

**CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF MARCH 31, 2026, AND DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025



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## **CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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S/, Sol = Peruvian Sol  
US\$ = U.S. Dollar  
Bs = Boliviano  
\$ = Colombian peso



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Tanaka, Valdivia, Arribas & Asociados  
Sociedad Civil de R. L

## Report on review of interim condensed consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Credicorp Ltd.

### *Introduction*

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2026 which comprise the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2026 and the related interim condensed consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended and explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim financial reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

### *Scope of review*

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

### *Conclusion*

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim financial reporting".

Lima, Peru  
May 26, 2026

Countersigned by:  
Victor Tanaka  
C.P.C.C. Register No. 25613

Tanaka, Valdivia, Arribas  
& Asoc

**CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS OF MARCH 31, 2026 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2025 (AUDITED)

	Note	As of March 31, 2026 S/(000)	As of December 31, 2025 S/(000)		Note	As of March 31, 2026 S/(000)	As of December 31, 2025 S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>				<b>Liabilities</b>			
Cash and due from banks:				Deposits and obligations:			
Non-interest-bearing		7,834,921	7,649,640	Non-interest-bearing		57,658,244	52,217,286
Interest-bearing		42,979,690	41,394,817	Interest-bearing		121,222,422	118,184,347
	4	50,814,611	49,044,457		13(a)	178,880,666	170,401,633
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	5(a)	2,211,576	2,177,200	Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	5(b)	5,872,475	8,243,787
Investments:				Due to banks and correspondents	14(a)	10,213,175	10,675,238
At fair value through profit or loss	6(a)	5,194,008	4,957,236	Due from customers on banker's acceptances	7(b)	608,309	345,906
At fair value through other comprehensive income		40,215,939	33,043,160	Lease liabilities	11(b)	603,920	612,259
At fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral	6(b)	3,387,885	5,990,889	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		1,451,894	1,055,893
		43,603,824	39,034,049	Insurance contract liabilities	8(b)	14,504,324	14,264,155
Amortized cost		8,389,978	8,490,126	Bonds and notes issued	15	14,750,710	14,025,535
Amortized cost pledged as collateral	6(c)	318,011	323,531	Deferred tax liabilities, net	17(c)	378,687	376,939
		8,707,989	8,813,657	Other liabilities	12	10,828,050	8,265,079
Loans, net:	7			<b>Total liabilities</b>		238,092,210	228,266,424
Loans, net of unearned income		152,824,685	149,984,954				
Allowance for loan losses		(7,425,425)	(7,669,950)	<b>Equity</b>	16		
		145,399,260	142,315,004	Equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders:			
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		992,047	992,429	Capital stock		1,318,993	1,318,993
Reinsurance contract assets	8(a)	858,291	708,560	Treasury stock		(208,702)	(209,845)
Property, furniture and equipment, net	9	2,078,340	2,069,017	Capital surplus		112,194	148,729
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	7(b)	608,309	345,906	Reserves		36,483,716	29,648,582
Intangible assets, goodwill and others, net	10	4,728,692	4,764,394	Other reserves		207,887	544,767
Right-of-use assets, net	11(a)	577,480	603,441	Retained earnings		2,104,255	6,915,724
Deferred tax assets, net	17(c)	1,464,897	1,391,636			40,018,343	38,366,950
Other assets	12	11,500,922	10,145,547	Non-controlling interests		629,693	729,159
<b>Total assets</b>		278,740,246	267,362,533	<b>Total equity</b>		40,648,036	39,096,109
				<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		278,740,246	267,362,533

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

## CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

		<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
		<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
		<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Interest and similar income	19	5,212,412	4,894,790
Interest and similar expenses	19	<u>(1,249,685)</u>	<u>(1,322,778)</u>
<b>Net interest, similar income and expenses</b>		<b>3,962,727</b>	<b>3,572,012</b>
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	7(c)	(612,011)	(695,733)
Recoveries of written-off loans		<u>129,923</u>	<u>113,840</u>
<b>Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of recoveries</b>		<b><u>(482,088)</u></b>	<b><u>(581,893)</u></b>
<b>Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio</b>		<b><u>3,480,639</u></b>	<b><u>2,990,119</u></b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Commissions and fees	20	1,149,284	994,024
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions		448,884	343,814
Net gain (loss) on securities	21	144,933	(4,081)
Net gain on derivatives held for trading		27,463	18,499
Net exchange difference result		8,557	15,959
Others	25	<u>77,203</u>	<u>322,001</u>
<b>Total other income</b>		<b><u>1,856,324</u></b>	<b><u>1,690,216</u></b>
<b>Insurance and reinsurance result</b>			
Insurance service result	22	345,846	416,106
Reinsurance result	22	<u>(46,783)</u>	<u>(86,972)</u>
<b>Total insurance and reinsurance result</b>		<b><u>299,063</u></b>	<b><u>329,134</u></b>
<b>Medical services results</b>			
Sales of medical services and medicines		424,565	78,121
Cost of sales of medical services and medicines		<u>(300,727)</u>	<u>(35,432)</u>
<b>Total medical services results</b>	2(b)	<b><u>123,838</u></b>	<b><u>42,689</u></b>
<b>Other expenses</b>			
Salaries and employee benefits	23	(1,459,421)	(1,361,690)
Administrative expenses	24	(1,061,666)	(869,834)
Depreciation and amortization		(204,394)	(170,209)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		(36,974)	(33,557)
Others	25	<u>(78,376)</u>	<u>(97,584)</u>
<b>Total other expenses</b>		<b><u>(2,840,831)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,532,874)</u></b>

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (CONTINUED)  
 FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

		<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
		<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
		<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Net result before income tax</b>		2,919,033	2,519,284
Income tax	17(b)	<u>(808,891)</u>	<u>(704,469)</u>
<b>Net result after income tax</b>		<u>2,110,142</u>	<u>1,814,815</u>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Credicorp's equity holders		2,063,184	1,777,697
Non-controlling interest		<u>46,958</u>	<u>37,118</u>
		<u>2,110,142</u>	<u>1,814,815</u>
<b>Net basic and dilutive earnings per share attributable to Credicorp's equity holders (in Soles):</b>			
Basic	26	25.99	22.39
Diluted	26	25.96	22.36

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

## CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Net result after income tax</b>	2,110,142	1,814,815
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<b>To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent     periods, net of income tax:</b>		
Net (loss) gain on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(940,274)	246,810
Income tax	23,588	31,610
	<u>(916,686)</u>	<u>278,420</u>
Net movement of cash flow hedge reserves	1,398	3,681
Income tax	294	(896)
	<u>1,692</u>	<u>2,785</u>
Insurance reserves	419,789	(61,894)
	<u>419,789</u>	<u>(61,894)</u>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	149,003	(392,249)
	<u>149,003</u>	<u>(392,249)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>(346,202)</u>	<u>(172,938)</u>
<b>Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in     subsequent periods, net of income tax:</b>		
Net loss in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,157)	(5,752)
Income tax	982	(945)
<b>Total</b>	<u>(175)</u>	<u>(6,697)</u>
<b>Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax</b>	<u>(346,377)</u>	<u>(179,635)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax</b>	1,763,765	1,635,180
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Credicorp's equity holders	1,726,304	1,596,530
Non-controlling interests	37,461	38,650
	<u>1,763,765</u>	<u>1,635,180</u>

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

**CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

**Attributable to Credicorp's equity holders**

	<u>Treasury stock</u>					<u>Other reserves</u>					<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-controlling interests</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
	<u>Capital stock</u>	<u>Shares of the Group</u>	<u>Share-based payment</u>	<u>Capital surplus</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Instruments that will not be reclassified to income</u>	<u>Instruments that will be reclassified to the interim condensed consolidated statement of income</u>							
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>Investments in equity instruments</u>	<u>Investments in debt instruments</u>	<u>Cash flow hedge reserve</u>	<u>Insurance reserves</u>	<u>Foreign currency translation reserve</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
<b>Balances as of January 1, 2025</b>	1,318,993	(204,326)	(4,553)	176,307	27,202,665	44,490	(191,151)	(1,633)	309,961	52,960	5,642,738	34,346,451	630,783	34,977,234
Changes in equity in 2025 -														
Net result after income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,777,697	1,777,697	37,118	1,814,815
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(6,741)	276,239	2,745	(61,195)	(392,215)	-	(181,167)	1,532	(179,635)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(6,741)	276,239	2,745	(61,195)	(392,215)	1,777,697	1,596,530	38,650	1,635,180
Transfer of retained earnings to reserves, Note 16(c)	-	-	-	-	5,637,738	-	-	-	-	-	(5,637,738)	-	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,118)	(109,118)
Acquisition of Pacifico EPS shares, Note 2(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,095	15,095
Purchase of treasury stock, Note 16(b)	-	-	(2,451)	(116,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,251)	-	(119,251)
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	1,485	64,642	(49,450)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,677	-	16,677
Dividends not collected	-	-	-	-	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	-	1,877
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	918	918	(3,712)	(2,794)
<b>Balances as of March 31, 2025</b>	1,318,993	(204,326)	(5,519)	124,149	32,792,830	37,749	85,088	1,112	248,766	(339,255)	1,783,615	35,843,202	571,698	36,414,900

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025 (CONTINUED)

<u>Attributable to Credicorp's equity holders</u>														
	<u>Treasury stock</u>				<u>Other reserves</u>						<u>Retained earnings</u> S/(000)	<u>Total</u> S/(000)	<u>Non-controlling interests</u> S/(000)	<u>Total equity</u> S/(000)
	<u>Capital stock</u> S/(000)	<u>Shares of the Group</u> S/(000)	<u>Share-based payment</u> S/(000)	<u>Capital surplus</u> S/(000)	<u>Reserves</u> S/(000)	<u>Investments in equity instruments</u> S/(000)	<u>Investments in debt instruments</u> S/(000)	<u>Cash flow hedge reserve</u> S/(000)	<u>Insurance reserves</u> S/(000)	<u>Foreign currency translation reserve</u> S/(000)				
<b>Balances as of January 1, 2026</b>	1,318,993	(204,326)	(5,519)	148,729	29,648,582	31,899	1,074,310	227	(208,110)	(353,559)	6,915,724	38,366,950	729,159	39,096,109
Changes in equity in 2026 -														
Net result after income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,063,184	2,063,184	46,958	2,110,142
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(238)	(902,393)	1,708	415,046	148,997	-	(336,880)	(9,497)	(346,377)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(238)	(902,393)	1,708	415,046	148,997	2,063,184	1,726,304	37,461	1,763,765
Transfer of retained earnings to reserves, Note 16(c)	-	-	-	-	6,885,724	-	-	-	-	-	(6,885,724)	-	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(136,045)	(136,045)
Purchase of treasury stock, Note 16(b)	-	-	(1,112)	(92,045)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93,157)	-	(93,157)
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	2,255	55,510	(50,559)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,206	-	7,206
Dividends collected	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Minority purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	136	2	138
Others	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	10,935	10,934	(884)	10,050
<b>Balances as of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>1,318,993</b>	<b>(204,326)</b>	<b>(4,376)</b>	<b>112,194</b>	<b>36,483,716</b>	<b>31,661</b>	<b>171,917</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>206,936</b>	<b>(204,562)</b>	<b>2,104,255</b>	<b>40,018,343</b>	<b>629,693</b>	<b>40,648,036</b>

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

## CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

	Note	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
		2026 S/(000)	2025 S/(000)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net result after income tax		2,110,142	1,814,815
<b>Adjustment to reconcile net profit to net cash arising from operating activities:</b>			
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	7(c)	612,011	695,733
Depreciation and amortization		204,394	170,209
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		36,974	33,557
Depreciation of investment properties	12(h)	2,378	2,273
Provision for sundry risks	25	2,310	26,520
Deferred income tax	17(b)	(36,429)	36,215
Net (gain) loss on securities	21	(144,933)	4,081
Net gain on derivatives held for trading		(27,463)	(18,499)
Net loss from sale of property, furniture and equipment		41	1,745
Net gain from sale of foreclosed assets		(9,958)	(7,251)
Expense for share-based payment transactions	23	49,377	26,426
Intangible losses due to withdrawals and dismissed projects	25	13,724	15,201
Gain on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in Pacifico Entidad Prestadora de Salud	25	-	(235,490)
Others		21,326	20,490
<b>Net changes in assets and liabilities</b>			
<b>Net (increase) decrease in assets:</b>			
Loans		(2,845,864)	(851,764)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		45,310	(935,358)
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5,276,509)	(1,683,286)
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowings		(28,715)	(931,727)
Other assets		238,946	(661,893)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in liabilities</b>			
Deposits and obligations		7,045,097	1,449,627
Due to banks and correspondents		(582,649)	290,491
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending		(2,379,638)	1,226,303
Bonds and notes issued		322,507	(2,674,534)
Short-term and low-value lease payments		(41,329)	(33,177)
Other liabilities		2,467,131	2,036,075
<b>Net income for the period after the net change in assets and liabilities, and adjustments</b>			
Income tax paid		(635,133)	(486,771)
<b>Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities</b>			
		1,163,048	(669,989)

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

	Note	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
		S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, furniture and equipment		31	6,188
Collections for maturities and coupons of investment at amortized cost		32,290	390,545
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment		(27,175)	(84,214)
Purchase of investment property	12(h)	(14,463)	(2,653)
Purchase of intangible assets		(151,726)	(174,539)
Purchase of investment at amortized cost		(111,285)	(105,718)
Acquisition of Pacifico EPS shares, net cash acquired	2(b)	-	(950,850)
Termination of the Joint Venture Agreement		-	(180,000)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<u>(272,328)</u>	<u>(1,101,241)</u>
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Dividends declared to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries		(136,045)	(109,118)
Principal payments of leasing contracts		(38,520)	(34,310)
Interest payments of leasing contracts		(9,909)	(7,694)
Purchase of treasury stock		(93,157)	(119,251)
Subordinated bonds, net		131,665	100,000
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<u>(145,966)</u>	<u>(170,373)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before the effect of changes in exchange rate</b>		<u>744,754</u>	<u>(1,941,603)</u>
Effect of changes in exchange rate of cash and cash equivalents		1,031,020	(1,176,431)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<u>48,973,702</u>	<u>47,570,103</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<u>50,749,476</u>	<u>44,452,069</u>
<b>Additional information from cash flows</b>			
Interest received		5,477,169	5,289,125
Interest paid		(1,406,174)	(1,644,005)

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

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025 (UNAUDITED)

**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:**

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026	As of January 1, 2026	Changes that generate cash flows		Changes that do not generate cash flows		As of March 31, 2026
		Received	Paid	Exchange difference	Others	
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Subordinated bonds	8,837,719	131,665	-	315,821	(170)	9,285,035
Lease liabilities	612,259	-	(48,429)	11,633	28,457	603,920
	<u>9,449,978</u>	<u>131,665</u>	<u>(48,429)</u>	<u>327,454</u>	<u>28,287</u>	<u>9,888,955</u>

  

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025	As of January 1, 2025	Changes that generate cash flows		Changes that do not generate cash flows		As of March 31, 2025
		Received	Paid	Exchange difference	Others	
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Subordinated bonds	8,016,712	100,000	-	(254,502)	15,394	7,877,604
Lease liabilities	404,817	-	(42,004)	(8,298)	343,535	698,050
	<u>8,421,529</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>(42,004)</u>	<u>(262,800)</u>	<u>358,929</u>	<u>8,575,654</u>

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

## **CREDICORP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2026, AND DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND 2025.

### **1 OPERATIONS**

Credicorp Ltd. (hereinafter “Credicorp” or the “Group”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda in 1995 to act as a holding company and according to Bermuda's economic substance regulation, Credicorp Ltd. as an independent legal entity, is considered a “Pure Equity Holding Entity” (PEHE). Credicorp's activity is to maintain equity interests and receive passive income such as dividends, capital gains and other income from investments in securities.

In order to keep Credicorp's structure and organization fully aligned with the new legislation on economic substance approved by the Government of Bermuda on January 11, 2019, the decisions of the Credicorp Board of Directors will be limited to issues related to Credicorp's strategy, objectives and goals, main action plans and policies, annual budgets, business plans and control of their implementation, supervision of the main expenses, investments, acquisitions and disposals, among other “passive” decisions related to Credicorp. The authority to make decisions applicable to Credicorp's subsidiaries, such as the adoption of relevant strategic or management decisions, the assumption of expenses for the benefit of its affiliates, the coordination of group activities, and the granting of credit facilities in favor of its affiliates, it has been transferred to Grupo Crédito S.A., a subsidiary of Credicorp.

Credicorp, through its banking and non-banking subsidiaries and its subsidiary Pacífico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud (hereinafter Pacífico EPS), offers a wide range of financial, insurance and health services and products, mainly throughout Peru and in other countries (see Note 3(b)). Its main subsidiary is Banco de Crédito del Perú (hereinafter “BCP” or the “Bank”), a multiple bank incorporated in Peru.

Credicorp's legal address is Clarendon House 2 Church Street Hamilton, Bermuda; likewise, the main offices from where Credicorp's businesses are managed are located at Calle Centenario N° 156, La Molina, Lima, Peru.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, and for the year ended on that date were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors and Management on February 26, 2026, and presented and approved by the Annual General Shareholders Meeting on March 31, 2026. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026, and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, were approved by the Management on May 26, 2026.

Credicorp is listed on the Lima and New York Stock Exchanges.

## 2 SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

### a) Agreement to acquire shares of Helm Bank USA –

On December 29, 2025, Banco de Crédito del Perú (“BCP”), a subsidiary of Credicorp Ltd., entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) with the shareholders of Helm Bank USA (“Helm Bank”) to acquire 100.0 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of Helm Bank. In this regard, pursuant to the terms of the SPA, BCP will pay US\$180.0 million, which amount is subject to a customary closing date purchase price adjustment (the “Purchase Price”).

Helm Bank is a community bank authorized to operate in the State of Florida, United States of America, by the Florida Office of Financial Regulation (hereinafter, the “OFR”), regulated by the OFR, and a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (hereinafter, the “FDIC”).

The SBS has authorized the acquisition of 100.0 percent of the shares of Helm Bank USA. Completion of the transaction is subject to obtaining the required regulatory approvals in the United States from the Florida Office of Financial Regulation (“OFR”) and the Federal Reserve System (“FED”), as well as satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

### b) Acquisition of a majority interest in Pacifico EPS –

On November 01, 2024, Credicorp entered into an agreement to acquire the 50.0 percent interest from Empresas Banmédica (“Banmédica” hereafter) in the partnership and participation agreement entered into in December 2014 between Pacifico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. (“Pacifico Seguros”) and Banmédica.

Pursuant to this acquisition, Banmédica transferred its 50.0 percent interest in the private health insurance business in Peru (Joint Venture Agreement) to Pacifico Seguros. In addition, Banmédica transferred its 50.0 percent interest in Pacifico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud (“Pacifico EPS”), which manages the corporate employee health insurance and medical services businesses in Peru, to Credicorp's subsidiary, Grupo Crédito S.A.

As of March 13, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 50.0 percent interest in Pacifico EPS (representing 24,627,219 shares) and 50.0 percent of the co-investment agreement with Banmédica. The consideration paid for the acquisition of the interest in Pacifico EPS amounted to S/950.9 million.

The business combination was recognized using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”. A business combination achieved in stages requires the acquirer to remeasure its previously held equity interest at fair value at the acquisition date, with any resulting gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. Accordingly, the Group remeasured its previously held interest in Pacifico EPS at fair value, recognizing a gain of S/235.5 million, see Note 25.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of Credicorp's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are set out below:

a) Basis of presentation, use of estimates and changes in accounting policies –

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026, and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 (hereinafter "2025 Annual consolidated financial statements") issued on February 26, 2026.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2026, as explained below. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the historical cost criteria, except for investments at fair value through profit or loss, investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments, and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which have been measured at fair value.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Soles (S/), which is the functional currency of the Group, and all values are rounded to thousands of soles, except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), requires Management to make estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of significant events in notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the current circumstances. The final results could differ from said estimates.

The most significant estimates included in the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are related to the calculation of the allowance of the expected credit loss on loan portfolio, and the estimation of the liability for life insurance contracts under the general measurement model, as established in IFRS 17.

Furthermore, other estimates exist, such as valuation of investments, useful life of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, credit loss for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments at amortized cost, the valuation of derivative financial instruments and deferred income tax.

The Group has adopted the following amendment for the first time for its annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2026, as described below:

(i) Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, which include, among other aspects, clarifications on the requirements for the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments also provide additional guidance on assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) features or similar contingent characteristics and clarify the scope of non-recourse financing arrangements and contractually linked instruments. In addition, the amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the “settlement date” and introduce (under certain conditions) an accounting policy option that permits early derecognition of financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Finally, the amendments introduce disclosure requirements for instruments with contingent features and additional disclosures for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments were implemented during the period; no material impact was identified and no additional disclosures are required.

b) Basis of consolidation –

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the condensed financial statements of Credicorp and subsidiaries for all the periods presented.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the following entities comprise the Group (the individual or consolidated figures of their financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and before eliminations for consolidation purposes, except for the elimination of Credicorp's treasury shares and its related dividends):

Entity	Activity and country of incorporation	Percentage of interest (direct and indirect)		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		Net income (loss) for the three-month period ended March 31,	
		As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	2026	2025
		%	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Grupo Crédito S.A. and Subsidiaries (i)	Holding, Peru	100.00	100.00	250,418,867	241,448,365	211,166,822	203,624,697	39,252,045	37,823,668	1,954,335	1,695,757
Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A and Subsidiaries (ii)	Insurance, Peru	98.86	98.86	21,107,895	20,619,872	17,091,893	16,309,989	4,016,002	4,309,883	193,011	174,655
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries (iii)	Capital Markets, Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	5,748,917	5,390,195	4,322,899	4,040,240	1,426,018	1,349,955	46,882	(10,205)
Credicorp Capital Ltd. and Subsidiaries (iv)	Capital Markets and asset management, Bermuda	100.00	100.00	7,859,208	6,707,397	6,457,324	5,395,856	1,401,884	1,311,541	33,131	24,670
CCR Inc.(v)	Special purpose Entity, Bahamas	100.00	100.00	202	202	-	1	202	201	1	(13)

(i) The main activity of Grupo Crédito is to invest in shares listed in the Peruvian-Stock Exchange and in unlisted shares of Peruvian companies. Below, we present the individual or consolidated figures of their financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and before eliminations for consolidation purposes:

Entity	Activity and country of incorporation	Percentage of interest (direct and indirect)		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		Net income (loss) for the three-month period ended March 31,	
		As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	2026	2025
		%	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Banco de Crédito del Perú and Subsidiaries (a)	Banking, Peru	97.74	97.74	229,207,686	219,933,373	204,700,194	191,487,370	24,507,492	28,446,003	1,962,135	1,587,214
Inversiones Credicorp Bolivia S.A. and Subsidiaries (b)	Banking, Bolivia	99.92	99.92	10,697,586	10,910,443	9,934,084	10,144,528	763,502	765,915	44,913	24,530
Prima AFP (c)	Private pension fund administrator, Peru	100.00	100.00	663,415	684,509	306,126	231,235	357,289	453,274	37,285	24,472
Tenpo SpA and Subsidiaries (d)	Holding, Chile	100.00	100.00	2,161,309	2,063,256	1,757,963	1,708,824	403,346	354,432	(42,898)	(25,386)
Yape Market (e)	Digital platform for e-commerce, Peru	100.00	100.00	152,248	149,960	64,738	69,283	87,510	80,677	833	(2,222)
Krealo Management (f)	Management and development of digital businesses and innovation, Peru	99.99	99.99	85,815	89,338	51,996	51,766	33,819	37,572	(8,124)	(6,767)
Compañía Incubadora de Soluciones Móviles S.A - Culqi (g)	Payment Processing Services, Peru	100.00	100.00	99,854	225,546	62,245	171,339	37,609	54,207	(16,598)	(22,302)
Krealo Ltd (h)	Investments and development of digital business, Bermuda	100.00	100.00	58,056	56,005	8	31	58,048	55,974	-	-
Other minor subsidiaries (i)				3,576	3,054	517	1,105	3,059	1,949	(30)	(150)

- a) BCP was established in 1889 and its activities are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds - Peru (the authority that regulates banking, insurance and pension funds activities in Peru, hereinafter “the SBS”).
- Its main subsidiary is Mibanco, Banco de la Microempresa S.A. (hereinafter “Mibanco”), a banking entity in Peru oriented towards the micro and small business sector. As of March 31, 2026, the assets, liabilities and equity of Mibanco amount to approximately S/19,110.7 million, S/16,490.7 million and S/2,620.0 million, respectively (S/18,372.4 million, S/15,570.4 million and S/2,802.0 million, respectively as of December 31, 2025). Likewise the net result of Mibanco for the three - month period ended March 31, 2026, amounted to S/148.3 million (S/94.4 million for the three - month period ended March 31, 2025).
- b) Inversiones Credicorp Bolivia S.A. (hereinafter “ICBSA”) was established in February 2013 and its objective is to make capital investments for its own account or for the account of third parties in companies and other entities providing financial services, exercising or determining the management, administration, control and representation thereof, both nationally and abroad, for which it can invest in capital markets, insurance, asset management, pension funds and other related financial and/or stock exchange products.
- Its principal subsidiary is Banco de Crédito de Bolivia (hereinafter “BCB”), a commercial bank which operates in Bolivia. As of March 31, 2026, the assets, liabilities and equity of BCB amount to approximately S/10,655.5 million, S/9,863.5 million and S/792.0 million, respectively (S/10,865.5 million, S/10,046.5 million and S/819.0million, respectively as of December 31, 2025). Likewise, the net result of BCB for the three - month period ended March 31, 2026 amounted to S/44.6 million (S/24.2 million for the three - month period ended March 31, 2025).
- c) Prima AFP is a private pension fund and its activities are regulated by the SBS.
- d) Tenpo SpA (hereinafter “Tenpo”, before “Krealo SpA”) was established in Chile in January 2019; and is oriented to make capital investments outside the country. On July 1, 2019, Tenpo (Krealo SpA) acquired Tenpo Technologies SpA (before “Tenpo SpA”) and Tenpo Prepago S.A. (before “Multicaja Prepago S.A.”). This group of companies offers certain financial products. On January 19, 2026, Tenpo Bank Chile, a subsidiary of Tenpo SpA, successfully obtained authorization from the Chilean regulator Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (CMF), to operate as a bank in Chile.
- e) Yape Market S.A.C. (“Yape Market”) was incorporated on July 1, 2022, and its main activity is to offering promotion, sales management, and product and service placement solutions through a digital commerce platform.
- f) Krealo Management S.A. (hereinafter, “Krealo Management”) was incorporated in September 2022 and its objective is to make investments and participate in the equity of other domestic and foreign companies. Its subsidiaries are Wally POS S.A.C., Sami Shop S.A.C., and Monokera S.A.C.
- g) Culqi (hereinafter, “Culqi”) was created in December 2013, and its principal activity is to provide digital payment processing services, which consist of collecting consumer payments through online or physical platforms.
- h) Krealo Ltd. was incorporated in Bermuda and its main activity is to make investments and participate in the equity of companies related to digital innovation, financial services and technology.
- i) Other minor subsidiaries include Inversiones 2020 S.A, Sami Shop and Soluciones en Procesamiento S.A.
- (ii) Pacífico Seguros is an entity supervised by the SBS, whose economic activities include the underwriting and administration of general and life insurance policies, reinsurance operations, as well as real estate and financial investments. It has subsidiaries including Crediseguro Seguros Personales, Crediseguro Seguros Generales, Pacífico Asiste, and Pacífico EPS and its subsidiaries, which actively participate in the multiple insurance and health insurance businesses, respectively.
- (iii) Its main subsidiary is ASB Bank Corp. (merged with Atlantic Security Bank in August 2021, which was incorporated on September 9, 2020 in the Republic of Panama; its main activities are private and institutional banking services and trustee administration, mainly for BCP’s Peruvian customers.
- (iv) Credicorp Capital Ltd. was established in 2012, and its main subsidiaries are Credicorp Capital Holding Peru (owner of Credicorp Capital Perú S.A.A.), Credicorp Holding Colombia (owner of Credicorp Capital Colombia and Mibanco – Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia S.A.), and Credicorp Capital Holding Chile (owner of Credicorp Capital Chile), which carry out their activities in Peru, Colombia and Chile, respectively. We present below the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for each main subsidiary, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and before eliminations for consolidation purposes:

Entity	Percentage of interest (direct and indirect)		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		Net income (loss) for the three-month period ended March 31,	
	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	2026	2025
	%	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Credicorp Holding Colombia S.A.S. and Subsidiaries (a)	100.00	100.00	6,694,750	5,518,459	5,680,955	4,591,242	1,013,795	927,217	37,051	17,599
Credicorp Capital Holding Chile and Subsidiaries (b)	100.00	100.00	792,606	841,116	628,170	673,028	164,436	168,088	(5,052)	2,284
Credicorp Capital Holding Perú S.A. and Subsidiaries (c)	100.00	100.00	318,150	293,616	160,087	124,127	158,063	169,489	7,412	8,065

- a) Credicorp Holding Colombia was incorporated in Colombia on March 5, 2012, and its main purpose is the administration, management and increase of its equity through the promotion of industrial and commercial activity, through investment in other companies or legal persons.

Its main subsidiaries are Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A and Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia S.A (hereinafter Mbanco Colombia, formerly Banco Compartir S.A.). Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A. which was acquired in Colombia in the year 2012 and merged with Ultraserfinco S.A. in June 2020, this subsidiary is oriented to the activities of commission agents and securities brokers. Likewise, Mibanco Colombia was acquired in the year 2019 and merged with Edyficar S.A.S. in October 2020, this subsidiary is oriented to grant credits to the micro and small business sector. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the direct and indirect interest held by Credicorp and the assets, liabilities, equity and net income were:

Entity	Percentage of interest (direct and indirect)		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		Net income for the three- month period ended March 31,	
	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	2026	2025
	%	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A.	100.00	100.00	3,102,602	2,317,332	2,891,234	2,130,702	211,368	186,630	15,117	17,428
Mibanco – Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia S.A.	99.97	99.97	3,138,174	2,811,815	2,650,341	2,368,964	487,833	442,851	23,502	4,872

- b) Credicorp Holding Chile was incorporated in Chile on July 18, 2012, and aims to invest for long-term profitable purposes, in tangible goods and intangible, located in Chile or abroad. Its main subsidiary is Credicorp Capital Chile S.A.

- c) Credicorp Capital Holding Peru S.A. was incorporated in Peru on October 30, 2014, and aims to be the Peruvian holding of investment banking. Its main subsidiary Credicorp Capital Perú S.A.A.; which has as its main activity the function of holding shares, participations and transferable securities in general, providing advisory services in corporate and financial matters, and investment in real estate.

- (v) CCR Inc. was incorporated in the year 2000. Its main activity is to manage loans granted to BCP by foreign financial entities. These loans matured in the course of 2022 and were guaranteed by transactions carried out by BCP.

c) International Financial Reporting Standards issued but not yet effective –

The following new International Financial Reporting Standards together with their Interpretations or Modifications had been published at the date of preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which are not mandatory as of March 31, 2026. Although in some cases the IASB allows early adoption before their effective date, the Group has not proceeded with this option for any such new standards.

(i) IFRS 18 - "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" –

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements," which replaces IAS 1 and introduces new requirements aimed at improving the quality of information presented in the financial statements, and promoting analysis, transparency, and comparability of entities' performance. In particular, IFRS 18 requires all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss to be classified into five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations (with the first three categories being new). It also incorporates standardized subtotals to provide a more consistent structure to the statement of profit or loss. In addition, IFRS 18 introduces disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs) and establishes criteria for the aggregation and disaggregation of information primary financial statements and in notes. It also includes amendments to IAS 7 regarding the presentation of cash flows (e.g., the starting point of the indirect method and the classification of interest and dividends).

This new standard will become effective on January 1, 2027. Management is assessing the potential effects this could have on the Group's financial statements.

#### 4 CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

a) The composition of the item is presented below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Cash and clearing (b)	6,044,127	5,286,242
Deposits with Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) (b)	37,424,987	36,718,552
Deposits with Central Bank of Bolivia and Colombia (b)	1,138,819	1,359,211
Deposits with foreign banks (c)	5,052,166	4,529,356
Deposits with local banks (c)	955,335	969,653
Interbank funds	84,013	60,117
Accrued interest	50,029	50,571
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>50,749,476</u>	<u>48,973,702</u>
Restricted funds	<u>65,135</u>	<u>70,755</u>
<b>Total cash</b>	<b><u>50,814,611</u></b>	<b><u>49,044,457</u></b>

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows exclude restricted funds.

b) Cash and clearing and deposits with Central Reserve Banks -

These accounts mainly include the legal cash requirements that Credicorp's subsidiaries must maintain in order to honor their obligations to the public. The composition of these funds is as follows:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Legal cash requirements</b>		
Deposits with Central Reserve Bank of Peru (i)	21,871,502	20,229,572
Deposits with Central Bank of Bolivia	1,124,422	1,336,684
Deposits with Republic Bank of Colombia	14,397	22,527
Cash in vaults of Bank	5,286,529	4,793,787
<b>Total legal cash requirements</b>	<b><u>28,296,850</u></b>	<b><u>26,382,570</u></b>
<b>Additional funds</b>		
Overnight deposits with Central Reserve Bank of Peru (ii)	13,737,085	14,756,380
Term deposits with Central Reserve Bank of Peru (iii)	1,816,400	1,732,600
Cash in vaults of Bank and others	757,598	492,455
<b>Total additional funds</b>	<b><u>16,311,083</u></b>	<b><u>16,981,435</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>44,607,933</u></b>	<b><u>43,364,005</u></b>

(i) As of March 31, 2026, cash and deposits that generate interest subject to legal cash requirements in Peru in local and foreign currency are subject to an implicit rate of 5.63 percent and 34.75 percent, respectively, on the total balance of obligations subject to legal cash requirements, as required by the BCRP (5.61 percent and 34.59 percent, respectively, as of December 31, 2025).

The reserve funds, which represent the minimum mandatory, do not earn interest; however, the mandatory reserve deposited in BCRP in excess of minimum mandatory, earns interests at a nominal rate established by BCRP.

In Management's opinion, the Group has complied with the requirements established by current regulations related to the calculation of the legal reserve.

- (ii) As of March 31, 2026, available funds include two overnight operations with the BCRP totaling US\$3,935.0 million, equivalent to S/13,737.1 million. These operations accrue interest at a nominal rate of 3.67 percent and mature in one day.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group maintains three overnight transactions with the BCRP: two U.S. Dollar-denominated transactions totaling US\$4,260.0 million, equivalent to S/14,326.4 million, bearing an annual nominal interest rate of 3.57 percent; and one sol-denominated transaction for S/435.0 million, bearing an effective interest rate of 2.25 percent. All transactions mature in 5 days.

- (iii) As of March 31, 2026, the group maintains term deposits operations in soles were recorded, totaling S/1,816.4 million, at interest rates ranging from 4.20 to 4.25 percent. As of December 31, 2025, the Group maintains term deposits in soles, recording a total of S/1,732.6 million with a 5-day maturity, ranging from 4.06 percent to 4.21 percent.

c) Deposits with local and foreign banks -

Deposits with local and foreign banks mainly consist of balances in soles and U.S. Dollar; these represent cash on hand and earn interest at market rates. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, Credicorp and its subsidiaries do not maintain significant deposits with any bank in particular.

## 5 CASH COLLATERAL, REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES BORROWING AND PAYABLES FROM REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LENDING

- a) We present below the composition of cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Reverse repurchase agreement and security borrowings (i)	1,451,932	1,400,487
Cash collateral on repurchase agreements and security lendings (ii)	302,680	287,907
Financial transactions to be settled (iii)	456,964	488,806
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,211,576</u>	<u>2,177,200</u>

- (i) Credicorp, through its subsidiaries, provides financing to its customers through reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing, in which a financial instrument serves as collateral. Details of said transactions are as follows:

As of March 31, 2026							As of December 31, 2025						
Currency	Average interest rate %	Up to 3 days S/(000)	From 3 to 30 days S/(000)	More than 30 days S/(000)	Carrying amount S/(000)	Fair value of underlying assets S/(000)	Average interest rate %	Up to 3 days S/(000)	From 3 to 30 days S/(000)	More than 30 days S/(000)	Carrying amount S/(000)	Fair value of underlying assets S/(000)	
Instruments issued by the Colombian Government (*)	Colombian peso	9.73	493,026	458,048	36,497	987,571	1,030,988	8.27	105,484	878,326	26,166	1,009,976	997,089
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government	Chilean pesos	0.43	8,602	-	-	8,602	8,602	0.40	19,326	-	-	19,326	19,326
Other instruments	Several		80,637	360,169	14,953	455,759	405,206		78,985	292,200	-	371,185	347,484
			<u>582,265</u>	<u>818,217</u>	<u>51,450</u>	<u>1,451,932</u>	<u>1,444,796</u>		<u>203,795</u>	<u>1,170,526</u>	<u>26,166</u>	<u>1,400,487</u>	<u>1,363,899</u>

(\*) This mainly corresponds to Credicorp Capital Colombia, an entity that acquired sovereign financial instruments issued by the Government of Colombia, for an amount equivalent to S/945.0 million.

- (ii) As of March 31, 2026, the balance mainly comprises cash guarantees in U.S. Dollar and Bolivianos. Cash guarantees were delivered to the Central Bank of Bolivia, received in Bolivianos and U.S. Dollar for the equivalent of S/279.3 million (S/275.3 million, on December 31, 2025).

The guarantee fund accrues interest at an average annual effective rate in accordance with market rates. The liability related to this transaction is presented under the heading "Accounts payable for repurchase and lending agreements of securities" in the consolidated statement of financial position, see paragraph (c).

- (iii) As of March 31, 2026, the Group reports accounts receivable arising from short-sale transactions carried out with various financial counterparties. These transactions are pending settlement and are expected to be settled in the coming days.

b) Credicorp, through its subsidiaries, obtains financing through "Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending" by selling financial instruments and committing to repurchase them at future dates, including interest at a fixed rate. The details of said transactions are as follows:

		As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025						
Currency	Average interest rate	Up to 3 days	From 3 to 30 days	More than 30 days	Carrying amount	Fair value of underlying assets	Average interest rate	Up to 3 days	From 3 to 30 days	More than 30 days	Carrying amount	Fair value of underlying assets	
	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	%	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	
Debt instruments (c)	Several	465,822	735,677	2,886,927	4,088,426	4,308,052		178,257	2,295,318	3,954,695	6,428,270	6,755,367	
Instruments issued by the Colombian Government	Colombian pesos	6.35	1,222,771	70,909	-	1,293,680	1,293,128	5.63	523,831	726,554	-	1,250,385	1,242,159
Instruments issued by the Chilean Government	Chilean pesos	0.36	37,595	-	-	37,595	37,595	0.38	116,167	-	-	116,167	116,197
Other instruments	Several		94,271	-	358,503	452,774	385,484		57,746	8,921	382,298	448,965	448,973
			<u>1,820,459</u>	<u>806,586</u>	<u>3,245,430</u>	<u>5,872,475</u>	<u>6,024,259</u>		<u>876,001</u>	<u>3,030,793</u>	<u>4,336,993</u>	<u>8,243,787</u>	<u>8,562,696</u>

c) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group has repurchased agreements secured with: (i) cash, see Note 4(a) and (ii) investments, see Note 6(b). This item consists of the following:

Counterparties	Currency	As of March 31, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
		Maturity	Carrying amount S/(000)	Collateral	Maturity	Carrying amount S/(000)	Collateral
BCRP	Sol	April 2026 / June 2026	2,326,037	Investments	January 2026 / March 2026	4,730,494	Investments
Barclays Bank PLC	U.S. Dollar	March 2028 / December 2028	527,490	Investments	March 2028 / December 2028	508,149	Investments
Banco de la República de Colombia	Colombian peso	April 2026	365,712	Investments	January 2026	178,172	Investments
Natixis S.A.	Sol	August 2028	270,000	Investments	August 2028	270,000	Investments
Banco Central de Bolivia	Boliviano / U.S. Dollar	September 2026 / December 2026	227,574	Cash	March 2026	236,527	Cash / Investments
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	U.S. Dollar	August 2026	157,095	Investments	August 2026	151,335	Investments
Banco Santander Perú	Sol	April 2026	100,000	Cash / Investments	January 2026	200,001	Investments
Natixis S.A.	U.S. Dollar	August 2026	87,275	Investments	August 2026	84,075	Investments
Barclays Capital I.N.C.	Sol	August 2028	9,090	Investments	August 2028	9,090	Investments
<b>Balance before accrued interest</b>			<u>4,070,273</u>			<u>6,367,843</u>	
Accrued interest			18,153			60,427	
<b>Total</b>			<u>4,088,426</u>			<u>6,428,270</u>	

As of March 31, 2026, said operations accrue interest at fixed and variable rates between 4.25 percent and 10.25 percent and daily SOFR between 4.76 percent and 6.01 percent, (between 3.9 percent and 9.3 percent and daily SOFR between 4.85 percent and 6.66 percent, respectively, as of December 31, 2025).

## 6 INVESTMENTS

a) Investments at fair value through profit or loss consist of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Government Bonds (i)	2,017,342	1,940,978
Investment funds (ii)	1,563,603	1,498,168
Mutual funds (iii)	739,026	704,936
Restricted mutual funds (iv)	317,404	336,159
Corporate bonds (v)	149,699	87,644
Participation in RAL Funds (vi)	125,172	125,393
Shares	112,655	84,806
Bonds from financial organizations	97,776	61,066
Subordinated bonds	34,486	35,678
Central Bank of Chile bonds	23,916	25,478
ETF (Exchange - Traded Fund)	-	34,097
Others	6,451	6,259
Balance before accrued interest	5,187,530	4,940,662
Accrued interest	6,478	16,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,194,008</b>	<b>4,957,236</b>

(i) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of these instruments includes the following government bonds:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Colombian treasury bonds	1,520,507	1,191,445
Peruvian treasury bonds	433,785	626,301
United States of America treasury bonds	32,638	-
Chilean treasury bonds	30,412	123,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,017,342</b>	<b>1,940,978</b>

(ii) As of March 31, 2026, the balance corresponds mainly to investment funds in Peru, the United States of America, Colombia and other countries, which represent 62.4 percent, 21.0 percent, 10.8 percent, and 5.8 percent respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the balance corresponds mainly to investment funds in Peru, the United States of America, Colombia and other countries, which represent 62.4 percent, 21.3 percent, 11.2 percent, and 5.1 percent respectively.

(iii) As of March 31, 2026, the balance corresponds to mutual funds from Bolivia, Chile, Luxembourg, Ireland and other countries, which represent 43.4 percent, 32.9 percent, 9.7 percent, 9.6 percent and 4.4 percent of the total, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the balance corresponds to mutual funds from Bolivia, Chile, Ireland, Luxembourg, and other countries, which represent 43.2 percent, 27.9 percent, 11.3 percent, 11.1 percent and 6.5 percent of the total, respectively.

(iv) The restricted mutual funds mainly comprise the participation quotas in the private pension funds managed by Prima AFP and are maintained in compliance with the legal regulations in Peru. Their availability is restricted and the yield received is the same as that received by the private pension funds managed.

- (v) As of March 31, 2026, this balance corresponds to corporate bonds from Chile, the United States of America, Colombia, Brazil and other countries, representing 35.1 percent, 20.6 percent, 18.9 percent, 10.2 percent, and 15.2 percent, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, this balance corresponds to corporate bonds from Colombia, Peru, Chile, Brazil, the United States of America, and other countries, representing 40.6 percent, 21.2 percent, 9.8 percent, 8.0 percent, 5.6 percent and 14.8 percent of the total, respectively.
- (vi) As of March 31, 2026, these funds are approximately Bs294.4 million, equivalent to S/113.2 million, and US\$3.4 million, equivalent to S/12.0 million. As of December 31, 2025, these funds are approximately Bs303.1 million, equivalent to S/121.1 million, and US\$1.3 million, equivalent to S/4.3 million; and include the investments made by the Group in the Central Bank of Bolivia as guarantee for deposits received from the public. These funds have restrictions for their use and are required from all banks in Bolivia.

b) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income consist of the following:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>				<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>			
	<u>Unrealized gross amount</u>				<u>Unrealized gross amount</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Profits</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Profits</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	
<b>Debt instruments:</b>								
Certificates of deposit BCRP (i)	15,132,226	53	(2,888)	15,129,391	10,883,913	1,263	(1,146)	10,884,030
Corporate bonds (ii)	13,437,685	224,835	(469,881)	13,192,639	13,253,965	350,709	(384,360)	13,220,314
Government Bonds (iii)	12,543,431	358,061	(117,499)	12,783,993	11,534,879	884,414	(23,135)	12,396,158
Securitization instruments (iv)	979,024	27,688	(25,261)	981,451	983,540	34,755	(21,965)	996,330
Negotiable certificates of deposit (v)	225,772	3,014	(2,615)	226,171	231,724	2,408	(2,862)	231,270
Subordinated bonds	211,450	2,671	(4,019)	210,102	189,880	5,439	(2,501)	192,818
Others	620,577	5,812	(2,798)	623,591	461,555	3,516	(2,634)	462,437
	<u>43,150,165</u>	<u>622,134</u>	<u>(624,961)</u>	<u>43,147,338</u>	<u>37,539,456</u>	<u>1,282,504</u>	<u>(438,603)</u>	<u>38,383,357</u>
<b>Equity instruments designated at the initial recognition</b>								
<b>Shares issued by:</b>								
Inversiones Centenario	112,647	-	(33,848)	78,799	112,647	-	(34,753)	77,894
Corporación Andina de Fomento	4,441	2,930	-	7,371	4,441	210	-	4,651
Holding Bursatil Chilena S.A.	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Pagos Digitales Peruanos S.A.	5,611	-	(5,611)	-	5,611	-	(5,611)	-
Others	5,813	4,581	(2,368)	8,026	5,677	4,465	(2,368)	7,774
	<u>128,514</u>	<u>7,511</u>	<u>(41,827)</u>	<u>94,198</u>	<u>128,378</u>	<u>4,675</u>	<u>(42,732)</u>	<u>90,321</u>
<b>Balance before accrued interest</b>	<u>43,278,679</u>	<u>629,645</u>	<u>(666,788)</u>	<u>43,241,536</u>	<u>37,667,834</u>	<u>1,287,179</u>	<u>(481,335)</u>	<u>38,473,678</u>
Accrued interest				362,288				560,371
<b>Total</b>				<u>43,603,824</u>				<u>39,034,049</u>

As of March 31, 2026, as a result of the evaluation of the loss due to impairment of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group has recorded an expense for provision for expected credit losses of S/0.6 million (provision for expected credit losses of S/44.9 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025), which is presented in the item "Net gain (loss) on securities", see Note 21, of the interim condensed consolidated statement of income. Likewise, Management has decided and has the ability to maintain each of these investments for a sufficient period of time to allow an early recovery of fair value, even before their recovery or maturity.

The maturities and annual market rates of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	<b>Maturities</b>		<b>Annual market rate of return</b>											
	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>						<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>					
			<b>S/</b>		<b>US\$</b>		<b>Other</b>		<b>S/</b>		<b>US\$</b>		<b>Other</b>	
			<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Certificates of deposit BCRP	Apr-2026 / Set-2027	Jan-2026 / Jul-2027	4.04	4.39	-	-	-	-	3.96	4.21	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	Apr-2026 / Nov-2095	Jan-2026 / Nov-2095	2.70	11.35	2.73	16.98	2.98	7.50	2.47	10.80	2.64	11.78	2.94	7.50
Government bonds	Apr-2026 / Jan-2062	Jan-2026 / Jan-2062	2.11	7.18	1.82	6.82	4.19	12.76	2.09	6.57	4.33	8.90	4.19	4.19
Securitization instruments	May-2026 / Jun-2050	Nov-2026 / Jun-2050	3.86	22.83	4.74	11.74	-	-	3.67	22.73	3.76	11.42	-	-
Negotiable certificates of deposits	Apr-2026 / Aug-2037	Jan-2026 / Aug-2037	-	-	-	-	0.05	6.59	-	-	-	-	0.53	6.64
Subordinated bonds	May-2026 / Jun-2055	May-2026 / Jun-2055	4.53	8.65	3.12	7.96	-	-	3.73	8.52	3.08	7.78	-	-
Others	Apr-2026 / Feb-2035	Jan-2026 / Feb-2035	2.55	4.42	-	-	2.00	10.40	2.55	4.56	-	-	0.91	9.59

Likewise, as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group has entered into repurchase agreements (Repos) on restricted corporate bonds, public treasury bonds and BCRP certificates of deposit classified as investments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income for an estimated market value of S/3,387.9 million and S/5,990.9 million respectively; whose related liability is presented in the item "Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending" of the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, see Note 5(c).

- (i) As of March 31, 2026, the Group maintains 152,917 certificates of deposits BCRP (110,274 as of December 31, 2025); which are instruments issued at discount through public auction, traded on the Peruvian secondary market and payable in soles.
- (ii) As of March 31, 2026, the balance corresponds to corporate bonds issued by companies in the United States of America, Peru, Chile and other countries, which represent 40.8 percent, 34.0 percent, 4.7 percent and 20.5 percent of the total, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the balance corresponds to corporate bonds issued by companies in the United States of America, Peru, Chile, Colombia and other countries, which represent 41.1 percent, 33.3 percent, 3.9 percent, 3.3 percent and 18.4 percent of the total, respectively.
- (iii) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance includes the following government treasury bonds:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Peruvian Government Bonds	11,645,765	11,225,526
United States of America Government Bonds	343,475	342,688
Colombian Government Bonds	323,477	392,458
Panama Government Bonds	202,306	194,799
Mexican Government Bonds	138,262	73,441
Brazilian Government Bonds	54,962	53,230
Chilean Government Bonds	51,364	73,059
Indonesian Government Bonds	6,226	6,120
Philippine Government Bonds	5,507	10,589
Qatar Government Bonds	-	10,362
Others	12,649	13,886
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,783,993</b>	<b>12,396,158</b>

- (iv) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of securitization instruments includes the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Inmuebles Panamericana S.A.	149,798	151,944
Mall Aventura S.A.	94,932	95,594
ATN S.A.	78,529	77,547
Inretail Shopping Malls	71,173	73,208
Centro Comercial Plaza Norte S.A.C.	64,285	65,419
Multimercados Zonales S.A.C.	55,725	55,708
Aeropuertos del Perú S.A.	45,217	46,651
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	42,968	3,077
Centro Comercial Mall del Sur S.A.C.	42,526	42,975
Colegios Peruanos S.A.	41,035	84,583
Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia	36,831	37,314
Costa del Sol S.A.	36,285	35,772
Inmobiliaria Terrano S.A. and Operadora Portuaria S.A.	35,075	34,244
Asociación Civil San Juan Bautista	32,973	34,310
Nessus Hoteles Perú S.A.	31,906	31,635
Concesionaria La Chira S.A.	25,829	26,210
Red Eléctrica del Sur S.A. y Transmisora Eléctrica del Sur S.A.	22,681	23,027
Ferreyros S.A.	22,080	21,846
Other minors	51,603	55,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>981,451</b>	<b>996,330</b>

The instruments have predominantly semiannual payments through the year 2050. The pool of underlying assets is composed mainly of receivables from revenues, service revenues, maintenance and marketing contributions, and service-related receivables, among others.

- (v) As of March 31, 2026, the balance corresponds to certificates equivalent to S/226.2 million, mainly issued by the Bolivian financial system in other currencies (S/231.3 million, mainly issued by the Bolivian financial system in other currencies as of December 31, 2025).

c) Amortized cost investments consist of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Peruvian Government Bonds (i)	8,034,063	7,719,248
Corporate bonds (i)	419,053	421,540
Bonds from financial organizations (i)	82,911	83,282
Other government bonds (i)	54,784	54,160
Subordinated bonds (i)	29,263	29,229
Securitization instruments	11,965	12,334
Negotiable certificates of deposits	3,954	3,960
Certificates of payment on work progress (CRPAO)	1,101	1,101
	<u>8,637,094</u>	<u>8,324,854</u>
Accrued interest	70,895	70,895
<b>Total investments at amortized cost, net</b>	<u>8,707,989</u>	<u>8,395,749</u>

	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Peruvian Government Bonds (i)	8,049,799	7,965,134
Corporate bonds (i)	404,338	408,397
Bonds from financial organizations (i)	66,520	66,995
Other government bonds (i)	57,218	57,098
Subordinated bonds (i)	28,175	28,304
Securitization instruments	11,812	12,182
Negotiable certificates of deposits	3,905	3,917
Certificates of payment on work progress (CRPAO)	2,108	2,105
	<u>8,623,875</u>	<u>8,544,132</u>
Accrued interest	189,782	189,782
<b>Total investments at amortized cost, net</b>	<u>8,813,657</u>	<u>8,733,914</u>

The expected loss on investments at amortized cost as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, amounted to S/3.8 million and S/2.1 million, respectively.

- (i) As of March 31, 2026, these bonds have maturities between April 2026 and February 2042; and have an annual market rate between 4.24 percent and 7.18 percent annually for bonds issued in soles, between 4.20 percent and 13.96 percent for bonds issued in US Dollars, and between 5.03 percent and 9.60 percent annually for bonds issued in other currencies. As of December 31, 2025, these bonds have maturities between January 2026 and February 2042; with annual market rates between 4.13 percent and 6.55 percent annually for bonds issued in soles, between 3.88 percent and 8.87 percent for bonds issued in US Dollars, and between 4.78 percent and 9.60 percent annually for bonds issued in other currencies.

Likewise, Credicorp Management has determined that as of March 31, 2026, the difference between amortized cost and the fair value of these investments is temporary in nature and Credicorp has the intention and ability to hold each of these investments until its maturity.

As of March 31, 2026, the Group has repurchased agreement transactions for investments at amortized cost for a value of S/318.0 million (S/323.5 million as of December 31, 2025), the related liability for which is presented in the caption "Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending" in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, see Note 5(c).

- d) In June and August 2025, the Bank participated in securities exchange programs offered by the Ministry of Economy and Finance on behalf of the Peruvian Government, through which sovereign bonds amounting to S/3,438.2 million were delivered, receiving in exchange sovereign bonds amounting to S/3,729.7 million, without affecting their accounting classification.
- e) The table below shows the balance of investments classified by maturity, without considering accrued interest or provisions for credit loss:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	
	<b>At fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>Amortized cost</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Up to 3 months	9,958,459	104,514
From 3 months to 1 year	7,263,723	195,864
From 1 to 3 years	3,321,329	2,451,971
From 3 to 5 years	2,346,842	11,247
More than 5 years	20,254,400	5,873,498
Without maturity	96,783	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,241,536</b>	<b>8,637,094</b>

	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	
	<b>At fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>Amortized cost</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Up to 3 months	6,033,742	39,815
From 3 months to 1 year	6,815,415	270,064
From 1 to 3 years	3,139,798	1,413,293
From 3 to 5 years	2,749,017	1,017,231
More than 5 years	19,642,799	5,883,472
Without maturity	92,907	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,473,678</b>	<b>8,623,875</b>

## 7 LOANS, NET

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31,2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Direct loans -</b>		
Loans	126,147,528	122,308,754
Credit cards	6,729,464	6,716,700
Leasing receivables	5,022,956	5,019,366
Discounted notes	3,664,447	4,098,691
Factoring receivables and confirming	3,165,125	3,598,101
Advances and overdrafts in current account	142,981	56,637
Refinanced loans	2,050,994	2,009,723
<b>Total direct loans</b>	<b>146,923,495</b>	<b>143,807,972</b>
Internal overdue loans and under legal collection loans	4,483,025	4,821,126
	151,406,520	148,629,098
<b>Add (less) -</b>		
Accrued interest	1,418,165	1,355,856
Total direct loans	152,824,685	149,984,954
Allowance for direct loan losses, Note 30.1(c)	(7,425,425)	(7,669,950)
<b>Total direct loans, net</b>	<b>145,399,260</b>	<b>142,315,004</b>

b) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the composition of the gross credit balance is as follows:

	<b>As of March 31,2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Direct loans, Note7(a)	151,406,520	148,629,098
Indirect loans, Note 18(a)	21,640,537	21,267,157
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	608,309	345,906
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,655,366</b>	<b>170,242,161</b>

The composition of the gross balance of direct and indirect loans and the allowance for loan losses by stages is as follows (including due from customers on banker's acceptances):

Loans by class	Direct and indirect loans		Allowance for loan losses of direct and indirect loans	
	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>Stage 1</b>				
Commercial loans	87,291,539	87,224,696	442,228	459,009
Residential mortgage loans	22,629,097	22,139,653	46,851	49,853
Small and Micro-business loans	19,162,450	18,606,211	488,821	472,680
Consumer loans	18,540,195	17,449,420	490,789	459,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,623,281</b>	<b>145,419,980</b>	<b>1,468,689</b>	<b>1,441,522</b>
<b>Stage 2</b>				
Commercial loans	6,230,574	5,124,444	264,912	286,379
Residential mortgage loans	2,445,137	2,430,481	118,616	116,289
Small and Micro-business loans	4,388,167	4,094,658	406,793	412,193
Consumer loans	3,343,008	3,466,902	450,843	499,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,406,886</b>	<b>15,116,485</b>	<b>1,241,164</b>	<b>1,314,299</b>
<b>Stage 3</b>				
Commercial loans	5,417,819	5,343,340	2,302,172	2,385,233
Residential mortgage loans	1,573,241	1,617,450	784,211	800,441
Small and Micro-business loans	1,372,069	1,357,741	963,550	949,740
Consumer loans	1,262,070	1,387,165	1,047,167	1,150,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,625,199</b>	<b>9,705,696</b>	<b>5,097,100</b>	<b>5,285,705</b>
<b>Consolidated 3 Stages</b>				
Commercial loans	98,939,932	97,692,480	3,009,312	3,130,621
Residential mortgage loans	26,647,475	26,187,584	949,678	966,583
Small and Micro-business loans	24,922,686	24,058,610	1,859,164	1,834,613
Consumer loans	23,145,273	22,303,487	1,988,799	2,109,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,655,366</b>	<b>170,242,161</b>	<b>7,806,953</b>	<b>8,041,526</b>

Credicorp's allowance for loan losses decreased from December 31, 2025, to March 31, 2026. This was mainly driven by (i) better payment performance that reflects strengthened portfolio management policies and healthy growth, and (ii) the write-off of uncollectible loans.

Credicorp's gross balance of the loan portfolio increased from December 31, 2025, to March 31, 2026. This was mainly driven by (i) disbursements across segments, and (ii) the increase in the exchange rate PEN-USD.

- c) The allowance for loan loss for direct and indirect loans was determined under the expected credit loss model as established in IFRS 9. The movement of the allowance for loan loss for direct and indirect loans is shown below:

	<b>For the three-month period ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Balance at beginning of period</b>	8,041,526	8,378,895
Provision for credit losses on loan	612,011	695,733
Written-offs loans	(835,463)	(745,043)
Loans forgiven	(23,058)	(39,892)
Exchange differences and others	11,937	(172,912)
<b>Balance end of period (*)</b>	<b>7,806,953</b>	<b>8,116,781</b>

- (\*) The movement in the allowance for loan losses for the three - month period ended March 31, 2026, includes the allowance for direct and indirect loans for approximately S/7,425.4 million and S/381.5 million, respectively (approximately S/7,742.8 million and S/374.0 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2025). The expected loan loss for indirect loan is included in "Other liabilities" of the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, Note 12(a). In Management's opinion, the allowance for loan losses recorded as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, has been established in accordance with IFRS 9 and is enough to cover expected losses on the loan portfolio.

- d) Interest rates on loans are set considering the rates prevailing in the markets where the Group's subsidiaries operate.

- e) A portion of the loan portfolio is collateralized with guarantees received from customers, which mainly consist of mortgages, trust assignments, securities and industrial and mercantile pledges.
- f) The following table presents the gross direct loan portfolio as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, by maturity based on the remaining period to the payment due date:

	<b>As of March 31,2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Outstanding loans -</b>		
From 1 to 3 months	34,821,184	33,318,459
From 3 months to 1 year	41,513,862	39,713,962
From 1 to 3 years	28,952,789	30,472,885
From 3 to 5 years	15,994,676	14,738,099
From 5 to 15 years	24,206,815	24,092,636
More than 15 years	<u>1,434,169</u>	<u>1,471,931</u>
	<u>146,923,495</u>	<u>143,807,972</u>
<b>Internal overdue loans -</b>		
Overdue up to 90 days	792,760	747,943
Over 90 days	<u>3,690,265</u>	<u>4,073,183</u>
	<u>4,483,025</u>	<u>4,821,126</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>151,406,520</u></u>	<u><u>148,629,098</u></u>

See credit risk analysis in Note 30.1(c)

- g) As of March 31, 2026, the Group holds foreign currency forwards, which have been designated as fair value hedges of certain U.S.Dollar loans, for a notional amount of US\$3.2 million equivalent to S/11.1 million (US\$13.3 million equivalent to S/44.9 million as of December 31, 2025), through which the loans were economically converted into soles. See Note 12(e).

8 **INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

a) The detail of the assets per reinsurance contract are:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>			<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>		
	Assets for remaining coverage (*) S/(000)	Assets for incurred claims for contracts measured by PAA (**)		Assets for remaining coverage (*) S/(000)	Assets for incurred claims for contracts measured by PAA (**)	
		Present value of future cash flows S/(000)	Total S/(000)		Present value of future cash flows S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	6,599	701,961	708,560	(58,399)	899,569	841,170
Directly attributable expenses incurred	–	102,421	102,421	–	504,065	504,065
Changes related to past services	–	(4,383)	(4,383)	–	(328,799)	(328,799)
Future service changes	(2,901)	–	(2,901)	(2,028)	–	(2,028)
<b>Reinsurance recoveries</b>	(2,901)	98,038	95,137	(2,028)	175,266	173,238
Expenses for assigning the premiums paid to the reinsurer	(141,920)	–	(141,920)	(632,063)	–	(632,063)
<b>Result of the reinsurance service</b>	(144,821)	98,038	(46,783)	(634,091)	175,266	(458,825)
Net financial expenses for reinsurance contracts	–	4,631	4,631	–	40,528	40,528
Other changes	(20,074)	28,249	8,175	(48,573)	(46,201)	(94,774)
Cash flow:						
Premiums paid net of commissions ceded and other directly attributable expenses paid	230,849	–	230,849	747,662	–	747,662
Reinsurance recoveries	–	(47,141)	(47,141)	–	(367,201)	(367,201)
<b>Net cash flow</b>	230,849	(47,141)	183,708	747,662	(367,201)	380,461
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	72,553	785,738	858,291	6,599	701,961	708,560

(\*) Includes accounts payable to reinsurers and co-insurers and excess of loss contracts.

(\*\*) Includes accounts receivable from reinsurers and co-insurers.

**PAA:** Premium Allocation Approach.

b) The detail of the liability for insurance contracts are:

<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>						
	<b>Liabilities for remaining coverage</b>		<b>Liabilities for incurred claims - contracts not measured by PAA</b>	<b>Liabilities for incurred claims - contracts measured by PAA</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Excluding loss component (*)</b>	<b>Loss component</b>		<b>Present Value of Fulfillment Cash Flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment</b>	
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	10,332,024	245,523	1,356,372	2,308,737	21,499	14,264,155
Insurance income	(1,237,834)	1,020	–	–	–	(1,236,814)
Claims incurred and other insurance service expenses	17,660	–	233,630	762,773	1,120	1,015,183
Adjustments relating to the past to liabilities for incurred claims	–	–	(166,269)	44,083	(782)	(122,968)
Losses and recoveries for losses in onerous contracts	–	(997)	–	1,274	–	277
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,525)	–	–	1	–	(1,524)
Insurance service expenses	16,135	(997)	67,361	808,131	338	890,968
<b>Result of the insurance service</b>	(1,221,699)	23	67,361	808,131	338	(345,846)
Net financial expenses for insurance contracts	(224,714)	(2,249)	(60,006)	15,055	205	(271,709)
<b>Total changes in the consolidated income statement</b>	(1,446,413)	(2,226)	7,355	823,186	543	(617,555)
Investment components	(283,881)	–	283,881	–	–	–
Other changes	154,002	3,010	3,423	25,713	182	186,330
Cash flow:						
Premiums received.	2,054,314	–	–	–	–	2,054,314
Claims and other service expenses paid.	–	–	(331,506)	(763,630)	–	(1,095,136)
Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(287,784)	–	–	–	–	(287,784)
<b>Net cash flow</b>	1,766,530	–	(331,506)	(763,630)	–	671,394
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	10,522,262	246,307	1,319,525	2,394,006	22,224	14,504,324

(\*) Includes accounts receivable of contracts measured under the PAA and debts to intermediaries, brokers and auxiliaries.

As of December 31, 2025

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims - contracts not measured by PAA	Liabilities for incurred claims - contracts measured by PAA		Total
	Excluding loss component (*)	Loss component		Present Value of Fulfillment Cash Flows	Risk adjustment	
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	9,317,066	247,799	1,288,630	2,544,942	23,848	13,422,285
Insurance income	(4,649,818)	1,118	-	-	-	(4,648,700)
Claims incurred and other insurance service expenses	56,133	-	842,435	2,778,176	125	3,676,869
Adjustments relating to the past to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(713,756)	(190,799)	(3,584)	(908,139)
Losses and recoveries for losses in onerous contracts	-	10,686	-	-	-	10,686
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	21,259	-	-	-	-	21,259
Insurance service expenses	77,392	10,686	128,679	2,587,377	(3,459)	2,800,675
<b>Result of the insurance service</b>	(4,572,426)	11,804	128,679	2,587,377	(3,459)	(1,848,025)
Net financial expenses for insurance contracts	1,012,259	(6,868)	95,490	119,361	946	1,221,188
<b>Total changes in the consolidated income statement</b>	(3,560,167)	4,936	224,169	2,706,738	(2,513)	(626,837)
Investment components	(1,045,427)	-	1,045,427	-	-	-
Business acquisition	(60,734)	-	-	175,615	764	115,645
Other changes	(683,280)	(7,212)	(11,223)	(80,224)	(600)	(782,539)
Cash flow:						
Premiums received.	7,358,881	-	-	-	-	7,358,881
Claims and other service expenses paid.	-	-	(1,190,631)	(3,038,334)	-	(4,228,965)
Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(994,315)	-	-	-	-	(994,315)
<b>Net cash flow</b>	6,364,566	-	(1,190,631)	(3,038,334)	-	2,135,601
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	10,332,024	245,523	1,356,372	2,308,737	21,499	14,264,155

(\*) Includes accounts receivable of contracts measured under the PAA and accounts payable to intermediaries, brokers and auxiliaries.

c) The components of the movement are presented below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>				<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>			
	<b>Present Value of Fulfillment Cash Flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment</b>	<b>Contractual Service Margin (CSM)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Present Value of Fulfillment Cash Flows</b>	<b>Risk adjustment</b>	<b>Contractual Service Margin (CSM)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	10,282,144	164,433	1,211,117	11,657,694	9,164,961	152,793	1,258,050	10,575,804
Changes in the statement of income:								
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	4,043	(1,792)	(2,251)	–	873	11,354	(12,122)	105
Changes in estimates that result in losses and recoveries for contract losses onerous	(10,346)	(300)	349	(10,297)	(6,299)	2,109	(5,783)	(9,973)
Initial recognition contracts	(17,410)	6,197	24,465	13,252	(122,940)	16,992	140,510	34,562
<b>Changes related to future services</b>	(23,713)	4,105	22,563	2,955	(128,366)	30,455	122,605	24,694
CSM recognized for services provided	–	–	(35,838)	(35,838)	–	–	(137,032)	(137,032)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognized for the expired risk	–	(5,153)	–	(5,153)	–	(21,026)	–	(21,026)
Experience adjustments	264,233	–	–	264,233	931,751	–	–	931,751
<b>Changes related to current services</b>	264,233	(5,153)	(35,838)	223,242	931,751	(21,026)	(137,032)	773,693
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(214,044)	2,622	–	(211,422)	(858,036)	10,219	–	(847,817)
<b>Result of the insurance service</b>	26,476	1,574	(13,275)	14,775	(54,651)	19,648	(14,427)	(49,430)
Net financial expenses for insurance contracts	(301,121)	1,025	13,126	(286,970)	1,048,399	4,032	48,449	1,100,880
<b>Total changes in the consolidated income statement</b>	(274,645)	2,599	(149)	(272,195)	993,748	23,680	34,022	1,051,450
Other changes	163,894	4,218	25,155	193,267	(470,998)	(12,040)	(80,955)	(563,993)
Cash flow:								
Premiums collected	529,259	–	–	529,259	1,886,374	–	–	1,886,374
Benefits and expenses paid	(331,506)	–	–	(331,506)	(1,190,631)	–	–	(1,190,631)
Acquisition fees paid	(37,624)	–	3,299	(34,325)	(101,310)	–	–	(101,310)
<b>Net cash flow</b>	160,129	–	3,299	163,428	594,433	–	–	594,433
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	<b>10,331,522</b>	<b>171,250</b>	<b>1,239,422</b>	<b>11,742,194</b>	<b>10,282,144</b>	<b>164,433</b>	<b>1,211,117</b>	<b>11,657,694</b>

As of March 31, 2026, the insurance contract liabilities measured under the general model is S/10,556.3 million (as of December 31, 2025, S/10,507.1 million) and the variable fee approach (VFA) is S/1,185.9 million (as of December 31, 2025, S/1,150.6 million).

As of March 31, 2026, the contractual service margin of insurance contracts that existed at the transition date to which the entity has applied the fair value approach totals approximately S/642.1 million, see Note 22(f).

**9 PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT, NET**

a) The composition of property, furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>			<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net, carrying amount</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net, carrying amount</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Buildings and other constructions	1,440,251	(755,773)	684,478	1,427,393	(741,510)	685,883
Land	571,028	-	571,028	529,262	-	529,262
Installations	920,350	(624,220)	296,130	904,374	(613,228)	291,146
Furniture and fixtures	584,313	(350,208)	234,105	577,263	(343,498)	233,765
Computer hardware	680,744	(540,450)	140,294	682,239	(525,109)	157,130
Vehicles and equipment	178,395	(110,960)	67,435	176,676	(107,323)	69,353
Works in progress	84,870	-	84,870	102,478	-	102,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459,951</b>	<b>(2,381,611)</b>	<b>2,078,340</b>	<b>4,399,685</b>	<b>(2,330,668)</b>	<b>2,069,017</b>

**10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS, GOODWILL AND OTHERS, NET**

a) Intangible and other assets -

The composition of intangible assets with limited useful life and accumulated amortization as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>			<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Cost S/(000)</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization S/(000)</u>	<u>Net carrying amount S/(000)</u>	<u>Cost S/(000)</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization S/(000)</u>	<u>Net carrying amount S/(000)</u>
Client Relationships (i)	644,390	(338,205)	306,185	642,940	(325,998)	316,942
Brand Name (ii)	540,710	(83,661)	457,049	540,693	(81,901)	458,792
Fund manager contract (iii)	73,174	(23,409)	49,765	70,540	(21,818)	48,722
Relationship with holders	21,100	(21,100)	-	21,100	(21,100)	-
Software prepaid services and others	6,076,893	(4,070,175)	2,006,718	5,966,228	(3,946,266)	2,019,962
Intangibles in progress	645,044	-	645,044	667,118	-	667,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,001,311</b>	<b>(4,536,550)</b>	<b>3,464,761</b>	<b>7,908,619</b>	<b>(4,397,083)</b>	<b>3,511,536</b>

(i) Client relationships -

This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Pacifico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud	75,523	77,642
Laboratorios ROE S.A	61,971	63,708
Clínica San Felipe S.A.	30,495	31,350
Centro Médico Odontológico Americano S.A.C	21,043	21,633
Clínica Sanchez Ferrer S.A	20,865	21,450
Oncocare S.A.C	17,209	17,692
La esperanza del Perú S. A	14,178	14,575
Clínica Belén	11,948	12,283
Clínica del Sur	11,235	11,550
Credicorp Capital Holding Chile - Inversiones IMT	9,421	9,626
Prosemedic S.A.C	8,917	9,167
Clínica el Golf	7,312	7,517
Prima AFP – AFP Unión Vida	5,412	8,567
Ultraserfinco S.A	3,861	3,950
Tenpo Bank	3,843	3,203
Doctor + S.A.C	1,248	1,283
Compañía Incubadora de Soluciones Móviles S.A.- Culqi	997	1,000
Tenpo SpA	707	746
	<u>306,185</u>	<u>316,942</u>

(ii) Brand name –

This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
ROE	111,100	111,100
Mibanco	88,884	90,612
Clínica San Felipe	48,100	48,100
Clínica San Borja	39,000	39,000
Sanna	23,271	23,271
Clínica el Golf	22,300	22,300
Doctor Más	20,700	20,700
ACML	20,400	20,400
Aliada	20,100	20,100
Clínica Belén	14,100	14,100
COA	13,800	13,800
Clínica Sanchez Ferrer	12,800	12,800
Clínica del Sur	10,300	10,300
PMD	9,400	9,400
Joinnus	2,794	2,809
	<u>457,049</u>	<u>458,792</u>

(iii) Fund management contract –

This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A.	26,260	25,113
Credicorp Capital Holding Chile - Inversiones IMT	21,365	21,532
Ultraserfinco S.A.	2,140	2,077
	<u>49,765</u>	<u>48,722</u>

Management has assessed at each reporting date that there was no indication that customer relationships, brand name, fund management contract and software and developments may be impaired.

b) Goodwill -

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to each subsidiary or groups of them, which are also identified as a CGUs for the purposes of impairment testing.

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Pacífico EPS and Medical Services, see Note 2	528,499	528,499
Mibanco - Edyficar Perú	273,694	273,694
Prima AFP - AFP S.A	124,641	124,641
Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A	110,966	104,031
Banco de Crédito del Perú	52,359	52,359
Mibanco Colombia	49,192	46,134
Pacífico Seguros	36,354	36,354
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	29,795	29,795
Monokera S.A.S	23,492	22,656
Tenpo SpA	20,822	20,666
Tenpo Technologie SpA	9,886	9,798
Joinnus S.A.C	4,135	4,135
Crediseguro Seguros Personales	96	96
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<u>1,263,931</u>	<u>1,252,858</u>

The recoverable amount of all of the CGUs has been determined based in the present value of the discounted cash flows or dividends determined principally with assumptions of revenue and expenses projection (based on efficiency ratios).

Goodwill balance of Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A, Mibanco Colombia, Tenpo SpA and Tenpo Technologies SpA. is affected by the effect of the local exchange rate currency of the country in which they operate against the exchange rate of functional currency of Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries.

## 11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITES

### a) Right-of-use

The Group has leased agreements according to the following composition:

	<u>Property, agencies and offices</u> S/(000)	<u>Servers and technology platforms</u> S/(000)	<u>Transport units</u> S/(000)	<u>Other leases</u> S/(000)	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u> S/(000)	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u> S/(000)
<b>Cost -</b>						
Balance as of January 1,	1,134,280	98,395	8,379	83,546	1,324,600	1,098,213
Additions	23,124	-	13	717	23,854	304,321
Acquisition of Pacifico EPS shares	-	-	-	-	-	128,049
Disposal and others	(9,193)	-	47	(166)	(9,312)	(205,983)
<b>Ending period</b>	<u>1,148,211</u>	<u>98,395</u>	<u>8,439</u>	<u>84,097</u>	<u>1,339,142</u>	<u>1,324,600</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation -</b>						
Balance as of January 1,	623,155	26,962	4,472	66,570	721,159	695,675
Depreciation of the period	33,923	4,187	300	3,570	41,980	163,014
Disposal and others	(1,352)	-	41	(166)	(1,477)	(137,530)
<b>Ending period</b>	<u>655,726</u>	<u>31,149</u>	<u>4,813</u>	<u>69,974</u>	<u>761,662</u>	<u>721,159</u>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<u>492,485</u>	<u>67,246</u>	<u>3,626</u>	<u>14,123</u>	<u>577,480</u>	<u>603,441</u>

The Group maintains contracts, with certain renewal options and for which the Group has reasonable certainty that this option will be exercised. In these cases, the period of lease used to measure the liability and assets corresponds to an estimation of future renovations.

### b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the present value of fixed payments and variable lease payments. Lease payments made under renewal options with reasonable certainty of being exercised are included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate could be readily determined, or the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset, for a similar term, in a similar economic environment with similar terms, guarantees and conditions.

Lease liabilities are recorded at amortized cost, recognizing the interest in the caption "Interest, income and similar expenses" in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income, and the installments that are paid will be subtracted.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the lease liability amounts to S/603.9 million and S/612.3 million, respectively.

## 12 OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Other assets -</b>		
<b>Financial instruments:</b>		
Receivables (b)	1,906,479	1,520,109
Receivables from sale of investments (c)	2,166,895	787,539
Margin Call and others (d)	1,504,081	2,604,469
Derivatives receivable (e)	1,249,758	1,231,865
Spot transactions	349,974	43,956
Repurchase agreements receivable pending settlement	205,719	13,425
Operations in process (f)	252,827	133,045
	<u>7,635,733</u>	<u>6,334,408</u>
<b>Non-financial instruments:</b>		
Claim filed with the tax Authority, Note 31	1,577,175	1,577,175
Deferred fees (g)	791,023	709,384
Investment properties, net (h)	757,965	795,506
Improvements in leased premises	254,662	254,018
Income tax prepayments, net	163,320	119,910
VAT (IGV) tax credit	102,779	121,351
Foreclosed assets, net	80,718	90,286
Investment in associates	65,888	65,338
Others	71,659	78,171
	<u>3,865,189</u>	<u>3,811,139</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>11,500,922</u>	<u>10,145,547</u>
	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Other liabilities -</b>		
<b>Financial instruments:</b>		
Accounts payable (i)	3,018,304	2,645,417
Accounts payable for acquisitions of investments (c)	1,944,020	657,417
Derivatives payable (e)	1,307,236	1,047,907
Salaries and other personnel expenses	1,304,489	1,746,168
Allowance for indirect loan losses	381,528	371,576
Operations in process (f)	403,164	158,178
Accounts payable from settlement of repurchase	271,511	33,122
Dividends payable	221,729	88,219
	<u>8,851,981</u>	<u>6,748,004</u>
<b>Non-financial instruments:</b>		
Taxes	1,193,550	723,433
Provision for sundry risks	578,723	625,117
Others	203,796	168,525
	<u>1,976,069</u>	<u>1,517,075</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>10,828,050</u>	<u>8,265,079</u>

- b) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance is mainly composed of trade receivables from third parties arising from the sale of goods and services, receivables from payment operators related to credit and debit card transactions pending settlement, payments made on behalf of third parties, indemnities, third – party claims, commissions receivable, advances to employees, rental receivables, dividends receivable, among others.
- c) As of March 31, 2026, and 2025, this balance corresponds to accounts receivable and payable for the sale and purchase of financial investments negotiated during the last days of the month, which were settled during the first days of the following month.
- d) As of March 31, 2026, and 2025, this balance mainly corresponds to (i) collateral delivered in connection with derivative financial instruments transactions, which are primarily executed through central clearing counterparties such as Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and London Clearing House (LCH); (ii) collateral provided for repurchase agreement transactions; and (iii) funds held at the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) to conduct immediate interbank transfer clearing services among different banks within the Peruvian financial system

e) The risk in derivative contracts arises from the possibility of the counterparty failing to comply with the terms and conditions agreed and the reference rates at which the transactions took place change.

The table below shows as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the fair value of derivative financial instruments, recorded as an asset or a liability, together with their notional amounts and maturities. The nominal amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset and is the basis upon which fair value of derivatives is measured.

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>				<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>				<b>2026 and 2025</b>
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Related instruments</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>		<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>		
Foreign currency forwards	412,845	452,194	39,144,266	April 2026 / November 2037	546,954	283,787	32,518,743	January 2026 / November 2037	-
Interest rate swaps	610,672	574,328	77,819,301	April 2026 / November 2040	444,343	396,355	53,011,798	January 2026 / November 2040	-
Currency swaps	207,988	242,286	9,848,455	April 2026 / February 2037	223,448	346,591	10,928,546	January 2026 / February 2037	-
Foreign exchange options	7,338	31,323	3,597,123	April 2026 / March 2027	5,532	4,263	842,734	January 2026 / December 2026	-
Futures	101	113	33,514	June 2026	97	3	38,338	March 2026	-
	<u>1,238,944</u>	<u>1,300,244</u>	<u>130,442,659</u>		<u>1,220,374</u>	<u>1,030,999</u>	<u>97,340,159</u>		
<b>Derivatives held as hedges</b>									
<b>Cash flow hedges -</b>									
Cross interest rate swaps (IRS)	267	-	523,650	April 2026 / May 2026	677	-	504,450	April 2026 / May 2026	Cash and due from banks
Foreign currency forwards	-	8	5,244	April 2026	-	-	-	-	Cash and due from banks
<b>Fair value hedges -</b>									
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	9,737	-	523,650	May 2026 / February 2028	10,593	-	504,450	May 2026 / February 2028	Investments
Foreign currency forwards	810	4,770	50,824	April 2026 / July 2026	193	14,839	167,286	January 2026 / July 2026	Investments
Foreign currency forwards	-	2,214	11,097	April 2026 / December 2026	28	2,069	44,858	January 2026 / December 2026	Loans
	<u>10,814</u>	<u>6,992</u>	<u>1,114,465</u>		<u>11,491</u>	<u>16,908</u>	<u>1,221,044</u>		
	<u>1,249,758</u>	<u>1,307,236</u>	<u>131,557,124</u>		<u>1,231,865</u>	<u>1,047,907</u>	<u>98,561,203</u>		

(i) Held-for-trading derivatives are principally negotiated to satisfy customers' needs. On the other hand, the Group may also take positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices or rates. Also, this caption includes any derivatives which do not comply with IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements. Fair value of derivatives held for trading classified by contractual maturity is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2026						As of December 31, 2025					
	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Foreign currency forwards	290,731	118,759	3,355	-	-	412,845	349,599	196,334	1,021	-	-	546,954
Interest rate swaps	12,532	37,701	115,144	120,047	325,248	610,672	32,636	30,009	99,905	78,043	203,750	444,343
Currency swaps	48,276	39,374	78,171	28,567	13,600	207,988	5,077	46,348	98,221	44,115	29,687	223,448
Foreign exchange options	3,621	3,717	-	-	-	7,338	2,948	2,584	-	-	-	5,532
Futures	101	-	-	-	-	101	97	-	-	-	-	97
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>355,261</b>	<b>199,551</b>	<b>196,670</b>	<b>148,614</b>	<b>338,848</b>	<b>1,238,944</b>	<b>390,357</b>	<b>275,275</b>	<b>199,147</b>	<b>122,158</b>	<b>233,437</b>	<b>1,220,374</b>

	As of March 31, 2026						As of December 31, 2025					
	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Foreign currency forwards	287,538	156,590	8,066	-	-	452,194	167,894	111,108	4,785	-	-	283,787
Interest rate swaps	13,652	29,100	75,166	127,928	328,482	574,328	25,645	23,324	60,152	87,809	199,425	396,355
Currency swaps	70,975	40,748	80,766	32,870	16,927	242,286	101,725	64,491	88,744	50,879	40,752	346,591
Foreign exchange options	5,221	26,102	-	-	-	31,323	1,706	2,557	-	-	-	4,263
Futures	113	-	-	-	-	113	3	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>377,499</b>	<b>252,540</b>	<b>163,998</b>	<b>160,798</b>	<b>345,409</b>	<b>1,300,244</b>	<b>296,973</b>	<b>201,480</b>	<b>153,681</b>	<b>138,688</b>	<b>240,177</b>	<b>1,030,999</b>

- f) Operations in process include deposits received, granted and collected loans, funds transferred and other similar types of transactions, which are made in the final days of the month and not reclassified to their final accounts in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position until the first days of the following month. The regularization of these transactions does not affect the Group's net income.
- g) As of March 31, 2026, this balance relates mainly to system programming and maintenance services amounting to S/245.2 million, and to payments under the mileage-based loyalty program that the Bank grants to its customers for the use of their cards, amounting to S/11.5 million.

As of December 31, 2025, this balance relates mainly to system programming and maintenance services amounting to S/221.8 million, and to payments under the mileage-based loyalty program that the Bank grants to its customers for the use of their cards, amounting to S/22.6 million.

- h) Investment properties -

The movement of investment properties is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2026			As of December 31, 2025
	Land S/(000)	Buildings S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance as of January 1,	466,015	419,900	885,915	707,936
Additions	9	14,454	14,463	183,563
Acquisition of Pacifico EPS shares	-	-	-	953
Disposals and others	(42,469)	(12,243)	(54,712)	(6,537)
<b>Ending period</b>	<b>423,555</b>	<b>422,111</b>	<b>845,666</b>	<b>885,915</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance as of January 1,	-	89,331	89,331	81,704
Depreciation for the period	-	2,378	2,378	8,803
Disposals and others	-	(5,075)	(5,075)	(1,176)
<b>Ending period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86,634</b>	<b>86,634</b>	<b>89,331</b>
<b>Impairment losses</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,078</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>422,866</b>	<b>335,099</b>	<b>757,965</b>	<b>795,506</b>

Land and buildings are mainly used for office rental, which are free of all encumbrances.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the market value of the property amounts to approximately S/1,279.3 million and S/1,322.3 million, respectively, which was determined through a valuation made by independent appraisers.

- i) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance mainly corresponds to accounts payable to suppliers for goods and services, dividends payable, accounts payable related to insurance operations, accounts payable to merchants for customer purchases made with credit and debit cards, and accounts payable related to insurance premiums to the Deposit Insurance Fund, among others.

### 13 DEPOSITS AND OBLIGATIONS

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Saving deposits	71,249,908	67,811,945
Demand deposits	62,847,705	57,051,970
Time deposits (c)	39,707,390	40,362,433
Severance indemnity deposits	2,987,508	3,192,564
Bank's negotiable certificates	<u>1,169,972</u>	<u>981,822</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,962,483</b>	<b>169,400,734</b>
Interest payable	<u>918,183</u>	<u>1,000,899</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>178,880,666</u></b>	<b><u>170,401,633</u></b>

The Group has established a policy to remunerate demand deposits and savings accounts according to a growing interest rate scale, based on the average balance maintained in those accounts; on the other hand, according to its policy, balances that are lower than a specified amount for each type of account do not bear interest. Also, time deposits earn interest at market rates.

Interest rates are determined by the Group considering the interest rates prevailing in the market in which each of the Group's subsidiaries operates.

b) The amounts of non-interest-bearing and interest-bearing deposits and obligations without considering accrued interest are presented below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Non-interest-bearing -</b>		
In Peru	52,145,275	46,864,322
In other countries	<u>5,512,969</u>	<u>5,352,964</u>
	<u>57,658,244</u>	<u>52,217,286</u>
<b>Interest-bearing -</b>		
In Peru	112,895,592	110,071,732
In other countries	<u>7,408,647</u>	<u>7,111,716</u>
	<u>120,304,239</u>	<u>117,183,448</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>177,962,483</u></b>	<b><u>169,400,734</u></b>

c) The balance of time deposits classified by maturity is as follows:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Up to 3 months	26,060,459	27,618,567
From 3 months to 1 year	9,411,481	8,525,964
From 1 to 3 years	1,517,273	1,398,094
From 3 to 5 years	592,773	590,673
More than 5 years	<u>2,125,404</u>	<u>2,229,135</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>39,707,390</u>	<u>40,362,433</u>

In Management's opinion the Group's deposits and obligations are diversified with no significant concentrations as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of deposits and obligations, guaranteed by the Peruvian "Fondo de Seguro de Depositos" (Deposit Insurance Fund) amounts to approximately S/69,819.3 million and S/68,559.0 million, respectively. At said dates, maximum amount of coverage per depositor recognized by "Fondo de Seguro de Depositos" totaled S/117,200.0 and S/116,700.0, respectively.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of deposits and obligations of Banco de Crédito Bolivia guaranteed by the "Fondo de Protección al Ahorrista" (FPAH, for its Spanish acronym) of Bolivia, amounts to Bs1,675.3 million (equivalent to S/644.2 million) and Bs1,684.5 million (equivalent to S/673.3 million), respectively. At said dates, maximum amount of coverage per depositor recognized by "FPAH" totaled Bs152,227.6 and Bs155,530.3 (equivalent to S/58,540.8 and S/62,163.8, respectively).

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of deposits and obligations of Mibanco Colombia guaranteed by the "Fondo de Garantía de las Instituciones Financieras" (FOGAFIN, for its Spanish acronym) of Colombia, amounts to \$69,437.4 million (equivalent to S/66.0 million) and \$62,852.3 million (equivalent to S/56.0 million), respectively. At said dates, maximum amount of coverage per depositor recognized by "Fogafin" totaled \$50.0 million (equivalent to S/47,500.0 and S/44,550.0, respectively).

In Chile, deposits are regulated by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (CMF) and are covered in their entirety, providing full protection to depositors without a specified coverage limit.

## 14 DUE TO BANKS AND CORRESPONDENTS

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
International funds and others (b)	5,653,915	6,127,837
COFIDE and FONCODES credit line (c)	4,348,781	4,494,633
Inter-bank funds	170,000	10,001
	<u>10,172,696</u>	<u>10,632,471</u>
Interest payable	40,479	42,767
<b>Total</b>	<u>10,213,175</u>	<u>10,675,238</u>

b) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	919,664	486,290
State Bank of India	785,475	756,675
Bank of America N.A.	694,709	605,340
Banco de la Nación	600,000	600,000
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE)	532,345	631,987
Bank of New York Mellon	384,010	168,150
Banco BCI	202,788	179,396
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)	184,825	184,825
Banco BICE Chile S.A.	176,411	175,205
Japan International Cooperation Agency	174,550	168,150
Bankinter	174,550	-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	139,640	302,670
Banco BBVA Perú	127,173	127,743
Bancoldex	116,988	158,595
Banco Internacional	106,972	95,967
ICBC Perú Bank S.A.	90,000	100,000
Bancolombia S.A.	40,249	34,182
Banco de Occidente	37,854	35,501
Banco Nacional de Bolivia S.A.	37,535	39,226
Banco Bisa S.A.	36,863	38,655
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	29,684	104,526
Citibank N.A.	438	697
Caixabank	-	605,340
Commerzbank AG	-	335,627
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong Ltd.	-	157,388
Banco Security	-	4
Others minors	61,192	35,698
<b>Total</b>	<u>5,653,915</u>	<u>6,127,837</u>

As of March 31, 2026, the loans have maturities between April 2026 and April 2035 (between January 2026 and April 2035, as of December 31, 2025), and bear interest at rates in soles that fluctuate between 4.78 percent and 8.74 percent (rates in soles between 4.78 percent and 11.40 percent, as of December 31, 2025), and bear the following rates in foreign currency:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>		<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	
	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
U.S. Dollar	4.16	6.00	4.17	6.00
Boliviano	6.00	8.85	6.00	8.85
Chilean Peso	5.74	6.34	6.00	6.36
Colombian Peso	0.45	15.36	0.45	10.68

- c) Promotional credit lines represent loans granted by Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo and Fondo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Social (COFIDE and FONCODES for their Spanish acronyms, respectively) to promote the development of Peru, they mature between April 2026 and January 2032 and bear annual interest in soles at rates that fluctuate between 6.00 percent and 7.60 percent and interest in foreign currency at 7.75 percent as of March 31, 2026, (between January 2026 and January 2032 and with annual interest in soles at rates that fluctuate between 6.00 percent and 7.60 percent and interest in foreign currency at 7.75 percent as of December 31, 2025). These lines of credit are guaranteed with a portfolio of Fondo Mi Vivienda mortgage loans amounting S/4,348.8 million and S/4,494.6 million, as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively.
- d) The following table presents the maturities of due to banks and correspondents as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, based on the period remaining to maturity:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Up to 3 months	2,059,921	3,008,544
From 3 months to 1 year	2,186,637	1,384,347
From 1 to 3 years	2,576,572	2,780,799
From 3 to 5 years	748,638	773,823
More than 5 years	2,600,928	2,684,958
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,172,696</b>	<b>10,632,471</b>

- e) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group maintains lines of credit granted by various local and foreign financial institutions, to be used for future operating activities.
- f) Certain debts to banks, correspondents and other entities include specific agreements on how the funds received should be used, the financial conditions that the Bank must maintain, as well as other administrative matters. In Management's opinion, these specific agreements have been fulfilled by the Bank as of March 31, 2026, and as of December 31, 2025.

15 **BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED**

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>Annual interest rate</b> %	<b>Interest payment</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>			<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>		
			<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Issued amount</b> (000)	<b>Carrying amount</b> S/(000)	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Issued amount</b> (000)	<b>Carrying amount</b> S/(000)
<b>Senior notes - BCP</b>	5.85	Semi-annual	January 2029	US\$500,000	1,732,563	January 2029	US\$500,000	1,666,865
<b>Senior notes - BCP</b>	7.85	Semi-annual	January 2029	S/1,150,000	1,133,165	January 2029	S/1,150,000	1,132,782
<b>Senior notes - BCP</b>	5.05	Semi-annual	June 2027	US\$30,000	104,518	June 2027	US\$30,000	100,646
<b>Senior notes - EPS</b>	6.59	Semi-annual	September 2037	S/130,000	79,863	September 2037	S/130,000	82,991
<b>Corporate bonds -</b>								
<b>First program</b>								
First issuance (Serie U) - Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	6.40	Semi-annual	April 2037	Bs85,000	<u>32,688</u> 3,082,797	April 2037	Bs85,000	<u>33,974</u> 3,017,258

	Annual interest rate	Interest payment	As of March 31, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
			Maturity	Issued amount	Carrying amount	Maturity	Issued amount	Carrying amount
	%			(000)	S/(000)		(000)	S/(000)
<b>Subordinated bonds -</b>								
Subordinated bonds - BCP	6.45	Semi-annual	July 2035	US\$750,000	2,599,756	July 2035	US\$750,000	2,505,546
Subordinated bonds - BCP	5.80	Semi-annual	March 2035	US\$600,000	2,081,864	March 2035	US\$600,000	2,003,766
Subordinated bonds - BCP	3.25	Semi-annual	September 2031	US\$500,000	1,744,021	September 2031	US\$500,000	1,679,375
Subordinated bonds - BCP	5.65	Semi-annual	January 2037	US\$500,000	1,727,266	January 2037	US\$500,000	1,665,644
<b>Second program</b>								
Second issuance (Series B) - Pacífico Seguros	8.00	Semi-annual	May 2033	US\$60,000	209,460	May 2033	US\$60,000	201,780
Second issuance (Series A) - Pacífico Seguros	4.41	Semi-annual	December 2030	US\$50,000	158,763	December 2030	US\$50,000	153,105
<b>Third program</b>								
Issuance IV - Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	5.85	Semi-annual	February 2033	Bs120,810	46,421	February 2033	Bs120,810	48,250
Issuance III - Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	6.00	Semi-annual	August 2030	Bs100,000	38,515	August 2030	Bs100,000	40,032
Issuance I - Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	6.25	Semi-annual	August 2028	Bs70,000	16,255	August 2028	Bs70,000	16,895
<b>Fourth program</b>								
Fourth issuance (Series B) - Pacífico Seguros	6.03	Semi-annual	December 2035	S/45,000	157,095	December 2035	S/45,000	149,500
First issuance (Series A) - Mibanco	5.84	Semi-annual	March 2031	S/155,000	146,402	March 2031	S/155,000	146,274
<b>Fifth program</b>								
Second issuance (Serie A) - Mibanco (i)	6.63	Semi-annual	February 2036	S/131,665	131,665	-	-	-
First issuance (Serie B) - Mibanco	7.00	Semi-annual	August 2035	S/127,552	127,552	August 2035	S/127,552	127,552
First issuance (Series A) - Mibanco	7.56	Semi-annual	March 2035	S/100,000	100,000	March 2035	S/100,000	100,000
					9,285,035			8,837,719
<b>Negotiable certificate of deposit - Mibanco Colombia</b>								
	From 1.00 to 14.35	To maturity	April 2026 / May 2029	\$1,904,296	1,808,237	January 2026 / December 2028	\$1,691,813	1,602,002
<b>Negotiable certificate of deposit - Mibanco</b>								
	From 3.50 to 7.20	Annual	April 2026 / November 2029	S/393,368	393,368	January 2026 / November 2029	S/278,630	278,630
Interest payable					14,569,437			13,735,609
					181,273			289,926
<b>Total</b>					<u>14,750,710</u>			<u>14,025,535</u>

International issues contain certain operating and financial covenants, which, in Management's opinion, the Group has complied with at the dates of the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

As of March 31, 2026, the conditions of the bonds and notes issued remain the same as those disclosed at the annual consolidated audited financial statements, except for the following:

- (i) On February 11, 2026, Mibanco S.A. carried out the issuance corresponding to the Fifth Subordinated Bond Program, Series A, for S/131.7 million, with a fixed annual interest rate of 6.63 percent and a maturity date of February 11, 2036. The principal will be paid at maturity or in the event of an early redemption by Mibanco S.A.
- b) Bonds and Notes issued classified by maturity are shown below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Up to 3 months	291,514	109,837
From 3 months to 1 year	1,501,234	1,372,282
From 1 to 3 years	3,365,037	486,248
From 3 to 5 years	53,049	2,854,442
More than 5 years	9,358,603	8,912,800
Total	<u>14,569,437</u>	<u>13,735,609</u>

## 16 EQUITY

### a) Capital stock -

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, a total of 94,382,317 shares have been issued at US\$5 per share.

### b) Treasury stock -

We present below the stocks of Credicorp Ltd., that the entities of the Group maintain as of March 31, 2026, and 2025:

As of March 31, 2026	Number of shares		
	Shares of the Group	Shared-based payment (*)	Total
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	14,620,846	-	14,620,846
Atlantic Security International Financial Services	-	186,313	186,313
BCP	-	58,860	58,860
Grupo Crédito	-	26,341	26,341
Pacífico Seguros	-	10,859	10,859
Mibanco	-	7,302	7,302
ASB Bank Corp	-	5,703	5,703
Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros	-	5,217	5,217
Prima AFP	-	1,768	1,768
Other minors	-	10,739	10,739
	<u>14,620,846</u>	<u>313,102</u>	<u>14,933,948</u>

As of March 31, 2025	Number of shares		
	Shares of the Group	Shared-based payment (*)	Total
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	14,620,846	-	14,620,846
Atlantic Security International Financial Services	-	225,456	225,456
BCP	-	78,670	78,670
Grupo Crédito	-	34,664	34,664
Pacífico Seguros	-	15,113	15,113
Mibanco	-	10,079	10,079
ASB Bank Corp	-	7,828	7,828
Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros	-	7,803	7,803
Prima AFP	-	2,539	2,539
Other minors	-	12,731	12,731
	<u>14,620,846</u>	<u>394,883</u>	<u>15,015,729</u>

- (\*) This mainly relates to treasury shares acquired by the Group in order to cover the obligations of the share-based compensation and retention program. Such shares include those granted to employees and senior management which, as of the reporting date, have not yet vested in accordance with the terms and conditions of the program.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, and 2025, the Group purchased 79,600 and 175,400 shares of Credicorp Ltd., respectively, for a total of US\$27.1 million (equivalent to S/93.2million) and US\$32.6 million (equivalent to S/119.3 million), respectively.

c) Reserves -

Certain Group's subsidiaries are required to keep a reserve that equals a percentage of paid-in capital (20.0, 35.0 or 50.0 percent, depending on its activities and the country in which production takes place); this reserve must be constituted with annual transfers of not less than 10.0 percent of net profits. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the balance of these reserves amounts approximately to S/10,520.0 million and S/9,810.2 million, respectively.

At the Board meetings held on February 26, 2026, and February 27, 2025, the decision was made to transfer from "Retained earnings" to "Reserves" the amounts of S/6,885.7 million and S/5,637.7 million, respectively.

d) Dividend distribution -

The chart below shows the distribution of dividends agreed by the Board of Directors:

	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
Date of Meeting - Board of Directors	24.04.2025
Dividends distribution, net of treasury shares effect (in thousands of soles)	3,181,454
Payment of dividends per share (in soles)	40.00
Date of dividends payout	13.06.2025
Exchange rate published by the SBS	3.6327
Dividends payout (equivalent in thousands of US\$)	875,782

As of March 31, 2026, there has been distribution of dividends, see Note 32.

e) Regulatory capital -

In accordance with the regulations issued by the SBS related to the "Regulation for the Consolidated Supervision of Financial and Mixed Conglomerates", the regulatory capital required at the Credicorp and its subsidiaries level is determined based on the specific requirements applicable to each subsidiary, including capital requirements for additional risks, and in accordance with the requirements established by the respective regulators in the countries in which they operate. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the effective capital requirements amounted to S/33,134.6 million and S/32,346.5 million respectively.

The consolidated regulatory capital of Credicorp and its subsidiaries, determined in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, amounted to S/46,161.5 million and S/43,813.2 million as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, respectively, exceeding the minimum regulatory capital required by the SBS by S/3,482.2 million and S/11,466.7 million, respectively.

## 17 TAX SITUATION

- a) As of January 1, 2025, the Corporate Income Tax Act 2023, enacted by the Government of Bermuda in connection with the Pillar Two rules, entered into force. This legislation introduces a corporate income tax at a rate of 15.0 percent applicable to entities that are part of multinational groups with consolidated revenues equal to or exceeding EUR 750 million. Credicorp Ltd. and its subsidiaries domiciled in Bermuda fall within the scope of this regulation. As of March 31, 2026, Management has assessed the impact of this tax and concluded that it is not material to the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Credicorp's Peruvian subsidiaries are subject to the Peruvian tax regime.

The Peruvian corporate income tax rate as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, was 29.5 percent of taxable income after calculating workers' participation, which is determined using a rate of 5.0 percent.

The corporate income tax rate in Bolivia is 25.0 percent as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025. Bolivian financial entities are subject to an additional rate to the extent that the ROE exceeds 6.0 percent; in that case, they must consider an additional rate of 25.0 percent, which would bring the rate to 50.0 percent.

In the case of Chile, the tax legislation changed in 2020, establishing two new regimes currently in force: the general regime and the Pro-Pyme regime, the latter applicable to smaller companies. Credicorp Capital Holding Chile, as well as all its subsidiaries, are taxed under the general regime, whose corporate income tax rate for domiciled legal entities remains at 27.0 percent as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

Individuals or legal entities not domiciled in Chile will be subject to an additional tax at rates between 4.0 percent and 35.0 percent, depending on the nature of the income.

In Colombia, the income tax rate has been set at 35.0 percent for the years 2025 and 2026.

For financial entities with a taxable base exceeding 120,000 taxable units (as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, equivalent to a total of S/5.9 million and S/5.3 million, respectively), the income tax rate is 40.0 percent.

Additionally, in the event of receiving occasional profits, listed and established by the National Government in the Tax Statute and which are not subject to income tax, for the year 2026 a differential rate of 15.0 percent must be applied on the net profit and the associated expenses, respectively.

Dividends and participations are subject to a 20.0 percent rate as withholding at source on income, which will be transferable and imputable to the resident individual or investor residing abroad.

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective tax rate for the Group is as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>		<u>As of March 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>In millions</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>In millions</u>	<u>%</u>
Theoretical tax and income tax rate in Perú	(883.2)	(29.50)	(676.4)	(29.50)
<b>Decrease (Increase) in the statutory tax rate due to:</b>				
(i) Increase due to the profit of subsidiaries not domiciled in Perú	(6.3)	(0.22)	(15.4)	(0.61)
(ii) Provision tax on dividends	(66.4)	(2.27)	(45.1)	(1.79)
(iii) Non-taxable income, net	147.0	5.03	32.4	1.29
<b>Income tax and effective income tax rate</b>	<u>(808.9)</u>	<u>(26.96)</u>	<u>(704.5)</u>	<u>(30.61)</u>

- b) Income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, comprises:

	<u>For the three-month period ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
<b>Current -</b>		
In Peru	750,522	592,803
In other countries	94,798	75,451
	<u>845,320</u>	<u>668,254</u>
<b>Deferred -</b>		
In Peru	(28,318)	53,045
In other countries	(8,111)	(16,830)
	<u>(36,429)</u>	<u>36,215</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>808,891</u>	<u>704,469</u>

c) Reconciliation of net deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred asset, net		Deferred liability, net	
	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>Balance as of January 1,</b>	1,391,636	1,170,866	(376,939)	(59,025)
Income tax (expense)/ income for the year recognized in profit or loss	38,429	187,681	(2,000)	(61,957)
Income tax (expense)/income for the year recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI)	24,600	18,065	264	2,180
Deferred income tax arising from EPS and subsidiaries	–	–	–	(2,375)
Deferred taxes acquired in a business combination	–	–	–	(262,667)
Foreign exchange effect and others	10,232	15,024	(12)	6,905
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>1,464,897</b>	<b>1,391,636</b>	<b>(378,687)</b>	<b>(376,939)</b>

The Group has recorded a deferred asset corresponding to accumulated tax losses, such losses relate to subsidiaries that have a history of tax loss carryforwards and will be offset against future taxable profits. This benefit cannot be offset against future taxable profits of other Group companies.

- d) The Tax Authority in Peru is the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria – SUNAT). The Peruvian Tax Authority is entitled to review and, if necessary, request amendments to the annual tax returns of the subsidiaries established in Peru within four years after the year of their filing. However, this statute of limitations may be suspended in accordance with the criteria set forth in Peruvian tax legislation. The annual tax returns of the subsidiaries that are still open to review by the Peruvian Tax Authority are as follows:

Banco de Crédito del Perú S.A. (*)	2022 - 2025
Mibanco, Banco de la Microempresa S.A. (**)	2024 - 2025
Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (***)	2022 - 2025
Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros	2022 - 2025
Credicorp Capital Perú	2022 - 2025
Grupo Credito	2021 - 2025

It is worth noting that the Tax Authority is currently auditing the Company's income tax returns, with the following exceptions and updates:

- (\*) In December 2025, the Tax Authority notified the commencement of the audit of the Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2021.
- (\*\*) As of December 2, 2025, Mibanco was notified by the Tax Authority of the commencement of a tax audit related to Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2023. The audit procedure is currently ongoing.
- (\*\*\*) As of March 31, 2026, the Income Tax return corresponding to fiscal year 2021 is under review by the Tax Authority.

The tax authorities of Bolivia and Colombia are empowered to review and, if applicable, issue new income tax assessments for Credicorp's subsidiaries located in these countries. Local regulations also establish the timeframe within which such reviews may be conducted after the filing of the income tax returns. Additionally, in the case of Colombia, a six-year statute of limitations applies to taxpayers required to comply with Transfer Pricing regulations or to those that report tax losses. The annual income tax returns currently pending review by the foreign tax authorities are as follows:

Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	2017 - 2025
Credicorp Capital Colombia (*) (**)	2020 - 2024
Mibanco Colombia	2021 - 2024
Credicorp Capital Fiduciaria (*)	2020 - 2024

(\*) The Tax Authority has reviewed the income tax return for the fiscal year 2022 of the following entities: Credicorp Capital Colombia and Credicorp Capital Fiduciaria.

(\*\*) The Tax Authority is reviewing the tax return corresponding to fiscal year 2024.

Since tax regulations are subject to interpretation by the different Tax Authorities where Credicorp's subsidiaries are located, it is not possible to determine at the present date whether any significant additional liabilities may arise from any eventual tax examinations of the Credicorp's subsidiaries. Any resulting unpaid taxes, tax penalties or interest that may arise will be recognized as expenses in the year in which they are determined. However, Management of Credicorp and its Subsidiaries and their legal counsel consider that any additional tax assessments would not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025.

- e) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12  
The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
- (i) A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
  - (ii) Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.
- f) From 2026, the tax authority will provide taxpayers with a rating of their tax profile, determined in accordance with the rules in force. This rating will not have a direct impact on the assessment of taxes.

## 18 CONTINGENT RISKS AND COMMITMENTS

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Contingent credits – indirect loans (b)</b>		
Guarantees and standby letters	18,334,616	18,815,322
Import and export letters of credit	3,305,921	2,451,835
Sub-total, Note 7(b)	<u>21,640,537</u>	<u>21,267,157</u>
Responsibilities under credit line agreements (c)	<u>86,229,700</u>	<u>80,250,985</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>107,870,237</u></b>	<b><u>101,518,142</u></b>

Reference values of operations with derivatives are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts in the committed currency, as shown in Note 12(e).

b) In the normal course of their business, the Group's banking Subsidiaries are party to transactions with off-balance sheet risk. These transactions expose them to credit risk in addition to the amounts recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit risk for contingent credits is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss because one of the parties to a financial instrument fails to comply with the terms of the contract. The risk of credit losses is represented by the contractual amounts specified in the related contracts. The Group applies the same credit policies in making contingent commitments and other obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments (Note 7(a)), including the requirement to obtain collateral when it is deemed necessary.

Collateral held varies, but may include deposits in financial institutions, securities or other assets. Many of the contingent transactions reach maturity without any performance being required; therefore, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

c) Lines of credit include consumer loans and other consumer loan facilities (credit card receivables) granted to customers and are cancelable upon related notice to the customer.

## 19 INTEREST, SIMILAR INCOME AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

This item consists of the following:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Interest and similar income</b>		
Interest on loans	4,142,813	3,847,640
Interest on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	586,858	537,283
Interest on due from banks	321,572	344,622
Interest on investments at amortized cost	110,540	108,277
Dividends received	16,992	25,109
Interest on investments at fair value through profit or loss	11,835	12,312
Other interest and similar income	21,802	19,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,212,412</b>	<b>4,894,790</b>
<b>Interest and similar expense</b>		
Interest on deposits and obligations	(539,328)	(619,613)
Interest on due to banks and correspondents	(210,799)	(266,202)
Interest on bonds and notes issued	(188,366)	(168,024)
Financial expenses of insurance activities	(162,917)	(135,622)
Deposit Insurance Fund	(79,442)	(68,997)
Interest on lease liabilities	(9,909)	(7,694)
Other interest and similar expense	(58,924)	(56,626)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,249,685)</b>	<b>(1,322,778)</b>

## 20 COMMISSIONS AND FEES

This item consists of the following:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Net commissions at a point in time:</b>		
Maintenance of accounts, card services and commissions for transfers	509,605	431,281
Commissions for banking services	181,532	149,391
Collection services	59,860	46,520
Operational commissions	32,550	15,105
Commissions for brokerages, stockbrokers and stock markets	20,581	14,186
Commissions for consulting and technical studies	15,005	12,965
Commissions for loans	13,086	13,210
Others	32,272	40,659
	<u>864,491</u>	<u>723,317</u>
<b>Net commissions over time:</b>		
Commissions for funds and equity management	197,337	181,159
Commissions for contingent operations	73,476	75,152
Commissions for custody of securities	13,980	14,396
	<u>284,793</u>	<u>270,707</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,149,284</u>	<u>994,024</u>

## 21 NET GAIN (LOSS) ON SECURITIES

This item consists of the following:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Net gain on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	83,375	25,835
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	52,521	(9,578)
Net gain in associates	9,296	24,068
Impairment of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, Note 6(b)	(552)	(44,884)
Others	293	478
<b>Total</b>	<u>144,933</u>	<u>(4,081)</u>

22 **INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE RESULT**

a) This item consists of the following:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Contracts measured under BBA* and VFA** (b)	54,030	52,520
Contracts measured under PAA	1,182,784	935,387
Income from the Insurance Service	1,236,814	987,907
Expenses for incurred claims and other expenses net of change of past services	(892,215)	(566,762)
Losses in onerous contracts and reversal of losses	(277)	(1,224)
Others	1,524	(3,815)
Insurance service expenses	(890,968)	(571,801)
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>345,846</b>	<b>416,106</b>

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Variation in incurred claim provision - pending Claims - Reinsurance		
Income from reinsurance recoveries	95,137	68,911
Premiums assigned to the reinsurance period	(141,920)	(155,883)
Expenses for assigning the premiums paid to the reinsurer	(141,920)	(155,883)
Reinsurance result	(46,783)	(86,972)

b) The result of contracts measured under BBA and VFA is detailed below:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Amounts related to changes in liabilities for the remaining coverage:		
CSM recognized for services provided	35,838	32,580
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2,827	2,617
Expenses for insurance services and expected claims occurred	16,890	13,508
Cash recovery for the purchase of insurance	(1,525)	3,815
Contracts measured under BBA and VFA	54,030	52,520

(\* ) Building Block Approach (BBA)

(\*\*) Variable Fee Approach (VFA)

c) The impact of the new business for onerous and non-onerous contracts is detailed below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>		
	<b>Onerous contracts</b>	<b>Non-onerous contracts</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Estimates of the present value of future outflows:			
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	13,467	38,460	51,927
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	205,537	235,030	440,567
Estimates of the present value of future inflows	(210,830)	(299,074)	(509,904)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	5,078	1,119	6,197
CSM	-	24,465	24,465
<b>Impact on provisions for contracts recognized in the period</b>	<b>13,252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,252</b>

	<b>As of March 31, 2025</b>		
	<b>Onerous contracts</b>	<b>Non-onerous contracts</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Estimates of the present value of future outflows:			
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	4,484	39,841	44,325
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	93,568	282,814	376,382
Estimates of the present value of future inflows	(92,820)	(360,983)	(453,803)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1,856	1,766	3,622
CSM	-	36,562	36,562
<b>Impact on provisions for contracts recognized in the period</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,088</b>

- d) Below we present the estimate of the release of CSM over the years considering reversals of the loss component:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
One year	169,122	122,740
Two years	194,025	125,689
Three years	162,395	125,446
Four years	142,008	122,681
Five years	136,911	118,931
From 6 to 10 years	571,111	510,824
Older than 10 years	1,208,618	1,002,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,584,190</b>	<b>2,128,632</b>

- e) The composition of underlying assets related to contracts with direct participation features is detailed below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
IL Controlled	37,153	39,288
IL Controlled Soles	9,456	5,453
IL Balanced	176,039	189,317
IL Balanced II	95,766	93,163
IL Global Balanced	36,807	13,158
IL Capitalized	389,972	395,702
IL Capitalized II	152,226	122,562
IL Global Growth	128,822	30,105

- f) The impact on the current period of the transition approaches adopted to establishing CSMs for insurance contracts portfolios is disclosed in the table below:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
CSM at the beginning of the period	645,550	794,935
Changes in estimates adjusting the CSM	(4,314)	(3,365)
Changes related to future service	(4,314)	(3,365)
CSM recognized in P&L for services rendered	(19,807)	(21,826)
Interest expense on insurance contracts issued (interest on CSM)	4,751	5,378
Changes related to the current service	(15,056)	(16,448)
Other changes	15,930	(14,399)
<b>CSM at the end of the period</b>	<b>642,110</b>	<b>760,723</b>

## 23 SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

This item consists of the following:

	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2026 S/(000)	2025 S/(000)
Salaries	812,492	785,086
Workers profit sharing	132,147	103,456
Vacations, medical assistance and others	109,659	101,721
Bonuses	109,104	102,234
Additional participation	99,419	95,526
Social security	81,158	89,201
Severance compensation benefit	66,065	58,040
Share-based payment plans	49,377	26,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,459,421</b>	<b>1,361,690</b>

## 24 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This item consists of the following:

	For the three-month period ended March 31,	
	2026 S/(000)	2025 S/(000)
Information technology and system expenses	392,131	302,029
Publicity and others	122,989	85,390
Taxes and contributions	110,168	83,347
Consulting and professional fees	87,825	71,072
Transport and communications	48,515	52,810
Short term, low-value and variable lease expenses	41,329	33,177
Repair and maintenance	28,381	31,635
Commissions by agents	24,074	26,102
Outsourcing	23,428	21,436
Insurance	23,102	11,719
Subscriptions and quotes	20,849	18,330
Security and protection	18,007	16,946
Sundry supplies	16,772	19,383
Electricity and water	10,177	10,275
Electronic processing	10,067	7,635
Cleaning	7,163	6,558
Others	76,689	71,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,061,666</b>	<b>869,834</b>

## 25 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

This item consists of the following:

	<b>For the three-month period ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Other income</b>		
Gain on remeasurement of previously held equity interest in Pacifico EPS, Note 2(b)	–	235,490
Reversal of provision	49,120	63,935
Rental income	15,065	14,993
Recoveries of other accounts receivable and other assets	1,871	1,383
Others	11,147	6,200
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>77,203</b>	<b>322,001</b>

	<b>For the three-month period ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Losses due to operational risk	23,610	14,782
Derecognition of intangibles due to withdrawals and dismissed projects	13,724	15,201
Provision for other accounts receivable	11,207	7,075
Expenses on improvements in building for rent	11,169	9,120
Provision for sundry risks	2,310	26,520
Association in participation	173	6,799
Others	16,183	18,087
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>78,376</b>	<b>97,584</b>

## 26 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The net earnings per ordinary share were determined based on the net income attributable to equity holders of the Group as follows:

	<b>For the three-month period ended March</b>	
	<b>31,</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp (in thousands of Soles)</b>	<b>2,063,184</b>	<b>1,777,697</b>
Number of shares		
Ordinary stock, Note 16(a)	94,382,317	94,382,317
Less – opening balance of treasury stock	(15,015,729)	(14,946,637)
Sale (Acquisition) of treasury stock, net	25,256	(27,258)
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings</b>	<b>79,391,844</b>	<b>79,408,422</b>
Plus - dilution effect - stock awards	83,812	87,136
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	79,475,656	79,495,558
Basic earnings per share (in Soles)	25.99	22.39
Diluted earnings per share (in Soles)	25.96	22.36

## 27 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Credicorp Board of Directors organized the Group's subsidiaries according to the types of financial services provided and the sectors on which they are focused; with the objective of optimizing the management thereof. Next, we present the Group's business lines:

### a) Universal Banking –

Includes the operations related to the granting of various credits and financial instruments to individuals and legal entities, from the segments of wholesale and retail banking, such as the obtaining of funds from the public through deposits and current accounts, obtaining of funding by means of initial public offerings and direct indebtedness with other financial institutions. This business line incorporates the results and balances of the Banco de Crédito del Perú (BCP) and Banco de Crédito de Bolivia (BCB).

### b) Insurance, Medical Services and Pensions –

- Insurance: includes, mainly, the issue of insurance policies to cover losses in commercial property, transport, marine vessels, automobiles, life, health and pensions, operations carried out through Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.
- Medical Services: includes the provision of medical and health services by Pacífico EPS and clinics.
- Pensions: provides Management Service of private pension funds to the affiliates, operation carried out through Prima AFP.

### c) Microfinance –

Includes the management of loans, credits, deposits and checking accounts of the small and microenterprises, which are carried out through Mibanco, Banco de la Microempresa S.A. and Mibanco – Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia S.A.

### d) Investment Management and Advisory –

Comprising brokerage services and investment management services offered to a broad and diverse client, which includes corporations, institutional investors, governments and foundations; also, comprising the structuring and placement of issues in the primary market, as well as the execution and negotiation of transactions in the secondary market. Additionally, it structures securitization processes for corporate customers and manages mutual funds.

All these services are provided through Credicorp Capital Ltd. and subsidiaries and ASB Bank Corp.

(i) The following table presents information recorded in the results and for certain items of the assets corresponding to the Group's reportable segments (in millions of soles):

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026							As of March 31, 2026			
	Income (*)										
	External	From other segments (**)	Net interest, similar income and expenses	Other income, net (***)	Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	Depreciation and amortization and right-of-use	Income tax	Net profit (loss)	Additions of fixed asset, intangibles and goodwill	Total assets	Total liabilities
Universal Banking											
Banco de Crédito del Perú	5,113	141	2,950	1,458	(351)	(169)	(627)	1,811	107	211,762	189,930
Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	213	9	62	66	(15)	(6)	(11)	45	-	9,875	9,848
Insurance, Medical services and Pension funds											
Pacífico Seguros and subsidiaries	610	16	98	331	-	(1)	(27)	217	90	20,941	17,093
Prima AFP	104	1	-	103	-	(7)	(18)	37	3	661	306
Microfinance											
Mibanco	896	40	679	50	(188)	(22)	(49)	151	13	19,063	16,490
Mibanco Colombia	211	-	134	20	(27)	(5)	(16)	24	3	3,171	2,650
Investment Management and Advisory	361	22	4	294	-	(10)	(12)	43	7	9,626	8,025
Other segments	67	(7)	35	27	(31)	(7)	(52)	(187)	13	11,852	2,257
Eliminations	(83)	-	1	(70)	-	(14)	3	(31)	-	(8,211)	(8,507)
<b>Total consolidated</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>(612)</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>(809)</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>278,740</b>	<b>238,092</b>

(\*) Corresponds to total interest and similar income, other income, insurance and reinsurance result and medical services results.

(\*\*) Corresponds to income derived from transactions with other segments, which were eliminated in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income.

(\*\*\*) Corresponds to other income (includes income and expenses for commissions), insurance and reinsurance result and medical services results.

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025							As of December 31, 2025			
	Income (*)										
	External	From other segments (**)	Net interest, similar income and expenses	Other income, net (***)	Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	Depreciation and amortization and right-of-use	Income tax	Net profit (loss)	Additions of fixed asset, intangibles and goodwill	Total assets	Total liabilities
Universal Banking											
Banco de Crédito del Perú	4,704	187	2,705	1,185	(467)	(144)	(518)	1,487	147	202,206	176,582
Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	220	5	71	60	(9)	(8)	(12)	24	9	10,062	10,034
Insurance, Medical services and Pension funds											
Pacífico Seguros and subsidiaries	453	162	94	216	-	-	(15)	183	991	20,625	16,496
Prima AFP	85	1	1	84	-	(6)	(12)	24	1	682	231
Microfinance											
Mibanco	785	39	580	32	(183)	(23)	(31)	94	50	18,355	15,568
Mibanco Colombia	148	-	93	10	(22)	(4)	(4)	5	1	2,858	2,369
Investment Management and Advisory	342	131	11	265	-	(10)	(11)	62	3	8,226	6,682
Other segments	266	22	19	226	(15)	(5)	(101)	(65)	28	6,446	2,410
Eliminations	(46)	-	(2)	(16)	-	(4)	-	1	-	(2,097)	(2,106)
<b>Total consolidated</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(204)</b>	<b>(704)</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>267,363</b>	<b>228,266</b>

(\*) Corresponds to total interest and similar income, other income, insurance and reinsurance result and medical services results.

(\*\*) Corresponds to income derived from transactions with other segments, which were eliminated in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income.

(\*\*\*) Corresponds to other income (includes income and expenses for commissions), insurance and reinsurance result and medical services results.

(ii) The following table presents (in millions of soles) the distribution of the total revenue, operating revenue and non-current assets of the Group; all assigned based on the location of the clients and assets, respectively:

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2026		For the three-month period ended March 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2025	
	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total non current assets (***)	Total liabilities	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total non current assets (***)	Total liabilities
Peru	6,862	3,734	6,634	216,476	7,824	3,377	6,686	207,828
Colombia	387	110	425	5,681	315	73	405	4,593
Bolivia	228	61	141	10,113	262	70	152	10,176
Panama	97	28	17	4,241	79	30	18	3,963
Chile	63	30	104	2,336	38	13	102	2,382
Cayman Islands	48	(1)	30	81	(46)	(3)	30	76
Bermuda	31	1	38	170	1,708	8	38	277
United States of America	13	-	6	16	8	-	7	20
Others (****)	(237)	-	(10)	(1,022)	(3,231)	4	(1)	(1,049)
<b>Total consolidated</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>238,092</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>228,266</b>

(\*) Includes total interest and similar income, other income, insurance and reinsurance result and medical services results.

(\*\*) Operating income includes the income from interest and similar expenses from banking.

(\*\*\*) Non-current assets consist of property, furniture and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill and right-of-use assets, net.

(\*\*\*\*) Includes other countries such as Mexico, adjustments and eliminations.

## 28 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

- a) The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, include transactions with related parties, the Board of Directors, the Group's key executives (defined as the Management of Credicorp) and the companies which are controlled by these individuals through their majority shareholding or their role as Chairman or CEO.
- b) The following table presents the main transactions and balances with related parties and individuals as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>
	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>Statement of financial position -</b>		
Direct loans	2,431,316	1,855,712
Investments (i)	873,761	874,937
Deposits (ii)	(795,789)	(659,231)
Derivatives at fair value	281,125	354,610
<b>Contingent risks and commitments -</b>		
Indirect loans	472,162	518,493

- (i) The balance includes mainly S/199.1 million of corporate bonds of Alicorp S.A.A., S/159.8 million of corporate bonds of Pluz Energía Perú S.A.A., S/148.9 million of corporate bonds issued by Corporación Primax S.A., S/92.3 million of corporate bonds issued by Cementos Pacasmayo S.A. and S/78.8 million of shares of Inversiones Centenario.

As of December 31, 2025, the balance includes mainly S/206.3 million of corporate bonds of Alicorp S.A.A., S/151.7 million of corporate bonds issued by Pluz Energía Perú S.A.A., S/150.8 million of corporate bonds issued by Corporacion Primax and S/95.3 million of corporate bonds of Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.

- (ii) Corresponds to deposits from legal entities and individuals.

- c) As of March 31, 2026, direct loans to related companies are secured by collateral, had maturities between April 2026 and January 2033, accrue interest at an annual soles average interest rate of 10.95 percent and at an annual foreign currency average interest rate of 8.89 percent (As of December 31, 2025, maturities where between January 2026 and July 2032, and the annual soles average interest rate was 10.08 percent and the annual foreign currency average interest rate was 8.23 percent). Also, as of March 31, 2026, the Group maintains S/48.7 million allowance for loan losses for related parties (As of December 31, 2025, maintains S/87.4 million).
- d) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, directors, officers and employees of the Group have been involved, directly and indirectly, in credit transactions with certain subsidiaries of the Group, as permitted by Peruvian Banking and Insurance Law N°26702, which regulates and limits certain transactions with employees, directors and officers of a bank or an insurance company. As of March 31, 2026, and December 2025, direct loans to employees, directors, key management and family members amounted to S/1,460.0 million and S/1,463.2 million, respectively; they are repaid monthly.

- e) The Group's key executives' compensation (including the related income taxes assumed by the Group) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, and 2025, was as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>	<u>As of March 31, 2025</u>
	S/(000)	S/(000)
Director's compensation	2,545	2,145
Senior Management:		
Remuneration	74,288	35,066
Expense for long-term incentive programs (Stock awards)	<u>9,212</u>	<u>9,082</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>86,045</u>	<u>46,293</u>

Between February and March of each year, the Group grants its own shares to certain key executives under two long-term incentive programs: the "Value Generation Plan" and the "Retention Plan." Under the Retention Plan, the shares granted vest over the next three years (33.3 percent of the total shares granted each year). Under the Value Generation Plan, the shares are delivered after three years, subject to the achievement of specific performance metrics.

The shares are presented on a gross basis and include the corresponding income taxes in accordance with the tax legislation applicable in each country.

- f) As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group holds interests in various funds through certain subsidiaries of the Group. The details of the funds are presented below:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>
	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>At fair value through profit or loss:</b>		
Mutual funds, investment funds and hedge funds		
U.S. Dollars	657,813	623,810
Soles	613,348	597,816
Bolivianos	286,416	288,850
Colombian pesos	171,856	170,306
Chilean pesos	<u>56,252</u>	<u>17,643</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,785,685</u>	<u>1,698,425</u>
Restricted mutual funds, Note 6(a)(iv)	<u>317,404</u>	<u>336,159</u>

Of the total funds as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, S/843.5 million and S/762.8 million, respectively, correspond to funds managed by Group's subsidiaries.

## 29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION

The table below shows the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities captions in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, by categories as defined under IFRS 9 as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

	As of March 31, 2026						As of December 31, 2025					
	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
	Investments and derivatives	Investments designated at inception	Investments and derivatives	Investments designated at inception	Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total	Investments and derivatives	Investments designated at inception	Investments and derivatives	Investments designated at inception	Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total
S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>												
Cash and due from banks	-	-	-	-	50,814,611	50,814,611	-	-	-	-	49,044,457	49,044,457
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	-	-	-	-	2,211,576	2,211,576	-	-	-	-	2,177,200	2,177,200
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5,194,008	-	-	-	-	5,194,008	4,957,236	-	-	-	-	4,957,236
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, Note 6(b)	-	-	43,509,626	94,198	-	43,603,824	-	-	38,943,728	90,321	-	39,034,049
Amortized cost investments	-	-	-	-	8,707,989	8,707,989	-	-	-	-	8,813,657	8,813,657
Loans, net	-	-	-	-	145,399,260	145,399,260	-	-	-	-	142,315,004	142,315,004
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	992,047	-	-	-	992,047	-	992,429	-	-	-	992,429
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	-	-	-	-	608,309	608,309	-	-	-	-	345,906	345,906
Other assets, Note 12(a)	1,249,491	-	267	-	6,385,975	7,635,733	1,231,188	-	677	-	5,102,543	6,334,408
	<u>6,443,499</u>	<u>992,047</u>	<u>43,509,893</u>	<u>94,198</u>	<u>214,127,720</u>	<u>265,167,357</u>	<u>6,188,424</u>	<u>992,429</u>	<u>38,944,405</u>	<u>90,321</u>	<u>207,798,767</u>	<u>254,014,346</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>												
Deposits and obligations	-	-	-	-	178,880,666	178,880,666	-	-	-	-	170,401,633	170,401,633
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	5,872,475	5,872,475	-	-	-	-	8,243,787	8,243,787
Due to banks and correspondents	-	-	-	-	10,213,175	10,213,175	-	-	-	-	10,675,238	10,675,238
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	-	-	-	-	608,309	608,309	-	-	-	-	345,906	345,906
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	603,920	603,920	-	-	-	-	612,259	612,259
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,451,894	-	-	-	-	1,451,894	1,055,893	-	-	-	-	1,055,893
Bonds and notes issued	-	-	-	-	14,750,710	14,750,710	-	-	-	-	14,025,535	14,025,535
Other liabilities, Note 12(a)	1,307,228	-	8	-	7,544,745	8,851,981	1,047,907	-	-	-	5,700,097	6,748,004
	<u>2,759,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>218,474,000</u>	<u>221,233,130</u>	<u>2,103,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,004,455</u>	<u>212,108,255</u>

## 30 FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities involve principally the use of financial instruments, including derivatives. It also accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, for different periods, and invests these funds in high-quality assets. Additionally, it places these deposits at fixed and variable rates with legal entities and individuals, considering the finance costs and expected profitability.

The Group also trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments, derivatives included, to take advantage of short-term market movements on securities, bonds, currencies and interest rates.

Given the Group's activities, it has established a risk appetite framework, which is a cornerstone of its risk management. The risk management processes involve continuous identification, measurement, treatment and monitoring. The Group is exposed, principally, to operating risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, cybersecurity risk, model risk, strategic risk and insurance technical risk. Finally, it reports on a consolidated basis the risks to which the Group is exposed.

### a) Risk management structure -

The Board of Directors of the Group and of each subsidiary are ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent instances in the major subsidiaries responsible for managing and monitoring risks, as further explained below:

#### (i) Group's Board of Directors -

##### Credicorp Board of Directors –

The Credicorp Board of Directors is responsible for the overall approach to risk management of Credicorp Ltd., including the approval of its appetite for risk.

It also oversees compliance with the approved risk appetite and the level of risk exposure, as well as the relevant improvements in the integral risk management of Grupo Crédito and Subsidiaries of Credicorp (Group).

##### Grupo Crédito's Board of Directors –

Grupo Crédito's Board of Directors is responsible for the general approach to risk management of the Group's subsidiaries and the approval of the risk appetite levels that it is willing to assume. Furthermore, it approves the guidelines and policies for Integral Risk Management, promotes an organizational culture that emphasizes the importance of risk management, oversees the internal control system and ensures the adequate performance of the Group's regulatory compliance function.

##### Group Company Boards -

The Board of each company of the Group is responsible for aligning the risk management established by the Board of Grupo Crédito with the context of each one of them. For that, it establishes a framework for risk appetite, policies and guidelines.

#### (ii) Credicorp Risk Committee -

Represents the Credicorp Board of Directors, proposes the levels of risk appetite for Credicorp Ltd. Also, it is aware of the level of compliance of the risk appetite and the level of exposure assumed by Grupo Crédito and Credicorp subsidiaries and the relevant improvements in integral management of risks of said entities.

The Committee will be made up of no less than three directors of Credicorp, at least one of which must be independent. Additionally, the Board of Directors may incorporate as a member one or more directors of Credicorp subsidiaries. Likewise, the coordinator of the Committee will be the Credicorp Risk Manager, with the Internal Audit Manager as an observer member (without voice or vote). Finally, the following officials will attend the sessions as guests, according to the agenda of topics to be discussed and at the invitation of the coordinator: General Manager, Finance Manager, Manager of the Risk Management Division of BCP, and all those people whose criteria assist with the development of the session.

(iii) Grupo Crédito Risk Committee -

Represents the Board of Grupo Crédito in risk management decision-making. Furthermore, proposes to Grupo Crédito's Board of Directors the levels of risk appetite. This Committee defines the strategies used for the adequate management of the different types of risks and the supervision of risk appetite. In addition to it, they establish principles, policies, and general limits to the Group.

The Risk Committee is presided by no less than three Board members of Grupo Crédito, at least one of which must be independent. Additionally, the Board of Directors may incorporate as a member one or more directors of the Group. Likewise, the coordinator of the Committee will be the Grupo Crédito Risk Manager, with the Internal Audit Manager as an observer member (without voice or vote). Finally, the following officials will attend the sessions as guests, according to the agenda of topics to be discussed and at the invitation of the coordinator: General Manager, Finance Manager, Manager of the Risk Management Division of BCP, and all those people whose criteria assist with the development of the session.

In addition to effectively managing all the risks, the Grupo Crédito Risk Committee is supported by the following committees which report periodically on all relevant changes or issues relating to the risks being managed, except for the Model Risk functions, since Grupo Crédito Risk Committee assumes them directly:

Corporate credit Risk Committees (retail and non-retail) -

The Corporate Credit Risk Committees (Retail and Wholesale) are responsible for reviewing the level of tolerance of the credit risk appetite, exposure limits, and the actions to implement corrective measures in the event of deviations. In addition, they propose credit risk management rules and policies within the governance framework and organizational structure for the comprehensive management of credit risk. They also propose for approval to the Risk Committee any changes to the functions described above, as well as significant findings.

Corporate Committee for Market, Structural, Trading and Liquidity Risk -

The committee for Market, Structural, Trading and Liquidity Risks is in charge of analyzing and proposing corporate objectives, guidelines and policies for the Management of Market and Liquidity Risks of the Group and the Group's companies. As well as monitoring the indicators and liquidity appetite and the implementation of corrective measures if deviations exist. Additionally, it is responsible for approving the integration into management of a corporate model implemented in the Group.

Corporate Operational Risk Methodology Committee -

The Corporate Operational Risk Methodology Committee has the primary responsibilities of sharing methodologies for Operational Risk and Business Continuity, as well as sharing best practices regarding the main challenges faced by the Group's companies.

(iv) Central Risk Management of Credicorp -

The Central Risk Management of Credicorp informs the Credicorp Risk Committee of the level of compliance of the risk appetite and the level of exposure assumed by Grupo Crédito and Credicorp subsidiaries. Likewise, it reports the relevant improvements in the integral risk management of Grupo Crédito and Credicorp subsidiaries. In addition, it proposes to the Credicorp Risk Committee the risk appetite levels for Credicorp Ltd.

(v) Central Risk Management of Grupo Crédito -

The Central Risk Management is responsible for the implementation of policies, procedures, methodologies and the actions to be taken to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate, report and control the different types of risks to which the Group is exposed. In addition, it is responsible for participating in the design and definition of the strategic plans of the business units to ensure that they are aligned within the risk parameters approved by the Grupo Crédito Board of Directors. Likewise, it disseminates the importance of adequate risk management, specifying in each of the units, the role that corresponds to them in the timely identification and definition of the corresponding actions.

The units of the Central Risk Management that manage risk at the corporate level are the following:

Credit Division -

The Credit Division proposes credit policies and evaluation criteria and credit risk management that the Group assumes with segment customers wholesaler. Evaluate and authorize loan proposals until their autonomy and propose their approval to the higher instances for those that exceed it. These guidelines are established on the basis of the policies set by the Grupo Crédito Board, respecting the laws and regulations in force. In addition, it assesses the evolution of the risk of wholesale clients and identifies problematic situations, taking actions to mitigate or resolve them.

Risk Management Division -

The Risk Management Division is responsible for ensuring that risk management directives and policies comply with the established by the Board of Directors. In addition, it is responsible for supervising the process of risk management and for coordinating with the companies of Credicorp involved in the whole process, promoting homogeneous risk management and aligning with the best practices. It also has the task of informing the Board of Directors regarding: global exposure and by type of risk, as well as the specific exposure of each Group company.

Retail Banking Risk Division -

The Retail Banking Risk Division is responsible for managing the risk profile of the Individuals and Small Businesses portfolio and for developing credit policies that are aligned with the guidelines and risk levels established by the Board of Directors of Grupo Crédito.

Likewise, it participates in the definition of products and campaigns aligned to these policies, as well as in the design, optimization and integration of credit evaluation tools and income estimation for credit management.

Likewise, there is an active and recurring participation of the BCP Retail Banking Risk Division in the Credit Risk and Collections Committee of Mibanco and in the BCB Retail Banking Risk Committee to ensure alignment of best practices in terms of policies and guidelines. credit ratings, risk segmentation and credit risk models.

#### Corporate Non-Financial Risk Management -

Corporate Non-Financial Risk Management is responsible for defining a non-financial risk strategy aligned with the objectives and risk appetite established at the corporate level. This strategy aims to enhance the management process, generate synergies, optimize resources and achieve superior results among the units responsible for managing non-financial risks at the corporate level. Furthermore, to achieve the objectives outlined in the non-financial risk strategy, the Division is tasked with promoting a risk culture, developing talent, defining indicators, and generating and monitoring strategic projects and initiatives.

#### Credicorp's Pricing Center of Excellence -

The main objective of the Group's Pricing Center of Excellence (CoE) is to efficiently scale the Pricing practice in the Group's business lines, identifying opportunities and deploying initiatives that allow the development of the Pricing practice.

#### Risk Transformation Office -

The Risk Transformation Office is responsible for turning risk management into a competitive advantage, enhancing the following capabilities: i) origination, ii) portfolio monitoring, iii) life cycle of credit models, iv) cybersecurity, and v) human talent.

#### (vi) Internal Audit Division and Corporate Ethics and Compliance Division -

The Internal Audit Division is responsible for continuously monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Group's risk management, control and governance processes, verifying compliance with regulations, policies, objectives and guidelines set by the Board of Directors, providing agile and timely assurance, advice and analysis based on risks and data. On the other hand, it evaluates sufficiency and integration level of Group's database and information systems. Finally, it ensures that independence is maintained between the functions of the risk management and business units, for each of the Group's companies.

The Corporate Compliance and Ethics Division reports to the Board and is responsible for providing corporate policies to ensure that Group companies adequately comply with regulations that specified them, and the guidelines established in Credicorp's Code of Ethics.

#### (vii) Audit Committee -

The Audit Committee, composed of three independent directors, oversees the Group's financial reporting process and financial information system, with the purpose of ensuring that: (i) Management establishes and maintains an adequate system of internal control, particularly internal controls over financial reporting. (ii) Appropriate procedures are in place to enable the objective and periodic evaluation of the Group's internal control system. (iii) The external auditors review the accounting and financial policies applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Audit Committee facilitates effective communication among the external auditors, the Group's senior management, BCP's Internal Audit Division, responsible for conducting Credicorp's internal audit activities and Credicorp's Board of Directors.

#### b) Risk measurement and reporting systems -

The risk is measured according to models and methodologies developed for the management of each type of risk. Risk reports allow monitoring, at both aggregated and detailed levels, the different types of risks of each company which is exposed. The system provides the facility to meet the appetite review needs by risk requested by the committees and areas described above; as well as comply with regulatory requirements.

c) Risk mitigation -

Depending on the type of risk, mitigating instruments are used to reduce its exposure, such as guarantees, derivatives, controls and insurance, among others. Furthermore, it has policies linked to risk appetite and established procedures for each type of risk.

The Group actively uses guarantees to reduce its credit risks.

d) Risk appetite -

Based on corporate risk management, Grupo Crédito's Board of Directors annually approves the risk appetite framework to define the maximum level of risk that the organization is willing to take as seeks its strategic and financial objectives, maintaining a corporate vision in individual decisions of each entity. This Risk Appetite framework is based on "core" and specific metrics:

Core metrics are intended to preserve the organization's strategic pillars, defined as solvency, liquidity, profit and growth, income stability and balance sheet structure.

Specific metrics objectives are intended to monitor on a qualitative and quantitative basis the various risks to which the Group is exposed, as well as defining a tolerance threshold of each of those risks, so the risk profile set by the Board is preserved and any risk focus is anticipated on a more granular basis. These metrics are related to credit risk, market risk and cybersecurity risk.

Risk appetite is measured based on the following guidelines:

- Risk appetite statement: Establishes explicit general principles and the qualitative declarations which complement the risk strategy.
- Metrics scorecards: These are used to define the levels of risk exposure in the different strategic pillars.
- Limits: Allows control over the risk-taking process within the tolerance threshold established by the Board. They also provide accountability for the risk-taking process and define guidelines regarding the target risk profile.
- Government scheme: Seeks to guarantee compliance of the framework through different roles and responsibilities assigned to the units involved.

The appetite is integrated into the processes of strategic and capital guidelines, as well as in the definition of the annual budget, facilitating the strategic decision making of the organization.

e) Risk concentration -

Concentrations arise when a reduced and representative number of all of the counterparties of the Group are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic and political conditions among others.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the policies and procedures include specific guidelines and limits to guarantee a diversified portfolio.

### 30.1 Credit risk –

- a) The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the probability of suffering losses caused by debtors or counterparties failing to comply with payment obligations related to on- or off-balance-sheet exposures.

Credit risk is the most important risk for the Group's business; therefore, Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from lending activities that lead to direct loans; they also result from investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as contingent credits (indirect loans and due from customers on banker's acceptances), which expose Credicorp to risks similar to direct loans. Likewise, credit risk arises from derivative financial instruments that present positive fair values. Finally, all exposure to credit risk (direct or indirect) is mitigated by the control processes and policies.

As part of managing this type of risk, provisions for impairment of its portfolio are assigned as of the date of the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit risk levels are defined based on risk exposure limits, which are frequently monitored. Said limits are established in relation to one borrower or group of borrowers, geographical and industry segments. Furthermore, the risk limits by product, industry sector and by geographical segment are approved by the Risk Committee of Credicorp.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing the credit limits when it is appropriate. Other specific control measures are outlined below:

(i) Collateral -

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is collateralization which is common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For loans and advances, collateral includes, among others, mortgages on residential properties; liens on business assets such as plants, inventory and accounts receivable; and liens on financial instruments such as debt securities and equity securities.
- For repurchase agreements and securities lending, collateral consists of fixed income instruments, cash and loans.
- Long term loans and financing to corporate entities are generally guaranteed. Loans to micro business generally have no collateral. In order to minimize credit loss, the Group will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators arise.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, except for assets backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. As part of the Group's policies, the recovered assets are sold in seniority order. The proceeds of the sale are used to reduce or amortize the outstanding debt. In general, the Group doesn't use recovered assets for its operational purposes.

(ii) Derivatives -

The amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current and potential fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Group (fair value is positive). In the case of derivatives this is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as a portion of the total credit limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. The credit risk of the derivative portfolio is reduced if the instrument is cleared through a clearing house.

(iii) Credit-related commitments -

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and letters of credit have the same credit risk as direct loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit - which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions - are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore have less risk than a direct loan. The Group has no mandatory commitments to extend credit.

- b) The maximum exposure to credit risk as of March 31, 2026, and as of December 31, 2025, before the effect of mitigation through any collateral, is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets indicated in Notes 30.11(a), 30.11(b) and the contingent credits detailed in Note 18(a).

c) Credit risk management for loans -

Credit risk management is mainly based on the rating and scoring internal models of each company of the Group. In Credicorp, quantitative and qualitative analysis are made for each client, regarding their financial position, credit behavior in the financial system and the market in which they operate or are located. This analysis is carried out continuously to characterize the risk profile of each operation and client with a loan position in the Group.

In the Group, a loan is internally classified as past due according to three criteria: the number of days past due based on the contractually agreed due date, the subsidiary and the type of loan. The details are shown below:

- Banco de Crédito del Perú, Mibanco Perú and Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria internally classify a loan as past due:
  - For corporate, large and medium companies, when it has more than 15 days in arrears.
  - For small and microbusiness when it has more than 30 days in arrears.
  - For overdrafts when it has more than 30 days in arrears.
  - For consumer, mortgage and leasing operations, installments are internally classified as past due when they are between 30 and 90 days in arrears; after 90 days, the pending loan balance is considered past due.

- Mibanco Colombia internally classifies a loan as past due:
  - For commercial loans when it has more than 90 days in arrears.
  - For microbusiness loans when it has more than 60 days in arrears.
  - For consumer loans when it has more than 60 days in arrears.
  - For mortgage loans when it has more than 30 days in arrears.
- ASB Bank Corp. internally classifies a loan as past due when it has 1 or more days in arrears.
- Banco de Crédito de Bolivia internally classifies a loan as past due when it has 30 or more days in arrears.

Estimate of the expected credit loss -

The measurement of the expected credit loss is based on the product of the following risk parameters: (i) probability of default (PD), (ii) loss given default (LGD), and (iii) exposure at default (EAD); discounted at the reporting date, using the effective interest rate. The definition of the parameters is presented below:

- Probability of default (PD): is a credit rating measure that is given internally to a client with the objective of estimating its probability of default within a specific time horizon. The process of obtaining the PD is carried out considering three main components: (i) the risk observed at the portfolio level, (ii) the macroeconomic perspectives of the main countries where Credicorp operates and (iii) the individual risk of each loan, which is measured through rating and scoring tools.

The Group considers that a financial instrument is in default if it meets the following conditions, according to the type of asset:

- Consumer products, credit card and SME: if the client, at some certain point, presents arrears equal to or greater than 60 days and/or has operations that are refinanced, restructured, in pre-judicial, judicial proceedings or written off.
- Mortgage products: if the client, at some certain point, presents arrears equal to or greater than 120 days and/or has operations that are refinanced, restructured, in pre-judicial, judicial proceedings or written off.
- Commercial banking products: if the client, at some certain point, is in the Collections portfolio, or has a risk classification of Deficient, Doubtful or Loss, or has operations that are refinanced, in pre-judicial, judicial proceedings or written off. Also, a client can be considered as default if it shows signs of significant qualitative impairment. It should be noted that, for commercial clients with the highest loan position that are classified in default, the Risk Management performs an individual review to determine the expected credit loss in each case, which considers the knowledge of the specific situation of the client, the coverage of real guarantees, and the financial information available of the company.
- Investments: if the instrument has a default rating according to external rating agencies such as Fitch, Standard & Poors or Moody's, or if it has an indicator of arrears equal to or greater than 90 days. In addition, an issuer can be considered as default if it shows signs of significant qualitative impairment or if it is in default according to the Commercial banking definition. When an issuer is classified as default, all its instruments are also classified as default, that is, in stage 3.

- Loss given default (LGD): this is a measurement which estimates the severity of the loss that would be incurred at the time of the default. It has two approaches in the estimate of the severity of the loss, according to the stage of the client:
  - LGD workout: is the real loss of clients who reached the default stage. To calculate this parameter, the recoveries and costs of each of the operations are included (including open and closed recovery processes).
  - LGD ELBE (expected loss best estimate): this is the loss of the contracts in a default situation based on the time in default of the operation (the longer the time in default, the higher the level of loss of the operation).
- Exposure at Default (EAD): this is a measurement which estimates the exposure at the time of the client's default, considering changes in future exposure, for example, in the case of prepayments and/or greater utilization of unused credit lines.

The estimate of the risk parameters considers information regarding the actual conditions, as well as the projections of future macroeconomic events and conditions in three scenarios (base, optimistic and pessimistic), which are weighted to obtain the expected credit loss.

The fundamental difference between the expected credit loss of a loan classified in Stage 1 or Stage 2 lies in the time horizon of the probability of default (PD). Stage 1 estimates use a PD with a maximum horizon of 12 months, whereas Stage 2 estimates use a PD measured over the remaining lifetime of the instrument. Stage 3 estimates are performed based on an ELBE LGD.

For those portfolios that are not material and/or do not have specific credit scoring models, the option was to extrapolate the expected credit loss ratio of portfolios with comparable characteristics.

In line with the internal model governance framework, the main parameters used in the measurement of credit risk (including PD and LGD) were continuously monitored throughout 1Q26. The models are calibrated when performance monitoring reveals material deviations from their expected behavior, thereby ensuring an adequate and consistent estimation of credit risk.

Prospective information -

The measurement of the expected credit loss for each stage and the evaluation of significant increase in credit risk consider information on previous events and current conditions, as well as reasonable projections based on future events and macroeconomic conditions.

For the estimate of the risk parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD), used in the calculation of the expected credit loss in stages 1 and 2, the significance of the macroeconomic variables (or their variations) that have the greatest influence on each portfolio was tested which provide a better prospective and systemic vision to the estimate, based on econometric techniques. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the estimate of the expected credit loss considers projections of relevant macroeconomic variables, such as the gross domestic product (GDP), terms of trade, inflation rate, among others, for a period of 3 years and a long-term projection.

Expected credit loss represents a weighted estimate that considers three forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios (base, optimistic and pessimistic). These scenarios, as well as the probability of occurrence of each one, are projections provided by the internal Economic Studies team and are approved by Senior Management; these projections are made for the main countries where Credicorp operates. The design of the scenarios is reviewed quarterly. All scenarios and their respective probabilities apply to portfolios subject to expected credit loss.

Changes from one stage to another -

The classification of an instrument as stage 1 or stage 2 depends on the concept of "significant increase in credit risk" at the reporting date compared to the origin date. This classification is updated monthly. As IFRS 9 states, this classification depends on the following criteria:

- An account is classified in stage 2 if it has more than 30 days in arrears.
- Significant credit risk increase thresholds were established based on absolute and relative thresholds that depend on the risk level in which the instrument was originated. The thresholds differ for each of the portfolios considered.

Additionally, all those accounts classified as default at the reporting date, according to the definition used by the Group, are considered as stage 3.

Evaluations of significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition and credit impairment are carried out independently on each reporting date.

Wholesale Banking assets can be moved in both directions from one stage to another; in this sense, a financial asset that migrated to stage 2 will return to stage 1 if its credit risk did not increase significantly from its initial recognition until a subsequent reporting period. Likewise, an asset that is in stage 3 will return to stage 2 if the asset is no longer considered to be impaired (according to our definition of default) for a certain number of subsequent reporting periods.

On the other hand, Retail Banking assets that migrated to stage 2 will return to stage 1 if their credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition during a certain number of subsequent reporting periods (cure period). In the case of assets allocated in stage 3, these will not return to stage 2 except for refinanced loans, which will return to stage 2 if good payment behavior is demonstrated during a certain number of subsequent reporting periods.

Expected life -

For the instruments in stage 2 or 3, the allowance for loan losses will cover the expected credit loss during the expected time of the remaining lifetime of the instrument. For most instruments, the expected life is limited to the remaining contractual life, adjusted by expected prepayments. In the case of revolving products, a statistical analysis was carried out to determine what would be the expected life period.

The following is a summary of the direct loans (without interest) classified into three important groups and their respective allowance for loan losses for each type of loan. It is important to note that impaired loans are loans in default that are in stage 3. Additionally, it should be noted that, in accordance with IFRS 7, the total balance of the loan is considered overdue when the debtor has failed to make a payment at its contractual maturity.

- (i) Loans neither past due nor impaired, which comprise those direct loans which currently do not have characteristics of delinquency and which are not in default.
- (ii) Past due but not impaired loans, which comprise all of the direct loans of customers who are not in default but have failed to make a payment at its contractual maturity, according to IFRS 7.
- (iii) Impaired loans, those direct loans considered to be in stage 3 or default, as detailed in Note 30.1(c).

	As of March 31, 2026				As of December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 S/(000)	Stage 2 S/(000)	Stage 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Stage 1 S/(000)	Stage 2 S/(000)	Stage 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Commercial loans</b>								
Neither past due nor impaired	66,284,164	5,218,274	-	71,502,438	66,660,719	4,215,063	-	70,875,782
Past due but not impaired	611,489	296,302	-	907,791	414,188	335,073	-	749,261
Impaired	-	-	4,339,118	4,339,118	-	-	4,519,803	4,519,803
<b>Gross</b>	<b>66,895,653</b>	<b>5,514,576</b>	<b>4,339,118</b>	<b>76,749,347</b>	<b>67,074,907</b>	<b>4,550,136</b>	<b>4,519,803</b>	<b>76,144,846</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	417,173	255,287	1,955,414	2,627,874	436,438	277,425	2,045,256	2,759,119
<b>Total, net</b>	<b>66,478,480</b>	<b>5,259,289</b>	<b>2,383,704</b>	<b>74,121,473</b>	<b>66,638,469</b>	<b>4,272,711</b>	<b>2,474,547</b>	<b>73,385,727</b>
<b>Residential mortgage loans</b>								
Neither past due nor impaired	22,023,350	1,900,986	-	23,924,336	21,569,665	1,844,208	-	23,413,873
Past due but not impaired	605,747	544,151	-	1,149,898	569,988	586,274	-	1,156,262
Impaired	-	-	1,573,241	1,573,241	-	-	1,617,451	1,617,451
<b>Gross</b>	<b>22,629,097</b>	<b>2,445,137</b>	<b>1,573,241</b>	<b>26,647,475</b>	<b>22,139,653</b>	<b>2,430,482</b>	<b>1,617,451</b>	<b>26,187,586</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	46,851	118,616	784,211	949,678	49,855	116,289	800,442	966,586
<b>Total, net</b>	<b>22,582,246</b>	<b>2,326,521</b>	<b>789,030</b>	<b>25,697,797</b>	<b>22,089,798</b>	<b>2,314,193</b>	<b>817,009</b>	<b>25,221,000</b>
<b>Small and Micro-business loans</b>								
Neither past due nor impaired	18,989,780	3,902,642	-	22,892,422	18,382,809	3,627,093	-	22,009,902
Past due but not impaired	148,053	485,067	-	633,120	194,879	467,420	-	662,299
Impaired	-	-	1,371,773	1,371,773	-	-	1,357,696	1,357,696
<b>Gross</b>	<b>19,137,833</b>	<b>4,387,709</b>	<b>1,371,773</b>	<b>24,897,315</b>	<b>18,577,688</b>	<b>4,094,513</b>	<b>1,357,696</b>	<b>24,029,897</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	488,752	406,793	963,529	1,859,074	472,604	412,193	949,739	1,834,536
<b>Total, net</b>	<b>18,649,081</b>	<b>3,980,916</b>	<b>408,244</b>	<b>23,038,241</b>	<b>18,105,084</b>	<b>3,682,320</b>	<b>407,957</b>	<b>22,195,361</b>
<b>Consumer loans</b>								
Neither past due nor impaired	18,308,400	2,951,426	-	21,259,826	17,253,968	3,122,322	-	20,376,290
Past due but not impaired	198,906	391,581	-	590,487	158,736	344,579	-	503,315
Impaired	-	-	1,262,070	1,262,070	-	-	1,387,164	1,387,164
<b>Gross</b>	<b>18,507,306</b>	<b>3,343,007</b>	<b>1,262,070</b>	<b>23,112,383</b>	<b>17,412,704</b>	<b>3,466,901</b>	<b>1,387,164</b>	<b>22,266,769</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	490,789	450,843	1,047,167	1,988,799	459,980	499,439	1,150,290	2,109,709
<b>Total, net</b>	<b>18,016,517</b>	<b>2,892,164</b>	<b>214,903</b>	<b>21,123,584</b>	<b>16,952,724</b>	<b>2,967,462</b>	<b>236,874</b>	<b>20,157,060</b>
<b>Consolidated of loans</b>								
Total gross direct credits, Note 7(a)	127,169,889	15,690,429	8,546,202	151,406,520	125,204,952	14,542,032	8,882,114	148,629,098
Total allowance for loan losses, Note 7(a)	1,443,565	1,231,539	4,750,321	7,425,425	1,418,877	1,305,346	4,945,727	7,669,950
<b>Total net direct loans</b>	<b>125,726,324</b>	<b>14,458,890</b>	<b>3,795,881</b>	<b>143,981,095</b>	<b>123,786,075</b>	<b>13,236,686</b>	<b>3,936,387</b>	<b>140,959,148</b>

At Credicorp, we separate renegotiated loans into two groups, focusing on operations that have suffered a significant increase in credit risk since their disbursement, which has generated modifications to the original loan agreement. Both groups are defined below:

- Refinanced loans: are those loans that have undergone modifications in the initial loan agreement (term and interest rate), according to the accounting definition.
- Renegotiated loans: are those loans for which, due to the pandemic during 2020 and 2021 and/or the Peruvian context of intense rain and social unrest during 2023, the SBS and other local regulators of the countries where Credicorp operates have established that certain benefits be granted, and that Credicorp has also voluntarily granted to its clients (grace periods, debt consolidation, etc.), which were not in the initial credit agreements.

Below is the amount of gross portfolio balance and allowance for loan losses for Credicorp's renegotiated loans. The presentation is made for each of the two groups defined above and by opening the balances by stage. It should be noted that for the construction of the tables, the information of the three subsidiaries that concentrate more than 95.0 percent of the balance of renegotiated loans (BCP, Mibanco and BCB) has been considered.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, renegotiated loans, refinanced loans and their expected loss are composed as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>		<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>Refinanced loans</u>	<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>	<u>Refinanced loans</u>	<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Stage 1	118,217	6,611	108,144	7,708
Stage 2	87,885	10,299	82,595	10,046
Stage 3	1,755,984	879,356	1,737,423	865,367
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,962,086</b>	<b>896,266</b>	<b>1,928,162</b>	<b>883,121</b>

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>		<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>Renegotiated loans</u>	<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>	<u>Renegotiated loans</u>	<u>Allowance for loan losses</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Stage 1	1,836,853	8,015	1,869,447	8,836
Stage 2	251,243	26,143	284,866	25,041
Stage 3	458,267	283,372	531,370	308,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,546,363</b>	<b>317,530</b>	<b>2,685,683</b>	<b>342,143</b>

The detail of the gross amount of impaired direct loans by type of loan, together with the fair value of the related collateral and the amounts of its allowance for loan losses, are as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>					<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>				
	<u>Commercial loans</u>	<u>Residential mortgage loans</u>	<u>Small and Micro-business loans</u>	<u>Consumer loans</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Commercial loans</u>	<u>Residential mortgage loans</u>	<u>Small and Micro-business loans</u>	<u>Consumer loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Impaired loans	4,339,118	1,573,241	1,371,773	1,262,070	8,546,202	4,519,803	1,617,451	1,357,696	1,387,164	8,882,114
Fair value of collateral	3,646,348	1,353,870	218,169	437,955	5,656,342	3,602,914	1,377,151	249,294	450,104	5,679,463
Allowance for loan losses	1,955,414	784,211	963,529	1,047,167	4,750,321	2,045,256	800,442	949,739	1,150,290	4,945,727

In addition, the breakdown of direct loans classified by maturity is shown below, according to the following criteria:

- Current loans, which comprise those direct loans which do not currently have characteristics of delinquency, nor are they in default or stage 3, according to the rules of IFRS 9.
- Current but impaired loans, which comprise those direct loans which do not currently have characteristics of delinquency, but are in default or stage 3, according to IFRS 9.
- Loans with payment delay of one day or more but that are not past due according to our internal guidelines, which comprise those direct loans of customers who have failed to make a payment at its contractual maturity, that is, with at least one day past due. However, the days of delinquency are insufficient to be considered as past due under the Group's internal criteria.
- Past due loans under internal criteria.

The total of the following reflects all overdue loans according to IFRS 7: (i) loans with payment delays of one day or more but that are not considered overdue under internal criteria and (ii) overdue loans under internal criteria.

	As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025						
	Current loans	Current but impaired loans	Loans with delays in payments of one day or more but not considered internal overdue loans	Internal overdue loans	Total	Current loans	Current but impaired loans	Loans with delays in payments of one day or more but not considered internal overdue loans	Internal overdue loans	Total	Total past due under IFRS 7	
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	
Neither past due nor impaired	139,579,022	-	-	-	139,579,022	-	136,675,847	-	-	136,675,847	-	
Past due but not impaired	-	-	2,978,082	303,214	3,281,296	3,281,296	-	-	2,774,121	297,016	3,071,137	
Impaired debt	-	3,565,739	800,652	4,179,811	8,546,202	4,980,463	-	3,531,294	826,710	4,524,110	5,350,820	
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,579,022</b>	<b>3,565,739</b>	<b>3,778,734</b>	<b>4,483,025</b>	<b>151,406,520</b>	<b>8,261,759</b>	<b>136,675,847</b>	<b>3,531,294</b>	<b>3,600,831</b>	<b>4,821,126</b>	<b>148,629,098</b>	

The classification of direct loans by type of loan and type of maturity is shown below:

	As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025				
	Current loans	Current but impaired loans	Loans with delays in payments of one day or more but not considered internal overdue loans	Internal overdue loans	Total	Current loans	Current but impaired loans	Loans with delays in payments of one day or more but not considered internal overdue loans	Internal overdue loans	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Commercial loans	71,502,438	2,034,524	975,414	2,236,971	76,749,347	70,875,782	2,061,610	922,937	2,284,517	76,144,846
Residential mortgage loans	23,924,336	599,601	1,394,517	729,021	26,647,475	23,413,873	583,148	1,411,644	778,921	26,187,586
Small and Micro-business loans	22,892,422	357,539	623,360	1,023,994	24,897,315	22,009,902	302,528	618,804	1,098,663	24,029,897
Consumer loans	21,259,826	574,075	785,443	493,039	23,112,383	20,376,290	584,008	647,446	659,025	22,266,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,579,022</b>	<b>3,565,739</b>	<b>3,778,734</b>	<b>4,483,025</b>	<b>151,406,520</b>	<b>136,675,847</b>	<b>3,531,294</b>	<b>3,600,831</b>	<b>4,821,126</b>	<b>148,629,098</b>

#### Macroeconomic scenario

The expected credit loss is a weighted estimate of three macroeconomic scenarios: base, optimistic and pessimistic, which are calculated with macroeconomic projections provided by the Economic Studies team and approved by Senior Management. The local and international information flows available during the analysis period are used to feed the projections, which reflect the fact that Peru is a small and open economy. In this context, approximately 60.0 percent of the volatility in economic growth is driven by external factors including terms of trade, the growth of Peru's trading partners and external interest rates. Information is collected on each of these factors to build each scenario for the next three years.

The variables mentioned above, along with local variables (fiscal and monetary variables), are incorporated into the economic models.

The first is a stochastic dynamic general equilibrium model, which is built with expectations. The second is constructed with the main identities of the national accounts in accordance with the financial programming methodology designed by the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the methodologies used by a battery of econometric models.

Through this process, projections of GDP growth, inflation, exchange rate and other macroeconomic variables are obtained for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028. We expect GDP to grow around 3.2 percent in 2026, which is mainly explained by the following factors:

- Favorable momentum from the maturing business cycle dynamics
- External tailwinds from historic export prices (copper and gold)
- Acceleration of loan origination in line with higher aggregate demand

Nonetheless, downside risks remain significant: elevated uncertainty around the Middle East conflict persists, and domestically, the impact of the electoral process on business expectations remains uncertain until the runoff candidates are defined (June 7).

Probabilities of 50.0 percent, 25.0 percent and 25.0 percent were considered for the line, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, respectively. The probabilities assigned to each scenario and the projections are validated through a fan chart analysis, which uses the likelihood function to identify and analyze:

- The central tendency of the projections.
- The dispersion expected around this value.
- Values above or below the central value that are more or less likely.

The following table presents a comparison between the carrying amount of the allowance for credit losses of the direct loan portfolio, indirect loans, and bankers' acceptances granted to customers, and its estimate under the three scenarios: base, optimistic, and pessimistic.

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	7,806,954	8,041,526
<b>Scenarios:</b>		
Optimistic	7,697,596	7,960,895
Base	7,806,639	8,031,548
Pessimistic	7,916,939	8,142,114

d) Credit risk management on reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing -

Most of these operations are performed by Credicorp Capital. The Group has implemented credit limits for each counterparty and most of transactions are collateralized with investment grade financial instruments and financial instruments issued by governments.

e) Credit risk management on investments -

The Group assesses the identified credit risk of each investment by disclosing the risk rating assigned by recognized local and international credit rating agencies. The credit rating assignment processes carried out in Peru differ from the credit rating assignment processes applied at the international level.

In the event that any subsidiary uses a risk-rating prepared by any other risk rating agency, said risk-ratings are standardized with those provided by the above-mentioned institutions for consolidation purposes.

The following table shows the risk analysis of the investments provided by the institutions referred to above:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>		<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Instruments issued in Peru:</b>				
BBB- to BBB+	24,997,385	43.5	25,036,590	47.5
BB- to BB+	913,688	1.6	865,912	1.6
Unrated:				
Certificates of deposit - BCRP	15,129,391	26.3	10,884,030	20.6
Listed and unlisted securities	143,381	0.2	139,019	0.3
Restricted mutual funds	317,404	0.6	336,159	0.6
Investment funds	975,683	1.7	934,923	1.8
Mutual funds	29,382	0.1	43,143	0.1
Other instruments	214,444	0.4	221,336	0.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,720,758</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>38,461,112</b>	<b>72.9</b>

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>		<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>	
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Instruments issued abroad:</b>				
AAA	373,980	0.7	348,800	0.7
AA- a AA+	1,314,174	2.3	1,396,825	2.5
A- to A+	3,094,486	5.4	2,888,578	5.5
BBB- to BBB+	4,116,025	7.2	4,220,090	8.0
BB- to BB+	3,164,542	5.5	3,070,701	5.8
Lower and equal to +B	95,651	0.2	81,332	0.2
Unrated:				
Listed and unlisted securities	54,686	0.1	21,356	-
Mutual funds	709,644	1.2	661,793	1.3
Participations of RAL funds	125,172	0.2	125,393	0.2
Investment funds	587,920	1.0	563,245	1.1
Other instruments	1,148,783	1.8	965,717	1.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,785,063</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>14,343,830</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,505,821</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,804,942</b>	<b>100</b>

f) Concentration of financial instruments exposed to credit risk -

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, financial instruments with exposure to credit risk were distributed considering the following economic sectors:

	As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025				
	At fair value through profit for loss					At fair value through profit for loss				
	Held for trading, hedging and others (*)	Designated at inception	Financial assets at amortized cost	At fair value through other comprehensive income investments and hedging (**)	Total	Held for trading, hedging and others (*)	Designated at inception	Financial assets at amortized cost	At fair value through other comprehensive income investments and hedging (**)	Total
S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Central Reserve Bank of Peru	25,400	-	38,744,763	15,129,391	53,899,554	34	-	38,956,544	10,884,030	49,840,608
Financial services	2,860,336	759,349	20,764,793	3,926,770	28,311,248	2,792,539	766,516	17,182,430	3,929,527	24,671,012
Commerce	54,028	1,020	28,043,645	1,348,024	29,446,717	61,109	1,029	29,358,035	1,308,456	30,728,629
Government and public administration	2,188,750	227,961	8,314,102	14,098,956	24,829,769	2,122,871	221,174	8,416,242	13,758,649	24,518,936
Mortgage loans	-	-	25,623,286	-	25,623,286	-	-	25,336,172	-	25,336,172
Manufacturing	52,124	1,047	20,963,561	1,774,627	22,791,359	41,417	1,041	20,102,547	1,891,011	22,036,016
Consumer loans	-	-	21,814,584	-	21,814,584	-	-	19,877,075	-	19,877,075
Communications, storage and transportation	2,444	-	10,898,854	798,217	11,699,515	2,878	-	10,407,568	823,140	11,233,586
Electricity, gas and water	70,006	1,026	5,787,130	2,055,594	7,913,756	54,641	1,025	5,760,870	2,006,255	7,822,791
Real estate and leasing	309,727	-	3,731,617	59,803	4,101,147	299,455	-	3,539,887	56,927	3,896,269
Mining	22,520	-	3,874,086	491,369	4,387,975	5,560	-	4,812,472	378,801	5,196,833
Agriculture	15,695	-	4,490,554	2,640	4,508,889	36	-	4,619,970	4,251	4,624,257
Construction	9,105	-	2,449,262	356,543	2,814,910	9,091	-	2,513,582	360,966	2,883,639
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	2,871,626	-	2,871,626	-	-	2,314,739	-	2,314,739
Education, health and others	227,195	1,549	1,805,105	607,968	2,641,817	229,839	1,542	1,435,961	655,588	2,322,930
Fishing	291	-	618,031	-	618,322	134	-	827,182	-	827,316
Insurance	12,233	-	153,288	-	165,521	-	-	124,299	-	124,299
Community services and others	593,645	95	13,179,433	2,954,189	16,727,362	568,820	102	12,213,192	2,977,125	15,759,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,443,499</b>	<b>992,047</b>	<b>214,127,720</b>	<b>43,604,091</b>	<b>265,167,357</b>	<b>6,188,424</b>	<b>992,429</b>	<b>207,798,767</b>	<b>39,034,726</b>	<b>254,014,346</b>

(\*) It includes non-trading investments that did not pass SPPI test.

(\*\*) OCI: Other comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, financial instruments with exposure to credit risk were distributed by the following geographical areas:

	As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025				
	At fair value through profit for loss					At fair value through profit for loss				
	Held for trading, hedging and others (*)	Designated at inception	Financial assets at amortized cost	At fair value through other comprehensive income investments and hedging (**)	Total	Held for trading, hedging and others (*)	Designated at inception	Financial assets at amortized cost	At fair value through other comprehensive income investments and hedging (**)	Total
S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>America:</b>										
Peru	2,088,532	7,634	188,465,145	32,719,260	223,280,571	2,144,033	7,499	183,414,012	28,117,088	213,682,632
United States of America	690,338	909,880	3,423,888	5,895,131	10,919,237	707,411	616,657	3,242,867	5,975,716	10,542,651
Colombia	1,878,740	-	5,337,239	729,243	7,945,222	1,501,100	-	4,597,771	855,529	6,954,400
Bolivia	454,424	-	9,069,051	804,364	10,327,839	437,460	-	9,358,834	666,129	10,462,423
Chile	487,471	-	3,252,244	683,331	4,423,046	483,541	-	2,821,134	596,693	3,901,368
Brazil	17,649	-	1,591,533	286,474	1,895,656	8,847	-	1,460,091	299,662	1,768,600
Panama	2,255	-	384,111	319,138	705,504	5,435	-	338,265	307,071	650,771
Mexico	8,844	-	55,524	459,644	524,012	7,383	-	90,081	444,547	542,011
Canada	38,696	-	14,666	198,061	251,423	61,944	-	14,582	179,503	256,029
<b>Europe:</b>										
United Kingdom	458,365	-	135,477	242,763	836,605	434,045	-	58,512	246,791	739,348
Spain	32,950	-	787,385	274,017	1,094,352	97,652	-	786,809	277,573	1,162,034
France	49,873	-	5,769	125,916	181,558	75,950	-	28,279	125,625	229,854
Switzerland	17	-	342	29,588	29,947	10	-	163	23,772	23,945
Luxembourg	71,520	-	50,424	6,688	128,632	79,281	-	336,275	5,316	420,872
Netherlands	6,896	-	2,811	23,438	33,145	-	-	2,436	13,501	15,937
Others in Europe	134,934	-	168,315	79,377	382,626	117,991	-	53,363	80,250	251,604
<b>Others</b>	21,995	74,533	1,383,796	727,658	2,207,982	26,341	368,273	1,195,293	819,960	2,409,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,443,499</b>	<b>992,047</b>	<b>214,127,720</b>	<b>43,604,091</b>	<b>265,167,357</b>	<b>6,188,424</b>	<b>992,429</b>	<b>207,798,767</b>	<b>39,034,726</b>	<b>254,014,346</b>

(\*) It includes non-trading investments that did not pass SPPI test.

(\*\*) OCI: Other comprehensive income.

g) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities -

The Group has financial assets and liabilities that:

- Are offset in the Group's interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position; or
- Are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement covering similar financial instruments, regardless of whether they are offset in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Similar arrangements include derivative netting agreements, master repurchase agreements and master securities lending agreements. Similar financial instruments include derivatives, accounts receivable from reverse repurchase agreements and securities financing transactions, and payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. Financial instruments such as loans and deposits are not disclosed in the following tables, as they are not offset in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

The offsetting framework contract issued by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Inc. ("ISDA") and similar master offsetting arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, because said agreements were created in order for both parties to have an enforceable offsetting right in cases of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparties or following other predetermined events. In addition, the Group and its counterparties do not intend to settle said instruments on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The Group receives and gives collateral in the form of cash and trading securities in respect of the following transactions:

- Derivatives
- Accounts receivable from reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing;
- Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending

Such collateral adheres to standard industry terms including, when appropriate, an ISDA Credit Support Annex. This means that securities received/given as collateral can be pledged or sold during the term of the transaction must be returned on maturity of the transaction. The terms also give each party the right to terminate the related transactions upon the counterparty's failure to return the respective collateral.

## 30.2 Market risk -

The Group has exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rates, currency, commodities and equity products; all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Due to the order of the Group's current activities, commodity price risk has not been approved, so this type of instrument is not agreed.

The Group separates exposures to market risk in two groups: (i) those that arise from value fluctuation of trading portfolios recognized at fair value through profit or loss due to movements of market rates or prices (Trading Book) and (ii) those that arise from changes in the structural positions of non-trading portfolios due to movements of the interest rates, prices and foreign exchange ratios (Banking Book) and that are recorded at amortized cost and at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income, this is due to movements in interest rates, prices and currency exchange rates.

The risks that trading portfolios face are managed through Value at Risk (VaR) historical simulation techniques; while non-trading portfolios (Banking Book) are monitored using rate sensitivity metrics, which are a part of Asset and Liability Management (ALM).

### a) Trading Book -

The trading book is characterized for having liquid positions in stocks, bonds, foreign currencies and derivatives, arising from market-making transactions where the Group acts as principal with the clients or with the market. This portfolio includes investments and derivatives classified by Management as held for trading.

#### (i) Value at Risk (VaR) -

The Group applies the VaR approach to its trading portfolio to estimate the market risk of the main positions held and the maximum losses that are expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions and considering the risk appetite of the subsidiary.

Daily calculation of VaR is a statistically-based estimate of the maximum potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements.

VaR expresses the "maximum" amount the Group might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99 percent). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1 percent) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain "holding period" until positions can be closed (1 - 10 days).

The time horizon used to calculate VaR is one day; however, the one-day VaR is amplified to a 10-day time frame and calculated multiplying the one-day VaR by the square root of 10. This adjustment will be accurate only if the changes in the portfolio in the following days have a normal distribution independent and identically distributed; because of that, the result is multiplied by a non-normality adjustment factor. The limits and consumptions of the VaR are established on the basis of the risk appetite and the trading strategies of each subsidiary.

The evaluation of the movements of the trading portfolio has been based on annual historical information and 144 market risk factors, which are detailed following: 27 market curves, 55 stock prices, 58 mutual fund values and 4 series of volatility. The Group directly applies these historical changes in rates to each position in its current portfolio (method known as historical simulation).

The Group Management considers that the market risk factors, incorporated in their VaR model, are adequate to measure the market risk to which its trading portfolio is exposed.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements. Losses exceeding the VaR figure may occur, on average under normal market conditions, not more than once every hundred days.

VaR limits have been established to control and keep track of all the risks taken. These risks arise from the size of the positions and/or the volatility of the risk factors embedded in each financial instrument. Regular reports are prepared for the Treasury Risk Committee and ALM, the Risk Management Committee and Senior Management.

VaR results are used to generate economic capital estimates by market risk, which are periodically monitored and are part of the overall risk appetite of each subsidiary. Furthermore, at Group level, there is also a limit to the risk appetite of the trading portfolio, which is monitored and informed to the Treasury Risks and ALM Corporate Committee.

In VaR calculation, the effects of the exchange rate are not included because said effects are measured in the net monetary position, see Note 30.2(b)(ii).

The VaR of the Group increased due to higher volatility risk as of March 31, 2026. During the period, the VaR remained within the limits of the appetite for risk established by the Risk Management of each subsidiary.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group's VaR by risk type is as follows:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Interest rate risk	25,969	27,569
Price risk	2,502	1,631
Volatility risk	49,728	286
Diversification effect	(22,025)	(611)
Consolidated VaR by type of risk	<u>56,174</u>	<u>28,875</u>

On the other hand, those instruments that are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and that are not intended for trading are included in the rate and price sensitivity analysis in the following section. See table of earnings sensitivity at risk, net economic value and price sensitivity.

b) Banking Book -

The non-trading portfolios or, belonging to the banking book ("banking book"), are exposed to different risks, since they are sensitive to movements in market rates, which may result in a negative impact on the value of the assets. with respect to its liabilities, and therefore, in its net worth.

(i) Interest rate risk -

The Banking Book-related interest rate risk arises from eventual changes in interest rates that may adversely affect the expected gains (risk gains) or market value of financial assets and liabilities reported on the balance sheet (net economic value). The Group assumes the exposure to the interest rate risk that may affect their fair value as well as the cash flow risk of future assets and liabilities.

The Risk Committee sets the guidelines regarding the level of unmatched repricing of interest rates that can be tolerated, which is periodically monitored through ALCO.

Corporate policies include guidelines for the management of the Group's exposure to the interest rate risk. These guidelines are implemented considering the features of each segment of business in which the Group entities operate.

In this regard, Group companies that are exposed to the interest rate risk are those that have yields based on interest, such as credits, investments and technical reserves. Interest rate risk management in Banco de Crédito del Perú, Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, Mibanco - Banco de la Microempresa, Mibanco - Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia, ASB Bank Corp and Pacífico Seguros, is carried out by performing a repricing gap analysis, sensitivity analysis of the financial margin (GER) and sensitivity analysis of the net economic value (VEN). These calculations consider different rate shocks, which are generated through different scenario simulations and consider periods of high volatility.

Analysis of repricing gap -

The repricing gap analysis is intended to measure the risk exposure of interest rate for repricing periods, in which both balance and out of balance assets and liabilities are grouped. This allows identifying those sections in which the rate variations would have a potential impact.

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates, what occurs first:

	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>						
	<b>Up to 1 month</b>	<b>1 to 3 months</b>	<b>3 to 12 months</b>	<b>1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Non-interest bearing</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	37,564,101	726,282	924,276	1,888,257	2,491,332	9,431,939	53,026,187
Investments (*)	5,638,258	4,797,237	7,674,384	8,594,147	25,517,959	89,828	52,311,813
Loans, net	22,366,925	19,665,367	46,888,997	44,604,531	13,584,070	(1,710,630)	145,399,260
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	992,047	992,047
Reinsurance contract assets	858,291	-	-	-	-	-	858,291
Other assets (**)	1,415,386	25,709	1,587	-	109,000	5,453,417	7,005,099
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>67,842,961</b>	<b>25,214,595</b>	<b>55,489,244</b>	<b>55,086,935</b>	<b>41,702,361</b>	<b>14,256,601</b>	<b>259,592,697</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits and obligations	28,715,932	21,554,945	31,201,743	55,765,337	41,039,030	603,679	178,880,666
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending and due to banks and correspondents	6,048,203	3,440,319	1,291,036	2,363,759	2,798,966	143,367	16,085,650
Insurance contract liability	129,018	194,869	602,862	2,525,766	7,645,044	3,406,765	14,504,324
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,451,894	1,451,894
Bonds and notes issued	306,596	635,925	2,968,392	7,760,076	2,926,082	153,639	14,750,710
Other liabilities (**)	1,996,239	-	24,113	5	165,688	5,974,001	8,160,046
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	40,648,036	40,648,036
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>37,195,988</b>	<b>25,826,058</b>	<b>36,088,146</b>	<b>68,414,943</b>	<b>54,574,810</b>	<b>52,381,381</b>	<b>274,481,326</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet accounts</b>							
Derivative financial assets	244,370	645,835	331,645	-	-	-	1,221,850
Derivative financial liabilities	523,650	87,275	192,005	427,470	-	-	1,230,400
	(279,280)	558,560	139,640	(427,470)	-	-	(8,550)
<b>Marginal gap</b>	<b>30,367,693</b>	<b>(52,903)</b>	<b>19,540,738</b>	<b>(13,755,478)</b>	<b>(12,872,449)</b>	<b>(38,124,780)</b>	<b>(14,897,179)</b>
Accumulated gap	30,367,693	30,314,790	49,855,528	36,100,050	23,227,601	(14,897,179)	-

(\*) Investments for trading purposes are not considered (investments at fair value through profit or loss and trading derivatives), because these instruments are part of the trading book and the Value at Risk methodology is used to measure market risks.

(\*\*) Other assets and Other liabilities include only financial instruments, excluding accounts receivable and accounts payable, respectively, arising from trading derivatives.

	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>						
	<b>Up to 1 month</b>	<b>1 to 3 months</b>	<b>3 to 12 months</b>	<b>1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Non-interest bearing</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	37,746,584	759,032	1,095,107	2,167,637	2,882,800	6,570,497	51,221,657
Investments (*)	2,206,670	4,454,362	7,626,855	8,288,755	25,180,743	90,321	47,847,706
Loans, net	21,146,870	18,801,001	44,294,644	45,817,210	13,917,135	(1,661,856)	142,315,004
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	992,429	992,429
Reinsurance and insurance contract assets	708,560	-	-	-	-	-	708,560
Other assets (**)	544,074	133,545	1,332	-	72,840	4,708,147	5,459,938
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>62,352,758</b>	<b>24,147,940</b>	<b>53,017,938</b>	<b>56,273,602</b>	<b>42,053,518</b>	<b>10,699,538</b>	<b>248,545,294</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits and obligations	26,910,364	22,259,382	28,940,310	52,514,477	39,448,884	328,216	170,401,633
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending and due to banks and correspondents	6,438,412	5,628,624	1,145,888	2,654,255	2,894,222	157,624	18,919,025
Insurance and reinsurance contract liability	136,545	210,611	599,093	2,460,841	7,610,781	3,246,284	14,264,155
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,055,893	1,055,893
Bonds and notes issued	226,853	423,133	2,866,745	7,532,602	2,707,559	268,643	14,025,535
Other liabilities (**)	1,219,594	25,236	10,043	12	129,525	4,678,502	6,062,912
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	39,096,109	39,096,109
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>34,931,768</b>	<b>28,546,986</b>	<b>33,562,079</b>	<b>65,162,187</b>	<b>52,790,971</b>	<b>48,831,271</b>	<b>263,825,262</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet accounts</b>							
Derivative financial assets	-	353,115	823,935	-	-	-	1,177,050
Derivative financial liabilities	504,450	-	184,965	502,585	-	-	1,192,000
	(504,450)	353,115	638,970	(502,585)	-	-	(14,950)
<b>Marginal gap</b>	<b>26,916,540</b>	<b>(4,045,931)</b>	<b>20,094,829</b>	<b>(9,391,170)</b>	<b>(10,737,453)</b>	<b>(38,131,733)</b>	<b>(15,294,918)</b>
Accumulated gap	26,916,540	22,870,609	42,965,438	33,574,268	22,836,815	(15,294,918)	-

(\*) Investments for trading purposes are not considered (investments at fair value through profit or loss and trading derivatives), because these instruments are part of the trading book and the Value at Risk methodology is used to measure market risks.

(\*\*) Other assets and Other liabilities include only financial instruments, excluding accounts receivable and accounts payable, respectively, arising from trading derivatives.

Sensitivity to changes in interest rates -

The sensitivity analysis of a reasonable possible change in interest rates on the banking book comprises an assessment of the sensitivity of the financial margins that seeks to measure the potential changes in the interest accruals over a period of time and the expected movement of the interest rate curves, as well as the sensitivity of the net economic value, which is a long-term metric measured as the difference arising between the Net Economic Value of assets and liabilities before and after a variation in interest rates.

The sensitivity of the financial margin is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net financial interest income before income tax and non-controlling interest for one year, based on non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, including the effect of derivative instruments.

The sensitivity of the Net Economic Value is calculated by reassessing the financial assets and liabilities sensitive to rates, except for the trading instruments, including the effect of any associated hedge, and derivative instruments designated as a cash flow hedge. Regarding rate risk management, no distinction is made by accounting category for the investments that are considered in these calculations.

The results of the sensitivity analysis regarding changes in interest rates on March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, are presented below:

**As of March 31, 2026**

Currency	Changes in basis points		Sensitivity of net profit S/(000)		Sensitivity of Net Economic Value S/(000)	
Soles	+/-	50	+/-	90,795	-/+	194,976
Soles	+/-	75	+/-	136,193	-/+	292,463
Soles	+/-	100	+/-	181,590	-/+	389,951
Soles	+/-	150	+/-	272,386	-/+	584,927
U.S. Dollar	+/-	50	+/-	165,040	+/-	352,804
U.S. Dollar	+/-	75	+/-	247,560	+/-	529,205
U.S. Dollar	+/-	100	+/-	330,081	+/-	705,607
U.S. Dollar	+/-	150	+/-	495,121	+/-	1,058,411

**As of December 31, 2025**

Currency	Changes in basis points		Sensitivity of net profit S/(000)		Sensitivity of Net Economic Value S/(000)	
Soles	+/-	50	+/-	51,429	-/+	297,149
Soles	+/-	75	+/-	77,143	-/+	445,724
Soles	+/-	100	+/-	102,857	-/+	594,298
Soles	+/-	150	+/-	154,286	-/+	891,447
U.S. Dollar	+/-	50	+/-	173,047	+/-	338,248
U.S. Dollar	+/-	75	+/-	259,571	+/-	507,372
U.S. Dollar	+/-	100	+/-	346,095	+/-	676,496
U.S. Dollar	+/-	150	+/-	519,142	+/-	1,014,745

The interest rate sensitivities set out in the table above are only illustrative and are based on simplified scenarios. The figures represent the effect of the pro-forma movements in the net interest income based on the projected yield curve scenarios and the Group's current interest rate risk profile. This effect, however, does not incorporate actions that would be taken by Management to mitigate the impact of this interest rate risk.

The Group seeks proactively to change the interest rate risk profile to minimize losses and optimize net revenues. The projections above also assume that the interest rate of all maturities moves by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential impact on net interest income of some rates changing while others remain unchanged.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, investments in equity securities and funds that are non-trading, recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, are not considered as comprising investment securities for interest rate sensitivity calculation purposes; however, a 10.0, 25.0 and 30.0 percent of changes in market prices is conducted to these price-sensitivity securities.

The market price sensitivity tests as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, are presented below:

<b>Equity securities</b>			
<b>Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>Change in market prices</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Equity securities	+/-10	9,420	9,032
Equity securities	+/-25	23,550	22,581
Equity securities	+/-30	28,259	27,097
<b>Funds</b>			
<b>Measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>Change in market prices</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>	<b>S/(000)</b>
Participation in mutual funds	+/-10	73,903	70,494
Participation in mutual funds	+/-25	184,757	176,234
Participation in mutual funds	+/-30	221,708	211,481
Restricted mutual funds	+/-10	31,740	33,616
Restricted mutual funds	+/-25	79,351	84,040
Restricted mutual funds	+/-30	95,221	100,848
Participation in RAL funds	+/-10	12,517	12,539
Participation in RAL funds	+/-25	31,293	31,348
Participation in RAL funds	+/-30	37,552	37,618
Investment funds	+/-10	156,360	149,817
Investment funds	+/-25	390,901	374,542
Investment funds	+/-30	469,081	449,451
Exchange Trade Funds	+/-10	-	3,410
Exchange Trade Funds	+/-25	-	8,524
Exchange Trade Funds	+/-30	-	10,229

(ii) Foreign currency exchange risk -

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which impact net open monetary positions and equity positions in a different currency than the group's functional currency.

The group's monetary position is made up of the net open position of monetary assets, monetary liabilities and off-balance sheet items expressed in foreign currency for which the entity itself assumes the risk; as well as the equity position generated by the investment in the group's subsidiaries whose functional currency is different from soles. In the first case, any appreciation/depreciation of the foreign currency would affect the consolidated income statement, on the contrary, in the case of the equity position, any appreciation/depreciation of the foreign currency will be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group manages foreign currency exchange risk, which affects the consolidated statement of income, by monitoring and controlling currency positions exposed to movements in exchange rates. The market risk units of each subsidiary establish limits for said positions, which are approved by their own committees, and monitor and follow up the limits considering their foreign exchange trading positions, their most structural foreign exchange positions, as well as their sensitivities. Additionally, there is a monetary position limit at the Credicorp level, which is monitored and reported to the Group's Risk Committee.

On the other hand, the Group manages foreign currency exchange risk whose fluctuation is recognized in other comprehensive income, monitoring and controlling equity positions and their sensitivities, which are reported to the Group's Risk Committee.

Net foreign exchange gains/losses recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income are disclosed in the following items:

- Net gain on foreign exchange transactions.
- Net gain on derivatives held for trading.
- Net exchange difference result.

As of March 31, 2026, the foreign currency in which the group has the greatest exposure is the U.S. Dollar. The market exchange rate for purchase and sale transactions of each U.S. Dollar as of March 31, 2026, was S/3.491 (S/3.363 as of December 31, 2025).

Foreign currency transactions are made at market exchange rates of the countries where Credicorp's Subsidiaries are established. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the Group's assets and liabilities by currencies were as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>			<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>U.S. Dollar</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S. Dollar</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
Total monetary assets	97,089,510	586,639	97,676,149	92,302,409	403,672	92,706,081
Total monetary liabilities	(88,498,061)	(84,717)	(88,582,778)	(82,319,334)	(78,107)	(82,397,441)
	8,591,449	501,922	9,093,371	9,983,075	325,565	10,308,640
Currency derivatives	(7,094,235)	(200,544)	(7,294,779)	(9,163,066)	174,608	(8,988,458)
<b>Net monetary position with effect on consolidated statement of income</b>	1,497,214	301,378	1,798,592	820,009	500,173	1,320,182
<b>Net monetary position with effect on equity</b>	1,228,400	2,488,135	3,716,535	1,157,602	2,355,753	3,513,355
<b>Net monetary position</b>	2,725,614	2,789,513	5,515,127	1,977,611	2,855,926	4,833,537

As of March 31, 2026, the monetary position with effect on equity in other currencies is mainly made up of the equity of subsidiaries in Bolivianos for S/796.1 million, in Colombian pesos for S/1,121.7 million and, in Chilean pesos for S/567.8 million, among other minors. As of December 31, 2025, the monetary position with effect on equity in other currencies consists mainly of the equity of subsidiaries in Bolivianos for S/799.2 million, in Colombian pesos for S/1,031.4 million, in Chilean pesos for S/522.5 million, among other minor amounts.

Starting in March 2025, Management has decided to use, for the conversion of its investments in companies incorporated in Bolivia, the exchange rate applied by financial institutions, as published on March 14, 2025 in Circular No. 857/2025 issued by the Financial System Supervisory Authority of Bolivia (ASFI), as this determines the value at which Bolivian financial institutions can buy/sell U.S. Dollars. This update has resulted in a decrease in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position of S/3,278.0 million in assets, S/3,093.1 million in liabilities, and S/184.9 million in equity as of March 31, 2026.

The following tables show the sensitivity analysis of the main currencies to which the Group is exposed, and which affect the consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025. The analysis determines the effect of a reasonably possible variation of the exchange rate against Sol for each of the currencies independently, considering all other variables constant. A negative amount shows a potential net reduction in the consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income, while a positive amount reflects a potential increase.

The sensitivity analysis of the foreign currency position with an effect on the consolidated income statement as of March 31, 2026, and 2025, is shown below, with the U.S. Dollar as the main currency of exposure:

<b>Currency rate sensitivity</b>	<b>Change in currency rates</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	%	S/(000)	S/(000)
Depreciation -			
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	5	71,296	39,048
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	10	136,110	74,546
Appreciation -			
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	5	(78,801)	(43,158)
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	10	(166,357)	(91,112)

The following is a sensitivity analysis of the foreign exchange position with effect on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, with the U.S. Dollar, Boliviano, Colombian peso and Chilean peso as the main currencies of exposure. This analysis is shown as of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

<b>Currency rate sensitivity</b>	<b>Change in currency rates</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	%	S/(000)	S/(000)
Depreciation -			
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	5	58,495	55,124
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	10	111,673	105,237
Appreciation -			
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	5	(64,653)	(60,926)
Soles in relation to U.S. Dollar	10	(136,489)	(128,622)
Depreciation -			
Soles in relation to Boliviano	5	37,909	38,056
Soles in relation to Boliviano	10	72,372	72,652
Appreciation -			
Soles in relation to Boliviano	5	(41,900)	(42,062)
Soles in relation to Boliviano	10	(88,455)	(88,797)

<b>Currency rate sensitivity</b>	<b>Change in currency rates</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>
	%	S/(000)	S/(000)
Depreciation -			
Soles in relation to Colombian peso	5	53,414	49,115
Soles in relation to Colombian peso	10	101,973	93,765
Appreciation -			
Soles in relation to Colombian peso	5	(59,037)	(54,285)
Soles in relation to Colombian peso	10	(124,633)	(114,602)
Depreciation -			
Soles in relation to Chilean peso	5	27,037	24,882
Soles in relation to Chilean peso	10	51,616	47,501
Appreciation			
Soles in relation to Chilean peso	5	(29,883)	(27,501)
Soles in relation to Chilean peso	10	(63,086)	(58,057)

### 30.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its short-term payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. In this sense, the company that is facing a liquidity crisis would be failing to comply with the obligations to pay depositors and with commitments to lend or satisfy other operational cash needs.

The Group is exposed to daily cash requirements, interbank deposits, current accounts, time deposits, use of loans, guarantees and other requirements. The Management of the Group's subsidiaries establishes limits for the minimum funds amount available to cover such cash withdrawals and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand. Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by the corresponding risk teams to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, type of funding, provider, producer and term.

The procedure to control the mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for banks to be completely matched, as transacted business is often based on uncertain terms and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but also increases liquidity risk, which generates exposure to potential losses.

Maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace them, at an acceptable cost are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group.

A mismatch, in maturity of long-term illiquid assets against short-term liabilities, exposes the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position to risks related both to rollover and to interest rates. If liquid assets do not cover maturing debts, an interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position is vulnerable to a rollover risk. Furthermore, a sharp increase in interest rates can dramatically increase the cost of rolling over short-term liabilities, leading to a rapid increase in debt cost. The contractual-maturity gap report is useful in showing liquidity characteristics.

Corporate policies have been implemented for liquidity risk management by the Group. These policies are consistent with the particular characteristics of each operating segment in which each of the Group companies operate. Risk Management heads set up limits and autonomy models to determine the adequate liquidity indicators to be managed.

#### **Commercial banking and Microfinance:**

Liquidity risk exposure in Banco de Crédito del Perú, Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, Mibanco – Banco de la Microempresa and Mibanco - Banco de la Microempresa de Colombia is based on indicators such as the Internal Liquidity Coverage Ratio (RCLI, the Spanish acronym) which measures the amount of liquid assets available to meet cash outflows needs within a given stress scenario for a period of 30 days and the Internal Ratio of Stable Net Funding (RFNEI, the Spanish acronym), which is intended to guarantee that long-term assets are financed at least with a minimum number of stable liabilities within a prolonged liquidity crisis scenario and works as a minimum compliance mechanism that supplements the RCLI. The core limits of these indicators are 100.0 percent, and any excess are presented in the Credicorp Treasury Risk Committee, Credicorp Risk Committee and the Assets Liabilities Committee (ALCO) of the respective subsidiary.

#### **Insurances and Pensions:**

Insurances: Liquidity risk management in Pacífico Seguros follows a particular approach given the nature of the business. For annually renewable businesses, mainly general insurance, the emphasis of liquidity is focused on the quick availability of resources in the event of a systemic event (e.g. earthquake); for this purpose, there are minimum investment indicators in place relating to local cash/time deposits and foreign fixed-income instruments of high quality and liquidity.

On the long-term business side (life insurance), given the nature of the products offered and the contractual relationship with customers (the liquidity risk is not material); the emphasis is on maintaining sufficient flow of assets and matching their maturities with maturities of liabilities; for this purpose there are indicators that measure the asset/liability sufficiency and adequacy as well as calculations or economic capital subject to interest rate risk, this last under the methodology of Credicorp.

Pensions: Liquidity risk management in AFP Prima is carried out in a differentiated manner between the fund administrator and the funds being managed. Liquidity management regarding the fund administrator is focused on hedge meeting periodic operating expense needs, which are supported with the collection of commissions. The fund administering entity does not record unexpected outflows of liquidity.

#### **Investment banking:**

Liquidity risk in Credicorp Capital Ltd principally affects the security brokerage. In managing this risk, limits of use of liquidity have been established as well as mismatching by dealing desk; follow-up on liquidity is performed on a daily basis for a short-term horizon covering the coming settlements. If short-term unmatched maturities are identified, repos are used. On the other hand, structural liquidity risk of Credicorp Capital is not significant given the low levels of debt, which is monitored regularly using financial planning tools.

In the case of ASB Bank Corp, the risk liquidity management performs through indicators such as Internal Liquidity Coverage Ratio (RCLI, the Spanish acronym) and the Internal Ratio of Stable Net Funding (RFNEI, the Spanish acronym) with the core limits of 100.0 percent and any excess is presented in the Credicorp Treasury Risk Committee, Credicorp Risk Committee and the Assets Liabilities Committee (ALCO) of the respective subsidiary.

Companies perform a liquidity risk management using the liquidity Gap or contractual maturity Gap.

The following table presents the cash outflows to be paid and cash inflows from financial assets to be collected by the Group, classified by remaining contractual maturities (including future interest payments), as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. The amounts disclosed in the table represent undiscounted contractual cash flows; therefore, they do not correspond to the balances presented in the statement of financial position, which represent values as of the end of the reporting period. Below, we present the detailed breakdown:

	As of March 31, 2026						As of December 31, 2025					
	Up to a month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Year	Total	Up to a month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Year	Total
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
<b>Financial assets</b>	67,774,183	28,726,695	71,809,072	83,613,002	60,784,167	312,707,119	56,775,341	27,123,607	64,960,715	84,472,301	57,839,707	291,171,671
<b>Financial liabilities by type -</b>												
Deposits and obligations	29,056,812	22,161,622	35,044,595	52,926,503	40,930,132	180,119,664	27,960,099	22,565,903	32,327,179	49,272,562	38,920,715	171,046,458
Payables from reverse purchase agreements and security lendings and due to banks and correspondents	4,215,617	1,925,171	3,437,547	4,602,182	3,468,910	17,649,427	5,316,312	3,911,664	2,468,798	4,853,520	3,765,726	20,316,020
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,451,894	-	-	-	-	1,451,894	1,055,893	-	-	-	-	1,055,893
Bonds and notes issued	445,316	646,898	3,402,819	9,400,438	3,728,240	17,623,711	453,752	521,224	3,251,896	9,223,703	3,436,539	16,887,114
Lease liabilities	265,631	20,843	68,607	194,527	67,778	617,386	245,001	25,443	77,893	299,620	80,465	728,422
Other liabilities	7,591,115	505,215	98,038	13,723	1,252,199	9,460,290	4,937,226	696,978	115,089	22,892	1,321,725	7,093,910
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>43,026,385</b>	<b>25,259,749</b>	<b>42,051,606</b>	<b>67,137,373</b>	<b>49,447,259</b>	<b>226,922,372</b>	<b>39,968,283</b>	<b>27,721,212</b>	<b>38,240,855</b>	<b>63,672,297</b>	<b>47,525,170</b>	<b>217,127,817</b>
<b>Derivative financial liabilities -</b>												
Contractual amounts receivable (inflows)	386,244	1,380,797	646,103	1,551,534	177,585	4,142,263	720,741	480,314	1,080,425	1,560,389	183,588	4,025,457
Contractual amounts payable (outflows)	390,017	1,377,429	651,636	1,522,733	178,058	4,119,873	718,192	492,021	1,103,870	1,588,286	195,688	4,098,057
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(3,773)</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>(5,533)</b>	<b>28,801</b>	<b>(473)</b>	<b>22,390</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>(11,707)</b>	<b>(23,445)</b>	<b>(27,897)</b>	<b>(12,100)</b>	<b>(72,600)</b>

### **30.4 Non-financial risk -**

A non-financial risk (NFR) is broadly defined by exclusion, encompassing any risk other than financial market, credit and liquidity risks. NFR may have substantial negative strategic, commercial, economic and/or reputational implications. They include operational risks as defined by Basel's seven types of operational risk events, as well as other significant risks such as technology, cyber, conduct, model, compliance, strategic and third-party risks.

The management of non-financial risks has become increasingly challenging due to the added complexity of rapid technological advancements, extensive process automation, greater reliance on systems rather than people, and transformational processes. These changes in the way financial institutions operate have led to new risk exposures, including attacks affecting the Group's services, data theft and online fraud.

### **30.5 Operational risk -**

Operational risk is the possibility of incurring losses due to inadequate processes, human error, information technology failures, third party relationships or external events. These risks can result in financial losses and have legal or regulatory compliance consequences, but they exclude strategic or reputational risk (except for companies under Colombian regulations, where reputational risk is included in operational risk).

Operational risks are categorized into internal fraud, external fraud, labor relations and job security, customer relations, business products and practices, damage to material assets, business and systems interruption, and failures in process, execution, delivery and management.

One of the Group's pillars is to cultivate an efficient risk culture. To achieve this, it records operational risks and their respective process controls. The risk map allows for the monitoring, prioritization and proposed treatment of these risks according to established governance. Additionally, the Group actively manages cybersecurity and fraud prevention, aligning with best international practices.

The business continuity management system enables the establishment, implementation, operation, monitoring, review, maintenance, and improvement of business continuity based on best practices and regulatory requirements. The Group implements recovery strategies for resources that support critical products and services, which are periodically tested to measure the effectiveness of these strategies.

In managing operational risk, cybersecurity, fraud prevention and business continuity, corporate guidelines are utilized, methodologies and best practices are shared among the Group's companies.

We also have recovery mechanisms for the materialization of operational risks, primarily through insurance policies contracted for all Credicorp Group companies in the international market. These policies cover losses due to fraud events, professional liability, cyber risks, and directors' liability. Additionally, we have insurance policies individually contracted by Credicorp companies in the local market that cover losses due to material damage to physical assets and civil liability.

### **30.6 Cybersecurity –**

Credicorp directs its efforts towards cost-efficient strategies to minimize the exposure to cybersecurity risk. To this end, it implements different levels of controls adapted to the different areas and potentially vulnerable companies. In addition, it maintains a significant investment program that ensures the availability of technologies and processes necessary to protect the Group's operations and assets.

Within the framework of cybersecurity governance, the Group has a Credicorp CISO and a corporate team dedicated to implementing and ensuring compliance with the cybersecurity strategy across all companies. A corporate strategy and plan has been established that includes implementation priorities and improvements, adapted to each company's specific context. These lines of work comprise the Cybersecurity Strategy, which is constantly reviewed considering the global scenario, risk profile, standards, frameworks and regulations, with the aim of ensuring business continuity, resilience and data privacy. In addition, a robust cybersecurity framework is adopted that allows adjusting cybersecurity controls for each Group company, managing and remediating vulnerabilities in an early and timely manner.

In line with technological and regulatory evolution, the Group incorporates continuous review and the adoption of cybersecurity measures associated with the use of Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies, ensuring their responsible, secure use aligned with best practices and applicable standards.

The Group also has an awareness and continuous training program for its employees, fostering a culture of cybersecurity awareness in all companies. In addition, cybersecurity indicators are used to ensure alignment between operations and the Group's business strategy.

Group companies have third-party governance policies in place, which establish the security requirements to be met by service providers, compliance with which is mandatory.

Finally, asset information security management is carried out through a systematic process, documented and known throughout the organization, following best practices and regulatory requirements. Guidelines based on policies and procedures are designed and developed to guarantee the availability, confidentiality and integrity of the information.

### **30.7 Corporate Security, Investigations and Cybercrime Management -**

As part of the management of non-financial risks, the Corporate Security, Investigations and Cybercrime Area is responsible for detecting and responding to incidents involving fraud, cybercrime and physical security

These efforts led out by specialized teams in investigations, cybercrime, electronic security, disaster management, and strategic intelligence activities, including social conflicts. Likewise, new capabilities have been incorporated into our infrastructure's video surveillance system, which not only ensures compliance with new standards and regulations but also facilitates the integration of next-generation video intelligence functions. These include intelligent cameras supported by algorithms, analytics, and artificial intelligence, thus optimizing risk management with the expanded reach provided by current technology.

Finally, we contribute to the security of the Financial System are made through collaborative efforts carried out at both the local and regional levels. At the local level, these efforts are channeled through participation in the Association of Banks of Peru (ASBANC, by its acronym in Spanish), while at the Latin American level, they are conducted through the Committee of Security Experts of the Latin American Federation of Banks (FELABAN, by its acronym in Spanish).

### **30.8 Model Risk -**

The Group uses models for different purposes such as credit admission, capital calculation, behavior, provisions, market risk, liquidity, among others.

Model risk is defined as the probability of loss resulting from decisions (credit, market, among others) based on the use of poorly designed and/or poorly implemented models. The sources that generate this risk are mainly: deficiencies in data, errors in the model (from design to implementation), use of the model.

The management of model risk is proportional to the importance of each model. In this sense, a concept of “tiering” (measurement system that orders the models depending to the importance according to the impact on the business) is defined as the main attribute to synthesize the level of importance or relevance of a model, from which is determined the intensity of the model risk management processes to be followed.

Model risk management is structured around a set of processes known as the life cycle of the model. The definition of phases of the life cycle of the model in the Group is detailed below: Identification, Planning, Development, Internal Validation, Approval, Implementation and use, and Monitoring and control.

### **30.9 Risk of the insurance activity -**

The main risk faced by the Group in insurance contracts is that the actual cost of claims and payments, or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, the severity of claims, the actual benefits paid and the subsequent development of claims over the long term. The Group's objective is therefore to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

Risk exposure is mitigated by diversification through a large portfolio of insurance contracts and by having different lines of business. Risks are also mitigated by careful selection and implementation of strategic underwriting guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance agreements. Reinsurance underwriting is diversified in such a way that the Group is not dependent on any particular reinsurer; likewise, the Group's operations are not dependent on any particular reinsurance contract.

Life insurance contracts –

The main risks that the Group is exposed to are mortality, morbidity, longevity, investment yield and flow, losses arising from policies due to the expense incurred being different than expected, and the policyholder decision; all of which, do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group, type of risk insured or industry.

The Group's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is achieved through diversification across insurable risks, the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account of current health conditions and family medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing, as well as detailed claims handling procedures. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claims.

For contracts when death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in more claims than expected.

For retirement, survival and disability annuities contracts, the most significant factor is continuing improvement in medical science and social conditions that increase longevity.

Non-life insurance contracts (general insurance and healthcare) –

The Group mainly issues the following types of non-life general insurance contracts: automobile, technical branches, business and healthcare insurances. Healthcare contracts provide medical expense cover to policyholders. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover 12 months.

For general insurance contracts the most significant risks arise from climate changes, natural disasters and other type of damages. For healthcare contracts the most significant risks arise from lifestyle changes, epidemics and medical science and technology improvements.

The above risk exposures are mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and by having different lines of business. The sensitivity of risk is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies of insurance contracts, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risks and level of insured benefits. This is achieved, in various cases, through diversification across industry sectors and geographic location.

Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims and in process of settlement, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the Group's risk exposure. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. Also, the Group actively manages and promptly pursues claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Group.

The Group has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit its exposure to catastrophic events.

Claims development table:

The following table presents the estimates of accumulated incurred claims measured under the PAA, mainly as of March 31, 2026:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
<b>Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims:</b>											
At the end of the claim year	2,856,834	1,213,274	1,443,327	1,592,806	2,116,764	1,408,133	1,716,989	1,567,268	1,344,196	674,534	15,934,125
1 year later	1,422	3,568	6,370	2,407	7,187	39,282	96,938	128,097	106,904	137,650	529,825
2 years later	1,417	105	5,084	3,124	4,061	5,317	42,548	98,883	25,878	68,939	255,356
3 years later	1,669	116	107	2,737	2,910	3,405	3,859	33,301	19,658	17,349	85,111
4 years later	937	143	124	89	3,120	2,778	2,700	4,374	9,927	8,319	32,511
5 years later	167	713	237	28	180	3,133	2,911	2,673	4,771	14,417	29,230
6 years later	–	211	606	115	94	287	1,323	2,822	2,488	2,797	10,743
7 years later	–	–	286	326	114	20	95	1,355	2,528	3,946	8,670
8 years later	–	–	–	133	660	77	52	95	902	6,472	8,391
9 years later	–	–	–	–	435	1,040	725	759	367	108	3,434
<b>Accumulated gross claims and other directly attributable expenses paid for the year of occurrence</b>	<u>2,862,446</u>	<u>1,218,130</u>	<u>1,456,141</u>	<u>1,601,765</u>	<u>2,135,525</u>	<u>1,463,472</u>	<u>1,868,140</u>	<u>1,839,627</u>	<u>1,517,619</u>	<u>934,531</u>	<u>16,897,396</u>
Liabilities / Gross Obligations accumulated by Discount event	15,560 (2,105)	12,439 (1,566)	16,400 (1,666)	21,928 (2,571)	66,282 (5,596)	184,017 (16,887)	301,344 (24,261)	508,173 (34,147)	502,795 (36,530)	841,909 (28,097)	2,470,847 (153,426)
Effect of Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,128	–	17,583	20,711
Gross LIC of the Temporary Regime and Definitive Regime	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	419,648
<b>Gross provision for incurred claims</b>	<u>13,455</u>	<u>10,873</u>	<u>14,734</u>	<u>19,357</u>	<u>60,686</u>	<u>167,130</u>	<u>277,083</u>	<u>477,154</u>	<u>466,265</u>	<u>831,395</u>	<u>2,757,780</u>

As of March 31, 2026, liabilities for incurred claims amounting to S/3,739.0 million also include liabilities related to the pension and SCTR businesses of approximately S/799.0 million, as well as other minor liabilities amounting to S/182.0 million, the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of payments of which is typically resolved within a period of less than one year.

The following table presents the estimates of accumulated incurred claims measured under the PAA, mainly as of December 31, 2025:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>	<u>S/(000)</u>
<b>Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims:</b>											
At the end of the claim year	1,923,936	1,620,489	1,179,383	1,426,645	1,597,362	2,162,977	1,397,741	1,680,689	1,399,261	1,490,574	15,879,057
1 year later	1,390	3,450	3,561	2,321	9,853	44,296	70,983	104,804	254,237	199,398	694,293
2 years later	1,447	83	2,196	2,788	2,045	8,055	30,262	72,363	101,636	98,789	319,664
3 years later	2,162	27	78	2,462	2,424	2,109	9,012	27,570	72,489	32,038	150,371
4 years later	232	622	41	130	1,513	3,386	2,211	9,711	23,323	17,705	58,874
5 years later	-	179	600	51	102	1,671	4,586	1,821	27,137	15,608	51,755
6 years later	-	-	158	968	20	27	2,639	3,139	2,454	11,794	21,199
7 years later	-	-	-	169	770	27	89	3,089	2,923	8,417	15,484
8 years later	-	-	-	-	216	350	13	15	2,711	11,742	15,047
9 years later	-	-	-	-	-	466	1,501	480	737	525	3,709
<b>Accumulated gross claims and other directly attributable expenses paid for the year of occurrence</b>	<u>1,929,167</u>	<u>1,624,850</u>	<u>1,186,017</u>	<u>1,435,534</u>	<u>1,614,305</u>	<u>2,223,364</u>	<u>1,519,037</u>	<u>1,903,681</u>	<u>1,886,908</u>	<u>1,886,590</u>	<u>17,209,453</u>
Liabilities / Gross Obligations accumulated by claims	12,904	6,087	12,615	11,535	38,043	148,659	233,355	346,916	576,782	1,058,432	2,445,328
Discount event	(1,570)	(756)	(1,377)	(1,164)	(3,273)	(8,802)	(18,875)	(25,155)	(37,617)	(50,549)	(149,138)
Effect of Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,540	17,589	21,129
Gross LIC of the Temporary Regime and Definitive Regime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,599
<b>Gross provision for incurred claims</b>	<u>11,334</u>	<u>5,331</u>	<u>11,238</u>	<u>10,371</u>	<u>34,770</u>	<u>139,857</u>	<u>214,480</u>	<u>321,761</u>	<u>542,705</u>	<u>1,025,472</u>	<u>2,349,918</u>

As of December 31, 2025, liabilities for incurred claims amounting to S/3,686.0 million also include liabilities related to the pension and SCTR businesses of approximately S/1,223.0 million, as well as other minor liabilities amounting to S/113.0 million, the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of payments of which is typically resolved within a period of less than one year.

### 30.10 Capital management -

The Group maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in its business. The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the SBS, the supervising authority of its major subsidiaries and for consolidation purposes. Furthermore, capital management responds to market expectations in relation to the solvency of the Group and to support the growth of the businesses considered in the strategic planning. In this way, the capital maintained by the Group enables it to assume unexpected losses in normal conditions and conditions of severe stress.

The Group's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the markets where the entities within the Group operate; (ii) to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and (iii) to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business, in line with the limits and tolerances established in the declaration of Risk Appetite.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the regulatory capital for the Subsidiaries engaged in financial and insurance activities amounted to approximately S/46,161.5 million and S/43,813.2 million, respectively. The regulatory capital has been determined in accordance with SBS regulations in force as of said dates. Under the SBS regulations, the Group's regulatory capital exceeds by approximately S/3,482.2 million the minimum regulatory capital required as of March 31, 2026, (approximately S/11,466.7million as of December 31, 2025).

### 30.11 Fair values –

a) Financial instruments recorded at fair value and fair value hierarchy –

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position:

	As of March 31, 2026				As of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Total S/(000)
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Derivative financial instruments:</b>								
Interest rate swaps	-	620,676	-	620,676	-	455,613	-	455,613
Foreign currency forwards	-	413,655	-	413,655	-	547,175	-	547,175
Currency swaps	-	207,988	-	207,988	-	223,448	-	223,448
Foreign exchange options	-	7,338	-	7,338	-	5,532	-	5,532
Futures	-	101	-	101	-	97	-	97
	-	1,249,758	-	1,249,758	-	1,231,865	-	1,231,865
Investments at fair value through profit of loss	1,634,017	1,476,369	2,083,622	5,194,008	2,499,724	681,939	1,775,573	4,957,236
Financial assets at fair value through profit of loss	985,509	6,538	-	992,047	985,836	6,593	-	992,429
<b>Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:</b>								
Debt Instruments								
Certificates of deposit BCRP	64,747	15,064,644	-	15,129,391	390,875	10,493,155	-	10,884,030
Corporate bonds	5,564,291	7,747,265	87,386	13,398,942	4,512,131	8,841,584	90,084	13,443,799
Government treasury bonds	10,411,523	2,835,629	-	13,247,152	10,079,754	2,808,308	-	12,888,062
Securitization instruments	-	988,369	-	988,369	-	1,003,639	-	1,003,639
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	241,603	-	241,603	-	246,569	-	246,569
Subordinated bonds	86,770	126,290	-	213,060	100,258	95,177	-	195,435
Other instruments	34,392	150,592	106,125	291,109	10,876	168,577	102,741	282,194
Equity instruments	1	78,799	15,398	94,198	2	77,894	12,425	90,321
	16,161,724	27,233,191	208,909	43,603,824	15,093,896	23,734,903	205,250	39,034,049
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>18,781,250</b>	<b>29,965,856</b>	<b>2,292,531</b>	<b>51,039,637</b>	<b>18,579,456</b>	<b>25,655,300</b>	<b>1,980,823</b>	<b>46,215,579</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
<b>Derivatives financial instruments:</b>								
Interest rate swaps	-	574,328	-	574,328	-	396,355	-	396,355
Foreign currency forwards	-	459,186	-	459,186	-	300,695	-	300,695
Currency swaps	-	242,286	-	242,286	-	346,591	-	346,591
Foreign exchange options	-	31,323	-	31,323	-	4,263	-	4,263
Futures	-	113	-	113	-	3	-	3
	-	1,307,236	-	1,307,236	-	1,047,907	-	1,047,907
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,451,894	-	1,451,894	-	1,055,893	-	1,055,893
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,759,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,759,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,103,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,103,800</b>

Financial instruments classified within Level 1 are those measured based on quoted prices obtained in an active market. A financial instrument is considered to be quoted in an active market if prices are readily and regularly available from a centralized trading mechanism, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and such prices are regularly derived from arm's-length market transactions.

Financial instruments classified within Level 2 are measured based on market inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: market prices of similar instruments, whether from active or inactive markets, and other valuation techniques (models) in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in the market.

Below, we present a description of how the fair value of the Group's main financial instruments is determined when valuation techniques with observable market inputs are used, incorporating Credicorp's estimates regarding the assumptions that market participants would use to value these instruments:

- Valuation of derivative financial instruments –

Derivatives valued using standard models fed with observable market data (such as interest rate curves, forwards, credit spreads, and implied volatilities) are classified within Level 2.

Interest rate and foreign exchange swaps, as well as foreign exchange forward contracts, are valued using valuation techniques based on observable market inputs. The valuation techniques most frequently used include forward and swap valuation models through present value calculations. These models incorporate various inputs, including counterparties' credit quality, spot exchange rates, forward rates, and interest rate curves. Options are valued using recognized and generally accepted market models.

A credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") is applied to the exposure of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives to consider counterparty default risk when measuring the fair value of derivatives. CVA represents the market cost of protection required to hedge counterparty credit risk in this type of derivatives portfolio. CVA is calculated by multiplying the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and expected exposure (EE) at the time of default.

A debit valuation adjustment ("DVA") is applied to incorporate Credicorp's own credit risk into the fair value of its derivatives (i.e., the risk that the Group may fail to meet its contractual obligations), using the same calculation methodology as for CVA.

As of March 31, 2026, the balance of accounts receivable and payable corresponding to derivatives amounted to S/1,249.8 million and S/1,307.2 million respectively, see Note 12(e), generating DVA and CVA adjustments for approximately S/2.7 million and S/4.1 million respectively. The net impact of both items in the consolidated statement of income amounted to a loss of S/0.5 million. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of accounts receivable and payable corresponding to derivatives amounted to S/1,231.9 million and S/1,047.9 million, respectively, see Note 12(e), generating DVA adjustments and CVA for approximately S/3.0 million and S/4.8 million, respectively. Likewise, the net impact of both items on the consolidated income statement amounted to a loss of S/0.9 million.

- Valuation of debt instruments classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income" and included in Level 1 -

Financial instruments classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are measured using quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets that are directly observable and accessible to the entity at the measurement date.

In these cases, fair value is determined directly from executable market prices derived from frequent and representative transactions carried out under arm's length conditions, without the need to apply adjustments or use valuation models.

Within this category are sovereign bonds with frequent daily trading, Central Bank Certificates of Deposit issued on the same day, or cases where there is sufficient evidence of observable market transactions.

- Valuation of debt securities classified in the category "at fair value through other comprehensive income" and included in level 2 -

Instruments are classified within this level when fair value is determined using a valuation model that incorporates observable market inputs, such as sovereign yield curves, benchmark interest rates, credit spreads, or prices of comparable liquid instruments. This criterion applies to instruments whose valuation is based on publicly available and representative information, without requiring significant subjective adjustments.

For example, Central Bank of Peru (BCRP) Certificates of Deposit classified as Level 2, corporate bonds, finance lease bonds, and government treasury bonds are valued by calculating their Net Present Value (NPV) through the discounting of their cash flows, using the relevant zero-coupon yield curves to discount the flows in the respective currency and considering observable market transactions.

Other debt instruments are valued using valuation techniques based on assumptions supported by observable prices from current market transactions, with prices obtained from pricing providers. However, when prices are not determined in an active market, fair value is based on broker quotations and on assets valued using models in which most assumptions are observable in the market.

- Valuation of financial instruments included in level 3 -

They are measured using valuation techniques (internal models) based on assumptions that are not supported by observable transaction prices in the market for the same instrument, nor by available market data.

In this regard, no significant differences were observed between the estimated fair values and their respective carrying amounts.

b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value -

We present below the disclosure of the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value, presented in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	As of March 31, 2026					As of December 31, 2025				
	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Carrying amount S/(000)	Level 1 S/(000)	Level 2 S/(000)	Level 3 S/(000)	Fair value S/(000)	Carrying amount S/(000)
<b>Assets</b>										
Cash and due from banks	–	50,814,611	–	50,814,611	50,814,611	–	49,044,457	–	49,044,457	49,044,457
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	–	2,211,576	–	2,211,576	2,211,576	–	2,177,200	–	2,177,200	2,177,200
Investments at amortized cost	8,052,161	343,588	–	8,395,749	8,707,989	8,292,014	441,900	–	8,733,914	8,813,657
Loans, net	–	145,399,260	–	145,399,260	145,399,260	–	142,315,004	–	142,315,004	142,315,004
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	–	608,309	–	608,309	608,309	–	345,906	–	345,906	345,906
Other assets (*)	–	6,385,975	–	6,385,975	6,385,975	–	5,102,543	–	5,102,543	5,102,543
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,052,161</b>	<b>205,763,319</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>213,815,480</b>	<b>214,127,720</b>	<b>8,292,014</b>	<b>199,427,010</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>207,719,024</b>	<b>207,798,767</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Deposits and obligations	–	178,880,666	–	178,880,666	178,880,666	–	170,401,633	–	170,401,633	170,401,633
Payables on repurchase agreements and securities lending	–	5,872,475	–	5,872,475	5,872,475	–	8,243,787	–	8,243,787	8,243,787
Due to banks and correspondents	–	10,178,569	–	10,178,569	10,213,175	–	10,651,649	–	10,651,649	10,675,238
Due from customers on banker's acceptances	–	608,309	–	608,309	608,309	–	345,906	–	345,906	345,906
Lease liabilities	–	603,920	–	603,920	603,920	–	612,259	–	612,259	612,259
Bond and notes issued	–	14,909,253	–	14,909,253	14,750,710	–	14,346,976	–	14,346,976	14,025,535
Other liabilities (**)	–	7,544,745	–	7,544,745	7,544,745	–	5,700,097	–	5,700,097	5,700,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>218,597,937</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>218,597,937</b>	<b>218,474,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>210,302,307</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>210,302,307</b>	<b>210,004,455</b>

(\*) Corresponds to receivables, margin call, receivables from sale of investments and operations in process.

(\*\*) Corresponds to accounts payable, salaries and other personnel expenses, accounts payable for acquisitions of investments, operations in process, allowance for indirect loan losses and dividends payable.

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

- (i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate loans are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are considered for the incurred losses of these loans. As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the carrying amounts of loans, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.
- (ii) Assets for which fair values approximate their carrying value - For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have a short-term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair values. This assumption is also applicable to time deposits, savings accounts without a specific maturity and variable rate financial instruments.
- (iii) Fixed rate financial instruments - The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognized with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market interest rates for financial instruments with similar credit risk and maturity. For quoted debt issued the fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. When quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current interest rate yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

### 30.12 Fiduciary activities, management of funds and pension funds –

The Group provides custody, trustee, investment management and advisory services to third parties; therefore, the Group makes allocations and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. These services give rise to the risk that the Group will be accused of mismanagement or under-performance.

As of March 31, 2026, and December 31, 2025, the value of the net assets under administration off the balance sheet (in millions of soles) is as follows:

	<u>As of March 31, 2026</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>
Investment funds and mutual funds	81,796	66,353
Equity managed	43,108	51,368
Pension funds	32,475	33,538
Bank trusts	5,233	5,155
<b>Total</b>	<u>162,612</u>	<u>156,414</u>

## 31 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### i) Government Investigations –

In 2019, the former chairman and the current vice chairman of the Board of Directors of Credicorp, in their respective capacities as Chairman of the Board and as a Director of BCP, were summoned as witnesses by Peruvian prosecutors, along with 26 other Peruvian business executives, to testify in connection with a judicial investigation that was being carried out regarding contributions made to the electoral campaign of a political party in the 2011 Peruvian presidential elections. The former chairman informed prosecutors that in 2010 and 2011 Credicorp made donations totaling US\$3.65 million to the Fuerza 2011 campaign (in total amounts of US\$1.7 million in 2010 and US\$1.95 million in 2011). These contributions were made in coordination with the General Manager of Credicorp at that time. While the amount of these contributions exceeded the limits then permitted under Peruvian electoral law, the law in place at that time provided no sanction for contributors, and instead only for the recipient of the campaign contribution. The former chairman also informed prosecutors that in 2016, three subsidiaries of Credicorp (BCP, Mibanco and Grupo Pacifico) made donations totaling S/711,000 (approximately US\$200,000) to the “Peruanos Por el Kambio” campaign. These contributions were made in accordance with Peruvian electoral law and Credicorp’s own political contributions guidelines, which were adopted in 2015. The Peruvian Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (“SMV”, for its Spanish acronym) initiated sanctioning proceedings against Credicorp for failing to timely disclose to the market the political campaign contributions made in 2011 and 2016.

The SMV also initiated sanctioning proceedings against three subsidiaries of Credicorp (BCP, Mibanco and Grupo Pacifico) for failing to timely disclose to the market the political campaign contributions made in connection with the 2016 presidential elections. The SMV notified Credicorp, BCP, Mibanco and Grupo Pacifico of first-instance resolutions in connection with these proceedings. Such resolutions imposed pecuniary sanctions (fines) on Credicorp and its three subsidiaries. Credicorp, BCP, Mibanco and Grupo Pacifico appealed the resolutions. As the appeals were not resolved within the timeframe established by law, Credicorp and each of the three subsidiaries filed contentious-administrative lawsuits against the SMV’s resolutions due to negative administrative silence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Credicorp and its three subsidiaries paid the fines imposed by the SMV in compliance with Peruvian law. In the Judiciary, first-instance court rulings declared the aforementioned lawsuits unfounded.

Credicorp and its three subsidiaries appealed such rulings, and therefore the first-instance decisions are currently under review at the second-instance level. In the case of Credicorp, a second-instance ruling issued in January 2026 confirmed the first-instance decision, against which Credicorp has filed a cassation appeal. Accordingly, as of the date of these financial statements, all four cases remain pending a final resolution by the Judiciary. Credicorp is of the opinion that the contributions made and the sanctioning processes related to the SMV do not represent a significant risk of material liability for the Group. Furthermore, these processes may not have a negative effect on the Group’s business or financial situation, given that the fines imposed by the SMV have already been paid.

### ii) Claim regarding alleged withholding on stock exchange transactions –

In June 2025, Grupo Crédito received notifications from the Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (SUNAT) consisting of Tax Assessment and Penalty Resolutions for a total amount of S/1,568.0 million. The resolutions relate to an alleged failure to withhold Income Tax applicable to non-domiciled taxpayers in connection with purchases of shares of Banco de Crédito del Perú carried out through the Lima Stock Exchange during 2018 and 2019, in which Grupo Crédito acted as the acquirer and Credicorp Ltd. as the transferor. SUNAT maintains that Grupo Crédito was required to act as a withholding agent; however, in the opinion of Management and its external legal advisors, such withholding obligation was not applicable, as the transactions in question were exempt from Income Tax in accordance with the regulations in force at the time the transactions were executed. - 178 - On August 13, 2025, the amounts included in the Tax Assessment and Penalty Resolutions issued by SUNAT to Grupo Crédito on June 27, 2025, were settled, and the corresponding amounts have been recognized as an asset under the caption “Claim filed with the Tax Authority” within the line item “Other assets” in

accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the amount is classified as an asset relating to an uncertain tax position.

Grupo Crédito has formally challenged the aforementioned Tax Assessment and Penalty Resolutions by filing an Administrative Claim with SUNAT, and the administrative proceeding is currently pending resolution by the tax authority. If necessary, the Company will continue to defend its position at subsequent administrative and judicial levels, including the Tax Court and the judiciary.

Grupo Crédito S.A. has obtained independent legal opinions that support its tax position and confirm that the Company's actions were in compliance with the tax, civil and financial legislation applicable and in force at the time the transactions were carried out. Both Management and external advisors concur that there are robust grounds and a high probability of obtaining a favorable outcome. Accordingly, consistent with IFRS Accounting Standards, the amount has been recognized as an asset, as it is more likely than not that the Group's tax position will be sustained.

## **32 EVENTS OCURRED AFTER THE REPORT PERIOD**

Dividend distribution -

On April 23, 2026, the Board of Directors of Credicorp Ltd. approved the distribution of a cash dividend of S/4,719.1 million equivalent to S/50.00 per share, to be distributed on June 12, 2026.

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