

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-14014

CREDICORP LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

BERMUDA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Calle Centenario 156

La Molina

Lima 12, Perú

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Shares, par value \$5.00 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Common Shares, par value \$5.00 per share.....94,382,317

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17

Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references in this Form 20-F (the “Annual Report”) to “\$,” “US\$,” “Dollars” and “U.S. Dollars” are to United States dollars, references to “S/,” “Nuevo Sol” or “Nuevos Soles” are to Peruvian Nuevos Soles and references to “foreign currency” are to U.S. Dollars. Each Nuevo Sol is divided into 100 céntimos (cents).

Credicorp Ltd., a Bermuda limited liability company (“Credicorp” as a separate entity or together with its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context may require), maintains its financial books and records in U.S. Dollars and presents its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). IFRS vary in certain respects from United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). For a discussion of significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, together with a reconciliation of net income and shareholders’ equity to U.S. GAAP for Credicorp, see Note 27 to Credicorp’s consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (the “Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements”) included elsewhere herein.

Credicorp operates primarily through its four principal subsidiaries, Banco de Crédito del Perú (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “BCP”), Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “ASHC”), El Pacífico-Peruano Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “PPS”) and Grupo Crédito S.A (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “Grupo Crédito”). BCP’s activities include commercial banking, investment banking and retail banking. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, BCP accounted for 68.2% of Credicorp’s total revenues, 80.8% of total assets, 90.4% of net income and 70.3% of shareholders’ equity. Unless otherwise specified, the individual financial information for BCP, ASHC, PPS and Grupo Crédito included herein has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of each such entity. See “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—(A) History and Development of the Company.”

“Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data” contains key information related to Credicorp’s performance. Such information was obtained from Credicorp’s consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Credicorp management’s criteria on foreign currency translation for the purpose of preparing the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements is described in “Item 5. Operating and Financial review and prospects—(1) Critical Accounting Policies—Foreign currency translation”.

Certain of Credicorp’s subsidiaries maintain their operations and balances in Nuevo Soles. As a result, this Annual Report contains certain Nuevo Sol amounts translated into U.S. Dollars solely for the convenience of the reader. None of these translations should be construed as representations that the Nuevo Sol amounts actually represent such equivalent U.S. Dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate indicated as of the dates mentioned herein or at all. Unless otherwise indicated, such U.S. Dollar amounts have been translated from Nuevos Soles at an exchange rate of S/.3.430 = US\$1.00, the December 31, 2005 exchange rate set by the Peruvian Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds, or “SBS”). The average of the bid and offered free market exchange rates published by SBS for June 9, 2006 was S/.3.261 per US\$1.00. The translation of amounts expressed in nominal or constant Nuevos Soles with purchasing power as of a specified date by the then prevailing exchange rate may result in presentation of U.S. Dollar amounts that differ from the U.S. Dollar amounts that would have been obtained by translating nominal or constant Nuevos Soles with purchasing power as of another specified date by the prevailing exchange rate on that specified date. See also “Item 3. Key Information-(A) Selected Financial Data-Exchange Rates” for information regarding the average rates of exchange between the Nuevo Sol and the U.S. Dollar for the periods specified therein. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not publish a noon buying rate for Nuevos Soles.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained in this Annual Report that are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made in the sections hereof entitled “Item 3. Key Information,” “Item 4. Information on the Company,” “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements are based on management’s current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation:

- general economic conditions, including in particular economic conditions in Perú;
- performance of financial markets, including emerging markets;
- the frequency and severity of insured loss events;
- interest rate levels;
- currency exchange rates, including the Nuevo Sol/U.S. Dollar exchange rate;
- increasing levels of competition in Perú and other emerging markets;
- changes in laws and regulations;
- changes in the policies of central banks and/or foreign governments; and
- general competitive factors, in each case on a global, regional and/or national basis.

See “Item 3. Key Information—(D) Risk Factors,” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Credicorp is not under any obligation to, and expressly disclaims any such obligation to, update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

(A) Selected Financial Data

The following table presents summary consolidated financial information for Credicorp at the dates and for the periods indicated. This selected financial data is presented in U.S. Dollars. This information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, also presented in U.S. Dollars.

The summary consolidated financial data as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2001, and 2002 are derived from the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements audited by Dongo-Soria Gaveglío y Asociados, a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent auditors. The summary consolidated financial data as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 are derived from the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements audited by Medina, Zaldívar, Paredes & Asociados, member of Ernst & Young Global, independent registered public accountants.

The report of Medina, Zaldívar, Paredes & Asociados on the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, appears elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The summary consolidated financial information presented below and the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS, which differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. See Note 27 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, which provides a description of the significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to Credicorp, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Credicorp's net income and shareholders' equity.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Year ended December 31,

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages, ratios, and per common share data)</i>					
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:					
IFRS:					
Interest income	US\$ 694,772	US\$ 531,874	US\$ 548,285	US\$ 542,842	US\$ 612,432
Interest expense	(318,542)	(178,070)	(163,580)	(160,298)	(173,159)
Net interest income	376,230	353,804	384,705	382,544	439,273
Provision for loan losses (1)	(119,422)	(99,596)	(66,421)	(16,131)	6,356
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	256,808	254,208	318,284	366,413	445,629
Fees and commissions from banking services	155,030	177,305	189,472	201,474	206,163
Net gains (loss) from sales of securities	31,737	(1,097)	3,235	10,135	8,965
Net gains on foreign exchange transactions	17,549	22,582	23,681	24,165	29,286
Net premiums earned	112,204	125,218	125,115	192,672	218,955
Other income	12,530	11,651	23,227	8,105	21,571
Claims on insurance activities	(97,017)	(97,901)	(99,774)	(154,325)	(175,500)
Operating expenses	(390,779)	(404,186)	(430,373)	(459,928)	(477,073)
Merger costs	0	0	(18,587)	(3,742)	0
Income before translation result and income tax	98,062	87,780	134,280	184,969	277,996
Translation result	(2,575)	(2,482)	(3,675)	2,040	(9,597)
Income tax	(25,135)	(32,628)	(39,695)	(45,497)	(73,546)
Net income	70,352	52,670	90,910	141,512	194,853
Net income attributable to Credicorp's equity holders	54,513	42,383	80,607	130,747	181,885
Minority interests	15,839	10,287	10,303	10,765	12,968
Net income per Common Share attributable to Credicorp's equity holders(2)	0.68	0.53	1.01	1.64	2.28
Cash dividends declared per Common Share	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.80	1.10
U.S. GAAP:					
Net income	55,851	45,416	84,830	135,600	181,885
Net income per Common Share (2)	0.70	0.57	1.06	1.70	2.28
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
IFRS:					
Total assets	7,581,841	8,629,631	8,321,783	9,087,560	11,029,647
Total loans (3)	4,064,479	4,817,663	4,481,496	4,559,018	4,972,975
Reserves for loan losses (1)	(344,433)	(424,031)	(326,677)	(271,873)	(218,636)
Total deposits	5,543,358	6,381,200	5,976,506	6,270,972	7,067,754
Equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders	796,773	823,800	910,730	1,065,197	1,190,440
Minority interest	112,255	64,742	72,841	85,253	101,515
Shareholders' equity	909,028	888,542	983,571	1,150,450	1,291,955
U.S. GAAP:					
Shareholders' equity	796,773	826,833	917,986	1,077,306	1,202,549
SELECTED RATIOS:					
IFRS:					
Net interest margin (4)	5.28%	5.07%	5.15%	4.85%	4.90%
Return on average total assets (5)	0.72	0.52	0.95	1.50	1.81
Return on average equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders (6)	6.90	5.23	9.27	13.55	16.39
Operating expenses as a percentage of net interest and non-interest income (7)	52.24	52.78	50.66	49.18	46.25
Operating expenses as a percentage of average assets	5.14	4.99	5.09	5.29	4.74
Shareholders' equity as a percentage of period end total assets	10.51	9.56	10.98	11.72	10.79
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (8)	14.42	14.38	15.28	14.04	13.10
Total past due loan amounts as a percentage of total loans (9)	8.63	8.43	5.72	3.49	1.93
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	8.47	8.80	7.29	5.96	3.97
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total loans and other contingent credits (10)	6.62	6.57	5.38	4.99	3.19
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total past due loans (11)	98.18	104.41	127.50	170.93	206.27
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of substandard loans (12)	45.38	51.81	50.26	54.11	65.42

(1) Provision for loan losses and reserve for loan losses include provisions and reserves with respect to total loans and contingent credits, net of write off recoveries.

- (2) Credicorp has 100 million authorized common shares (“Common Shares”). As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp had issued 94.4 million Common Shares, of which 14.6 million are held by ASHC. Per Common Share data presented considers net outstanding shares (Common Shares net of shares held by Credicorp) of 79.5 in 2001 and 79.8 million in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. See Notes 15 and 21 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Net of unearned interest, but prior to reserve for loan losses. In addition to loans outstanding, Credicorp had contingent loans of US\$715.6 million, US\$956.9 million, US\$782.9 million, US\$889.1 million and US\$1,220.9 million, as of December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. See Note 18 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) Net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances on a quarterly basis.
- (5) Net income as a percentage of average total assets, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances.
- (6) Net income as a percentage of average equity attributable to Credicorp’s equity holders, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances. Calculated on a monthly basis.
- (7) Sum of the salaries and employee’s benefits, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, as a percentage of the sum of net interest income and non interest income, less net gains from sales of securities and other income.
- (8) Regulatory capital calculated in accordance with guidelines by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of International Settlements (the “BIS I Accord”) as adopted by the SBS. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—(B) Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios.”
- (9) BCP considers loans past due after 15 days, except for installment loans, which include mortgage loans but excludes consumer loans, which are considered past due after 90 days. ASHC considers past due all overdue loans except for consumer loans, which are considered past due when the scheduled principal and/or interest payments are overdue for more than 90 days. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower’s Payment Performance.”
- (10) Other contingent credits primarily consist of guarantees, stand-by letters and letters of credit. See Note 18 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (11) Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses, as a percentage of all past due loans, with no reduction for collateral securing such loans. Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses includes reserves with respect to total loans and other credits.
- (12) Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses, as a percentage of loans classified in categories C, D or E. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio.”

Exchange Rates

The following table sets forth the high and low month-end rates and the average and the end-of-period rates for the sale of Nuevos Soles for U.S. Dollars for the periods indicated.

Year ended December 31,	High(1)	Low(1)	Average(2)	Period-end(3)
	<i>(Nominal Nuevos Soles per U.S. Dollar)</i>			
2001	3.623	3.435	3.508	3.446
2002	3.644	3.435	3.460	3.520
2003	3.496	3.463	3.477	3.464
2004	3.500	3.283	3.410	3.283
2005	3.440	3.249	3.295	3.420
2006 (through June 9)	3.454	3.255	3.321	3.262

Source: SBS

- (1) Highest and lowest of the 12 month-end exchange rates for each year based on the offered rate.
- (2) Average of month-end exchange rates based on the offered rate.
- (3) End of period exchange rates based on the offered rate.

The following table sets forth the high and low rates for the sale of Nuevos Soles for U.S. Dollars for the indicated months.

	High(1)	Low(1)
	<i>(Nominal Nuevos Soles per U.S. Dollar)</i>	
2005		
December	3.440	3.407
2006		
January	3.454	3.310
February	3.311	3.281
March	3.368	3.312
April	3.377	3.305
May	3.305	3.257
June (through June 9)	3.269	3.255

Source: Bloomberg

(1) Highest and lowest of the daily closing exchange rates for each month based on the offered rate.

The average of the bid and offered free market exchange rates published by the SBS for June 9, 2006 was S/.3.261 per US\$1.00.

(B) Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

(C) Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

(D) Risk Factors

Credicorp's businesses are affected by a number of external and other factors in the markets in which they operate. Different risk factors can impact Credicorp's businesses and their ability to operate their respective businesses and business strategies effectively. The following risk factors should be considered carefully and read in conjunction with all of the information in this Annual Report.

Peruvian Country Risk

Substantially all of BCP's and PPS's operations and customers are located in Perú. In addition, although ASHC is based outside of Perú, substantially all of its customers are located in Perú. Accordingly, the results of operations and the financial condition of Credicorp will be dependent on the level of economic activity in Perú. Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition could also be affected by changes in economic or other policies of the Peruvian government (which has exercised and continues to exercise a substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector) or other political or economic developments in Perú, including government-induced effects on inflation, devaluation and economic growth.

During the past several decades, Perú has had a history of political instability that has included military coups and a succession of regimes with differing policies and programs. Past governments have frequently intervened in the nation's economy and social structure. Among other actions, past governments have imposed controls on prices, exchange rates, local and foreign investment and international trade; restricted the ability of companies to dismiss employees; expropriated private sector assets; and prohibited the remittance of profits to foreign investors.

In July 1990, Alberto Fujimori was elected president, and his administration implemented a broad-based reform of Perú's political system and economic and social conditions aimed at and with a focus on stabilizing the economy, restructuring the national government (by reducing bureaucracy), privatizing state-owned companies, promoting private investment, developing and strengthening free markets, institutionalizing democratic representation and enacting programs for the strengthening of basic services related to education, health and infrastructure. After taking office for his third term in July 2000 under extreme protest, President Fujimori was forced to call for general elections due to the outbreak of corruption scandals, and later resigned in favor of a transitory government headed by the president of Congress, Valentín Paniagua.

Mr. Paniagua took office in November 2000 and in July 2001 handed over the presidency to Alejandro Toledo, the winner of the elections decided in the second round held on June 3, 2001, ending two years of political turmoil. President Toledo retained, for the most part, the economic policies of the previous government, focusing on promoting private investment, eliminating tax exemptions and reducing underemployment and unemployment. President Toledo also implemented fiscal austerity programs, among other proposals, in order to stimulate the economy. Despite Perú's moderate economic growth, the Toledo administration at times faced public unrest spurred by the high rates of unemployment, underemployment and poverty.

President Toledo will transfer the presidency to Alan García Pérez on July 28, 2006 following Mr. García's victory in the run-off of the presidential elections held on June 4, 2006. Mr. García has sent positive signals to the international financial markets following his election as president, and it is expected that Mr. García's government will substantially retain the economic policies of the previous government, although there can be no assurance that this will be the case. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(9) Peruvian Government and Economy—(i) Peruvian Government."

Exchange Controls and Devaluation of the Nuevo Sol

Even though Credicorp's financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars, and its dividends are paid in U.S. Dollars, BCP and PPS, for local statutory purposes, prepare their financial statements and pay dividends in Nuevos Soles. While the Peruvian government currently imposes no restrictions on a company's ability to transfer U.S. Dollars from Perú to other countries, to convert Peruvian currency into Dollars or to remit dividends abroad, Perú has had restrictive exchange controls in the past and there can be no assurance that the Peruvian government will continue to permit such transfers, remittances or conversion without any restriction. See "Item 10. Additional Information—(D) Exchange Controls." In addition, a devaluation would decrease the U.S. Dollar value of any dividends BCP and PPS pay to Credicorp, which would have a negative impact on Credicorp's ability to pay dividends to shareholders.

Although the current level of Perú's foreign reserves compares favorably with those of other Latin American countries, there can be no assurance that Perú will be able to maintain adequate foreign reserves to meet its foreign currency-denominated obligations, or that Perú will not impose exchange controls should its foreign reserves decline. A decline in Peruvian foreign reserves to inadequate levels, among other economic circumstances, could lead to a devaluation. While Credicorp seeks to manage the gap between its foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, for instance by matching the volumes and maturities of its Nuevo Sol-denominated loans against its Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits, a sudden and significant devaluation could have a material adverse effect on Credicorp's financial condition and results of operations. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Exchange Rate Sensitivity." Also, a significant segment of BCP's borrowers and PPS's insureds generate Nuevo Sol revenues from their own clients. Devaluation of the Nuevo Sol against the Dollar could have a negative impact on the ability of BCP's and PPS's clients to repay loans or make premium payments. Despite any devaluation, and absent any change in foreign exchange regulations, BCP and PPS would be expected to continue to repay U.S. Dollar-denominated deposits and U.S. Dollar-denominated insurance benefits in U.S. Dollars. Therefore, any significant devaluation of the Nuevo Sol against the Dollar could have a material adverse effect on Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition.

Enforceability of Civil Liabilities

A significant majority of Credicorp's directors and officers reside outside the United States (principally in Perú). All or a substantial portion of the assets of Credicorp or of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or upon Credicorp or to enforce against them in federal or state courts in the United States judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States. Credicorp has been advised by its Peruvian counsel that there is uncertainty as to the enforceability, in original actions in Peruvian courts, of liabilities predicated solely under the United States federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Peruvian courts of judgments of United States courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. Credicorp has been advised by its Bermudan counsel that uncertainty exists as to whether courts in Bermuda will enforce judgments obtained in other jurisdictions, including the United States, against it or its directors or officers under the securities laws of those jurisdictions or entertain actions in Bermuda against it or its directors or officers under the securities laws of other jurisdictions.

In addition, Credicorp's bye-laws (the "Bye-Laws") contain a broad waiver by its shareholders of any claim or right of action, both individually and on Credicorp's behalf, against any of Credicorp's officers or directors. The waiver applies to any action taken by an officer or director, or the failure of an officer or director to take any action, in the performance of his or her duties, except with respect to any matter involving any willful negligence, willful default, fraud or dishonesty on the part of the officer or director. This waiver limits the right of shareholders to assert claims against Credicorp's officers and directors unless the act or failure to act involves willful negligence, willful default, fraud or dishonesty.

Status of Credicorp as a Holding Company

As a holding company, Credicorp's ability to make dividend payments, if any, and to pay corporate expenses will be dependent primarily upon the receipt of dividends and other distributions from its operating subsidiaries. Credicorp's principal subsidiaries are BCP, PPS, ASHC and Grupo Crédito. There are various regulatory restrictions on the ability of Credicorp's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to Credicorp. To the extent Credicorp's subsidiaries do not have funds available or are otherwise restricted from paying dividends to Credicorp, Credicorp's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders will be adversely affected. Currently, there are no restrictions on the ability of BCP, ASHC, PPS or Grupo Crédito to remit dividends abroad. In addition, the right of Credicorp to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary, including BCP, PPS, ASHC and Grupo Crédito, upon any such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise (and thus the ability of holders of Credicorp securities to benefit indirectly from such distribution), will be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that any claims of Credicorp as a creditor of such subsidiary may be recognized as such. Accordingly, Credicorp's securities will effectively be subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of Credicorp's subsidiaries, and holders of Credicorp's securities should look only to the assets of Credicorp for payments.

Loan Portfolio Quality and Composition

Given that a significant percentage of Credicorp's revenues are related to banking activities, a deterioration of loan quality may have an adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations of Credicorp. While loan portfolio risk associated with lending to certain economic sectors or clients in certain market segments can be mitigated through adequate diversification policies, Credicorp's pursuit of opportunities in which it can charge higher interest rates, thereby increasing revenues, may reduce diversification of the loan portfolio and expose Credicorp to greater credit risk. Credicorp believes that significant opportunities exist in middle market and consumer lending in Perú and that Credicorp can, on average, charge higher interest rates on such loans as compared with interest charged on loans in its core corporate banking business, made primarily to clients that operate in industrial and commercial economic sectors. Accordingly, Credicorp's strategy includes a greater emphasis on middle market and consumer loans, as well as continued growth of its loan portfolio in general. An increase in the portfolio's exposure to these areas could be accompanied by greater credit risk, not only due to the speed and magnitude of the increase, but also due to the shift to lending to the middle market and consumer sectors, which have higher risk profiles compared, particularly, to loans to large corporate customers. Given the changing composition of its loan portfolio, historical loss experience may not be indicative of future loan loss experience.

Bank Regulatory Matters

Credicorp is subject to extensive supervision and regulation through the SBS's consolidated supervision regulations, which oversees all of Credicorp's subsidiaries and offices including those located outside Perú. BCP's operations are supervised and regulated by the SBS and the *Banco Central de Reserva* ("Central Bank"). Perú's Constitution and the SBS's statutory charter grant the SBS the authority to oversee and control banks and other financial institutions. The SBS and the Central Bank have general administrative responsibilities over BCP, including designation of capitalization and reserve requirements. In past years, the Central Bank has, on numerous occasions, changed the deposit reserve requirements applicable to Peruvian commercial banks and both the rate of interest paid on deposit reserves and the amount of deposit reserves on which no interest is payable by the Central Bank. Such changes in the supervision and regulation of BCP, if made in the future, may adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of Credicorp. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP."

Insurance Business and Regulation

Credicorp's insurance business, carried out by its subsidiary PPS, is subject to regulation by the SBS. Insurance regulation in Perú is an area of constant change. New legislation or regulations may adversely affect PPS's ability to underwrite and price risks accurately, which in turn would affect underwriting results and business profitability. PPS is unable to predict whether and to what extent new laws and regulations that would affect its business will be adopted in the future, the timing of any such adoption and what effects any new laws or regulations would have on its operations, profitability and financial condition.

Credicorp's operating performance and financial condition depend on PPS's ability to underwrite and set premium rates accurately for a full spectrum of risks. PPS must generate sufficient premiums to offset losses, loss adjustment expenses and underwriting expenses so it may earn a profit. In order to price premium rates accurately, PPS must collect and analyze a substantial volume of data; develop, test and apply appropriate rating formulae; closely monitor changes in trends in a timely fashion; and project both severity and frequency with reasonable accuracy. If PPS fails to assess accurately the risks that it assumes or does not accurately estimate its retention, it may fail to establish adequate premium rates, which could reduce income and have a material adverse effect on its operating results or financial condition. Moreover, there is inherent uncertainty in the process of establishing property and casualty loss reserves. Reserves are estimates based on actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time of what PPS ultimately expects to pay out on claims and the cost of adjusting those claims, based on the facts and circumstances then known. Factors affecting these projections include, among others, changes in medical costs, repair costs and regulation. Any negative effect on PPS could have a material adverse effect on Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition.

Increased Competition

Despite a recent decrease in interest from major international banks in the Latin American region, BCP has experienced increased competition, including increased pressure on margins, primarily as a result of the presence of highly liquid commercial banks in the market; local and foreign investment banks with substantial capital, technology and marketing resources; and, recently, from local pension funds that lend to BCP's corporate customers through participation in such customers' securities issues. Larger Peruvian companies have gained access to new sources of capital, through local and international capital markets, and BCP's existing and new competitors have increasingly made inroads into the higher-margin middle market and retail banking sectors. Such increased competition, with entrants who may have greater access to capital at lower costs, have affected BCP's loan growth as well as reduced the average interest rates that BCP can charge its customers. Competitors may also appropriate greater resources and be more successful in the development of technologically advanced products and services that may compete directly with BCP's products and services, adversely affecting the acceptance of BCP's products and/or leading to adverse changes in spending and saving habits of BCP's customer base. If these entities are successful in developing products and services that are more effective or less costly than the products and services developed by BCP, BCP's products and services may be unable to compete successfully. Even if BCP's products and services prove to be more effective than those developed by other entities, such other entities may be more successful in marketing their products and services than BCP because of their greater financial resources, higher sales and marketing capacity, and other factors. BCP may not be able to maintain its market share if it is not able to match its competitors' loan pricing or keep pace with their development of new products and services. Any negative impact on BCP could have a material adverse effect on Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuation and Volatility of Capital Markets and Interest Rates

Credicorp may suffer losses related to the investments by BCP, ASCH, PPS, Grupo Crédito and other subsidiaries in fixed income and equity securities, and to their respective positions in currency markets, because of changes in market prices, defaults, fluctuations in market interest rates, exchange rates or other reasons. A downturn in the capital markets may lead Credicorp to register net losses due to the decline in the value of these positions, in addition to negative net revenues from trading positions caused by volatility in prices in the financial markets, even in the absence of a general downturn.

Fluctuations in market interest rates, or changes in the relative structure between short-term interest rates and long-term interest rates, could cause a decrease in interest rates charged on interest-earning assets, relative to interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Such an occurrence could adversely affect Credicorp's financial condition by causing a decrease in net interest income.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

(A) History and Development of the Company

Credicorp is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda in 1995 to act as a holding company, coordinate the policy and administration of its subsidiaries and engage in investing activities. Credicorp's principal activity is to coordinate and manage the business plans of its subsidiaries in an effort to implement universal banking services and develop its insurance business, focusing in Perú and Bolivia and with limited investments in other countries of the region. It conducts its financial services business exclusively through its subsidiaries. Credicorp's address is Calle Centenario 156, La Molina, Lima 12, Perú, and its phone number is 51-1-313-2000.

Credicorp is the largest financial services holding company in Perú and is closely identified with its principal subsidiary, BCP, the country's largest bank and the leading supplier of integrated financial services in Perú. Credicorp is engaged principally in commercial banking (including trade finance, corporate finance and leasing services), insurance (including commercial property, transportation and marine hull, automobile, life, health and pension fund underwriting insurance) and investment banking (including brokerage services, asset management, and trust, custody and securitization services and proprietary trading and investment). As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp's total assets were US\$11.0 billion and shareholders' equity was US\$1.3 billion. Its net income attributable to Credicorp's equity holders in 2004 and 2005 was US\$130.7 million and US\$181.9 million, respectively. See "Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects." The following table presents certain financial information for Credicorp by principal business segment as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 (see Note 22 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements):

	As of and for the Year ended December 31, 2005					
	Total Revenues		Operating Income		Total Assets	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in millions)</i>					
Commercial Banking	US\$	712	US\$	400	US\$	9,888
Insurance		219		80		786
Investment Banking		166		3		356
Credicorp	US\$	1,097	US\$	483	US\$	11,030

Credicorp conducts its commercial banking and investment banking activities primarily through BCP, the largest (in terms of total assets, loans, deposits, shareholders' equity and net income) full service Peruvian commercial bank ("Peruvian commercial bank," "Peruvian insurance company" and similar terms when used in this Annual Report do not include the assets, results or operations of any foreign parent company of such Peruvian entity or the foreign subsidiaries thereof), and ASHC, a diversified financial services company. Credicorp's insurance activities are conducted through PPS, the second largest Peruvian insurance company in terms of premiums, fees and net income.

Credicorp was formed in 1995 for the purpose of acquiring, through an exchange offer (the "Exchange Offer"), the common shares of BCP, ASHC and PPS. Pursuant to the Exchange Offer, in October 1995, Credicorp acquired 90.1% of BCP; 98.2% of ASHC; and 75.8% of PPS. Credicorp acquired the remaining 1.8% outstanding shares of ASHC in March 1996, pursuant to a further exchange offer.

In December 1995, Credicorp purchased 99.99% of Inversiones Crédito, a non-financial entity with assets of US\$50.4 million as of December 2004, with principal investments currently in shares of Peruvian electric utilities.

In August 1997, Credicorp acquired 39.5% of Banco de Crédito de Bolivia (“BCB”) from BCP for US\$9.2 million. In July 1998, Credicorp acquired 97% of Banco de La Paz, a Bolivian bank with US\$52.1 million in assets, which was subsequently merged with BCB in January 1999, at which time Credicorp also increased its beneficial ownership in BCB to 55.79%, with BCP owning, directly or indirectly, 44.21%. In November 2001, BCP bought back a 53.1% stake from Credicorp for US\$30.0 million. As of December 31, 2005, BCB operated 47 branches located throughout Bolivia, together with 124 ATMs. BCB’s results have been consolidated in the BCP financial statements since the date of its acquisition in November 1993.

In March 2002, Credicorp made a tender offer for outstanding BCP shares for S/.1.80 per share, approximately equal to the book value of such shares, disbursing directly and through its subsidiary PPS an amount of approximately US\$35.3 million. As a result of the tender offer, Credicorp’s equity stake in BCP increased from 90.6% to 97.0% (including shares held by PPS).

In December 2002, BCP acquired, for US\$50.0 million, Banco Santander Central Hispano-Perú (“BSCH-Perú”), which is included in BCP’s consolidated financial statements since such date. At December 31, 2002, BSCH-Perú had total assets of US\$975.2 million, total loans of US\$719.4 million and deposits of US\$659.0 million. BSCH-Perú was merged into BCP on February 28, 2003.

In March 2003, BCP, adding to its 55% stake, acquired for US\$17.0 million the remaining 45% of the equity shares of Solución Financiera de Crédito del Perú S.A. (“Solución”) from Banco de Crédito e Inversiones de Chile (“BCI”) and other foreign shareholders, making Solución once again a BCP wholly-owned subsidiary. Substantially all of Solución’s assets and liabilities were absorbed into BCP’s Peruvian banking operations in March 2004. Solución’s net income in 2003 was US\$7.6 million, and it had, as of February 28, 2004, a loan portfolio of US\$88.4 million, with a 3.0% past-due ratio.

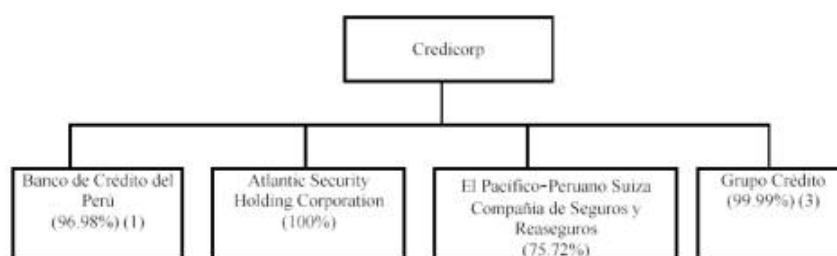
During 2003, BCP converted Banco de Crédito Overseas Limited (“BCOL”), its offshore bank in the Bahamas, into a vehicle to conduct investments and sold it to ASHC. ASHC subsequently consolidated BCOL into its operations during 2004. Certain long term equity interests, held previously by BCOL, were transferred to BCP which were then transferred to Inversiones Crédito in accordance with Credicorp’s policy for holdings of equity interests in non-financial companies. In April 2004, PPS sold substantially all of its holdings of Credicorp’s equity shares to ASHC (see “Item 7. –(A) Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions”).

In March 2004, PPS acquired Novasalud Perú S.A. – Entidad Prestadora de Salud (“Novasalud EPS”), one of three private health insurance providers in Perú, and merged Novasalud EPS with Pacífico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud (“Pacífico Salud”), a subsidiary of PPS, in August 2004.

Banco Tequendama, a Colombian banking concern acquired by Credicorp in January 1997, was sold in March 2005 to a Colombian bank. This followed the sale by Credicorp in December 2002 of Banco Tequendama’s Venezuelan branches. While the sale of Banco Tequendama was publicly announced in October 2004 and its effective date was January 1, 2005, the sale was not completed until March 2005 when all approvals required from Colombian authorities were obtained. Credicorp did not record any significant gain as a result of the transaction.

In February 2005, Credicorp was authorized by Peruvian regulatory authorities to establish Prima AFP, in which Grupo Crédito is the main shareholder. Prima AFP started operations in August 2005 and had losses of US\$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, Prima AFP invested funds of US\$255.2 million, representing a 2.5% market share, and had 51,838 members according to the SBS.

The following tables show the organization of Credicorp and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and their relative percentage contribution to Credicorp's total assets, total revenues, net income and shareholders' equity at the same date (see “—(C) Organizational Structure”):



As of and for the Year ended December 31, 2005(2)

	Total Assets	Total Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Shareholders' Equity
Banco de Crédito del Perú	80.8%	68.2%	90.4%	70.3%
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	9.1%	2.2%	6.6%	8.2%
El Pacífico-Peruano Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros	7.0%	29.0%	5.7%	15.7%
Grupo Crédito (3)	0.6%	0.4%	-2.7%	5.5%
Others(4)	2.4%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%

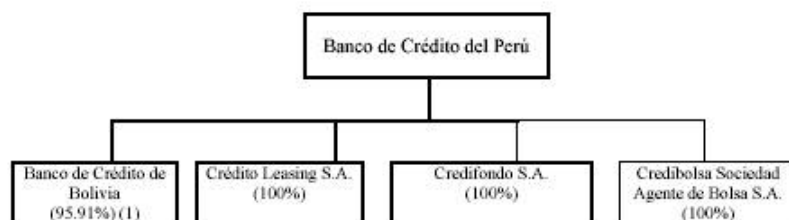
(1) Includes the equity interest held by PPS.

(2) Percentages determined based on the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Includes Prima AFP, and others.

(4) Includes Credicorp Securities Inc., and others.

The following tables show the organization of BCP and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005:



As of and for the Year ended December 31, 2005(2)

	Total Assets	Total Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Shareholders' Equity
Banco de Crédito del Perú	90.8%	89.7%	88.8%	84.9%
Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	6.1%	6.2%	4.5%	6.9%
Crédito Leasing S.A.	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Credifondo S.A.	0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	1.6%
Credibolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Others(3)	0.4%	0.1%	2.2%	4.1%

(1) Credicorp holds an additional 4.08% stake.

(2) Percentages determined based on BCP's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(3) Includes Creditítulos S.A., Inmobiliaria BCP, and others.

(B) Business Overview

(1) Introduction – Review of 2005

Credicorp's results for 2005 maintained their positive trend from the three previous years and showed significant improvement due to a growing Peruvian economy and a favorable international environment. Consolidated net income increased substantially and the quality of the loan portfolio and of investments in other risk assets continued to improve.

The increase in net income in 2005 generated by Credicorp's banking business offset the decrease in net income from its insurance business and losses resulting from the start-up of Prima AFP's operations. Credicorp's ability to successfully apply cost-control policies also contributed to its positive results in 2005 by reducing overall expenses despite an increase in personnel expenses. As a result, Credicorp achieved strong growth in 2005 while maintaining a solid balance sheet, a high quality portfolio and a strong capital position, constituting a sound platform for future expansion.

In 2005, Credicorp reached unprecedented consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp's equity holders of US\$181.9 million, representing a 39% increase from US\$ 130.7 million in 2004 and resulting in a return on average equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders of 16.4% in 2005 (13.6% in 2004) and earnings per share of US\$2.28 in 2005 (US\$ 1.64 in 2004). The improvement in Credicorp's results in 2005 was mainly driven by Credicorp's expansion strategy for its banking business. During 2005, Credicorp focused on expanding its retail banking businesses that offered potential for higher growth and better margins as well as on expanding its transactional businesses. As a result, Credicorp's banking business experienced a substantial improvement in financial margins and a sustained strengthening of revenues from banking services and lower provisions for loans, which in 2005 became a source of revenue due to recoveries of written-off loans made in previous years.

Credicorp's total assets and asset quality improved substantially in 2005. Total assets reached US\$11.0 billion as of December 31, 2005, a 21.4% increase from US\$9.1 billion as of December 31, 2004. While total loans grew by 9.2% in 2005, increased liquidity led to an increase in investments of 29.5% in the same period. Provision for loan losses net of recoveries resulted in earnings of US\$6.4 million in 2005, opposite to losses of US\$16.1 million in 2004, due to better quality of the loan portfolio. For the fourth consecutive year, past due loans decreased to 1.9% of the total loan portfolio at year-end 2005 from 3.5% at year-end 2004, while past due loan coverage by provisions increased significantly to 206.3% at year-end 2005 from 170.9% at year-end 2004.

BCP's consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp in 2005 reached US\$176.5 million, a 58.4% increase from consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp of US\$111.4 million in 2004. The resulting return on average equity reached 22.9% in 2005, the highest such return since 1996. The increase in consolidated net income was mainly due to an increase in net interest income, commissions from retail banking services and lower provisions for loans.

Net interest income increased by 22.3% in 2005 due to growth in the loan portfolio, particularly during the second half of 2005, following a period of decreases or limited growth in previous years. In 2005, Retail Banking experienced the largest increase in loans and was the most significant contributor to BCP's consolidated net income, contributing approximately 50.0%. All types of retail banking loans increased in 2005 as compared to 2004, with home mortgage loans increasing by 27.8%, consumer loans increasing by 29.0% and loans to small and micro-businesses increasing by 26.9%.

Revenues from commissions from retail banking services increased by 11.2% in 2005 due to the increase in the number and volume of retail banking transactions. In recent years, BCP has focused on expanding in the retail banking segment and expects that this segment will continue to be one of the market's most dynamic segments in the near future as major portions of the population are incorporated into the financial system.

To promote the growth of business with small companies and individuals, BCP continued to enhance its distribution channels in 2005. In addition to restoring 300 ATMs and adding 50 new ATMs to its network, BCP opened 9 offices, most of them in areas with low bank penetration rates. With the same goal in mind, BCP launched in 2005 a new customer service channel called ViaBCP Agents. These consist of points-of-service located within commercial facilities and serviced by the owner of such facilities where a limited number and value of transactions can take place. ViaBCP Agents are a cost-effective and efficient option for expanding BCP's customer service network in areas where the number of transactions is limited. During 2005, BCP installed 61 ViaBCP Agents and expects that this number will reach 300 by the end of 2006.

BCB continued to report positive results becoming an increasingly important source of revenues, notwithstanding political, social and economic instability in Bolivia in 2005. BCB's net income increased to US\$10.2 million in 2005 from US\$4.8 million in 2004, resulting in a return on average equity of 16.8%, the highest such return since the start of Credicorp's Bolivian operations. This increase in net income was mainly due to higher net interest income, a significant increase in commissions from retail banking services and improvements in credit risk evaluation which in turn resulted in BCB not taking any provisions for loans. In addition, BCB's operating expenses increased only slightly in 2005 in light of business growth.

BCB's total assets increased by 25% to US\$570.7 million in 2005 from US\$457.4 million in 2004, total loans increased by 8% to US\$346.6 million in 2005 from US\$320.8 million in 2004 and deposits increased by 29% to US\$430.9 million in 2005 from US\$333.1 million in 2004. This increase in the volume of transactions was in line with the significant improvement in the quality of assets. The past due portfolio fell to 5.7% of BCB's total loan portfolio in 2005 from 11.0% in 2004, while past due loan coverage by provisions grew to 129.9% in 2005 from 100.6% in 2004.

ASHC's net income increased by 31.5% to US\$25.2 million in 2005 from US\$19.1 million in 2004. This increase was mainly due to higher revenues from dividends due to strong Credicorp dividend payments in 2005 and commissions combined with lower operational expenses. ASHC's revenues from Credicorp dividend payments, however, are not included in Credicorp's consolidated results, and, consequently, ASHC's contribution to Credicorp's consolidated results remained relatively stable at US\$13.5 million in 2005 compared to US\$13.3 million in 2004. Total managed funds, deposits and assets under management were US\$2.0 billion in 2005, a 35.1 % increase from US\$1.4 billion in 2004, with approximately 50.0% of such funds, deposits and assets under management consisting of third-party funds which are managed with a lower risk to ASHC.

In Credicorp's insurance business, PPS's contribution attributable to Credicorp's equity holders decreased by 41.7% in 2005 to US\$5.6 million from US\$9.6 million in 2004. This decrease was mainly due to stronger competition in all business lines and an increase in marine hull and health insurance claims.

In February 2005, Credicorp was authorized by Peruvian regulatory authorities to establish Prima AFP, in which Grupo Crédito is the main shareholder. Prima AFP started operations in August 2005 with a more diverse product offering than its competitors in the private pension fund administration market, which has so far been characterized by the dominance of a few highly concentrated competitors. After launching its operations, Prima AFP has gradually expanded its sales force to build an 800-member staff with offices in Lima, Chiclayo, Piura, Trujillo and Arequipa. Prima AFP recorded losses of US\$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, Prima AFP invested funds of US\$255.2 million, representing a 2.5% market share, and had 51,838 members according to the SBS.

The following table sets forth the contribution to the consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp's equity holders by each of its principal subsidiaries:

	2004	2005	Variation
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in millions., except percentages)</i>		
BCP(1)	111.4	176.5	58.4%
ASCH	13.3	13.5	1.5%
PPS	9.6	5.6	-41.7%
Grupo Crédito (2)	-3.6	-13.7	
Total	130.7	181.9	39.2%

(1) Includes Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, which contributed US\$10.2 million in 2005 and U.S.\$4.8 million in 2004.

(2) Includes Prima AFP (which recorded a loss of US\$7.6 million in 2005), Credicorp Securities and others.

(2) Strategy

During 2006 Credicorp intends to continue with its key business strategies implemented in 2005, and intends to focus its initiatives on:

- increasing profitability;
- maintaining the highest quality of customer service;
- improving efficiency through reductions in operating costs and more aggressive use of electronic channels;
- diversifying the client base by developing under-banked segments, which involve small companies and low-income individuals, through specially tailored loans, cash management services and transactional products;
- increasing funds under management through focus on wealth management services;
- reducing net income volatility and further strengthening the balance sheet;
- enforcing a sound operating risk, interest rate risk and credit risk management policy
- reducing the rate of claims in the insurance business and recovering the leadership in the insurance market; and
- limiting international expansion.

In 2006, BCP will continue its strategy of increasing lending in the retail banking segment, which continues to show a high growth rate but is also an area where competition from various financial and non-financial credit providers has intensified. In past years, growth in this segment has offset declining loans to large corporate customers. Although growth is expected in all segments of the banking business, BCP will focus in the retail banking segment, where low banking penetration offers ample development opportunities. Credicorp expects to attain greater customer loyalty through lower and simpler commissions in savings deposits. In line with this strategy, BCP launched in January 2006 two new savings accounts designed to significantly reduce maintenance and other fees in order to reach a broader segment of the population.

In 2005, BCP continued its strategy to expand its branch network, with new offices located in under-banked districts of the city of Lima, where high demand for banking services is expected. In 2006, BCP will continue to target new clients for both its transactional and retail business services by expanding its branch network, ATM network and consolidating its ViaBCP Agents customer service initiative. In 2006, BCP will also continue to focus on serving emerging areas of the principal urban centers in Peru as well as on lending to small and micro-businesses, which are segments that are expected to continue to grow at 20% average rates.

Although the loan and risk assets volume has shown limited growth in recent years, the number of banking transactions has increased significantly, a trend that supports BCP's strategy of focusing on developing transactional business services for which fees are charged. Fees on banking services generate stable, diversified and low risk revenues that complement net interest income.

In 2006, ASHC will continue its strategy of concentrating its investment portfolio in low risk investments to reduce exposure to market volatility while sustaining growth in the management of third-party funds. ASHC expects to improve client service through improved international investment products, which will span a wider risk and return offer.

Credicorp expects its insurance business, carried out by its subsidiary PPS, to further increase its profitability in 2006 through increased premiums in its health and life insurance business lines and as a result of lower insurance claims compared to 2005. PPS is currently improving its organizational structure and identifying opportunities for all of its business lines with the aim of recovering market share to become a leader in the insurance market.

In 2006, BCB will focus on consistently applying corporate guidelines, consolidating changes in its organizational structure and improving credit management and portfolio quality. BCB's profitability is expected to improve through increased mortgage loans, lending to small and micro-businesses and service fee income. BCB's profitability may be negatively affected, however, by political, social or economic instability in Bolivia resulting from the policies of the new Bolivian government.

In August 2005, Prima AFP started operations with a more diverse product offering than its competitors in the private pension fund administration market, which has so far been characterized by the dominance of a few highly concentrated competitors. Credicorp believes that it has competitive advantages in the private pension fund administration market, given its knowledge of the market and of its client base, and due to its financial strength, credibility and quality of service. Management expects Prima AFP to start generating profits in 2007.

(3) Credicorp Operating Units

Credicorp conducts its business operations through four different principal subsidiaries: BCP and subsidiaries (which include BCB), Atlantic Security Holding Corporation, Pacífico Peruano Suiza and Grupo Crédito (which includes Prima AFP).

The majority of Credicorp's commercial banking business is carried out through BCP, Credicorp's largest subsidiary and oldest bank in Perú. A portion of Credicorp's commercial banking business is also carried out by ASHC, which principally serves Peruvian private banking customers through offices in Panama. Credicorp conducts commercial banking activities in Bolivia through BCB, a full service commercial bank with, as of December 31, 2005, US\$430.9 million in deposits, US\$570.7 million in assets and US\$346.6 million in loans. As of December 31, 2005, BCB was the fourth largest Bolivian bank in terms of loans, with a 13.4% market share, and the fourth largest in terms of deposits, with a 14.9% market share. Credicorp's commercial banking business is organized into wholesale banking activities, which are carried out by BCP's Wholesale Banking division (which includes the Corporate Banking operations of ASHC) and retail banking activities, which are carried out by BCP's Retail Banking division. Credicorp performs its leasing operations either directly through BCP or through Crédito Leasing S.A. ("Credileasing"), a subsidiary of BCP.

Credicorp applies uniform credit policies and approval and review procedures, which are based on conservative criteria adopted by BCP, to all of its subsidiaries. Credicorp's General Manager is in charge of setting the general credit policies for the different business areas of Credicorp. These policies are set within the guidelines established by Peruvian financial sector laws and SBS regulations (see "—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP"), and the guidelines set forth by Credicorp's Board of Directors.

Credicorp's deposit-taking operations are principally managed by BCP's Retail Banking division and ASHC's Private Banking division. See "— (12) Selected Statistical Information—(iv) Deposits."

The majority of Credicorp's trading and brokerage activities are conducted through BCP, ASHC and, since January 2003, through Credicorp Securities Inc. ("Credicorp Securities"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credicorp. Credicorp Securities is a U.S. registered broker-dealer with its offices in Miami. Credicorp's asset management business is carried out by BCP in Perú, through Credifondo subsidiary, and by Prima AFP. Credicorp's asset management is also carried, to a lesser extent, by BCB in Bolivia and by ASHC.

Credicorp offers investment banking products and services through BCP and ASHC. BCP offers clients a wide range of such products and services, such as brokerage, mutual fund and custody services through its branch network in Lima and, on a more limited basis, throughout the rest of Perú. In addition, Credicorp also distributes such products through ASHC.

Credicorp conducts its insurance operations exclusively through PPS and its subsidiaries, which provides a broad range of insurance products. PPS focuses on three business areas, i.e. general insurance through Pacífico Seguros, life and pension insurance through Pacífico Vida, and health care insurance through Pacífico Salud EPS. PPS, like other major Peruvian insurance companies, sells its products both directly and through independent brokers and agents. Directly written policies tend to be for large commercial clients, as well as for life and health insurance lines.

Credicorp is attempting to expand PPS's sales network, which currently has 20 offices throughout Perú, by selling certain insurance products through BCP's branch network. PPS offers, in collaboration with BCP, a life and health insurance product called Segurimax as well as a personal life insurance product that combines accidental death coverage with renewable term life insurance.

(4) BCP and Subsidiaries

BCP's activities include commercial banking, investment banking and retail banking. As of December 31, 2005, BCP ranked first among Peruvian banks in terms of total assets of S/.31.5 billion (US\$9.2 billion), total loans of S/.16.7 billion (US\$4.9 billion), deposits of S/.22.9 billion (US\$6.7 billion) and shareholders' equity of S/.2.8 billion (US\$814 million). As of December 31, 2005, BCP's loans represented approximately 32.1% and the deposits approximately 34.4% of the total Peruvian banking system, respectively.

As of December 31, 2005, BCP had the largest branch network of any commercial bank in Peru with 218 offices, including 133 in Lima and the adjoining city of Callao. BCP operates an agency in Miami and a branch in Panama.

As of December 31, 2005, BCP accounted for 68.2% of Credicorp's total revenues, 80.8% of total assets, 90.4% of net income and 70.3% of shareholders' equity. BCP's operations are supervised and regulated by the SBS and the Central Bank.

Subsidiaries

BCP's corporate structure consists of a group of local subsidiaries offering specialized financial services, which complement BCP's commercial banking activities. In addition to its local subsidiaries, BCP has an agency in Miami and a branch in Panama, one subsidiary in Bolivia and an affiliate bank, Atlantic Security Bank, in the Cayman Islands.

BCP and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

- Banco de Crédito de Bolivia is BCP's commercial bank in Bolivia. BCP owns 96% of BCB and Credicorp holds the remaining interest. BCB initiated operations under the BCP umbrella in February 1994. In July 1998, BCB absorbed Banco de la Paz's operations for US\$140 million, making BCB the fourth largest bank in Bolivia. In May 1999, BCB acquired the portfolio of Banco Boliviano Americano for US\$116 million and became Bolivia's second largest bank. Currently BCB is the fourth largest bank in Bolivia in terms of market share and has a network of 46 branches, with over 17 correspondent offices located throughout Bolivia. BCB owns one of Bolivia's largest brokerage houses, Credibolsa S.A. Agente de Bolsa. BCP targets middle and small-sized clients and offers a broad range of corporate, personal banking and leasing products. Credicorp's total direct and indirect investment in Bolivia is currently delimited to be US\$56 million. BCB's results are consolidated in BCP's financial statements.
- Credibolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa ("Credibolsa") was established in June 1991 and is fully owned by BCP. It is engaged in portfolio advisory and brokerage activities in the Lima Stock Exchange.
- Credileasing offers a large variety of financial leasing products. CL was established in July 1996 and is 100% owned by BCP.
- Credifondo Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos ("Credifondo") is a mutual fund management company, established in 1994.
- Creditítulos ("Creditítulos") was established in 1997 and is fully owned by BCP. The company serves as an asset securitization entity.
- Inmobiliaria BCP is the real estate subsidiary of BCP. This subsidiary was created to manage and promote the sale of real estate that had been foreclosed or received in payment by BCP.

(i) Wholesale Banking Division

The Wholesale Banking division has traditionally represented the majority of BCP's loans.

BCP's Wholesale Banking division competes with local and foreign banks. BCP's traditional relationships provide the Wholesale Banking division with a competitive advantage.

The Wholesale Banking division has traditionally generated the majority of BCP's loans. BCP estimates that the Wholesale Banking division has extended approximately 58% of its loans as of December 31, 2005. BCP has the largest capital base of any Peruvian bank, which provides it with more resources than any other Peruvian bank to meet the financing needs of its corporate clients. Since Peruvian companies were not able to access international sources of credit until the mid-1990's, BCP has established longstanding client relationships with virtually all of the major industrial and commercial groups in Peru. The Wholesale Banking division provides its customers with short and medium term, local and foreign currency loans, foreign trade-related financing, and lease financing. BCP's Wholesale Banking division is divided into the following units:

- Corporate Banking, which provides loans and other credit services to companies with annual revenues in excess of US\$15 million,
- Middle Market Banking, which serves mid-sized companies,

- International Trade Finance, which manages BCP's relationship with financial institutions abroad,
- Corporate Finance, which provides underwriting and financial advisory services to corporate and middle market clients,
- Business Finance, which finances business projects and manages the financial leasing product,
- Institutional Banking, which focuses principally on serving non-profit organizations, state-owned companies and other major institutions; and
- Business Services, which develops transactional services.

Although state-controlled corporations are served by BCP's Wholesale Banking division, mostly in connection with international trade finance, BCP does not regularly extend loans directly to the Peruvian government or to regional or municipal governments.

Corporate Banking

The Corporate Banking unit has been the traditional strength of BCP's lending activities, providing banking services to virtually all of the major industrial and commercial enterprises in Peru. BCP believes that it has an advantage in servicing the larger corporations in the country because of its strong capital base and relative size compared to other Peruvian banks. BCP's Corporate Banking unit primarily provides its customers with local and foreign currency loans and has a primary responsibility for maintaining relationships with the largest banking clients. In addition, BCP's Corporate Banking unit provides services including letters of credit, standby letters of credit, domestic collections, nationwide fund transfers, payments through BCP's Miami agency, and foreign exchange facilities. BCP has a corporate banking client base of approximately 1,000 companies.

According to BCP's internal reports, loans provided by the Corporate Banking unit represent 34% of BCP's total loans in 2005. The composition of these loans was approximately 67% foreign currency-denominated (primarily U.S. Dollar-denominated) and 33% Nuevo Sol-denominated. During 2005, corporate loans continued their declining margins due to excess liquidity and the competition from financing through capital market issues, which was partly offset by the increase in local currency lending, which has higher rates and spreads.

Client Profile: The Corporate Banking unit is focused on serving large-sized companies with annual turnover over US\$15 million, dominant market positions as per particular products or brands, and audited financial statements. BCP may classify other firms under this category if they belong to the most important economic groups in terms of size and economic importance in the country, even if they don't meet the above criteria.

Products: The Corporate Banking unit offers a broad range of products and tailors its product offerings to meet the unique requirements of each client. In general, this unit is oriented to offering high-value-added products and services, particularly cash management services, at competitive prices.

The majority of financings are provided to fund sales, international trade and inventories. In general, the Corporate Banking unit grants short-term financing; however, it can provide longer terms for companies financing capital expenditures, fixed assets, among other purposes. The unit also offers term financing (in all cases backed by real guarantees), financial leasing, factoring, and domestic collections and nationwide fund transfers.

Additionally, Corporate Banking clients can obtain investment banking, advisory, and financing services through the Corporate Finance unit, which operates as part of the Wholesale Banking division and also serves major middle market clients.

Guarantees received by this unit consist of receivables in the case of sales financing, warrants or pledges on inventory in the case of inventory financing, and real guarantees in the case of financing for fixed asset acquisitions and improvements to their infrastructure.

There is a limited growth prospect in this business due to high market penetration and competition from capital market in loans.

Middle Market Banking

BCP's Middle Market banking unit generally serves the same industries and offers the same products as the Corporate Banking unit. Its focus, however, is on providing its customers with working capital loans, primarily secured by accounts receivables. This is accomplished by arranging financing for medium and long-term investment programs, including leasing services offered through Credileasing. BCP has a middle market client portfolio of approximately 4,200 companies.

According to BCP's internal reports, the loan portfolio of the Middle Market Banking unit of BCP increased to US\$1.2 billion in 2005 from US\$1.1 billion in 2004, which in turn increased from US\$1.0 billion in 2003, while stringent credit quality requirements continued to be enforced. BCP expects that this sector will grow and increase in relative importance as the Peruvian economy grows.

BCP expects significant opportunities in lending to middle market businesses, particularly in Peru's agriculture, fishing and construction industries, where special emphasis has been placed and specific task units have been created to attend to the needs of these economic groups.

BCP's medium-term financing products, which include structured loans, project financing and syndicated transactions, are designed to accommodate specific clients' needs. Through these products, BCP has been an active lender and financial advisor to Peru's mining, technology and energy sectors. In addition to its regular sources of funds, BCP is an intermediary of Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Development Finance Corporation or "COFIDE", a second-floor bank fully owned by the State of Peru) and such international financial institutions as Corporación Andina de Fomento (Andean Development Corporation or "CAF"), the International Finance Corporation ("IFC") and the Inter-American Development Bank, in several medium-term credit lines for project financings in certain sectors.

Financial margins in the Middle Market Banking unit continue to be attractive. Because of their size, middle market companies in Peru generally do not have access to the local or international capital markets or to credit from foreign banks. In addition, BCP believes that middle market companies have benefited significantly from the overall economic improvements in Peru over the past few years. Loan quality problems have been addressed through procedures and organizational changes that have focused on improving the loan approval and credit-risk assessment processes.

The Middle Market Banking unit focuses on organizations with annual revenue levels between US\$1 million to US\$15 million, through 7 regional managers nationwide. Generally these clients are not listed on the stock exchange but in some cases are capable of issuing financial obligations or commercial paper. Their financial information is reliable and audited. These companies are typically family-controlled but professionally managed.

The products offered to middle market clients resemble those offered to corporate banking clients. The three major types of products are:

- Revolving credit lines to finance inventories and sales, as well as stand-by letters of credit and international trade financing,
- Financing for short-term requirements such as current account credits and temporary account advances (overdrafts), and
- Financing for medium and long-term requirements using intermediation resources (term deposits), and various types of financial leasing financing.

The Middle Market Banking unit requires that all facilities granted to middle market clients be guaranteed by the main shareholders and their respective spouses. In addition, these clients are usually required to grant real guarantees of assets unrelated to the business, such as real estate owned by the shareholders.

Institutional Banking

BCP's Institutional Banking unit was moved from the Retail Banking division to the Wholesale Banking division in 2004, since most of its clients have a significant volume. This unit serves non-profit organizations, whether public or private, including approximately 4,800 state and local government entities, international bodies, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations among others. The client base has grown significantly since 2002 due to a market re-segmentation effort. Specialized teams in both the Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking divisions serve these clients.

The Institutional Banking unit is strategically important due to the business potential of its clients, which demand diverse products and services, and the opportunities its clients present for generating income from fees and cross selling opportunities. The institutional banking unit's clients are principally users of transactional products and require consultancy for investment management. BCP's strategy in this segment is focused on building customer loyalty by offering customized services at relatively competitive rates and provides outstanding service quality. The institutional banking clients mainly require remote office banking, collections and automated payroll payment services.

International Trade Finance

BCP's International Trade Finance unit is focused primarily on providing short-term credit for international trade, funded with internal resources or with credit lines from foreign banks and institutions. Medium-term lines of credit funded by international commercial banks and other countries' governmental institutions are also provided. In addition, the International Trade Finance unit earns fees by providing customers with letters of credit, international collections and providing foreign exchange services to clients. The International Trade Finance unit also promotes international trade activities by structuring Peruvian overseas commercial missions and introducing Peruvian businesses to potential foreign clients and vice versa. As of December 2005, BCP financed 39.6% and 29.3% of total Peruvian imports and exports, respectively.

BCP maintains business relations with over 1,000 correspondent banks, development organizations, multilateral financial organizations, and Export Credit Agencies in countries around the world. At present, BCP manages credit lines for foreign trade transactions, working capital, and medium and long-term investment projects. Although these credit lines are largely underutilized given BCP's strong liquidity position, they remain available should dollar liquidity undergo a correction or demand for dollar-denominated loans increase.

Against a backdrop of high liquidity, BCP had to enter other regional markets to increase returns, in particular Ecuador, where approximately US\$23.4 million was placed in 2004, 8.5% more than in 2003 and US\$30 million during 2005. These loans were granted to companies enjoying the soundest creditworthiness ratings, and in strict compliance with country risk guidelines. In addition, some inroads were made in the Chilean market despite thin margins.

According to the Peruvian Central Bank, in 2005 Peruvian exports increased 36.7% to US\$17.2 billion from US\$12.6 billion in 2004, principally due to increased exports of mining products and of manufactured goods. During the same year and based on BCP's internal report, BCP's export payment orders volume increased 11.7% to US\$5.7 billion, amounting to 33.7% of total Peruvian exports (41.3% in 2004). Total Peruvian imports were US\$12.1 billion in 2005, increasing 23.1% from US\$9.8 billion in 2004, principally due to higher demand for capital goods and raw materials. BCP's import letters of credit, collections and transfers amounted to US\$2.8 billion in 2005, increasing from US\$2.3 billion in 2004.

BCP has a direct presence abroad through its agency in Miami and its branch in Panama, and has access to a wide network of foreign correspondent banks to offer several internationally competitive products to its customers.

BCP has correspondent banking relationships and uncommitted credit lines with more than 80 banks for foreign trade operations, financing of working capital and medium and long-term investment projects. During 2004, BCP's significant surplus of liquidity allowed it to maintain a very low use of foreign lines of credit.

Lastly, to benefit from synergies in the correspondent banks business, the International Trade Finance unit now manages business with government financial organizations that were formerly comprised in the Institutional Banking client portfolio and the local Financial Institutions industry.

Corporate Finance

BCP's Corporate Finance unit provides a wide range of underwriting and financial advisory services to corporate clients and middle market businesses and has a leading position in the local market. The Corporate Finance unit was incorporated into BCP's Wholesale Banking division in the first quarter of 1996 in order to enhance its effectiveness as the demands of Peru's larger corporations move away from loan-based operations toward capital markets-based operations. This unit focuses on the capital markets, primarily debt and equity issues, project financing, corporate financing, financial restructurings and mergers and acquisitions.

Based upon BCP's internal records, in 2005, BCP's share of the market for structuring fixed-income instruments decreased to 33% from 43% in the previous year. Private debt placements, after increasing 55% in 2003, to US\$1.5 billion, declined 15% in 2004 to US\$1.2 billion and increase in 2005 to US\$1.5 billion. The Corporate Finance unit had a significant role in the placement of the TGP (Transportadora de Gas del Perú S.A.) bonds for US\$80 million and Hunt Oil structured bonds for US\$150 million.

In operations related to project financing and structured loans according to its internal reports, BCP's corporate finance unit structured transactions during 2005 worth a total of US\$223 million, of which BCP participated in US\$135 million. Funding for important Peruvian companies spanned different sectors such as electricity generation, mining, oil and gas, and for the municipality of the city of Lima. Important transactions included the financing of Empresa de Generación Termoeléctrica Ventanilla S.A. – Etevensa for US\$35 million, Minera Barrick Misquichilca S.A. for US\$30 million, and Energía del Sur S.A. – Enersur for US\$27.5 million.

Additionally, the Corporate Finance unit structures short-term instruments, mostly commercial paper and certificates of deposit, and offers financial consultancy services focused on restructuring debt, appraisals and evaluations of payment capacity for companies from several sectors, such as paper, manufacturing, sugar, food, real estate and construction.

Leasing

Leasing offers and manages financial leasing operations. It also carries out medium-term operations, principally for small and medium-sized companies. BCP is the leader with a market share of 40.6% of total leasing.

BCP's management estimates that BCP's lease finance business is currently the largest in Peru, with a market share of approximately 38% as of December 31, 2005. The principal means of financing for Credileasing is through the issuance of specific leasing bonds, of which a total of S/.539.1 million (US\$157.2 million) were outstanding as of December 31, 2005. According to SBS, Credileasing's market share among specialized leasing companies was 54% as of December 31, 2005.

The financial leasing business continued its recovery during 2005. BCP's leasing loan balances showed a 31.4% growth in 2005, after being affected in prior years by declining market demand due to the co-existence of two tax systems applicable to leasing operations, which put BCP at a disadvantage in relation to certain competing banks, but which were unified in 2003.

Growth during 2005 was driven by business loans in sectors requiring natural gas produced in the Camisea fields, energy and manufacturing. Energy generation and manufacturing companies invested in the conversion of their equipment and processes to use natural gas as their primary energy source. Loan demand also increased in the fishing and telecommunications sectors.

Business Services

BCP's Business Services unit is in charge of developing transactional services that handle the exchange of information and money transfers to corporations, midsize companies, institutions and micro-business companies. This unit is responsible for both the development and marketing of transactional, or "cash management," services for BCP's corporate and institutional clients. More than 30 product groups are offered, aiming at strengthening ties with clients, assuring their loyalty and reciprocity in the business carried out with BCP, as well as reducing costs using electronic channels and increasing fee income.

Services managed by the Business Services unit include collections (automated trade bill collection and electronic factoring), automated payments (direct credits to personnel and suppliers accounts and money transfers), electronic office banking and cash management through checking accounts with special features.

In 2005, BCP continued its efforts to increase revenue from transactional services, primarily through the improvement of the operating efficiency of the office banking service, *Telecrédito*. According to BCP's internal reports, the transaction volume in the office banking service continued to grow in 2005 (19% compared to 67% in 2004) and fee revenue continued to increase (13%). In 2005, revenue from fees on money transfers received from other countries grew by 15% and transaction volume increased 40% (23% and 13% respectively in 2004). Approximately 1,200 entities, mainly public utilities, municipalities and insurance companies, among others, use BCP's automated bill payment service, which processed an average of 900,000 payments per month during 2005.

(ii) Retail Banking Division

According to BCP's internal reports, retail banking-related loans accounted for approximately 35.5% of BCP's total loans in 2005 compared to 32.5% in 2004 and 30.3% in 2002.

After several years of declining loan volumes of BCP's retail units, volumes grew in 2002, particularly in loans to small businesses and home mortgages, but decreased again in 2003, and had a modest 4.4% increase in 2004, according to BCP's internal records. Nevertheless, within retail lending, home mortgages and micro-business loans continued to show strong growth in 2004 and 2005. In 2005, home mortgages grew approximately 31% to US\$750 million, while micro-business loans grew approximately 46% to US\$240 million.

With the segmentation of its retail client base, BCP is able to focus on the cross-selling of products and on improving per-client profitability. BCP's management expects the retail banking businesses to be one of the principal growth areas for BCP's lending activities.

BCP's retail banking targets and serves individuals and small-size companies with annual income levels of up to US\$1 million. BCP's objective is to establish profitable long-term relationships with this broad client base, using segmentation strategies that satisfy the specific needs of each client type. BCP's retail banking operations are carried out by two divisions: Service Banking and Retail Banking.

See “—(iii) Service Banking.” The Retail Banking division is subdivided further into four units in order to serve each client segment appropriately. These four units include Exclusive Banking, Small Business Banking, Micro Business Banking and Consumer Banking. The Retail Banking division manages BCP’s mortgages and credit cards products.

Exclusive Banking

Exclusive Banking is BCP’s private banking area, and manages a select number of individual customers who are key to BCP because of the high volume of loan and deposit business they generate, and their attractive profitability.

The Exclusive Banking unit principally serves a select number of high-income customers with the most profitable personal accounts and specializes in offering personalized service. BCP’s Exclusive Banking unit serves a client base of high net worth individuals with an outstanding credit history. It serves households that have at least US\$10,000 in loans and/or US\$20,000 in deposits. Exclusive Banking is a profitable segment and generates a high volume of business.

Through Exclusive Banking, BCP provides a preferential and differentiated service, offering both traditional and innovative products to its clients. BCP considers the Exclusive Banking client base to be of strategic importance to BCP. Clients within this segment are considered “exclusive” and receive personal service from an executive of Exclusive Banking.

BCP’s management believes that in 2005 the Exclusive Banking unit continued to retain and increase ties with its customers, as well as to add new ones, for which sophisticated commercial plans were developed. This segment has approximately 58,280 customers, with total deposits of US\$1.2 billion and US\$704 million in loans. Belonging to this segment gives customers the advantage of preferential interest rates for loans and deposits and personalized service through an assigned official. Beginning in 2004, Exclusive Banking customers were advised of saving alternatives using capital markets products, including investments in mutual funds, given the continuing low levels of interest rates paid on banking deposits.

Small Business Banking and Micro Business Banking

BCP’s Small Business Banking unit serves approximately 10,000 clients who have annual sales between US\$300,000 and US\$1 million. In 2004, this unit experienced some adjustments following the merger with Solución. This divided the portfolio between large clients, which were kept in Small Business Banking and the smaller clients, which were incorporated into the portfolio coming from Solución, currently part of Micro Business Banking. These businesses benefit from products specially designed for their needs, such as the Cash Credit for Businesses, a revolving credit line repaid in installments, as well as the usual credit products: discounted notes, letters of credit, guarantees and stand-by credits.

According to BCP’s internal reports, the Small Business Banking loan portfolio grew from US\$158.4 million in 2004 to US\$211.4 million in 2005 (without considering contingent facilities). In terms of deposits, this segment increased deposits from US\$260.5 million to US\$349.8 million.

BCP’s Micro-Business Banking unit concentrates its efforts in small loans to individuals who primarily derive their income from small family-run businesses. This unit deals with business resulting from the Solución merger, together with the smallest clients from the Small Business Banking unit. In spite of its high informality and high creditworthiness risk, this segment shows one of the most attractive growth and bank penetration potentials, which has driven BCP to work towards its development in two fronts: (i) client training programs through seminars and presentations and (ii) formalization programs based upon alliances with government institutions such as Prompyme, Ministry of Labor and Social Promotion, Municipalities and the Peruvian Center for the Promotion of Small Business. BCP’s loans to micro-businesses as of December 31, 2005 amounted to US\$240 million, representing a 46% increase from 2004.

Consumer Banking

Consumer Banking is in charge of servicing BCP's traditional retail client base, and is also in charge of mortgage lending and credit cards. BCP's Consumer Banking unit targets and serves medium to low-income individuals. BCP estimates that its Consumer Banking client base consists of approximately 1,700,000 households.

The Consumer Banking unit offers standard service platforms including bank tellers and ATMs and services, which fit the characteristics and financial habits of this client base. Consumer lending products offered include cash consumer loans, payroll loans and loans for specific purposes such as automobile purchases, travel and education

Mortgage Lending

BCP was the largest mortgage lender in Peru with a market share of 39% of total mortgage loans in the Peruvian banking system as of December 31, 2005. This was, to a large extent, the result of extensive marketing campaigns and improvements in the quality of procedures for extending credit and establishing guarantees.

BCP expects mortgage lending business to continue to grow given the low levels of penetration in the financial market, the increasing demand for housing, the availability of funds for the Peruvian government's MiVivienda low-income housing program, and the current economic outlook for controlled inflation and economic growth in Peru. BCP believes that it has been able to become the largest issuer of MiVivienda credits, increasing its market share of outstanding loans from 6% in 2002 to 28% in 2005, according to Asociación de Bancos del Perú ("ASBANC").

BCP had US\$750 million of outstanding mortgage loans as of December 31, 2005 compared to US\$575 million for year end 2004. Additionally, BCP's mortgage loans reached US\$98.7 million as of December 31, 2005, representing 20.2% of the Bolivian mortgage loans at such date.

Mortgage financing is available only to customers with minimum monthly income of above US\$900 in the case of the traditional mortgage loan and US\$400 in the case of the MiVivienda program. The MiVivienda program, however, limits the value of the house to be purchased to US\$30,000. BCP will finance up to 75% of the appraised value of a property where monthly mortgage payments do not exceed 30% of the client's stable net income. The maximum maturity of the mortgage loans BCP offers is 25 years in U.S. dollars and up to 20 years in local currency. Within the mortgage lending business, BCP offers variable, fixed and Libor-based interest rates on home mortgage loans denominated in both U.S. Dollars and Nuevos Soles; however, BCP's mortgage portfolio is predominantly variable rate and U.S. Dollar-denominated.

Credit Cards

The market for credit cards in Peru has grown significantly as improving economic conditions have led to increased consumer spending. BCP expects strong demand for credit cards to continue. In addition to interest income, BCP derives fee income from customer application and maintenance, retailer transactions, merchant processing and finance and penalty charges on credit cards.

According to BCP's internal records, the number of active credit cards issued by BCP increased from 258,000 in 2004 to 296,000 in 2005. Total purchases went up from US\$414.3 million to US\$498.0 million. BCP has issued approximately 12,282 active credit cards in Bolivia.

BCP's credit cards are primarily, and have been historically, issued through Visa, but in May 2000 BCP began offering American Express cards. BCP estimates that its credit cards account for 15% of the credit cards issued by the banking system in Peru as of December 31, 2005. The estimated total number of credit cards issued in Peru as of December 31, 2005 was approximately 4.7 million, of which approximately 44% were issued by non-banking entities or department stores.

In 1997, was established in Peru to process transactions involving credit and debit card transactions and to widen their acceptance, with the participation of major local banks and Visa International. BCP is the largest shareholder of VISANET, holding approximately 36% of its total shares. Based upon BCP's internal data, the number of electronic payment terminals was approximately 18,000 in 2005 compared to 15,741 in 2004.

According to ASBANC the credit balance as of December 31, 2005 was US\$303 million, representing 6.6% of total loans. Based on internal reports, in 2005 BCP's market share of total purchases made with Visa credit cards was 36.5%, compared to 38.0% in 2004. These numbers reflect BCP's strategy of seeking more widespread use of the cards at the lower end of the consumer market. As part of this strategy, financing with fixed installment payments using the Visa credit card has been offered since the last quarter of 2001. BCP is taking steps to improve its card approval and collection process. These measures include issuing cards only to persons with stable net monthly incomes above US\$400 and developing better methods for verifying applicants' information and credit history. Additionally, BCP has developed a mathematical scoring system to better assess the risk-reward variables associated with consumer lending. BCP also seeks to increase its market share in terms of stock by granting higher lines of credit to those Exclusive Banking clients.

In the segment of clients who do not regularly have access to credit cards, campaigns were launched to increase the use of the Credimás debit card as a form of payment. This resulted in a year-to-year increase of 30% from US\$179 million to US\$232.5 million, and achieving a market share of 65% in this market.

(iii) Service Banking Division

The Service Banking division is in charge of managing distribution channels and procedures aimed at satisfying requirements of retail banking, and also includes units specifically responsible for processes and information regarding technological and organizational matters as well as for the operation of BCP's branch network. BCP evaluates its branch network on a continuous basis to monitor branch profitability in order to improve operating efficiency.

The Service Banking division carries out personal loan authorization and collection and has invested substantially during the past few years to improve delivery channels in order to provide better quality and more efficient service. It is also responsible for the development and sales of third-party processing services that generate fee income from transactions and mass processing to meet the needs of the clients. In 2005, Service Banking continued focusing on increasing transaction volume from under-banked segments of the population. For this reason, BCP started in 2005, the implementation of new attention channels—known as Agentes ViaBCP—. These are attention points located in small business stores and attended to by the business's owner, which allow operations for limited amounts to be carried out, thus expanding the attention network to areas which register a low number of operations. Sixty-one Agentes ViaBCP have been installed in 2005, and BCP expects to have installed 300 Agentes ViaBCP by the end of 2006.

To reduce costs and improve service quality, BCP has encouraged use of electronic channels where transactions costs are lower than at bank windows and a faster and more efficient service is possible. Thus, despite a larger total number of transactions, the share of window and telephone transactions over total transactions continued to fall from 41% to 40%, between 2004 and 2005, while the number of transactions at automatic tellers, automatic balance machines, and Internet banking rose from 41% to 42%.

The Service Banking division is oriented towards satisfying client needs. Service Banking serves all of BCP's existing clients as well as any potential client and aims to improve BCP's profitability levels and increase resource retention levels through the efficient use of assigned resources. Furthermore, the Service Banking division supervises the correct execution of operations and processes of BCP's network channels and process units in order to ensure superior quality service levels with the lowest operating and commercial costs. This division is also in charge of supervising compliance in the branch network.

As of December 31, 2005, BCP's branch network consisted of 133 branches in Greater Lima and 85 branches in the provinces of Perú, the largest number of branches, with the most extensive country coverage, of any privately held bank in Perú. Credicorp believes that BCP's branch network has been largely responsible for BCP's success in attracting stable, relatively low-cost deposits. BCP has installed the most extensive network of ATMs in Perú, currently consisting of 551 ATMs, increasing from 526 at year-end 2004, in addition to other electronic channels, including the Internet, that provide clients with a wider array of services and reduce congestion in the branches; and Agentes Via BCP mentioned above. During 2002, BCP began operations of an agency in Miami and a branch in Panama, and closed its branches in Nassau and New York. During 2003, BCP converted BCOL, its offshore bank in the Bahamas, into a vehicle to conduct investments and sold it to ASHC. ASHC subsequently consolidated BCOL into its operations during 2004.

BCB has 47 branches located throughout Bolivia, together with 124 ATMs, which is the largest ATM network in Bolivia

(iv) Capital Markets Division

In addition to BCP's wholesale and retail banking operations, BCP operates a Capital Markets division, which currently is the largest capital markets and brokerage distribution system in Perú. The principal activities of the Capital Markets division include currency transactions both for clients and on a proprietary basis, treasury, custody and trust, investment advisory services, and general research activities.

The products offered are distributed through BCP's subsidiaries and branches. A close relationship and coordination with subsidiaries have established BCP as the market leader with this business unit.

Credibolsa is BCP's brokerage subsidiary through which BCP offers a wide variety of variable and fixed income products and services. Activities include the structuring and placement of primary market issues and the execution and trading of secondary market transactions.

Creditítulos is BCP's asset securitization subsidiary through which BCP offers local securitization structuring to corporate entities.

Credifondo is BCP's fund management subsidiary, which offers investment fund products and services. Fund types offered include short/long term, US dollar and local currency, fixed/variable income and real estate funds.

Trading and Brokerage Services

BCP's subsidiary, Credibolsa, is the leading brokerage house on the Lima Stock Exchange. According to data from the Lima Stock Exchange, during 2005, Credibolsa had a total trading volume of US\$1.8 billion, increasing from US\$1.7 billion in 2004. Credibolsa had 15.98% of the total trading volume in variable equity instruments and 54.1% of the volume in trading of fixed income instruments on the Lima Stock Exchange in 2005, compared to 14% and 64% in 2004, respectively. Credibolsa's trading volume was generated by domestic customers, both retail and institutional, and by foreign institutional clients as well as by Credicorp's proprietary trading.

BCP's management believes that, in an environment of low profitability and high competition over the past few years, Credibolsa has been able to increase its profitability by expanding its sources of revenue. In addition to providing basic brokerage services, Credibolsa serves as a local market advisor for specialized stock market transactions and has been one of the principal agents in the equity offerings of privatized companies in Peru.

Treasury, Foreign Exchange and Proprietary Trading

BCP's treasury and foreign exchange groups are active participants in money market and foreign exchange trading. These groups manage BCP's foreign exchange positions and reserves and are also involved in analyzing liquidity and other asset/liability matters. The trading desk plays an important role in short-term money markets in Nuevos Soles and in foreign currencies and has been active in the auctions of certificates of deposit by Peru's Central Bank and in financings through certificates of deposit, inter-bank transactions and guaranteed negotiable notes, among other instruments. According to BCP's internal reports, its foreign exchange transaction volume was US\$8.0 billion in the forward market and US\$23.6 billion in the spot market in 2005, achieving a market share in the foreign exchange trading services of approximately 41% in the forward market and 29% in the spot market.

BCP's proprietary trading consists of trading and short-term investments in securities, which include instruments from various countries. These short-term investments are primarily made to facilitate its treasury management and corporate finance efforts. This has become an increasingly important part of BCP's business, as BCP seeks returns on excess liquidity pending improved lending conditions.

Asset Management

In June 1994, BCP created Credifondo S.A., Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos de Inversión en Valores ("Credifondo") to establish, provide advice to and operate mutual funds in Peru. In 2005 it continued to be the largest mutual fund manager in Peru with 50.9% of the market at year-end, as compared to 51.6% in 2004, based upon data from the Comisión Nacional Supervisora de Empresas y Valores ("CONASEV"), the Peruvian securities' market authority. As of December 31, 2005, total Peruvian funds in the mutual funds system amounted to US\$2.0 billion, increasing 11% from US\$1.8 billion in 2004.

According to CONASEV, as of December 31, 2005, Credifondo managed five separate funds, with a total of 64,886 participants (56.2% of total participants) compared to 45,727 (55.4% of total participants in 2004). Among the securities in which the different funds specialize are: equities, U.S. Dollar-denominated bonds, Nuevo Sol-denominated bonds, U.S. Dollar-denominated short-term securities and U.S. Dollar-denominated real estate securities. As of December 31, 2005, the total amount of funds managed by Credifondo was US\$1,015 million, increasing from US\$912 million as of December 31, 2004. Such funds are subject to certain volatility and there can be no assurance as to their future performance. Credicorp does not guarantee any minimum return on these investments.

As of December 31, 2005, the Bolivian fund administrator managed a total of US\$55.3 million of third-party funds (US\$41.8 million in 2004).

Trust, Custody and Securitization Services

According to BCP's internal reports, BCP holds US\$6.1 billion in securities for over 126,600 domestic and foreign clients. Custody services provided by BCP include the physical keeping of securities and the payment of dividends and interest. In addition, BCP acts as paying agent for securities of which it does not keep custody. BCP is one of the few banks in Peru qualified to serve as a foreign custodian for U.S. mutual funds. Trust services include escrow, administration and representation services, supervision of transactions done for its clients and transfer settlement and payment services for local securities issues, allowing clients to be adequately represented in their activities in the local and international securities markets.

In 2000, Inversiones Crédito del Perú (now Grupo Crédito), a subsidiary of Credicorp, jointly with two other Peruvian banks, formed La Fiduciaria S.A. ("Fiduciaria"), the first specialized trust services company in Peru, in which Credicorp holds a 45% interest. In its fourth year of existence, Fiduciaria manages trusts for a majority of institutions in the national financial system, putting itself at the forefront of fiduciary services in the country. Operations encompassed sectors including energy, communications, mining, tourism, fishing, education and construction. Fiduciaria ended 2005 with 102 outstanding operations (90 in 2004) and administers assets and discounted funds flow of more than US\$3.0 billion (US\$2.8 billion in 2004).

(v) Lending Policies and Procedures

Uniform credit policies and approval and review procedures are based upon conservative criteria adopted by BCP and are uniformly applied to all of its subsidiaries. These policies are set within the guidelines established by Peruvian financial sector laws and SBS regulations. (See “—(11) Supervision and Regulation— (ii) BCP”), and the guidelines set forth by Credicorp’s Board of Directors

The credit approval process is based primarily on an evaluation of the borrower’s repayment capacity and on commercial and banking references. A corporate borrower’s repayment capacity is determined by analyzing the historical and projected financial condition of the company and of the industry in which it operates. An analysis of the company’s current management, banking references and past experiences in similar transactions, as well as the collateral to be provided, are other important factors in the credit approval process. For BCP’s individual borrowers, the information that is presented by the prospective borrower is evaluated by a credit officer and the application is passed through a scoring program for approval by a centralized credit unit.

Credit risk in retail banking involves the assessment of the client’s financial track record and other aspects in order to determine its ability to repay debt. Additionally, in each case, loan approval is subject to a number of credit scoring models, which assign loan-loss probabilities that relate to expected returns of each market segment.

Success in the small business and personal lending areas depends largely on BCP’s ability to obtain reliable credit information about prospective borrowers. In this regard, BCP, together with several partners, formed a credit research company called Infocorp in November 1995. In addition, the SBS has expanded its credit exposure database service to cover all businesses or individuals with any amount borrowed from a Peruvian financial institution, including information on the loan risk category in which the borrowers are classified: Normal, Potential Problem, Deficient, Doubtful and Loss.

BCP has a strictly enforced policy with respect to the lending authority of its loan officers and has in place procedures to ensure that these limits have been adhered to before a loan is disbursed. Under BCP’s credit approval process, the lending authority for middle market and small business loans is centralized into a specialized credit risk analysis unit, whose officers have been granted lending limits, thus allowing middle market and small business loan officers to concentrate on their client relations. To ensure that loan officers and credit analysis officers are complying with their lending authority, the credit department and BCP’s internal auditors regularly examine credit approvals.

The following table briefly summarizes BCP’s policy on lending limits for loan officers and credit risk analysis officers. Requests for credit facilities in excess of the limits set forth below are reviewed by BCP’s General Manager, Executive Committee or, if the amount of the proposed facility is sufficiently large, the Board of Directors.

	Wholesale	Personal and Small Business
	<i>(In U.S. Dollars)</i>	
Loans supported by liquid collateral or not exceeding two years (1)		
Loan Officer and Credit Analysis Officer	300,000	50,000
Chief Lending and Chief Credit Analysis Officer	1,350,000	100,000
Area Manager	4,500,000	400,000
Senior Credit Officer	7,500,000	1,000,000
Loans supported by other collateral or exceeding two years (2)		
Loan Officer and Credit Analysis Officer	100,000	25,000
Chief Lending and Chief Credit Analysis Officer	450,000	50,000
Area Manager	1,500,000	200,000
Senior Credit Officer	2,500,000	400,000

(1) Liquid collateral includes cash deposits, stand by letters of credit, securities or other liquid assets with market price and accepted drafts.

(2) Other collateral includes securities with no market value, non accepted drafts, real estate, mortgages, security interests on equipment or crops, and assets involved in leasing operations.

BCP believes that an important factor for maintaining the quality of its loan portfolio is the selection and training of its loan officers. BCP requires loan officers to have degrees in economics, accounting or business administration from competitive local or foreign universities. In addition, the training program consists of a six-month rotation through all of the business-related areas of Credicorp and the credit risk analysis area. After the training period is over, trainees are assigned as assistants to loan officers for a period of at least one year before they can be promoted to loan officers. Loan officers also receive additional training throughout their careers at BCP. Laterally hired officers are generally required to have held previous positions as loan officers.

In general, BCP is a secured lender. As of December 31, 2005, approximately US\$2.7 billion of the loan portfolio and contingent credits were secured by collateral which represents 51.3% of the total loan portfolio based upon BCP's unconsolidated figures (50.2% as of December 31, 2004 and 51.7% as of December 31, 2003). Liquid collateral is a small portion of the total collateral. In general, if BCP requires collateral for the extension of credit, it requires collateral valued at between 10% and 50% above the facilities granted. The appraisal of illiquid collateral, in particular real estate assets, machinery and equipment, is performed by independent experts when required for specific reasons. BCP's policy generally is to require that the appraised value of illiquid collateral exceed the loan amount by at least 25%. In cases where a borrower encounters difficulties, BCP seeks to obtain additional collateral.

The existence of collateral does not affect the loan classification process according to regulations in effect as of December 1998. Pursuant to the Peruvian Banking Law, secured loans, or the portion thereof covered by collateral, classified in Class "B," "C," or "D" risk categories have a lower loan loss provision requirement for Peruvian accounting purposes. If a borrower is classified as substandard or below, then BCP entire credit exposure to that borrower is so classified.

BCP conducts unannounced internal audits on the financial statements, consistent with local banking regulation of the different jurisdictions in which it operates.

(vi) Deposits

Deposits are principally managed by BCP's Retail Banking division. The main objective of BCP's retail banking operations has historically been to develop a diversified and stable deposit base in order to provide a low cost source of funding. This deposit base has traditionally been one of BCP's greatest strengths. BCP has historically relied on the more traditional, stable, low cost deposit sources, which it considers to be its core deposits: demand deposits, savings and CTS deposits. CTS deposits, or Severance Indemnity Deposits, are funded by companies in the name of their employees, amounting to one month's salary per year, and may be withdrawn by the employee only upon termination of employment or upon transfer to another bank, subject to certain exceptions. Exceptions include disposing of 50% of the CTS deposit at any time and disposing of up to 80% at once for home purchase.

As of December 31, 2005, these core deposits represented 67.7% of BCP's total deposits on an unconsolidated basis. BCP's extensive branch network facilitates access to this type of stable and low cost source of funding. BCP's corporate clients are also an important source of funding for BCP. As of December 31, 2005, BCP's Wholesale Banking division accounted for approximately 44.4% of total deposits, of which 54.6% were demand deposits, 40.2% time deposits, and 5.2% savings. Of all deposits from BCP's Wholesale Banking division, most (68.4%) were foreign currency-denominated (almost entirely U.S. Dollars) and the balance (31.6%) were Nuevo Sol-denominated.

(vii) Support Units

Commercial banking operations are supported by BCP's Market Risk unit, which evaluates and helps administer credit relationships, establishes credit policies and monitors credit risk. See “—(4) BCP and Subsidiaries— (v) Lending Policies and Procedures”.

BCP's Planning and Finance unit is in charge of planning, accounting and investor relations functions and is also responsible for analyzing the economic, business and competitive environment in order to provide the information necessary to support senior management's decision-making.

In addition to the above, BCP's Administration division is generally responsible for information technology, quality control, institutional and public relations, human resources, the legal department, security, maintenance and supplies.

Information Technology

BCP is a technology leader in the Peruvian banking sector. BCP developed its technology platform largely using internal resources and was the second to introduce ATMs in 1986 in the Peruvian market, the first to introduce electronic banking for corporations in 1988, telephone banking in 1996 and internet banking for the retail segment in 1999, into the Peruvian banking sector.

BCP's management believes that BCP offers a wider range of banking services through its ATM network and electronic banking facilities than any of its competitors. In 1974, BCP, in an effort to improve the data transmission among its offices connected all its offices through the Teleproceso – TP Bancario, becoming the first bank in Latin America able to approve account balances online, allowing, among others, money transfers from an account in one province of Peru to another province, immediately.

All of BCP's retail banking services and a substantial portion of BCP's corporate banking services are fully computerized. All of BCP's points of service, including branches, ATMs and POS terminals, are linked to BCP's Data Processing Center, permitting BCP to monitor and analyze service while allowing most transactions to be executed on a real-time, on-line basis.

BCP's technology operations and initiatives are managed by BCP's electronic data processing and software development departments. These departments employ a total of 550 full-time employees, including employees who develop, install, maintain and operate all of BCP's software applications, management information and security systems and install branch hardware equipment. BCP's most critical operational data and software are stored on a mainframe computer system, access to which is controlled by a series of authorized passwords, in the frame of very strong IT security policies.

BCP its consulting to design a disaster recovery system which duplicates all of operational and functional systems by mirroring each of BCP's computer systems. BCP's disaster recovery center is located 10 miles from BCP's main center. However, BCP has just started the first stage of a project aiming to move this center out of the city of Lima. In the event of a disaster, natural or otherwise, whereby BCP cannot operate its technology infrastructure, the system is designed to act as a surrogate technology backbone, providing all of BCP's services to the branches and electronic banking systems. The system is designed to allow BCP to operate under as close to normal conditions as possible during such a disaster, although this system has never been required to date.

BCP considers its technology platform to be one of its main competitive strengths and has continued to invest in this area to maintain its competitive position in the banking sector. Therefore, BCP's investments in IT have provided the computing power, storage capacity, bandwidth and other IT services to the best of their class.

Many Linux/Unix/Windows server systems are deployed or upgraded to host collaborative applications, call center and virtual POS systems. JAVA-based application servers have been chosen as the strategic growth platform for core business applications. Over the next three years, the replacement of BCP's branch automation software has been designed to use the latest proven technology available, which will improve its successful system that among other things can prioritize queues for eligible customers via a ticketing system in the branches.

Quality Control

BCP continually works to promote and improve client service, relying on acquired knowledge of its clients' needs and expectations as well as feedback from clients. On the basis of this information, BCP identifies opportunities to improve employee training and motivation, as well as processes and products.

In 2005, BCP performed several market studies to determine client satisfaction levels and loyalty. BCP conducted 20,843 telephone interviews to evaluate various of its services with 58% of respondents rating such services "excellent" or "very good". In addition, BCP conducted 11,524 anonymous client visits throughout Perú to measure compliance with its customer service standards.

BCP has established a program, denominated the Model Attitude Recognition Program, to reward outstanding employee efforts that reflect its corporate values. In 2005, BCP recognized 197 employees throughout Perú under this program. In addition, BCP has established a program, denominated the Qualitas Program, to recognize its best employees. BCP recognized 75 employees throughout Perú under this program in 2005. This program was also extended to BCB in 2003, where 22 workers have been recognized to date, and will start in 2006 at ASCH.

Starting in 2002, BCP has evaluated the overall quality of management on an annual basis using the BCP Management Model, which is based on and updated following the Malcom Baldrige Model. The 2005 evaluation placed BCP's management in the effective management organization range. BCP expects that the overall quality of management will continue to improve as it has in previous years in accordance with prior evaluations.

Marketing

BCP continually works to protect and strengthen the BCP brand. BCP has a proactive attitude towards competition and, focusing on change and innovation, it seeks to promote its products and services by constantly improving them. In this manner, BCP aims to meet market needs with the ultimate purpose of creating the highest possible value for its clients and shareholders.

In 2005, BCP launched a comprehensive program to further enhance client satisfaction and strengthen loyalty. BCP launched a campaign based on the concept of "mutual trust" to strengthen BCP's emotional link with its clients by highlighting track record, accessibility and service strengths. This campaign has yielded highly satisfactory results to date, including record customer evaluation and acceptance indicators. Simultaneously, BCP started an in-house campaign to strengthen employee commitment to BCP. In line with this program, in 2005, BCP extended operating hours in its nationwide office network and launched a program to open ViaBCP Agents at over 300 points of service by the end of 2006. In addition, in January 2006 BCP launched new savings plans which it believes will also improve the value of its offering to clients.

In addition, increased client segmentation has permitted BCP to specifically target proposals to different clients, allowing BCP to improve customer retention through its wide range of product offerings and the high quality of its services. BCP's commitment to streamlining its operations to provide easier access and improved service to clients will remain one of its principal objectives in 2006. This will require BCP's continued efforts to simplify and increase the efficiency of its main processes and improve its customer care channels.

Finally, in terms of sales, BCP continued to implement its Client Relationship Management strategy in 2005. The principal focus of this strategy is the development of improved databases including each client's system-wide financial records to better identify client development opportunities and anticipate client needs. In addition, BCP has developed several management tools available throughout its entire network aimed at providing updated client information in order to increase sales, enhance client service and optimize customer service times.

(viii) Anti Money Laundering Policies

BCP has programs in place to comply with the "know your customer" regulations in the countries in which it operates. In addition to complying with the provisions of Peruvian law described below, BCP has had internal "know your customer" policies since 1995. As an additional precaution, ASHC will open accounts only for individuals or entities that are recommended by senior officers of ASHC or BCP.

Perú has long-standing laws criminalizing money laundering activities, and such laws were further strengthened in 1996 with the adoption of the Peruvian Banking Law, which incorporated the guidelines of the Organization of American States directly into Peruvian law, and Law 28306 which revised functions assigned to the Financial Intelligence Unit, a public entity in charge of directing anti-money laundering actions and monitoring information that public and private companies are required to provide. The Financial Intelligence Unit has the authority to request detailed reports with respect to the movement of funds and the identity of depositors. According to recently enacted regulations, mainly Law 28306 and SBS Resolution 1725-2003, financial institutions must adopt internal mechanisms, appoint a full-time compliance officer reporting directly to the Board of Directors and conduct special personnel training programs and procedures to detect and report unusual or suspicious transactions as defined therein.

(ix) Employees

As of December 31, 2005, BCP had 7,479 full-time employees, compared to 7,694 employees as of December 31, 2004 and 7,530 employees as of December 31, 2003. All employees of banks in Peru are given the option of belonging to an employee union, and such employee unions are collectively represented by the Federación de Empleados Bancarios or Federation of Banking Employees ("FEB"). In order to negotiate a collective agreement on behalf of its members, FEB must have as members over 50% of all Peruvian banking employees. Because the representation of banking employees members of FEB declined to below 50%, primarily because of the substantial reduction in the size of the State-owned banking business during the 1990s, the most recent collective bargaining agreement, which expired on June 30, 1995, was not renewed. As of December 31, 2005, BCP had no unionized employees. The last strike by union employees occurred in 1991 and did not interfere with BCP's operations.

(5) Atlantic Security Holding Corporation

ASHC engages in trade finance, private banking, asset management and proprietary investment and trading activities. ASHC was incorporated in December 1981 in the Cayman Islands and principally serves Peruvian-based customers through banking offices in Panama, and representative offices in Lima

A portion of Credicorp's commercial banking business is also carried out by ASHC, which principally serves Peruvian private banking customers through offices in Panama. As of December 31, 2005, ASHC had total assets of US\$1,114.6 million and shareholders' equity of US\$164.8 million (compared with US\$880.3 million and US\$151.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004). ASHC's net income was US\$25.2 million in 2005 and US\$19.1 million in 2004, which include income from dividends paid by Credicorp. Larger revenues from dividends are a consequence of strong Credicorp dividend payments in 2005, resulting from improved earnings in the prior year. Since this figure is not reflected in the consolidated results, ASHC's net income attributable to Credicorp remained relatively stable with a total of US\$13.5 million in 2005 compared to US\$13.3 million in 2004.

Total loans outstanding in ASHC's portfolio totaled US\$152.3 million and US\$160.4 million at December 31, 2004, and 2005, respectively, representing an increase of 5.3%. Deposits increased 35.8% to US\$931.7 at December 31, 2005 from US\$686.1 million at December 31, 2004. Third party assets under management increased 34.1% from US\$758.5 million in 2004 to US\$1,017.0 million in 2005, principally due to low interest rates paid on deposits and to the introduction of new products, notably mutual funds. ASHC's past due loans as a percentage of total loans was 0.0% from 1996 through 2002, but reached 2.3% as of December 2003, and declined back to 0.0% at December 31, 2004 and 2005.

ASHC's Corporate Banking division makes working capital and bridge loans. As of December 31, 2005, approximately 44.9% of ASHC's loans were to Peruvian companies, 3.2% were to companies in Bolivia, 6.4% were to companies in Colombia, 5.8% were to companies in El Salvador, and the remainder were to borrowers in other Latin American countries. ASHC's trade finance activities are conducted by its Corporate Banking division. ASHC has concentrated its extensions of credit on short-term trade transactions with Latin American countries other than Perú.

ASHC's policy is to provide funding to customers on the basis of approved lines of credit. ASHC's Credit Committee meets weekly to discuss the entire credit risk inherent in the risk portfolio, composed by loans and trading securities, and to review facilities approved by the committee charged with overseeing extensions of credit by ASHC's Panama branch. ASHC's loan officers operate within established credit limits ranging from US\$50,000 to US\$500,000. Regardless of whether an approved facility exists for a client, any transaction in excess of US\$500,000 requires the approval of senior management. In addition, all credit extensions are monitored by ASHC's General Manager and reviewed and approved quarterly in their entirety by the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of ASHC.

ASHC's Private Banking division's clients have traditionally provided a stable funding source for ASHC, as many are long-time clients who maintain their deposits with ASHC. As of December 31, 2005, ASHC had approximately 3,000 customers. Currently, about 95% of ASHC's private banking clients are Peruvian.

ASHC trades on its own account primarily by making medium-term investments in fixed income securities, equity securities and sovereign debt. The portfolio includes investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities of public companies and, to a much lesser extent, private U.S. debt and equity issues. Such securities are subject to substantial volatility and there can be no assurance as to their future performance. As of December 31, 2005, ASHC had approximately US\$520.5 million, at fair values, invested in these types of securities (US\$453.2 million in 2004). ASHC generally utilizes its own funds for these activities rather than borrowings. ASHC also holds an equity investment in Credicorp and an affiliate with a fair value of approximately US\$333.2 million at December 31, 2005 (US\$234.8 million at December 31, 2004), increasing during 2004 due in part to shares acquired from PPS. ASHC's investment portfolio, as well as future purchases, sales, overall investment strategy and the general profile of the trading portfolio are reviewed on a monthly basis by an investment committee comprised of members of its senior management. The Board of Directors of ASHC reviews and approves exposure limits for countries with transfer risk on a quarterly basis. The credit risk by counterparty is evaluated on a consolidated basis, including direct and indirect risk, such as interbank placements, loans, commitments, guarantees received, and trading securities purchased in the secondary market.

ASHC's Asset Management group, created in 1989, conducts ASHC's management of third-party funds which, including the aggregate of third-party assets, had total assets under management of US\$1,017.0 million as of December 31, 2005, compared to US\$758.5 million as of December 31, 2004. This increase was principally due to continued low levels of interest rates paid on banking deposits, which led clients to transfer their funds from deposits to investment products, and the introduction of new products, including outsourced mutual funds managed by specialized fund administrators. Investment decisions for funds, except for outsourced funds, are made by senior officers within ASHC, in accordance with guidelines of the Investment Committee.

(6) Pacifico Peruano Suiza

Credicorp conducts its insurance operations exclusively through PPS, which provides a broad range of insurance products. In 2005, the six most significant lines together constituted 80.6% of total premiums written by PPS. These are commercial property damage (including fire, earthquake and related coverage but not personal injury, tort or other liability risk), automobile, health, life and pension fund underwriting and life annuities. PPS is the second leading Peruvian insurance company including private health companies, with a market share of 31.8% based on net premiums earned and fees in 2005.

PPS's consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp in 2005 was US\$5.6 million, a decrease of 41.7% from US\$9.6 million in 2004. Operating expenses during 2005 were 19.7% of net premiums earned, lower than 22.1% in 2004. PPS's net underwriting results decreased 37.1% to US\$19.6 million in 2005 from US\$31.1 million in 2004, mainly due to higher claims in the marine hull insurance business. The ratio of net underwriting results to total premiums decreased from 9.0% during 2004 to 5.4% in 2005, also mainly as a result of higher claims in the marine hull insurance business. Total premiums increased 4.2% to US\$359.0 million during 2005 from US\$344.5 million in 2004. Net premiums earned, net of reinsured premiums and of technical reserves (as defined below in "(ii) Claims and reserves"), were US\$222.5 million in 2005, increasing 8.5% as compared to the previous year.

PPS's business is highly concentrated, with a client base of over 15,500 companies and over 60,000 individuals in the property and casualty and health insurance programs, not including individuals affiliated with group health insurance programs through the companies by which they are employed. PPS's life insurance client base consists of over 80,000 individuals. This concentration is primarily attributable to the relatively low premium levels of PPS's personal insurance lines compared to premium levels of its commercial property insurance lines, in respect of which PPS has traditionally ceded substantially all premiums written to reinsurers. Revenues from policies written for PPS's three largest and twenty largest customers represented 6.7% and 17.8% of total premiums, respectively, as of December 31, 2005, and 9.5% and 22.3%, respectively, as of December 31, 2004. PPS's property insurance lines are sold through agents and brokers, while life insurance is sold by its own sales force. The ten largest brokers accounted for approximately 30.2% of total premiums as of December 31, 2005 (21.6% as of December 31, 2004).

El Pacífico Vida (“Pacífico Vida”), PPS life insurance subsidiary since 1997, is 38%-owned by a subsidiary of American International Group (“AIG”). Pacífico Vida had total premiums of US\$110.5 million in 2005, a 1.7% increase from total premiums of US\$108.6 million in 2004. Pacífico Vida’s net income reached US\$9.9 million in each of 2005 and 2004. PPS expects that its life insurance revenues will continue to increase and believes that AIG’s participation in Pacífico Vida will provide the company with an advantage in competing for market share. Pacífico Vida’s market share in 2005 was 37.0% in individual life insurance and 26.2% in legal life insurance in 2005, compared to 29.7% and 39.0% in 2004, respectively.

In 1999, PPS formed Pacífico Salud, becoming one of only three private health insurance companies in Peru at that time to offer an alternative to public social security. In March 2004, PPS acquired Novasalud EPS for US\$6.5 million, and merged it with Pacífico Salud in August 2004. Pacífico Salud had total revenue of US\$75.7 million in 2005 (US\$75.5 million in 2004), with a net loss of US\$1.7 million in 2005 (compared to net income of US\$1.5 million in 2004) mainly due to the recognition in 2005 of reserves for incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) claims.

(i) Underwriting, Clients and Reinsurance

Underwriting decisions for substantially all of PPS’s insurance risks are made through its central underwriting office, although certain smaller local risks are underwritten at PPS’s two regional offices. PPS’s own underwriting staff inspects all larger commercial properties prior to the underwriting of commercial property or other risks related thereto with agents and brokers inspecting properties for smaller risks.

PPS utilizes reinsurance to limit its maximum aggregate losses and minimize exposure on large risks. Reinsurance is placed with reinsurance companies based on evaluation of the financial capacity of the reinsurer, terms of coverage and price. PPS’s principal reinsurers in 2005 were Lloyd’s, New Hampshire Insurance Co., Swiss Re, Munich Reinsurance Company, Hannover Reinsurance Company, Casiopea Re and AXA Re. Premiums ceded to reinsurers represented 25.0%, 21.0% and 18.9% of premiums written in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. PPS acts as a reinsurer on a very limited basis, providing its excess reinsurance capacity to other Peruvian insurers who are unable to satisfy their reinsurance requirements. As of December 31, 2005, premiums for reinsurance written by PPS totaled US\$5.2 million.

Although PPS historically has obtained reinsurance for a substantial portion of its earthquake-related risks and maintains catastrophe reserves, there can be no assurance that a major catastrophe would not have a material adverse impact on its results of operations or financial condition. See “—Claims and Reserves.”

(ii) Claims and Reserves

Net claims paid as a percent of net premiums written (i.e., the net loss ratio) increased to 59.7% in 2005 from 53.8% in 2004 and 48.9% in 2003. The net loss ratio from the health and medical assistance insurance line, which represented 30.5% of total premiums in 2005, increased to 82.9% in 2005 from 81.8% in 2004. Automobile risks, 4.9% of PPS’s premiums in 2005 (4.8% in 2004), increased to 63.1% in 2005 from 60.5% in 2004. The property casualty line, 15.7% of total premiums in 2005 (16.0% in 2004), increased to 24% in 2005 from 19.4% in 2004. Marine hull insurance claims, 3.2% of premiums, increased to 99.7% in 2005 from 72.1% in 2004. The net loss ratio from private pension fund insurance, 6.5% of total premiums in 2005 (6.1% in 2004), increased to 89.5% in 2005 from 78% in 2004.

PPS is required to establish claims reserves in respect of pending claims in its property-casualty business, reserves for future benefit obligations under its in-force life and accident insurance policies, and unearned premium reserves in respect of that portion of premiums written that is allocable to the unexpired portion of the related policy periods (collectively, "Technical Reserves").

PPS establishes claims reserves with respect to claims when reported, as well as for IBNR claims. Such reserves are reflected as liabilities in PPS's financial statements.

PPS records as liabilities in its financial statements actuarially determined reserves calculated to meet its obligations under its life and accident policies and its pension fund underwriting business. These reserves are determined using mortality tables, morbidity assumptions, interest rates and methods of calculation in accordance with international practices.

Pursuant to SBS regulations, PPS establishes pre-event reserves for catastrophic risks with respect to earthquake coverage, including since 2003 unearned premiums, in the commercial property, business interruption, and engineering lines. See "(11) Supervision and Regulation—(v) PPS—Reserve Requirements." In accordance with IFRS principles, the pre-event reserves and income charges for catastrophic reserves are not considered in Credicorp's consolidated financial statements.

There can be no assurance that ultimate claims will not exceed PPS's reserves

(iii) Investment Portfolio

As of December 31, 2005, the book value of PPS's available for sale investments was US\$592.7 million, which included US\$55.5 million in equity securities and US\$537.2 million in bonds. In addition, real state investments book value reached US\$31.0 million, with US\$6.3 million in depreciation for lower market value assessment.

In April 2004, PPS sold Credicorp Common Shares to ASHC. The sale amounted to S/.115.9 million (US\$33.5 million) and resulted in a net gain of S/.75.5 million (US\$21.7 million), which is not subject to income taxes, in PPS's local records. In the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, these Common Shares were included in the treasury shares equity account. In Credicorp's records, all the effects of the transfer of these Common Shares, including the gains, were eliminated in the consolidation process. See "(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Concentrations of Loan Portfolio and Lending Limits."

PPS's investment portfolio, prior to the sale of its Common Shares to Backus in 2001 and to ASHC in April 2004, was highly concentrated in equity securities which, combined with limited investments in fixed income securities, made both the value and the income of the investment portfolio vulnerable to extreme volatility. With part of the proceeds from these sales, additional investments have been primarily made in fixed income securities. Because the investments in specific securities are large, there can be no assurance that PPS could readily dispose of significant portions of its securities portfolio at market values. Accordingly, there are risks associated with the potential illiquidity of PPS's securities holdings in the event that significant claims give rise to the need to liquidate rapidly a portion of such holdings.

Part of PPS's strategy is to maintain an adequate U.S. dollar position, since a significant portion of its premiums are denominated, and much of its operations are conducted, in U.S. Dollars. In 2005, 63.9% of the gross premiums received by PPS were denominated in U.S. Dollars (66.2% in 2004). As of December 31, 2005, PPS had US\$53.9 million in short and medium-term U.S. Dollar-denominated deposits and U.S. Dollar-denominated bonds (primarily issued by Peruvian companies) (US\$42.0 million as of December 31, 2004).

PPS's investments are made primarily to meet its solvency equity ratio and to provide reserves for claims. PPS manages its investments under two distinct portfolios. The first portfolio is designed to match the liabilities of property, automobile and health lines, and the second portfolio is designed to match the liabilities of life and annuities lines. Each portfolio is managed under the authority of its own committee, which reviews portfolio strategy on a monthly basis. PPS invests in foreign markets, emphasizing investments in U.S. and European sovereign debt. PPS has adopted strict policies related to investment decisions. PPS's investment strategies and portfolio generally are reviewed and approved monthly by its Board of Directors. Senior management does have investment authority, however, with respect to temporary investments using cash surpluses.

PPS, like other major Peruvian insurance companies, sells its products both directly and through independent brokers and agents. Directly written policies tend to be for large commercial clients, as well as for life and health insurance lines.

Credicorp is attempting to expand PPS's sales network, which currently has 20 offices throughout Perú, by selling certain insurance products through BCP's branch network. PPS offers, in collaboration with BCP, a life and health insurance product called Segurimax as well as a personal life insurance product that combines accidental death coverage with renewable term life insurance.

(7) Grupo Crédito/Prima AFP

In February 2005, Credicorp was authorized by Peruvian regulatory authorities to establish Prima AFP, in which Grupo Crédito is the main shareholder. In August 2005, Prima AFP started operations with a more diverse product offering than its competitors in the private pension fund administration market, which has so far been characterized by the dominance of a few highly concentrated competitors. Although weak customer loyalty and few barriers contributed to client migration in the market, weak competition and weak client recruitment also restricted those flows. With over 3.5 million members, of which only 38.5% made effective contributions, the market's portfolio appeared highly concentrated. Lima hosted 56% of members while only 12% of payers accounted for almost 50% of member payments. Given the importance of quality clients for pension fund administrators, high income members and major companies wielded significant negotiation power.

Prima AFP has entered the market with a high quality offering combining competitive fees, sound backing, expert investment staffing and proximity to clients. Prima AFP's entry has stirred the market and improved offerings for all members by leading to an increase in the quality of available information, the improvement of contact with pension fund administrators and a reduction in fees.

After launching its operations, Prima AFP has gradually expanded its sales force to build an 800-member staff with offices in Lima, Chiclayo, Piura, Trujillo and Arequipa. Prima AFP recorded losses of US\$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. Revenues from fees reached US\$0.4 million in 2005, while commercial and administrative expenses in 2005 were also in line with expectations, amounting to US\$7.1 million and US\$6.7 million, respectively, despite higher than expected recruitment of affiliates. As of December 31, 2005, Prima AFP invested funds of US\$255.2 million, representing a 2.5% market share, and had 51,838 members according to the SBS, reflecting client confidence, in particular among high-income members.

(8) Competition

(i) Banking

The Peruvian banking sector is currently comprised of 12 commercial banking institutions. As of December 31, 2005, BCP ranked first among all Peruvian banks in terms of assets, deposits and loans with a market share of 37.4% of assets, 34.4% of deposits and 32.1% of loans.

Major Peruvian Banks as of December 31, 2005	Assets	Deposits	Loans
BCP	37.4%	34.4%	32.1%
Banco Continental	23.4%	27.4%	22.9%
Banco Wiese Sudameris	15.4%	15.9%	14.9%
Interbank	8.0%	8.5%	9.9%
Banco Sudamericano	3.2%	2.5%	3.8%

Source: SBS

The Peruvian banking industry experienced consolidation following the economic downturn in 1998, with the number of institutions declining from a peak of 25 banks. During 1999, Banco de Lima merged with Wiese, Banco Sur merged with BSCH-Perú, Banco del País merged with Nuevo Mundo and Progreso merged with Norbank, while Banex was liquidated and Solventa was turned into a finance company. During 2000, Orion and Serbanco were liquidated. In 2001, Interbank and Latino agreed to merge, NBK Bank merged with Banco Financiero and Nuevo Mundo was liquidated. In December 2002, BCP acquired BSCH-Perú and merged it into BCP in March 2003. In the first quarter of 2005, BCP acquired the onshore and offshore loan portfolio of Bank Boston's Peruvian subsidiary, which amounted to approximately US\$353 million.

Credicorp believes that the Peruvian banking industry will continue to face an increasingly competitive environment within a generalized excess liquidity situation. Such increased competition may in the future affect Credicorp's loan growth and reduce the average interest rates that it may charge its customers, as well as reduce fee income. Certain foreign banks have either reduced or liquidated their Peruvian operations in recent years, reducing competition to some extent from such competitors.

Since 1999, excess liquidity at major Peruvian banks has put pressure on margins. Credicorp does not intend to pursue corporate lending opportunities that are unprofitable solely in order to maintain market share. As a result, Credicorp does not expect Corporate Banking to grow at levels experienced in the past. However, Credicorp will seek to maintain its close relationships with corporate customers, focusing on providing prompt responses to their requirements and setting competitive prices. To this end, Credicorp is currently updating its information systems to improve customer service and to allow management to obtain information on customer and business profitability more efficiently. Credicorp also intends to expand the range of BCP's investment banking and cash management products.

In its core corporate lending and trade finance businesses, ASHC principally competes with larger international institutions. ASHC attributes its ability to compete effectively with larger lending institutions to its aggressive marketing efforts, its ability as a smaller, more flexible institution, to make decisions quickly and respond rapidly to customer needs, its association with BCP, and its superior knowledge of the region, particularly the Peruvian market.

(ii) Capital Markets

In the Wholesale Banking division, BCP's Corporate Banking unit has experienced increased competition and pressure on margins over the last few years. This is primarily the result of new entrants into the market, including foreign and privatized commercial banks, as well as local and foreign investment banks and non-bank credit providers, such as pension fund administrators ("AFPs") and mutual fund companies.

In addition, Peruvian companies have gained access to new sources of capital through the local and international capital markets. In recent years the AFPs and mutual funds-managed assets have increased at rates over those experienced by the banking system. The private pension fund assets reached US\$9.5 billion as of December 31, 2005, increasing 22% since December 31, 2004, with a return of 18.43% in real terms in the year. Total mutual funds reached US\$2.0 billion, with a 3.7% return (in U.S. Dollar terms), in 2005, an 11.1% increase from US\$1.8 billion in 2004.

(iii) Other Financial Institutions

Other institutions in the Peruvian financial system tend to specialize in a given market segment. Such institutions include finance companies, municipal and rural savings and credit associations, municipal public credit associations and savings and credit cooperatives that mainly issue retail loans to small and micro-businesses and consumer and mortgage loans to individuals, markets which have shown substantial increases in recent years. BCP is facing strong competition from these credit providers, primarily in respect of micro-business loans, where such providers lent US\$607.2 million as of December 31, 2005, or 48.9% of the total in the financial system, and in consumer loans, where such providers lent US\$622.7 million, or 25.4% of the total in the financial system. BCP also faces strong competition in its credit card operations from credit cards issued by retail stores.

In retail banking, Credicorp has found that small businesses are able to borrow from banks at better rates than those provided by suppliers and that the rates offered by BCP are competitive with those of other banks and other types of financial institutions.

Credicorp believes that BCP's reputation as a sound institution, together with its nationwide branch network coverage, provides it with an advantage over its principal competitors.

(iv) Insurance

Peruvian insurance companies compete principally on the basis of price and also on the basis of name recognition, customer service and product features. PPS believes that its competitive pricing, solid image, and quality of customer service are significant aspects of its overall competitiveness. In addition, PPS believes that its long relationship with AIG provides PPS with competitive advantages through access to AIG's expertise in underwriting, claims management and other business areas. While increased foreign entry into the Peruvian insurance market may put additional pressure on premium rates, particularly for commercial coverage, PPS believes that in the long term foreign competition will increase the quality and strength of the industry. PPS believes that its size and its extensive experience in the Peruvian insurance market provide it with a competitive advantage over foreign competitors.

However, competition in the Peruvian insurance industry has increased substantially since the industry was deregulated in 1991, with particularly strong competition in the area of large commercial policies, for which rates and coverage typically are negotiated individually. The loss by PPS to competitors of even a small number of major customers or brokers could have a material impact on PPS's premium levels and market share.

(9) Peruvian Government and Economy

While Credicorp is incorporated in Bermuda, substantially all of BCP's and PPS's operations and customers are located in Perú. Although ASHC is based outside of Perú, a substantial number of its customers are also located in Perú. Accordingly, the results of operations and financial condition of Credicorp could be affected by changes in economic or other policies of the Peruvian government (which has exercised and continues to exercise a substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector) or other political or economic developments in Perú, including a devaluation of the Nuevo Sol relative to the U.S. Dollar or the imposition of exchange controls by the Peruvian government. See "Item 10. Additional Information—(D) Exchange Controls." Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition are dependent on the level of economic activity in Perú.

(i) Peruvian Government

During the past several decades, Perú has had a history of political instability that has included military *coups d'état* and different governmental regimes. Past governments have frequently intervened in the nation's economy and social structure. Among other things, past governments have imposed controls on prices, exchange rates, local and foreign investment, and international trade; have restricted the ability of companies to dismiss employees; and have expropriated private sector assets. In 1987, the administration of President Alan García attempted to nationalize the banking system. Facing an attempt by the state to control BCP, the majority shareholders of BCP at that time sold a controlling interest in BCP to its employees, which prevented the government from gaining control of BCP. See "(C) Organizational Structure."

In the past, Perú experienced significant levels of terrorist activity, with *Sendero Luminoso* (the "Shining Path") and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru* (the "MRTA") having escalated their acts of violence against the government and the private sector in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Upon being elected to office in 1990, President Alberto Fujimori's government made substantial progress in suppressing Shining Path and MRTA terrorist activity, including the arrest of the leader and the principal second level of leadership in each terrorist group and approximately 2,000 others. In addition, approximately 3,000 additional persons surrendered to and aided the government under an amnesty law. Despite the success achieved, some isolated incidents of terrorist activity continue to occur, such as the seizure in December 1996 by the MRTA of the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima.

Over the course of his government, President Fujimori implemented a broad-based reform of Perú's political system, economy and social conditions, aimed at stabilizing the economy, reducing bureaucracy, eradicating corruption and bribery in the judicial system, promoting private investment, developing and strengthening free markets, strengthening education, health, housing and infrastructure and suppressing terrorism. In 2000, President Fujimori won a third five-year term in a controversial two round election. In the April 2000 presidential election, Fujimori's 49.9% victory was short of gaining a first round majority vote, forcing a second round election in May which was boycotted by the opposition candidate. After taking office for his third term in July 2000 under extreme protest, President Fujimori was forced to call for general elections due to the outbreak of corruption scandals, and later resigned in favor of a transitory government headed by the president of Congress, Valentín Paniagua.

Mr. Paniagua took office in November 2000 and in July 2001 handed over the presidency to Alejandro Toledo, the winner of the elections decided in the second round held on June 3, 2001, ending two years of political turmoil.

Mr. Toledo assumed the presidency against a backdrop of high unemployment and underemployment, economic recession and social need. Despite the economic strides achieved between 1990 and 2000, poverty remains a persistent problem in Perú, with more than half of the population living below the poverty line, which the World Bank defines as monthly income of less than US\$60 per capita, adjusted to reflect differences in purchasing power. A significant number of Peruvians live on an income of less than US\$30 per capita per month.

Perú has experienced continuous economic growth since the second half of 2001. President Toledo has retained, for the most part, the economic policies of the previous government, focusing on achieving sustained economic growth by: increasing exports, reducing unemployment, reforming the tax system (primarily by increasing the tax base and improving tax collection), fostering private investment by promoting concessions, maintaining low inflation and the floating exchange rate, improving oversight, transparency guidelines and requirements in regulated sectors of the economy, improving the efficiency of the public sector, and maintaining open trade policies.

President Toledo will transfer the presidency to Alan García Pérez on July 28, 2006 following Mr. García's victory in the run-off of the presidential elections held on June 4, 2006. Mr. García has sent positive signals to the international financial markets following his election as president, and it is expected that Mr. García's government will substantially retain the economic policies of the previous government, although there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

(ii) Peruvian Economy

At the beginning of the 1990s, President Fujimori liberalized price and wage controls in the private sector, eliminated all restrictions on capital flows, instituted emergency taxes to reduce the fiscal deficit, and liberalized interest rates. Furthermore, his government established an agenda to institute a wide-ranging privatization plan and re-establish relations with the international financial community. President Toledo continued these market-oriented policies but, facing opposition from a fragmented Congress and social pressures from unions and regional movements, he has passed some interventionist measures.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Peruvian economy was volatile, with the country's GDP contracting by 11.7% in 1989 and by 5.2% in 1990, growing by 2.2% in 1991, and contracting by 0.4% in 1992. The results of stabilization plans resulted in GDP increasing 4.8% in 1993, 12.8% in 1994, 8.6% in 1995, 2.5% in 1996, 6.7% in 1997. The "El Niño" and other adverse economic conditions led to a drop of 0.5% in 1998, but recovered 0.9% in 1999, 2.9% in 2000, 0.2% in 2001, 4.9% in 2002, 4.0% in 2003, 4.8% in 2004, and 6.6% in 2005; this growth for seven years in a row had not been seen since 1977. It should be noted that GDP growth figures for some years were revised downwards by the national statistical institute, the INEI, in 2000, which recalculated Perú's GDP in 1999 at around \$52 billion using a 1994 base year, some 10% below the previous estimate based on 1979 figures.

In 2004, the Peruvian economy benefited from increased international demand for exports, which drove growth in the construction and manufacturing sectors, as well as in private investment, and more recently in consumption. The continued growth in GDP since the second half of 2001 evidences the strength of Peru's economy in the face of adverse external and internal factors. In 2002 and 2003, unlike other Latin American countries, Peru managed to resist the effects of on-going internal political unrest, the Argentine crisis, the climate of uncertainty that surrounded the presidential elections in Brazil and a greater reluctance among investors to take on risks in Latin America.

One of the principal factors that contributed to the improvement of economic expectations was the 38.8% increase in exports in 2004, which was followed by a new increase (36.7%) in 2005. In particular, it has continued high foreign demand for minerals and raw materials and manufacturers benefited from the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act ("ATPDEA") tariff preferences.

However, production was uneven, with investment recovering, and sectors such as construction, oil and gas, mining (particularly mining of precious metals), non-primary manufacturing and fishing registered gains, while agriculture registered only minimal growth.

The decision of the United States in August 2002 to renew and expand tax benefits through the ATPDEA for certain Latin American exports was very beneficial to the manufacturing sector because of its inclusion of Peruvian textiles. These incentives are expected to stimulate exports over the next two years. In May 2004, a free trade agreement began to be negotiated with the United States, together with Colombia and Ecuador, which is expected to extend the favorable tariff status beyond 2006. During 2006 the Free Trade Agreement with the United States was signed. It's left ahead the ratification of it by both congresses.

The government-backed initiative to encourage mortgage loans and the construction of low-cost housing through the MiVivienda program continued to stimulate significant volumes of construction in 2004, aiding expansion of mortgages. As part of the MiVivienda program, US\$213 million in loans were granted in 2005, compared to US\$ 170 million in 2004, US\$134 million in 2003, and US\$72 million in 2002.

Since 1991, the government has privatized most of its assets in the finance, fishing and telecommunications sectors. The government made significant progress in privatizing the mining and hydrocarbons, manufacturing, electricity and agriculture sectors. The more than 220 privatizations that have been completed in Peru since 1991 have generated revenues of approximately US\$8.2 billion.

The privatization program, which had been expected to raise US\$700 million during 2002, encountered problems in June 2002 with public protests against the sale of two electricity generating companies in the south of Perú. This caused the virtual suspension of the program, which obtained income of only US\$355 million in 2002, and almost negligible amounts in 2003. The government successfully relaunched its concessions program in 2004, generating revenue in excess of US\$200 million. Some of the noteworthy transactions include the Las Bambas copper mine exploration, the Olmos hydro and irrigation project, the Bayóvar phosphates extraction project, the concession for the Yuncan hydroelectric plant and several highway concessions. The government has continued the concession program in 2005 and 2006, with some small projects with a total value of US\$ 57 million.

Peru's trade deficit decreased from US\$600 million in 1999 to US\$300 million in 2000 and US\$90 million in 2001. Peru registered a US\$210 million surplus in 2002, which grew to US\$731 million in 2003, and further to US\$2.7 billion in 2004, principally due to continued exports growth. Exports climbed to US\$12.5 billion in 2004, 40% higher than the US\$9.0 billion registered in 2003, driven by the greater volume of traditional exports, in particular minerals. Imports rose to US\$9.8 billion, with increases mainly in raw materials and capital goods. In 2005, trends continued, with exports rising to US\$ 17.2 billion (more than US\$ 2.0 billion due to higher prices in 2005) and imports increasing to US\$ 12.1 billion.

Peru registered a current account deficit of US\$1.8 billion in 1999, which decreased to US\$1.6 billion in 2000, and further to US\$1.2 billion in 2001, to US\$1.1 billion in 2002, to US\$0.9 billion in 2003, to US\$10 million in 2004, and reversed to a US\$ 1.0 billion surplus in 2005. Peru's financial account had a surplus of US\$1.1 billion in 1999 and 2000, declined to US\$1.0 billion in 2001, grew to US\$1.8 billion in 2002 as a result of increased public sector capital inflows, was US\$0.7 billion in 2003, to US\$2.2 billion in 2004, and was US\$0.2 billion in 2005. The flow of direct foreign investment into Peru was US\$433 million in 2000, US\$803 million in 2001, US\$2.2 billion in 2002, US\$1.3 billion in 2003, US\$1.8 billion in 2004, and US\$2.5 billion in 2005.

The inflation rate in Perú, as measured by the Lima consumer price index, has fallen from 7,650.0% in 1990 to 139.2% in 1991, 56.7% in 1992, 39.5% in 1993, 15.4% in 1994, 10.2% in 1995, 11.8% in 1996, 6.5% in 1997, 6.0% in 1998, and 3.7% in both 1999 and 2000, turning into deflation of 0.1% in 2001, and back to inflation of 1.5% in 2002, 2.5% in 2003, 3.5% in 2004, and 1.5% in 2005.

The average bank market exchange rate for Nuevos Soles in Peru was S/3.282 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2004, a 5.2% decrease from S/3.463 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2003, which followed a 1.5% decrease in 2003 from S/3.514 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2002. The strengthening of the Nuevo Sol relative to the U.S. Dollar was consistent with the pattern for other Latin American currencies, which resulted from higher exports and the weakening of the U.S. Dollar. However, in second half 2005 Nuevo Sol depreciated due to higher international interest rates and political uncertainty, closing year in S/3.430.

Interest rates have behaved erratically since 1995 but fell gradually over this period until September 1998, at which point the trend reversed due to liquidity constraints brought on by the international financial crisis. The nominal annual interest rate on loans in Nuevos Soles was 37.1% in December 1998, decreasing to 32.0% in December 1999, to 26.5% in December 2000, to 23.0% in December 2001, to 20.7% in December 2002, before increasing to 22.3% in December 2003, and further to 25.4% in December 2004, decreasing to 23.6% in December 2005.

Peru's recent economic performance has also been reflected in a lower fiscal deficit. Peru had a deficit of 3.1% in 1999 and 3.2% in 2000. The deficit declined to 2.5% in 2001, principally due to lower public investment, declined again to 2.3% in 2002, in line with the goal agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF"), continued to decline to 1.9% in 2003, and further to 1.1% in 2004 and 0.7% in 2005. In addition, efforts to increase tax revenues have been successful, due in part to administrative measures and increased taxes, one of which is the new tax on financial transactions introduced in 2004. Tax collections increased from 6.7% of GDP in 1989 to 12.3% of GDP in 2001, 12.1% in 2002, 13.0% in 2003 and 13.3% in 2004. In order to meet fiscal needs, which are over financed, in 2005 Peru accessed the international capitals markets by closing bond offerings for a total of US\$1.65 billion, compared to US\$ 1.30 billion in 2004 and US\$1.25 billion in 2003.

In July 1996 Perú reached an agreement with the Paris Club countries, resulting in the rescheduling of 1996-1998 maturities. High loan principal amortizations due in 2005 and 2006 will be subject to an additional operation to reduce cash requirements in these years involving the pre-payment of US\$2 billion of outstanding debt to be replaced by new debt.

In 1999, Perú signed a three-year extended fund facility accord with the IMF, the third consecutive IMF program it has followed, giving the country a stable framework for macroeconomic planning. However, the fall in tax revenue and increased spending in 1999 caused Perú to fail to fulfill the fiscal goal agreed upon with the IMF of a primary fiscal surplus of 0.5%, which is the public sector's result before capital costs or gains, debt servicing and privatization income. In fact, Perú reported a primary sector deficit of 0.1% in 1999 and of 0.2% in 2000. Perú renegotiated economic targets of its 2000 three-year program, and the IMF approved a new one-year program in March 2001, a second agreement in February 2002 and a follow-up accord in March 2003 with a 1.9% fiscal deficit target for 2003, which was achieved.

The current Stand-By Agreement was approved by the IMF on June 9, 2004, and covers years 2004 to 2006. The macro-economic framework of the agreement stresses the consolidation of recent year-on-year gains due to the low inflation rate and continued improvements in the public sector deficit, tax reform, current account deficit, level of foreign reserves, and other variables, in order to seek higher GDP growth. The program focused on, among other points, reducing the public sector deficit to 1.4% of GDP in 2004 and to 1% per year in each of 2005 and 2006, and on lowering the debt-to-GDP ratio from 47.5% in 2003 to 41.0% in 2006. With a favorable international context, and thanks to a fast reduction of deficit, debt-to-GDP ratio in 2006 decreased to 38.0%.

There can be no assurance that economic growth will be sustained in the future or that inflation in Perú will not increase (whether as a result of an “overheating” of the Peruvian economy, an increase in the foreign trade deficit, or otherwise). Such events may have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of Credicorp and adversely affect the market price of Credicorp’s Common Shares. In addition, deposits in the Peruvian financial system are currently much higher than in the late 1980’s when hyperinflation caused a lack of confidence in the financial system. A return to high levels of inflation could cause a lack of confidence in the financial system, resulting in widespread withdrawal of deposits.

(10) The Peruvian Financial System

As Credicorp’s activities are conducted primarily through banking and insurance subsidiaries operating in Perú, a summary of the Peruvian financial system is set forth below.

(i) General

At December 31, 2005, the Peruvian financial system consisted of the following principal participants: the Central Bank, the SBS, 12 banking institutions (not including Banco de la Nación), three finance companies, and six leasing companies. In addition, Perú has various mutual mortgage associations, municipal and rural savings and credit associations, municipal public credit associations, and savings and credit cooperatives.

The present text of Law 26702 was passed in December 1996. Law 26702 regulates Peruvian financial and insurance companies. In general, it provides for tighter loan loss reserve standards, brings asset risk weighting in line with Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of International Settlements (the “Basel Accord”) guidelines, broadens supervision of financial institutions by the SBS to include holding companies, and includes specific treatment of a series of recently developed products in the capital markets and derivatives areas. The primary law governing the Peruvian financial system before the enactment of Law 26702 was Legislative Decree 637, passed in 1991 and amended by Legislative Decree 770, which substantially reformed the Peruvian financial system, modifying regulations initially issued in 1930.

(ii) Central Bank

The Central Bank was created in 1931. Pursuant to the Peruvian Constitution, its primary role is to ensure the stability of the Peruvian monetary system. The Central Bank regulates Perú’s money supply, administers international reserves, issues currency, determines Perú’s balance of payments and other monetary accounts, and furnishes information regarding the country’s financial situation. It also represents the government of Perú before the IMF and the Latin American Reserve Fund.

The highest decision-making authority within the Central Bank is the seven member Board of Directors. Each Director serves a five-year term. Of the seven Directors, four are selected by the executive branch and three are selected by the Congress. The Chairman is one of the executive branch nominees, but must be approved by the Congress.

The Board of Directors develops and oversees monetary policy, establishes reserve requirements for entities within the financial system, and approves guidelines for the management of international reserves. All entities within the financial system are required to comply with the decisions of the Central Bank.

(iii) SBS

The SBS, whose authority and activities are discussed in “—(11) Supervision and Regulation,” is the regulatory authority charged with implementation and enforcement of the norms contained in Law 26702 and, more generally, with the supervision and regulation of all financial institutions in Perú.

(iv) Financial System Institutions

Under Peruvian law, financial system institutions are classified as banks, financing companies, other non-banking institutions, specialized companies, and investment banks. BCP is classified as a bank.

Banks

A bank is defined by Law 26702 as an enterprise whose principal business consists of the receipt of monies from the public, whether in deposits or under any other contractual form, and the use of such monies (together with its own capital and funds obtained from other sources) to grant loans or discount documents, or in operations subject to market risks.

Banks are permitted to carry out various types of financial operations, including the following: (i) receiving demand deposits, time deposits, savings deposits and deposits in trust; (ii) granting direct loans; (iii) discounting or advancing funds against bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other credit instruments; (iv) granting mortgage loans and accepting bills of exchange in connection therewith; (v) granting conditional and unconditional guaranties; (vi) issuing, confirming, receiving and discounting letters of credit; (vii) acquiring and discounting certificates of deposit, warehouse receipts, bills of exchange and invoices of commercial transactions; (viii) performing credit operations with local and foreign banks, as well as making deposits in such institutions; (ix) issuing and placing local currency and foreign currency bonds, as well as promissory notes and negotiable certificates of deposits; (x) issuing certificates in foreign currency and entering into foreign exchange transactions; (xi) purchasing banks and non-Peruvian institutions which conduct financial intermediation or securities exchange transactions, in order to maintain an international presence; (xii) purchasing, holding and selling gold and silver as well as stocks and bonds listed on one of the Peruvian stock exchanges and issued by companies incorporated in Perú; (xiii) acting as financial agent for investments in Perú for external parties; (xiv) purchasing, holding and selling instruments evidencing public debt, whether internal or external, as well as obligations of the Central Bank; (xv) making collections, payments and transfers of funds; (xvi) receiving securities and other assets in trust and leasing safety deposit boxes; and (xvii) issuing and administering credit cards and accepting and performing trust functions.

In addition, banks may carry out financial leasing operations by forming separate departments or subsidiaries and may also promote and direct operations in foreign commerce, underwrite initial public offerings, and provide financial advisory services apart from the administration of their clients' investment portfolios. By forming a separate department within the bank, universal banks may also act as trustees in trust agreements.

Law 26702 authorizes banks to operate, through their subsidiaries, warehouse companies, securities brokerage companies and leasing companies, and to establish and administer mutual funds.

Branches of foreign banks enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same obligations as branches of Peruvian banks. Multinational banks, with operations in various countries, may engage in the same activities as Peruvian banks, although their foreign activities are not subject to Peruvian regulations. To carry out banking operations in the local market, such banks must maintain a certain portion of their capital in Perú, in an amount not less than the minimum amount required of Peruvian banks.

Finance Companies

Under Law 26702, finance companies are authorized to carry out the same operations as banks, with the exception of (i) issuing loans as overdrafts in checking accounts, (ii) engaging in certain derivative operations, (iii) originating securitization operations, and (iv) establishing subsidiaries in certain specialized fields, such as bonded warehouses, currency transportation and custody, among others.

Other Financial Institutions

The Peruvian financial system has a number of less significant entities which may provide credit, accept deposits or otherwise act as financial intermediaries on a limited basis. Leasing companies specialize in financial leasing operations by which goods are leased over the term of the contract with the option of purchasing such goods at a predetermined price. Savings and loans associations or cooperatives may accept certain types of savings deposits and provide other similar financial services.

Perú also has numerous mutual housing associations, municipal savings and credit associations, savings and credit cooperatives and municipal credit bureaus. The impact of these institutions on the financial system in Perú has not been significant.

Insurance Companies

Since the deregulation of the Peruvian insurance industry in 1991, insurance companies are authorized to conduct all types of operations and to enter into all forms of agreements necessary to offer risk coverage to customers. Insurance companies may also invest in financial and non-financial assets, subject to the regulations on investments and reserves established in Law 26702 and the regulations issued by the SBS.

Law 26702 is the principal law governing insurance companies in Perú. The SBS is charged with the supervision and regulation of all insurance companies, and the formation an insurance company requires prior authorization of the SBS.

The insurance industry has experienced consolidation in recent years with the number of companies decreasing from 19 in 1991 to 12 in 2005.

(11) Supervision and Regulation

(i) Credicorp

Currently, there are no applicable regulatory controls under the laws of Bermuda that are likely to have a material impact upon Credicorp's operations as currently structured. Under Bermuda law, there is no regulation applicable to Credicorp, as a holding company, that would require Credicorp to separate the operations of its subsidiaries incorporated and existing outside Bermuda. Since Credicorp's activities will be conducted primarily through subsidiaries in Perú, the Cayman Islands and Bolivia, a summary of Peruvian banking and insurance regulations and Cayman Islands banking regulations is set forth below.

Certain requirements set forth in Law 26702 and certain SBS regulations, including SBS Resolution No.0446-2000, enacted in June 2000, which approved the "Regulation of the Consolidated Supervision of Financial and Mixed Conglomerates," are applicable to Credicorp and BCP. These regulations affect Credicorp and BCP primarily in the areas of reporting and risk control guidelines, limitations, ratios, and capital requirements.

Since Credicorp's Common Shares are listed on the Lima Stock Exchange in addition to the New York Stock Exchange, Credicorp is subject to certain reporting requirements of the *Comision Nacional Supervisora de Empresas y Valores* ("CONASEV"), the securities market regulator, and the Lima Stock Exchange. See "Item 9. The Offer and Listing—(C) Markets—The Lima Stock Exchange—(ii) Market Regulation."

(ii) BCP

Overview

The operations of BCP are regulated by Peruvian law. The regulatory framework for the operations of the Peruvian financial sector is set forth in Law 26702. Implementation and enforcement of Law 26702 are effected by periodic resolutions issued by the SBS. See "(10) The Peruvian Financial System." The SBS, under the direction of the Superintendent of Banks and Insurance Companies, supervises and regulates those entities that Law 26702 classifies as financial institutions, including commercial banks, finance companies, small business finance companies, savings and loan corporations, financial services companies such as trust companies and investment banks, and insurance companies. Financial institutions must seek the authorization of the SBS before initiating new operations.

BCP's operations are supervised and regulated by the SBS and the Central Bank. Violators of specified provisions of Law 26702 and its underlying regulations are subject to administrative sanctions and criminal penalties. Additionally, the SBS and the Central Bank have the authority to fine financial institutions and their directors and officers if they violate Peruvian laws, regulations or their own institutions' bye-laws.

CONASEV is the Peruvian government institution charged with promoting the securities markets, ensuring fair competition in the markets, supervising the proper management of businesses that trade in the markets and regulating their activities and accounting practices. BCP must inform CONASEV of significant events affecting its business and is required to provide financial statements to the Lima Stock Exchange on a quarterly basis. BCP is regulated by CONASEV through Credibolsa, BCP's wholly-owned brokerage house, and Credifondo, BCP's wholly-owned mutual fund administration company. CONASEV examines Credibolsa and Credifondo on a regular basis.

Under Peruvian law, banks are permitted to conduct brokerage operations and administer mutual funds, but must conduct such operations through subsidiaries. Bank employees, however, may market the financial products of the bank's brokerage and mutual fund subsidiaries. Banks are prohibited from issuing insurance policies, but are not prohibited from distributing insurance policies issued by insurance companies.

Authority of the SBS

Perú's Constitution and Law 26702 (which contains the statutory charter of the SBS) grant the SBS the authority to oversee and control banks and financial institutions (with the exception of brokerage firms), insurance and reinsurance companies, companies that receive deposits from the general public and other similar entities as defined by the law. The SBS is also responsible for supervising the Central Bank to ensure that it abides by its statutory charter and bye-laws. Law 27328, enacted in July 2000, transferred to the SBS the supervision and regulation of the private pension fund companies (AFPs) which had been supervised and regulated by a specialized superintendency since the inception of the system in 1992.

The SBS is granted administrative, financial and operating autonomy. Its objectives include protecting the public interest, ensuring the financial stability of the institutions over which it has authority, and punishing violators of its regulations. Its responsibilities include: (i) reviewing and approving, with the assistance of the Central Bank, the establishment and organization of subsidiaries of the institutions it regulates; (ii) overseeing mergers, dissolution, and reorganization of banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies; (iii) supervising financial, insurance and related companies from which information on an individual or consolidated basis is required, through changes in ownership and management control (this supervision also applies to non-bank holding companies, such as Credicorp); (iv) reviewing the by-laws and amendments thereto of these companies; (v) setting forth criteria governing the transfer of bank shares, when permitted by law, for valuation of assets and liabilities and for minimum capital requirements; and (vi) controlling the *Central de Riesgos* (Bank Risk Assessment Center), to which all banks are legally required to provide information regarding all businesses and individuals with whom they deal without regard to the amount of credit risk (the information provided is made available to all banks to allow them to monitor individual borrowers' overall exposure to Perú's banks). In addition to supervising BCP, the SBS supervises Credicorp on the basis that it is a financial conglomerate conducting the majority of its operations in Perú.

Management of Operational Risk

SBS Resolution No. 006, enacted in January 2002, approved guidelines for the management of operational risk, which includes a broad range of risks. Resolution No. 006 defines operational risks as those dealing with the possibility of suffering financial losses due to deficiencies in internal procedures, information technology or personnel, or the occurrence of adverse external events. It also establishes responsibilities for developing policies and procedures to identify, measure, control and report such risks. Banks are required to adequately manage risks involved in the performance of their operations and services in order to minimize possible financial losses due to inadequate or non-existent policies or procedures.

Credicorp, following these SBS guidelines as well as guidelines issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the advice of international consultants, has set up at BCP a specialized unit in charge of introducing advanced operational risk control procedures and created a new Operational Risk Committee. Credicorp intends to be guided by the risk control standards of international financial institutions noted for their leadership in this field, with the overall objective of implementing an efficient and permanent monitoring system for the control of operational risks, while actual management of risk control procedures is conducted by the areas that carry out critical activities. There are ongoing initiatives for the establishment of operational risk management procedures at other Credicorp subsidiaries.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Credicorp will be required to make certain certifications regarding its internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. Credicorp has developed an internal methodology, which is in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board-PCAOB, Accounting Standard 2, to evaluate the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, Credicorp is implementing computer programs to allow for the continuous monitoring, assessment and documentation of its internal controls. During 2006, Credicorp expects to complete its evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting and to be able to obtain the attestation of its independent auditors. See "Item 15. Controls and Procedures."

Capital Adequacy Requirements

Since the approval of Legislative Decree 637 in 1991, the SBS has issued capital adequacy requirements for credit institutions, adopting a framework structurally similar to that proposed by the Basel Accord. Weights assigned to various classes of assets and the contents of the classifications were initially more stringent under Legislative Decrees 637 and 770 than under the Basel Accord. Law 26702 has adopted criteria similar to the Basel Accord and provides for five categories of assets, with different risk weights assigned to each category. The categories range from risk-free assets, to which a weighting of 0% is assigned, to assets, which require a weighing of 100%. Banks are required to prepare and submit to the SBS, within the first 15 days of each month, a report analyzing the bank's assets for the previous month and totaling the bank's regulatory capital. Foreign currency-denominated assets are valued in Nuevos Soles at the SBS average exchange rate in effect as of the date of each such report.

According to Article 184 of Law 26702, regulatory capital consists of the sum of (i) paid-in capital, legal reserves, discretionary reserves (if any), reserves incurred but not specifically identified loan losses in the loan portfolio or other indirect credit exposure (up to 1% of the total value of both) and a percentage of certain subordinated bonds issued by the bank, less (ii) equity investments in all consolidated subsidiaries. According to Article 184, regulatory capital can be segmented and applied to cover credit risks and market risks. Beginning in March 1999, the SBS issued regulations requiring the segregation of regulatory capital to cover foreign exchange risk exposure, and, starting in June 30, 2000, to cover risk related to investments in equity shares.

Law 26702 requires that the total amount of risk-weighted assets not exceed 11 times the regulatory capital of the bank, meaning that BCP must maintain regulatory capital at a level of at least 9.09% of its total risk-weighted assets. The limit of 11 times risk-weighted assets to regulatory capital was phased in, becoming effective in December 1999. Any bank that is not in compliance with the capital adequacy requirements of Law 26702 is required to post a special deposit with the Central Bank, which is frozen until such bank is within the capital adequacy requirements. Regulatory capital in excess of credit risk requirements may be applied to cover market risks. In general, foreign exchange risk positions require a coverage of 9.09% of regulatory capital. As of December 31, 2005, BCP's unconsolidated amount of risk-weighted assets was 9.1 times regulatory capital, or regulatory capital was 11.0% of risk-weighted assets which included US\$280.1 million of market risk assets.

Regulations for the supervision of market risks, enacted in May 1998, require banks to establish internal policies and procedures to monitor these risks, as well as market risk exposure limits. Regulations define market risks as the probable loss derived from exposure to various classes of commodities, securities, foreign exchange, derivative operations or commercial assets that banks may hold, that could be registered or not in their balance sheets.

Legal Reserve Requirements

Pursuant to Article 67 of Law 26702, all banks must create a legal reserve. Each year a bank must allocate 10% of its net income to its legal reserve until its legal reserve is equal to 35% of its paid-in capital stock. Any subsequent increases in paid-in capital will imply a corresponding increase in the required level of the legal reserves to be funded as described above. As of December 31, 2005, BCP's unconsolidated legal reserve was S/.546.5 million (US\$159.3 million), equivalent to 42.5% of BCP's paid-in capital as of such date.

Provisions for Loan Losses

Guidelines for the establishment of provisions for loan losses by Peruvian credit institutions, including commercial banks, are set by the SBS. Law 26702 grants authority to the SBS to establish loan reserves and does not allow for the inclusion of collateral in determining the net amount of outstanding credit risk subject to provision. Starting in July 2006, SBS's Resolution No. 41-2005, enacted in January 2005, will require additional provisions for credits subject to foreign exchange risk, which are recorded for local purposes. See “—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio.” Credicorp estimates and records its allowance for loan losses according to the criteria set out in IAS 39, adjusting the local provisions as necessary. See Note 3(f) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

Provisions for Country Risk

SBS Resolution No. 505, enacted in June 2002, requires the establishment of provisions for exposure to country risk, which is defined as including sovereign risk, transfer risk and expropriation or nationalization risk, that may affect operations with companies or individuals in foreign countries. The SBS has also established guidelines for the procedures and responsibilities for the management of country risk. Credicorp estimates and records its allowance for country risk according to the criteria set out in IAS 39. See Note 3(f) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

Central Bank Reserve Requirements

Under Law 26702, banks and finance companies are required to maintain an *encaje* (legal reserve) for certain obligations. The Central Bank may require additional and marginal reserves. The exact level and method of calculation of the reserve requirement is set by the Central Bank. For purposes of calculating the required legal reserve, the following, pursuant to regulations issued by the SBS, are obligations: demand and time deposits, savings accounts, securities, certain bonds and funds administered by the bank. Since April 2004, the Central Bank has required reserves on amounts due to foreign banks and other foreign financial companies, which were not previously considered obligations. The regulation excludes funding from other central banks, governments or multilateral lending agencies.

Since August 2000 the rate of the legal reserve has been 6% (formerly 7%) of the obligations described above. The reserve may be kept in cash by the corresponding bank or finance company, with a minimum of 1% held in deposits in current accounts in the Central Bank. Additional reserves for obligations in foreign currency are determined in two steps. First, foreign currency obligations exceeding the base amount, set as the average daily balance during September 2004 (previously February 2004), are subject to a 30% reserve requirement (45% during 1997). In the second step, the obligations equal to or less than the base amount average balance are subject to a reserve requirement “average rate” of approximately 33% since August 2000. This average rate was approximately 43% during 1997, decreasing 4.5 percentage points in the last months of 1998, and again by 3 percentage points in August 2000. The legal reserve (6%) and the additional reserve must be calculated in Nuevos Soles for obligations in local currency and in U.S. Dollars for obligations in foreign currency. The Central Bank oversees compliance with the reserve requirements.

The Central Bank also establishes the interest rate payable on the reserves that exceed the legal 6% requirement, which are mainly on foreign currency deposits. The Central Bank periodically increased the applicable interest rate during 2005, from 3.00% as of 2004 to 3.25% as of December 31, 2005. Since December 31, 2005 the interest rate has increased 25 bps. on a monthly basis, reading 4.50% as of May 30, 2006. The applicable interest rate is expected to be periodically revised by the Central Bank in accordance with monetary policy objectives.

In the past few years, the Central Bank has on numerous occasions changed the deposit reserve requirements applicable to Peruvian commercial banks and both the rate of interest paid on deposit reserves and the amount of deposit reserves on which no interest is payable by the Central Bank. Changes in the supervision and regulation of BCP, such as changes in deposit reserve requirements or in the amount of interest payable on deposit reserve requirements, may adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of Credicorp.

Lending Activities

Law 26702 sets maximum amounts of credit that each financial institution may extend to a single borrower. For purposes of Law 26702, a single borrower includes an individual or an economic group. An economic group constituting a single or common risk, according to Law 26702, includes a person, such person's close relatives and companies in which such person or close relatives have significant share ownership or decision-making capability. According to current regulations, shareholders who own or control directly or indirectly at least one-tenth of a company's shares are considered significant shareholders. Significant decision-making capability is deemed to be present when, among other factors, a person or group can exercise material and continuous influence upon the decisions of a company, when a person or company holds seats on the Board of Directors or has principal officers in another company, or when it can be assumed that one company or person is the beneficial recipient of credit facilities granted to another company.

The limits for credit extended to one borrower vary according to the type of borrower and the collateral received. The limit applicable to credit for any Peruvian borrower is 10% of the bank's regulatory capital, applied to both unconsolidated and consolidated records, which may be increased to up to 30% if the loan is collateralized in a manner acceptable under Law 26702. As of December 31, 2005, the 10.0% credit limit per borrower of BCP, unconsolidated, was S/.186.2 million (US\$54.3 million) for unsecured loans, and the 30.0% limit amounted to S/.558.6 million (US\$162.9 million) for secured loans. If a financial institution exceeds these limits, the SBS may impose a fine on the institution.

In certain limited circumstances, the Central Bank has the authority to establish maximum limits on the interest rates that commercial banks and other financial institutions may charge on loans pursuant to Article 52 of the organic law of the Central Bank. No such limits are currently in place. However, there can be no assurance that in the future the Central Bank will not establish maximum limits on the interest rates that commercial banks or other financial institutions may charge.

Related Party Transactions

Law 26702 regulates and limits transactions with related parties and affiliates of financial institutions. In 1997, the SBS and CONASEV enacted regulations with precise definitions of indirect ownership, related parties and economic groups, which serve as the basis for determining limits on transactions with related parties and affiliates. These regulations also provide the basis for the subsequent development of specific standards for the supervision of financial and mixed conglomerates formed by financial institutions.

The total amount of loans to directors, employees or close relatives of any such persons may not exceed 7% of a bank's paid-in capital in the aggregate. All loans made to any single related party borrower may not exceed 0.35% of paid-in capital (*i.e.*, 5% of the overall 7% limit).

In addition, under Law 26702, as amended by Law 27102, the aggregate amount of loans to related party borrowers considered to be an economic group may not exceed 30% (previously 75%) of a bank's regulatory capital. For purposes of this test, related party borrowers include any corporation holding, directly or indirectly, 4% or more of a bank's shares, directors, certain of a bank's principal executive officers or persons affiliated with the administrators of the bank. See "—Lending Activities" above for the meaning of "economic group" under Law 26702. Loans to individual related party borrowers are also subject to the limits on lending to a single borrower described under "—Lending Activities" above. All loans to related parties must be made on terms no more favorable than the best terms that BCP offers to the public.

Ownership Restrictions

Law 26702 establishes certain restrictions on the ownership of a bank's shares. Banks must have at least two unrelated shareholders at all times. Restrictions are placed on the ownership of shares of any bank by persons that have committed certain crimes, as well as by public officials who have supervisory powers over banks or who are majority shareholders of an enterprise of a similar nature. All transfers of shares in a bank must be reported after the fact to the SBS by the bank. Transfers involving the acquisition by any individual or corporation, whether directly or indirectly, of more than 10% of a bank's capital stock must receive prior authorization from the SBS. The SBS may deny authorization to such transfer of shares if the purchasers (or their shareholders in the case of juridical persons) are legally disabled, have engaged in illegal activity in the areas of banking, finance, insurance or reinsurance, or if objections are raised on the basis of the purchaser's moral fitness or economic solvency. The decision of the SBS on this matter is final, and cannot be overturned in the courts. If a transfer is effected without obtaining the prior approval of the SBS, the purchaser may be fined an amount equivalent to the value of the securities transferred. In addition, the purchaser will be required to sell the securities within thirty days, or the fine will double, and the purchaser is disqualified from exercising its voting rights at shareholders' meetings. Foreign investors receive the same treatment as Peruvian nationals and are subject to the limitations described above.

Risk Rating

Law 26702 and SBS Resolution No. 672, enacted in October 1997, require that all financial companies be rated by at least two risk rating companies on a semi-annual basis (updated in March and September), in addition to the SBS's own assessment. Criteria to be considered in the rating include risk management and control procedures, loan quality, financial strength, profitability, liquidity and financial efficiency. Five risk categories are assigned, from "A", lowest risk, to "E", highest risk, allowing for sub-categories within each letter. As of December 2005, BCP was assigned the "A" risk category by its three rating agencies, Pacific Credit Rating, Equilibrium Clasificadora de Riesgo and Apoyo and Associates International.

Deposit Fund

Law 26702 provides for mandatory deposit insurance to protect all types of deposits of financial institutions by establishing the *Fondo de Seguro de Depósitos* (Deposit Insurance Fund, or the "Fund") for individuals, associations, not-for-profit companies, and demand deposits of non-financial companies. Financial institutions must pay an annual premium calculated on the basis of the type of deposits accepted by the entity and the risk classification of such entity, made by the SBS and at least two independent risk-rating agencies. The annual premiums begin at 0.45% of total funds on deposit under the coverage of the Fund, if BCP is classified in the lowest risk category, and increase to 1.45% applicable to banks in the highest risk category. The maximum amount that a customer is entitled to recover from the Fund is S/.75,109 from March through May 2006.

Intervention by the SBS

Pursuant to Law 26702, as amended by Law 27102, the SBS has the power to seize the operations and assets of a bank. These laws provide for three levels of intervention by the SBS: a supervisory regime, an intervention regime and the liquidation of the bank. Any of these actions may be taken upon the occurrence of certain events, including if such bank: (i) interrupts payments on its liabilities; (ii) repeatedly fails to comply with the instructions of the SBS or the Central Bank; (iii) repeatedly violates the law or the provisions of the bank's by-laws; (iv) repeatedly manages its operations in an unauthorized or unsound manner; or (v) its regulatory capital falls or is reduced by more than 50%. Rather than seizing the operations and assets of a bank, the SBS may adopt other measures, including (i) placing additional requirements on a commercial bank, (ii) ordering it to increase its capital stock or divest certain or all of its assets, or (iii) imposing a special supervision regime during which BCP must adhere to a financial restructuring plan.

The SBS intervention regime halts a bank's operations and may last for a maximum of 45 days, which may be extended for a second period of up to 45 additional days, during which time the SBS may institute measures such as: (i) canceling losses by reducing reserves, capital and subordinated debt; (ii) segregating certain assets and liabilities for transfer to another financial institution; and (iii) merging the intervened bank with another acquiring institution according to the program established by Urgent Decree No. 108-2000, enacted in November 2000. After the intervention, the SBS will proceed to liquidate BCP except if the preceding option (iii) was applied.

(iii) ASHC

General

Atlantic Security Bank ("ASB"), a subsidiary of ASHC, is a Cayman Islands bank with a branch in Panama. ASB is regulated by the regulatory authorities of the Cayman Islands and the Panama branch is regulated by the banking authorities of Panama. The supervision of ASB by Cayman Islands and Panamanian regulatory authorities is less extensive than the supervision and regulation of U.S. banks by U.S. banking authorities. In particular, ASB does not have a lender of last resort and its deposits are not guaranteed by any government agency.

ASB is registered as an exempted company and licensed in the Cayman Islands pursuant to the Banks and Trust Companies Law (2003 Revision) (the "Cayman Banking Law"). ASB holds an unrestricted Category B Banking License and a Trust License. As a holder of a Category B License, ASB may not take deposits from any person resident in the Cayman Islands other than another licensee or an exempted or an ordinary non-resident company which is not carrying on business in the Cayman Islands.

ASB also may not invest in any asset which represents a claim on any person resident in the Cayman Islands except a claim resulting from: (i) a loan to an exempted or an ordinary non-resident company not carrying on business in the Cayman Islands; (ii) a loan by way of mortgage to a member of its staff or to a person possessing or being deemed to possess Caymanian status under the Immigration Law, for the purchase or construction of a residence in the Cayman Islands to be owner-occupied; (iii) a transaction with another licensee; or (iv) the purchase of bonds or other securities issued by the government of the Cayman Islands, a body incorporated by statute, or a company in which the government is the sole or majority beneficial owner. In addition, ASB may not, without the written approval of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (the "Authority"), carry on any business in the Cayman Islands other than for which the "B" license has been obtained.

There are no specified ratio or liquidity requirements under the Cayman Banking Law, but the Authority expects observance of prudent banking practices. As a matter of general practice, the ratio of liabilities to capital and surplus should not exceed 40-to-1 and the ratio of risk-weighted assets to capital and surplus should not exceed 8.33-to-1 (12%). There is a statutory minimum net worth requirement of US\$480,000, but, in the normal course of events, the Authority will require a bank or trust company to maintain a higher paid-in capital appropriate to its business. It is the practice of the Authority to require compliance with the guidelines promulgated by the Basel Accord on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices although, in special circumstances, different gearing and/or capital risk asset ratios may be negotiated. Monitoring of compliance with the Cayman Banking Law is the responsibility of the Authority.

Continuing Requirements

Under the law of the Cayman Islands, ASB is subject to the following continuing requirements: (i) to ensure good standing under the Cayman Islands Companies Law, including the filing of annual and other returns and the payment of annual fees; (ii) to file with the Registrar of Companies particulars of any change in the information or documents required to be supplied to him and to pay annual fees; (iii) to file quarterly with the Authority certain prescribed forms; (iv) to file with the Authority audited accounts within three months of each financial year, in the case of a locally incorporated bank which is not part of a substantial international banking group, current practice is also to request a senior officer or board member to discuss these accounts each year personally at a meeting with the Authority; and (v) to file an annual questionnaire.

ASB is required by the Cayman Banking Law to have at least two directors. Additionally, ASB must receive prior approval from the Authority (i) for any proposed change in the directors or senior officers, though in exceptional cases a waiver can be obtained enabling changes to be reported after the event or even annually in the case of a branch of a substantial international bank, (ii) for the issue, transfer or other disposal of shares (it is rare for a waiver to be granted in respect of shares except in the case of a branch of a substantial international bank and where the shares are widely held and publicly traded), (iii) for any significant change in the "business plan" filed on the filing of the original License application, or (iv) to open a subsidiary, branch, agency or representative office outside the Cayman Islands. Finally, ASB must obtain the prior approval of the Authority to change its name and must also notify the Authority of any change in the principal office and authorized agents in the Cayman Islands.

(iv) BCB

The Bolivian banking system operates under the *Ley de Bancos y Entidades Financieras* (the Law of Banks and Financial Entities) No. 1488, enacted on April 14, 1993, and modified by Law 2297, of December 20, 2001, which grants supervisory powers to the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Entities. Additionally, Banco Central de Bolivia (the Central Bank of Bolivia) regulates financial intermediation and deposit gathering activities, determines monetary and foreign exchange policies, and establishes reserve requirements on deposits and capital adequacy guidelines that banks and financial companies must follow. The *Superintendencia de Pensiones, Valores y Seguros* (the Pensions, Securities and Insurance Superintendency) supervises brokerage activities and mutual funds management, as conducted through BCB's subsidiaries Credibolsa S.A. and Credifondo S.A., respectively, which operate under the *Ley del Mercado de Valores* (the Securities Markets Law) No. 1834, enacted on March 31, 1998.

(v) PPS

Overview

The operations of PPS are regulated by Law 26702 and the SBS. Peruvian insurance companies must regularly submit reports to the SBS regarding their operations. In addition, the SBS conducts on-sight reviews of the performance of insurance companies at least on an annual basis, primarily to review compliance with the solvency margin and reserve requirements, investment requirements and the rules governing the recognition of premium income. If the SBS determines that a company is unable to meet the solvency margin or technical reserve requirements, or is unable to pay claims as they come due, it may either liquidate the company or permit it to merge with another insurance company.

Under Peruvian law, insurance companies may engage in certain credit risk operations, such as guarantees, bonds and trusteeships, but are prohibited from offering other banking services, operating mutual funds or offering portfolio management services. In addition, insurance companies may not conduct brokerage operations for third parties.

Peruvian insurance companies are prohibited from having an ownership interest in other insurance or reinsurance companies or in private pension funds.

Establishment of an Insurance Company

Insurance companies must seek the authorization of the SBS before commencing operations. Peruvian law establishes certain minimum capital requirements for insurance and reinsurance companies. These requirements must be met through cash investments in the company. The statutory amounts are expressed in constant value.

Solvency Requirements

Pursuant to Law 26702, the SBS regulates the solvency margin of Peruvian insurance companies. The solvency margin is based upon calculations that take into account the amount of premiums written and losses incurred during a specified period prior to date on which the calculation is made.

Insurance companies must also maintain “solvency equity,” which must be the greater of (a) the solvency margin, or (b) the minimum capital requirement, as established by law. The required amount of solvency equity is recalculated at least quarterly. If the insurance company has outstanding credit risk operations, part of the solvency equity should be segregated for their coverage.

Legal Reserve Requirements

Peruvian law also requires that all insurance companies establish a legal guarantee reserve for policyholders, by setting aside 10% of income before taxes, until the reserve reaches at least 35% of paid-in capital.

Reserve Requirements

Pursuant to Law 26702 and regulations issued by the SBS, Peruvian insurance companies must establish Technical Reserves. See “—(6) Pacífico Peruano Suiza—(ii) Claims and Reserves.” Law 26702 also requires insurance companies to create a reserve for IBNR claims, which are reflected as a liability, net of recoveries and reinsurance, in the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, and estimated by using generally accepted actuarial reserving methods. See Note 3(e) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. Finally, PPS is required by the SBS to establish pre-event reserves for risk of catastrophes, which, in accordance with IFRS principles, are not considered in Credicorp’s financial statements. See “—(6) Pacífico Peruano Suiza —(ii) Claims and Reserves.”

Investment Requirements

Pursuant to Law 26702, the total amount of an insurance company's "solvency equity" and Technical Reserves must be permanently supported by diversified assets, which may not be pledged or otherwise encumbered. The investment regulations further specify that deposits in and bonds of one financial institution together cannot exceed 10% of the total of an insurer's "solvency equity" and Technical Reserves combined. In general, no more than 20% of an insurance company's "solvency equity" and Technical Reserves combined may be invested in instruments (including stocks and bonds) issued by a company or group of companies. In addition, in order for an insurance company to invest in non-Peruvian securities, such securities must be rated by an internationally recognized credit rating company. Securities owned by insurance companies must be registered in the Public Registry of Securities of Perú or the analogous registry of their respective country.

Related Party Transactions

Law 26702 generally provides that insurance companies may not extend credit to or guarantee the obligations of employees or members of the Board of Directors, except for home mortgage loans to employees.

Ownership Restrictions

Law 26702 establishes the same types of restrictions with respect to the ownership and transfer of insurance company shares as it does with respect to the ownership and transfer of shares in banks. See "(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Overview."

(12) Selected Statistical Information

The following tables present certain selected statistical information and ratios for Credicorp for the periods indicated. The selected statistical information should be read in conjunction with the information included in "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—(A) Operating Results" and the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto. The statistical information and discussion and analysis presented below for, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 reflect the consolidated financial position of Credicorp and its subsidiaries, including BCP, ASHC, PPS and Grupo Crédito, as of December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and the results of operations for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

(i) Average Balance Sheets and Income from Interest-Earning Assets

The tables below set forth selected statistical information based on Credicorp's average balance sheets prepared on a consolidated basis. Except as otherwise indicated, average balances, when used, have been classified by currency (Nuevos Soles or foreign currency (primarily U.S. Dollars)), rather than by the domestic or international nature of the balance. In addition, except where noted, such average balances are based on the quarterly ending balances in each year, with any such quarter-end balance denominated in Nuevos Soles having been converted into U.S. Dollars using the applicable SBS exchange rate as of the date of such balance. Nominal average interest rates have, in certain cases, been restated as real average interest rates using the formula described below. Management believes that adjusting average balances and average interest rates for inflation in this manner provides more meaningful information for investors than unadjusted average balances and rates and does not believe that the quarterly averages present trends materially different from those that would be presented by daily averages.

Real Average Interest Rates

The real average interest rates set forth in the tables below have been calculated by adjusting the nominal average interest rates on Nuevo Sol-denominated and foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities using the following respective formulas:

$$R(s) = \frac{[1 + N(s)]}{[1 + I]} - 1 \qquad R(d) = \frac{[(1 + N(d))(1 + D)]}{[1 + I]} - 1$$

Where:

- R(s) = real average interest rate on Nuevo Sol-denominated assets and liabilities for the period.
- R(d) = real average interest rate on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period.
- N(s) = nominal average interest rate on Nuevo Sol-denominated assets and liabilities for the period.
- N(d) = nominal average interest rate on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period.
- D = devaluation rate of the Nuevo Sol relative to the U.S. Dollar for the period.
- I = inflation rate in Perú for the period (based on the Peruvian consumer price index).

Under these adjustment formulas, assuming positive nominal average interest rates, the real average interest rate on a portfolio of Nuevo Sol-denominated assets or liabilities would be equal to the nominal average interest rate on that portfolio if the inflation rate were zero. The real average interest rate would be less than the nominal average interest rate if the inflation rate were positive, and the real average interest rate would be greater than the nominal average interest rate if the inflation rate were negative (*i.e.*, becomes a deflation rate). In addition, the real average interest rate would be negative if the inflation rate were greater than the average nominal interest rate.

Similarly, assuming positive nominal average interest rates, the real average interest rate on a portfolio of foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities would be equal to the nominal average interest rate on that portfolio if the difference between the inflation rate and the devaluation rate were zero. The real average interest rate would be less than the nominal average interest rate if the inflation rate were greater than the devaluation rate, and the real average interest rate would be greater than the nominal average interest rate if the inflation rate were less than the devaluation rate. In addition, the real average interest rate would be negative if the inflation rate were greater than the sum of (i) the average nominal interest rate, (ii) the devaluation rate, and (iii) the product of (A) the average nominal interest rate and (B) the devaluation rate.

The formula for the real average rate for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities ($R(d)$) reflects a gain or loss in purchasing power caused by the difference between the devaluation rate of the Nuevo Sol and the inflation rate in Perú during the relevant period.

The following example illustrates the calculation of the real average interest rate for a foreign currency-denominated asset during a particular period bearing a nominal average interest rate of 20% per year ($N(d) = 0.20$) during the period, assuming a 15% annual devaluation rate ($D = 0.15$) and a 25% annual inflation rate ($I = 0.25$) during the period:

$$R(d) = \frac{[(1 + 0.20)(1 + 0.15)]}{[1 + 0.25]} - 1 = 10.4\% \text{ per year}$$

The real average interest rate is less than the nominal average interest rate in this example because the inflation rate is greater than the devaluation rate. If the inflation rate had been less than the devaluation rate (e.g., 25% and 40%, respectively), the real average interest rate would have been greater than the nominal average interest rate. If the inflation rate had been equal to the devaluation rate (e.g., 25% and 25%, respectively), the real average interest rate would have been equal to the nominal average interest rate. At any annual inflation rate above 38% in the original example (which is equal to the sum of $N(d)$, D , and the product of $N(d)$ and D in that example), the real average interest rate would be negative.

The following tables show quarterly average balances for all of Credicorp's assets and liabilities, interest earned and paid amounts, and nominal rates and real rates for Credicorp's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, all for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Average Balance Sheets
Assets, Interest Earned and Average Interest Rates

Year ended December 31,

	2003			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Real Avg. Rate	Nominal Avg. Rate
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
ASSETS:				
<i>Interest-earning assets:</i>				
Deposits in Central Bank				
Nuevos Soles	US\$ 2,005	US\$ 6	-3.99%	0.30%
Foreign Currency	1,191,117	13,742	-7.38	1.15
Total	1,193,122	13,748	-7.37	1.15
Deposits in other banks				
Nuevos Soles	17,475	1,989	8.67	11.38
Foreign Currency	389,137	3,089	-3.09	0.79
Total	406,612	5,078	-2.59	1.25
Investment securities				
Nuevos Soles	273,416	13,388	2.34	4.90
Foreign Currency	1,062,548	47,067	0.40	4.43
Total	1,335,964	60,455	0.80	4.53
Total loans (1)				
Nuevos Soles	692,580	127,774	15.56	18.45
Foreign Currency	3,755,212	330,052	4.60	8.79
Total	4,447,792	457,826	6.30	10.29
Total dividend-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	42,164	330	-1.68	0.78
Foreign Currency	75,766	10,848	9.91	14.32
Total	117,930	11,178	5.77	9.48
Total interest-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	1,027,640	143,487	11.21	13.99
Foreign Currency	6,475,780	404,798	2.16	6.25
Total	7,501,418	548,285	3.39	7.31
<i>Noninterest-earning assets:</i>				
Cash and due from banks				
Nuevos Soles	95,264			
Foreign Currency	157,670			
Total	252,934			
Reserves for loan losses				
Nuevos Soles	(53,333)			
Foreign Currency	(326,019)			
Total	(379,352)			
Premises and equipment				
Nuevos Soles	192,912			
Foreign Currency	77,983			
Total	270,895			
Other non-interest-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	167,980			
Foreign Currency	452,646			
Total	620,626			
Total non-interest-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	402,823			
Foreign Currency	362,280			
Total	765,103			
Total average assets				
Nuevos Soles	1,428,463	143,487	7.37	10.03
Foreign Currency	6,838,060	404,799	1.81	5.92
Total	8,266,523	548,285	2.77	6.63

(1) Figures for total loans include past due loans, but do not include accrued but unpaid interest on such past due loans in the year in which such loans became past due. Accrued interest is included.

Year ended December 31,

	2004			
	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Real Avg. Rate	Nominal Avg. Rate
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
ASSETS:				
<i>Interest-earning assets:</i>				
Deposits in Central Bank				
Nuevos Soles	US\$ 5,892	US\$ 11	-3.20%	0.19%
Foreign Currency	1,031,626	15,346	-7.08	1.49
Total	1,037,518	15,357	-7.05	1.48
Deposits in other banks				
Nuevos Soles	17,895	791	0.89	4.42
Foreign Currency	416,413	3,998	-7.55	0.96
Total	434,308	4,789	-7.20	1.10
Investment securities				
Nuevos Soles	560,910	21,547	0.33	3.84
Foreign Currency	1,186,002	72,356	-2.85	6.10
Total	1,746,912	93,903	-1.83	5.38
Total loans (1)				
Nuevos Soles	691,749	119,512	13.31	17.28
Foreign Currency	3,823,383	307,025	-1.09	8.03
Total	4,515,132	426,537	1.12	9.45
Total dividend-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	99,098	833	-2.57	0.84
Foreign Currency	62,237	1,423	-6.34	2.29
Total	161,335	2,256	-4.02	1.40
Total interest-earning assets				
Nuevos Soles	1,375,544	142,694	7.56	10.37
Foreign Currency	6,519,661	400,148	-2.99	6.14
Total	7,895,205	542,842	-1.16	6.88

Noninterest-earning assets:					
Cash and due from banks					
Nuevos Soles		98,764			
Foreign Currency		161,976			
Total		260,740			
Reserves for loan losses					
Nuevos Soles		(40,008)			
Foreign Currency		(242,115)			
Total		(282,123)			
Premises and equipment					
Nuevos Soles		195,230			
Foreign Currency		57,960			
Total		253,190			
Other non-interest-earning assets					
Nuevos Soles		175,316			
Foreign Currency		261,810			
Total		437,126			
Total non-interest-earning assets					
Nuevos Soles		429,301			
Foreign Currency		239,630			
Total		668,931			
Total average assets					
Nuevos Soles		1,804,845	142,694	4.26	7.91
Foreign Currency		6,759,291	400,148	-3.02	5.92
Total		8,564,136	542,842	-1.48	6.34

(1) Figures for total loans include past due loans, but do not include accrued but unpaid interest on such past due loans in the year in which such loans became past due. Accrued interest is included.

						Year ended December 31,					
						2005					
						Average	Interest	Real Avg.	Nominal Avg.		
						Balance	Earned	Rate	Rate		
						<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>					
ASSETS:											
<i>Interest-earning assets:</i>											
Deposits in Central Bank											
Nuevos Soles		US\$	5,361	US\$	50		-0.55%		0.93		
Foreign Currency			1,118,471		24,004		5.19		2.15		
Total			1,123,832		24,054		5.16		2.14		
Deposits in other banks											
Nuevos Soles			31,926		1,073		1.84		3.36		
Foreign Currency			443,948		12,000		5.76		2.70		
Total			475,874		13,073		5.50		2.75		
Investment securities											
Nuevos Soles			1,221,669		51,222		2.66		4.19		
Foreign Currency			1,290,919		73,138		8.81		5.67		
Total			2,512,588		124,360		5.82		4.95		
Total loans (1)											
Nuevos Soles			831,393		132,692		14.26		15.96		
Foreign Currency			3,888,576		314,700		11.31		8.09		
Total			4,719,969		447,392		11.83		9.48		
Total dividend-earning assets											
Nuevos Soles			65,234		2,252		1.93		3.45		
Foreign Currency			65,511		1,301		5.02		1.99		
Total			130,745		3,553		3.48		2.72		
Total interest-earning assets											
Nuevos Soles			2,155,583		187,289		7.09		8.69		
Foreign Currency			6,807,425		425,143		9.41		6.25		
Total			8,963,008		612,432		8.85		6.83		
<i>Noninterest-earning assets:</i>											
Cash and due from banks											
Nuevos Soles			135,168								
Foreign Currency			179,250								
Total			314,418								
Reserves for loan losses											
Nuevos Soles			(33,020)								
Foreign Currency			(191,132)								
Total			(224,152)								
Premises and equipment											
Nuevos Soles			177,012								
Foreign Currency			66,559								
Total			243,571								
Other non-interest-earning assets											
Nuevos Soles			141,397								
Foreign Currency			320,424								
Total			461,821								
Total non-interest-earning assets											
Nuevos Soles			420,557								
Foreign Currency			375,101								
Total			795,658								
Total average assets											
Nuevos Soles			2,576,140		187,289		5.70		7.27		
Foreign Currency			7,182,526		425,143		9.07		5.92		
Total			9,758,666		612,432		8.18		6.28		

(1) Figures for total loans include past due loans, but do not include accrued but unpaid interest on such past due loans in the year in which such loans became past due. Accrued interest is included.

Average Balance Sheets
Liabilities, Interest Paid and Average Interest Rates

Year ended December 31,

2003

	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Real Avg. Rate	Nominal Avg. Rate
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
LIABILITIES				
<i>Interest-bearing liabilities:</i>				
Demand deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	US\$ 319,417	2,704	-1.59%	0.85%
Foreign Currency(1)	919,963	1,825	-3.69	0.20
Total	1,239,380	4,529	-3.15	0.37
Savings deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	301,734	2,753	-1.53	0.91
Foreign Currency(1)	1,223,843	3,575	-3.60	0.29
Total	1,525,577	6,328	-3.19	0.41
Time deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	416,239	10,845	0.12	2.61
Foreign Currency(1)	2,063,562	78,253	-0.24	3.79
Total	2,479,801	89,098	-0.18	3.59
Due to banks and correspondents				
Nuevos Soles	124,852	12,085	7.03	9.68
Foreign Currency	532,183	23,472	0.36	4.41
Total	657,035	35,557	1.62	5.41
Bonds				
Nuevos Soles	110,669	10,330	6.69	9.33
Foreign Currency	315,284	17,738	1.52	5.63
Total	425,953	28,068	2.87	6.59
Total interest-bearing liabilities				
Nuevos Soles	1,272,910	38,717	0.55	3.04
Foreign Currency	5,054,835	124,863	-1.51	2.47
Total	6,327,745	163,580	-1.10	2.59
<i>Non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity:</i>				
Other liabilities				
Nuevos Soles	45,045			
Foreign Currency	972,739			
Total	1,017,784			
Equity holders of the parent				
Nuevos Soles	—			
Foreign Currency	852,728			
Total	852,728			
Minority Interest				
Nuevos Soles	—			
Foreign Currency	68,266			
Total	68,266			
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Nuevos Soles	45,045			
Foreign Currency	1,893,773			
Total	1,938,778			
Total average liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Nuevos Soles	1,317,955	38,717	-0.45	2.94
Foreign Currency	6,948,568	124,863	-2.16	1.80
Total	8,266,523	163,580	-1.74	1.98

(1) Includes the amount paid to Central Bank for the deposit insurance fund.

Year ended December 31,

2004

	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Real Avg. Rate	Nominal Avg. Rate
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
LIABILITIES				
<i>Interest-bearing liabilities:</i>				
Demand deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	US\$ 349,584	2,911	-2.58%	0.83%
Foreign Currency(1)	758,990	1,873	-8.21	0.25
Total	1,108,574	4,784	-6.43	0.43
Savings deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	277,051	2,476	-2.52	0.89
Foreign Currency(1)	1,024,073	3,740	-8.10	0.37
Total	1,301,124	6,216	-6.91	0.48
Time deposits				
Nuevos Soles(1)	426,074	17,094	0.49	4.01
Foreign Currency(1)	2,210,780	67,871	-5.63	3.07
Total	2,636,854	84,965	-4.64	3.22
Due to banks and correspondents				
Nuevos Soles	134,280	11,257	4.72	8.38
Foreign Currency	539,268	25,425	-4.12	4.71
Total	673,548	36,682	-2.36	5.45
Bonds				
Nuevos Soles	122,006	9,658	4.27	7.92
Foreign Currency	298,816	17,993	-2.92	6.02
Total	420,822	27,651	-0.84	6.57
Total interest-bearing liabilities				
Nuevos Soles	1,308,995	43,396	-0.18	3.32
Foreign Currency	4,831,927	116,902	-6.22	2.42
Total	6,140,922	160,298	-4.93	2.61
<i>Non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity:</i>				
Other liabilities				
Nuevos Soles	45,773			

Foreign Currency	1,334,980			
Total	1,380,753			
Equity holders of the parent				
Nuevos Soles	—			
Foreign Currency	967,288			
Total	967,288			
Minority Interest				
Nuevos Soles	—			
Foreign Currency	75,173			
Total	75,173			
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Nuevos Soles	45,773			
Foreign Currency	2,377,441			
Total	2,423,214			
Total average liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Nuevos Soles	1,354,768	44,706	-0.19	3.30
Foreign Currency	7,209,368	115,592	-6.97	1.60
Total	8,564,136	160,298	-5.90	1.87

(1) Includes the amount paid to Central Bank for the deposit insurance fund.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2005					
	Average Balance		Interest Paid		Real Avg. Rate	Nominal Avg. Rate
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>						
LIABILITIES						
<i>Interest-bearing liabilities:</i>						
<i>Demand deposits</i>						
Nuevos Soles(1)	US\$	641,920	US\$	6,056	-0.54%	0.94%
Foreign Currency(1)		926,710		10,861	4.18	1.17
Total		1,568,630		16,917	2.25	1.08
<i>Savings deposits</i>						
Nuevos Soles(1)		452,826		3,495	-0.71	0.77
Foreign Currency(1)		1,118,117		5,739	3.50	0.51
Total		1,570,943		9,234	2.29	0.59
<i>Time deposits</i>						
Nuevos Soles(1)		562,148		24,300	2.79	4.32
Foreign Currency(1)		2,944,558		76,954	5.67	2.61
Total		3,506,706		101,254	5.21	2.89
<i>Due to banks and correspondents</i>						
Nuevos Soles		159,892		3,162	0.48	1.98
Foreign Currency		448,419		18,260	7.17	4.07
Total		608,311		21,422	5.41	3.52
<i>Bonds</i>						
Nuevos Soles		122,521		9,655	6.30	7.88
Foreign Currency		295,821		14,677	8.08	4.96
Total		418,342		24,332	7.56	5.82
<i>Total interest-bearing liabilities</i>		1,939,307		46,668	0.90	2.41
Nuevos Soles		5,733,625		126,491	5.25	2.21
Total		7,672,932		173,159	4.15	2.26
<i>Non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity:</i>						
<i>Other liabilities</i>						
Nuevos Soles		108,140				
Foreign Currency		770,712				
Total		878,852				
<i>Equity holders of the parent</i>						
Nuevos Soles		—				
Foreign Currency		1,133,773				
Total		1,133,773				
<i>Minority Interest</i>						
Nuevos Soles		—				
Foreign Currency		93,109				
Total		93,109				
<i>Total non-interest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity</i>		591,495				
Nuevos Soles		1,494,239				
Total		2,085,734				
<i>Total average liabilities and shareholders' equity</i>		2,530,802		46,668	0.78	2.28
Nuevos Soles		7,227,864		126,491	4.66	1.64
Total		9,758,666		173,159	3.85	1.77

(1) Includes the amount paid to Central Bank for the deposit insurance fund.

Changes in Net Interest Income and Expense: Volume and Rate Analysis

	2004/2003			2005/2004		
	Increase/(Decrease) due to changes in:			Increase/(Decrease) due to changes in:		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest Income:						
Interest-earning deposits in Central Bank						
Nuevos Soles	12	(7)	5	(1)	40	39
Foreign Currency	(1,840)	3,444	1,604	1,292	7,366	8,658
Total	(1,828)	3,437	1,609	1,291	7,406	8,697
Deposits in other banks						
Nuevos Soles	47	(1,245)	(1,198)	620	(338)	282
Foreign Currency	201	692	909	264	7,738	8,002
Total	248	(537)	(289)	884	7,400	8,284
Investment securities						
Nuevos Soles	14,097	(5,938)	8,159	25,365	4,310	29,675
Foreign Currency	5,473	19,816	25,289	6,390	(5,608)	782
Total	19,570	13,878	33,448	31,755	(1,298)	30,457
Total loans ⁽¹⁾						
Nuevos Soles	(146)	(8,116)	(8,262)	24,126	(10,946)	13,180
Foreign Currency	6,023	(29,050)	(23,027)	5,235	2,440	7,675
Total	5,877	(37,166)	(31,289)	29,361	(8,506)	20,855
Total dividend-earning assets						
Nuevos Soles	443	60	503	(285)	1,704	1,419
Foreign Currency	(1,936)	(7,489)	(9,425)	77	(199)	(122)
Total	(1,493)	(7,429)	(8,922)	(208)	1,505	1,297
Total interest-earning assets						
Nuevos Soles	48,577	(49,370)	(793)	80,918	(36,323)	44,595
Foreign Currency	3,869	(7,519)	(4,650)	17,662	7,333	24,995
Total	51,446	(56,889)	(5,443)	98,580	(28,990)	69,590
Interest Expense:						
Demand deposits						
Nuevos Soles	255	(155)	100	2,345	907	3,252
Foreign Currency	(319)	474	155	438	8,443	8,881
Total	(64)	319	255	2,783	9,350	12,133
Savings deposits						
Nuevos Soles	(225)	(52)	(371)	1,571	(398)	1,113
Foreign Currency	(584)	749	259	352	1,553	1,905
Total	(809)	697	(112)	1,863	1,155	3,018
Time deposits						
Nuevos Soles	256	7,504	7,760	5,942	(247)	5,695
Foreign Currency	5,583	(17,476)	(11,893)	22,025	(11,431)	10,594
Total	5,839	(9,972)	(4,133)	27,967	(11,678)	16,289
Due to banks and correspondents and issued bonds						
Nuevos Soles	913	(1,741)	(828)	2,147	(10,242)	(8,095)
Foreign Currency	312	1,641	1,953	(4,283)	(2,882)	(7,165)
Total	1,225	(100)	1,125	(2,136)	(13,124)	(15,260)
Bonds						
Nuevos Soles	1,058	(1,730)	(672)	41	(44)	(3)
Foreign Currency	(926)	1,181	255	(180)	(3,136)	(3,316)
Total	132	(549)	(417)	(139)	(3,180)	(3,319)
Total interest-bearing liabilities						
Nuevos Soles	1,098	4,891	5,989	21,527	(19,565)	1,962
Foreign Currency	(5,506)	(3,765)	(9,271)	21,571	(10,672)	10,889
Total	(4,408)	1,126	(3,282)	43,098	(30,237)	12,861

(1) Figures for total loans include past due loans, but do not include accrued but unpaid interest on such past due loans in the year in which such loans became past due. Accrued interest is included.

Interest-Earning Assets, Net Interest Margin and Yield Spread

The following table shows for each of the periods indicated, by currency, the levels of average interest-earning assets, net interest income, gross yield, net interest margin and yield spread, all on a nominal basis.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>		
Average interest-earning assets			
Nuevos Soles	1,025,640	1,375,544	2,155,583
Foreign Currency	6,475,780	6,519,661	6,807,425
Total	7,501,420	7,895,205	8,963,008
Net interest income			
Nuevos Soles	104,770	97,988	140,621
Foreign Currency	279,935	284,556	298,652
Total	384,705	382,544	439,273
Gross yield (1)			
Nuevos Soles	13.96%	10.37%	8.69%
Foreign Currency	6.25%	6.14%	6.25%
Weighted average rate	7.31%	6.88%	6.83%
Net interest margin (2)			
Nuevos Soles	10.20%	7.12%	6.52%
Foreign Currency	4.32%	4.36%	4.39%
Weighted-average rate	5.13%	4.85%	4.90%
Yield spread (3)			
Nuevos Soles	10.92%	6.96%	6.28%
Foreign Currency	3.78%	3.75%	4.04%
Weighted-average rate	4.72%	4.27%	4.58%

- (1) Gross yield is interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
- (2) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
- (3) Yield spread, on a nominal basis, represents the difference between gross yield on average interest-earning assets and average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

Interest-Earning Deposits With Other Banks

The following table shows the short-term funds deposited with other banks broken down by currency as of the dates indicated. Deposits held in countries other than Perú are denominated in several currencies; however, the substantial majority of such deposits are denominated in U.S. Dollars. These currencies were converted to U.S. Dollars using the applicable SBS exchange rate as of the date of relevant balance.

	At December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Nuevo Sol-denominated:			
Peruvian Central Bank	US\$ 288	US\$ 17,142	US\$ 1,224
Commercial banks	18,135	31,379	55,941
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 18,423	US\$ 48,521	US\$ 57,165
Foreign Currency-denominated:			
Peruvian Central Bank (U.S. Dollars)	US\$ 958,925	US\$ 1,085,349	US\$ 1,597,929
U.S. Dollars, other	407,128	455,178	632,698
Other	1,619	4,852	8,076
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	US\$ 1,367,672	US\$ 1,545,379	US\$ 2,238,703
Total	US\$ 1,386,095	US\$ 1,593,900	US\$ 2,295,868

(ii) Investment Portfolio

The following table shows the fair value of Credicorp's trading and available-for-sale investment securities by type at the dates indicated. See Notes 5 and 6 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

	At December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Nuevo Sol-denominated:						
Peruvian government bonds	US\$	28,196	US\$	56,594	US\$	129,137
Equity securities		65,617		112,785		144,919
Bonds		2,212		67,878		91,065
Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes		375,713		682,418		835,287
Other investments		15,570		5,994		40,487
Total Nuevo Sol denominated	US\$	487,308	US\$	925,669	US\$	1,240,895
Foreign Currency-denominated:						
Equity securities	US\$	59,535	US\$	68,573	US\$	80,100
Bonds		952,039		610,402		891,666
Investment in Peruvian debt		34,822		357,145		185,138
Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes		0		0		310,528
Other investment		206,548		257,458		163,894
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	US\$	1,252,944	US\$	1,293,578	US\$	1,631,326
Total securities holdings	US\$	1,740,252	US\$	2,219,247	US\$	2,872,221

(1) The allowance for decline in value of marketable securities is debited from the value of each individual security.

The weighted-average yield on Credicorp's Nuevo Sol-denominated interest-earning investment portfolio was 4.9% in 2003, 3.8% in 2004, and 4.2% in 2005. The weighted-average yield on Credicorp's foreign currency-denominated portfolio was 4.4% in 2003, 6.1% in 2004 and 5.7% in 2005. The total weighted-average yield of Credicorp's portfolio was 4.5% in 2003, 5.4% in 2004, and 5.0% in 2005.

The weighted-average yield on Credicorp's Nuevo Sol-denominated dividend-earning assets investment portfolio was 13.9% in 2003, 10.4% in 2004, and 8.7% in 2005. The weighted-average yield on Credicorp's foreign currency-denominated portfolio was 2.1% in 2003, 6.1% in 2004 and 6.3% in 2005. The total weighted-average yield of Credicorp's portfolio was 7.3% in 2003, 6.9% in 2004 and 6.8% in 2005.

The following table shows the maturities of Credicorp's trading and available-for-sale investment securities by type at December 31, 2005:

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 3 years	Maturing After 3 years but within 5 years	Maturing After 5 years but within 10 years	After 10 Years	Total
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>						
Nuevo Sol-denominated:						
Peruvian government bonds	US\$ 38,697	US\$ 4,477	US\$ 2,985	US\$ 15,300	US\$ 67,678	US\$ 129,137
Equity securities (1)	144,920	—	—	—	—	144,920
Bonds and debentures	22,057	24,913	12,236	7,026	24,833	91,065
Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	742,156	93,130	—	—	—	835,286
Other investments	32,711	912	6,864	—	—	40,487
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 980,541	US\$ 123,432	US\$ 22,085	US\$ 22,326	US\$ 92,511	1,240,895
Foreign Currency-denominated:						
Peruvian Government Bonds	149	7,590	—	58,045	119,354	185,138
Equity securities (1)	80,100	—	—	—	—	80,100
Bonds	277,540	213,161	122,357	94,684	183,924	891,666
Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	310,528	0	0	0	0	310,528
Other investments	144,113	1,786	6,078	6,917	5,000	163,894
Total Foreign Currency denominated	US\$ 812,430	US\$ 222,537	US\$ 128,435	US\$ 159,646	US\$ 308,278	US\$ 1,631,326
Total securities holdings:	US\$ 1,792,971	US\$ 345,969	US\$ 150,520	US\$ 181,972	US\$ 400,789	US\$ 2,872,221
Weighted average yield						4.84%

(1) Equity securities in Credicorp's trading account are categorized as maturing within one year.

Maturities of Credicorp's investments securities classified by trading and available for sale, as of December 31, 2005 are described in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

All realized and unrealized gains and losses related to the trading of securities are included in the income statement. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as investments available-for-sale are recognized in equity, net of the related deferred income taxes. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income of the year when the investments available-for-sale are sold.

Credicorp determines that an available-for-sale investment is impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires the management's judgment. In making this judgment, Credicorp evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. When a permanent impairment is present, the related unrealized loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

(iii) Loan Portfolio

Loans by Type of Loan

The following table shows Credicorp's loans by type of loan, at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>									
Loans	US\$	2,917,267	US\$	3,268,103	US\$	3,284,141	US\$	3,507,831	US\$	3,865,643
Leasing transactions		333,840		491,666		452,635		424,902		564,575
Discounted notes		156,041		180,314		176,991		183,519		213,232
Factoring		56,616		62,302		56,446		58,116		87,757
Advances and overdrafts		45,501		169,132		45,827		48,506		49,283
Refinanced loans		268,626		330,842		296,116		243,892		175,211
Past due loans		350,835		406,135		256,208		159,057		95,769
Unearned interest		(64,247)		(90,831)		(86,868)		(66,805)		(78,495)
Total loans:	US\$	4,064,479	US\$	4,817,663	US\$	4,481,496	US\$	4,559,018	US\$	4,972,975
Total past due loans amounts		(350,835)		(406,135)		(296,116)		(159,057)		(95,769)
Total performing loans	US\$	3,713,644	US\$	4,411,528	US\$	4,225,288	US\$	4,399,961	US\$	4,877,206

The categorization of the loan portfolio as set forth in the table above is based on the regulations of the SBS, which Credicorp has applied to loans generated by BCP and ASHC. These categories do not correspond to the classifications used in preparing the breakdown of the loan portfolio by business unit set forth under "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(3) Commercial Banking." Pursuant to the guidelines of the SBS, loans are categorized as follows:

Loans: Basic term loans documented by promissory notes and other extensions of credit, such as mortgage loans, credit cards and other consumer loans in various forms, including trade finance loans to importers and exporters on specialized terms adapted to the needs of the international trade transaction.

Leasing transactions: Involves the acquisition by Credicorp of an asset and the leasing of that asset to Credicorp's client.

Discounted notes: Loans discounted at the outset (the client signs a promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness for the principal amount payable at a future date). Discounted loans also include discounting of drafts, where Credicorp makes a loan supported by a draft signed by one party and discounted by another party, with recourse to both parties.

Factoring: Involves the sale of title of a company's accounts receivables to a bank (or financial company). The receivables are sold without recourse and the bank cannot turn to the seller in the event accounts prove uncollectible. Factoring involves the receipt of funds by the seller from the bank prior to the average maturity date, based on the invoice amount of the receivable, less cash discounts, less an allowance for estimated claims and returns, among other items.

Advances and overdrafts: Extensions of credit to clients by way of an overdraft facility in the client's checking account. This category also includes secured short-term advances.

Refinanced loans: Includes loans that were refinanced because the client was unable to pay at maturity. Under SBS regulations, a loan is required to be categorized as a refinanced loan when a debtor is experiencing payment problems, unless the debtor is current on all interest payments and pays down at least 20% of the principal amount of the original loan. The SBS has required refinanced loans as a separate category since 1992, and since July 1999, has distinguished a sub-group entitled *Restructured Loans*, defined as those loans extended under the bankruptcy protection procedures established in the Equity Restructuring Law.

Past due loans: Includes overdue loans categorized according to the SBS guidelines. See "— Past Due Loan Portfolio" for further detail.

Loans by Economic Activity

The following table shows Credicorp's total loan portfolio composition, net of unearned interest, based on the borrower's principal economic activity:

Economic Activity	At December 31,					
	2001		2002		2003	
	Amount	% Total	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>		Amount	% Total
			Amount	% Total		
Manufacturing	US\$ 1,294,664	31.85%	US\$ 1,592,191	33.05%	US\$ 1,461,350	32.61%
Consumer Loans (1)	262,240	6.45	522,998	10.86	1,033,881	23.07
Commerce	572,825	14.09	617,491	12.82	560,052	12.50
Realty Businesses and Leasing Services	211,286	5.20	281,753	5.85	233,506	5.21
Mining	321,409	7.91	227,879	4.73	233,355	5.21
Communication, Storage and Transportation	194,613	4.79	209,174	4.34	189,612	4.23
Electricity, Gas and Water	159,389	3.92	302,976	6.29	211,610	4.72
Agriculture	159,420	3.92	158,500	3.29	142,697	3.18
Fishing	76,864	1.89	104,604	2.17	90,786	2.03
Financial Services	81,746	2.01	210,404	4.37	96,371	2.15
Education, Health and Other Services	56,051	1.38	93,851	1.95	99,702	2.22
Construction	124,056	3.05	86,632	1.80	70,676	1.58
Others (2)	614,163	15.11	500,041	10.38	144,766	3.23
Sub total	4,128,726	101.58	4,908,494	101.89	4,568,364	101.94
Unearned interest	(64,247)	-1.58	(90,831)	-1.89	(86,868)	-1.94
Total	US\$ 4,064,479	100.00%	US\$ 4,817,663	100.00%	US\$ 4,481,496	100.00%

- (1) Includes credit card and mortgage loans, and other consumer loans.
(2) Includes personal banking and small business loans and other sectors.

Economy Activity	At December 31,			
	2004		2005	
	Amount	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i> % Total	Amount	% Total
Manufacturing	US\$ 1,376,874	30.20%	US\$ 1,449,600	29.15%
Consumer Loans (1)	1,187,378	26.04	1,447,469	29.11
Commerce	523,574	11.48	697,337	14.02
Realty Businesses and Leasing Services	224,745	4.93	258,010	5.19
Mining	194,022	4.26	223,447	4.49
Communication, Storage and Transportation	181,018	3.97	216,547	4.35
Electricity, Gas and Water	248,571	5.45	192,141	3.86
Agriculture	160,167	3.51	155,116	3.12
Fishing	68,604	1.50	117,247	2.36
Financial Services	90,042	1.98	105,515	2.12
Education, Health and Other Services	62,341	1.37	70,925	1.43
Construction	72,879	1.60	68,946	1.39
Others (2)	235,608	5.17	49,170	0.99
Sub total	4,625,823	101.47	5,051,470	101.58
Unearned interest	(66,805)	-1.47	(78,495)	-1.58
Total	US\$ 4,559,018	100.00%	US\$ 4,972,975	100.00%

- (1) Includes credit card and mortgage loans, and other consumer loans.
(2) Includes personal banking and small business loans and other sectors.

As of December 31, 2005, 77.0% of the loan portfolio was concentrated in Lima and 91.09% was concentrated in Perú. An additional 6.97% of the loan portfolio was concentrated in Bolivia.

Concentrations of Loan Portfolio and Lending Limits

Credicorp's loans and other contingent credits to the 20 customers (considered as economic groups) to which it had the largest exposure as of December 31, 2005 were US\$1,049.0 million, of which US\$886.7 million were outstanding loans representing 17.8% of the total loan portfolio. See “—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Lending Activities” for the definition of economic group in accordance with SBS regulations. Total loans and other contingent credits outstanding to these customers ranged from US\$102.3 million to US\$29.2 million, including nine customers with over US\$50.0 million. Total loans and other contingent credits outstanding to Credicorp's 20 largest customers were ranked in the following risk categories as of December 31, 2005: Class A (normal)—88.0%; Class B (potential problems)—9.36%; Class C (substandard)—0.2%; Class D (doubtful)—2.4%; and Class E (loss)—0%. See “—Classification of the Loan Portfolio.”

BCP's loans to a single borrower are subject to lending limits imposed by Law 26702. See “—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii)BCP—Lending Activities.” The applicable Law 26702 lending limits depend on the nature of the borrower involved and the type of collateral received. The sum of loans to and deposits in either another Peruvian universal bank or Peruvian financial institution, plus any guarantees of third party performance received by BCP from such institution, may not exceed 30% of BCP's regulatory capital, as defined by the SBS. The sum of loans to and deposits in non Peruvian financial institutions, plus any guarantees of third party performance received by BCP from such institutions, are limited to either 5%, 10%, 30% of BCP's regulatory capital, depending upon the governmental supervision to which the institution is subject and upon whether it is recognized by the Central Bank as an international bank of prime credit quality. The limits on lending to non Peruvian financial institutions increase to 50% of BCP's regulatory capital if the amount by which such loans exceed the 5%, 10% or 30% limits is backed by certain letters of credit.

BCP's loans to Directors and employees and relatives have a global limit of 7% of capital stock and reserves and an individual limit of 5% of such global limit.

Loans to individuals not resident in Perú or companies that are not financial institutions have a limit of 5% of BCP's regulatory capital; however, this limit increases to 10% if the additional 5% is guaranteed by a mortgage or certain publicly-traded securities. The limit rises to 30% if the additional amount is guaranteed by certain banks or by cash deposits in BCP. Lending on an unsecured basis to individuals or companies resident in Perú that are not financial institutions is limited to 10% of BCP's regulatory capital. This limit rises to 15% if the additional 5% is guaranteed by a mortgage, certain securities, equipment or other collateral and to 20% if the additional amount is either backed by certain debt instruments guaranteed by other local banks, or a foreign bank determined by the Central Bank of prime credit quality, or by other highly liquid securities at market value. Finally, the single borrower lending limit for loans backed by a cash deposit at BCP or by debt obligations of the Central Bank is 30% of BCP's regulatory capital. With an unconsolidated regulatory capital of S/.1,862.2 million (US\$542.9 million) at December 31, 2005, BCP's legal lending limits vary from S/.93.1 million (US\$27.1 million) to S/.744.9 million (US\$217.2 million). Credicorp's consolidated lending limits, based on its regulatory capital on a consolidated basis of US\$915.0 million at December 31, 2005, would range from US\$45.8 million to US\$366.0 million. As of December 31, 2005, BCP was in compliance with all Law 26702 lending limits.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp complied with the applicable legal lending limits in each of the jurisdictions where it operates. Such limit is calculated quarterly based on Credicorp's consolidated equity plus reserves for not specifically identified impaired loans at quarter-end. A limited number of exceptions to Credicorp's internal limits have been authorized by the Board of Directors from time to time, based on the credit quality of the borrower, the term of the loan and the amount and quality of collateral taken by Credicorp. Credicorp may, in appropriate and limited circumstances, increase or choose to exceed this limit in the future.

In the event that customers to which Credicorp has significant credit exposure are not able to meet their obligations to Credicorp, and any related collateral is not sufficient to cover such obligations, or if a reclassification of one or more of such loans or other contingent credits results in an increase in provisions for loan losses, there may be an adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations of Credicorp.

Loan Portfolio Denomination

The following table presents Credicorp's Nuevo Sol and foreign currency-denominated loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

At December 31,									
2001		2002		2003					
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>									
Total loan portfolio:									
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$	579,229	14.25%	US\$	677,506	14.06%	US\$	723,955	16.15%
Foreign Currency-denominated		3,485,250	85.75%		4,140,157	85.94%		3,757,541	83.85%
Total loans	US\$	4,064,479	100.00%	US\$	4,817,663	100.00%	US\$	4,481,496	100.00%

At December 31,								
2004		2005						
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>								
Total loan portfolio:								
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$	662,058	14.52%	US\$	1,032,481	20.76%		
Foreign Currency-denominated		3,896,960	85.48%		3,940,494	79.24%		
Total loans	US\$	4,559,018	100.00%	US\$	4,972,975	100.00%		

Maturity Composition of the Performing Loan Portfolio

The following table sets forth an analysis of Credicorp's performing loan portfolio at December 31, 2005, by type and by the time remaining to maturity. Loans are stated before deduction of the reserves for loan losses.

Maturing												
	Amount at December 31, 2005	Within 3 months	After 3 months but within 12 months	After 1 year but within 3 years	After 3 years but within 5 years	After 5 years						
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>												
Loans	US\$	3,865,643	US\$	1,393,257	US\$	946,381	US\$	635,149	US\$	264,008	US\$	626,848
Leasing transactions		490,418		99,084		112,348		90,598		164,532		23,856
Discounted notes		213,232		193,217		19,396		541		—		78
Refinanced loans		170,873		42,769		36,558		31,142		24,582		35,822
Factoring		87,757		85,391		2,366		—		—		—
Advances and overdrafts		49,283		44,609		4,674		—		—		—
Total	US\$	4,877,206	US\$	1,858,327	US\$	1,121,723	US\$	757,430	US\$	453,122	US\$	686,604
Percentage of total performing loan portfolio		100.00%		38.10%		23.00%		15.53%		9.29%		14.08%

Interest Rate Sensitivity of the Loan Portfolio

The following table sets forth the interest rate sensitivity of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2005, by currency and by the time remaining to maturity over one year.

	Amount at December 31, 2005	Maturing After 1 year
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Variable Rate		
Nuevo Sol-denominated	2,906	318
Foreign Currency-denominated	565,320	240,132
Total	568,226	240,450
Fixed Rate (2)		
Nuevo Sol-denominated	1,029,575	158,917
Foreign Currency-denominated	3,375,174	1,497,789
Total	4,404,749	1,656,706
Total (1)	4,972,975	1,897,156

(1) Net of unearned interest

(2) Most of financial products with fixed rates can be switched to variable rates as specified on the contracts with clients.

Classification of the Loan Portfolio

Credicorp classifies BCP's loan portfolio (which includes the loan portfolio of BCB) and ASHC's loan portfolio in accordance with SBS regulations. According to SBS Resolution No. 808-2003, banks must classify all loans and other credits into one of four categories based upon the purpose of the loan; these categories are commercial, micro-business, consumer and residential mortgage. Commercial loans are generally those that finance the production and sale of goods and services, including commercial leases, as well as credit card debt on cards held by business entities. Micro-business loans, exclusively targeted for the production and sale of goods and services, are made to individuals or companies with no more than US\$30,000 in total loans received from the financial system. Consumer loans are generally loans granted to individuals, including credit card transactions, overdrafts on personal demand deposit accounts, leases, and financing goods or services not related to a business activity. Residential mortgage loans are all loans to individuals for the purchase, construction, remodeling, subdivision or improvement of the individual's own home, in each case backed by a mortgage. Mortgage loans made to directors and employees of a company are also considered residential mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed loans are considered commercial loans. The classification of the loan determines the amount the bank is required to reserve should the borrower fail to make payments as they become due.

Regulations promulgated by the SBS also require Peruvian banks to classify all loans into one of five other categories depending upon the degree of risk of nonpayment of each loan. Credicorp reviews its loan portfolio on a continuing basis, and the SBS reviews the portfolio as it deems necessary or prudent. In classifying its loans based upon risk of nonpayment, Credicorp, in compliance with SBS guidelines, assesses the following factors: the payment history of the particular loans, the history of Credicorp's dealings with the borrower, management, operating history, repayment capability and availability of funds of the borrower, status of any collateral or guarantee, the borrower's financial statements, general risk of the sector in which the borrower operates, the borrower's risk classification made by other financial institutions, and other relevant factors. The classification of the loan determines the amount of the required loan loss provision. Law 26702 further requires banks to establish a loan loss provision of up to 1% of the bank's loan and credit portfolio classified as A (Normal) for impaired loans not specifically identified.

Under current regulations, collateral is not subtracted from the amount of the loan or credit outstanding to determine the amount of the loan or credit to be reserved against. Instead, a lower loan provision is allowed to be reserved on the portion of the loan or credit that is secured. For the purpose of determining the reservable amount, collateral is valued according to SBS regulations which require that an appraisal be determined based on expected market valuation. Only assets classified as (i) “preferred”, (ii) “highly liquid preferred”, or (iii) “self-liquidating preferred” are acceptable as collateral. Such collateral must, according to SBS regulations, (1) be relatively liquid, (2) have legally documented ownership, (3) have no liens outstanding and (4) have constantly updated appraisals. Examples of “preferred” or “highly liquid preferred” assets include, among others, cash deposits, real estate mortgages and pledges on securities or on other goods. “Self-liquidating preferred” assets include solely cash deposits in local banks or stand-by letters of credit from first-level foreign institutions.

SBS regulations require the following minimum reserves to be recorded for statutory purposes for commercial, micro-business and mortgage loans: a 1% reserve on not specifically identified loans and credits classified in the A (Normal) category, and a 5%, 25%, 60% and 100% specific reserve on loans and credits in risk categories B, C, D and E, respectively. Whenever such loans or credits, or the portions thereof, are secured with “preferred” collateral, required reserves for risk categories B, C, D and E are: 2.5%, 12.5%, 30% and 60%, respectively. Loans or credits, or portions thereof, secured with “highly liquid preferred” collateral require at least one half of the amount established in the case of the “preferred” collateral. Loans or credits, or the portions thereof, secured with “self-liquidating preferred” collateral require at least a 1% reserve. When the collateral is insufficient to secure the outstanding balances, the higher percentage requirements are applicable on the unsecured portion of the loans or credits. In the case of consumer loans, the required reserves are as follows: a 1% reserve on not specifically identified loans classified in the A (Normal) category, and a 5%, 25%, 60% and 100% specific reserve on loans in risk categories B, C, D and E, respectively.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the loan portfolio using the categories specified by SBS Resolution No. 808-2003 as of December 31 of each of the last five years.

	At December 31,									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>									
Commercial loans	US\$	3,229,057	US\$	3,659,762	US\$	3,308,112	US\$	3,259,950	US\$	3,351,770
Consumer loans		229,707		205,696		251,785		283,410		356,595
Residential mortgage loans		331,673		547,005		549,220		649,930		844,892
Leasing transactions (1)		274,042		405,200		372,379		365,728		419,718
Total performing loans	US\$	4,064,479	US\$	4,817,663	US\$	4,481,496	US\$	4,559,018	US\$	4,972,975

(1) Net of unearned interest.

Credicorp does not currently track loan write-offs and recoveries of write-offs by loan categories specified by SBS Resolution N° 808-203. The five loan risk categories have the following characteristics:

Class “A.” Loans or credits in this category are known as “normal” credits. Debtors of commercial loans or credits that fall into this category have complied on a timely basis with their obligations and at the time of evaluation of the credit do not present any reason for doubt with respect to repayment of interest and principal on the loan on the agreed upon dates, and Credicorp must have no reason to believe that the status will change before the next evaluation. To place a loan or credit in Class A, a clear understanding of the use to be made of the funds and the origin of the cash flows to be used by the debtor to repay the loan or credit is required. Micro-business and consumer loans warrant Class A classification if payments are current or up to eight days past-due. Residential mortgage loans warrant Class A classification if payments are current or up to thirty days past-due. Loans or credits in this category require a reserve for not specifically identified loans of 1% of the total of such loans or credits outstanding. The required reserve may be reduced by up to 0.5% if certain conditions that ensure that the client has a low probability of default are met.

Class "B." Loans or credits in this category are known as credits with "potential problems." Debtors of commercial loans or credits included in this category are those that at the time of the evaluation of the credit demonstrate certain deficiencies, which, if not corrected in a timely manner, imply risks with respect to the recovery of the loan. Certain common characteristics of loans or credits in the category include: delays in loan payments which are promptly covered; a general lack of information required to analyze the credit; out-of-date financial information; temporary economic or financial imbalances on the part of the debtor which could effect its ability to repay the loan; market conditions that could affect the economic sector in which the debtor is active; material overdue debts or pending judicial collection actions initiated by other financial institutions; noncompliance with originally contracted conditions; conflicts of interest within the debtor company; labor problems; unfavorable credit history; noncompliance with internal policies of the debtor company; excessive reliance on one source of raw materials or one buyer of the debtor's products; and low inventory turnover ratios or large inventories that are subject to competitive challenges or technological obsolescence. Micro-business and consumer loans are categorized as Class B if payments are between nine and 30 days late. Residential mortgage loans become Class B when payments are between 31 and 90 days late. A 5% specific reserve on total loans outstanding in this category is required. Except for consumer loans, when the loan, or a portion thereof, is secured with "preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 2.5%, and when secured with "highly liquid preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 1.25%.

Class "C." Loans or credits in this category are known as "substandard" credits. Debtors of commercial loans or credits whose loans or credits are placed in this category demonstrate serious financial weakness, often with operating profits or available income insufficient to cover financial obligations on agreed upon terms, with no reasonable short-term prospects for a strengthening of the debtor's financial capacity. Loans or credits demonstrating the same deficiencies that warrant classification as category B credits warrant classification as Class C credits if those deficiencies are such that if they are not corrected in the near term, they could impede the recovery of principal and interest on the loan on the originally agreed terms. Additionally, commercial loans are classified in this category when payments are between 60 and 120 days late. If payments on a micro-business or consumer loan are between 31 and 60 days late, such loans are classified as Class C. Residential mortgage loans are classified as Class C when payments are between 91 and 120 days late. Commercial, micro-business and mortgage loans or credits included in this class require a specific provision of 25% of the outstanding amount (12.5% when secured with "preferred" collateral and 6.25 % when secured with "highly liquid preferred" collateral).

Class "D." Loans or credits included in this category are known as "doubtful" credits. Debtors of commercial loans or credits included in this classification present characteristics of actual credit risk that make doubtful the recovery of the loan. Although the loan recovery is doubtful, if there is a reasonable possibility that in the near future the creditworthiness of the debtor might improve, a Class D categorization is appropriate. These credits are distinguished from Class E credits by the requirement that the debtor remain in operation, generate cash flow, and make payments on the loan, albeit at a rate less than that specified in its contractual obligations. Additionally, commercial loans are classified in this category when payments are between 121 and 365 days late. Micro-business and consumer loans are categorized as Class D if payments are between 61 and 120 days late. Residential mortgage loans are Class D when payments are between 121 and 365 days late. Loans or credits included in this class require a specific provision of 60% of the outstanding amount. Except for consumer loans, when the loan, or a portion thereof, is secured with "preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 30%, and when secured with "highly liquid preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 15%.

Class "E." Loans or credits in this class are known as "loss" credits. Commercial loans or credits which are considered unrecoverable or which for any other reason should not appear on Credicorp's books as an asset based on the originally contracted terms fall into this category. Additionally, commercial loans are classified in this category when payments are more than 365 days late. Micro-business and consumer loans are categorized as Class E if payments are more than 120 days late. Residential mortgage loans are moved into Class E when payments are more than 365 days late. Loans or credits included in this class require a specific provision of 100% of the outstanding amount. Except for consumer loans, when the loan is secured with "preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 60%, and when secured with "highly liquid preferred" collateral, the required reserve is 30%.

To record the allowance for loan losses, Credicorp uses IAS 39, for which all of the Class C, D and E loans, considered impaired, are analyzed taking into consideration the present value of their expected cash flows, including the recoverable amounts of the guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of each loan. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less cost for obtaining and selling the collateral. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by Credicorp in order to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The allowance for credit losses also covers estimated losses for impaired loans not specifically identified. In the case of borrowers in countries where there is an increased risk of difficulties in servicing external debt, an assessment of the political and economic situation is made, and an additional country risk provision is provided.

The following table shows Credicorp's direct loan portfolio at the dates indicated:

Level of Risk Classification	At December 31,					
	2001		2002		2003	
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>					
A: Normal (1)	US\$ 2,864,087	70.5%	US\$ 3,543,152	73.5%	US\$ 3,393,833	75.7%
B: Potential Problems	441,323	10.9	456,056	9.5	437,682	9.8
C: Substandard	316,945	7.8	334,423	6.9	240,316	5.4
D: Doubtful	196,501	4.8	239,101	5.0	266,723	6.0
E: Loss	245,623	6.0	244,931	5.1	142,942	3.1
Total	US\$ 4,064,479	100.0%	US\$ 4,817,663	100.0%	US\$ 4,481,496	100.0%
C+D+E	US\$ 759,069	18.6%	US\$ 818,455	17.0%	US\$ 649,981	14.5%

Level of Risk Classification	At December 31,			
	2004		2005	
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
A: Normal (1)	US\$ 3,719,973	81.6%	US\$ 4,273,719	85.9%
B: Potential Problems	336,619	7.4	397,387	8.0%
C: Substandard	195,062	4.3	82,858	1.7%
D: Doubtful	184,206	4.0	146,898	3.0%
E: Loss	123,158	2.7	72,113	1.5%
Total	US\$ 4,559,018	100.0%	US\$ 4,972,975	100.0%
C+D+E	US\$ 502,426	11.0%	US\$ 301,869	6.3%

(1) *Net of unearned interest*

All of the Class E loans and substantially all of the Class D loans are past due. Class C loans, although generally not past due, have demonstrated credit deterioration such that management has serious doubts as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the present loan repayment terms. The majority of these Class C loans are to companies in the Peruvian manufacturing sector and, to a lesser extent, the agricultural sector. The manufacturing sector loans are primarily secured by warrants and liens on goods or by mortgages, whereas the agricultural credits tend to be secured by trade bills and marketable securities. The Class C loans reflect the financial weakness of the individual borrower rather than any trend in the Peruvian manufacturing or agricultural industries in general. In addition, the collateral securing these loans is only considered for purposes of establishing loan loss reserves and not for purposes of classification.

Classification of the Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance

Credicorp considers loans to be past due depending on their type. BCP considers loans past due after 15 days, except for consumer mortgage and leasing loans, and loans to micro-businesses, which are considered past due after 90 days. Beginning January 1, 2001, the SBS issued accounting rules requiring Peruvian banks to consider overdrafts past due after 30 days. ASHC considers past due all overdue loans except for consumer loans, which are considered past due when the scheduled principal and/or interest payments are overdue for more than 90 days. BCB considers loans past due after 30 days.

Interest income is suspended when collection of loans becomes doubtful, such as when overdue by more than 90 days, and such income is excluded from interest income until received. Uncollected income on such loans is reversed against income. When management determines that the debtor's financial condition has improved, the recording of interest thereon is reestablished on an accrual basis. Therefore, Credicorp does not accrue interest on past due loans. Instead, interest on past due loans is recognized only when and to the extent received. Over the past five years, Credicorp has recognized interest income on these loans of US\$17.5 million in 2001, US\$15.0 million in 2002, US\$11.0 million in 2003, US\$6.2 million in 2004 and US\$5.5 in 2005. With the exception of discounted notes and overdrafts, accrued but unpaid interest is reversed for past due loans. Accrued interest on past due loans is recognized only when and to the extent received. With the exception of discounted notes and overdrafts, accrued but unpaid interest is reversed for past due loans. The following table sets forth the repayment status of Credicorp's loan portfolio as of December 31 of each of the last five years:

	At December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
Current	US\$ 3,713,644	US\$ 4,411,528	US\$ 4,225,288	US\$ 4,399,961	US\$ 4,877,206
Past due:					
Overdue 16-119 days	54,291	82,259	50,981	11,572	3,644
Overdue 120 days or more	296,544	323,876	205,227	147,485	92,125
Subtotal	US\$ 350,835	US\$ 406,135	US\$ 256,208	US\$ 159,057	US\$ 95,769
Total loans	US\$ 4,064,479	US\$ 4,817,663	US\$ 4,481,496	US\$ 4,559,018	US\$ 4,972,975
Past due loan amounts as a percentage of total loans	8.63%	8.43%	5.72%	3.49%	1.93%

With respect to consumer, mortgage and leasing loans, BCP, in accordance with SBS regulations, only recognizes as past due installments for these loans that are past due for fewer than 90 days. The entire amount of these loans will be considered past due if any amount is past due more than 90 days.

Past Due Loan Portfolio

The following table analyzes Credicorp's past due loan portfolio by type of loan at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Past due loan amounts:					
Loans	US\$ 263,553	US\$ 322,179	US\$ 194,761	US\$ 85,467	US\$ 63,889
Discounted notes	9,577	4,513	1,531	776	1,124
Advances and overdrafts in demand deposits	15,332	7,892	3,400	4,157	3,412
Leasing transactions	19,686	17,231	8,716	9,387	6,412
Refinanced loans	42,687	54,320	47,800	59,270	20,932
Total past due portfolio	US\$ 350,835	US\$ 406,135	US\$ 256,208	US\$ 159,057	US\$ 95,769
Less: Reserves for loan losses(1)	US\$ 344,433	US\$ 424,031	US\$ 326,677	US\$ 271,873	US\$ 218,636
Total past due portfolio net of reserves	US\$ 6,402	US\$ (17,896)	US\$ (70,469)	US\$ (112,816)	US\$ (122,867)

(1) Includes reserves for indirect credits (see –Loan Loss Reserves).

Interest on past due loans and loans in legal collection is recognized when collected. The interest income that would have been recorded for these credits in accordance with the terms of the original contract amount is approximately US\$25.8 million and US\$34.8 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Loan Loss Reserves

The following table shows the changes in Credicorp's reserves for loan losses and movements at the dates indicated:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Reserves for loan losses at the beginning of the year	US\$ 341,487	US\$ 344,433	US\$ 424,031	US\$ 326,677	US\$ 271,873
Additional provisions (reversals)	119,422	99,596	66,421	16,131	(6,356)
Acquisitions and transfers	—	122,841	—	—	(9,024)
Recoveries of write-offs	14,935	12,050	17,416	32,287	35,032
Write-offs	(124,690)	(150,102)	(185,688)	(120,150)	(77,434)
Monetary correction and other	(6,721)	(4,787)	4,497	16,928	4,545
Total reserves for loan losses at the end of the year	US\$ 344,433	US\$ 424,031	US\$ 326,677	US\$ 271,873	US\$ 218,636

For a discussion of the risk elements in the loan portfolio and the factors considered in determining the amount of specific reserves, see “—Classification of the Loan Portfolio.”

Reserves for loan losses as of December 31, 2005 include US\$197.5 million of reserves for credit losses and US\$21.1 million of reserves for indirect or contingent credit losses (US\$253.4 million and US\$18.5 million as of December 31, 2004, respectively). The reserves for indirect credit losses are included in the *Other liabilities* caption of Credicorp's consolidated balance sheet (see Notes 7(f) and 10(a) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements).

SBS regulations in effect since January 2000, facilitate the charge-off process by reducing the period required for loans to be past-due. The new regulations require a case-by-case prior approval by the Board of Directors and by the SBS.

Credicorp sells certain of its fully provisioned past due loans to a wholly-owned subsidiary for a nominal amount with the same effect as if the loans had been charged-off. Accordingly, Credicorp believes that its past due loan amounts are not materially different from what they would be were it permitted to charge-off loans prior to demonstrating the absolute non-collectibility of the loan.

Allocation of Loan Loss Reserves

The following table sets forth the amounts of reserves for loan losses attributable to commercial, consumer and residential mortgage loans at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Commercial loans	US\$ 301,267	US\$ 388,809	US\$ 283,470	US\$ 228,554	US\$ 174,929
Consumer loans	18,714	14,879	14,479	14,079	16,433
Residential mortgage loans	17,814	13,521	24,414	21,375	14,291
Leasing transactions	6,638	6,822	4,314	7,865	12,983
Total reserves	US\$ 344,433	US\$ 424,031	US\$ 326,677	US\$ 271,873	US\$ 218,636

(iv) Deposits

The following table presents the components of Credicorp's deposit base at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Demand deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 394,556	US\$ 507,924	US\$ 725,878
Foreign Currency-denominated	1,087,399	1,242,353	1,075,436
Total	US\$ 1,481,955	US\$ 1,750,277	US\$ 1,801,314
Savings deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 324,853	US\$ 403,579	US\$ 483,695
Foreign Currency-denominated	1,157,757	1,179,923	1,621,669
Total	US\$ 1,482,610	US\$ 1,583,502	US\$ 2,105,364
Time deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 546,450	US\$ 431,741	US\$ 391,374
Foreign Currency-denominated	1,880,332	1,920,459	2,068,533
Total	US\$ 2,426,782	US\$ 2,352,200	US\$ 2,459,907
Foreign Currency Bank Certificates			
Foreign Currency-denominated	US\$ 57,725	US\$ 54,310	US\$ 46,378
Severance Indemnity Deposits (CTS):			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 40,603	US\$ 47,986	US\$ 70,435
Foreign Currency-denominated	486,831	482,697	584,356
Total	US\$ 527,434	US\$ 530,683	US\$ 654,791
Total deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 1,306,463	US\$ 1,391,230	US\$ 1,671,382
Foreign Currency-denominated	4,670,044	4,879,742	5,396,372
Total	US\$ 5,976,506	US\$ 6,270,972	US\$ 7,067,754

The following table sets forth information regarding the maturity of Credicorp's time deposits in denominations of US\$100,000 or more at December 31, 2005:

	At December 31, 2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollar in thousands)</i>	
Certificates of deposit:		
Maturing within 30 days	US\$	3,497
Maturing after 30 but within 60 days		1,971
Maturing after 60 but within 90 days		909
Maturing after 90 but within 180 days		1,101
Maturing after 180 but within 360 days		464
Maturing after 360 days		—
Total certificates of deposits	US\$	7,942
Time deposits:		
Maturing within 30 days	US\$	434,156
Maturing after 30 but within 60 days		159,629
Maturing after 60 but within 90 days		119,332
Maturing after 90 but within 180 days		138,290
Maturing after 180 but within 360 days		119,623
Maturing after 360 days		124,652
Total time deposits	US\$	1,095,682
Total	US\$	1,103,624

(v) Return on Equity and Assets

	At December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Return on assets (1)	0.95%	1.50%	1.81%
Return on equity (2)	9.27%	13.55%	16.39%
Dividend payout ratio (3)	46.84%	57.75%	48.26%
Credicorp's equity to assets ratio (4)	10.23%	11.22%	11.41%
Shareholders' equity to assets ratio (5)	9.49%	10.42%	10.46%

- (1) Net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp as a percentage of average total assets, computed as the average of period beginning and period ending balances.
- (2) Net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp as a percentage of average Credicorp equity holders, computed as the average of monthly balances.
- (3) Dividends declared per share divided by net income attributable to Credicorp's equity holders per share.
- (4) Average equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders divided by average total assets, both averages computed as the average of quarter-ending balances.
- (5) Average equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders divided by average total assets, both averages computed as the average of quarter-ending balances.

(vi) Short-Term Borrowings

Credicorp's short-term borrowings, other than deposits, amounted to US\$96.3 million, US\$234.0 million and US\$878.2 million as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Average balances of borrowed amounts remained at relatively low levels during 2003, 2004 and 2005 mostly due to excess liquidity at BCP. The outstanding balance at December, 31 2005 includes BCRP-Repo transactions entered into with the Central Bank, representing US\$510.6 million, which earned annual interest rates between 3.23% and 3.32%, with 3 day maturities.

The following table sets forth Credicorp's short-term borrowings:

	At December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)					
Year-end balance	US\$	96,311	US\$	233,951	US\$	878,237
Average balance	US\$	102,555	US\$	150,279	US\$	307,930
Maximum quarter-end balance	US\$	131,319	US\$	233,951	US\$	878,237
Weighted average nominal Year-end interest rate		2.35%		4.22%		4.46%
Weighted average nominal Interest rate		2.85%		3.83%		3.94%

(C) Organizational Structure

Although historically there has been substantial overlap among the shareholders of BCP, ASHC and PPS, for reasons related to the regulatory, political and economic environment in Perú, they have been managed independently from one another. Credicorp was formed in 1995 by the management of BCP for the purpose of acquiring, pursuant to the Exchange Offer, the common shares of BCP, ASHC and PPS. In the October 1995 Exchange Offer, Credicorp acquired 90.1% of BCP (391,973,951 shares), 98.2% of ASHC (39,346,169 shares), and 75.8% of PPS (5,537,474 shares) in exchange for 60,815,152 Common Shares at a ratio of 0.10401, 0.33708 and 1.2249 Common Shares per common share of BCP, ASHC and PPS, respectively. The Common Shares commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange immediately upon consummation of the Exchange Offer, with a closing price on such day of US\$11.61 (adjusted to reflect stock dividends through May 1999).

On March 19, 1996, Credicorp acquired pursuant to an exchange offer with the same terms as the Exchange Offer the remaining 1.8% of the outstanding shares of ASHC (702,674 shares) in exchange for 237,859 Common Shares at a ratio of 0.33708 Common Shares per common share of ASHC. The closing price of the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange on the date of consummation of that exchange offer was US\$10.98 (adjusted to reflect stock dividends). See "Item 9. The Offer and Listing—(A) Offer and Listing Details—Price History of Credicorp's Stock" and "Item 8. Financial Information—Dividend Policy."

Credicorp's management, which consists of certain principal executive officers of BCP, ASHC and PPS, believes that a unified financial group with a coordinated strategy is best able to take advantage of growth in the Peruvian economy and deregulation of the financial services sector, and to achieve synergies from the cross-selling of financial services and products (*e.g.*, through BCP's extensive branch network). Credicorp, through its subsidiaries, is the largest Peruvian provider of financial services in Perú.

BCP began operations in 1889 as Banco Italiano and changed its name to Banco de Crédito del Perú in 1941. BCP has been the largest commercial bank in Perú since the 1920s. Members of the Romero family have been shareholders of BCP since 1918 and became the controlling shareholders in 1979. Mr. Dionisio Romero, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Credicorp, was a member of the Board of Directors of BCP from 1966 to 1987, becoming Chairman in 1979. In response to then President of Perú, Alan García's 1987 attempt to nationalize the Peruvian banking industry, the majority shareholders at that time, including Mr. Romero, sold a controlling interest in BCP and transferred management to its employees, which prevented the government from gaining control of BCP. Upon the election of Alberto Fujimori as President of Perú in 1990 and the introduction of market reforms, the Romero family reestablished its shareholding in BCP and Mr. Romero and several former key managers of BCP returned to BCP. See "(9) Peruvian Government and Economy—(i) Peruvian Government." Members of the Romero family exchanged their BCP shares in the Exchange Offer, and now hold 16.01% of the Common Shares of Credicorp. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—(A) Major Shareholders."

ASHC was incorporated in December 1981 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of BCP, under the name Crédito del Peru Holding Corporation ("BCP International"), in the Cayman Islands and became the first Peruvian bank to establish an offshore banking presence to serve its Peruvian customers. In 1983, BCP divested the shares of BCP International to the shareholders of BCP to protect its privately held status in the event that BCP was nationalized. BCP International established its first physical presence offshore (previously having been operated through BCP's corporate offices) by opening an office in Panama in 1984, and opening an agency in Miami in 1986. Also in 1986, BCP International changed its name to ASCH. As a result of the attempted expropriation by the government in 1987, ASHC's operations and management were made independent of BCP. In 2002, ASHC closed its Miami agency at the same time that BCP opened its agency in the same city. Also in Miami, Credicorp Securities was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credicorp and began operating in early 2003 serviced by former ASHC personnel.

Credicorp owns 75.72% of PPS, which was formed in 1992 as a result of a merger between El Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. and Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros Peruano-Suiza S.A., and is the secondlargest Peruvian insurance company in terms of premiums sold and health fees. PPS's major subsidiaries are Pacífico Vida, which specializes in life and pension fund insurance, and Pacífico Salud, which provides health insurance as an alternative to public social security.

Credicorp owns 99.99% of Grupo Crédito S.A., which is the principal shareholder in Prima AFP and holds equity shares in Peruvian electric utilities and other non-financial companies.

BCB (formerly Banco Popular S.A., Bolivia), another Credicorp subsidiary, was acquired by BCP for US\$6.2 million in November 1993. After transferring to BCP a 53.1% stake in November 2001, Credicorp holds directly 2.7% of BCB's equity with the rest held through BCP. In December 2002, BCP acquired BSCH-Perú, which was merged into BCP on February 28, 2003.

During 2003, BCP converted BCOL, its offshore bank in the Bahamas, into a vehicle to conduct investments and sold it to ASHC. ASHC subsequently consolidated BCOL into its operations during 2004. BCOL's business of taking offshore U.S. Dollar deposits and making U.S. Dollar-denominated loans to large Peruvian customers has been taken over by both BCP's Panama branch and by ASHC.

Credileasing conducts lease financing operations and began operating in July 1996, taking over the operations previously managed by Financiera de Crédito, which simultaneously became Solución, specializing in consumer and micro-business lending.

Solución was spun off into two companies, one of which retained only cash and equity which the other was merged into BCP's Peruvian banking operations in March 2004 after becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of BCP in March 2003 as a result of BCP acquiring the remaining 45% of Solución's equity interests.

In March 2005, Credicorp completed the sale of Banco Tequendama to a Colombian bank. The effective date of the sale was January 1, 2005, and Credicorp did not record any significant gain as a result of the transaction. At December 31, 2004, Banco Tequendama had US\$306.7 million in loans and US\$290.5 million in deposits. Banco Tequendama was acquired by Credicorp in January 1997 from the *Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos y Protección Bancaria* (“FOGADE”), the Venezuelan government entity responsible for the re-privatization of assets seized by that government in connection with the widespread problems faced by the Venezuelan banking sector beginning in 1994. Credicorp, along with FOGADE and FOGADE’s financial adviser, were sued in Aruba by the former owners of Banco Tequendama, who are seeking compensation for damages. The Judge in the Court of first instance in Aruba dismissed the claim and the plaintiff appealed. In April 2004, the Court of Appeals in Aruba rejected all claims from the former owners. The former owners had originally sued unsuccessfully in Colombia.

(D) Property, Plants and Equipment

At December 31, 2005, Credicorp had 293 branches, representative and similar offices, of which 133 were branch offices of BCP in Lima. Credicorp’s principal properties include the headquarters of BCP, at Calle Centenario 156, La Molina, Lima 12, Perú, and the headquarters of PPS at Avenida Arequipa 660, Lima, Perú. Credicorp owns these properties, with the exception of approximately 194 properties which it holds under leases. There are no material encumbrances on any of Credicorp’s properties.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

(A) Operating Results

(1) Critical Accounting Policies

Accounting policies applied by Credicorp are integral to the understanding of its results of operations and financial condition. The accounting policies are described in Note 3 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements (Significant Accounting Policies to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements), which are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Additionally, Note 27 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements describes certain significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP. The following is a summary of those critical accounting policies.

Allowance for loan losses

Direct loans are recorded when disbursement of funds to the clients are made. Indirect (off-balance sheet) loans are recorded when documents supporting such facilities are issued. Likewise, Credicorp considers as refinanced or restructured those loans that change their payment schedules due to difficulties in the debtor’s ability to repay the loan.

An allowance for credit loss is established if there is objective evidence that Credicorp will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan. For such purpose, Credicorp classifies all its loans into one of five risk categories, depending upon the degree of risk of nonpayment of each loan. The categories used by Credicorp are: (i) normal, (ii) potential problems, (iii) substandard, (iv) doubtful and (v) loss. Credicorp reviews its loan portfolio on a continuing basis in order to assess the completion and accuracy of its classification. For commercial loans, the classification takes into consideration several factors, such as the payment history of the particular loan, the history of Credicorp’s dealings with the borrower’s management, operating history, repayment capability and availability of funds of the borrower, status of any collateral and guarantee, the borrower’s financial statements, general risk of the sector in which the borrower operates, the borrower’s risk classification made by other financial institutions in the market and other relevant factors. For micro-business, consumer and residential mortgage, the classification is based on how long payments are overdue.

The allowance for credit losses is established based in the risk classifications and taking into consideration the guarantees and collateral obtained by Credicorp. Only collateral received and classified as “preferred”, “highly liquid preferred” or “self-liquidating preferred” is considered acceptable. Such collateral must be relatively liquid, have legally documented ownership, have no liens outstanding and have updated independent appraisals.

The allowance for credit losses also covers the estimated losses for impaired loans not specifically identified.

In the case of borrowers in countries where there is an increased risk of difficulties in servicing external debt, an assessment of the political and economic situation is made, and an additional country risk provisions provided.

All loans considered impaired (the ones classified as substandard, doubtful and loss) are analyzed by Credicorp’s management, taking into consideration the present value of their expected cash flows, including the recoverable amounts of the guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of each loan. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure, less cost for obtaining and selling the collateral.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by Credicorp in order to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the consolidated income statements.

Investments

The purchases and sales of investments are recognized at the date of the negotiation (trade date) that corresponds to the date in which Credicorp commits itself to buy or sell the assets.

Investments acquired, including those directly from the issuer, mainly with the purpose of generating profits based on short-term price fluctuations, and are considered as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter “trading securities”). Investments available-for-sale are those intended to be held for an indefinite period, which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or changes in the interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Trading investments and investments available-for-sale are initially recognized at cost, including the inherent costs of the transaction and are subsequently adjusted to their estimated fair value.

Estimated fair values are based primarily on quoted prices or, if quoted market prices are not available, discounted expected cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the investment. All related realized and unrealized gains and losses of trading securities are included in the income statement. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as investments available-for-sale are recognized in equity, net of the related deferred income taxes. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income of the year when the investments available-for-sale are sold.

Credicorp determines that an available-for-sale investment is impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires the management's judgment. In making this judgment, Credicorp evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. When a permanent impairment is present, the related unrealized loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on Credicorp's balance sheet include mainly securities classified as trading and available-for-sale and other trading assets including derivatives and Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs). See Note 3(t) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Credicorp estimates fair value using quoted market prices when available. When quoted market prices are not available Credicorp uses a variety of models, which include pricing models, comparisons to quoted prices of instruments with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow analysis. The determination of fair value when quoted market prices are not available involves management judgment. For example, there is often limited historical market data to rely upon when estimating the impact of holding a significant position or a position acquired a long time ago. Similarly, judgment must be applied in estimating prices when no external parameters exist. Other factors that can affect the estimates are incorrect model assumptions and unexpected correlations. The imprecision in estimating these factors may affect the amount of revenue or loss recorded for a specific asset or liability.

Derivative financial instruments

Trading:

Most transactions with derivatives, while providing effective economic hedges under Credicorp's risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IAS 39 and are therefore treated as trading derivatives.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and subsequently are remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained based on the market exchange rates or interest rates. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Gain and losses for changes in their fair value are recorded in the consolidated income statements.

Hedges:

To qualify as a hedge, a derivative must be highly effective in offsetting the risk designated as being hedged. Credicorp documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions.

Credicorp also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. If a hedge relationship is found to be ineffective, it no longer qualifies as a hedge and any excess gains or losses attributable to such ineffectiveness, as well as subsequent changes in fair value, are recognized as income in the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp has only one derivative that qualifies for hedge purposes, which is an interest rate swap, classified as a cash flow hedge. See Note 18(e) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of this derivative is recognized in equity, and the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp held one interest rate swap contract for a notional amount of US\$196.0 million designated as a cash flow hedge, because it reduces the exposure to the variable interest rate risk of a portion of the loan transaction entered by Credicorp on November 2005. See note 12(b) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with the hedge operation, Credicorp pays a fixed rate of 4.57 percent and receives a variable rate equal to the monthly Libor interest rate over the notional amount and the settlements are made on a monthly basis; the instrument matures November 2012. The loan and the interest rate swap have the same critical terms.

The fair value of the asset and liability forward contracts and swaps as of December 31, 2005 was approximately US\$8.8 million and US\$8.0 million, respectively (approximately US\$9.6 million and US\$4.8 million as of December 31, 2004), and are included under the caption "Other assets and other liabilities", respectively, of Credicorp's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2005 the fair value of the cash flow hedge amounts to US\$1.6 million and is recorded in the net equity. See Note 10(a) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign currency translation

Credicorp's principal operations and transactions are established and liquidated in U.S. Dollars, and, as a result, Credicorp considers the U.S. Dollar to be its functional and presentation currency. See Note 3(c) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

The financial statements of each of Credicorp's subsidiaries are prepared using the currency of the country in which such subsidiary operates. The financial statements are then translated into U.S. Dollars as follows:

- (i) Monetary assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the free market exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- (ii) Non-monetary accounts for each balance sheet presented are translated at the free market exchange rate at the date of the transactions.
- (iii) Income and expenses, except for those related to non-monetary assets, are translated monthly at the average exchange rate.

All resulting translation differences are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Insurance reserves

The reserve for unearned premiums is calculated on an individual basis for each policy or coverage certificate, applying to the insurance premiums (direct insurance and reinsurance accepted premiums less ceded premiums), net of commissions and taxes, the unearned portion of the total risk (in number of days).

Management, on the basis of periodical reviews of the clients' portfolio, determines the allowance for doubtful accounts related to premiums and installments outstanding.

Casualty claims are recorded when reported. The incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) are estimated and reflected as a liability. The IBNR at December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been estimated using generally accepted actuarial reserving methods that take into account the statistical analyses of historical loss experience data, the use of projection methods and, as appropriate, certain qualitative factors to reflect the effect of current conditions or trends upon such experience. Management considers that the estimated amount is sufficient to cover any liability related to IBNR at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

PPS establishes reserves calculated to meet its obligations under its life and accident policies by using mortality tables, morbidity assumptions and interest rate projections.

In determining insurance policy reserves for life and non life insurances, PPS performs a continuing review of its overall position, its reserving techniques and its reinsurance. A qualified actuary employed by PPS also reviews the reserves periodically. The effects of changes in such estimated reserves are included in the results of operations in the period in which the estimates are changed.

Reserves for life insurance policies are estimated using a net level premium method on the basis of actuarial assumptions as to mortality and interest established at product design. The mortality assumptions established at product design are based on experience which, together with interest assumptions, include a margin for adverse deviation. Additional reserves for specific future benefits, like participating life policies, endowment and return of premium policies are computed using international standards. Benefit liabilities for annuities during the accumulation period are equal to accumulated contractholders' fund balances and after annuitization are equal to the present value of expected future payments.

Policyholders' funds for universal life are considered in the computation of the life insurance reserves. Policy benefits that are charged to expense include benefit claims incurred in the period in excess of related policy account balances and interest credited to policyholders' account balances.

Unearned premium reserves are established to cover the risks of policy lapse or termination prior to the end of the policy period. These reserves are calculated on an individual basis for each policy or coverage certificate, applying the unearned portion of the total risk. PPS's insurance reserves are calculated using actuarial principles and a variety of assumptions, including, as mentioned above, mortality tables, interest rate estimates and historical claim payment patterns See Note 3(e) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. Although Credicorp frequently revises its models and assumptions, there is inherent uncertainty in the process of estimation of insurance reserves.

Furthermore, changes in variables such as healthcare costs and mortality rates or macro-economic factors, including Perú's political, economic and regulatory environment, could affect the assumptions used in the estimation of insurance reserves, contributing to uncertainty in the estimation of insurance reserves.

According to management estimates as of December 31, 2005, a potential increase or decrease of 100 bps over the technical rates used to discount the reserves of annuities, would originate a decrease or an increase in those annuities of approximately US\$20.1 million and US\$23.9 million, respectively. The net effect of these changes in the shareholders' equity and in the net income of the year, attributable to the shareholders of Credicorp, would represent an increase and a decrease of approximately US\$7.4 million and US\$ 6.2 million, respectively.

Use of estimates

In presenting the financial statements, management also makes estimates and assumptions that include the amount of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, the amount of insurance reserves, the selection of useful lives of certain assets and the determination of whether a specific asset or group of assets has been impaired. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Historical Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion is based upon information contained in the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction therewith. The Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. See Note 27 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, which provides a description of the significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP as they relate to Credicorp, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of Credicorp's net income and shareholders' equity. The discussion in this section regarding interest rates is based on nominal interest rates. For a comparison of nominal interest rates with real interest rates, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(i) Average Balance Sheets and Income from Interest-Earning Assets—Real Average Interest Rates."

The financial information and discussion and analysis presented below for 2003, 2004 and 2005 reflect the financial position and results of operations for 2003, 2004 and 2005 of Credicorp's subsidiaries. See "Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data."

At December 31, 2005, approximately 75.1% of Credicorp's deposits and 82.4% of its loans were denominated in foreign currencies, reflecting the historic lack of confidence in the Peruvian currency stemming from high inflation rates in prior years. With the reduction in the rate of inflation, Credicorp has begun to attract more Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits and to offer more Nuevo Sol-denominated loans. Nevertheless, Credicorp expects the majority of its deposits and loans to continue to be denominated in foreign currencies.

Results of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005

The following table sets forth, for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, the principal components of Credicorp's net income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Interest income	US\$ 548,285	US\$ 542,842	US\$ 612,432
Interest expense	(163,580)	(160,298)	(173,159)
Net interest income	US\$ 384,705	US\$ 382,544	US\$ 439,273
Provision for loan losses	(66,421)	(16,131)	6,356
Net interest income after Provision	US\$ 318,284	US\$ 366,413	US\$ 445,629
Noninterest income	239,615	243,879	265,985
Insurance premiums earned net of claims on insurance activities	25,341	38,347	43,455
Other expenses	(430,373)	(459,928)	(477,073)
Merger costs	(18,587)	(3,742)	—
Income before translation result, income tax and minority interest	US\$ 134,280	US\$ 184,969	US\$ 277,996
Translation result (loss) gain	US\$ (3,675)	US\$ 2,040	US\$ (9,597)
Income tax	(39,695)	(45,497)	(73,546)
Net income	US\$ 90,910	US\$ 141,512	US\$ 194,853
Net income attributable to:			
Credicorp's shareholders	80,607	130,747	181,885
Minority interests	10,303	10,765	12,968
Net income	US\$ 90,910	US\$ 141,512	US\$ 194,853

Credicorp's consolidated net income increased from 2004 to 2005 principally due to higher average volumes in interest earning assets, lower loan loss provisions and higher insurance premiums, net of claims and gains from sales of assets seized, which were partly offset by increased operating expenses and translation losses. Operating expenses increased in 2005 principally as a result of increased expense on salaries and benefits.

Consolidated net income attributable to Credicorp's shareholders increased from US\$130.7 million in 2004 to US\$181.9 million in 2005 principally due to higher net interest income and non-interest income, lower loan loss provisions, and the partial offset in 2004 of the Solución merger costs.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income represents the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and the interest paid on interest bearing liabilities. The following table sets forth the components of net interest income:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)					
Interest income:						
Loans	US\$	452,950	US\$	426,537	US\$	447,392
Deposits		5,078		4,789		13,073
Deposits in Central Bank		13,748		15,357		24,054
Investment securities and others		71,885		93,903		124,360
Dividends		4,624		2,256		3,553
Total interest income	US\$	548,285	US\$	542,842	US\$	612,432
Interest expense:						
Saving deposits	US\$	6,328	US\$	6,216	US\$	9,234
Time deposits		89,098		84,965		101,254
Issued bonds		28,068		27,651		24,332
Borrowing from other financial institutions and others		35,557		36,682		21,422
Demand deposits		4,529		4,784		16,917
Total interest expense	US\$	163,580	US\$	160,298	US\$	173,159
Net interest income	US\$	384,705	US\$	382,544	US\$	439,273

Credicorp's net interest income increased 14.8% in 2005 compared to 2004, which in turn decreased 0.6% compared to 2003.

Interest Income. Interest income increased 12.8% in 2005, after decreasing 1.0% in 2004 compared to 2003. The increase in 2005 was principally due to higher averages volumes in loans, investments (mainly in Peruvian treasury bonds and foreign corporate bonds) and deposits in the Central Bank. The decrease in 2004 was principally due to lower interest rates on loans. In these periods, Credicorp continued having excess liquidity resulting from reduced loan demand in Perú and from competition from the capital markets which offer financing at lower costs to the corporate sector. Another contributing factor was Credicorp's continuing policy to tighten credit requirements in the Middle Market and Small Business segments. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information."

Average nominal interest rates earned by Credicorp on its loans remained at 9.5% in 2005 after a decrease in 2004 to 9.5% from 10.3% in 2003. The average nominal interest rate for foreign currency-denominated loans decreased from 8.8% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2004, but increased to 8.1% in 2005. Interest rates for Nuevo Sol-denominated loans decreased from 18.5% in 2003 to 17.3% in 2004 and further to 16.0% in 2005.

The quarterly average balance of Credicorp's foreign currency-denominated loan portfolio increased 1.7% to US\$3,888.6 million in 2005 from US\$3,823.4 million in 2004, which in turn increased 1.8% from US\$3,755.2 million in 2003. The average balance of Credicorp's Nuevo Sol-denominated loan portfolio decreased 0.1% from US\$692.6 million in 2003 to US\$691.7 million in 2004, but increased by 20.2% to US\$831.4 million in 2005. Credicorp's excess liquidity has continued through 2005. During 2005, an increasing proportion of loans went to commerce, small business, housing mortgages and consumer segments presenting higher risk, but these segments also yielded higher margins. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information."

Interest expense. Interest expense increased 8.0% in 2005 compared to 2004, and decreased 2.0% in 2004 compared to 2003. Higher interest expense in 2005 and lower interest expense in 2004 were principally due to variable market rates on deposits. Interest rates paid on foreign currency-denominated deposits decreased from 2.0% in 2003 to 1.8% in 2004, but increased to 1.9% in 2005. Interest paid on Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits increased from 1.6% in 2003 to 2.1% in 2004, but decreased to 2.0% in 2005. The decrease in the average nominal interest rate paid on Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits resulted primarily from local rates remaining unaltered despite an increase in international rates. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(8) Competition" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information."

Credicorp's average foreign currency-denominated deposits increased 14.9% to US\$4,989.4 million in 2005 from US\$3,993.8 million in 2004, which in turn decreased 5.1% from US\$4,207.4 million in 2003. Credicorp's average Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits increased 57.4% in 2005 to US\$1,656.9 million from US\$1,052.7 million in 2004, which in turn increased 1.5% from US\$1,037.3 million in 2003. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information."

Net interest margin. Credicorp's net interest margin (net interest income divided by average quarter-end interest-earning assets) remained stable at 4.90% in 2005 compared to 4.85% in 2004. This margin decreased in 2004 from 5.2% in 2003 as returns declined on interest-earning assets, mainly securities and Nuevo Sol-denominated loans, while funding costs remained relatively unchanged. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information."

Provision for Loan Losses

Credicorp classifies by risk category all of its loans and other credits. Credicorp establishes its loan loss reserves based on criteria established by IAS 39 (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio"). Credicorp does not anticipate that the expansion of its loan portfolio or the consolidation of the activities of its subsidiaries will necessitate a change in its reserve policy.

The following table sets forth the movements in Credicorp's reserve for loan losses:

	Year ended December 31,									
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>									
Reserves for loan losses at the beginning of the year	US\$	341,487	US\$	344,433	US\$	424,031	US\$	326,677	US\$	271,873
Provisions		119,422		99,596		66,421		16,131		(6,356)
Acquisitions and sales		—		122,841		—		—		(9,024)
Recoveries of write-offs		14,935		12,050		17,416		32,287		35,032
Write-offs		(124,690)		(150,102)		(185,688)		(120,150)		(77,434)
Monetary Correction and Other		(6,721)		(4,787)		4,497		16,928		4,545
Reserves for loan losses at the End of the year	US\$	344,433	US\$	424,031	US\$	326,677	US\$	271,873	US\$	218,636

Provisions for loan losses, charged against income net of recoveries decreased 139.4% in 2005 resulting in income for recoveries of US\$6.3 million in 2005, after decreasing 75.4% to US\$16.1 million in 2004. Provision expense in 2005 included US\$2.1 million required by BCB (compared to US\$3.1 million in 2004). The lower provision expense in 2005 and 2004 was principally due to improved loan quality, particularly with respect to BCP's loan portfolio, and to higher recoveries of charged-off accounts. Recoveries of previously charged-off accounts in 2005 amounted to US\$35.0 million (compared to US\$32.3 million in 2004). The Middle Market and Small Business segments continued to require a majority of the provisions made during 2005 and 2004. Provisions net of recoveries were US\$13.5 million in 2005 and US\$13.9 million in 2004.

The effects of the increase in provisions were partly offset by write-offs of loans amounting to US\$77.4 million in 2005, a 35.6% decrease from US\$120.2 million in 2004, which in turn increased 35.3% from US\$185.7 million in 2003. The loans charged off are primarily attributable to the removal of loans that were fully provided for and considered unrecoverable (see “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Loan Loss Reserves”).

Noninterest income

The following table reflects the components of Credicorp’s noninterest income:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Fees and commissions from banking services	US\$	189,472	US\$	201,474	US\$	206,163
Net (loss) gains from sales of securities		3,235		10,135		8,965
Net gains on foreign exchange transactions		23,681		24,165		29,286
Other income		23,227		8,105		21,571
Total non-interest income	US\$	239,615	US\$	243,879	US\$	265,985

Credicorp’s noninterest income, without including net premiums earned, increased 9.1% to US\$266.0 million in 2005 from US\$243.9 million in 2004, which in turn increased 1.8% from US\$239.6 million in 2003. Revenue increase in 2005 was principally due to an increase in “Other income” from US\$8.1 million in 2004 to US\$21.6 million in 2005, mainly as a result of income from sales of seized assets, as well as higher fees from banking services, net of decrease in gains on sales of securities.

Fees and commissions income from banking services increased 2.3% to US\$206.2 million in 2005 from US\$201.5 million in 2004, following a 6.3% increase in 2004 from US\$189.5 million in 2003. The increase in fees and commissions income from banking services in 2005 was principally due to growth in account maintenance, credit card and debit card fees, commissions for money orders and transfers, collections and payments and letters of credit. In 2004, growth in fee and commission income was principally due to growth in credit card fees, fund transfer fees and collections.

Net gains on foreign exchange transactions increased 21.2% to US\$29.3 million in 2005 from US\$24.2 million in 2004, which in turn increased 2.0% from US\$23.7 million in 2003. Net gains from foreign exchange transactions are not attributable to proprietary trading on the part of Credicorp. Higher gains in 2005 were principally due to an increase in trading volume, mainly in counters and internet, and increased volatility of the Nuevo Sol during the second semester of 2005 due to the presidential elections in Peru, which resulted in an increase in transactions (particularly by corporate clients). Higher gains in 2004 were principally due to an increase in trading volumes, which offset a slight decrease of the buy/sell spread.

Other income increased 166.1% to US\$21.6 million in 2005 from US\$8.1 million in 2004, after decreasing 65.1% from US\$23.2 million in 2003. Other income principally consists of sales of seized assets, recoveries of other accounts receivable and other assets, real state rental income and other income. The increase in other income in 2005 was mainly due to revenues from the sale of seized assets (a gain of US\$6.2 million in 2005 compared to a loss of US\$3.4 million in 2004) and recoveries of other accounts receivable and other assets (US\$4.5 million in 2005 compared to US\$1.4 million in 2004). Other income declined in 2003 returning to a more regular level in 2004, mainly due to losses on the sale of foreclosed assets, lower recoveries of provisions for sundry risks and lower other income. See Note 20 to Credicorp's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Insurance premiums and claims on insurance activities

The following table reflects the premiums earned and claims incurred in connection with Credicorp's insurance activities:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Net premiums earned	US\$ 125,115	US\$ 192,672	US\$ 218,955
Net claims incurred	(23,844)	(34,791)	(42,569)
Increase in costs for future benefits for life and health policies	(75,930)	(119,534)	(132,931)
Total net premiums and claims	US\$ 25,341	US\$ 38,347	US\$ 43,455

Net premiums and claims show significant increases in 2005 compared to 2004 and in turn compared to 2003. The increase in 2005 was principally due to a 7.8% increase in the general insurance lines which reached US\$172.9 of gross premiums in 2005 compared to US\$160.4 million in 2004. The increase in 2004 was principally due to higher operating volume at Pacífico Salud after its merger with Novasalud EPS in August 2004. See "Item 4. Information on the Company —(B) Business Overview—(6) Pacífico Peruano Suiza." Net premiums increased 13.6% to US\$219.0 million in 2005 from US\$192.7 million in 2004.

Consolidated premiums and fees had the following growth rates: (i) general insurance lines, which accounted for 48.1% of total premiums, increased 7.8% in 2005 after decreasing 8.3% in 2004; (ii) health care lines, which accounted for 21.1% of total premiums, decreased 0.2% in 2005 after increasing 198.1% in 2004; and (iii) life insurance lines, which accounted for 30.8% of total premiums, increased 1.9% in 2005 after increasing by 4.1% in 2004.

Gross premiums (including premium transfer and reserve adjustments) increased 4.2% to US\$359.0 million in 2005 from US\$344.5 million in 2004 after increasing 17% from 2003. Security and property insurance (48.1% of total premiums) increased 7.8% in 2005 after decreasing 2% in 2004. Fire insurance (15.6% of total premiums) increased 1.8% in 2005 after decreasing 17% in 2004.

Life insurance (30.8% of total premiums) increased 1.9% in 2005 after increasing 11% in 2004. The lower increase in 2005 was principally due to a decrease in the volume of life annuities, which decreased 21% in 2005 after an increase of 20% in 2004. Provisional insurance increased 30% in 2005, after a decrease of 7% in 2004 and a decrease of 2% in 2003.

During 2005, claims on insurance activities increased by 18.3% to US\$175.5 million from US\$148.4 million in 2004, after increasing 48.7% from US\$99.8 million in 2003, mainly due to a 100% increase in claims in the marine hull business (including 12 ship wreckages with total claims of US\$12.3 million) and a significant increase in civil liability, dishonesty and theft, and health care claims, mainly due to insufficient premiums to cover assumed risks. In addition, strong market competition also had a negative effect on 2005 results. The net loss ratio, defined as net claims paid as a percentage of net premiums written, increased to 59.1% in 2005 from 52.0% in 2004, which in turn decreased from 58.6% in 2003.

Other Expenses

The following table reflects the components of Credicorp's other expenses:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Salaries and employee benefits	US\$ 193,563	US\$ 202,729	US\$ 236,347
General and administrative	147,593	153,096	138,294
Depreciation and amortization	47,883	46,595	38,728
Provision for seized assets	13,588	14,639	16,959
Other	27,746	42,869	46,745
Merger costs	18,587	3,742	—
Total other expenses and merger costs	US\$ 448,960	US\$ 463,670	US\$ 477,073

Personnel expenses increased 16.6% in 2005 compared to 2004, after a 4.7% increase in 2004 compared to 2003. The number of Credicorp personnel decreased to 9,054 in 2005 from 9,558 in 2004, which in turn increased from 9,318 in 2003. Considering only BCP, the number of personnel decreased to 7,479 in 2005 from 7,694 in 2004, which in turn increased from 7,530 in 2003. The increase in personnel expenses during 2005 was principally due to increases in salaries and stock appreciation rights (see Note 17 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements). Credicorp's general and administrative expenses (which include taxes other than income taxes) increased 9.6% in 2005 compared to 2004, which in turn increased 3.7% compared to 2003. Higher expenses in 2005 were principally the result of increases in systems, maintenance and institutional expenses. Higher expenses in 2004 were principally the result of increased outsourced charges related to collections, and higher marketing, supplies and maintenance expenses.

Other expenses increased 2.4% to US\$46.7 million in 2005, after an increase of 54.5% in 2004 compared to 2003. Other expenses increased during 2005 principally due to provisions for other account receivables (US\$7.1 million in 2005 compared to US\$1.4 million in 2004), net of loss from sale of fixed assets (US\$1.9 million compared to a gain of US\$4.5 million in 2004) and provision for sundry risks which mainly corresponds to claims not covered by insurance companies (US\$5.6 million in 2005 compared to US\$9.8 million in 2004). No merger costs were incurred during 2005.

Depreciation and amortization decreased 16.9% to US\$38.7 million in 2005, after decreasing 2.3% in 2004. The decrease in 2005 was mainly due to higher asset disposals.

Translation Result

The translation result reflects exposure to revaluation of net monetary positions in Nuevo Soles. Credicorp recognized a US\$9.6 million translation loss in 2005, a US\$2.0 million translation gain in 2004 and a US\$3.7 million translation loss in 2003. Translation loss in 2005 was the result of Credicorp's net asset positions in Nuevo Soles weakening against the U.S. Dollar. In 2004, translation gain was mainly due to gains recorded from exposure to the Colombian Peso at Banco Tequendama and to the Nuevo Sol, which strengthened against the U.S. Dollar.

Income Taxes

Credicorp is not subject to income taxes or taxes on capital gains, capital transfers or equity or estates duty under Bermuda law; however, certain of its subsidiaries are subject to income tax and taxes on dividends paid to Credicorp, depending on the legislation applicable to the jurisdictions in which they generate income.

Credicorp's Peruvian subsidiaries, including BCP, are subject to corporate taxation on income under the Peruvian tax law. The statutory income tax rate payable in Perú in 2003 was 27% of taxable income, which includes the result of exposure to inflation. The statutory income tax was raised to 30% starting in fiscal year 2004. An additional 4.1% withholding tax is applied on dividends, which Credicorp registers as income tax based on the liquid amount received from BCP and PPS.

For fiscal years 1998 and 1999, companies were subject to an extraordinary tax on net assets of 0.5%, and 0.2%, respectively. In the case of banks, such asset taxes were calculated based on 50% of assets (net of depreciation, reserve for loan losses and common stock investments in Peruvian corporations) as of December 31 of the relevant fiscal year. Amounts required to be held by BCP in the Central Bank as reserve deposits could be deducted from the asset calculation for determination of the alternative minimum tax and the extraordinary tax. Starting in 2003, and applying rates on substantially the same net assets, a procedure is applied to make advance payments of the income tax liability corresponding to the ongoing fiscal year. Both the asset based taxes and the advance payment procedure are payable even if no tax liability results in the tax year in question. The advanced payment procedure was repealed in December 2004 and replaced by a temporary net assets tax of 0.6%, with substantially the same effect.

Peruvian tax legislation is applicable to legal entities established in Perú, and on an individual (not consolidated) basis. Credicorp's non-Peruvian subsidiaries are not subject to taxation in Perú and their assets are not included in the calculation of the Peruvian extraordinary tax on net assets.

ASHC is not subject to taxation in Panama since its operations are undertaken "offshore." The Cayman Islands currently have no income, corporation or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance or gift tax. Prior to 1995, there was no corporate income tax in Bolivia. Although Bolivia adopted an income tax regime starting in 1995, due to BCB's ability to offset taxes paid other than income taxes from any income tax liability, no Bolivian income taxes have been payable.

Income tax expense by Credicorp increased to US\$73.5 million in 2005 from US\$45.5 million in 2004, which in turn increased from US\$40.0 million in 2003. Income tax growth in these periods reflects increases in Credicorp's taxable income. Since 1994, Credicorp has paid the Peruvian income tax at the statutory rate. The effective tax rates in 2003, 2004 and 2005 were 33%, 26%, and 25%, respectively.

(3) Financial Condition

Total Assets

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp had total assets of US\$11.0 billion, increasing 21.4% compared to total assets of US\$9.1 billion as of December 31, 2004, with cash and due from banks increasing 44.2%, investments increasing 29.5% and loans, net of provisions, increasing 6.4%. From December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2005, the Peruvian financial system grew 20.0% in terms of deposits and 11.1% in terms of total loans, comparing balances translated to U.S. Dollars, while GDP grew 6.7%. Although no assurance can be given, Credicorp expects its total assets to grow in the following years at a rate similar to GDP growth. The ratio of financial intermediation, as measured by the sum of currency in circulation, bank deposits and other bank obligations to the public, divided by GDP, was 5.2% in 1990 and, although this ratio reached approximately 25.5% in 2001 and 2002, it declined to 24.5% in 2003, and further to 23.1% in 2004. In 2005, the ratio of financial intermediation increased slightly to 23.5%. Although the ratio of financial intermediation is still below the 26.7% peak in the early 1970s, Credicorp expects the rate of growth in total assets to remain at moderate levels compared to the unusually high levels experienced through 1997.

Improved finances among companies and individuals supported by a favorable economic environment and sustained increases in loan placements resulted in significant improvements in loan portfolio quality in recent years further accelerating the decrease in delinquency rates, which decreased from 6.1% in 2003 to 3.7% in 2004, and further to 1.9% in 2005. BCP's coverage ratios also improved significantly in recent years from 132.7% in 2003 to 159.8% in 2004 and further to 207.7% in 2005, despite lower increases in provisions due to improving loan portfolio quality.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp's total loans were US\$5,014.3 million, which represented 45.5% of total assets, and net of reserves for loan losses, loans were US\$4,816.7 million. As of December 31, 2004, Credicorp's total loans were US\$4,589.8 million, which represented 43.7% of total assets, and net of reserves for loan losses, loans were US\$4,336.3 million. Credicorp's total loans increased from December 31, 2004 to December 31, 2005 by 9.2%, and net of loan loss reserves by 11.1% in the same period.

Credicorp's total deposits with the Central Bank of Perú increased from US\$1,100.5 million as of December 31, 2004 to US\$1,599.2 million as of December 31, 2005. Credicorp's securities holdings (which include marketable securities and investments) increased 27.4% to US\$2,888.5 million at December 31, 2005 from US\$2,231.1 million at December 31, 2004. The securities portfolio increase in 2005 was principally due to increased investments in Central Bank certificates by BCP and in treasury bonds of various governments.

Total Liabilities

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp had total liabilities of US\$9,737.7 million, a 22.7% increase from total liabilities of US\$7,937.1 million as of December 31, 2004. As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp had total deposits of US\$7,093.4 million, a 12.7% increase from total deposits of US\$6,296.2 million at December 31, 2004. Credicorp believes that its extensive branch network and reputation in the Peruvian market have allowed it to compete effectively for new deposits and to attract stable, low cost savings deposits.

Credicorp's funding strategy has been structured around maintaining a diversified deposit base. During 2005, demand deposits grew 2.9% and savings deposits by 33.0%, while time deposits 4.6%. As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp had 42.4% of total savings deposits in the Peruvian banking system and 38.5% of total deposits, both of which are the highest of any Peruvian bank. An important characteristic of Credicorp's deposit base is that, as of December 31, 2005, it included 56.3 of the entire Peruvian banking system's CTS deposits, decreasing from 58.4% as of December 31, 2004. Credicorp believes that it traditionally has attracted a high percentage of the savings and CTS deposit market because of its reputation as a sound institution, its extensive branch network and the quality of its service. Credicorp's core deposits (savings, CTS and demand deposits) accounted for 64.5% of its total deposits as of December 31, 2005, and more than 70.2% of total deposits considering BCP individually. Credicorp's market share in these types of deposits amounted to 38.5% of the Peruvian banking system at December 31, 2005 (45.6% at December 31, 2004).

(4) Reconciliation of Differences Between IFRS and U.S. GAAP

The Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which differ in certain aspects respects from U.S. GAAP. The principal difference between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, insofar as they relate to Credicorp, is the disclosure of minority interest in the balance sheet. Under IFRS minority interest is disclosed in shareholders' equity while under U.S. GAAP it is disclosed between liabilities and shareholder' equity. In the profit and loss statement annual profit is disclosed in profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (US\$181,885, US\$130,747 and US\$80,607 as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively) and profit attributable to minority interests (US\$12,968, US\$10,765 and US\$10,303 as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively).

(B) Liquidity and Capital Resources*Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios*

As of December 31,

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>					
Capital stock	536,325	539,235	539,235	539,498	539,498
Legal and other reserves	205,933	242,182	269,527	269,527	269,527
Capital stock, reserves and retained earnings of minority interest	103,073	64,742	72,841	46,767	61,251
Accepted Provisions for loan losses	31,628	34,405	42,250	43,946	49,169
Subordinated debt	61,871	70,958	56,411	43,891	31,276
Total	938,830	951,522	980,264	943,629	950,721
Less: investment in multilateral organizations, banks and insurance companies	(25,162)	(27,975)	(30,469)	(32,360)	(35,697)
Total Regulatory Capital⁽¹⁾	913,668	923,547	949,795	911,269	915,024
Financial Entities Capital Ratio					
Regulatory Capital attributable to Financial Entities ⁽¹⁾	771,827	809,393	820,103	776,202	761,342
Risk-weighted Assets From Financial Entities ⁽³⁾	5,353,808	5,629,464	5,367,291	5,529,440	5,810,046
Capital Ratio for Financial Entities	14.42%	14.38%	15.28%	14.04%	13.10%
Minimum Regulatory Capital Required (MRCR)⁽²⁾					
MRCR for Financial Entities ⁽³⁾			485,057	499,512	559,074
MRCR for Insurance Entities ⁽³⁾			41,895	42,110	88,019
MRCR for Other Entities ⁽³⁾			89,420	31,536	101,348
Total Minimum Regulatory Capital Required	398,248	534,035	616,372	573,158	748,441
Regulatory capital as percentage of Minimum Regulatory Capital Required	229.42%	172.94%	154.09%	158.99%	122.26%

- (1) Total Regulatory Capital and Financial Entities Regulatory Capital is prepared under the guidelines of the BIS I Accord (by the Basel Committee) as adopted by the SBS.
- (2) The Minimum Regulatory Capital Required (MRCR) is prepared under the guidelines of the BIS I Accord (by the Basel Committee) as adopted by the SBS, and must not exceed from the Total Regulatory Capital calculated. The Consolidated MRCR is calculated by the addition of the MRCR of each one of the entities.
- (3) Peruvian Financial entities (BCP, Credileasing and Solución) has a MRCR of 9.09% of the Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). For ASB (Panama), the MRCR is 8% of the RWA. For ASHC (Cayman Islands), the MRCR is 15% of the RWA. For BCB (Bolivia), the MRCR is 10% of the RWA. For the Insurance companies, MRCR is calculated on the basis of the Solvency Margin, the guarantee funds and the credit risk. Other entities, with no MRCR must be considered by the sum of the capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Average shareholders' equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders as a percentage of average total assets increased from 10.3% in 2003 to 11.2% in 2004 and increased further to 25.9% in 2005.

Liquidity Risk

Credicorp manages its assets and liabilities to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its present and future financial obligations and that it is able to take advantage of appropriate business opportunities as they arise. Liquidity risk represents the potential for loss as a result of limitations on Credicorp's ability to adjust future cash flows to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers and to fund operations on a timely and cost-effective basis. Financial obligations arise from withdrawals of deposits, repayment on maturity of purchased funds, extensions of loans or other forms of credit, and working capital needs.

The growth of Credicorp's deposit base over the past years has enabled Credicorp to increase significantly its lending activity. BCP is subject to SBS Resolution No. 622-98, enacted in July 1998, which made its Market Risk unit responsible for liquidity management, and by which minimum liquidity ratios were established. The ratio of liquid assets as a percentage of short-term liabilities, as strictly defined by the SBS, must exceed 8% for Nuevos Soles-based transactions, and 20% for foreign exchange-based transactions. BCP's daily average ratios during the month of December 2005 were 45.18% and 57.82% for Nuevos Soles and foreign exchange-based transactions, respectively (57.6% and 46.7% in December 2004, respectively), demonstrating Credicorp's continuing excess liquidity. Credicorp has never defaulted on any of its debt or been forced to reschedule any of its obligations. Even during the early 1980s, when the government of Perú and many Peruvian companies and banks were forced to restructure their debt as a result of the Latin American debt crisis and government restrictions, BCP and PPS complied with all of their payment obligations.

The capability of replacing interest bearing deposits at their maturity is a key factor in determining liquidity requirements, as well as the exposure to interest and exchange rate risks. Credicorp's principal source of funding is customer deposits with BCP's Retail Banking division and ASHC's Private Banking division, and premiums and amounts earned on invested assets at PPS. Credicorp believes that funds from its deposit-taking operations generally will continue to meet Credicorp's liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

BCP's Retail Banking division has developed a diversified and stable deposit base and the Private Banking division has developed a stable deposit base that, in each case, provides Credicorp with a low-cost source of funding. This deposit base has traditionally been one of Credicorp's greatest strengths. The deposit gathering strategy has focused on products considered as BCP's core deposits: demand deposits, savings, time deposits and CTS deposits. Other sources of funds and liquidity, mostly short- and long-term borrowings from correspondent banks and other financial institutions, issued bonds and subordinated debt, are of a considerably lower significance compared to Credicorp's core deposits. See Notes 11 and 12 to Credicorp's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents Credicorp's core deposits, other deposits and other sources of funds:

	At December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Core Deposits :						
Demand deposits	US\$	1,481,955	US\$	1,750,277	US\$	1,801,314
Savings deposits		1,482,610		1,583,502		2,105,364
Severance indemnity deposits		527,434		530,683		654,791
Total core deposits	US\$	3,491,999	US\$	3,864,462	US\$	4,561,469
Other Deposits :						
Time deposits		2,426,782		2,352,200		2,459,907
Bank certificates		57,725		54,310		46,378
Total deposits	US\$	5,976,506	US\$	6,270,972	US\$	7,067,754
Due to banks and correspondents	US\$	274,237	US\$	431,052	US\$	1,303,371
Issued bonds	US\$	419,461	US\$	423,977		429,224
Total sources of liquid funds	US\$	6,670,204	US\$	7,126,001	US\$	8,800,348
Core deposits as a percent of total deposits		58.4%		61.6%		64.5%
Core deposits as a percent of total sources of liquid funds		52.4%		54.2%		51.8%

BCP is required to keep deposits with the Central Bank, as legal reserves, determined as a percentage of the deposits and other liabilities owed to its clients. The requirement is currently approximately 6.0% of Nuevos Soles-denominated deposits and approximately 32.7% of U.S. Dollar-denominated deposits. Legal reserves are meant to ensure the availability of liquid funds to cover withdrawals of deposits. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Central Bank Reserve Requirements." Additionally, Credicorp has significant investments of excess liquid funds in short-term Central Bank certificates of deposits.

The following table presents Credicorp's deposits at the Central Bank, and its short-term investments in Central Bank certificates:

	At December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Funds at Central Bank						
Deposits	US\$	929,557	US\$	1,100,450	US\$	1,599,153
Certificates of deposits	US\$	375,713	US\$	682,418	US\$	554,530
BCRP-Repo Transactions		—		—	US\$	591,285
Total funds at Central Bank	US\$	1,305,270	US\$	1,782,868	US\$	2,744,968
Total funds at Central Bank of Perú as a percent of total deposits		21.8%		28.4%		38.8%

BCP at times has accessed Perú's short-term interbank deposit market, although it is generally a lender in this market. The Central Bank's discount window, which makes short-term loans to banks at premium rates, is also available as a short-term funding source, but has been used infrequently by BCP. ASHC also has the ability to borrow from correspondent banks on an overnight basis at rates tied to the Federal Funds rate as well as funding lines from international financial institutions.

At December 31, 2005, Credicorp had uncommitted credit lines with more than 80 banks, including long-term facilities that are mainly used for project financing, of which no significant amount was drawn down. The long-term facilities include funding from COFIDE, CAF, Toronto Dominion Bank and other international lenders. The transactions relating to these credit lines include import and export transactions and average annual rates (including Libor) vary from 3.8% to 4.8%. In 1998 and 2001, a total of approximately US\$200 million of funding was received through the securitization of certain credit card receivables and diversified payment rights, with BCP as the originator of such assets. As of December 31, 2005, the funding received in 1998 was paid off and the funding received in 2001 was pre-paid with the proceeds of new securitization of diversified payment rights, which amounted to US\$280.0 million. See Note 12-b(1) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2005, borrowed funds amounted to US\$1,301 million as compared to US\$429.4 million in 2004 and US\$273.7 million in 2003.

In addition, mortgage loans may be funded by mortgage funding notes and, since 2001, mortgage bonds that are sold by BCP in the market. Mortgage funding notes are instruments sold by BCP with payment terms that are matched to the related mortgage loans, thereby reducing BCP's exposure to interest rate fluctuations and inflation. Mortgage bonds are U.S. Dollar-denominated and have been issued with ten-year terms, with collateral established by real estate acquired through funded home mortgage loans. As of December 31, 2005, BCP had US\$27.6 million of outstanding mortgage bonds and notes (US\$28.4 million in 2004 and US\$30.2 million in 2003). A source of funds specific to leasing operations are leasing bonds issued by lease financing companies, the terms of which are specified in the Peruvian leasing regulations. As of December 31, 2005, BCP had US\$219.6 million of outstanding leasing bonds (US\$220.5 million in 2004 and US\$233.0 million in 2003). These bonds have maturities extending from three to five years and bear the same interest as 360-day time deposits. See Note 14 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed breakdown of Credicorp's issued bonds.

The following table presents Credicorp's issued bonds:

	Years ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in millions)</i>					
Issued bonds						
Bonds	US\$	4.4	US\$	34.6	US\$	35.0
Leasing Bonds		83.1		14.0		40.0
Subordinated debt		25.0		0.0		0.0
Certificates of deposits		0.0		10.9		11.9
Total issuance	US\$	112.5	US\$	59.5	US\$	86.9

Among the policies that Credicorp follows to ensure sufficient liquidity are the active management of interest rates and the active monitoring of market trends, in order to identify and provide for changes in the supply of deposits or the demand for loans.

The principal sources of funds for PPS's insurance operations are premiums and amounts earned on invested assets. The major uses of these funds are the payment of policyholder claims, benefits and related expenses, reinsurance costs, commissions and other operating costs. In general, PPS's insurance operations generate substantial cash flow because most premiums are received in advance of the time when claim payments are required. Positive operating cash flows, along with that portion of the investment portfolio that is held in cash and highly liquid securities, historically have met the liquidity requirements of PPS's insurance operations.

(C) Research and Development

Not applicable.

(D) Trend Information

Credicorp expects that its business in 2006 will continue trends already seen in the preceding year. A positive economic environment in Peru and internationally, with strong global demand for exports, should drive continued growth in both profits and business volume. In particular, Credicorp expects that financial income will increase mainly as a result of higher loan volume as well as an increase in commissions from banking services. In addition, credit risk is expected to remain low and provision expense from loan losses is expected to remain low due to continued improvement of portfolio quality. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(1) Introduction – Review of 2005” and “—(2) Strategy.”

In Bolivia, Credicorp expects that BCB will continue to increase its profitability as a result of increased deposits and loans. The economic policies of the new Bolivian government, however, may impair business conditions in the country and negatively affect BCB’s financial results.

Credicorp expects that ASCH’s earnings will continue to increase in 2006, mainly as a result of an increase in funds under management, as was the case in 2005.

In its insurance business, Credicorp expects insurance claims to fall in 2006 compared to 2005 and the amount of premiums to grow at a faster pace than the economy. PPS will focus on targeting its sales efforts to the medium-sized company and personal insurance segments.

Prima AFP started operations in August 2005 and had losses of US\$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, Prima AFP invested funds of US\$255.2 million, representing a 2.5% market share, and had 51,838 members according to the SBS. Credicorp expects that Prima AFP’s business will continue to grow in 2006 due the high quality of its products the greater diversity of its product offering relative to that of its competitors. In addition, Credicorp believes that it has competitive advantages in the private pension fund administration market, given its knowledge of the market and of its client base, and due to its financial strength, credibility and quality of service, as well as Credicorp given its knowledge of the market and of its client base, and due to its financial strength, credibility and quality of service.

(E) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Credicorp has various contractual obligations that are recorded as liabilities in its financial statements. Other contractual arrangements, such as contingent credits contracts, are not recognized as liabilities in Credicorp’s financial statements but are required to be registered in off-balance sheet accounts. Credicorp enters into these off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business in order to take advantage of above average interest margins, in the case of guarantees and letters of credit, and short-term market movements in the equity and bond markets and in currency and interest rates, in the case of derivatives and swaps.

The following table reflects Credicorp's off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	At December 31,	
	2004	2005
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Contingent Credits		
Guarantees and stand by letters	US\$ 655,313	US\$ 982,044
Import and export letters of credit	233,806	238,902
Sub Total	889,119	1,220,946
Responsibilities under credit line agreements	569,332	531,816
Financial derivative contracts, net	211,520	310,945
Swap contracts	212,417	572,160
Total	US\$ 1,882,388	US\$ 2,635,867

In the normal course of its business, Credicorp is party to transactions with off-balance sheet risk. These transactions expose Credicorp to credit risk in addition to the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. Credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss because any other party to a financial instrument fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. Exposure to losses under commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount specified in these instruments. Credicorp applies the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments, including the requirement to obtain collateral to support off-balance sheet financial instruments, when it is deemed necessary. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held in financial institutions, securities or other assets.

Due to the fact that many of the contingent credits are expected to expire without any payment being required from Credicorp, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Export and import letters of credit and guarantees and stand-by letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by Credicorp to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Export and import letters of credit are mainly issued as credit enhancements for overseas commercial transactions. Risks associated with these credits are reduced by the participation of third parties.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, Credicorp has foreign currency forwards derivatives transactions. Foreign currency forwards are commitments to buy or sell currency at a future date at a contracted price. Risk arises from the possibility that the counter-party to the transaction does not perform as agreed. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, forward foreign currency purchase and sale agreements referred to above include nominal amounts of approximately US\$998.7 million and US\$466.2 million, respectively, with maturities not greater than one year. These agreements are executed to satisfy client requirements and are recorded by Credicorp in the financial statements at fair market value. See Note 18 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements. The forward contracts net position as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 was an oversell of approximately US\$ 310.9 million and US\$ 211.5 million, respectively.

Interest rate swaps are derivatives contracts, which exchange variable interest rates for fixed interest rates, in the terms and conditions established at the contract inception. The risk arises each time the projected level of the variable rate during the term of the contract is higher than the swap rate, as well as from non-compliance with contractual terms by one of the parties. As of December 31, 2005, the notional amount of outstanding interest rate swap contracts was approximately US\$572.2 million (approximately US\$212.4 million as of December 31, 2004). These contracts are recorded by Credicorp at fair market value, recording both realized and unrealized gains and losses in the consolidated income statements with the exception of the hedge swaps described in the next paragraph.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp held one interest rate swap contract for a notional amount of US\$196.0 million designated as a cash flow hedge, because it reduces the exposure to the variable interest rate risk of a portion of the loan transaction entered into by Credicorp in November 2005 (See Note 12(b) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements). Under the cash flow hedge, which matures in November 2012, Credicorp pays a fixed rate of 4.57% and receives a variable rate equal to the monthly Libor interest rate over the notional amount and the settlements are made on a monthly basis. The loan and the interest rate swap have the same principal terms.

The fair value of the asset and liability forward contracts and swaps as of December 31, 2005 was approximately US\$8.8 million and US\$8.0 million, respectively (approximately US\$9.6 million and US\$4.8 million as of December 31, 2004), and are included under the caption “Other assets and other liabilities”, respectively, of Credicorp’s consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2005 the fair value of the cash flow hedge amounted to US\$1.6 million and is included in the net equity. See Note 10(a) to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

(F) Contractual Obligations

Credicorp enters into various contractual obligations that may require future cash payments. The following table summarizes Credicorp’s contractual obligations by remaining maturity as of December 31, 2005. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(1) Introduction – Review of 2005.”

	Total at December 31, 2005	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
		<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>			
Borrowed funds	US\$ 500,027	US\$ 217,045	US\$ 2,985	US\$ 0	US\$ 279,997
BCRP-Repo transactions	510,593	510,593	—	—	—
Promotional credit lines	212,133	72,057	26,003	20,377	93,696
Interbank funds	78,542	78,542	—	—	—
Time deposits	2,459,907	1,954,530	192,117	174,958	138,301
Lease operations	10,096	2,430	3,688	2,113	1,865
Total	US\$ 3,771,298	US\$ 2,835,197	US\$ 224,793	US\$ 197,448	US\$ 513,859

The balance of the “Borrowed funds” caption in the table above, corresponds to the following operations:

- Amounts owed in connection with US\$230.0 million Series 2005-A Floating Rate Certificates due 2012 and US\$50.0 million Series 2005-B Floating Rate Certificates due 2009 issued in November 2005 and secured by diversified payment rights originated by BCP. The Series 2005-A certificates bear a variable interest rate of one-month Libor plus 0.21% and the Series 2—5-B certificates bear a variable interest rate of one-month Libor plus 0.60%. As of December 31, 2005, the balance outstanding under the Series 2005-A and Series 2005-B certificates was US\$280.0 million. Approximately 70% of the principal amount of the Series 2005-A and Series 2005-B certificates has been hedged through an interest rate swap hedge operation for a notional amount of US\$196.0 million. In addition, the Series 2005-A certificates have the benefit of a financial guaranty insurance policy provided by AMBAC Assurance Corporation with respect to timely payment of scheduled principal and certain accrued interest. The cost of the insurance policy cost is equivalent to an annual fixed interest rate of 0.75% of the principal.
- BCRP-Repo transactions with the Central Bank, which earned annual interest rates between 3.23 and 3.32 percent, with 3 day maturities.

- Loan transactions entered into by BCP with the Banco Latinoamericano de Exportación (BLADEX) of up to US\$100.0 million and the Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF) of up to US\$50.0 million, in each case maturing in January 2006.
- Promotional credit lines represent loans granted to BCP by COFIDE and the Inter-American Development Bank, for the promotion of the development of specific activities in Perú. As of December 31, 2005, these credit lines are guaranteed with loans by BCP to customers amounting to US\$212.1 million (US\$118.8 million as of December 31, 2004), and include covenants specifying the use of funds, financial conditions that the borrower must maintain and other administrative matters.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

(A) Directors and Senior Management

Board of Directors

The following table sets forth the current Directors of Credicorp.

Name	Position	Years served as a Director (1)
Dionisio Romero	Chairman	36
Luis Nicolini	Deputy Chairman	30
Fernando Fort	Director	24
Reynaldo Llosa	Director	23
Juan Carlos Verme	Director	16
Luis Enrique Yarur	Director	10
Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos	Director	1(2)
Germán Suárez	Director	1(2)

(1) Of Credicorp, its subsidiaries and their predecessors as of December 31, 2005.

(2) Elected at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting on March 31, 2005.

Dionisio Romero is an economist with a Masters degree in Business Administration from Stanford University in the United States of America. Mr. Romero was the Chairman of Banco de Crédito del Perú from 1966 to 1987 and has served as a Board Member from December 1990 to the present. He is the Chairman of Credicorp and has held this position since August 1995. He is also Chairman of ASCH, BCB, Grupo Crédito, BCP's subsidiaries and Deputy Chairman of PPS. Additionally, he serves as a Director on the Board of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones Chile.

Luis Nicolini, an industrial banker by profession, has served as Vice Chairman of Banco de Crédito del Perú since August 1995, is also a Director on the Boards of Inversiones Centenario, Alicorp, PPS, and is Chairman of the textile company Fábrica de Tejidos La Bellota. He has been Deputy Chairman of Credicorp since August 1995 and of ASB. He is also Deputy Chairman and Director of BCB and BCP's subsidiaries.

Fernando Fort is a lawyer and Partner at the law firm of Fort, Bertorini Godoy Pollari & Carcelen Abogados S.A. Mr. Fort has served as a Director of Banco de Crédito del Perú from 1979 to 1987 and from March 1990 to the present. He is a Director of Credicorp (since March 1999), ASB, BCB and BCP's subsidiaries. Additionally, Mr. Fort serves as a Director on the Board of Inversiones Centenario and the Boards of various other companies.

Reynaldo Llosa is a business manager and has served as a Director of Banco de Crédito del Perú's from 1980 to October 1987 and from March 1990 to the present. He has been a Director of Credicorp since August 1995, Atlantic Security Bank, Banco de Crédito de Bolivia and BCP's subsidiaries. Mr. Llosa is also the main partner and general manager of the company F.N. Jones S.R. Ltda., and serves as a Director on the Boards of various other companies.

Juan Carlos Verme is a businessman and has served as Director of Banco de Crédito del Perú since March 1990 and as a Director of Credicorp since August 1995. He is also Director, Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, Atlantic Security Bank and BCP's subsidiaries. Mr. Verme is a Chairman of Inversiones Antencinio and also serves as a Director on the Boards of various other companies. He is a member of the Asamblea General de Asociados del Patronato del Museo de Arte de Lima and Vice President of Asociación Cultural Filarmonía.

Luis Enrique Yarur is a businessman with an undergraduate degree in law and graduate degrees in economics and management. He has served as Director of Banco de Crédito del Perú since February 1995 and as a Director of Credicorp on October 31, 2002. Mr. Yarur is Chairman of the Board of Empresas Juan Yarur S. A. C, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, of Chile, and member of the Boards of various other Chilean companies. He is Vice-president of the Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras A. G., a member of the International Advisory Board IESE, España and Director of the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago.

Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos is an industrial engineer with a Masters degree in Management Science from Rochester University and a Management Program degree from Harvard Business School. Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos became a Director of Credicorp on March 31, 2005. Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos is the President of Universidad del Pacífico in Lima (elected for the period 2004-2009) and serves as Director on the Boards of various other companies, among which are Grupo Apoyo (Chairman), Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A. and Universia.

Germán Suárez is an economist, and received his Masters degree in economics from Columbia University. Mr. Suárez became a Director of Credicorp on March 31, 2005. Mr. Suárez was President and Chairman of the Board of Banco Central de Reserva del Perú from 1992 to 2001, and serves as Director on the Boards of various other companies, among which are Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A. and Refinería La Pampilla.

At the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 31, 2005, an amendment to the Bye-Laws was adopted whereby the number of Directors was increased from six to eight and the classification of Directors and the staggering of their terms was removed and replaced with three-year terms to be served until the end of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting for the year in which their respective terms expire. The main reasons for these amendments were to give more stability to the administration of Credicorp and to give pension funds (AFPs), whose ownership of Common Shares has steadily increased (see "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—(A) Major Shareholders"), direct representation on the Board of Directors. Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos and Mr. Suárez were elected to the two newly created directorships to represent the pension funds.

The Secretary of Credicorp is Dawna L. Ferguson. The Assistant Secretary of Credicorp is Fernando Palao. The Resident Representative of Credicorp in Bermuda is Nicholas G. Trollope.

Executive Officers

Pursuant to Credicorp's bye-laws, the Board of Directors has the power to delegate its power over day-to-day management to one or more Directors, officers, employees or agents. The following table sets forth information concerning the principal executive officers of Credicorp.

Name	Position	Years Served as an Officer (1)
Dionisio Romero	Chief Executive Officer	36 (2)
Raimundo Morales	Chief Operating Officer	26
Carlos Muñoz	Executive Vice President	25
Walter Bayly	Chief Financial and Accounting Officer	13
José Luis Gagliardi	Senior Vice President, Administration and Human Resources	25 (3)
David Saettone	Senior Vice President, Insurance	

(1) Of Credicorp, its subsidiaries and their predecessors as of December 31, 2004.

(2) Mr. Romero served as an officer of BCP from 1966 through 1987 and from 1990 to the present. Mr. Romero has been an officer of PPS since 1972.

(3) Mr. Gagliardi served as an officer of BCP from 1981 through 1988.

Dionisio Romero, the Chief Executive Officer of Credicorp, also serves on Credicorp's Board of Directors. See "—Directors."

Raimundo Morales, the Chief Operating Officer of Credicorp, is also the General Manager of Banco de Crédito del Perú, having joined BCP in 1980. Previously, Mr. Morales held various positions during his ten years at Wells Fargo Bank in its San Francisco, São Paulo, Caracas, Miami and Buenos Aires offices. His last position was Vice President for the Southern Region of Wells Fargo. From 1980 to 1987, Mr. Morales was Executive Vice President in charge of BCP's Wholesale Banking division. From 1987 to 1990 he was the General Manager of ASB in Miami. He rejoined BCP as General Manager in 1990. Mr. Morales received his Masters degree in Finance from the Wharton School of Business in the United States.

Carlos Muñoz, the Executive Vice President of Credicorp, is also the Deputy General Manager of Banco de Crédito del Perú and the President of ASB. He previously served as Senior Vice President and Manager of BCP's Metropolitan group and later managed the Retail Banking division as an Executive Vice President. Previously, Mr. Muñoz held positions as an Investment Officer for the International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group) in Washington, D.C. and with the Philadelphia National Bank in Philadelphia, Paris and Buenos Aires, where his last position was Assistant Vice President and Regional Representative. From 1988 to 1990, Mr. Muñoz served as Executive Vice President of ASB. Mr. Muñoz received his Masters degree in Finance from the Wharton School of Business in the United States.

Walter Bayly was appointed Chief Financial and Accounting Officer of Credicorp and Executive Vice President of Planning and Finance of Banco de Crédito del Perú in April 2004. Previously, Mr. Bayly held various other management positions within BCP, having managed the Wholesale Banking division as well as various units of BCP. Mr. Bayly joined BCP in 1993, after three years at Casa Bolsa México where he was Partner and Managing Director in Corporate Finance and after ten years at Citibank in Lima, New York, México, and Caracas, where he worked primarily in the Corporate Finance and Loan Syndication groups. Mr. Bayly received a Bachelor degree in Business Administration from Universidad del Pacífico in Lima, Perú, and a Masters degree in Management from Arthur D. Little Management in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

José Luis Gagliardi, the Senior Vice President, Administration and Human Resources of Credicorp and Executive Vice President of Administration of Banco de Crédito del Perú, first joined BCP in 1981. From March 1981 until December 1988 he served as the Manager of Human Resources and Central Manager of Resources and Administration. In 1988, Mr. Gagliardi left BCP to manage Human Resources for Bank of America's Latin American Division. He rejoined BCP in November 1990.

David Saettone is the Senior Vice President, Insurance of Credicorp and the General Manager of PPS. He is an economist with a Masters degree and PhD from Princeton University in the United States. He was the General Manager of BCB and Chief of the Gabinete de Asesores y Unidad de Coordinación de Préstamos Sectoriales of the Economy and Finance Office, Perú. He was also Manager of the Corporate Finance unit of BCP.

(B) Compensation

The aggregate amount of compensation paid by Credicorp to all Directors and executive officers for 2005 was US\$15.2 million. Credicorp does not disclose to its shareholders or otherwise make available to the public information as to the compensation of its individual directors or executive officers.

Pursuant to the Credicorp Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs) Plan (the "Plan") which Credicorp instituted beginning in fiscal year 1999, Credicorp granted SARs to certain key executives and employees (Directors and administrative, supervisory and management personnel) who have at least one year's service in Credicorp or any of its subsidiaries during each year since 1999 and through 2005. Each SAR expires eight years after the date of grant. The rights vest in 25% increments during the first four years following the date of grant. From the end of the fourth year after the grant of a SAR until the expiration date of it, all or a portion of such right still outstanding under the Plan may be exercised at any time. SARs granted in 2000 amounted to 509,000 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$10.50, SARs granted in 2001 amounted to 555,000 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$7.30, SARs granted in 2002 amounted to 558,750 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$8.73, SARs granted in 2003 amounted to 562,500 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$9.77, SARs granted in 2004 amounted to 570,000 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$12.39 and SARs granted in 2005 amounted to 585,000 Common Shares with an exercise price of US\$17.00. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, prices of the SARs were modified. The exercise prices of the SARs are reduced by an amount equal to the excess over US\$0.40 of total dividends paid per share in a given year. As of December 31, 2005, Options on 662,200 Common Shares had been exercised (619,275 as of December 31, 2004) for an approximate amount of US\$9.6 million in 2005 (US\$3.3 million in 2004). See Note 17 to Credicorp's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth the movement of the SARs for the periods indicated:

	2005			2004		
	Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs		Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs	
	Number	Number	Amount	Number	Number	Amount
			US\$(000)			US\$(000)
Balance as of January 1st	3,196,250	1,759,601	11,703	2,626,250	1,818,453	8,356
Granted	585,000	561,531	7,445	570,000	560,423	3,931
Exercised	—	(662,200)	(9,614)	—	(619,275)	(3,349)
Increase in the option fair value	—	—	13,019	—	—	2,765
Balance as of December 31	3,781,250	1,658,932	22,553	3,196,250	1,759,601	11,703

The following table sets forth the number of SARs vested and the price of such SARs for the periods indicated:

Year of Insurance	Number of outstanding SARs as of December 31, 2005	Number of Vested SARs as of December 31		Exercise price	
		2005	2004	2005	2004
				US\$	US\$
1999	441,000	110,000	189,000	8.34	8.74
2000	509,000	187,250	304,000	9.50	9.90
2001	555,000	192,550	310,500	6.30	6.70
2002	558,750	285,225	386,850	7.98	8.38
2003	562,500	359,844	326,438	9.17	9.57
2004	570,000	294,375	242,813	11.99	12.39
2005	585,000	229,688	—	17.00	—
	3,781,250	1,658,932	1,759,601		

(C) Board Practices

The management of Credicorp is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which, pursuant to the Bye-Laws, is composed of eight persons. Directors need not be shareholders. Directors are elected and their remuneration is determined at Annual General Shareholders' Meetings. Directors hold office for three-year terms. Credicorp's current Directors have no benefits in addition to the remuneration agreed at the Annual General Shareholders' Meetings, nor benefits that could be enjoyed at the termination of their service terms.

Pursuant to the Bye-Laws, the number of Directors required to constitute a quorum is a majority of the Directors. A quorum must exist throughout any meeting of Directors. A Director can appoint another Director to act as his representative at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may act by the unanimous written consent of all Directors.

The Audit Committee is responsible for assisting in the recommendation of independent auditors to be appointed at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of Credicorp and reviewing the scope of internal and external audits. The Audit Committee also reviews compliance with internal control systems, reviews Credicorp's annual and quarterly financial statements before their presentation to regulatory bodies and maintains the integrity of the preparation of audits. The members of the Audit Committee are currently Messrs. Yarur (Chairman), Nicolini, Llosa and Verme.

Credicorp's Audit Committee has also been assigned by the Board of Directors to oversee the internal audit departments at BCP and PPS. As permitted by SBS Resolution No. 1041-99, BCP's internal audit department has responsibility over all financial activities of its subsidiaries.

(D) Employees

At December 31, 2005, Credicorp had 9,054 full time employees, distributed as set forth in the following table:

	At December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(Full-time employees)</i>		
BCP	7,530	7,694	7,479
Banco Tequendama	306	345	0
PPS	1,107	1,093	1,184
ASHC	53	56	62
Others	322	370	329
Total Credicorp	9,318	9,558	9,054

All employees of banks in Perú are given the option of belonging to an employee union, and such employee unions are collectively represented by the *Federación de Empleados Bancarios* (the Federation of Banking Employees, or "FEB"). In order to negotiate a collective agreement on behalf of its members, FEB must have as members over 50% of all Peruvian banking employees. Because the representation of banking employees members of FEB declined to below 50%, the most recent collective bargaining agreement, which expired on June 30, 1995, was not renewed.

BCP was granted permission by the Peruvian Ministry of Labor to cancel the registration of BCP's union in 1996 due to limited participation. As of December 31, 2005, no BCP employees belonged to a union. The last strike by union employees occurred in 1991 and did not interfere with BCP's operations.

(E) Share Ownership

As of December 31, 2005, Directors and executive officers as a group owned 15.1 million (16.0%) of Credicorp's Common Shares. With the exception of the Romero family holdings, represented by Mr. Dionisio Romero, no other director or executive officer of Credicorp beneficially owns more than one percent of the Common Shares. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—(A) Major Shareholders."

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) Major Shareholders

As of December 31, 2005, there were 94,382,317 Common Shares issued, of which 14,620,845 Common Shares were held by ASHC. Under Bermuda law, ASHC has the right to vote the Common Shares it owns. In order to restructure long term holdings, substantially all of the Common Shares held by BCP and PPS were transferred to ASHC in April 2004.

The table below provides details about the percentage of Common Shares owned by holders of 5% or more of Common Shares, of April 30, 2006.

Owner	Common Shares	Percent of Class ⁽¹⁾
Romero family ⁽²⁾	15,106,752	16.01%
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	14,620,845	15.49%
AFP Integra	10,324,342	10.94%
AFP Horizonte	8,413,420	8.91%
AFP Unión Vida	7,172,142	7.60%
AFP Profuturo	5,341,160	5.66%

(1) As a percentage of issued and outstanding shares (including shares held by BCP, ASHC and PPS).

(2) Includes Common Shares directly or indirectly owned by Dionisio Romero and his family or companies owned or controlled by him. Mr. Romero is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Credicorp.

Approximately 36.8% of the total issued and outstanding Common Shares of Credicorp are currently held in 2,217 individual accounts with Cavali, a Peruvian securities clearing company.

As of April 30, 2006, 79,761,472 Common Shares of Credicorp (excluding the 14,620,845 shares held by ASHC) were outstanding, of which approximately 46% were held in the United States. As of such date, there were 111 registered holders of Common Shares in the United States. Because certain of these Common Shares were held by brokers or other nominees and due to the impracticability of obtaining accurate residence information for all beneficial shareholders, the number of holders of record or registered holders of the United States is not representative of the number of beneficial holders or of the residence of beneficial holders. Credicorp is not directly or indirectly controlled by another corporation or by any foreign government.

(B) Related Party Transactions

(i) Credicorp

Under Bermuda law, Credicorp is not subject to any restrictions on transactions with affiliates, other than such restrictions as are applicable to Bermuda companies generally. Credicorp's Bye-Laws provide that a Director may not vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract or arrangement in which such Director has an interest or in which such Director has a conflict of interest. Credicorp has not engaged in any transactions with related parties except through its subsidiaries.

(ii) BCP

Certain related parties of BCP (the "*BCP related parties*") have been involved, directly or indirectly, in credit transactions with BCP. In accordance with Peruvian Banking Law, BCP related parties include directors, certain principal executive officers, holders of more than 4% of the shares of BCP, and companies controlled (for purposes of Law 26702) by any of them. Under Law 26702, all loans to related parties must be provided on terms no more favorable than the best terms that BCP offers to the public. Management believes BCP to be in full compliance with all related party transaction requirements imposed by Peruvian Banking Law. For a description of Law 26702 as it relates to BCP, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Concentration of Loan Portfolio and Lending Limits."

As of December 31, 2005, loans and other contingent credits to BCP related parties were US\$71.4 million, in the aggregate, including US\$41.9 million in outstanding loans, which comprised approximately 1.2% of BCP's total loan portfolio of which 86.8% were classified as Class A (normal credits), 10.4% as Class B (potential problems), 2.4% as Class C (substandard), 0.4%, Class D (doubtful) and 0.0% as Class E (loss).

As of December 31, 2005, loans and other credits to employees of BCP amounted to US\$30.7 million, of which US\$24.7 million represented home mortgage loans.

BCP purchases certain security services from a company controlled by a BCP related party. Total fees paid by BCP to such company during 2005 for security services were S/.5.8 million (US\$1.7million).

Such related party transactions have been conducted in the ordinary course of business and on terms no less favorable than could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

The SBS regulates and closely monitors related party transactions and it establishes a limit on related party transactions equivalent to 30% of a bank's regulatory capital. BCP's related party exposure was at 25.31% of its regulatory capital as of December 31, 2005 and 19.87% as of December 31, 2004, in each case below the limit established by the SBS. Although BCP intends to continue to enter into transactions with related parties on terms similar to those that would be offered by or to an unaffiliated third party, such financial transactions create the potential for, or could result in, conflicts of interests.

(iii) ASHC

Certain related parties of ASHC (the "ASHC related parties") have been involved, directly or indirectly, in credit transactions with ASHC. The term "ASHC related parties" includes other affiliated entities in which there exists control or significant influence through common ownership, management or directorship. As of December 31, 2005, loans and other credits outstanding to ASHC's related parties were US\$26.9 million in the aggregate, including US\$16.8 million in loans to directors, key management personnel and other related parties and US\$10.1 million in loans to affiliates. None of these loans and other credits were classified as substandard or below.

Management believes that, in accordance with ASHC's policies, all loans and credits to related parties have been made on terms no more favorable than the best terms that ASHC offers to the public.

(iv) PPS

PPS provides insurance services to certain of its principal shareholders, directors and officers, as permitted by Law 26702. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(v) PPS—Related Party Transactions." In the case of "related companies," entities controlled by shareholders owning more than 4% of PPS or by members of PPS's Board of Directors, insurance services are offered and sold on an arm's-length basis. PPS charges a market price for these services. As of December 31, 2005, insurance premiums to related companies amounted to US\$ 14.4 million (U.S.\$13.2 million as of December 31, 2004). These insurance premiums comprise approximately 5.0% of PPS's total premiums written during 2005 (3.6% during 2004).

PPS purchases security services from a company controlled by a related party of a principal shareholder of Credicorp. Service payments thereto during 2005, were US\$398,000. All such related party transactions are conducted on an arm's-length basis, and PPS pays the market price for these services.

As of December 31, 2005, loans and other credits to employees of PPS amounted to US\$90,000, of which a substantial majority represented home mortgage loans.

(C) Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(A) Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Consolidated Financial Statements

See “Item 19. Exhibits” for a list of financial statements filed under Item 18.

Legal Proceedings

Credicorp and its subsidiaries are involved in certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal conduct of their businesses. In addition, Credicorp was involved in certain legal proceedings in connection with its acquisition of Banco Tequendama. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(C) Organizational Structure.” Credicorp does not believe that any potential liabilities resulting from such proceedings would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operation of Credicorp or any of its subsidiaries.

Dividend Policy

Pursuant to Bermuda law, dividends may be declared and paid from time to time provided Credicorp is able to pay its liabilities as they become due and the realizable value of Credicorp’s assets would not be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and issued share capital and share premium accounts after the payment of such dividend. Although there can be no assurance that any dividends will be paid or as to the amount of dividends, if any, to be paid, Credicorp currently intends to declare and pay dividends annually and Credicorp’s Board of Directors currently expects to authorize the payment to the shareholders of an annual dividend of no less than 25% of consolidated net profits. However, the payment of dividends is subject to Bermuda law and the discretion of the Board of Directors of Credicorp and will depend upon general business conditions, the financial performance of Credicorp, the availability of dividends from Credicorp’s subsidiaries and restrictions on their payment and other factors that Credicorp’s Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Credicorp will rely almost exclusively on dividends from its subsidiaries for the payment of dividends to holders of Common Shares and for corporate expenses, and is able to cause its subsidiaries to declare dividends, subject to certain reserve and capital adequacy requirements under applicable banking and insurance regulations. To the extent Credicorp’s subsidiaries do not have funds available or are otherwise restricted from paying dividends to Credicorp, Credicorp’s ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares will be adversely affected. Currently, there are no restrictions on the ability of BCP, ASHC, PPS, or any other Credicorp subsidiary to remit dividends abroad. In addition, BCP and PPS intend to declare and pay dividends in Nuevos Soles, whereas Credicorp intends to declare and pay dividends in U.S. Dollars. If the value of the Nuevo Sol falls relative to the U.S. Dollar between the date of declaration and the date of payment of dividends, the value of such dividends to Credicorp would be adversely affected. See “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data—Exchange Controls.”

The following table shows cash and stock dividends paid by Credicorp in the periods indicated:

Year ended December 31,	Number of Shares Entitled to Dividends	Cash Dividends Per Share	Stock Dividends Per Share
1999	94,382,317	US\$ 0.20	0.00
2000	94,382,317	US\$ 0.10	0.00
2001	94,382,317	US\$ 0.10	0.00
2002	94,382,317	US\$ 0.40	0.00
2003	94,382,317	US\$ 0.30	0.00
2004	94,382,317	US\$ 0.40	0.00
2005	94,382,317	US\$ 0.80	0.00

On February 23, 2006, the Board declared a cash dividend of US\$1.10 per Common Share held at the close of business on April 12, 2006, which was distributed on May 3, 2006.

(B) Significant Changes

In June 2005, Credicorp's Board of Directors adopted amendments to the policies of the Audit Committee in response to the requirements of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The amended policies include a detailed description of the Audit Committee's oversight role in ensuring the integrity of Credicorp's financial statements, compliance with legal requirements, the independence and qualifications of auditors, and sufficiency of Credicorp's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. The policies were also updated to reflect the independence requirements and the financial expert requirements of the Audit Committee pursuant to the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**(A) Offer and Listing Details*****Price History of Credicorp's Stock***

Credicorp's Common Shares have been traded on the New York Stock Exchange since October 25, 1995 under the symbol "BAP." The Common Shares also trade on the Lima Stock Exchange. The Common Shares are quoted in U.S. Dollars on both the New York Stock Exchange and the Lima Stock Exchange. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing prices and average daily trading volume for the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

	High(1)	Low(1)	Average Daily Volume
2001	\$ 9.41	\$ 5.94	67,296
2002	\$ 10.10	\$ 6.91	38,371
2003	\$ 13.38	\$ 9.35	41,931
2004	\$ 15.87	\$ 12.00	22,184
2005	\$ 28.81	\$ 14.41	82,338
2004			
First quarter	\$ 14.68	\$ 12.00	31,995
Second quarter	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.36	26,875
Third quarter	\$ 14.04	\$ 12.65	13,984
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.87	\$ 14.05	15,824
2005			
First quarter	\$ 17.71	\$ 14.41	18,500
Second quarter	\$ 19.09	\$ 16.70	32,672
Third quarter	\$ 27.43	\$ 19.00	46,200
Fourth quarter	\$ 28.81	\$ 21.88	231,554
2006			
First quarter	\$ 28.99	\$ 21.88	145,969
Second quarter (through June 9)	\$ 29.63	\$ 25.45	194,065

Source : Bloomberg

(1) The Common Share prices shown above have been adjusted retroactively to reflect stock dividends. Credicorp declared a stock dividend on February 26, 1998 of 0.100 Common Shares for each Common Share held at the close of business on March 31, 1998. Credicorp has not declared a stock dividend since 1998.

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing prices and average daily trading volume for the Common Shares on the Lima Stock Exchange.

	High(1)	Low(1)	Average Daily Volume
2001	\$ 9.40	\$ 5.90	41,302
2002	\$ 10.06	\$ 7.01	39,355
2003	\$ 12.60	\$ 9.38	29,701
2004	\$ 15.70	\$ 12.08	21,564
2005	\$ 28.99	\$ 14.33	15,744
2004			
First quarter	\$ 15.02	\$ 12.08	11,426
Second quarter	\$ 13.00	\$ 12.30	55,920
Third quarter	\$ 14.13	\$ 12.61	10,938
Fourth quarter	\$ 15.70	\$ 13.85	8,275
2005			
First quarter	\$ 17.62	\$ 14.33	11,153
Second quarter	\$ 19.01	\$ 15.97	19,616
Third quarter	\$ 27.45	\$ 18.74	10,742
Fourth quarter	\$ 28.99	\$ 21.90	21,472
2006			
First quarter	\$ 28.99	\$ 22.41	9,277
Second quarter (through June 9)	\$ 29.55	\$ 25.46	21,144

Source: Bloomberg

(1) The Common Share prices shown above have been adjusted retroactively to reflect stock dividends. Credicorp declared a stock dividend on February 26, 1998 of 0.100 Common Shares for each Common Share held at the close of business on March 31, 1998. Credicorp has not declared a stock dividend since 1998.

The table below sets forth, for the indicated months, the reported high and low closing prices for the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

	High	Low
2005		
December	\$ 31.22	\$ 27.35
2006		
January	\$ 31.31	\$ 26.39
February	\$ 27.96	\$ 24.53
March	\$ 27.23	\$ 23.15
April	\$ 28.76	\$ 25.45
May	\$ 29.63	\$ 25.85
June (through June 9)	\$ 29.59	\$ 27.49

Source: Bloomberg

The table below sets forth, for the indicated months, the reported high and low closing prices for the Common Shares on the Lima Stock Exchange.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2005		
December	\$ 31.00	\$ 27.08
2006		
January	\$ 31.15	\$ 26.42
February	\$ 27.99	\$ 24.65
March	\$ 27.00	\$ 23.10
April	\$ 28.65	\$ 25.46
May	\$ 29.55	\$ 25.89
June (through June 9)	\$ 29.50	\$ 27.15

Source: Bloomberg

On June 9, 2006, the last sale price of the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange was US\$27.50 per share. On June 9, 2006, the closing price of the Common Shares on the Lima Stock Exchange was US\$27.80

(B) Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

(C) Markets

The Lima Stock Exchange

(i) Trading

As of December 2005, there were 235 companies listed on the *Bolsa de Valores de Lima* (Lima Stock Exchange), Perú's only securities exchange, which was established in 1970. Trading on the Lima Stock Exchange is primarily done on an electronic trading system that became operational in August 1995. Trading hours are Monday through Friday as follows: 9:00 a.m.—9:30 a.m. (pre-market ordering); 9:30 a.m.—1:30 p.m. (trading); and, 1:30 p.m.—2:00 p.m. (after market sales). Equity securities may also be traded in an open outcry auction floor session, which was the exclusive method of trading equity securities prior to the introduction of electronic trading. Nearly 100% of transactions currently take place on the electronic system.

Transactions during both open outcry and electronic sessions are executed through brokerage firms and stock brokers on behalf of their clients. Brokers submit their orders in strict accordance with written instructions, following the chronological order of the receipt. The orders specify the type of security ordered or offered, the amounts, and the price of the sale or purchase, as the case may be. In general, share prices are permitted to increase or decrease up to 10% within a single trading day.

The Peruvian stock market capitalization increased, in U.S. Dollar terms, by 3.3% in 2001, 15.9% in 2002, 27.7% in 2003, 25.0% in 2004 and 80.0% in 2005. Volume in the Peruvian market is highly concentrated, with the ten most actively traded companies representing approximately 66.7% of total traded value of equity securities during 2005. Total traded volume was US\$3.4 billion in 2001, and declined to US\$2.9 billion in 2002, and declined further to US\$2.3 billion in 2003, but increased to US\$2.5 billion in 2004 and increased further to US\$3.6 billion in 2005. Average daily traded volume was US\$13.8 million in 2001, declined to US\$11.7 million in 2002, declined and declined further to US\$9.0 million in 2003, but increased to US\$9.9 million in 2004 and increased further to US\$14.5 in 2005.

The *Indice General de la Bolsa de Valores de Lima* (the General Index of the Lima Stock Exchange (IGBVL), increased in U.S. Dollar terms, 0.2% in 2001, 16.3% in 2002, 76.3% in 2003, 52.4% in 2004 and 29.4% in 2005.

(ii) Market Regulation

As of December 1996, a new Peruvian securities law, Legislative Decree 861 (the “Securities Market Law”), superseded Legislative Decree 755, which had been in effect since November 1991. The rapid development and internationalization of the Peruvian economy brought about the need to modernize Perú’s old securities law. The Securities Market Law addresses such matters as: transparency and disclosure; takeovers and corporate actions; capital market instruments and operations; the securities markets and broker-dealers; and risk rating agencies.

CONASEV, a public entity reporting to Perú’s Ministry of Economy and Finance, was given additional responsibilities relating to the supervision, regulation, and development of the securities market, while a self-regulatory status was established for the Lima Stock Exchange and its member firms. Additionally, a unified system of guarantees and capital requirements was established for the Lima Stock Exchange and its member firms.

CONASEV is governed by a nine-member board appointed by the government. CONASEV has broad regulatory powers, including supervision of all companies incorporated in Perú as well as Peruvian branches or agencies of foreign corporations, the process of admission of members to the Lima Stock Exchange, the authorization for the creation of exchanges, and the approval of the registration of offerings of securities. CONASEV supervises the securities markets and the dissemination of information to investors. It also governs the operations of the Public Registry of Securities and Brokers, regulates mutual funds and their management companies, monitors compliance with accounting regulations by companies under its supervision and the accuracy of financial statements, and registers and supervises auditors providing accounting services to those companies under CONASEV’s supervision. On August 22, 1995, CONASEV approved regulations governing the public offering of securities in Perú by entities organized outside of Perú and, for the first time, authorized foreign companies to be listed on the Lima Stock Exchange. On October 25, 1995, Credicorp became the first non-Peruvian company to list its shares on the Lima Stock Exchange. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation.”

Pursuant to the Securities Market Law, a guarantee fund must be maintained by the Lima Stock Exchange and funded by its member firms. The actual contributions to be made by the 21 member firms of the Lima Stock Exchange are based on volume traded over the exchange. At present, the fund has approximately S/.20 million (US\$5.8 million), which exceeds the target set by the regulations based on the exchange’s total traded volume. In addition to the guarantee fund managed by the Lima Stock Exchange, each member firm is required to maintain a guarantee for operations carried outside the exchange in favor of CONASEV. The manner in which such guarantees are generally established is through stand-by letters of credit issued by local banks.

(D) Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

(E) Dilution

Not applicable.

(F) Expenses of the issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(A) Share Capital

Not Applicable

(B) Memorandum and Articles of Association

“Item 10. Additional Information—Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation” from Credicorp’s Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003 is incorporated herein by reference.

At the Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting held on March 31, 2005, an amendment to the Bye-Laws was adopted whereby the number of Directors was increased from six to eight and the classification of Directors and the staggering of their terms was removed and replaced with three-year terms to be served until the end of the Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting for the year in which their respective terms expire. The main reasons for these amendments were to give more stability to the administration of Credicorp and to give pension funds (AFPs), whose ownership of Common Shares has steadily increased (see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—(A) Major Shareholders”), direct representation on the Board of Directors. Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos and Mr. Suárez were elected to the two newly created directorships to represent the pension funds.

(C) Material Contracts

As of the date hereof, there are no material contracts entered into by Credicorp.

(D) Exchange Controls

Credicorp has been designated as a non-resident for Bermuda exchange control purposes, and as such there are no restrictions on its ability to transfer non-Bermuda funds in and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to United States residents who are holders of Common Shares.

As Credicorp relies almost exclusively on dividends from BCP, ASHC, PPS and its other subsidiaries for the payment of dividends to holders of Common Shares and corporate expenses, to the extent these subsidiaries are restricted by law from paying dividends to Credicorp, Credicorp’s ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares will be adversely affected.

In addition, Credicorp presents its financial statements and pays dividends in U.S. Dollars. BCP and PPS prepare their financial statements and pay dividends in Nuevos Soles. The Peruvian currency has been devalued numerous times during the past two decades. If the value of the Nuevo Sol falls relative to the U.S. Dollar between the date of declaration and the date of payment of dividends, the value of such dividends to Credicorp would be adversely affected.

Although substantially all of the customers of BCP, ASHC and PPS are located in Perú, as of December 31, 2005, approximately 77.4% of BCP’s loan portfolio, 100% of ASHC’s loan portfolio and 63.9% of PPS’s premiums were denominated in U.S. Dollars. A devaluation of the Nuevo Sol would therefore have the effect of increasing the cost to the borrower or insured of repaying these loans or making premium payments, in Nuevo Sol terms, which is the currency in which most of the customers of BCP, ASHC and PPS generate revenues. As a result, a devaluation could lead to increased nonperforming loans or unpaid premiums.

Among the economic circumstances that could lead to a devaluation would be a decline in Peruvian foreign reserves to inadequate levels. Although the current level of Perú's foreign reserves compares favorably with those of other Latin American countries, there can be no assurance that Perú will be able to maintain adequate foreign reserves to meet its foreign currency denominated obligations, or that Perú will not devalue its currency should its foreign reserves decline. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(9) Peruvian Government and Economy."

Since March 1991, there have been no exchange controls in Perú and all foreign exchange transactions are based on free market exchange rates. Prior to March 1991, the Peruvian foreign exchange market consisted of several alternative exchange rates. Additionally, during the last two decades, the Peruvian currency has experienced a significant number of large devaluations and Perú has consequently adopted and operated under various exchange rate control practices and exchange rate determination policies, ranging from strict control over exchange rates to market-determination of rates. Current Peruvian regulations on foreign investment allow the foreign holders of equity shares of Peruvian companies to receive and repatriate 100% of the cash dividends distributed by the company. Such investors are allowed to purchase foreign exchange at free market exchange rates through any member of the Peruvian banking system.

(E) Taxation

At the present time, there is no Bermuda income or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty or inheritance tax payable by Credicorp or by its shareholders in respect of its shares. Credicorp has obtained an assurance from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 that, in the event that any legislation is enacted in Bermuda imposing any tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not, until March 28, 2016, be applicable to it or to any of its operations or to its shares, debentures or other obligations except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to any taxes payable by Credicorp in respect of real property owned or leased by it in Bermuda.

As an exempted company, Credicorp is liable to pay in Bermuda an annual government fee based upon its authorized share capital and the premium on its issued Common Shares, which amounted to the approximate equivalent of US\$16,695 in 2005, remaining unchanged from the amount paid in 2004.

(F) Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

(G) Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

(H) Documents on Display

The documents referred to in this Annual Report are available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

(I) Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

Credicorp has specific risk management policies and procedures that structure and delineate exposures to credit risks, market risk, liquidity and, more recently, operational risks (see “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Management of Operational Risk”).

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values, or to future cash flows, related to financial instruments registered or not on Credicorp’s balance sheet, arising from adverse changes in market factors that affect their valuation, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, and other relevant market or price changes. Market risk is attributed to all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including securities, loans, deposits, borrowings, as well as derivative instruments. Special emphasis is placed in managing exposure due to mismatched positions in maturities, foreign currency and interest rates.

The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of earnings and equity to loss and to reduce the volatility inherent in financial instruments.

Credicorp’s primary market risk exposure is that to interest rates as the net interest income is affected primarily by interest rate volatility, and, to a lesser extent, to foreign currency exchange risk. The management of interest rate risk must incorporate the differences between Nuevos Soles and Foreign Currency-based interest-sensitive assets and liabilities. With the exception of foreign currency forward contracts and a limited number of interest rate hedging instruments, Credicorp has not entered into derivative instrument contracts. Credicorp’s policy has been to hedge substantially all of the exchange risk of its forward contracts.

Asset and Liability Management

Credicorp’s exposure to market risk is a function of its investment and trading activities, as well as the structure and composition of its assets and liabilities. Credicorp’s Asset and Liability Management (“ALM”) policy seeks to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet operational funding requirements, as well as to supervise, measure and control interest rate risks, exchange risks, and market risks on securities trading positions. Credicorp, through its various operating units, applies non-statistical and statistical models, such as the Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) methodology for the ALM tasks.

At BCP, decisions regarding management of liquidity, interest rate policy, foreign exchange position and other significant ALM matters are made by the Market Risk Committee which is comprised of seven members, including the five members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, BCP’s General Manager and the Head of the Market Risk unit. The Market Risk Committee meets monthly. Additionally BCP has an Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”) that meets monthly to review the overall risk exposure and to decide on strategies to improve its financial structure. Also, BCP’s Capital Markets division has an Investment Committee, that makes decisions on positions held on all possible types of securities.

Day-to-day ALM decisions are made by the Central Manager of Finance and the Treasury Department and reviewed in the weekly senior management meeting. The Market Risk unit is in charge of the measurement, control and follow-up of all positions that involve market risk exposure.

At ASHC, decisions regarding asset and liability management are made by the President, Senior Vice President, Manager of Operations and Administration and the Chief Financial Officer. ASHC has an Investment Committee in charge of putting forward possible limits by type of exposure and to monitor the risk profile of ASHC's various investment portfolios.

Credicorp uses a variety of tools to measure market risks arising from changes in the price of financial instruments and securities prices. Non-statistical methods to measure market risks include: position limits for each trading activity and their allowable risk ("Stop-loss"), marking of all positions to market, profit and loss statements, position reports, and independent verification of the pricing of positions. The statistical estimation of potential losses under adverse market conditions is considered an important tool in the market risk measurement at Credicorp, and for that purpose the VaR methodology is used for certain market risks in its historic simulation version at a 99% confidence level. Testing exercises are performed periodically by which VaR estimates are compared with actual results.

The VaR, in its historical simulation version, is applied to products managed by the Capital Markets division that are affected by price risk. This methodology is applied to: (i) the foreign currency positions ("spot" and "forward" foreign currency contracts), (ii) the securities portfolio (fixed income, equities and government bonds), and (iii) money market instruments (certificates and overnight deposits).

Additionally, the risk analysis of the investment portfolio is complemented by various indicators including the *Degree of Portfolio Diversification*, which measures the concentration of investments taking into account their risk factors, and VaR as a percentage of the investment, which measures the risk level assumed in a specific segment of the portfolio. As of year-end 2005, BCP maintains a Degree of Portfolio Diversification of 36% (48% in 2004) and a ratio of VaR over total portfolio of 0.25% (0.11% in 2004). BCP has established VaR limits and Stop-loss limits alerts as a function of the maximum potential losses in unfavorable market scenarios that it is willing to assume in the portfolio of each type of security.

BCP's Market Risk unit issues on a daily basis to the Treasurer and trading managers and to the Chief Financial Officer, reports on positions, profits and losses, VaR results, as well as a series of alerts that have been incorporated using VaR estimates. The Market Risk Committee is provided reports on a monthly basis. Credicorp believes that these procedures, which stress timely communication between the Market Risk unit and senior management, are important elements of the risk management process.

The following table sets forth the maturities of Credicorp's trading securities by type at December 31, 2005. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(ii) Investment Portfolio":

	Within 3 months	After 3 months But within 1 year	Total	Fair Value
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>				
Nuevo Sol-denominated:				
Peruvian Government Bonds	0	US\$ 5,361	US\$ 5,361	US\$ 5,361
Equity securities	44,217	0	44,217	44,217
Bonds and debentures	0	592	592	592
Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	0	0	0	0
Other investments	21	0	21	21
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 44,238	US\$ 5,953	US\$ 50,191	US\$ 50,691
Foreign Currency-denominated:				
Equity securities	US\$ 1,253	US\$ 0	US\$ 1,253	US\$ 1,253
Bonds	0	7,867	7,867	7,867
Investment in Peruvian debt	0	0	0	0
Other investments	0	1,313	1,313	1,313
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	US\$ 1,253	US\$ 9,180	US\$ 10,433	US\$ 10,433
Total securities holdings	US\$ 45,491	US\$ 15,133	US\$ 60,624	US\$ 60,624

The foreign currency-denominated Other investments, US\$1.3 million in the preceding table, are principally composed of US\$0.67 million of shares in mutual funds and fixed income securities of foreign financial institutions.

Given the relatively higher volatility of Nuevo Sol-denominated interest rates compared to foreign currency-denominated rates, maturities of Nuevo Sol-denominated securities are essentially of shorter term than foreign currency-denominated investments. Peruvian Central Bank certificate notes have an important share in the portfolio mostly because they are actively traded in the secondary capital markets, which facilitates the management of their position.

The following table sets forth the maturities of Credicorp's available for sale investment securities by type at their fair value as of December 31, 2005. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Selected Statistical Information—(ii) Investment Portfolio":

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 5 year	Maturing after 5 years but within 10 years	After 10 years	Fair Value
Nuevo Sol-denominated:					
Peruvian Government Bonds	US\$ 33,335	US\$ 7,462	US\$ 15,300	US\$ 67,679	US\$ 123,776
Equity securities (1)	100,703	0	0	0	100,703
Bonds and debentures	21,465	37,149	7,026	24,833	90,473
Peruvian Central Bank Certific. Notes	742,156	93,130	0	0	835,286
Other Investments	32,690	7,776	0	0	40,466
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	US\$ 930,349	US\$ 145,517	US\$ 22,326	US\$ 92,512	US\$ 1,190,704
Foreign currency-denominated:					
Peruvian Government Bonds	US\$ 149	US\$ 7,590	US\$ 58,045	US\$ 119,354	US\$ 185,138
Equity securities	78,847	0	0	0	78,847
Bonds	269,673	335,518	94,684	183,924	883,799
Peruvian Central Bank Certific. Notes	310,528	0	0	0	310,528
Other investments	142,800	7,864	6,917	5,000	162,581
Total Foreign currency-denominated	US\$ 801,997	US\$ 350,972	US\$ 159,646	US\$ 308,278	US\$ 1,620,893
Total securities holding	US\$ 1,732,346	US\$ 496,489	US\$ 181,972	US\$ 400,790	US\$ 2,811,597

(1) Equity securities in Credicorp's trading account are categorized as maturing within one year, while other equity securities are categorized according to their maturity.

The foreign currency-denominated Other investments, US\$177.7 million in the preceding table, are principally composed of US\$74.0 million of shares in various mutual funds, US\$ 4.6 million of commercial paper and US\$56.1 million in required deposits reserves managed by the Bolivian Central Bank in the *Fondo RAL*.

Interest Rate Risk Management

A key component of Credicorp's asset and liability management policy is the management of adverse changes in earnings as a result of changes in interest rates. The management of interest rate risk relates to the timing and magnitude of the repricing of assets compared to liabilities and attempts to control of risks associated with movements in interest rates. Credicorp hedges some of its interest rate risk through the use of interest rate derivative contracts. As part of the management of interest rate risks, both of BCP's Market Risk Committee and ALCO may direct changes in the composition of the balance sheet.

One method of measuring interest rate risk is by measuring the impact of interest rate changes over the financial margin, or the interest rate sensitivity gap. Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between market interest rates and net interest income due to the maturity or repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. For any given period, the pricing structure is matched when an equal amount of such assets and liabilities mature or reprice in that period. Any mismatch of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is known as a gap position. A negative gap denotes liability sensitivity and normally means that a decrease in interest rates would have a positive effect on net interest income, while an increase in interest rates would have a negative effect on net interest income. The financial margin exposure is usually analyzed for a period limited to a 12-month horizon.

A second measure of interest rate risk extends the period of analysis, considering expected durations of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities, to determine variations in their economic value due to interest rates changes.

The following table reflects, according to maturity, repricing and by currency, the interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities of Credicorp as of December 31, 2005, and may not be representative of positions at other times. In addition, variations in interest rate sensitivity may arise within the repricing periods presented or among the currencies in which interest rate positions are held. Credicorp actively monitors and manages its interest rate sensitivity and has the ability to reprice relatively promptly both its interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. On the basis of its gap position at December 31, 2005, Credicorp believes that a significant increase or decrease in interest rates would not reasonably be expected to have a material effect on Credicorp's financial condition or results of operations.

Earliest Repricing Interval at December 31, 2005 (2)

	Overnight to 3 months	Over 3 to 12 months	Total within One year	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>						
Nuevo Sol-denominated:						
Assets:						
Loans, net	673,546	176,144	849,690	149,353	12,910	1,011,953
Investment securities	306,877	468,406	775,283	108,568	38,245	922,096
Deposits in other banks	37,656	10,787	48,443	1,603	0	50,047
Off-Balance debit accounts, Forwards	609,577	205,226	814,803	3,719	0	818,522
Total	1,627,656	860,564	2,488,220	263,244	51,155	2,802,618
Liabilities:						
Demand and saving deposits	534,027	211,691	745,718	12,885	0	758,603
Time deposits (1)	350,635	92,665	443,300	2,157	0	445,457
Interbank deposits received	63,078	3,284	66,362	0	0	66,362
Bonds and other liabilities	511,619	34,646	546,265	112,515	14,687	673,467
Off-Balance credit accounts, Forwards	300,303	40,335	340,639	0	0	340,639
Total	1,759,662	382,622	2,142,284	127,558	14,687	2,284,529
Interest Sensitivity gap	(132,006)	477,942	345,936	135,686	36,468	518,090
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(132,006)	345,936	345,936	481,622	518,090	518,090
Cumulative interest-earning assets	1,627,656	2,488,220	2,488,220	2,751,464	2,802,618	2,802,618
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	-8.11%	13.90%	13.90%	17.50%	18.49%	18.49%
Foreign Currency-denominated:						
Assets:						
Loans, net	1,923,041	1,093,745	3,016,786	676,958	176,966	3,870,710
Investment securities	327,408	490,162	817,571	202,447	141,884	1,161,902
Deposits in other banks, and Other instruments	915,611	966,653	1,882,264	15,425	209	1,897,898
Off-Balance debit accounts, Forwards y Swaps	557,453	70,191	627,644	58,896	16,266	702,806
Total	3,723,513	2,620,752	6,344,265	953,727	335,325	7,633,316
Liabilities:						
Demand and saving deposits	1,575,211	584,570	2,159,781	81,078	0	2,240,859
Time deposits (1)	1,588,202	710,457	2,298,659	190,919	117,453	2,607,031
Interbank deposits received and Borrowings	157,839	35,050	192,889	124,101	232,747	549,737
Bonds and mortgage notes	26,738	74,785	101,523	229,974	18,959	350,457
Off-Balance credit accounts, Forwards y Swaps	712,727	235,488	948,215	205,065	42,816	1,196,096
Total	4,060,717	1,640,351	5,701,067	831,138	411,976	6,944,181
Interest sensitivity gap	(337,203)	980,401	643,197	122,589	(76,651)	689,136
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(337,203)	643,197	643,197	765,786	689,136	689,136
Cumulative interest-earning assets	3,723,513	6,344,265	6,344,265	7,297,991	7,633,316	7,633,316
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	-9.06%	10.14%	10.14%	10.49%	9.03%	9.03%
Total interest sensitivity gap	(469,209)	1,458,342	989,133	258,275	(40,182)	1,207,225
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(469,209)	989,133	989,133	1,247,408	1,207,225	1,207,225
Total interest-earning assets	5,351,169	3,481,315	8,832,485	1,216,970	386,480	10,435,935
Cumulative interest-earning assets	5,351,169	8,832,485	8,832,485	10,049,455	10,435,935	10,435,935
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percentage of cumulative interest earning assets	-8.77%	11.20%	11.20%	12.41%	11.57%	11.57%

(1) Includes severance indemnity deposits

(2) This table has been elaborated for administration on the base of diverse assumptions, and is based on non countable figures

In addition to the static gap position, BCP employs a simulation analysis to measure the degree of short term interest risk. Sensitivity analysis is performed to express the potential gains or losses in future earnings resulting from selected hypothetical changes in interest rates. Sensitivity models are calculated on a monthly basis using both actual balance sheet figures detailed by maturity reprising interval and interest yields or costs. Simulations are run using shocks of +/- 100 basis points on the interest rates to determine potential changes to future earnings.

The forward looking simulation results reflect changes between a most likely to occur interest rate base case scenario. Interest rate scenarios are separately devised for U.S. Dollar and Nuevos Soles-denominated rates. As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp's banking subsidiaries had a very short term cumulative gap with US\$469.2 million more liabilities than assets reprising within three months. This represents 8.77% of cumulative interest earning assets, which changes to a positive cumulative gap with US\$989.1 million more assets than liabilities reprising within one year, or 11.20% of cumulative interest earning assets.

Considering that the consensus in the market is for a continued generalized increase in interest rates, the base case scenario analyzes the effect on financial margins in the next twelve months of a 100 basis points increase in Nuevos Soles-denominated interest rates as well as in U.S. Dollar-denominated rates. The base case scenario shows an impact of these variations resulting, for the next twelve months, in a decrease of pre-tax net interest income of approximately US\$0.9 million, or 0.2% of net interest income in 2005, which is the outcome of a shorter reprising period for liabilities with respect to assets.

Gap simulation analysis has several shortcomings, one of which is its "static" nature, that is, it does not consider ongoing loan and deposit activity, and another of which is the inadequate treatment of individually negotiated loan and deposit rates, as in prime client cases, or the finer breakdown of rates applicable to different business segments. Furthermore, more than 50% of Credicorp's interest bearing deposits can be unilaterally modified causing difficulties in establishing the expected reprising period of these products in the simulations. Additionally, Credicorp considers within the Foreign Currency category not only U.S. Dollar-denominated transactions, but also the currency of its subsidiary in Bolivia, which may present different trends in certain periods but, due to its relative small value, do not significantly affect the results of the analysis.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

Credicorp's market risk exposure to foreign currency exchange fluctuations is attributed to its net asset or net liability positions in currencies other than U.S. Dollars. Exchange rate risk management policies include nominal and stop-loss limits, approved by the Market Risk Committee, as well as VaR alerts reviewed on a daily basis, where excesses are immediately reported.

In a net liability position in Nuevos Soles, the translation gains are recognized when the exposure to the Nuevo Sol is weakened against the U.S. Dollar. In case such exposure is strengthened against the U.S. Dollar, a translation loss is recognized. On the other hand, in a net asset position, if the exposition of Nuevo Sol is weakened against the U.S. Dollar, a translation loss is recognized, if it has strengthened against the U.S. Dollar, a translation gain is recognized.

Earnings sensitivity is estimated by directly applying expected foreign currency devaluation or revaluation rates on the above net positions. The Nuevos Soles net asset position results in exchange gains whenever the Peruvian currency raises its value against the U.S. Dollar, while a devaluation would generate exchange losses. A 10% change in the Nuevo Sol exchange rate would generate a US\$4.0 million gain in case of devaluation (in net liability position in Nuevos Soles) or revaluation (in net asset position in Nuevos Soles), respectively. Also, a 10% change in the Nuevo Sol exchange rate would generate a US\$4.0 million loss in case of devaluation (in net asset position in Nuevos Soles) or revaluation (in net liability position in Nuevos Soles), respectively. Given the evolution of the exchange rate in past years, a significant devaluation scenario for the Nuevo Sol is very unlikely for the next twelve months, unless certain political instability scenarios generate such devaluation. See "Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data—Exchange Controls."

Considering foreign currency forward contracts, the Nuevos Soles exposure increases to a net asset position of US\$271.0 million at December 31, 2005, and maintains a net liability position of US\$10.6 million in other currencies. See Note 23 to the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements.

The net liability position in other currencies different from Nuevo Sol is principally composed of Bolivian Bolivianos with a total of US\$10.6 million. Management expects that the exchange risk in this currency will be significant, due to the political, social and/or economic instability that may result from the policies adopted by the new Bolivian government. In particular, the nationalization of hydrocarbons, by the Bolivian government represents increased risks for all related activities.

As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp's total U.S. Dollar-denominated monetary assets were US\$7,910.7 million and its U.S. Dollar-denominated liabilities were US\$6,937.5 million, resulting in a net U.S. Dollar asset position of US\$973.2 million (US\$607.3 million at December 31, 2004). Of such amount, approximately 20% represented the net U.S. Dollar asset position of Credicorp's non-Peruvian subsidiaries that conduct most of their operations in U.S. Dollars. Credicorp considers its net U.S. Dollar asset position to be reasonable in view of the volume of its foreign currency activities and the environment in which it operates. Historically, in order to provide some protection from the combined effects of devaluation and inflation, Credicorp has followed the policy of maintaining the sum of its net U.S. Dollar assets, real estate assets and investments in equity securities at least equal to shareholders' equity.

Beginning in March 1999, BCP has segregated part of its regulatory capital to cover foreign exchange risk exposure and, since June 2000, to cover risk related to investments in equity shares, with the remaining used to cover credit risk. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(11) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Capital Adequacy Requirements."

Derivatives Trading Activities

Credicorp provides its customers with access to a wide range of products from the securities, foreign exchange, and, to a lesser extent, derivatives markets. Credicorp enters into trading activities primarily as a financial intermediary for customers, and, to a lesser extent, for its own account. In acting for its own account, Credicorp may take positions in some of these instruments with the objective of generating trading profits.

Except for foreign currency forward commitments and interest rate swaps, Credicorp does not enter into derivative transactions or options (in March 2006, currency swap operations were initiated and are expected to include forward rate agreement-FRAs). Foreign exchange forward contracts are agreements for future delivery of money market instruments in which the seller agrees to make delivery at a specified future date of an instrument, at a specified price or yield. Forward contracts are closely monitored and are also subject to nominal and stop-loss limits.

As of December 31, 2005, the nominal amount of outstanding forward contracts was approximately US\$998.7 million (US\$466.2 million as of December 31, 2004), with maturities for periods less than a year. All of those contracts were signed solely to serve customer needs. Interest rate swap operations at year-end 2005 amounted approximately to US\$572.2 million (US\$212.4 million in 2004). These contracts are recorded at fair value, recording both realized and unrealized gains and losses in the consolidated income statements.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

(A) Material Defaults

Credicorp has never defaulted on any of its debt or been forced to reschedule any of its obligations.

(B) Dividend Arrearages

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Credicorp's management, with the participation of and under the supervision of Credicorp's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of Credicorp's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2004. Based on that evaluation, Credicorp's management, its principal executive officer and its principal financial officer have concluded that Credicorp's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Credicorp in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") rules and forms.

No changes were made to Credicorp's internal controls over financial reporting that materially affected internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report. Credicorp also found no material weaknesses, and therefore no corrective actions were taken.

The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. There is no certainty that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goal under all potential future considerations, regardless of how remote.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Credicorp will be required to make certain certifications regarding its internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. Credicorp has developed an internal methodology, which is in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board-PCAOB, Accounting Standard 2, to evaluate the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, Credicorp is implementing computer programs to allow for the continuous monitoring, assessment and documentation of its internal controls. During 2004 and 2005, the procedures that will allow Credicorp to comply with the requirements of Section 404 were substantially completed at BCP and other principal Credicorp subsidiaries. Credicorp aims to have uniform and integrated procedures to manage operational risk in all of its subsidiaries, and, consequently, it is currently also completing evaluations at its smaller subsidiaries. During 2006, Credicorp expects to complete its evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting and to be able to obtain the attestation of its independent auditors.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Credicorp's Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Luis Enrique Yarur is an audit committee financial expert, as that term is defined according to Section 407(b) of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Mr. Yarur is a businessman with an undergraduate degree in law and graduate degrees in economics and management. He became a Director of Credicorp on October 31, 2002. Mr. Yarur is Chairman of the Board of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones in Chile, and a member of the boards of directors of various other Chilean companies.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Credicorp has adopted a code of ethics (*Código de Etica*) that is applicable to the Board of Directors, including Credicorp's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial and Accounting Officer and the other principal executive officers, as well as to all other employees. In addition, Credicorp has adopted a code of ethics for professionals with financial responsibility (*Código de Etica Para Profesionales con Responsabilidad Financiera*) applicable to employees with financial management responsibilities. Credicorp's code of ethics and code of ethics for professionals with financial responsibility are available on the Corporate Governance section of its web site at <http://www.credicorpnet.com>.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth for each of the years indicated, the fees paid to Credicorp's independent auditor Medina, Zaldívar, Paredes & Asociados, members of Ernst & Young Global for the audit of Credicorp's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The Audit Committee recommends the appointment of the independent auditor every fiscal year, and the auditor is appointed at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Audit	US\$ 974	US\$ 1,132	US\$ 1,154
Audit – Related	—	14	139
Tax	28	7	21
All Other	154	134	557
Total	US\$ 1,156	US\$ 1,287	US\$ 1,871

Audit fees correspond to audit services performed (i) in the review of Credicorp's consolidated financial statements, (ii) establishing the procedures that the independent auditor needs to perform in order to form an opinion about Credicorp's consolidated financial statements, and (iii) the audit services required to comply with the statutory requirements applicable to Credicorp's subsidiaries. Audit fees also include expenses related to the audit work. During 2005, the Audit Committee did not approve any additional audit fees.

Audit-related fees relate to services that are similar to the execution of an audit or a review of Credicorp's financial statements and which are traditionally performed by the independent auditor. Such audit-related services include "due diligence" tasks related to possible acquisitions; comfort letters for the issuance of long term debt; services related to technical issues on accounting and financial matters; assistance in the understanding of new accounting and financial rules established by regulatory entities; audit related procedures on accounting matters previously agreed with Credicorp's management; and special audit reviews of internal control procedures. Specifically, during 2005, Credicorp's independent auditors performed tasks related to the delivery of two comfort letters in connection with the issuance of long term debt by BCP with fees accounting to US\$139,000.

Tax fees relate to tax services which include all services performed by Credicorp's independent auditor's tax personnel, except those services specifically related to the review and preparation of Credicorp's financial statements, and consisted principally of tax compliance and advisory services.

All Other fees during 2005 include US \$538,000 in connection with tasks performed by Credicorp's independent auditors relating to special review of the internal control assessments performed by Credicorp's principal subsidiaries.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee must approve all of the services the independent auditors provide as part of its responsibility in supervising their work. There are two types of approvals. The Audit Committee grants a "general approval" in advance to a list of services that the independent auditor may provide without further approval required by the Audit Committee. A general approval is valid for 12 months from the date of approval unless the Audit Committee determines a different period of validity should apply. The Audit Committee also grants "specific approval" for services that do not have general approval on a case-by-case basis. All of the services that do not have general approval need specific approval from the Audit Committee before any agreement is signed with the independent auditor to provide such services. Any service that exceeds approved costs or budgets will need specific approval from the Audit Committee. When considering granting any type of approval, the Audit Committee considers whether the requested services are consistent with the SEC's rules regarding the independence of the independent auditors.

The Audit Committee supervises the execution of the independent audit services as necessary. It approves, when necessary, any modification in the terms, conditions, fees and extent of the audit services. The Audit Committee may give a general approval for other audit services where the independent auditor is in the best position to provide those services. Such services typically include: audit services required by regulations, financial audits for Credicorp's subsidiaries or affiliates; and services associated with the presentation of documents to the SEC or other documents published in relation to the trading of Credicorp's shares.

The Audit Committee may award a general approval to audit-related services if its members consider that these services do not negatively affect the integrity of the independent auditor and are consistent with the rules of the SEC.

The Audit Committee may award a general approval to those tax services that have historically been provided by the independent auditor and which are consistent with the rules concerning the independence of the auditor. Any tax service that involves complex transactions needs a specific approval from the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee may grant a specific approval to other services provided by the independent auditor so long as they do not impair the integrity of the independent auditor and are allowed by rules issued by the SEC concerning auditor independence.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not Applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Please refer to “Item 19. Exhibits.”

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

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(a) Index to Financial Statements and Schedules	
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All supplementary schedules relating to the registrant are omitted because they are not required or because the required information, where material, is contained in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(b) Index to Exhibits

1.1	Bye-Laws of Credicorp Ltd., incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 30, 2005
1.2	Memorandum of Association of Credicorp Ltd., incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003
8	List of Subsidiaries, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 8 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003
12.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
12.2	Certification by the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13.2	Certification by the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

CREDICORP LTD.

By: /s/ WALTER BAYLY

Name: Walter Bayly

Title: Chief Financial and Accounting Officer

Dated: June 30, 2006



Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, together with the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, together with the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

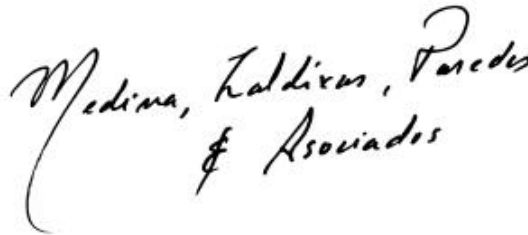
To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Credicorp Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audits also include examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which differ in certain respects from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (see note 27 to the consolidated financial statements).

Countersigned by:



Juan Paredes
C.P.C. Register N°22220

Lima, Peru,
February 22, 2006,
except for notes 26 and 27, as to which the date is
June 12, 2006

Miembro de Ernst & Young Global

Inscrita en la partida 11396556 del
Registro de Personas Jurídicas de
Lima y Callao

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets
As of December 31, 2005 and 2004

	Note	2005	2004
		US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks:	4		
Non-interest bearing		364,947	251,561
Interest bearing		2,295,868	1,593,900
		<u>2,660,815</u>	<u>1,845,461</u>
Investments:			
Trading securities	5	60,785	102,534
Investments available-for-sale	6	2,827,673	2,128,522
		<u>2,888,458</u>	<u>2,231,056</u>
Loans, net:	7		
Loans, net of unearned income		5,014,255	4,589,729
Allowance for credit losses		(197,495)	(253,408)
		<u>4,816,760</u>	<u>4,336,321</u>
Premiums and other policies receivable		57,301	60,665
Reinsurance receivable		35,288	35,453
Property, furniture and equipment, net	8	248,299	246,712
Due from customers on acceptances		45,423	47,635
Assets seized, net	9	39,373	64,873
Other assets	10	237,930	219,384
		<u>11,029,647</u>	<u>9,087,560</u>
Total assets		11,029,647	9,087,560

Consolidated balance sheets (continued)

	Note	2005	2004
		US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Deposits and obligations:	11		
Non-interest bearing		1,671,621	1,219,695
Interest bearing		5,421,807	5,076,504
		<u>7,093,428</u>	<u>6,296,199</u>
Due to banks and correspondents	12	1,303,371	431,052
Bankers' acceptances outstanding		45,423	47,635
Reserves for insurance claims	13	464,578	398,439
Reserves for unearned premiums		81,516	72,327
Accounts payable to reinsurance		36,580	23,612
Bonds issued	14	429,224	423,977
Other liabilities	10	283,572	243,869
		<u>9,737,692</u>	<u>7,937,110</u>
Total liabilities		<u>9,737,692</u>	<u>7,937,110</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to Credicorp's equity holders:	15		
Capital stock		471,912	471,912
Treasury stock		(73,107)	(73,107)
Capital surplus		140,693	140,693
Reserves		269,527	269,527
Other reserves		83,302	76,131
Retained earnings		298,113	180,041
		<u>1,190,440</u>	<u>1,065,197</u>
Minority interest		101,515	85,253
		<u>1,291,955</u>	<u>1,150,450</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>1,291,955</u>	<u>1,150,450</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>11,029,647</u>	<u>9,087,560</u>

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

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated income statements

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

	Note	2005	2004	2003
		US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Interest and dividend income				
Interest on loans		447,392	426,537	457,826
Interest on deposits in banks		37,127	20,146	18,826
Interest from trading securities and investments available-for-sale		117,242	81,276	60,229
Dividend income		3,553	2,256	1,977
Other interest income		7,118	12,627	9,427
Total interest and dividend income		612,432	542,842	548,285
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits and obligations		(119,138)	(95,965)	(99,955)
Interest on bonds issued		(24,332)	(27,651)	(28,068)
Interest on borrowed funds		(20,288)	(16,366)	(17,235)
Other interest expense		(9,401)	(20,316)	(18,322)
Total interest expense		(173,159)	(160,298)	(163,580)
Net interest and dividend income				
Provision for loan losses	7(f)	439,273	382,544	384,705
		6,356	(16,131)	(66,421)
Net interest and dividend income after provision for credit losses		445,629	366,413	318,284
Other income				
Banking services commissions		206,163	201,474	189,472
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions		29,286	24,165	23,681
Net gain on sales of securities		8,965	10,135	3,235
Other	20	21,571	8,105	23,227
Total other income		265,985	243,879	239,615
Insurance premiums and claims				
Net premiums earned	19	218,955	192,672	125,115
Net claims incurred		(42,569)	(34,791)	(23,844)
Increase in costs for life and health policies		(132,931)	(119,534)	(75,930)
Total premiums earned less claims		43,455	38,347	25,341

Consolidated income statements(continued)

	Note	2005	2004	2003
		US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Other expenses				
Salaries and employees benefits		(236,347)	(202,729)	(193,563)
Administrative expenses		(138,294)	(153,096)	(147,593)
Depreciation and amortization		(38,728)	(41,742)	(43,660)
Provision for assets seized	9(b)	(16,959)	(14,639)	(13,588)
Merger expenses	2(d) and (e)	—	(3,742)	(18,587)
Goodwill amortization	10(c)	—	(4,853)	(4,223)
Other	20	(46,745)	(42,869)	(27,746)
Total other expenses		(477,073)	(463,670)	(448,960)
Income before translation result and income tax				
Translation result		277,996	184,969	134,280
Income tax	16(b)	(9,597)	2,040	(3,675)
		(73,546)	(45,497)	(39,695)
Net income		194,853	141,512	90,910
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Credicorp		181,885	130,747	80,607
Minority interest		12,968	10,765	10,303
		194,853	141,512	90,910
Basic and diluted earnings per share for net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp (in United States dollars)				
	21	2.28	1.64	1.01

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

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity
 For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Attributable to the equity holders of Credicorp										
	Number of shares issued, note 21	Capital stock	Treasury stock	Capital surplus	Reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Minority interest	Total net equity
	(In thousands of units)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balances as of January 1st, 2003	94,382	471,912	(73,177)	140,500	104,104	(9,495)	189,956	823,800	64,742	888,542
Changes in equity for 2003 -										
Net unrealized gains from investments available-for-sale, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	18,844	—	18,844	743	19,587
Transfer of net realized loss and impairment losses from investments available-for-sale to the operations results, net of realized gains, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	11,401	—	11,401	—	11,401
Income for the year recognized directly in equity	—	—	—	—	—	30,245	—	30,245	743	30,988
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,607	80,607	10,303	90,910
Total recognized income for the period	—	—	—	—	—	30,245	80,607	110,852	11,046	121,898
Transfer of retained earnings to reserves	—	—	—	—	165,423	—	(165,423)	—	—	—
Cash dividends, note 15(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23,922)	(23,922)	—	(23,922)
Dividends of subsidiaries and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,947)	(2,947)
Balances as of December 31, 2003	94,382	471,912	(73,177)	140,500	269,527	20,750	81,218	910,730	72,841	983,571

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

Attributable to the equity holders of Credicorp

	Number of shares issued, note 21	Capital stock	Treasury stock	Capital surplus	Reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Minority interest	Total net equity
	(In thousands of units)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Changes in equity for 2004 -										
Net unrealized gain from investments available-for-sale, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	56,746	—	56,746	9,762	65,508
Transfer of net realized gains to the operations result, net of realized losses, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,365)	—	(1,365)	53	(1,312)
Income for the year recognized										
directly in equity	—	—	—	—	—	55,381	—	55,381	9,815	65,196
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,747	130,747	10,765	141,512
Total recognized income for the period										
	—	—	—	—	—	55,381	130,747	186,128	20,580	206,708
Decrease in treasury stock	—	—	70	193	—	—	—	263	—	263
Cash dividends, note 15(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31,900)	(31,900)	—	(31,900)
Dividends of subsidiaries and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	(24)	(24)	(8,168)	(8,192)
Balances as of December 31, 2004 carried forward										
	94,382	471,912	(73,107)	140,693	269,527	76,131	180,041	1,065,197	85,253	1,150,450
Changes in equity for 2005 -										
Net unrealized gain from investments available-for-sale, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	7,121	—	7,121	4,764	11,885
Transfer of net realized gains to the operations results, net of realized losses, note 6(b)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,572)	—	(1,572)	(165)	(1,737)
Net gain on cash flow hedge, note 18(e)	—	—	—	—	—	1,622	—	1,622	—	1,622
Income for the year recognized										
directly in equity	—	—	—	—	—	7,171	—	7,171	4,599	11,770
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	181,885	181,885	12,968	194,853
Total recognized income for the period										
	—	—	—	—	—	7,171	181,885	189,056	17,567	206,623
Cash dividends, note 15(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(63,810)	(63,810)	—	(63,810)
Dividends of subsidiaries and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)	(1,305)	(1,308)
Balances as of December 31, 2005 carried forward										
	94,382	471,912	(73,107)	140,693	269,527	83,302	298,113	1,190,440	101,515	1,291,955

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

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated cash flow statements

For the years ended December 2005, 2004 and 2003

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	194,853	141,512	90,910
Add (deduct)			
Provision for loan losses	(6,356)	16,131	66,421
Depreciation and amortization	38,728	41,742	43,660
Amortization of goodwill	—	4,853	4,223
Provision for assets seized	16,959	14,639	13,588
Provision for sundry risks	5,567	9,819	2,022
Deferred income tax	(11,502)	(6,325)	4,410
Net gain on securities available-for-sale	(8,965)	(10,135)	(3,235)
Loss on sales of property, furniture and equipment	(1,875)	4,525	1,639
Translation result	9,597	(2,040)	3,675
Purchase (sale) of trading securities, net	22,843	(3,788)	506,358
Purchase of loan portfolio, note 2(b)	(353,769)	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in loans, net	161,236	(142,316)	136,994
Increase in other assets	13,906	69,427	36,510
Increase (decrease) in deposits and obligations, net	506,765	296,094	(418,569)
Increase (decrease) in due to banks and correspondents, net, note 12	523,149	130,369	(24,402)
Increase in other liabilities, net	146,688	139,626	90,435
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,257,824	704,133	554,639
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of cash received, notes 2(d) and (e)	—	(4,900)	(17,100)
Disposal of Banco Tequendama S.A., net of cash disposed, note 2(c)	17,977	—	—
Net purchase of investments available-for-sale	(634,182)	(410,693)	(967,715)
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	(48,769)	(41,087)	(29,919)
Sales of property, furniture and equipment	19,448	7,788	23,951
Net cash used in investing activities	(645,526)	(448,892)	(990,783)

Consolidated cash flow statements(continued)

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in bonds issued	5,247	4,516	(71,518)
Sales of treasury stocks	—	263	—
Increase (decrease) from borrowed funds, note 12	290,905	26,446	(12,065)
Cash dividends	(63,810)	(31,900)	(23,922)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	232,342	(675)	(107,505)
Translation loss on cash and cash equivalents	(29,286)	(24,165)	(23,681)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	815,354	230,401	(567,330)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,845,461	1,615,060	2,182,390
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,660,815	1,845,461	1,615,060
Supplementary cash flows information:			
Cash paid during the year for -			
Interests	171,495	158,414	165,710
Income taxes	47,760	43,866	59,064
Cash received during the year for -			
Interests	594,358	548,512	541,703

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

Credicorp Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2005 and 2004

1. Operations

Credicorp Ltd. (hereinafter “Credicorp” or “Group”) is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda in 1995 to act as a holding company and to coordinate the policy and administration of its subsidiaries. It is also engaged in investing activities.

Credicorp Ltd., through its banking and non-banking subsidiaries, provides a complete range of financial services and products throughout Peru and in selected international markets. At December 31, 2005, the major subsidiary of the Group is Banco de Credito del Peru (hereinafter “BCP” or the “Bank”), a Peruvian universal bank. The address of Credicorp’s main office is Calle Centenario N°156, La Molina, Lima, Peru.

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been approved in the General Shareholders’ Meeting dated March 31, 2005. The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, have been approved by Management and will be submitted for approval at the Board of Directors and the General Shareholders’ Meeting that will occur within the period established by law. In Management’s opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements will be approved without modifications.

2. Business developments

(a) Incorporation of a Private Pension Fund Management -

Credicorp’s Board of Directors Meeting held on November 25, 2004, approved that its subsidiary Grupo Credito S.A. will take part, as the principal shareholder, in the start-up of a new private pension fund management company, Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones - AFP (Prima AFP S.A.), which was incorporated on March 4, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, the fair value of the funds under its administration amounts to US\$255.2 million, note 3(b) (iv).

(b) Acquisition of the loan portfolio of Bank Boston N.A. Peru Subsidiary -

On January 2005, the BCP and the Bank of America, principal shareholders of United States Fleet Boston agreed to buy-sale the loans portfolio of the Bank Boston N.A. Peruvian branch and the loan portfolio of Peruvians in United States Fleet Boston N.A., registering this operation at the acquisition cost. BCP paid in cash approximately US\$353.8 million for the loan portfolio, which comprised commercial loans, mortgage and leasing operations. The acquisition date of the portfolio was January 24, 2005.

(c) Sale of Banco Tequendama S.A. -

In March 2005, after the approval of the Colombian authorities, the Group completed the sale transaction of its 99.99 percent interest in its subsidiary Banco Tequendama S.A., for approximately US\$32.5 million. The effective date for this transaction was January 1st, 2005 and as result of the transaction, the Group did not record any significant gain. In the years 2004 and 2003, the subsidiary operated in the banking segment and contributed to net income with US\$1.9 and US\$0.1 million, respectively.

The detail of assets and liabilities disposed and the disposal consideration are as follows:

	2004
	US\$(000)
Cash and cash equivalents	14,571
Investments	68,029
Net loans	297,764
Other assets	17,926
Deposits	(290,465)
Borrowed funds	(58,266)
Other liabilities	(14,865)
Net assets	34,694
Cash proceeds from sale	32,548
Less - Cash and cash equivalents in subsidiary sold	(14,571)
Net cash inflows from sale	17,977

(d) Acquisition of Corporación Novasalud Perú S.A. -

In March 2004, El Pacifico Peruano-Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.A. (hereinafter “PPS”), a subsidiary of the Group, acquired a 100 percent interest in Corporacion Novasalud S.A., proprietary of a 100 percent of Novasalud Peru S.A. - Entidad Prestadora de Salud (hereinafter “Novasalud EPS”). The amount paid for this purchase amounted to approximately US\$6.5 million, generating goodwill of approximately US\$5.9 million, note 10(c). On March, 2004, the company was absorbed by Pacífico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud.

(e) Acquisition of Solucion Financiera de Crédito del Perú S.A. -

In March 2003, BCP acquired a 45 percent interest in its subsidiary Solucion Financiera de Credito del Peru S.A. (hereinafter “Financiera”), thus increasing its participation to 100 percent of Financiera’s capital stock. The amount paid for the aforementioned purchase amounted to approximately US\$17.1 million; generating goodwill of approximately US\$8.0 million, note 10(c). On February 2004, the company was merged with Banco de Crédito del Peru.

3. Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting principles and practices used in the preparation of Credicorp's consolidated financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of presentation and use of estimates -

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of significant events in notes to the 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimates comprised in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are related to the computation of the allowance for credit losses, the measurement of the financial instruments, the provision corresponding to technical reserves for claims and premiums, the provision for assets seized and the valuation of derivatives. The accounting criteria used for each of these items are described below.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year, except that the Group has adopted those new IFRS and revised IAS mandatory for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2005. The adoption of the new and revised standards did not have a significant effect in the consolidated financial statements of Credicorp and, as result, it has not been necessary to amend the comparative figures. In summary:

- IAS 1 (revised in 2003) has affected mainly the presentation of minority interest as part of the net equity.
- IAS 8, 10, 16, 17, 27, 28, 32, 33, 39 (all revised in 2003) and IAS 39 (revised in 2004) had no material effect on the Group's policies.
- IAS 21 (revised in 2003) had no material effect on the Group's policy. The functional currency of each of the consolidated entities has been re-evaluated based on the guidance to the revised standard. All the Group entities have the same functional currency as used in previous years.
- IAS 24 (revised in 2003) has affected the identification of related parties and other related-party disclosures.
- The adoption of IFRS 2 had no material effect for the consolidated financial statements.

- The adoption of IFRS 3, IAS 36 (revised in 2004) and IAS 38 (revised in 2004) resulted in a change in the accounting policy for goodwill. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 3, see paragraph (m) below:
 - (i) The Group ceased the amortization of goodwill from January 1st, 2005.
 - (ii) Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2004 has been eliminated with a corresponding decrease in the cost of goodwill.
 - (iii) From the year ended December 31, 2004 onwards, goodwill is tested annually for impairment.
- The adoption of IFRS 4 does not require significant changes in the Group's accounting policies.
- The Group has reassessed the useful lives of its intangible assets in accordance with the provision of IAS 38 (revised in 2004). No adjustment resulted from this reassessment.

(b) Consolidation -

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies. This is generally evidenced by a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which effective control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Credicorp and its subsidiaries. Inter-company transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group and IFRS.

The Group uses the purchase method of accounting to register the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The companies that comprise the Group as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, with an indication of the percentage owned directly and indirectly by Credicorp as of those dates, as well as other relevant information, based on the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS for consolidation purposes, before eliminations, except for the elimination of Credicorp's treasury shares and the related dividends, are as follows:

Equity	Percentage of participation		Assets		Liabilities		Shareholders' equity		Net income (loss)	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	%	%	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Banco de Credito del Peru and Subsidiaries (i)	96.98	96.98	9,316,825	7,289,341	8,439,407	6,494,346	877,418	794,996	183,386	127,962
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation and Subsidiaries (ii)	100.00	100.00	1,052,386	821,738	949,757	729,297	102,629	92,441	13,483	13,293
El Pacifico Peruano-Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros and Subsidiaries (iii)	75.72	75.72	809,968	698,938	614,215	527,662	195,753	171,276	11,653	12,379
Grupo Credito S.A. and Subsidiaries (iv)	99.99	99.99	74,252	62,091	5,684	5,156	68,567	56,934	(5,491)	1,908
Banco Tequendama and Subsidiaries, note 2(c)	—	99.99	—	398,289	—	367,574	—	30,714	—	1,910
CCV Inc. (v)	99.99	99.99	—	17,095	—	17,308	—	(213)	(244)	(198)
CCR Inc. (v)	99.99	99.99	282,124	86,136	280,000	85,441	2,124	695	(197)	74
Credicorp Securities Inc. (vi)	99.99	99.99	1,019	818	21	22	998	796	203	135

- (i) Banco de Credito (BCP) is a universal bank, incorporated in Peru in 1889, authorized to engage in banking activities by the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and AFP (SBS), the Peruvian banking and insurance and AFP authority.
- (ii) Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (ASHC) is incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Its main activity is to invest in the capital stock of companies. Its most significant subsidiary is Atlantic Security Bank (ASB). ASB is also incorporated in the Cayman Islands and began operations on December 1981, carrying out its activities through branches and offices in Grand Cayman, the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, its main activity is private and institutional banking and trustee administration.

- (iii) El Pacifico Peruano-Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (PPS) is a Peruvian corporation, whose main activity is the issuance and administration of insurance for property and casualty and related activities, and also provides insurance for life, health and personal accidents. Its main subsidiaries are El Pacifico Vida Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. and Pacifico S.A. Entidad Prestadora de Salud (EPS), in which maintain a share of 61.99 percent and 100.00 percent, respectively.
 - (iv) Grupo Crédito S.A. (formerly Inversiones Credito del Peru S.A.), is a Peruvian corporation incorporated on February 1987, whose main activity is to invest in listed and not listed securities in Peru. Since 2005, Group Crédito incorporated PRIMA AFP, a new subsidiary engaged in fund management activities as detailed in note 2(a), which as of December 31, 2005, had assets for an amount of approximately US\$18.3 million, liabilities for US\$2.8 million and a net loss of US\$7.6 million. Additionally, the Company owns 100.00 percent of the shares of Soluciones en Procesamiento S.A. (Servicorp), an entity specialized in collection services.
 - (v) CCV Inc. and CCR Inc., are special purposes entities incorporated in Bahamas in 2001, whose main activity is to manage the loans granted to BCP from foreign financial entities, note 12(b), which are collateralized by transactions realized by the Bank.
 - (vi) Credicorp Securities Inc., incorporated in the United States of America on January 2003, whose main activity is to be engaged in brokerage activities in the securities market, directed principally to retail customers in Latin America.
- (c) Foreign currency translation -

The Group considers that its functional and presentation currency to be the United States dollar (U.S. Dollar), because it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and the circumstances relevant to the Group; insofar as its main operations and/or transactions in the different countries where the Group operates, such as, loans granted, financing obtained, sale of insurance premiums, interest income and expenses, an important percentage of salaries and purchases, are established and liquidated in U.S. Dollars.

Financial statements of each of the Credicorp's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the country in which each entity operates. Their financial statements are translated into U.S. Dollars (functional and presentation currency) as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the free market exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- Non-monetary accounts for each balance sheet presented are translated at the free market exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

- Income and expenses, except for those related to non-monetary assets, are translated monthly at average exchange rate.

All resulting translation differences are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

(d) Income and expense recognition from banking activities -

Interest income and expense is recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial assets or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period on an accrual basis. Interest rates are determined based on free negotiations with clients.

Interest income is suspended when collection of loans become doubtful, such as when overdue by more than 90 days or when the borrower or securities' issuer defaults, if earlier than 90 days, and such income is excluded from interest income until received. Uncollected income on such loans is reversed against income. When Management determines that the debtor's financial condition has improved, the recording of interest thereon is reestablished on an accrual basis.

Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investment and trading securities and the accrued discount and premium on financial instruments. Dividends are recognized as income when they are declared.

Commission income is recognized on an accrual basis when earned. All other revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis as earned or incurred.

(e) Income and expense recognition from insurance activities -

Premiums from long-term contracts, mainly life insurance, are recognized as revenue when due. Premiums from short-term insurance contracts, mainly credit, accident and health policies, are earned over the related contract period. In this regard, a reserve for unearned premiums is recorded representing the unexpired portion of premium coverage on the basis of annual renewals.

The reserve for unearned premiums is calculated on an individual basis for each policy or coverage certificate, applying to the insurance premiums (direct insurance and reinsurance accepted premiums less ceded premiums), net of commissions and taxes, the unearned portion of the total risk (in number of days).

The Management, on the basis of periodical reviews of the clients' portfolio, determines the allowance for doubtful accounts related to premiums and installments outstanding.

Casualty claims are recorded when the event occurs. The incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) are estimated and reflected as a liability. The IBNR reserves as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been estimated using generally accepted actuarial reserving methods that take into account the statistical analyses of historical loss experience data, the use of projection methods and, as appropriate, certain qualitative factors to reflect the effect of current conditions or trends upon such experience. Management considers that the estimated amount is sufficient to cover any liability related to IBNR as of December 31, 2005 and 2004.

In determining insurance policy reserves for life and non life insurances, the Group performs a continuing review of its overall position, its reserving techniques and its reinsurance. A qualified actuary employed by the Group also reviews the reserves periodically. Since the reserves are based on estimates, the ultimate liability may be more or less than such reserves. The effects of changes in such estimated reserves are included in the results of operations in the period in which the estimates are changed.

Reserves for life insurance policies are estimated using a net level premium method on the basis of actuarial assumptions as to mortality and interest established at product design. The mortality assumptions established at product design are based on experience which, together with interest assumptions, includes a margin for adverse deviation. Additional reserves for specific future benefits, like participating life policies, endowment and return of premium policies are computed based on prior years experience and current reasonable expected future trends of the insurance market. Benefit liabilities for annuities during the accumulation period are equal to accumulated contract holders' fund balances and after annuitization are equal to the present value of expected future payments.

The registered technical reserves are regularly subject to liability adequacy test with the object of determining their sufficiency regarding the projections of all the future cash flows of valid contracts. If, as a consequence of this test, it is manifested that the reserves are insufficient, then they are adjusted and the effect is recorded in the operating results of the period.

Policyholders' funds for universal life are considered in the computation of the life insurance reserves. Policy benefits that are charged to expense include benefit claims incurred in the period in excess of related policy account balances and interest credited to policyholders' account balances.

Policy acquisition costs (commissions) that are variable and primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts are deferred and amortized over the respective policy terms. The recoverability of deferred policy acquisition costs are reviewed annually.

(f) Loans and allowance for credit losses -

Direct loans are recorded when disbursement of funds to the clients are made. Indirect (off-balance sheet) loans are recorded when documents supporting such facilities are issued. Likewise, Credicorp considers as refinanced or restructured those loans that change their payment schedules due to difficulties in the debtor's ability to repay the loan.

An allowance for credit loss is established if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan. For such purpose, Credicorp classifies all its loans into one of five risk categories, depending upon the degree of risk of nonpayment of each loan. The categories used by Credicorp are: (i) normal, (ii) potential problems, (iii) substandard, (iv) doubtful and (v) loss. Credicorp reviews its loan portfolio on a continuing basis in order to assess the completion and accuracy of its classification. For commercial loans, the classification takes into consideration several factors, such as the payment history of the particular loan, the history of Credicorp's dealings with the borrower's management, operating history, repayment capability and availability of funds of the borrower, status of any collateral and guarantee, the borrower's financial statements, general risk of the sector in which the borrower operates, the borrower's risk classification made by other financial institutions in the market and other relevant factors. For micro-business, consumer and residential mortgage, the classification is based on how long payments are overdue.

The allowance for credit losses is established based in the risk classifications and taking into consideration the guarantees and collateral obtained by the Group. Only collateral received and classified as "preferred", "highly liquid preferred" or "self-liquidating preferred" is considered acceptable. Such collateral must be relatively liquid, have legally documented ownership, have no liens outstanding and have updated independent appraisals.

The allowance for credit losses also covers the estimated losses for impaired loans not specifically identified.

In the case of borrowers in countries where there is an increased risk of difficulties in servicing external debt, an assessment of the political and economic situation is made, and an additional country risk provisions provided.

All loans considered impaired (the ones classified as substandard, doubtful and loss) are analyzed by the Groups' management, taking into consideration the present value of their expected cash flows, including the recoverable amounts of the guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of each loan. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure, less cost for obtaining and selling the collateral.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group in order to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the consolidated income statements.

(g) Leasing transactions -

The Group only grants finance leases and recognizes the present value of the lease payments as a loan. The difference between the gross receivable amount and the present value of the loan is recognized as unearned interest. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease using the effective interest method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

(h) Investments -

The purchases and sales of investments are recognized at the date of the negotiation (trade date) that corresponds to the date in which the Group commits itself to buy or sell the assets.

Investments acquired, including those directly from the issuer, mainly with the purpose of generating profits based on short-term price fluctuations, and are considered as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter “trading securities”). Investments available-for-sale are those intended to be held for an indefinite period, which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or changes in the interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Trading investments and investments available-for-sale are initially recognized at cost, including the inherent costs of the transaction and are subsequently adjusted to their estimated fair value.

Estimated fair values are based primarily on quoted prices or, if quoted market prices are not available, discounted expected cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the investment. All related realized and unrealized gains and losses of trading securities are included in the income statement. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as investments available-for-sale are recognized in equity, net of the related deferred income taxes. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income of the year when the investments available-for-sale is sold.

The Group determines that an available-for-sale investment is impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires the Management’s judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. When a permanent impairment is present, the related unrealized loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

(i) Offsetting financial instruments -

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and Management has the intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

(j) Property, furniture and equipment -

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, furniture and equipment are stated at historical acquisition cost less depreciation. Historical acquisition costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to the consolidated statement of income, and significant renewals and improvements are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance will flow to the Group.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings and other construction	33
Installations	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer hardware	4
Vehicles and equipment	5

The assets' residual value, the useful life and the selected depreciation method are periodically reviewed to ensure that the method and period of depreciation chosen are consistent with the economic benefits and life expectations for use of property, furniture and equipment items.

(k) Assets seized -

Assets seized are recorded at the lower of cost or the estimated market value obtained from valuations made by independent appraisals. Changes in market value are recorded in the income statement.

(l) Intangible assets -

Comprise mainly internal development and acquired software licenses used by the Group. These assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life (between 3 and 5 years).

(m) Goodwill -

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary undertaking at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment to assess whether the carrying amount is fully recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for impairment testing purposes.

In accordance with the disposals of IFRS 3, since January 1st, 2005, the Group has ceased the amortization of goodwill. The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2004 has been eliminated with a corresponding decrease in the cost of goodwill.

As of December 31, 2004, goodwill amortization was calculated using the straight-line method, with the followings estimated useful life:

	<u>Years</u>
ASHC and PPS	20
Solucion Financiera de Credito del Peru S.A.	5
Corporacion Novasalud S.A.	7

(n) Due from customers on acceptances -

Due from customers on acceptances corresponds to accounts receivable from customers for importation and exportation transactions, whose obligations have been accepted by the banks. The obligations that must be assumed by the Group for such transactions are recorded as liabilities.

(o) Bonds issued -

Liabilities arising from the issuance of subordinated bonds, leasing bonds, mortgage bonds and mortgage notes are recorded at their face value and the corresponding interest is recognized in the consolidated income statements on an accrual basis. Bond discounts or premiums determined at issuance are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method.

(p) Provisions -

Provisions for legal claims are recognized when the Group has a present (legal) or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. The amount recorded as a provision is equal to the present value of future payments expected to be needed to settle the obligation.

(q) Contingencies -

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

(r) Workers' profit sharing and income tax -

Workers' profit sharing and income tax are computed based on individual financial statements of Credicorp and each one of its subsidiaries.

Deferred income tax and deferred workers' profit sharing reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts determined for tax purposes. Deferred assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to be applied to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or eliminated. The measurement of deferred assets and deferred liabilities reflects the tax consequences that arise from the manner in which Credicorp and its subsidiaries expect, at the consolidated balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized regardless of when the timing differences are likely to reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is more likely than not that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. At the consolidated balance sheet date, Credicorp assesses unrecognized deferred assets and the carrying amount of recognized deferred assets.

Credicorp determines its deferred income tax considering the tax rate applicable to its undistributed earnings; any additional tax on dividends distribution is recorded on the date a liability is recognized.

(s) Earnings per share -

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to Credicorp's equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased and held as treasury stock. For the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 Credicorp has no financial instruments with dilutive effects. Therefore, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for all years presented.

(t) Stock appreciation rights -

The Group has granted supplementary profit sharing participation to certain executives and employees who have at least one year of service in Credicorp or any of its subsidiaries, in the form of stock appreciation rights (SARs) over a certain number of Credicorp's shares. Such SARs options are granted at the market price of the shares of Credicorp on the date of the grant and are exercisable at that price, allowing the worker to obtain a gain from the difference between the fixed exercise price of the share at the date of execution and the fixed exercise price, note 17.

Expense recognized in income for the year corresponds to the fair value of the appreciation rights at the consolidated balance sheet date. When Credicorp reprises or changes the terms of the SARs, the additional compensation expense is recorded for an amount equal to the difference between the new exercise price and the market price of the underlying shares.

(u) Derivative financial instruments -

Trading -

Most transactions with derivatives, while providing effective economic hedges under Group's risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IAS 39 and are therefore treated as trading derivatives.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and subsequently are remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained based on the market exchange rates or interest rates. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Gain and losses for changes in their fair value are recorded in the consolidated income statements.

Hedge -

To qualify as a hedge, a derivate must be highly effective in offsetting the risk designated as being hedged. The Group documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions.

The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. If a hedge relationship is found to be ineffective, it no longer qualifies as a hedge and any excess gains or losses attributable to such ineffectiveness, as well as subsequent changes in fair value, are recognized as income in the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2005, the Group has only one derivative that qualifies for hedge purposes, see note 18(e), which is an interest rate swap, classified as a cash flow hedge. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of this derivative is recognized in equity, the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated income of statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

(v) Segment reporting -

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environment, note 22.

(w) Fiduciary activities -

The Group provides custody, trustee, investment management, and advisory services to third parties that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of them. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

(x) Cash and cash equivalents -

For the purposes of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including: cash and balances with central banks, overnight deposits and amounts due from banks.

(y) Reclassifications -

When necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(z) Recently issued International Financial Reporting Standards -

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments - Disclosures -

The objective of this IFRS is to provide disclosures in the financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; to understand the nature extent of risk arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed and how the entity manages those risks. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2007, and replaces the disclosures about financial instruments currently required by IAS 32.

4. Cash and due from banks

(a) This item is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Cash and clearing	361,490	251,561
Deposits in Peruvian Central Bank - BCRP	1,599,153	1,100,450
Deposits in banks	693,601	486,403
	2,654,244	1,838,414
Accrued interest	6,571	7,047
Total	2,660,815	1,845,461

(b) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, cash and due from banks balances include approximately US\$1,288.9 and US\$1,100.5 million, respectively, mainly from Banco de Credito del Peru, which represent the legal reserve that the Peruvian banks must maintain for its obligations with the public. These funds are deposited in the vaults of the Bank and in the BCRP, and are within the limits established by prevailing legislation. In addition, as of December 31, 2005, the cash and clearing caption includes US\$450.0 million, of an overnight operation deposited in the BCRP, this operation earned interest at a nominal rate of 3.97 percent and had a 3 day maturity.

Reserve funds kept in BCRP do not earn interest, except for the part of the demandable reserve in foreign currency that exceeds the minimum legal reserve. As of December 31, 2005, the monthly excess amounts to approximately US\$975.8 million and earns interest in U.S. Dollars at an annual rate of 2.25 percent (approximately US\$849.5 million and earned interest in U.S. Dollars at an annual average rate of 2.24 percent as of December 31, 2004).

5. Trading securities

(a) This item is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Shares -		
Listed equity securities (b)	45,487	10,979
Bonds and similar instruments -		
Corporate and leasing bonds	8,442	1,708
Peruvian treasury bonds (c)	5,361	33,731
Bank certificates	662	2,116
Participation in mutual funds	655	549
Investments in foreign financial institutions	17	10,590
International government treasury bonds	—	5,517
Colombian treasury bonds (d)	—	36,898
	15,137	91,109
	60,624	102,088
Accrued interest	161	446
Total	60,785	102,534

- (b) Correspond mainly to shares listed in the Peruvian Stock Market, which included US\$25.9, US\$9.2 and US\$3.2 million of the companies Energia del Sur S.A.A., Cementos Lima S.A., and Mineras del Sur S.A. shares, respectively (as of December 31, 2004, included approximately US\$1.9, US\$1.4 and US\$1.3 million of Minera Cerro Verde S.A., Minera del Sur S.A. and Edelnor S.A. shares, respectively).
- (c) The Peruvian treasury bonds represent to sovereign debt issued in Peruvian currency by the Economic and Financial Ministry of Peru, have an active market quotation in the Peruvian market and are traded daily with third parties. As of December 31, 2005, these bonds accrued interest at annual rates that ranged between 1.53 and 5.96 percent (between 4.98 and 7.20 percent in 2004) and have maturities between August 2006 and January 2035 (between June 2005 and October 2007 as of December 31, 2004).
- (d) As of December 31, 2004, Banco Tequendama S.A., a subsidiary of the Group at such date, note 2(c), had as trading securities, Bonds issued by the National Treasury Direction and the Colombian Republic. These bonds accrued annual interest ranging from 1.81 and 12.95 percent and had maturities between June 2005 and August 2012.

6. Investments available-for-sale

(a) This item is made up as follows:

	2005				2004			
	Unrealized gross amount				Unrealized gross amount			
	Amortized cost	Gains	Losses	Estimated market value	Amortized Cost	Gains	Losses	Estimated market value
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Fixed maturity -								
BCRP deposit certificates (c)	1,148,303	184	(2,672)	1,145,815	681,658	932	(172)	682,418
Corporate, leasing and subordinated bonds (d)	599,191	9,835	(5,133)	603,893	546,570	11,080	(1,558)	556,092
Government treasury bonds (e)	543,745	25,731	(2,363)	567,113	435,652	21,435	(1,044)	456,043
Bonds from international financial institutions (f)	112,184	213	(213)	112,184	78,623	219	(4)	78,838
Participation in mutual funds	82,038	6,000	(691)	87,347	68,911	4,109	(190)	72,830
Participation in RAL's funds (g)	56,073	—	—	56,073	41,355	—	—	41,355
Negotiable deposit certificates	36,872	762	(12)	37,622	22,456	1	—	22,457
Commercial papers	5,519	—	(4)	5,515	31,015	37	—	31,052
Debt issued by Central Banks of other countries	—	—	—	—	3,293	148	(171)	3,270
Other	16,349	278	(142)	16,485	2,612	84	(271)	2,425
	<u>2,600,274</u>	<u>43,003</u>	<u>(11,230)</u>	<u>2,632,047</u>	<u>1,912,145</u>	<u>38,045</u>	<u>(3,410)</u>	<u>1,946,780</u>
Shares -								
Listed securities (h)	52,741	87,141	(336)	139,546	52,045	67,112	(305)	118,852
Non-listed securities	36,445	3,972	(413)	40,004	49,271	2,256	—	51,527
	<u>89,186</u>	<u>91,113</u>	<u>(749)</u>	<u>179,550</u>	<u>101,316</u>	<u>69,368</u>	<u>(305)</u>	<u>170,379</u>
	<u>2,689,460</u>	<u>134,116</u>	<u>(11,979)</u>	<u>2,811,597</u>	<u>2,013,461</u>	<u>107,413</u>	<u>(3,715)</u>	<u>2,117,159</u>
Accrued interest				16,076				11,363
Total				<u>2,827,673</u>				<u>2,128,522</u>

- (b) The movement of “Other reserves” in equity includes the net change in the realized and unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, and the provision for impairment. This caption is as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Net unrealized gains	7,121	56,746	18,844
Net realized gains	1,572	1,365	7,265
Permanent impairment on investments	—	—	(18,666)

- (c) BCRP deposit certificates are discounted Peruvian currency instruments with maturities due within one year. These certificates have been acquired in public auctions. Annual interest rates in Peruvian currency range between 3.75 and 6.35 percent as of December 31, 2005 (between 3.21 and 5.62 percent as of December 31, 2004) with maturities between January 2006 and June 2008. As of December 31, 2005, the Group has entered into BCRP - Repo transactions in Peruvian currency with its clients using these securities, for approximately US\$592.5 million. These operations earn an effective annual interest rate range between 3.55 and 6.23 annual percent and with maturities between January 2006 and February 2008.
- (d) As of December 31, 2005, comprise corporate bonds by US\$598.1 million, leasing bonds by US\$1.8 million and subordinated bonds by US\$4.0 million (US\$532.2, US\$19.8 and US\$4.1 million, respectively, as December 31, 2004), with maturities between January 2006 and November 2035. These bonds accrue interests at annual effective rates that range between 2.92 and 8.00 percent for the bonds denominated in Peruvian currency (between 4.75 and 6.34 percent in 2004), and between 2.23 and 12.03 percent for the bonds denominated in U.S. Dollars (between 2.01 and 9.50 percent in 2004).
- (e) Includes principally credit instruments for US\$179.7, US\$308.9 and US\$18.7 million issued by US Government agencies, the Peruvian Government and the Government of El Salvador, respectively, as of December 31, 2005 (US\$181.3, US\$186.7 and US\$35.7 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004). Their maturities are between January 2006 and August 2038 at annual interest rates that range between 1.83 and 11.25 percent (between 2.58 and 7.43 percent in 2004).
- (f) Comprise mainly of US\$90.8 and US\$18.7 million of debt instruments issued in U.S. Dollars by Corporacion Andina de Fomento - CAF and by Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas - FLAR, respectively (US\$59.2 and US\$16.5 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004). Such bonds have maturities between February 2006 and January 2023. Annual interest rates are between 4.08 and 5.26 percent (between 4.01 and 7.79 percent in 2004).
- (g) The participation quotas in the Fund “Requirement of Cash Assets” (RAL for its Spanish denomination), stated in Bolivian pesos, comprises investments made by the Group in the Central Bank of Bolivia as collateral for the deposits maintained with the public. Such fund has restrictions for its use and it is required for all the banks established in Bolivia. The fund accrues interest at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent (1.4 percent in 2004).

- (h) The amortized cost and market value of the investments available-for-sale classified by maturity are as follows:

	2005		2004	
	Amortized cost	Market value	Amortized cost	Market value
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Up to 3 months	544,449	549,215	284,127	288,320
From 3 months to 1 year	1,005,977	1,003,580	726,921	729,165
From 1 to 5 years	495,999	496,489	533,152	538,176
Over 5 years	553,849	582,762	367,945	391,119
Without maturity (shares)	89,186	179,551	101,316	170,379
Total	2,689,460	2,811,597	2,013,461	2,117,159

7. Net loans

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

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Direct loans		
Loans	3,567,970	3,245,007
Leasing receivables	564,575	424,902
Credit card receivables	297,673	262,824
Discount notes	213,232	183,519
Factoring receivables	87,757	58,116
Advances and overdrafts	49,283	48,506
Refinanced and restructured loans	175,211	243,892
Past due and under legal collection loans	95,769	159,057
	5,051,470	4,625,823
Add (less) -		
Accrued interest	41,280	30,711
Unearned interest	(78,495)	(66,805)
Allowance for credit losses (f)	(197,495)	(253,408)
Total direct loans, net	4,816,760	4,336,321
Indirect loans, note 18(a)	1,220,946	889,119

- (b) Interest rates on loans are set considering the rates prevailing in the markets where the Group's subsidiaries operate.
- (c) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Group's direct loan portfolio is distributed among the following economic sectors:

Sector	2005	%	2004	%
	US\$(000)		US\$(000)	
Manufacturing	1,449,600	28.7	1,376,874	29.8
Mortgage loans	842,779	16.7	656,420	14.2
Commerce	697,337	13.8	523,574	11.3
Consumer loans	378,177	7.5	298,387	6.5
Leaseholds and real estate activities	258,010	5.1	224,745	4.9
Micro-business	226,513	4.5	172,347	3.7
Mining	223,447	4.4	194,022	4.2
Communications, storage and transportation	216,547	4.3	181,018	3.9
Electricity, gas and water	192,141	3.8	248,571	5.4
Agriculture	155,116	3.1	160,167	3.5
Fishing	117,247	2.3	68,604	1.5
Financial services	105,515	2.1	90,042	1.9
Education, health and other services	70,925	1.4	62,341	1.3
Construction	68,946	1.4	72,879	1.6
Other	49,170	0.9	295,832	6.3
Total	5,051,470	100.0	4,625,823	100.0

(d) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the credit risk classification of the Group's loan portfolio is as follows:

Risk category	2005						2004					
	Direct credits	%	Indirect credits	%	Total	%	Direct credits	%	Indirect credits	%	Total	%
	US\$(000)		US\$(000)		US\$(000)		US\$(000)		US\$(000)		US\$(000)	
Normal	4,352,214	86.2	1,137,033	93.1	5,489,247	87.5	3,786,778	81.9	814,390	91.6	4,601,168	83.4
Potential problems	397,387	7.9	68,333	5.6	465,720	7.4	336,619	7.3	52,800	5.9	389,419	7.1
Substandard	82,858	1.6	9,284	0.8	92,142	1.5	195,062	4.2	12,956	1.5	208,018	3.8
Doubtful	146,898	2.9	4,694	0.4	151,592	2.4	184,206	4.0	7,312	0.8	191,518	3.5
Loss	72,113	1.4	1,602	0.1	73,715	1.2	123,158	2.6	1,661	0.2	124,819	2.2
	5,051,470	100.0	1,220,946	100.0	6,272,416	100.0	4,625,823	100.0	889,119	100.0	5,514,942	100.0

(e) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Group's structure of its direct loan portfolio by the country in which its clients are located is as follows:

Country -	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Peru	4,601,400	3,877,782
Bolivia	366,945	335,460
Colombia	10,955	315,641
Other	72,170	96,940
Total	5,051,470	4,625,823

- (f) The movement in the allowance for credit losses (direct and indirect credit) is shown below:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balances as of January 1st	271,873	326,677	424,031
Provision	(6,356)	16,131	66,421
Recoveries of written-off loans	35,032	32,287	17,416
Allowance disposal related to the sale of Banco Tequendama, note 2(c)	(9,024)		
Loan portfolio written-off	(77,434)	(120,150)	(185,688)
Translation result	4,545	16,928	4,497
Balance as of December 31	218,636	271,873	326,677

- (*) The movement in the allowance for credit losses includes the allowance for direct and indirect credits for approximately US\$197.5 and US\$21.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2005 (approximately US\$253.4 and US\$18.5 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004). The allowance for indirect credit losses is included in the "Other liabilities" caption of the consolidated balance sheet, note 10(a).

In Management's opinion, the allowance for credit losses recorded as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 has been established in accordance with IAS 39 and it is sufficient to cover the losses on the loans portfolio, note 3(f).

- (g) An important part of the loan portfolio is collateralized with guarantees received from clients, which mainly consist of mortgages, trust assignments, credit instruments, financial instruments, industrial pledges and mercantile pledges.
- (h) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the direct gross loan portfolio classified by maturity, based in the remaining period to the repayment date is as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Outstanding loans -		
Up to 1 year	3,029,773	2,747,013
From 1 to 5 years	1,237,128	1,168,375
Over 5 years	688,800	551,378
Past due loans -		
Up to 4 months	3,644	11,572
Over 4 months	44,664	66,723
Under legal collection loans	47,461	80,762
Total	5,051,470	4,625,823

Interest on past due loans and loans in legal collection are recognized when collected. The interest income that would have been recorded for these credits in accordance with the terms of the original contract amount approximately US\$25.8 and US\$34.8 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

8. Property, furniture and equipment, net

(a) The movement of property, furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation, for the years ended 2005 and 2004, is as follows:

	Land	Buildings and other construction	Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Computer hardware	Vehicles and equipment	Work in progress	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Cost -									
Balance as of January 1st	29,350	253,793	77,795	68,644	161,401	12,455	6,801	610,239	620,954
Assets retired related to the sell of Banco Tequendama	(105)	(908)	—	(4,003)	(5,198)	(167)	—	(10,381)	—
Additions	4,232	3,534	5,141	1,604	14,199	2,082	17,977	48,769	39,328
Sales and transfers	(3,748)	(1,068)	(1,946)	(724)	(1,618)	(371)	(12,832)	(22,307)	(50,043)
Balance as of December 31	29,729	255,351	80,990	65,521	168,784	13,999	11,946	626,320	610,239
Accumulated depreciation -									
Balance as of January 1st	—	126,520	46,143	52,198	134,448	4,218	—	363,527	356,422
Assets retired related to the sell of Banco Tequendama	—	(651)	—	(3,638)	(4,976)	(167)	—	(9,432)	—
Additions	—	7,294	6,300	3,689	11,991	1,285	—	30,559	32,581
Sales and transfers	—	(3,533)	(1,152)	(269)	(1,360)	(319)	—	(6,633)	(25,476)
Balance as of December 31	—	129,630	51,291	51,980	140,103	5,017	—	378,021	363,527
Net book value	29,729	125,721	29,699	13,541	28,681	8,982	11,946	248,299	246,712

- (b) Banks, financial institutions and insurance companies located in Peru are not allowed to pledge their fixed assets.
- (c) As of December 31, 2005, Credicorp and its Subsidiaries have property available for sale for US\$27.1 million approximately, net of its accumulated depreciation amounted US\$9.8 million approximately (US\$58.9 and US\$23.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004).

9. Assets seized, net

- (a) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, this caption includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment received in payment of loans. Assets seized were recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair values determined on the basis of technical third party appraisals. This item is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Assets seized	71,469	99,539
Reserve	(32,096)	(34,666)
Total	39,373	64,873

- (b) The changes in the reserve for assets seized as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are summarized as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balances as of January 1 st	34,666	35,047	27,067
Provision	16,959	14,639	13,588
Assets retired related to the sell of Banco Tequendama, note 2(c)	(1,678)	—	—
Sold assets	(17,851)	(15,020)	(5,608)
Balances as of December 31	32,096	34,666	35,047

10. Other assets and other liabilities

(a) These items are made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Other assets -		
Accounts receivable	40,370	46,415
Deferred expenses (b)	36,890	19,193
Goodwill (c)	33,557	33,557
Deferred income tax asset, note 16(c)	26,538	16,185
Operations in process (d)	37,347	30,999
Intangible assets, net (e)	24,661	18,839
Income tax prepayments	11,024	26,928
Insurance deferred acquisition fees	10,588	5,649
Derivatives receivable, note 18(e)	8,829	9,624
Other	8,126	11,995
Total	237,930	219,384
Other liabilities -		
Payroll salaries and other personnel expenses	60,802	45,295
Accounts payable	57,185	87,026
Operations in process (d)	56,142	25,169
Contributions	30,781	13,361
Deferred income tax liability, note 16(c)	30,734	30,414
Allowance for indirect credit losses, note 7(f)	21,141	18,465
Provision for sundry risks (f)	18,768	19,379
Derivatives payable, note 18(e)	8,019	4,760
Total	283,572	243,869

(b) During 2005, the increase in the caption is due to the effect of approximately of the Value-Added-Tax credit related to the purchase for leasing operations for approximately US\$14.1 million as of December 31, 2005 (US\$0.3 million as of December 31, 2004).

- (c) The movement of goodwill for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 is summarized as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Cost -			
Balance as of January 1st	33,557	55,922	47,930
Additions, note 2(d) and (e)	—	5,900	7,992
Balances as of December 31	33,557	61,822	55,922
Accumulated amortization -			
Balance as of January 1st	—	23,412	19,189
Additions	—	4,853	4,223
Balances as of December 31	—	28,265	23,412
Net cost	33,557	33,557	32,510

- (d) Operations in process include deposits received, loans disbursed, payments collected, funds transferred and other similar types of transactions, which are realized at the end of the month and not reclassified to their final balance sheets accounts until the beginning days of the following month. These transactions do not affect the Group's net income.
- (e) Intangible assets comprise mainly internal development and acquired software licenses used in the Group's operations.
- (f) The movement of the provision for sundry risks for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 is summarized as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balances as of January 1st	19,379	10,078	11,942
Provision, note 20	5,567	9,819	2,022
Deductions	(6,178)	(518)	(3,886)
Balances as of December 31	18,768	19,379	10,078

This provision mainly comprises the provision for probably losses to complement insurance coverage corresponding to claims not covered by insurance companies, the provisions for the estimated losses in legal actions against the Group and other similar obligations, which have been recorded based on Management's and its legal advisors estimates.

11. Deposits and obligations

(a) This item is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Non-interest bearing deposits and obligations -		
In Peru	1,248,113	980,091
In other countries	423,508	239,604
	1,671,621	1,219,695
Interest bearing deposits and obligations -		
In Peru	4,031,231	3,606,204
In other countries	1,364,902	1,445,073
	5,396,133	5,051,277
Interest payable	7,067,754	6,270,972
	25,674	25,227
Total	7,093,428	6,296,199

The Group has established a policy to remunerate demand deposits and savings accounts according to an interest rate scale, based on the average balance maintained in such accounts. Additionally, according to such policy, it was established that the balances that were lower than a specified amount, for each type of account, do not bear interest.

(b) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the balance of deposits and obligations by type of transaction is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Time deposits	2,459,907	2,352,200
Demand deposits	1,801,314	1,750,277
Saving deposits	2,105,364	1,583,502
Severance indemnity deposits	654,791	530,683
Bank certificates	46,378	54,310
Total	7,067,754	6,270,972

(c) As of December 31, 2005, the total amount of individual time deposits and bank certificates that exceed US\$100,000 are approximately US\$1,095.7 and US\$7.9 million, respectively (US\$1,520.3 and US\$11.5 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004).

- (d) Interest rates applied to different deposits and obligations accounts are determined by the Group considering interest rates prevailing in the market in which the subsidiaries operate.
- (e) The time deposits balance classified by maturity is made up as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Up to 1 year	1,954,530	1,646,208
From 1 to 5 years	367,076	705,936
More than 5 years	138,301	56
Total	2,459,907	2,352,200

12. Borrowed funds

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

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Borrowed funds (b)	500,027	209,122
Due to banks and correspondents -		
BCRP - Repo transactions (c)	510,593	—
Promotional credit lines (d)	212,133	121,561
Interbank funds	78,542	98,688
	1,301,295	429,371
Interest payable	2,076	1,681
Total	1,303,371	431,052

- (b) The balance of the liabilities with banks and correspondents correspond to the following operations:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
CCR Inc. MT-100, Payment rights master Trust -		
2005 Series A and B (i)	280,000	—
2001 Series A (ii)	—	51,300
CCV Inc. Bankers Trust	—	17,200
Banco Wiese Sudameris	24,874	—
Other (iii)	195,153	140,622
Total	500,027	209,122

- (i) Amount owed from the loan transaction made by the BCP in November 2005 for US\$230.0 million, related to Series 2005-A Floating Rate Certificates due 2012, and US\$50.0 million related to Series 2005-B Floating Rate Certificates due 2009. The loan is secured by the collection of BCP's future inflows from electronic messages sent through the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications network and utilized within the network to instruct correspondent bank to make a payment of a certain amount to a beneficiary that is not a financial institution. In this transaction, Wilmington Trust Company acted as Trustee under the trust agreement and Bank of New York as Indenture Trustee and administrator of the contract. The certificates bear a variable interest rate of one month Libor plus 0.21 percent for the 2005-A Series and one month Libor plus 0.60 percent for the Series 2005-B. As of December 31, 2005, the balance of this obligation amounts to US\$280.0 million. A portion (70 percent), of the loan, subject to variable interest rate risk, has been hedged through an interest rate swap hedge operation for a notional amount of US\$196.0 million, note 18(e).

In addition, for the US\$230.0 million Series 2005-A, BCP has signed an insurance policy with AMBAC Assurance Corporation which guarantees the timely payment of scheduled principal and certain accrued interest to pay the monthly payments with maturities through November 2012, the insurance policy cost is equivalent to an annual fixed interest rate of 0.75 percent of the principal.

- (ii) As of December 31, 2004, it corresponded to the outstanding balance owed from a loan transaction made by BCP in January 2001 amounting to US\$100 million, with maturities through January 2008. This transaction was fully amortized by the BCP in November 2005, for an amount of US\$38.1 million. The cancellation of this operation did not require the payment of any penalty or commission. This transaction was secured by the future collection of the orders of payment in U.S. Dollars related to the transfers of funds received from banks located outside Peru associated with the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT). In this transaction, ING Barings acted as trustee.
- (iii) As of December 31, 2005, the caption comprises loans from international financial institutions as the Banco Latinoamericano de Exportacion (BLADEX) and from the Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF) by and amounted of to US\$100.0 and US\$50.0 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2004, this caption was comprised mainly by loans from Colombian financial entities and from Nederlandse Financierings - Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelings N.V. - FMO for US\$32.0 million and US\$34.0 million, respectively.

- (c) As of December 31, 2005, BCP had BCRP - Repo transactions with the Peruvian Central Bank (BCRP), which earned annual interest rates that fluctuated between 3.23 and 3.32 percent, with 3 day maturities.
- (d) Promotional credit lines represent loans granted to BCP by Corporacion Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE) and Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), for promoting the development of the Republic of Peru. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, these credit lines are guaranteed with a loan portfolio amounting to US\$212.1 and US\$121.6 million, respectively, and include covenants specifying the use of funds, financial conditions that the borrower must maintain and other administrative matters.
- (e) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, maturities of borrowed funds are shown below, based in the remaining period to the repayment date:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Up to 1 year	878,237	233,951
From 1 to 5 years	49,365	101,223
Over 5 years	373,693	94,197
Total	1,301,295	429,371

- (f) As of December 31, 2005, the Group has credit lines granted by several local and foreign financial institutions amounted to US\$787.3 millions (US\$902.0 millions as of December 31, 2004) that are available for future operating activities or to settle capital commitments.

13. Reserve for insurance claims

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

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Reserves for:		
Life insurance (b)	381,910	321,739
Claims (c)	55,034	53,607
Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)	24,180	18,448
Health services	3,454	4,645
Total	464,578	398,439

- (b) As of December 31, 2005, mainly comprise technical reserves for life annuity and private pension fund insurance for US\$221.0 million and US\$110.1 million, respectively (US\$176.0 million and US\$109.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004).

The movement for the years 2005 and 2004 of life insurance reserves is as follows:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balance as of January 1st	321,739	227,549
Insurance subscriptions	70,009	87,193
Accretion expense	14,831	19,153
Payments	(19,130)	(18,354)
Translation result	(5,539)	6,198
Balance as of December 31	381,910	321,739

No additional reserves were needed as a result of the liability adequacy test. Main assumptions used in estimation of annuities and disability and survivor reserves as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, are the following:

Modality	Mortality Table	Technical rates
Annuities	RV 2004 and B-85	3% - 5.45%
Disability and survivor	MI-85M and 85F	3%

Mortality tables are those recommended by the Peruvian regulators.

According to management estimates as of December 31, 2005, a potential increase or decrease of 100 bps over the technical rates used to discount the reserves of annuities, would originate a decrease or an increase in those annuities of approximately US\$20.1 million and US\$23.9 million, respectively. The net effect of these changes in the shareholders' equity and in the net income of the year, attributable to the shareholders of Credicorp, would represent an increase and a decrease of approximately US\$7.4 million and US\$6.2 million, respectively.

(c) Movement for claims reserves for years 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

Life insurance	2005	2004
Balance as of January 1st	27,319	21,567
New claims	18,714	12,758
Payments	(16,913)	(8,217)
Translation result	(1,026)	1,211
Balance as of December 31	28,094	27,319
Property and casualty insurance		
Balance as of January 1st	26,288	24,135
New claims	60,177	56,292
Payments	(59,044)	(54,904)
Translation result	(481)	765
Balance as of December 31	26,940	26,288
Total claims reserve	55,034	53,607

14. Bonds issued

(a) This item is made up as follows:

	Weighted average annual interest rate %	Maturity	2005	2004
			US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Corporate bonds	5.89	Between April 2006 and November 2012	86,413	75,382
Leasing bonds	5.59	Between July 2006 and November 2010	219,564	220,491
Mortgage bonds	7.70	Between May 2011 and April 2012	27,620	28,403
Subordinated bonds	6.83	Between August 2007 and October 2013	92,014	96,911
			425,611	421,187
Interest payable			3,613	2,790
Total			429,224	423,977

- (b) Leasing and mortgages loans are collateralized by the fixed assets financed by the Group with these resources.
- (c) The issued bonds balance as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, classified by maturity is shown below:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Up to 1 year	85,465	64,711
From 1 to 5 years	296,442	236,859
Over 5 years	43,704	119,617
Total	425,611	421,187

15. Shareholders' equity

- (a) Capital stock -

As of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, 94,382,317 shares of capital stock were issued with a par value of US\$5 per share.

- (b) Treasury stock -

Treasury stock corresponds to the par value of Credicorp's shares owned by the Group's companies, which amounts 14,620,842 and 14,620,885 shares as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The difference of US\$73.1 million, between the acquisition cost of US\$186.5 million and their par value, is recorded as a reduction of the "Capital surplus".

- (c) Reserves -

In accordance with the local laws that regulate financial and insurance activities of the Group's subsidiaries, a reserve of up to at least 35 percent of their paid-in capital is required to be established through annual transfers of at least 10 percent of net income. These reserves were approximately US\$209.3 and US\$207.3 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Credicorp has recorded similar reserves on a consolidated basis, which are not subject to any restriction.

- (d) Dividends distribution -

During 2005, 2004 and 2003, Credicorp paid cash dividends of approximately US\$63.8, US\$31.9 and US\$23.9 million, respectively.

In accordance with current Peruvian legislation, there is no restriction for overseas remittance of dividends or the repatriation of foreign investment. As explained in note 16, since 2003 the tax regime applicable to dividends has been modified.

(e) Shareholders' equity for legal purposes (Regulatory capital) -

The regulatory capital for the subsidiaries engaged on financial and insurance activities amounted approximately US\$915.0 and US\$911.3 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This regulatory capital has been determined in accordance with the Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP del Peru regulations in force as of such dates. According to the Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP, regulations the Group's regulatory capital exceeds in approximately US\$166.6 million the minimum regulatory capital required as of December 31, 2005 (approximately US\$338.1 million as of December 31, 2004).

16. Taxes

- (a) Credicorp is not subject to any type of income taxes, nor taxes on capital gains, equity or property. The Peruvian subsidiaries are subject to corporate taxation on income under the Peruvian Tax system. The statutory income tax rate payable in Peru is 30 percent of taxable profits in 2005, 2004 and 27 percent in 2003.

ASHC and its subsidiaries are not subject to taxes in the Cayman Islands nor Panama. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, no taxable profits were generated from its operations in the United States of America.

A reconciliation of the differences between the statutory income tax rate and the effective tax rate for the Group is shown as follows:

	2005 %	2004 %	2003 %
Peruvian statutory tax rate	30.00	30.00	27.00
Increase (decrease) in the statutory tax rate due to:			
(i) Increase (decrease) arising from net income of subsidiaries not domiciled in Peru	(0.62)	0.90	6.40
(ii) Non-taxable costs (income), net	(4.59)	(5.10)	(0.40)
Effective income tax rate	24.79	25.80	33.00

- (b) In 2005, 2004 and 2003, the deferred income tax has been calculated on all temporary differences applied at an income tax rate of 30 percent. The income tax expense analysis as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, is as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Current -			
Peruvian	80,630	49,386	33,206
In other countries	4,418	2,436	2,079
	<u>85,048</u>	<u>51,822</u>	<u>35,285</u>
Deferred -			
Peruvian	(11,502)	(6,325)	982
Adjustment of deferred income tax for change in rates	—	—	3,428
	<u>(11,502)</u>	<u>(6,325)</u>	<u>4,410</u>
Total	<u>73,546</u>	<u>45,497</u>	<u>39,695</u>

A portion of the Group's deferred tax asset arises from part of the provisions for sundry risks and for credit losses, which are not deductible for income tax purposes until they comply with all the requirements established by the tax authorities. Therefore, the Group has recorded an accumulated deferred tax asset (including the effect of the workers' profit sharing) to reflect the future tax benefit of the deduction of these provisions.

The Group's deferred tax liability arises mainly from the depreciation of certain buildings from BCP and PPS that are not deductible for tax purposes and from leasing operations.

- (c) The following table shows a summary of the Group's deferred income taxes:

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Assets		
Allowance for credit losses, net	12,177	7,300
Reserve for sundry risks, net	6,788	3,501
Tax loss carry-forward	3,287	—
Non-accrued interest	1,613	2,970
Other	2,673	2,414
Net deferred income tax assets	26,538	16,185
Liabilities		
Unrealized net gains	(19,094)	(17,625)
Fixed assets, net	(5,369)	(1,911)
Leasing operations, net	(3,257)	(2,293)
Allowance for assets seized, net	(1,038)	(4,929)
Intangibles assets, net	(592)	(2,341)
Other	(1,384)	(1,315)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(30,734)	(30,414)
Net deferred income tax liability	(4,196)	(14,229)

Credicorp and its Subsidiaries has recorded deferred income taxes directly in other reserves in the statement of shareholder's equity of US\$1.5, US\$10.4 and US\$7.3 millions, for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Such amounts represent the income tax effects of unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale.

- (d) The Peruvian tax authorities have the right to review and, if necessary, amend the annual tax returns of the Peruvian subsidiaries. In BCP the Fiscal years 2001 and 2002, has been reviewed by the tax authorities and no significant additional taxes have arisen from their revision. The year 2005 and 2004 are pending of review, and the year 2003 is being reviewed by the tax authorities. Any additional tax arising as a result of examination by the tax authority will be charged to income in the year when such tax is determined. At present, it is not possible to estimate the adjustments that the tax authorities may determine; however, in Management's opinion, it is not expected that any additional assessments will be determined in amounts considered significant to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004.

17. Stock appreciation rights

As indicated in note 3(t), Credicorp has granted stock appreciation rights (SARs) to certain key executives and employees who have at least one year's service in Credicorp or any of its subsidiaries. The SARs expire after eight (8) years and 25 percent of them may be exercised during each of the first four years of the plan.

At the end of the fourth year and until the expiration date of the SARs, all or a portion of the SARs that are still outstanding under the plan may be exercised at any time. As of December 31, 2005, 662,200 SARs had been exercised under this plan (619,275 as of December 31, 2004) for an approximate amount of US\$9.6 and US\$3.3 million, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The movement of the SARs for the years 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	2005			2004		
	Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs		Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs	
	Number	Number	Amount	Number	Number	Amount
	US\$(000)			US\$(000)		
Balance as of January 1st	3,196,250	1,759,601	11,703	2,626,250	1,818,453	8,356
Granted	585,000	561,531	7,445	570,000	560,423	3,931
Exercised	—	(662,200)	(9,614)	—	(619,275)	(3,349)
Increase in the option fair value	—	—	13,019	—	—	2,765
Balance as of December 31	3,781,250	1,658,932	22,553	3,196,250	1,759,601	11,703

The fair value is recorded in payroll taxes, salaries and other personnel expenses, in the caption "Other liabilities" of the consolidated balance sheet. In 2005, 2004 and 2003, the SARs prices were modified and informed to the executives of the Group.

The number of SARs issued and not exercised as of December 31, 2005 and the prices of such rights as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

Year of issuance	Number of outstanding SARs issued as of December 31, 2005	Number of Vested SARs as of December 31		Exercise price	
		2005	2004	2005	2004
				US\$	US\$
1999	441,000	110,000	189,000	8.34	8.74
2000	509,000	187,250	304,000	9.50	9.90
2001	555,000	192,550	310,500	6.30	6.70
2002	558,750	285,225	386,850	7.98	8.38
2003	562,500	359,844	326,438	9.17	9.57
2004	570,000	294,375	242,813	11.99	12.39
2005	585,000	229,688	—	17.00	—
	3,781,250	1,658,932	1,759,601		

Credicorp's Management has estimated the fair value of the SARs as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, using the binomial option pricing model, with assumptions obtained from the relevant available market information, including the assuming for practical purposes that all contracts can only be exercised at the end of their term. The key assumptions used are as follows:

Key assumptions	2005	2004
Expected volatility	28.2%	19.6%
Risk free interest rate	1.04%	1.03%
Expected lifetime	4.70 years	4.87 years
Quoted price of Credicorp shares	US\$22.79	US\$15.81

18. Off-balance sheet accounts

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

	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Contingent credits -		
Guarantees and stand by letters (c)	982,044	655,313
Import and export letters of credit (c)	238,902	233,806
	1,220,946	889,119
Swap contracts (e)	572,160	212,417
Responsibilities under credit lines agreements	531,816	569,332
Forward contracts (d)	310,944	211,520
Total	2,635,866	1,882,388

- (b) In the normal course of its business, the Group's banking subsidiaries are party to transactions with off-balance sheet risk. These transactions expose the Group's banking subsidiaries to credit risk in addition to the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss because any other party to a financial instrument fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The exposure to losses under commitments to extend credit, provide export and import letters of credit and guarantees is represented by the contractual amount specified in these instruments. The Group applies the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments, including the requirement to obtain collateral to support off-balance sheet financial instruments, note 7, when it is deemed necessary. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held in financial institutions, securities or other assets.

Because the fact that many of the contingent transactions are expected to expire without any performance being required, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

- (c) Export and import letters of credit and guarantees and stand by letters are conditional commitments issued by the Group to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Export and import letters of credit are mainly issued as credit enhancements for overseas commercial transactions. Risks associated with these credits are reduced by the participation of third parties.

- (d) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, Credicorp has foreign currency forwards derivatives transactions. Foreign currency forwards are commitments to buy or sell currency at a future date at a contracted price. Risk arises from the possibility that the counter-party to the transaction does not perform as agreed and the change in the prices of the underlying currencies. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, forward foreign currency purchase and sale agreements referred to above include nominal amounts of approximately US\$998.7 million and US\$466.2 million, respectively, which have maturities of less than a year. These agreements are executed to satisfy client requirements and are recognized in the financial statements at their fair market value. The forward contracts net position is an oversell of U.S. Dollars of approximately US\$310.9 million and US\$211.5 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.
- (e) Interest rate swaps are derivatives contracts, where counter parties exchange variable interest rates for fixed interest rates, in the terms and conditions established at the contract inception. The risk arises each time the projected level of the variable rate during the term of the contract is higher than the swap rate, as well as from non-compliance with contractual terms by one of the parties. As of December 31, 2005, the notional amount of open interest rate swap contracts was approximately US\$572.2 million (approximately US\$212.4 million as of December 31, 2004). These contracts are recorded at fair value, recording both realized and unrealized gains and losses in the consolidated income statements, except for the hedge contract mentioned below.

As of December 31, 2005, the Group held one interest rate swap contract for a notional amount of US\$196.0 million designated as a cash flow hedge, because it reduces the exposure to the variable interest rate risk of a portion of the loan transaction entered by the Group on November 2005, note 12(b). In accordance with the hedge operation, the Group pays a fixed rate of 4.57 percent and receives a variable rate equal to the monthly Libor interest rate over the notional amount and the settlements are made on a monthly basis; the instrument matures November 2012. The loan and the interest rate swap have the same critical terms.

The fair value of the asset and liability forward contracts and swaps as of December 31, 2005 amounted approximately US\$8.8 and US\$8.0 million, respectively (approximately US\$9.6 and US\$4.8 million as of December 31, 2004) and are included under the caption "Other assets and other liabilities" of the consolidated balance sheets, respectively, note 10. As of December 31, 2005 the fair value of the cash flow hedge amounts to US\$1.6 million and is recorded in the net equity.

19. Net premiums earned

In the ordinary course of its business PPS, Credicorp's subsidiary, engages in insurance activities and transfers reinsurance to other insurance companies to share the risk of its insurance contracts and to limit the potential losses arising from significant coverage. PPS is ultimately responsible for the payment of claims to the policyholder if the reinsures is unable to meet its obligations.

Reinsurance includes shared quotas, excess of loss and facultative reinsurance. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated on a basis consistent with the associated claim liabilities and are presented as a component of the reinsured assets.

Net premiums earned for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are as follows:

	Gross amount	Ceded to other companies	Assumed from other companies	Net premiums earned	Percentage of amount assumed on net premiums
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	
As of December 31, 2005					
Life insurance	46,239	(2,537)	965	44,667	2.16
Accident and health insurance	111,785	(2,745)	1,531	110,571	1.38
Property and casualty insurance	126,377	(61,133)	(1,527)	63,717	(2.40)
Total premiums	284,401	(66,415)	969	218,955	0.44
As of December 31, 2004					
Life insurance	35,998	(2,865)	683	33,816	2.02
Accident and health insurance	108,739	(2,947)	1,481	107,273	1.38
Property and casualty insurance	107,937	(60,131)	3,777	51,583	7.32
Total premiums	252,674	(65,943)	5,941	192,672	3.08
As of December 31, 2003					
Life insurance	32,340	(2,482)	311	30,169	1.03
Accident and health insurance	59,531	(3,718)	7	55,820	0.01
Property and casualty insurance	108,045	(72,270)	3,351	39,126	8.56
Total premiums	199,916	(78,470)	3,669	125,115	2.93

20. Other income and expenses

The items are made up as follow:

	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Other income			
Income (loss) from the sale of assets seized	6,202	(3,411)	551
Recoveries of other accounts receivable and other assets	4,512	1,429	4,801
Real estate rental income	1,941	1,224	2,436
Recoveries of provisions for sundry risks	—	100	3,818
Other	8,916	8,763	11,621
Total other income	21,571	8,105	23,227
Other expenses			
Commissions in insurance	19,289	19,693	13,468
Various technical insurance expenses	8,183	5,931	5,044
Provisions for other account receivables	7,112	1,435	4,944
Provision for sundry risks, note 10(f)	5,567	9,819	2,022
Loss from fake currencies	1,960	—	—
Loss (gain) from sale of fixed assets	(1,875)	4,525	1,639
Other	6,509	1,466	629
Total other expenses	46,745	42,869	27,746

21. Earnings per share

The net earnings per ordinary share have been determined as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
Number of shares in issue:			
Ordinary shares, note 15(a)	94,382,317	94,382,317	94,382,317
Less: weighted average treasury shares, note 15(b)	(14,620,842)	(14,624,392)	(14,634,925)
Weighted outstanding average number of ordinary shares	79,761,475	79,757,925	79,747,392
Net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	181,885	130,747	80,607
Basic and diluted earnings per share for net income attributable to equity holders of Credicorp (in U.S. Dollars)	2.28	1.64	1.01

22. Business segments

The Group is organized on two main lines of business:

- (i) Banking business - incorporating corporate and private banking services, corporate, consumer, micro-business and mortgage loans, credit and debit cards, savings, deposits, overdrafts, foreign currency and derivative products, structure financing, corporate leasing, custody, among others.
- (ii) Insurance business - incorporating the issuance of policies of insurance to cover claims, such as fires, vehicles, transport, personal accidents and life insurance, among others.

Other operations from the Group comprise brokerage, fund management and trusteeship. Transactions between the business segments are realized on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The following table presents the Group's financial information by industry (primary segment) and geographical area (secondary segment) for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003:

(i) Business segments by industry (amount expressed in million of U.S. Dollars):

	External income	Income from other segments	Eliminations	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total assets	Fixed assets	Depreciation and amortization	Other provisions (***)
2005									
Banking	712	11	(11)	712	400	9,888	198	35	11
Insurance	219	14	(14)	219	80	786	46	3	—
Brokerage and other	166	303	(303)	166	3	356	4	1	—
Total consolidated	1,097	328	(328)	1,097	483	11,030	248	39	11
2004									
Banking	671	25	(25)	671	346	8,083	215	38	31
Insurance	193	10	(10)	193	73	700	31	3	—
Brokerage and other	116	104	(104)	116	2	305	1	1	—
Total consolidated	980	139	(139)	980	421	9,088	247	42	31
2003									
Banking	704	29	(29)	704	364	7,405	230	36	80
Insurance	125	12	(12)	125	37	587	33	5	—
Brokerage and other	84	108	(108)	84	9	330	2	3	—
Total consolidated	913	149	(149)	913	410	8,322	265	44	80

(ii) Segment information by geographical area (amounts expressed in million of U.S. Dollars):

	2005			2004			2003		
	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total assets	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total assets	Total income (*)	Operating income (**)	Total assets
Peru	947	438	8,330	809	352	6,566	789	325	6,236
Panama	28	3	593	20	3	293	20	2	264
Cayman Islands	55	13	1,238	52	20	1,004	10	9	880
Bolivia	50	23	493	45	24	459	47	34	446
Colombia	—	—	—	52	19	411	42	38	300
United States of America	17	6	376	2	3	355	5	2	196
Total consolidated	1,097	483	11,030	980	421	9,088	913	410	8,322

(*) Include total interest and dividend income, other income and net premiums earned from insurance activities.

(**) Operating income includes the net interest income from banking activities and the amount of the net premiums earned, less insurance claims.

(***) Correspond to reserves for assets seized and the allowance for credit losses.

23. Financial instruments

By their nature, the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments, including derivatives. The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, for various periods, and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high-quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The Group also seeks to raise its interest margins by obtaining above-average market margins, net of allowances, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing. Such exposures involve not just on-balance sheet loans and advances; the Group also enters into guarantees and other commitments such as letters of credit and performance.

The Group also trades in financial instruments where it takes positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments, including derivatives, to take advantage of short-term market movements in equities, bonds, currency and interest rates. The Management places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions. Foreign exchange and interest exposures associated with these operations are normally offset by entering into counterbalancing positions, thereby controlling the variability in the net cash amounts required to liquidate market positions.

Market risks -

The Group takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group applies a 'Value at Risk' methodology to estimate the market risk of main positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Management sets some limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis.

The daily market value at risk measure (VAR) is an estimate of the maximum potential loss that might arise if the current positions were to be held unchanged for one trading session taking into account a specific significance level. The measurement is structured so that daily losses exceeding the VAR figure should occur, on average, not more than one trading session out of one hundred. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and parameters used in the VAR calculation.

As VAR constitutes an integral part of the Group's market risk control regime, VAR limits are established by the Management for some trading and portfolio operations. The actual exposure against limits, together with a consolidated Group-wide VAR, is reviewed daily by the Management; however, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside the limits established in the event of more significant market movements.

Liquidity risk -

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loans drawdown, guarantees and other calls. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs, as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Management of the Group's subsidiaries sets limits on the minimum proportion of funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demands.

The matching and controlled 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 the risk of losses.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment, because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

The notes to the financial statements include an analysis of the main assets and liabilities of the Group by maturities based on contractual maturity dates.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk -

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Group's Management sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken, which is monitored periodically.

Resources for investing are mainly obtained from short-term liabilities, the interests of which are agreed at fixed and variable interest rates prevailing in the international markets. Loans, customer deposits and other financing instruments are subject to risks derived from interest rate fluctuations. The relevant contract maturity characteristics and interest rates of such financial instruments are disclosed in notes 7, 11 and 14.

Currency risk -

The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. Most assets and liabilities are maintained in U.S. Dollars. Foreign currency transactions are made at the free market exchange rates of the countries where Credicorp's Subsidiaries are established. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Group's assets and liabilities by currencies were as follows:

	2005				2004			
	U.S. Dollars	Peruvian new sol	Other currencies	Total	U.S. Dollars	Peruvian new sol	Other currencies	Total
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Monetary assets -								
Cash and due from banks	2,337,939	268,416	54,460	2,660,815	1,578,538	201,140	65,783	1,845,461
Trading securities	39,045	21,740	—	60,785	2,593	44,820	55,121	102,534
Available-for-sale investments	1,583,201	1,235,392	9,080	2,827,673	1,151,748	917,894	58,880	2,128,522
Loans	3,758,385	1,032,481	25,894	4,816,760	3,379,185	662,058	295,078	4,336,321
Other assets	192,148	97,952	4,277	294,377	148,780	115,858	24,448	289,086
	7,910,718	2,655,981	93,711	10,660,410	6,260,844	1,941,770	499,310	8,701,924
Monetary liabilities -								
Deposits and obligations	(5,315,364)	(1,684,149)	(93,915)	(7,093,428)	(4,570,170)	(1,391,230)	(334,799)	(6,296,199)
Borrowed funds	(728,161)	(573,665)	(1,545)	(1,303,371)	(323,015)	(48,242)	(59,795)	(431,052)
Bonds issued	(278,461)	(150,763)	—	(429,224)	(298,451)	(125,526)	—	(423,977)
Other liabilities	(615,561)	(287,304)	(8,804)	(911,669)	(461,859)	(303,766)	(20,257)	(785,882)
	(6,937,547)	(2,695,881)	(104,264)	(9,737,692)	(5,653,495)	(1,868,764)	(414,851)	(7,937,110)
	973,171	(39,900)	(10,553)	922,718	607,349	73,006	84,459	764,814
Forwards position	(310,946)	310,946	—	—	(211,520)	211,520	—	—
Net monetary position	662,225	271,046	(10,553)	922,718	395,829	284,526	84,459	764,814

Credit risk -

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date. Significant changes in the economy or in the health of particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the balance sheet date. Management, therefore, carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits in the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and by country are approved by the Board of Directors.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees, but there is a significant portion in personal lending where no such facilities can be obtained.

As of December 31, 2005, Group's management has estimated that the maximum credit risk at which is exposed the Group amounts to approximately US\$8,659.7 million (US\$7,462.5 million as of December 31, 2004), which comprise financial assets subject to credit risk, including mainly deposits in banks, trading securities, investments available-for-sale, loans and indirect loans, without taking into consideration the market value of the guarantee or collateral. The exposure for any specific part, including banks, is further structured by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Real exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Risk of the insurance activity -

The insurance segment is based on specialized units in different types of business. The determination of the premiums is a fundamental aspect for the success of the risk management policies; for this reason, this activity is based on the work assigned to qualified professionals in the insurance business.

The treatment of the benefits and the sufficiency of the reserves are basic principals of the insurance risk management. The technical reserves are estimated by actuaries of the insurance segment and are reviewed by independent experts. The insurance segment continuously monitors the claim tendencies, which allows estimations of incurred but not reported losses supported by current information. These estimations are also reviewed by independent experts.

In relation to the reinsurance risk, the policy of the Group is to only sign contracts with companies with investment grade classification by international rating agencies.

The insurance products do not have any relevant term or clause that might have a significant impact or represent important uncertainties on the cash flows of the insurance segments.

Fiduciary activities -

The Group provides custody, trustee, investment management and advisory services to third parties, which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements. These services give rise to the risk that the Group will be accused of bad administration or under-performance.

As of December 31, 2005 the assigned value of the financial assets under administration amounted to approximately US\$684.2 million (approximately US\$482.2 million as of December 31, 2004) and the net equity of funds managed by the subsidiaries of the Group amounted to approximately US\$1,417.8 million (approximately US\$1,436.8 million in 2004).

24. Fair value

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, assuming an on-going enterprise.

When a financial instrument is traded in an active and liquid market, its quoted market price in an actual transaction provides the best evidence of its fair value. When a quoted market price is not available, or may not be indicative of the fair value of the instrument, to determine such fair value, the current market value of another instrument that is substantially similar, discounted cash flow analysis or other estimation techniques may be used, all of which are significantly affected by assumptions used. Although Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. As a result, the fair value may not be indicative of the net realizable or liquidation value.

A significant portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are short-term financial instruments, with a remaining maturity of under one-year. These short-term financial instruments are considered to have a fair value equivalent to their carrying value at the balance sheet date.

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

- Cash and due from banks represent cash and short-term deposits that do not represent significant credit or interest rate risks; in consequence, their book value is equivalent to their fair value.
- Trading securities and available-for-sale investments are recorded at their estimated fair value on the balance sheet.
- The fair value of loans is similar to their book value, because such loans are mainly of a short-term nature and are shown net of their respective allowance for loan losses, which are considered by the Management as the approximate recoverable amount at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

- The fair value of deposits and obligations is similar to their book value; mainly because of their liquid nature and that the interest rates are comparable with the interest rate of other similar liabilities.
- Due to banks and correspondents generate interest contracted at variable interest rates and preferred rates. As a result, it is considered that their book value approximates their fair values.
- As disclosed in note 18, the Group has various commitments to extend credit, open documentary credits and outstanding guarantees and has received guarantees in endorsement of the granted credits. Based on the level of fees currently charged from granting such commitments and open documentary credits, taking into account maturity and interest rates, together with the present creditworthiness of the counterparties, the difference between the book value and the fair value is not material.
- Except for currency forwards and interest rate swaps, as indicated in note 18(d) and (e), the Group does not enter into other agreements, generally described as derivative transactions. The Group records these derivatives in the balance sheet at their fair market value.

Based in the aforementioned analysis, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the book values of the financial instruments do not differ significantly from their estimated market value.

25. Transactions with related parties

- (a) The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 include the transactions with related parties of the companies mentioned in note 3(b). For its 2005 and 2004 financial statements, the Group defines related parties as related companies, the Board of Directors, the Group's key executives (defined as the management of Credicorp's Holding) and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals through their majority shareholding or their role as chairman or CEO in those companies.
- (b) The following table shows the main transactions with related companies as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Related companies	
	2005	2004
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Direct loans	48,533	33,921
Contingent operations	8,379	10,774
Derivatives (market value)	388	1,111
Investments available por sale	21,815	72,400
Unrealized gain from investments	23,396	16,000
Deposits	33,936	24,917
Interest income related to loans	2,091	2,848
Interest expense related to deposits	991	513
Other income	491	610

- (c) The loans, advances, contingent operations and derivative contracts with related parties are made in accordance with the normal market conditions available to other customers' without any preferential rates or commissions. Outstanding loans balances at the year-end are granted by collaterals given by the related part. As of December 31, 2005, the Group provision for doubtful debts due to related parties amounts to US\$1.4 million (US\$0.5 million as of December 31, 2004). This amount is established based on an assessment performed on a continue basis in the financial position of the related party and the market in where it operates.
- (d) As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, 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 Law N°26702, which regulates and limits certain transactions with employees, directors and officers of a bank or an insurance company in Peru. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, direct loans to employees, directors and key management amounts to US\$25.1 and US\$20.8 million, respectively.

The group key executives remuneration comprises all the payments received by them, including the stock appreciation rights and productivity bonuses. The total of these concepts amount to approximately US\$13.3 y US\$7.7 million for the years 2005 and 2004, respectively. Also the directors compensations amount to approximately US\$1.9 and US\$2.0 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004.

26. Subsequent events

Regarding Banco de Crédito de Bolivia (BCB), a subsidiary of the Group, the policies adopted by President Evo Morales in Bolivia have generated a slow down in the business activity, with a consequent negative effect on the credit standing of the certain borrowers and thus the loan quality of the financial system. Furthermore, the measures adopted by the government of Bolivia in May 1, 2006, regarding the nationalization of the petroleum and gas sectors represents increased risk for all related industries. The Group management has identified its exposure to this sector, which as of May 30, 2006, was approximately US\$4.8 million to direct and indirect related businesses (US\$2.7 million to direct gas and petroleum businesses), which represents 1.3 percent and 0.05 percent of the total loan portfolio of BCB and Credicorp, respectively. The management of the Group, considers that this situation create concerns as to the uncertainty towards the future business developments rather than an imminent loan recovery risk.

27. Significant differences between International Financial Reporting Standards and United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). A description of the significant differences between IFRS and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) follows:

(a) Allowance for credit losses -

Management believes that there is no significant difference between the amount of the allowance for credit losses provided under IFRS and the required allowance that would be provided under U.S. GAAP. Management believes that the allowance for credit losses was adequate at December 31, 2005 and 2004 to cover any known losses and any losses that have not been specifically identified in the loan portfolio.

(b) Investments in debt and equity securities -

The Group applied IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” to record its investments in debt and equity securities. The accounting treatment established by IAS 39 is similar to that required by SFAS 115.

The reconciling items included in paragraph g) for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 correspond to the reclassification of the unrealized gains and losses corresponding to investments that are available-for-sale from retained earnings to Other Comprehensive Income.

(c) Amortization of goodwill -

Since March 2004, Credicorp has adopted IFRS 3, “Business Combinations”, as result the goodwill recorded has been amortized until December 31, 2004. In accordance with the disposals of IFRS 3, since January 1st, 2005, the Group has ceased the amortization of goodwill. The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2004 has been eliminated with a corresponding decrease in the cost of goodwill.

SFAS 142, “Goodwill and other intangibles” establishes that the goodwill should be assigned to a reporting unit, which is defined as an operating unit or a component of an operating unit. Also, the goodwill is not subject to amortization since December 31, 2001, and should be tested for impairment at least annually. In this respect, the Group made the analysis and evaluation of the impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and no impairment loss was required.

(d) Minority interest -

Under U.S. GAAP, shareholder’s equity and net income is made up only of the equity portion attributed to equity holders of the Parent.

However, under IFRS equity and net income includes the equity and net income corresponding to the shareholders of both the Parent and the minority interests. Therefore, an adjustment to reconcile to U.S. GAAP is recorded in order to exclude the Minority Interests portion of shareholder's equity and net income, see paragraphs e) and f).

(e) Summary of significant adjustments to net income -

The significant adjustments that would be required to determine the net income of the Group under U.S. GAAP instead of under IFRS are summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Net income in accordance with IFRS	194,853	141,512	90,910
Additions (deductions):			
Minority interest (d)	(12,968)	(10,765)	(10,303)
Reversal of amortization of goodwill	—	4,853	4,223
Net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP	181,885	135,600	84,830
Net income per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP based on weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding	2.28	1.70	1.06
Weighted average number of outstanding shares issued and outstanding, excluding treasury stock (in thousands of shares)	79,761	79,758	79,747

(f) Summary of significant adjustments to shareholders' equity -

A summary of the significant adjustments that would be required to determine the shareholders' equity of the Group under U.S. GAAP instead of under IFRS are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Shareholders' equity in accordance with IFRS	1,291,955	1,150,450	983,571
Additions (deductions):			
Minority interest (d)	(101,515)	(85,253)	(72,841)
Reversal of amortization of goodwill	12,109	12,109	7,256
Shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	1,202,549	1,077,306	917,986

The changes in shareholders' equity of the Group under U.S. GAAP are summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Balances as of January 1	1,077,306	917,986	826,833
Cash dividends	(63,810)	(31,900)	(23,922)
Decrease in treasury stock	—	263	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	7,171	55,381	30,245
Net income, under U.S. GAAP	181,885	135,600	84,830
Other	(3)	(24)	—
Balances as of December 31	1,202,549	1,077,306	917,986

(g) Other comprehensive income -

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Net income in accordance with U.S.GAAP	181,885	135,600	84,830
Other comprehensive income (loss) -			
Unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period, net of tax and minority interest	7,121	56,746	18,844
Transfer of realized losses (gains) to net income	(1,572)	(1,365)	11,401
Net gain on cash flow hedge	1,622	—	—
	7,171	55,381	30,245
Comprehensive Income	189,056	190,981	115,075

Cumulative other comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Beginning balance	76,131	20,750	(9,495)
Current period changes	7,171	55,381	30,245
Ending balance	83,302	76,131	20,750

(h) Commitments and guarantees -

The disclosures required for FIN 45 applicable to Credicorp's operations are as follow:

Commitments to extend credit -

The Group does not have commitments to extend credit. The caption "responsibilities under credit lines agreements" (see note 18), correspond to consumer credit lines and other consumer loans that are cancelable upon notification to the consumer. In addition, these credit lines generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. The contractual amount of the credit line represents the Company's exposure to credit loss, in the event of default by the borrower and by the amount of the credit line used at the default date. The Group manages this credit risk by using the same credit policies it applies to loans. Collateral is obtained to commercial commitments based on management's credit assessment of the borrower. Since the Group expects many of the commitments to expire without being drawn, or to cancel them in case of client default as allowed by the contracts signed, total responsibilities under credit lines agreements amounts do not necessarily represent the Group's future liquidity requirements. The contract or notional amounts of these credit lines at December 31, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	2005			2004		
	Expire within 1 year	Expire within 1 year	Total	Expire within 1 year	Expire after 1 year	Total
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Consumer credit cards	—	531,816	531,816	190	557,227	557,417
Commercial	—	—	—	11,915	—	11,915
	—	531,816	531,816	12,105	557,227	569,332

Letters of credit and guarantees -

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments the Group issues to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third-party. The guarantees frequently support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper issuances, bond financings and other similar transactions. The Group issues commercial letters of credit on behalf of customers to ensure payment or collection in connection with trade transactions. In the event of a customer's nonperformance, the Group's credit loss exposure is the same as in any extension of credit, up to the letter's contractual amount. Management assesses the borrower's credit to determine the necessary collateral, which may include marketable securities, real estate, accounts receivable and inventory. Since the conditions requiring the Group to fund letters of credit may not occur, the Group expects its liquidity requirements to be less than the total outstanding commitments.

The maximum potential future payments guaranteed by the Group under letters of credit and guarantee arrangements as of December 31, 2005, were approximately US\$982,044 million (approximately US\$655.3 million as of December 31, 2004) with a weighted average term of approximately 24 months. The estimated fair value of standby letters of credit and guarantees was approximately US\$0.8 million as of December 31, 2005 (approximately US\$1.0 million as of December 31, 2004). The contract or notional amounts of letters of credit and guarantees at December 31, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	2005			2004		
	Expire within 1 year	Expire after 1 year	Total	Expire within 1 year	Expire after 1 year	Total
	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)	US\$(000)
Standby letters of credit and guarantees	944,598	37,446	982,044	532,860	122,453	655,313
Import and export letters of credit	238,902	—	238,902	226,981	6,825	233,806
	1,183,500	37,446	1,220,946	759,841	129,278	889,119

(i) Recent accounting pronouncements pending adoption

- Stock-Based Compensation -

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Shared Based Payments (SFAS 123R). This statement eliminates the option to apply the intrinsic value measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees” to stock compensation awards issued to employees. Rather, SFAS 123R requires companies to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award - the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R applies to all awards granted after the required effective date, December 15, 2005, and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after that date. SFAS 123R will be effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005 and therefore we will apply this standard for U.S. GAAP purposes in the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2006. Credicorp’s management does not anticipate that adoption of this Standard will have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

- Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140-

On March 17, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" (SFAS 156), which permits, but does not require, an entity to account for one or more classes of servicing rights (i.e., mortgage servicing rights, or MSRs) at fair value, with the changes in fair value recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The new Statement should be adopted as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Credicorp's management does not anticipate that the adoption of this new statement at the required effective date will have a significant effect in its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

- Other-Than-Temporary Impairments of Certain Investments -

On September 30, 2004, the FASB voted unanimously to delay the effective date of EITF 03-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Applications to Certain Investments." The delay applies to both debt and equity securities and specifically applies to impairments caused by interest rate and sector spreads. In addition, the provisions of EITF 03-1 that were delayed relate to the requirements that a company declare its intent to hold the security to recovery and designate a recovery period in order to avoid recognizing an other-than-temporary impairment charge through earnings. On November 3, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments." This FSP, which is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005, replaces the impairment evaluation guidance (paragraphs 10-18) of EITF issue No.03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments, with references to existing other-than-temporary (OTT) impairment guidance. The FSP also clarifies that an investor should recognize an impairment loss no later than when the impairment is deemed other than temporary, even if a decision to sell has not been made. The adoption of this FSP will not have a material impact on the Credicorp's Consolidated Financial Statements.

- Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154: Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 -

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - A replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3" ("SFAS 154"). SFAS 154 replaces APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" ("APB 20") and FASB Statement No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements," and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. APB 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements for voluntary changes in accounting principle and for changes required by new accounting pronouncements that do not include specific transition provisions, unless such application is impracticable. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Credicorp's management does not anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

- Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155: Accounting for Certain Hybrid Instruments-

On February 16, 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Instruments" (SFAS 155), which permits, but does not require, fair value accounting for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation in accordance with SFAS 133. The statement also subjects beneficial interests issued by securitization vehicles to the requirements of SFAS 133. The statement is effective as of January 1, 2007, with earlier adoption permitted. Management is currently evaluating the effect of the statement on the Credicorp's results of operations and financial condition.

- Statement of Position 05-1, Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection With Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts-

This Statement of Position (SOP) provides guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs on internal replacements of insurance and investment contracts other than those specifically described in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 97, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments". This SOP is effective for internal replacements occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, with earlier adoption encouraged. Retrospective application of this SOP to previously issued financial statements is not permitted. Credicorp's management does not anticipate that the adoption of this SOP will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 1.1 Bye-Laws of Credicorp Ltd., incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 30, 2005
- 1.2 Memorandum of Association of Credicorp Ltd., incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003
- 8 List of Subsidiaries, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 8 to Credicorp's Annual Report on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003
- 12.1 [Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 12.2 [Certification by the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 13.1 [Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 13.2 [Certification by the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Dionisio Romero, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Credicorp Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the company and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: June 30, 2006

/s/ DIONISIO ROMERO

Name: Dionisio Romero
Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Walter Bayly, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Credicorp Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the company and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: June 30, 2006

/s/ WALTER BAYLY

Name: Walter Bayly
Title: Chief Financial and Accounting Officer

Credicorp Ltd.
Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(18 U.S.C. Section 1350)

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Sections 1350(a) and (b)), the undersigned hereby certifies as follows:

1. I am the Chairman Executive Officer of Credicorp Ltd. (the "Company").
2. To my knowledge:
 - (A) The Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 accompanying this Certification, in the form filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
 - (B) The information in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: June 30, 2006

/s/ DIONISIO ROMERO

Name: Dionisio Romero
Title: Chief Executive Officer

**Credicorp Ltd.
Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(18 U.S.C. Section 1350)**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Sections 1350(a) and (b)), the undersigned hereby certifies as follows:

- 1. I am the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer of Credicorp Ltd. (the "Company").
- 2. To my knowledge:
 - (A) The Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 accompanying this Certification, in the form filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
 - (B) The information in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: June 30, 2006

By: /s/ WALTER BAYLY

Name: Walter Bayly
Title: Chief Financial and Accounting Officer
