125	9	10	5	(3)	(1)	(2)
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,506	14	9	2	—	5	1	23	—	3	5	(4)	—	(3)
H - Transportation and storage	1,740	7	2	—	—	4	1	8	—	3	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	317	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6,959	33	93	342	47	14	14	476	25	68	30	(18)	(2)	(15)
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	5,216	119	47	8	—	4	14	148	12	19	12	(11)	(2)	(7)
Reposessed collaterals	85	—	—	—	5	20	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	405	63	26	1	1	4	3	81	7	13	4	(5)	(2)	(2)
J - Information and communication	1,176	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K - Financial and insurance activities	290	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	3,683	24	14	—	—	5	3	34	2	4	1	(1)	—	(1)

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.

**ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Turkey. Million euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
											<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	352	127	—	—	—	—	35	3	89	15	4	(4)	(1)	(2)
B - Mining and quarrying	638	235	—	—	—	—	65	1	169	8	1	(11)	—	—
C - Manufacturing	7,332	1,261	3	—	—	—	1,052	53	159	98	25	(32)	(9)	(16)
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,030	23	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
F - Construction	1,749	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	9	2	(2)	—	(1)
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,310	133	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	16	6	(4)	(1)	(3)
H - Transportation and storage	2,148	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	706	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,792	253	20	—	—	—	114	102	57	27	10	(8)	(2)	(5)
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	3,176	545	261	—	—	—	539	177	90	74	18	(20)	(3)	(12)
Repossessed collaterals	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	1,294	370	327	—	—	—	687	1	9	52	14	(16)	(2)	(11)
J - Information and communication	180	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K - Financial and insurance activities	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	2,086	74	—	—	—	—	33	41	1	6	1	(4)	(1)	(1)

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.

**ESG5. Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (Others. Million euros. 6-30-2025)**

	Gross carrying amount													
	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events													
	Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			
Total	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	of which non-performing exposures	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	285	183	10	—	—	1	3	164	25	—	3	(3)	—	(3)
B - Mining and quarrying	621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C - Manufacturing	11,288	2,197	532	263	4	3	152	1,757	1,088	91	—	(2)	(1)	—
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,463	3,291	747	—	—	3	129	3,833	76	88	—	(3)	—	—
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F - Construction	496	19	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	—
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H - Transportation and storage	883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L - Real estate activities	537	116	—	—	—	1	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reposessed collaterals	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I - Accommodation and food service activities	411	249	4	87	—	4	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
J - Information and communication	5,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K - Financial and insurance activities	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relevant sectors	960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(\*) Accounting portfolios: "At amortised cost", "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)", "Fair Value through P&L" and "Non-tradable at Fair Value through Profit or Loss". Instruments: loans, fixed income and equities. In addition, loans secured by residential real estate, commercial real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral. Sectors: non-financial corporations and households (only for the part of loans secured by residential real estate). Specific details: Main activity code (NACE) information used for internal management and reporting purposes. In other relevant sectors all other NACE activities are included until the perimeter is complete.



VIII.a Regulatory compliance (6-30-2025)

The following table provides the correspondence between disclosure requirements as per Part Eight of CRR, applicable as of June 30, 2025 and the sections of Pillar 3 report where the information can be found:

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
General principles of disclosure			
<a href="#">Art.431 - Disclosure requirements and policies</a>	Scope of application of disclosure and publication requirements for data that convey a complete picture of the institution's risk profile.	2Q 2025 Prudential Relevance Report - Pillar 3. (Section 1.3)	
<a href="#">Art.432 - Non-material, proprietary or confidential information</a>	Omission of disclosures considered non-significant or confidential and the reasons, if applicable, for their classification as such.	BBVA Group has not made use of the exemption for disclosures considered proprietary or confidential.	
<a href="#">Art.433 - Frequency and scope of disclosures</a>	Publication of the information with the frequency set by article 433a. Disclosures shall be published coinciding with the publication of the financial statements or as soon as possible thereafter.	The BBVA Group publishes more frequently than once a year, as defined in article 433a on disclosures by large entities.	
<a href="#">Art.434 - Uniform disclosure formats</a>	Obligation to disclose information in electronic format and in a single medium or location.	The BBVA Group publishes the 2Q 2025 Prudential Relevance Report in a single document.	

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<b>Technical criteria on transparency and disclosure of information</b>			
<u>Art.437 - Disclosure of own funds</u>	(a) a full reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 items, Additional Tier 1 items, Tier 2 items and the filters and deductions applied to own funds of the institution pursuant to Articles 32 to 36, 56, 66 and 79 with the balance sheet in the audited financial statements of the institution;	Section 1.4 Section 2.1.3 Annex I	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CC2 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CC1
	(b) a description of the main features of the Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the institution	Annex II	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCA
	(c) the full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments	Annex II	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCA
	(d) a separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of the following: (i) each prudential filter applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 35; (ii) items deducted pursuant to Articles 36, 56 and 66; (iii) items not deducted pursuant to Articles 47, 48, 56, 66 and 79	Section 2.1.3 Annex I	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CC1
	(e) a description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with this Regulation and the instruments, prudential filters and deductions to which those restrictions apply	Section 2.1.3 Annex I	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CC1
	(f) a comprehensive explanation of the basis on which capital ratios are calculated where those capital ratios are calculated by using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than the basis laid down in this Regulation.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CC1
<u>Art.438 - Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts</u>	(a) a summary of their approach to assessing the adequacy of their internal capital to support current and future activities;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU OVC
	(b) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU and its composition in terms of Common Equity Tier 1, additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(c) upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU OVC
	(d) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and the corresponding own funds requirements as determined in accordance with Article 92(2), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, set out in Part Three and, where applicable, an explanation of the effect on the calculation of the own funds and risk-weighted exposure amounts that results from applying capital floors and not deducting items from own funds	Section 2.1.2.1 Section 2.1.2.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU OV1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CMS1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CMS2
	da) where required to calculate the un-floored total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(4), and the standardised total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(5), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, set out in Part Three and, where applicable, an explanation of the effect on the calculation of own funds and risk-weighted exposure amounts that results from applying capital floors and not deducting items from own funds	Section 2.1.2.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CMS1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CMS2
	(e) the on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, the risk-weighted exposure amounts and associated expected losses for each category of specialised lending referred to in Table 1 of Article 153(5) and the on- and off-balancesheet exposures and risk-weighted exposure amounts for the categories of equity exposures set out in Article 155(2)	Section 3.2.3.1 Section 3.2.4.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR10
	(f) the exposure value and the risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in any insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company that the institutions do not deduct from their own funds in accordance with Article 49 when calculating their capital requirements on an individual, sub-consolidated and consolidated basis	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU INS1
	(g) the supplementary own funds requirement and the capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate calculated in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2002/87/EC and Annex I to that Directive where method 1 or 2 set out in that Annex is applied	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU INS2
	(h) the variations in the risk-weighted exposure amounts of the current disclosure period compared to the immediately preceding disclosure period that result from the use of internal models, including an outline of the key drivers explaining those variations.	Section 3.2.4.1 Section 3.3.2.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR8 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MR2-B

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.439 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk</u>	(a) a description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCRA
	(b) a description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCRA
	(c) a description of policies with respect to General Wrong-Way risk and Specific Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCRA
	(d) the amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCRA
	(e) the amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions.	Section 3.2.5.1.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR5
	(f) for derivative transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Sections 3 to 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is applicable, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method.	Section 3.2.5.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR1
	(g) for securities financing transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is used, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method.	Section 3.2.5.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR1
	(h) the exposure values after credit risk mitigation effects and the associated risk exposures for credit valuation adjustment capital charge, separately for each method as set out in Title VI of Part Three;	N/A	
	(i) the exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures within the scope of Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, separately for qualifying and non-qualifying central counterparties, and broken down by types of exposures;	Section 3.2.5.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR8
	(j) the notional amounts and fair value of credit derivative transactions; credit derivative transactions shall be broken down by product type; within each product type, credit derivative transactions shall be broken down further by credit protection bought and credit protection sold;	Section 3.2.5.1.4	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR6
	(k) the estimate of alpha where the institution has received the permission of the competent authorities to use its own estimate of alpha in accordance with Article 284(9);	Section 3.2.5.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR1
	(l) separately, the disclosures included in point (e) of Article 444 and point (g) of Article 452;	Section 3.2.5.1.1 Section 3.2.5.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR3 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR4
	(m) for institutions using the methods set out in Sections 4 to 5 of Chapter 6 of Title II Part Three, the size of their on- and off-balance-sheet derivative business as calculated in accordance with Article 273a(1) or (2), as applicable.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR1
<u>Art.440 - Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers</u>	Where the central bank of a Member State provides liquidity assistance in the form of collateral swap transactions, the competent authority may exempt institutions from the requirements in points (d) and (e) of the first subparagraph where that competent authority considers that the disclosure of the information referred to therein could reveal that emergency liquidity assistance has been provided. For those purposes, the competent authority shall set out appropriate thresholds and objective criteria.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR1
	(a) the geographical distribution of the exposure amounts and risk-weighted exposure amounts of its credit exposures used as a basis for the calculation of their countercyclical capital buffer;	Annex III	EBA/ITS/2024/05- EU CCyB1
	(b) the amount of their institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	Section 2.1	EBA/ITS/2024/05- EU CCyB2

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.442 - Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding the institution's exposure to credit risk and dilution risk</u>	(a) the scope and definitions that they use for accounting purposes of 'past due' and 'impaired' and the differences, if any, between the definitions of 'past due' and 'default' for accounting and regulatory purposes.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRB
	(b) a description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRB
	(c) information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received.	Section 3.2.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR2a EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ2 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ4 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ5 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ6 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ7
	(d) an ageing analysis of accounting past due exposures.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ3
	(e) the gross carrying amounts of both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, the accumulated specific and general credit risk adjustments, the accumulated write-offs taken against those exposures and the net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type and for loans, debt securities and offbalance-sheet exposures	Section 3.2.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ4 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CQ5
	(f) any changes in the gross amount of defaulted on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, including, as a minimum, information on the opening and closing balances of those exposures, the gross amount of any of those exposures reverted to non-defaulted status or subject to a write-off.	Section 3.2.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR2 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR2a
	(g) the breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity.	Section 3.2.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR1-A
	a) the names of the nominated ECAIs and ECAs and the reasons for any changes in those nominations over the disclosure period;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRD
	(b) the exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRD
	(c) a description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit ratings onto items not included in the trading book;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRD
<u>Art.444 - Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach</u>	(d) the association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA with the risk weights that correspond to the credit quality steps as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, taking into account that it is not necessary to disclose that information where the institutions comply with the standard association published by EBA;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRD
	(e) the exposure values and the exposure values after credit risk mitigation associated with each credit quality step as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, by exposure class, as well as the exposure values deducted from own funds.	Section 3.2.3 Section 3.2.5.1.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR4 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR5 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR3
	Institutions calculating their own funds requirements in accordance with points (b) and (c) of Article 92(3) shall disclose those requirements separately for each risk referred to in those points. In addition, own funds requirements for the specific interest rate risk of securitisation positions shall be disclosed separately.	Section 3.3.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MR1
<u>Art.445 - Disclosure of exposure to market risk</u>			

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.447 - Disclosure of key metrics</u>	(a) the composition of their own funds and their own funds requirements as calculated in accordance with Article 92.	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(b) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3);	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(c) where applicable, the amount and composition of additional own funds which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(d) their combined buffer requirement which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title VII of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(e) their leverage ratio and the total exposure measure as calculated in accordance with Article 429.	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(f) the following information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1):	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(i) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(ii) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(iii) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(g) the following information in relation to their net stable funding requirement as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six:	Executive summary	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU KM1
	(i) the net stable funding ratio at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(ii) the available stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(iii) the required stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;		
	(h) their own funds and eligible liabilities ratios and their components, numerator and denominator, as calculated in accordance with Articles 92a and 92b and broken down at the level of each resolution group, where applicable.	Section 2.3	EBA ITS 2020/06 - EU KM2

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.448 - Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book</u>	(a) the changes in the economic value of equity calculated under the six supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	(b) the changes in the net interest income calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	(c) a description of key modelling and parametric assumptions, other than those referred to in points (b) and © of Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU used to calculate changes in the economic value of equity and in the net interest income required under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	(d) an explanation of the significance of the risk measures disclosed under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph and of any significant variations of those risk measures since the previous disclosure reference date.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	e) the description of how institutions define, measure, mitigate and control the interest rate risk of their nontrading book activities for the purposes of the competent authorities' review in accordance with Article 84 of Directive 2013/36/EU, including: (i) a description of the specific risk measures that the institutions use to evaluate changes in their economic value of equity and in their net interest income; (ii) a description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions used in the institutions' internal measurement systems that would differ from the common modelling and parametric assumptions referred to in Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the purpose of calculating changes to the economic value of equity and to the net interest income, including the rationale for those differences; (iii) a description of the interest rate shock scenarios that institutions use to estimate the interest rate risk; (iv) the recognition of the effect of hedges against those interest rate risks, including internal hedges that meet the requirements laid down in Article 106(3); (v) an outline of how often the evaluation of the interest rate risk occurs.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	(f) the description of the overall risk management and mitigation strategies for those risks.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	(g) average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits.	Section 3.4.1	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1
	2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the requirements set out in points (c) and (e)(i) to (e) (iv) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to institutions that use the standardised methodology or the simplified standardised methodology referred to in Article 84(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	N/A	EBA/GL/2018/01 - IRRBBA EBA/GL/2018/01 - EU IRRBB1

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.449 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions</u>	(a) a description of their securitisation and re-securitisation activities, including their risk management and investment objectives in connection with those activities, their role in securitisation and re-securitisation transactions, whether they use the simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (STS) as defined in point (10) of Article 242, and the extent to which they use securitisation transactions to transfer the credit risk of the securitised exposures to third parties with, where applicable, a separate description of their synthetic securitisation risk transfer policy;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(b) the type of risks they are exposed to in their securitisation and re-securitisation activities by level of seniority of the relevant securitisation positions providing a distinction between STS and non-STS positions and: (i) the risk retained in own-originated transactions; (ii) the risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(c) their approaches for calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts that they apply to their securitisation activities, including the types of securitisation positions to which each approach applies and with a distinction between STS and non-STS positions.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(d) a list of SSPEs falling into any of the following categories, with a description of their types of exposures to those SSPEs, including derivative contracts: (i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; (ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions; (iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services; (iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(e) a list of any legal entities in relation to which the institutions have disclosed that they have provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(f) a list of legal entities affiliated with the institutions and that invest in securitisations originated by the institutions or in securitisation positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(g) a summary of their accounting policies for securitisation activity, including where relevant a distinction between securitisation and re-securitisation positions.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(h) the names of the ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(i) where applicable, a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three, including the structure of the internal assessment process and the relation between internal assessment and external ratings of the relevant ECAI disclosed in accordance with point (h), the control mechanisms for the internal assessment process including discussion of independence, accountability, and internal assessment process review, the exposure types to which the internal assessment process is applied and the stress factors used for determining credit enhancement levels.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - SECA
	(j) separately for the trading book and the non-trading book, the carrying amount of securitisation exposures, including information on whether institutions have transferred significant credit risk in accordance with Articles 244 and 245, for which institutions act as originator, sponsor or investor, separately for traditional and synthetic securitisations, and for STS and non-STS transactions and broken down by type of securitisation exposures.	Section 3.2.6.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU SEC1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU SEC2
	(k) for the non-trading book activities, the following information: (i) the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as originator or sponsor and the associated risk-weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1 250 %, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisations and between securitisation and re-securitisation exposures, separately for STS and non-STS positions, and further broken down into a meaningful number of risk-weight or capital requirement bands and by approach used to calculate the capital requirements	Section 3.2.6.2.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU SEC3
	(ii) the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as investor and the associated riskweighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1 250 %, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisations, securitisation and re-securitisation positions, and STS and non-STS positions, and further broken down into a meaningful number of risk weight or capital requirement bands and by approach used to calculate the capital requirements	Section 3.2.6.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU SEC4
	(l) for exposures securitised by the institution, the amount of exposures in default and the amount of the specific credit risk adjustments made by the institution during the current period, both broken down by exposure type.	Section 3.2.6.2.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU SEC5

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.449a - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)</u>	From 28 June 2022, large institutions which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall disclose information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. The information referred to in the first paragraph shall be disclosed on an annual basis for the first year and biannually thereafter.	Section 4	See ESG Regulatory compliance
	(a) the leverage ratio and how the institutions apply Article 499(2).	Annex IV	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR2. LRCom
	(b) a breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4), as well as a reconciliation of the total exposure measure with the relevant information disclosed in published financial statements.	Section 2.2 Annex IV	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR1. LRSum EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR2. LRCom EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR3. LRSpl
<u>Art.451 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio.</u>	(c) where applicable, the amount of exposures calculated in accordance with Articles 429(8) and 429a(1) and the adjusted leverage ratio calculated in accordance with Article 429a(7).	Annex IV	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR2. LRCom
	(d) a description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LRA
	(e) a description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LRA
	2. Public development credit institutions as defined in Article 429a(2) shall disclose the leverage ratio without the adjustment to the total exposure measure determined in accordance with point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 429a(1).	N/A	
	3. In addition to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, large institutions shall disclose the leverage ratio and the breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4) based on averages calculated in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 430(7).	Annex IV	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LR2. LRCom
<u>Art 451a - Disclosure of liquidity requirements</u>	2. (a) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Section 3.5.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - LIQB
	(b) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, and a description of the composition of that liquidity buffer.	Section 3.5.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - LIQB
	(c) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period and the description of their composition.	Section 3.5.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ1 EBA ITS 2024/05 - LIQB
	3. (a) quarter-end figures of their net stable funding ratio calculated in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title IV of Part Six for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period.	Section 3.5.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ2
	(b) an overview of the amount of available stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Six.	Section 3.5.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ2
	(c) an overview of the amount of required stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title IV of Part Six.	Section 3.5.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU LIQ2
	4. Institutions shall disclose the arrangements, systems, processes and strategies put in place to identify, measure, manage and monitor their liquidity risk in accordance with Article 86 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - LIQA



CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.452 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk</u>	(a) the competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRE
	(b) for each exposure class referred to in Article 147, the percentage of the total exposure value of each class subject to the Standardised Approach laid down in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three or to the IRB Approach laid down in Chapter 3 of Title II of Part Three, as well as the part of each exposure class subject to a roll-out plan; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, they shall disclose separately the percentage of the total exposure value of each exposure class subject to that permission.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR6-A
	(c) the control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on: (i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function; (ii) the rating system review; (iii) the procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models; (iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRE
	(d) the role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRE
	(e) the scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRE
	(f) a description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering: (i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods; (ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure; (iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRE
	(g) as applicable, the following information in relation to each exposure class referred to in Article 147: (i) their gross on-balance-sheet exposure; (ii) their off-balance-sheet exposure values prior to the relevant conversion factor; (iii) their exposure after applying the relevant conversion factor and credit risk mitigation; (iv) any model, parameter or input relevant for the understanding of the risk weighting and the resulting risk exposure amounts disclosed across a sufficient number of obligor grades (including default) to allow for a meaningful differentiation of credit risk; (v) separately for those exposure classes in relation to which institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, and for exposures for which the institutions do not use such estimates, the values referred to in points (i) to (iv) subject to that permission;	Section 3.2.4.1 Section 3.2.5.1.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR6 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CCR4
	(h) institutions' estimates of PDs against the actual default rate for each exposure class over a longer period, with separate disclosure of the PD range, the external rating equivalent, the weighted average and arithmetic average PD, the number of obligors at the end of the previous year and of the year under review, the number of defaulted obligors, including the new defaulted obligors, and the annual average historical default rate.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR9

CRR Article	Description	Pillar 3 Section	Applicable ITS
<u>Art.453 - Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques</u>	(a) the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance-sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRC
	(b) the core features of the policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRC
	(c) a description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRC
	(d) for guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purpose of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CRC
	(e) information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation taken.	N/A	
	(f) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach or the IRB Approach, the total exposure value not covered by any eligible credit protection and the total exposure value covered by eligible credit protection after applying volatility adjustments; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for loans and debt securities and including a breakdown of defaulted exposures.	Section 3.2.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR3
	(g) the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure and the incidence of credit risk mitigation techniques with and without substitution effect.	Section 3.2.3 Section 3.2.4.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR4 EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR7-A
	(h) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the on- and off-balance-sheet exposure value by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation.	Section 3.2.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR4
	(i) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the riskweighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for each exposure class.	Section 3.2.3	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR4
	(j) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach, the risk-weighted exposure amount before and after recognition of the credit risk mitigation impact of credit derivatives; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of riskweighted exposure amounts, they shall make the disclosure set out in this point separately for the exposure classes subject to that permission.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU CR7
<u>Art.455 - Use of internal market risk models</u>	(a) for each sub-portfolio covered: (i) the characteristics of the models used; (ii) where applicable, for the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading, the methodologies used and the risks measured through the use of an internal model including a description of the approach used by the institution to determine liquidity horizons, the methodologies used to achieve a capital assessment that is consistent with the required soundness standard and the approaches used in the validation of the model; (iii) a description of stress testing applied to the sub-portfolio; (iv) a description of the approaches used for back-testing and validating the accuracy and consistency of the internal models and modelling processes;	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MRB
	(b) the scope of permission by the competent authority.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MRB
	(c) a description of the extent and methodologies for compliance with the requirements set out in Articles 104 and 105.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MRB
	(d) the highest, the lowest and the mean of the following: (i) the daily value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period; (ii) the stressed value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period; (iii) the risk numbers for incremental default and migration risk and for the specific risk of the correlation trading portfolio over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period.	Section 3.3.2.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MR3
	(e) the elements of the own funds requirement as specified in Article 364.	Section 3.3.2.1	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MR2-A
	(f) the weighted average liquidity horizon for each sub-portfolio covered by the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading.	N/A	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MRB
	(g) a comparison of the daily end-of-day value-at-risk measures to the one-day changes of the portfolio's value by the end of the subsequent business day together with an analysis of any important overshooting during the reporting period.	Section 3.3.2.2	EBA ITS 2024/05 - EU MR4

### VIII.b. ESG Regulatory compliance (6-30-2025)

The following table provides the correspondence of the disclosure requirements as per Annex I, section 21 of Regulation 2024/3172 regarding the disclosure of ESG risks:

Requirement	Description	Pillar 3 Section
<b>Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk, in accordance with Article 449a CRR</b>		
<u>Table 1. Qualitative information on Environmental risk</u>	Business strategy and processes	(a) Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning
		(b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes
		(c) Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities
		(d) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks
<u>Table 1. Qualitative information on Environmental risk</u>	Governance	(e) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels
		(f) Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions
		(g) Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels
		(h) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk
<u>Table 1. Qualitative information on Environmental risk</u>	Risk management	(i) Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives
		(j) Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework
		(k) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based
		(l) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels
		(m) Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks
		(n) Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks
		(o) Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile
		(p) Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects
<u>Table 2. Qualitative information on Social risk</u>	Business strategy and processes	(q) Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits
		(r) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework
		(a) Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning
		(b) Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes
		(c) Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities

<u>Table 2. Qualitative information on Social risk</u>	Governance	(d) Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:	
		(d).(i) Activities towards the community and society	Section 4.1.3
		(d).(ii) Employee relationships and labour standards	
		(d).(iii) Customer protection and product responsibility	
		(d).(iv) Human rights	
<u>Table 2. Qualitative information on Social risk</u>	Risk management	(e) Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body	Section 4.1.3
		(f) Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk	Section 4.1.3
		(g) Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives	Section 4.1.3
		(h) Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based	Section 4.3.2
		(i) Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels	Section 4.3.2
		(j) Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk	Section 4.3.2
		(k) Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk	Section 4.3.2
		(l) Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	Section 4.3.2
		(m) Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	Section 4.3.2
<u>Table 3. Qualitative information on Governance risk</u>	Governance	(a) Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics	Section 4.4
		(b) Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting	Section 4.4
		(c) Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:	
		(c).(i) Ethical considerations	Section 4.4
		(c).(ii) Strategy and risk management	
		(c).(iii) Inclusiveness	
		(c).(iv) Transparency	
		(c).(v) Management of conflict of interest	
		(c).(vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	
<u>Table 3. Qualitative information on Governance risk</u>	Risk management	(d) Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering:	
		(d).(i) Ethical considerations	Section 4.4.1
		(d).(ii) Strategy and risk management	
		(d).(iii) Inclusiveness	
		(d).(iv) Transparency	
		(d).(v) Management of conflict of interest	
		(d).(vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	
<u>Template 1. Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity</u>	Paragraph 1.b	Institutions shall start disclosing information on scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of their counterparties, if already available, including qualitative information in the narrative accompanying this template on the methodology and sources used for the calculation of those emissions. Where institutions are not yet estimating their counterparties' emissions associated with their financing activities, including lending and investment activities, they shall disclose information on their plans to implement methodologies to estimate and disclose this information. Institutions shall start disclosing information in columns (i) to (k) of the template with first disclosure reference date as of 30 June 2024.	Section 4.2.2
	Paragraph 2	Institutions shall include in the narrative accompanying the template, explanations on the information disclosed and the changes compared to previous disclosure periods, as well as any implications that those exposures may have in terms of credit, market, operational, reputational and liquidity risks for the institutions.	Section 4.2.2

<u>Template 3. Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics</u>	Paragraph 3	Institutions that are already estimating information on their sectoral alignment to the Paris Agreement shall disclose the information in this template. Institutions are to explain in the narrative part accompanying the template the method used and the data source. Those institutions that are not yet estimating their sectoral alignment shall disclose information on their plans to implement a method to estimate and disclose that information. In any case, institutions shall start disclosing the information included in this template with first disclosure reference date as of 30 June 2024.	Section 4.2.1
<u>Template 4. Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms</u>	Paragraph 3	Institutions shall disclose in the narrative accompanying the disclosure the source of the data they use. Where institutions are not able to identify exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive firms in the world, they shall explain why they have not indicated such exposures, including in the case in which they do not have any exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive firms in the world.	Section 4.2.2
<u>Template 5. Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk</u>	Paragraph 5	Institutions shall disclose the information in this template on a best effort basis and explain in the narrative accompanying the template the sources of information and methods that they have used to identify exposures subject to climate-change physical risk.	Section 4.2.2
<u>Template 10. Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in Regulation (EU) 2020/852</u>	Paragraph 2	Institutions shall include in the narrative accompanying this template detailed explanations on the nature and type of mitigating actions reflected in this template, including information on the type of risks that they aim to mitigate, climate change objectives that they support and information on the related counterparties and the timing of the actions. They shall also explain why those exposures are not fully aligned with the criteria laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and are not sustainable in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 but still contribute towards mitigating climate change risk transition or physical risk, as well as any other relevant information that may help understand the risk management framework of the institution.	Section 4.2.1

## VIII.c Regulatory compliance - Tables not applicable to BBVA Group (6-30-2025)

Table name	Description	Publication	Reason
<b>EU CR7</b>	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group does not use credit derivatives as a credit risk mitigation technique
<b>EU CCR7</b>	RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group uses the standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) for the derivatives exposure value calculation, so IMM is not used.
<b>EU CQ2</b>	Quality of forbearance	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group has a NPL ratio lower than 5%
<b>EU CQ6</b>	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group has a NPL ratio lower than 5%
<b>EU CQ8</b>	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group has a NPL ratio lower than 5%
<b>EU CR2a</b>	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group has a NPL ratio lower than 5%
<b>EU CVA4</b>	RWEA flow of the credit valuation adjustments under the standardised approach	EBA/ITS/2024/05	The Group does not use the standardised approach for the calculation of CVA ownn funds requirements
<b>EU iLAC</b>	Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs	EBA/ITS/2020/06	The Group is not considered as a G-SIB

# Glossary of Terms

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
<b>AMA</b>	Advanced method for calculating the own funds requirements for operational risk
<b>AT1 (Additional Tier 1)</b>	Additional capital consisting of hybrid instruments, mainly CoCos and preferred shares
<b>AVR</b>	Annual Variable Remuneration
<b>Basel III</b>	Package of proposals for reform of banking regulation, published as of December 16, 2010 and with a period of gradual implementation
<b>BCBS (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision)</b>	International cooperation forum on banking supervision to increase the quality of banking supervision worldwide
<b>BIS (Bank for International Settlements)</b>	International organization held by central banks and monetary authorities which mission is to support central banks' pursuit of monetary and financial stability through international cooperation
<b>BRRD (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive)</b>	Regulations on the restructuring and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms
<b>BRSA (Banking Regulation and Supervisory Agency)</b>	Turkish public agency on regulation and supervision
<b>C&amp;IB</b>	Corporate & Investment Banking
<b>CapEx (Capital Expenditures)</b>	Investment made by the entity to buy, maintain and improve its fixed assets.
<b>CBB</b>	Corporate and Business Banking
<b>CCA (Climate Change Adaptation)</b>	One of the six environmental objectives defined in EU Taxonomy Regulation.
<b>CCyB (Countercyclical Buffer)</b>	Countercyclical buffer, the part of a set of macroprudential instruments designed to help counteract the procyclicality of the financial system
<b>CCF (Credit Conversion Factor)</b>	Credit conversion factor. The ratio between the current available amount of a commitment that could be used and would therefore be outstanding at the time of default, and the current available amount of the commitment
<b>CCM (Climate Change Mitigation)</b>	One of the six environmental objectives defined in EU Taxonomy Regulation.
<b>CCP (Central Counterparty Clearing House)</b>	An entity that liaises between counterparties, acting as a buyer when dealing with sellers and as a seller when dealing with buyers. Within this type of entities are the QCCP (Qualified Central Counterparty Entities), which have been authorized or recognized by Regulation (EU) 648/2012.
<b>CDP</b>	Executive Committee of BBVA Group
<b>CDS (Credit Default Swap)</b>	Financial derivative between a beneficiary and a guarantor through which the beneficiary pays the guarantor a premium in exchange for receiving protection from possible credit events over a period of time
<b>CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1)</b>	Common Equity Tier 1: the entity's capital of the highest quality
<b>CMB (Capital Markets Board of Turkey)</b>	Turkish capital markets authority
<b>CNBV</b>	National Securities Banking Commission of Mexico
<b>CoCo (Contingent Convertible)</b>	Convertible contingent bond. Hybrid issues with debt and equity elements convertible into shares
<b>COREP (Common Report)</b>	Common regulatory reports to EBA
<b>Counterparty Credit Risk</b>	The credit risk corresponding to derivative instruments, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transactions and deferred settlement transactions
<b>Credit Risk</b>	Credit risk is based on the possibility that one party to the financial instrument's contract will fail to meet its contractual obligations on the grounds of insolvency or inability to pay and will cause a financial loss for the other party
<b>CRO</b>	Chief Risk Officer
<b>CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)</b>	Credit Risk Mitigation: a technique used by the institution to reduce the credit risk associated with one or more exposures that the institution still maintains
<b>CRR / CRD IV</b>	Solvency regulation on prudential requirements of credit institutions and investment firms (EU Regulation 575/2013)
<b>CRR2 / CRD V</b>	Solvency regulation on prudential requirements of credit institutions and investment firms which modifies CRR
<b>CSRD</b>	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
<b>CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment)</b>	Valuation adjustments for counterparty credit risk
<b>DLGD (Downturn Loss Given Default)</b>	Severity in a period of stress in the economic cycle
<b>DNSH (Do Not Significantly Harm)</b>	Principle focused on ensuring that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm within the framework of environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.
<b>D-SIB (Domestic Systemically Important Bank)</b>	Domestic Systemically Important Bank
<b>DVA (Debit Value Adjustments)</b>	Present value of the debt which is expected to default on in the future given our own probability of default
<b>EAD (Exposure at default)</b>	Maximum loss at the time of the counterparty entering into default
<b>EBA (European Banking Authority)</b>	European Banking Authority. Independent institution responsible for promoting the stability of the financial system, the transparency of financial markets and products and the protection of depositors and investors
<b>EC (Economic Capital)</b>	The amount of capital considered necessary to cover unexpected losses if actual losses are greater than expected losses
<b>ECB (European Central Bank)</b>	Central bank of the countries of the European Union that have the euro as their currency
<b>ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institutions)</b>	External Credit Assessment Agency designated by the entity
<b>EFRAG (European Financial Reporting Advisory Group)</b>	Group that manages the development and dissemination of financial and sustainability standards, such as ESRS.
<b>ECL (Expected Credit Losses)</b>	Probability-weighted estimate of credit losses during the expected life of a financial instrument
<b>EL (Expected Loss)</b>	The ratio between the amount expected to be lost in an exposure, due to potential non-payment by a counterparty or dilution over a period of one year, and the amount due at the time of non-payment



ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
<b>ERBA (External Rating Base Approach)</b>	Methodology for estimating RWA of securitisations from external ratings
<b>ESG (Environmental, social and governance)</b>	Environmental, social and good corporate governance criteria, the main objective of which is to contribute to sustainable development
<b>ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards)</b>	Standards developed by EFRAG and subsequently adopted by the Commission that entities must use for disclosure and reporting requirements under CSRD.
<b>FRTB (Fundamental Review of the Trading Book)</b>	A set of reforms proposed by the BCBS on the market risk framework, with the aim of improving the design and consistency of market risk capital standards
<b>FSB (Financial Stability Board)</b>	Financial Stability Board. An international body that pursues the effectiveness and stability of the international financial system, monitoring it and publishing recommendations
<b>FL (Fully Loaded)</b>	Reference to the full implementation of Basel III provisions
<b>GAR (Green Asset Ratio)</b>	Green Asset Ratio according EU Taxonomy Regulation.
<b>GCC</b>	Global Customer Committee C&IB
<b>Green Bonds Principles</b>	The GBP, updated as of June 2021, are voluntary process guidelines that recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity in the development of the Green Bond market by clarifying the approach for issuance of a Green Bond.
<b>Green Loan Principles</b>	The Green Loan Principles (GLP) aim to promote the development of the green loan product by providing a recommended framework of market standards and guidelines for use across the green loan market, whilst allowing the loan product to retain its flexibility.
<b>GRM</b>	Global Risk Management
<b>GRMC</b>	Global Risk Management Committee
<b>G-SIBs (Global Systemically Important Banks)</b>	Financial institutions that, because of their large size, market importance and interconnectedness, could cause a serious crisis in the international financial system in the event of economic problems
<b>HQLA</b>	High-quality liquid assets
<b>IAA (Internal Assessment Approach)</b>	Internal evaluation method for the calculation of securitisation exposures in the banking book
<b>ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process)</b>	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
<b>ICMA (International Capital Markets Association)</b>	ICMA is a not-for-profit association that represents financial institutions active in the international capital market worldwide.
<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency
<b>IFRS 9 (International Financial Reporting Standards – Financial Instruments)</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards for Financial Instruments which entered into force on January 1, 2018, replacing IAS 39 in relation to the classification and valuation of financial assets and liabilities, the impairment of financial assets and the accounting of hedges
<b>ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process)</b>	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
<b>IMA (Internal Model Approach)</b>	Internal model approach for calculating exposure due to market risk
<b>IMM (Internal Model Method)</b>	Internal model method for calculating exposure due to counterparty risk
<b>IMO (International Maritime Organization)</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>IPC</b>	Consumer price index of Spain
<b>IRB (Internal Rating-based approach)</b>	Internal model method for calculating exposure due to credit risk, based on internal ratings. This method can be broken down into two types, depending on the estimations set by the Supervisor or the own ones: FIRB (Foundation IRB) and AIRB (Advanced IRB)
<b>IRBA (Internal Risk Base Approach)</b>	Methodology for estimating RWA of securitisations from internal ratings
<b>IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book)</b>	Current or future risk to an entity's capital or earnings from adverse interest rate fluctuations affecting its investment portfolio positions.
<b>IRC (Incremental Risk Capital)</b>	Charge applied to the market risk exposure calculated by the internal method that quantifies the risk not captured by the VaR model, specifically in migration and default events
<b>ISF</b>	Institute for Sustainable Futures
<b>ISSB (International Sustainability Standards Board)</b>	Organization whose main objective is the creation and promotion of global standards for sustainability information, ensuring transparency and coherence in the way organizations communicate their impact and contribution to sustainability
<b>ITS</b>	Implementing Technical Standards
<b>LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio)</b>	Liquidity coverage ratio
<b>LGD (Loss Given Default)</b>	Severity or amount to be lost in the event of non-payment
<b>Liquidity Risk</b>	Risk of an entity having difficulties in duly meeting its payment commitments, or where, to meet them, it has to resort to funding under burdensome terms which may harm the entity's image or reputation.
<b>LMUs (Liquidity Management Units)</b>	Group entities with financial self-sufficiency created with the aim of preventing and limiting liquidity risk, preventing it from spreading in a crisis that could affect only one or more of these Entities
<b>Loan Market Association</b>	Is the authoritative voice of the syndicated loan market in EMEA. Their key objective is improving liquidity, efficiency and transparency in the primary and secondary syndicated loan markets in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA).
<b>LR (Leverage Ratio)</b>	Leverage ratio: a measure that relates a company's indebtedness and assets, calculated as level 1 capital divided by the entity's total exposure
<b>MR (Market Risk)</b>	Risk due to the possibility that there may be losses in the value of positions held due to movements in the market variables that affect the valuation of financial products and assets in trading activity
<b>MDA (Maximum Distributable Amount)</b>	Trigger by which the ECB restricts the capacity to pay out dividends
<b>MREL (Minimum Required Eligible Liabilities)</b>	Minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities. New requirement faced by European banks, which aims to create a buffer of solvency that absorbs the losses of a financial entity in the event of resolution without jeopardizing taxpayers' money. The level of this buffer is determined individually for each banking group based on their level of risk and other particular characteristics



ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
<b>MSS (Minimum Social Safeguards)</b>	The Minimum Social Safeguards ensure that companies engaging in sustainable activities meet certain standards when it comes to human and labour rights, bribery, taxation and fair competition within the framework of environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.
<b>NBC</b>	New Business Committee
<b>NFR (Non-Financial Risk)</b>	It is one that does not have a financial origin, but that has a quantifiable impact on the entity.
<b>NFRD (Non-Financial Reporting Directive)</b>	Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards the disclosure of non-financial information and diversity information by certain large companies and certain groups.
<b>NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System)</b>	International network of central banks and supervisors for greening the financial system
<b>NPL</b>	Non Performing Loans
<b>NSFR</b>	Net Stable Funding Ratio
<b>NZBA (Net Zero Banking Alliance)</b>	Group of global banks committed to financing ambitious climate action to transition the real economy to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
<b>NZE (Net Zero Emissions)</b>	Initiative that seeks to cut greenhouse gas emissions until they are as close as possible to zero emissions.
<b>PRR</b>	Prudential Relevance Report
<b>OCI</b>	Other Comprehensive Income
<b>OE (Original Exposure)</b>	Gross amount that the entity may lose in the event that the counterparty cannot meet its contractual payment obligations, regardless of the effect of guarantees or credit improvements or credit risk mitigation operations
<b>OJUE</b>	Official Journal of European Union
<b>OpEx (Operational Expenditures)</b>	Expenses incurred by the entity to carry out its main operational functions.
<b>OR (Operational Risk)</b>	BBVA defines operational risk (OR) as risk that may cause losses as a result of human error; inadequate or defective internal processes; inadequate conduct towards customers, in the markets or against the company; failures, interruptions or deficiencies in systems or communications; theft, loss or misuse of information, as well as deterioration of its quality; internal or external fraud including, in all cases, fraud resulting from cyber-attacks; theft or physical damage to assets or persons; legal risks; risks resulting from workforce and occupational health management; and inadequate service provided by suppliers
<b>O-SII</b>	Other Systemically Important Institutions
<b>OTC (Over the counter)</b>	Secondary market where derivatives are traded
<b>PACTA (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment)</b>	Methodology that allows analyzing the alignment of the entity's different portfolios with the different climate scenarios.
<b>PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials)</b>	Global partnership of financial institutions that work together to develop and implement a harmonized approach to assess and disclose the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with their loans and investments
<b>PD (Probability of Default)</b>	Probability of non-payment by a counterparty over a period of one year
<b>PFE</b>	Potential Future Exposure
<b>Phased-in</b>	Reference to the transitional implementation of Basel III provisions
<b>PIT (Point-In-Time)</b>	Approach for calculating provisions under which PD and LGD parameters must be adapted at each moment in time
<b>PVA</b>	Prudent Valuation Adjustments
<b>P&amp;L</b>	Profit and Loss
<b>P2G</b>	Pillar 2 Capital Guidance
<b>P2R</b>	Pillar 2 Capital Requirement
<b>RC (Replacement cost)</b>	Risk arising from the possibility that one of the parties to the financial instrument contract fails to fulfill its contractual obligations due to insolvency or inability to pay and causes a financial loss to the other party.
<b>RTS</b>	Regulatory Technical Standards
<b>RW (Risk Weight)</b>	Degree of risk applied to exposures (%)
<b>RWA (Risk-Weighted Assets)</b>	Risk exposure of the entity weighted by a percentage derived from the applicable standard (standardised approach) or internal models
<b>SASG (Sustainability Alignment Steering Group)</b>	BBVA internal group in charge of approving the proposed decarbonization objectives, evaluating the degree of compliance and supervising the plans to achieve them.
<b>SDG (Sustainability Development Goals)</b>	Also known as the Global Goals, they are 17 goals adopted by the United Nations that are intended to be achieved by 2030.
<b>SFTs</b>	Securities financing transactions
<b>Social Bond Principles</b>	The SBP are voluntary process guidelines that recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity in the development of the Social Bond market by clarifying the approach for issuance of a Social Bond.
<b>Social Loan Principles</b>	The SLP aim to create a high-level framework of market standards and guidelines, providing a consistent methodology for use across the social loan market, whilst allowing the loan product to retain its flexibility and preserving the integrity of the social loan market while it develops.
<b>SRB (Single Resolution Board)</b>	Central resolution authority within the Banking Union
<b>SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process)</b>	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
<b>SSM (Single Supervisory Mechanism)</b>	The single supervisory mechanism (SSM) is the first pillar of the banking union
<b>Structural Risk</b>	This risk is divided into Structural Interest-Rate Risk (movements in market interest rates that cause changes in an entity's net interest income and book value) and Structural Exchange-Rate Risk (exposure to variations in exchange rates originating in the Group's foreign companies and in the provision of funds to foreign branches financed in a different currency from that of the investment)
<b>STS</b>	Simple Transparent and Standardised. Property of the securitisations
<b>Sustainability Linked Bond Principles</b>	The Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles provide guidelines that recommend structuring features, disclosure and reporting. They are intended for use by market participants and are designed to drive the provision of information needed to increase capital allocation to such financial products.
<b>Sustainability Linked Loan Principles</b>	The Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (SLLP) aim to promote the development of the SLL product by providing a recommended framework to articulate the fundamental characteristics of SLLs.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
<b>Synthetic Securitisation</b>	A type of operation where the loan portfolio is not typically transferred to a fund; on the contrary, the credit remains in the balance sheet of the corresponding entity, but this transfers the default risk to a third party. The objective of this type of instrument is the transmission of balance risk and capital release. Normally, the assignment of risk is usually made through a derivative (CDS) or through a financial guarantee
<b>TCFD (Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure)</b>	Working group established by the Financial Stability Board against climate change
<b>TIER I (Tier One Capital)</b>	Capital built by instruments that are able to absorb losses when the entity is in operation. It consists of CET1 and AT1
<b>TIER II (Tier Two Capital)</b>	Supplementary capital consisting of instruments, mainly subordinated debt, revaluation reserves and hybrid instruments, which will absorb losses when the entity is not viable
<b>TLAC (Total Loss Absorbing Capacity)</b>	Total loss absorption capacity: Regulatory framework approved by the FSB with the aim of ensuring that global systemically important entities (G-SIB) maintain a minimum level of eligible instruments and liabilities to ensure that in resolution procedures, and immediately thereafter, the essential functions of the entity can be maintained without jeopardizing taxpayers' money or financial stability
<b>TLTRO (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations)</b>	Longer-term refinancing operations with specific purpose
<b>TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure)</b>	Global, market-led, science-based, government-backed initiative issuing recommendations that provide organizations with a disclosure and risk management framework to address nature-related impacts, risks and opportunities.
<b>Traditional Securitisation</b>	Operation through which an entity is capable of transforming a series of heterogeneous and illiquid financial assets into liquid homogeneous instruments (usually guarantees or bonds) and marketable securities, managing to transfer the risk of the assets in most cases while liquidity is preserved
<b>TRI (Transition Risk Indicator)</b>	BBVA internal indicator associated with customer transition risk.
<b>Turnover</b>	Value of the entity's business volume in a certain period of time.
<b>VaR (Value at Risk)</b>	A risk measurement model that provides a prediction of the maximum loss that the entity's trading portfolios might experience as a result of market price variations over a given time horizon and for a specific confidence interval

# Disclaimer

This document is only provided for informative purposes and is not intended to provide financial advice and, therefore, does not constitute, nor should it be interpreted as, an offer to sell, exchange or acquire, or an invitation for offers to acquire securities issued by any of the aforementioned companies, or to contract any financial product. Any decision to purchase or invest in securities or contract any financial product must be made solely and exclusively on the basis of the information made available to such effects by the relevant company in relation to each specific matter. The information contained in this document is subject to and should be read in conjunction with all other publicly available information of the issuer.

This document contains forward-looking statements that constitute or may constitute “forward-looking statements” (within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) with respect to intentions, objectives, expectations or estimates as of the date hereof, including those relating to future targets of both a financial and non-financial nature (such as environmental, social or governance (“ESG”) performance targets).

Forward-looking statements may be identified by the fact that they do not refer to historical or current facts and include words such as “believe”, “expect”, “estimate”, “project”, “anticipate”, “duty”, “intend”, “likelihood”, “risk”, “VaR”, “purpose”, “commitment”, “goal”, “target” and similar expressions or variations of those expressions. They include, for example, statements regarding future growth rates or the achievement of future targets, including those relating to ESG performance.

The information contained in this document reflects our current expectations, estimates and targets, which are based on various assumptions, judgments and projections, including non-financial considerations such as those related to sustainability, which may differ from and not be comparable to those used by other companies. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future results, and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain risks, uncertainties and other factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, (1) market conditions, macroeconomic factors, domestic and international stock market conditions, exchange rates, inflation and interest rates, geopolitical tensions and tariff policies; (2) regulatory, oversight, political, governmental, social and demographic factors; (3) changes in the financial condition, creditworthiness or solvency of our clients, debtors or counterparties, such as changes in default rates, as well as changes in consumer spending, savings and investment behavior, and changes in our credit ratings; (4) competitive pressures and actions we take in response thereto; (5) performance of our IT, operations and control systems and our ability to adapt to technological changes; (6) climate change and the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, such as an outbreak or escalation of hostilities; (7) our ability to appropriately address any ESG expectations or obligations (related to our business, management, corporate governance, disclosure or otherwise), and the cost thereof; and (8) our ability to successfully complete and integrate acquisitions. In the particular case of certain targets related to our ESG performance, such as, decarbonization targets or alignment of our portfolios, the achievement and progress towards such targets will depend to a large extent on the actions of third parties, such as clients, governments and other stakeholders, and may therefore be materially affected by such actions, or lack thereof, as well as by other exogenous factors that do not depend on BBVA (including, but not limited to, new technological developments, regulatory developments, military conflicts, the evolution of climate and energy crises, etc.). Therefore, these targets may be subject to future revisions.

The factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs could cause actual future results to differ substantially from those set forth in the forecasts, intentions, objectives, targets or other forward-looking statements included in this document or in

other past or future documents. Accordingly, results, including those related to ESG performance targets, among others, may differ materially from the statements contained in the forward-looking statements.

Recipients of this document are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Past performance or growth rates are not indicative of future performance, results or share price (including earnings per share). Nothing in this document should be construed as a forecast of results or future earnings.

BBVA does not intend, and undertakes no obligation, to update or revise the contents of this or any other document if there are any changes in the information contained therein, or including the forward-looking statements contained in any such document, as a result of events or circumstances after the date of such document or otherwise except as required by applicable law.