BBVA Argentina’s Fourth Quarter & Fiscal Year 2025 results Conference Call Script

Operator:

Good morning everyone, and welcome to BBVA Argentina’s 4Q25 and Fiscal Year 2025 results conference call. Today with us are Mr. Diego Cesarini, Head of ALM and Investor Relations, Ms. Belen Fourcade, Investor Relations Manager, and Mrs Carmen Morillo Arroyo, CFO, who will be available for the Q&A session.

This presentation and the 4Q25 earnings release are available on BBVA’s investor relations website ir.bbva.com.ar and will also be available for download in the chat.

First of all, let me point out that some of the statements made during this conference call may be forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Safe Harbor provisions found in Section 27 A of the Securities Act of 1933 under US Federal Securities Law. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Additional information concerning these factors is contained in BBVA Argentina’s Annual report on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year 2024, filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

During the Company’ s presentation, all microphones will be disabled. At this time, we’re going to open it up for questions and answers. If you have a question, please write it down in the Q&A section or click on Raise Hand for audio questions. You will then receive a request to activate your microphone—please activate it and pick up your handset to provide optimum sound quality when posing your question.

I will now turn the call over to Belén Fourcade. Please, go ahead.

[Belen Fourcade]

Good morning and thank you all for joining us today.

After a third quarter that was marked by political instability, with its consequent monetary and exchange rate tensions, the results of the mid-term legislative elections reaffirmed support for the government's fiscal reform and order policy. This translated into a rapid normalization of financial variables, which returned to pre-event levels.

BBVA Argentina continues to consolidate its growth strategy, reflecting its commitment to being a key player in Argentina's recovery of activity. This was achieved despite a year ultimately marked by interest rate volatility in the second half and the progressive deterioration of credit quality within specific segments of the retail portfolio.

In this line, on December 22, 2025, the bank secured a credit line of up to 150 million dollars from the International Finance Corporation. These funds allow BBVA to expand its financing capacity for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, thereby reaffirming its commitment to the productive sector.

BBVA Argentina's non-performing loan ratio on private loans reached 4.18% as of December 2025, a figure that remains below the system average of 5.29% for the same period. The Bank stands out for having consistently lower delinquency ratios than the sector average, which reflects the quality of its credit risk management and its prudent approach to portfolio origination.

Before diving into numbers, it is important to mention that on December 10, 2025, the transaction through which BBVA Argentina acquired 50% of the share capital of FCA Compañía Financiera has been closed. This had a 1 billion pesos impact in the P&L, and all balance sheet figures include FCA, including loans and deposits. Nonetheless, market shares expressed in the report and on this call, do not include FCA, as the consolidation was made as of the last day of December.

[Slides 2 to 5]

Moving to slides 2 to 5 of the webcast presentation, I will now comment on the bank's 4Q25 and 2025 fiscal year financial results.

BBVA Argentina's inflation adjusted net income in 2025 was 267.4 billion pesos, decreasing 43.2% versus 2024. This implied an accumulated ROE of 7.3% and an accumulated ROA of 1.1%.

The YoY decline in results is mainly explained by the deterioration of loan loss allowances, in a context of high delinquency ratios in the financial system. Also, in spite of observing a 29.4% lower net interest income, as a result of lower interest rates and inflation, this should be considered in comparison to lower losses from the net monetary position, which more than offset the lower NII.

It is worth noting the 36.9% increase in net fee income, thanks to a proactive approach in improvements, and also in foreign currency and gold gains, the latter explained by an increase in activity after the partial lift in FX controls on April 14, 2025.

In the 4Q25, net income was 59.3 billion pesos, increasing 44.5% QoQ. This implied a quarterly ROE of 6.5% and a quarterly ROA of 0.9%.

Quarterly results were mainly explained by higher income, along with lower expenses. Increase in income is mainly due to (i) better net interest income and (ii) an increase in results from write down of assets at amortized cost and OCI, the latter due to the sale of bonds classified in the OCI model. Expenses improved mainly on the side of personnel expenses and administrative expenses.

These were negatively offset by (i) loan loss allowances, (ii) an increase in operating expenses mainly due to turnover tax, and (iii) lower net fee income in the quarter.

Net income from the net monetary position was 32% higher QoQ, explained by a higher quarterly inflation.

Net interest income in the quarter was 758.9 billion pesos, increasing 20.2% QoQ. After the uncertainty surrounding the mid-term elections wore off, average market interest rates declined. With liabilities repricing at a faster pace than assets, we observe the reverse effect from the one seen on the 3Q25, with income from public securities and loans increasing, and expenses from funding increasing but to a much lower extent. In the year, net interest income decreased 29.4%, as mentioned before, more than offset by the lower losses on the side of net results from the net monetary position.

Loan loss allowances increased 31.3% in the quarter, and 181.2% accumulated YoY, explained by the deterioration of non-performing loans, in particular on the retail book, which implied higher provisioning. The effect of loan loss allowances can be observed in the evolution of the CoR, which reached 8.11% in the 4Q25 and 5.54% on an annual basis.

During 2025, personnel and administrative expenses decreased by 11% and 12.6% respectively. This was achieved thanks to the active pursuit of efficiencies during the year. During the 4Q25 in particular, total operating expenses were 537.5 billion pesos, remaining stable QoQ.

Both the efficiency ratio as well as the fee-to-expenses ratio, evidence the stability and improvements that are taking place on these lines of the income statement, and we expect them to improve even further for 2026.

[Slide 6 & 7]

Going on to slides 6 and 7, private sector loans as of the 4Q25 totaled 14.8 trillion pesos, increasing 7.6% in real terms QoQ and 47.6% YoY. In the quarter, growth was mainly driven by an increase in loans in pesos. In total currency, the products that increased the most were mostly commercial loans, such as financing of projects and exports, and discounted instruments.

On the peso portfolio, discounted instruments, pledge loans and credit cards stood out. Pledge loans are mainly affected by the introduction of FCA into the loan book. In the case of consumer loans, prudency policies taken in a context of higher deterioration of non performing loans were noticeable on this line, with a 2.2% QoQ decline.

BBVA Argentina’s consolidated market share of private sector loans reached 11.91% as of the 4Q25, improving 64 bps from 11.27% a year ago.

As for asset quality, the NPL ratio of BBVA Argentina on private loans reached 4.18% as of December of 2025. As mentioned before, BBVA is renowned for presenting delinquency ratios consistently below the sector average, which reflects the quality of its credit risk management and its prudent approach to portfolio origination.

By the end of 2025, total gross loans and other financing-over-deposits ratio was 88%, above the 78% in December 2024. Participation of total loans-over-assets is 57%, the highest since 2020 and above the 51% recorded in 2024.

As of 4Q25, the total NIM was 17.5%, higher than the 15.2% in 3Q25 and below the 20.2% in 4Q24. While the NIM in pesos increased by 277 bps to 20.2% QoQ, the NIM in dollars fell by 91 bps to 4.8%. In the quarter, the increase in NIM is mainly explained by a better yield on public securities and loans in pesos, while the drop in dollar NIM is explained by a higher volume and rate of interest-bearing liabilities.

In the accumulated annual comparison, although the total NIM presents a considerable drop, it should be understood that this is a consequence of the rapid decrease in inflation and therefore the level of rates, and is more than offset by the lower cost of the inflation adjustment. This can be seen in the adjusted NIM, which dropped from 17.30% to 13.75%.

[Slide 8]

On the funding side, as of 4Q25, total private deposits reached 16.7 trillion pesos, increasing 3.1% QoQ and 29.7% YoY. The Bank’s consolidated market share of private deposits as of 4Q25 reached 10.04%, from 8.60% a year ago.

Private non-financial sector deposits in pesos totaled 10.5 trillion pesos, a decrease of 1.4% QoQ, explained by a decrease in time deposits, and in other deposits, including interest-bearing checking accounts. This effect was partially offset by an increase in savings accounts.

Private non-financial sector deposits in foreign currency, expressed in pesos, increased by 11.6% QoQ. This is mainly due to an increase in savings accounts, and in time deposits. In hard currency, US dollar loans increased 12.7% QoQ and 26.6% YoY.

As of the 4Q25, capital ratio reached 18.3%. The quarterly increase in the ratio was due to a 9.4% increase in Common Equity Tier 1, mainly impacted by the recovery in the value of government bonds at fair value through OCI.

Public sector exposure (excluding central bank) totaled 3.9 trillion pesos, implying a 15.5% exposure, below the 16.4% recorded in 3Q25 and 17.9% in 4Q24. For the year, the drop in exposure is mainly explained by the increase in assets, led by the growth of loans over that of financial instruments. It is important to highlight that more than 90% of the National Treasury's public debt portfolio in pesos is at TAMAR floating rate. These bonds represent approximately 65% of the bank's sovereign portfolio and, in the context of higher real interest rates in the second half of the year, added value to the financial margin.

In the quarter, the liquidity ratio reached a level of 44.2%. The liquidity ratio in local and foreign currency reached 37.7% and 55.2% respectively.

In line with our commitment to generating value for our shareholders, the Bank continued the payment of dividends corresponding to the 2024 fiscal year in 10 installments, having paid 9 of the 10 installments required by the Central Bank's regulations up to the date of this report.

This concludes our prepared remarks. We will now take your questions. Operator, please open the line for questions.

[Q&A]