

3Q/2026

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Table of Contents

- Operating and Financial Highlights 03
- Senior Management Quotes 05
- Third Quarter 2026 Earnings Conference Call 06
- Summary of Financial Performance and Outlook 07
- Financial Overview 12
- Credicorp's Strategy Update 13
- Analysis of 3Q26 Consolidated Results 17

01 Loan Portfolio 17
02 Deposits 20
03 Interest Earning Assets and Funding 23
04 Net Interest Income (NII) 24
05 Portfolio Quality and Provisions 27
06 Other Income 31
07 Insurance Underwriting Results and the Medical Services 34
08 Operating Expenses 37
09 Operating Efficiency 39
10 Regulatory Capital 40
11 Economic Outlook 42
12 Appendix 46

Credicorp Ltd. Reports Financial and Operating Results for 3Q26

3Q26 ROE of 19.9%, supported by loan growth, healthy asset quality and diversified revenues; FY26 guidance of ~19.5% and the medium-term expectation of ~22% reaffirmed.

Loans up 14.8% YoY and the NPL ratio improved -91 bps to 3.9%; CoR was 2.0%, including additional El Niño provisions, reflecting the updated quarter-end El Niño assessment, while NPL coverage rose to 120.9%.

Core income reached a new quarterly high, up 18.0% YoY, with Risk-Adjusted NIM improving to 5.7% on margin expansion and transactional deposits growth.

Innovation Portfolio contributed 10.7% of Credicorp's risk-adjusted revenues, while Yape's contribution rose to 9.8% as monetization accelerated.

Efficiency improved -26 bps YoY to 45.4% in 9M26, reflecting operating leverage alongside continued strategic investment.

Lima, Peru – November 9, 2026 – Credicorp Ltd. ("Credicorp" or "the Company") (NYSE: BAP | BVL: BAP), the leading financial services holding company in Peru with a presence in Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, and Panama today reported its unaudited results for the three- and nine-months ended September 30, 2026. Financial results are expressed in Soles and are presented in accordance with IFRS.

3Q26 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- **Net income** attributable to Credicorp reached S/1,929.4 million, up 11.0% YoY and down 2.6% QoQ, resulting in ROE of 19.9%, driven by accelerating loan growth, healthy asset quality and diversified revenue growth fueled by strong transactional activity and continued investment in digital capabilities.

- **Total loans** measured in quarter-end balances increased 14.8% YoY (15.2% FX-neutral) and 4.2% QoQ (4.0% FX-neutral). YoY growth was led by BCP's Retail Banking, particularly Consumer and SME-Pyme, followed by Wholesale Banking, and to a lesser extent Mibanco. QoQ expansion reflected growth in BCP's same segments and at Mibanco, where disbursements reached a record high in September.

- **Total Deposits** increased 14.3% YoY (14.8% FX-neutral) but declined 0.6% QoQ (0.9% FX-neutral). YoY growth was supported mainly by low-cost deposits, which represented 73.2% of total deposits and 62.0% of the funding base. The sequential decline reflected the normalization of a temporary Wholesale demand deposit recorded at 2Q26-end and partial migration from demand to time deposits.

- **Net Interest Income (NII)** increased 17.7% YoY and 6.0% QoQ, primarily driven by loan growth at BCP and Mibanco, particularly in higher-yielding segments. Net Interest Margin (NIM) expanded 36 bps YoY to 6.9%, as the yield on interest-earning assets rose to 8.8% and growth in low-cost deposits reduced the funding cost to 2.2%.

- **Asset Quality** continued to improve, with the NPL ratio declining -91 bps YoY and -15 bps QoQ to 3.9%. Performance registered stronger origination, monitoring and collections capabilities, particularly at BCP Stand-alone, reflecting positive payment behavior and healthy vintages.

- **Provisions** increased 37.4% YoY and 13.3% QoQ, reflecting additional provisioning after the El Niño risk assessment evolved to a "Very Strong" base scenario at quarter-end, with a Cost of Risk standing at 2.0%. YoY, underlying provisions increased alongside loan growth at BCP and Mibanco, reflecting a greater contribution from higher-yielding portfolios. Cost of Risk stood at 2.0%, NPL coverage strengthened to 120.9%, while Risk-Adjusted NIM improved 13 bps to 5.7%.

- **Other Core Income** increased 18.8% YoY and 3.2% QoQ, rising to 29.3% of total risk-adjusted income as Credicorp continues to diversify revenues. Growth was led by increases of 20.4% and 14.3% in fee income and FX gains, respectively.

- **Insurance Underwriting Result** declined 6.7% YoY, reflecting a tough comparison in Life's D&S line following SISCO reserve releases in 3Q25, partially offset by stronger P&C results. QoQ, results increased 25.8% driven by higher

premiums and lower claims in Life and P&C, together with Corporate Health revenue growth from new accounts and renewals. Medical Services maintained solid commercial performance and disciplined expense management.

- **Yape** further consolidated its position as Peru's leading digital ecosystem, as deeper day-to-day engagement translated into continued monetization gains. MAU rose 9.8% YoY to 17.0 million, while transactions grew 35.1% YoY, averaging 71 per MAU per month. Revenue per MAU rose to S/11.9, nearly twice expenses per MAU of S/6.1, raising Yape's contribution to Credicorp's risk-adjusted revenues to 9.8%, from 6.4% in 3Q25. Meanwhile, loans nearly quadrupled YoY to S/2.3 billion, with lending representing 31% of Yape's risk-adjusted revenues.

- **Efficiency Ratio** improved 26 bps YoY to 45.4% in 9M26, remaining within 2026 guidance. Operating expenses increased 13.6% YoY for the first nine months this year, mainly reflecting continued investment in BCP's commercial, technology and risk-management capabilities, and higher variable compensation aligned with stronger results. Innovation portfolio expenses rose 32.5%, supporting continued growth in risk-adjusted revenues.

- Solid capital base, with **IFRS CET1 ratios** at 11.9% for BCP Stand-alone and 15.1% for Mibanco.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT QUOTES

"Credicorp delivered another strong quarter, reflecting solid performance across our businesses and a broader earnings base. Our innovation portfolio contributed 10.7% of risk-adjusted revenues, already exceeding our year-end target. Peru's economy continues to build momentum, supported by domestic demand, private investment and a strong macro backdrop. However, the expected intensity of El Niño has increased, shifting our quarter-end base case to a Very Strong scenario. We prepared early by strengthening contingency plans and moderating origination in vulnerable consumer and SME segments and stand ready to support families, businesses and communities through potential disruptions. Our results reinforce our confidence in Credicorp's ability to fulfill that responsibility while generating sustainable returns, with a medium-term ROE of around 22%. At our November 17 Strategic Update, we will discuss how the capabilities of our integrated ecosystem can support our next phase of growth, operating leverage and sustainable returns."

Gianfranco Ferrari, CEO

Credicorp delivered a 19.9% ROE in the third quarter, supported by accelerating loan growth, robust revenues and healthy underlying credit trends. Importantly, this result includes provisions based on our quarter-end assessment of El Niño risk. Loan growth in higher-yielding segments supported net interest income and margins, while our investments in digital capabilities fueled strong transactional activity driving low-cost funding advantage and fee income. Core income growth also supported improved efficiency, demonstrating the increasing scalability of our business model. Asset quality remained sound, supported by improved origination and collection capabilities, while our robust capital position provides capacity to absorb potential volatility. As we enter the final quarter, we remain focused on profitable growth and disciplined risk management. We remain on track to deliver our 2026 ROE guidance of around 19.5%.

Ignacio Belaunde, CFO

THIRD QUARTER 2026 EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL

Date: Tuesday, November 10th, 2026

Time: 9:30 am E.T. (9:30 am Lima, Perú)

Hosts: Gianfranco Ferrari – Chief Executive Officer; Ignacio Belaunde – Chief Financial Officer; Francesca Raffo – Chief Innovation Officer; Cesar Rios – Chief Risk Officer; Diego Cavero – Head of Universal Banking and CEO of BCP; Eduardo Montero – Head of Insurance and Pensions and CEO of Pacífico; Rocio Benavides - CFO of Mibanco and the Investor Relations Team.

To pre-register for the listen-only webcast presentation use the following link:
https://dpregister.com/DiamondPassRegistration/register?confirmationNumber=10212780&linkSecurityString=1051f96b8f4

Callers who pre-register will be given a conference passcode and unique PIN to gain immediate access to the call and bypass the live operator. Participants may pre-register at any time, including up to and after the call start time.
Those unable to pre-register may dial in by calling:
1 844 435 0321 (U.S. toll free)
1 412 317 5615 (International)
Participant Web Phone: Click Here
Conference ID: Credicorp Conference Call

The webcast will be archived for one year on our investor relations website at:
https://credicorp.gcs-web.com/events-and-presentations/upcoming-events

For a full version of Credicorp´s Second Quarter 2026 Earnings Release, please visit:
https://credicorp.gcs-web.com/company-reports/quarterly-materials

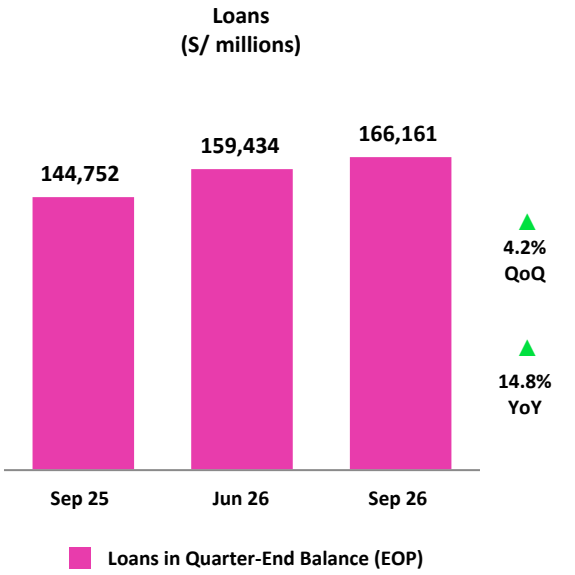
Loans in Quarter-End Balances

Total loans (measured in quarter-end balance) expanded 4.2% QoQ and 14.8% YoY.

If we exclude the exchange rate effect, total loans rose 4.0% QoQ and 15.2% YoY.

QoQ growth was driven mainly by: (i) an uptick in loans in Consumer and SME-Pyme at BCP; (ii) an increase in short-term loan issuances in Wholesale Banking at BCP; and (iii) loan growth at Mibanco, with loan disbursement volumes reaching a record high in September.

YoY, the evolution was driven mainly by: (i) expansion in most Retail Banking segments at BCP; (ii) growth in short and long term lending in Wholesale Banking at BCP; and (iii) solid loan growth at Mibanco.

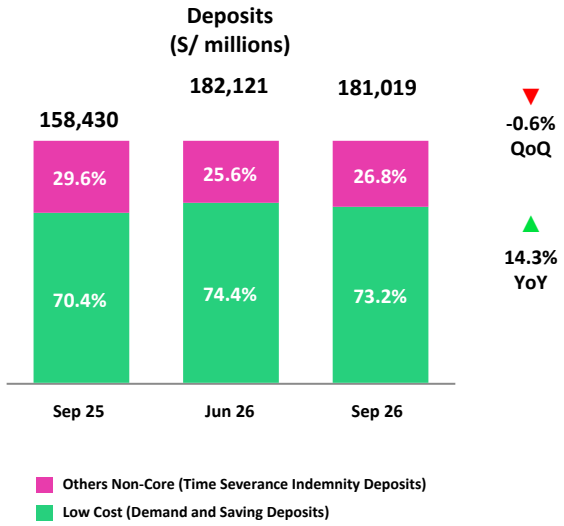


Deposits

The total deposit balance (measured in quarter-end balances) dropped 0.6% QoQ, but rose 14.3% YoY.

The QoQ decline mainly reflected the normalization of a temporary Wholesale deposit. YoY, growth was spurred by expansion in the balance for low-cost deposits, which represented 73.19% of total deposits at the end of September (+281 bps YoY). This evolution attests to the strength of our transactional proposition and our capacity to capture deposits in a high-liquidity environment.

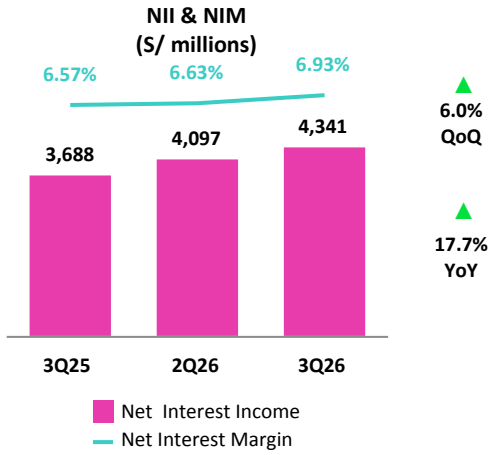
At BCP, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (RCL) in PEN at 30 days stood at 162.7% under regulatory standards and 142.3% by stricter internal standards. The LCR in USD at 30 days stood at 144.0% under regulatory standards and 110.5% under stricter internal standards.



Net Interest Income (NII) and Margin (NIM)

QoQ, Net Interest Income (NII) increased 6.0%. This result was mainly driven by an increase in Income and Similar Interest, which rose on the back of an increase in interest on Loans after volumes ticked up at BCP and Mibanco. Growth in NII was partially offset by an increase in Interest and similar expenses, which grew alongside growth in time deposits.

YoY, NII increased 17.7%. This evolution was mainly triggered by an increase in Interest and similar income, which rose alongside an uptick in loans (through the same drivers seen QoQ). This uptick was partially offset by Interest and similar expenses, which ticked up on the back of growth in time deposits. In this context, NIM rose 36 bps YoY to stand at 6.93% at the end of 3Q26.



Portfolio Quality and Cost of Risk

Asset quality continued to evolve favorably, backed by improvements in the origination and heightened capacities for monitoring, collections and recovery.

QoQ, NPLs rose 0.4%, which was driven by loan growth at BCP Stand-alone's retail portfolio and Mibanco. The latter was attenuated by the favorable evolution of Wholesale Banking at BCP Stand-alone.

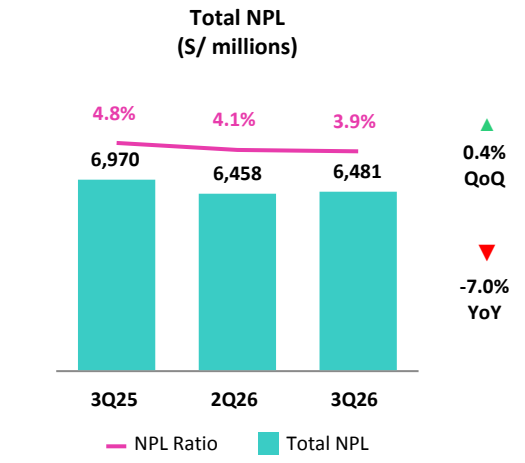
YoY, the NPL portfolio dropped 7.0%. This evolution was attributable to BCP Stand-alone, which registered improvements in payment dynamics and better performance for recent vintages in Retail Banking.

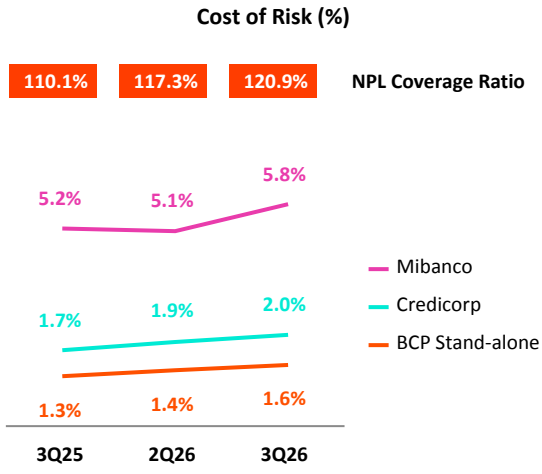
In a context of solid loan growth, Credicorp's NPL ratio dropped -15 bps QoQ to stand at 3.9%.

Provisions rose 13.3% QoQ and 37.4% YoY, partially driven by our risk assessment of the El Niño Phenomenon, with a "Very Strong" event becoming our base-case scenario at quarter-end. The Cost of Risk (CoR) for the period stood at 2.0%.

Underlying provisions were relatively stable QoQ, as higher provisions in BCP Retail Banking and Mibanco were offset by improved performance in BCP Wholesale Banking.

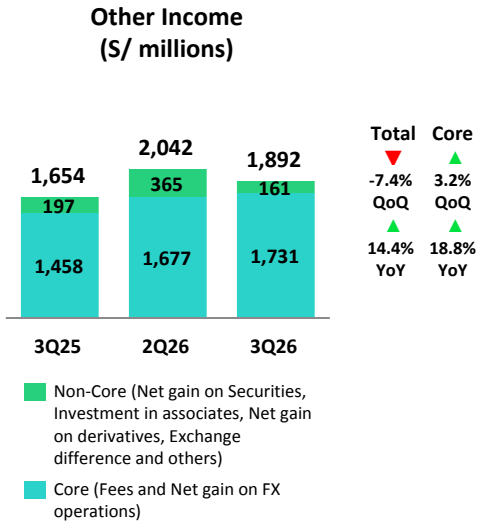
YoY, underlying provisions increased, driven primarily by BCP Stand-alone and, to a lesser extent, Mibanco. In both cases, higher provisions mainly reflected loan growth.





Other Income

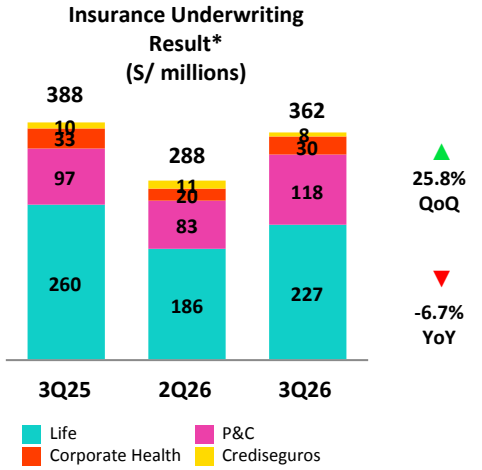
Other Core income rose 3.2% QoQ and 18.8% YoY, mainly driven by higher fee income as transaction volumes increased. FX gains normalized QoQ after two strong quarters, while increasing YoY on higher transaction volumes and improved pricing.



Insurance Underwriting Result

The Insurance Underwriting Result (IUR) increased 25.8% QoQ, fueled by (i) Life, which reported growth in premiums and a reduction in claims for the business's main products; (ii) Corporate Health, which reported growth in revenues from new accounts and renewals; and (iii) P & C, which reported an uptick in total premiums and a drop in claims. YoY, the IUR fell (-6.7%). This evolution was driven by Life, mainly through the D&S line, which reported a base effect associated with releases of reserves for SISCO claims in 3Q25. The drop in Life's result was partially offset by an uptick for P & C, which was driven by growth in premium production and a drop in the loss ratio for Medical Assistance.

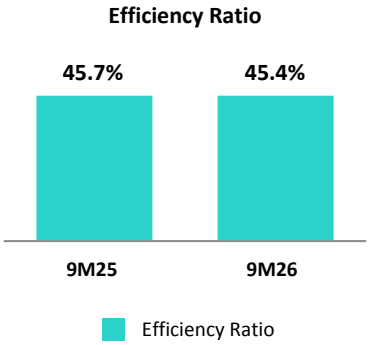
Medical Services continues to report solid commercial results, while maintaining disciplined expense management.



Efficiency

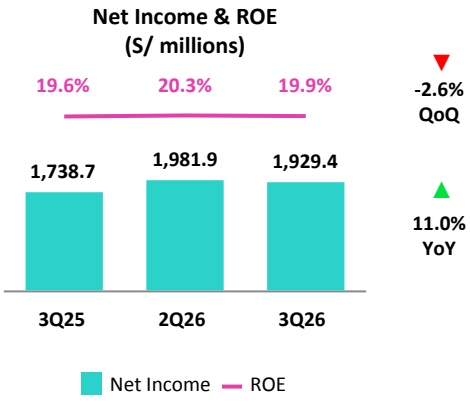
Operating expenses increased 13.6% for the first nine months of the year, fueled primarily by an increase in Administrative Expenses, and secondarily, an uptick in the Employee Salaries and Benefits line. Administrative Expenses increased mainly due to higher technology costs at BCP, reflecting greater cloud usage and other IT-related services as transaction volumes grew. Employee Salaries and Benefits increased as BCP continued to strengthen its technology, commercial and risk management capabilities, and due to higher variable compensation at BCP and Mibanco, in line with improved results. Expenses for our innovation portfolio increased 32.5%, supporting continued growth in risk-adjusted revenues.

Operating Income rose 14.3% YTD. In this context, the Efficiency Ratio stood at 45.4% for the first nine months of the year, in line with this year's guidance.



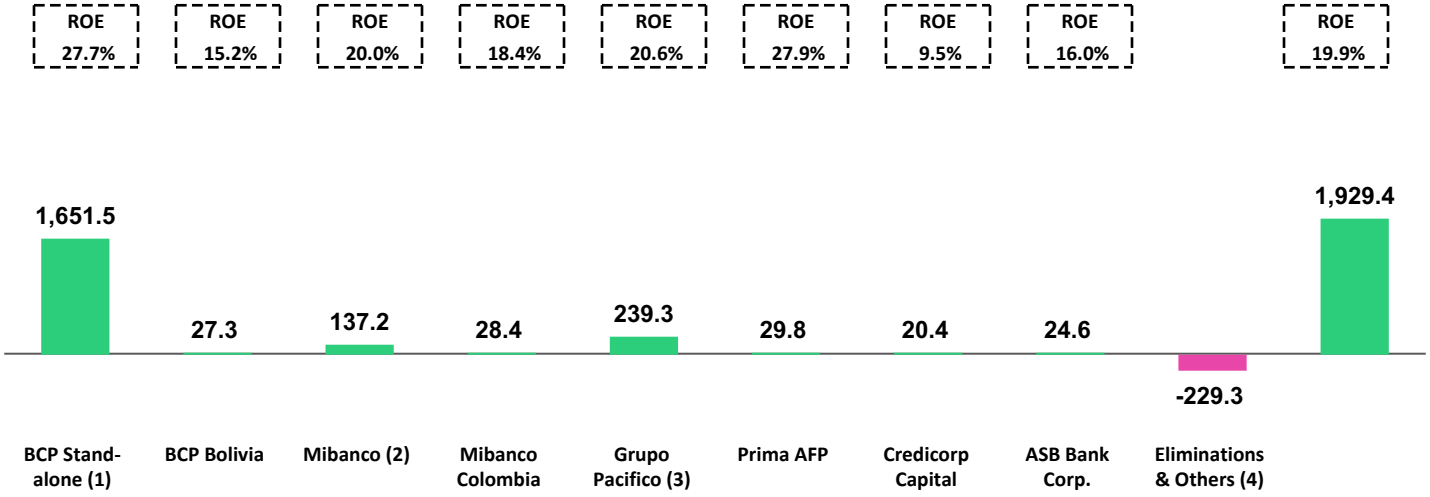
Net earnings attributable to Credicorp

In 3Q26, net earnings attributable to Credicorp stood at S/1,929.4 million (-2.6% QoQ and +11.0% YoY), which translated into an ROE of 19.9% for the quarter. This evolution was backed by solid results in all our lines of business. For the first nine months of the year, Credicorp reported net attributable earnings of S/5,974.5 million (+11.9% YTD). This evolution was supported by the strength of our integrated business ecosystem and favorable economic conditions. In this context, ROE stood at 20.4% for the first nine months this year.



Contributions and ROE by Subsidiary in 3Q26

(S/ million)



(1) In BCP Stand-alone, the figure is lower than the net profit since the contribution eliminates investment gains in other subsidiaries of Credicorp (Mibanco)
(2) In Mibanco, the figure is less than the net profit because Credicorp owns (directly and indirectly) 99.921% of Mibanco.
(3) The contribution for Grupo Pacifico presented here is greater than the profit of Pacifico Seguros since 100% of Crediseguros is being included (including 48% under Grupo Crédito).

Universal Banking

Solid performance is driven by growth, diversified revenue streams and disciplined risk management

BCP continued to report solid profitability, which was supported by loan growth; an increase in the margin; higher transactional income; and healthy underlying credit trends. Growth was led by Retail Banking, while NIM increased on the back of a drop in the funding cost and an increase in the share of higher-yield assets. Asset quality continued to improve due to improvements in origination and collections capacities. Provisions increased, partly reflecting additional provisions following our assessment of El Niño risk as of quarter-end. Underlying credit trends remain healthy, within expectations.

Microfinance

Loan Growth, efficiency gains and disciplined risk management fuel profitability

Mibanco continued to evolve positively, backed by loan growth, an uptick in the margin, operating leverage and disciplined risk management. Provisions trended upwards reflecting our reassessment of El Niño risk at quarter end, while the performance of the underlying credit remained healthy. Growth in fee income from insurance, which rose alongside loan expansion, contributed to revenue diversification and the efficiency ratio continued to improve. Mibanco Colombia registered solid performance, supported by growth in the client base; disciplined risk management; and improvements in commercial productivity.

Insurance & Pensions

Sustained profitability supported by business fundamentals

Grupo Pacífico maintained robust profitability, driven mainly by growth in the Life Business, which was led by Annuities and Individual Life. Corporate Health also contributed to expansion through an increase in both premium production and the client base. Medical Services, in turn, remained stable. These results were partially offset by a drop in P & C's performance, which was mainly attributable to the Commercial Lines and Cars.

Investment Management & Advisory

Recurring Revenue Growth Underpins Profitability

Investment Management and Advisory's profitability remained resilient, bolstered by the favorable performance of its recurring businesses. YoY, the Capital Markets business was the main revenue contributor this quarter, where expansion was led by an uptick in volumes of FX transactions. Asset and Wealth Management acted as secondary driver, buoyed by expansion in assets under management (AUMs). This evolution was more than offset by an uptick in operating expenses.

Outlook

We reaffirm our 2026 ROE guidance of around 19.5%. This outlook is supported by stronger loan growth, NIM and risk-adjusted NIM trending toward the high end of guidance, and stronger fee income.
We reaffirm our medium-term ROE guidance of around 22%.

Financial Overview

Credicorp Ltd. S/ 000	Quarter 3Q25	Quarter 2Q26	Quarter 3Q26	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY	Up to Sep 25	Up to Sep 26	% Change Sep 26 / Sep 25
Net interest, similar income and expenses	3,687,829	4,096,951	4,341,124	6.0%	17.7%	10,875,212	12,400,802	14.0%
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of recoveries	(602,918)	(731,208)	(828,136)	13.3%	37.4%	(1,759,970)	(2,041,432)	16.0%
Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	3,084,911	3,365,743	3,512,988	4.4%	13.9%	9,115,242	10,359,370	13.6%
Other income	1,654,191	2,042,202	1,891,679	-7.4%	14.4%	5,021,780	5,790,205	15.3%
Insurance underwriting result	388,350	288,014	362,323	25.8%	-6.7%	1,068,357	949,400	-11.1%
Medical services result	123,953	133,439	136,387	2.2%	10.0%	289,961	393,664	35.8%
Total expenses	(2,744,642)	(2,989,462)	(3,108,580)	4.0%	13.3%	(7,907,826)	(8,938,873)	13.0%
Profit before income tax	2,506,763	2,839,936	2,794,797	-1.6%	11.5%	7,587,514	8,553,766	12.7%
Income tax	(728,308)	(814,357)	(820,898)	0.8%	12.7%	(2,129,746)	(2,444,146)	14.8%
Net profit	1,778,455	2,025,579	1,973,899	-2.6%	11.0%	5,457,768	6,109,620	11.9%
Non-controlling interest	39,800	43,657	44,488	1.9%	11.8%	119,401	135,103	13.2%
Net profit attributable to Credicorp	1,738,655	1,981,922	1,929,411	-2.6%	11.0%	5,338,367	5,974,517	11.9%
Dividends paid to third parties	—	3,978,758	—	n.a.	n.a.	3,181,440	3,978,758	25.1%
Net income / share (S/)	21.9	25.0	24.3	-2.6%	10.9%	67.3	75.2	11.8%
Dividends per Share (S/)	—	50	—	n.a.	n.a	40	50	25.0%
Loans	144,752,254	159,434,397	166,161,042	4.2%	14.8%	144,752,254	166,161,042	14.8%
Deposits and obligations	158,430,455	182,120,766	181,018,857	-0.6%	14.3%	158,430,455	181,018,857	14.3%
Net equity	36,560,502	38,121,924	39,629,260	4.0%	8.4%	36,560,502	39,629,260	8.4%
Profitability								
Net interest margin (1)	6.57%	6.63%	6.93%	30 bps	36 bps	6.33%	6.79%	46 bps
Risk-adjusted Net interest margin	5.53%	5.49%	5.66%	17 bps	13 bps	5.34%	5.71%	37 bps
Funding cost (2)	2.43%	2.15%	2.25%	10 bps	-18 bps	2.40%	2.20%	-20 bps
ROAE	19.6%	20.3%	19.9%	-44 bps	27 bps	20.1%	20.4%	35 bps
ROAA	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	-11 bps	-5 bps	2.8%	2.9%	7 bps
Loan portfolio quality								
Internal overdue ratio (3)	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%	-10 bps	-69 bps	3.4%	2.7%	-69 bps
Internal overdue ratio over 90 days	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	-2 bps	-59 bps	2.9%	2.3%	-59 bps
NPL ratio (4)	4.8%	4.1%	3.9%	-15 bps	-91 bps	4.8%	3.9%	-91 bps
Cost of risk (5)	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	16 bps	34 bps	1.6%	1.7%	10 bps
Coverage ratio of IOLs	154.9%	168.2%	172.5%	432 bps	1757 bps	154.9%	172.5%	1757 bps
Coverage ratio of NPLs	110.1%	117.3%	120.9%	363 bps	1083 bps	110.1%	120.9%	1083 bps
Operating efficiency								
Operating income (6)	5,670,690	6,231,110	6,644,346	6.6%	17.2%	16,540,190	18,904,568	14.3%
Operating expenses (7)	2,629,461	2,825,995	2,997,591	6.1%	14.0%	7,555,043	8,586,214	13.6%
Efficiency ratio (8)	46.4%	45.4%	45.1%	-24 bps	-125 bps	45.7%	45.4%	-26 bps
Operating expenses / Total average assets	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	19 bps	4 bps	3.9%	4.1%	23 bps
Capital adequacy - BCP Stand-alone								
Global Capital Ratio (9)	17.72%	17.27%	16.54%	-73 bps	-118 bps	17.72%	16.54%	-118 bps
Ratio Tier 1 (10)	12.82%	11.40%	11.69%	29 bps	-113 bps	12.82%	11.69%	-113 bps
Ratio common equity tier 1 (11) (12)	13.17%	11.70%	11.92%	23 bps	-125 bps	13.17%	11.92%	-125 bps
Capital adequacy - Mibanco								
Global Capital Ratio (9)	21.13%	20.61%	20.64%	3 bps	-48 bps	21.13%	20.64%	-48 bps
Ratio Tier 1 (10)	17.13%	16.32%	15.63%	-69 bps	-150 bps	17.13%	15.63%	-150 bps
Ratio common equity tier 1 (11) (12)	17.14%	15.90%	15.14%	-76 bps	-201 bps	17.14%	15.14%	-201 bps
Employees (13)	50,169	52,770	53,496	1.4%	6.6%	50,169	53,496	6.6%
Share Information								
Issued Shares	94,382	94,382	94,382	—%	—%	94,382	94,382	—%
Treasury Shares (14)	15,016	14,963	14,963	—%	-0.4%	15,016	14,963	-0.4%
Outstanding Shares	79,366	79,419	79,419	—%	0.1%	79,366	79,419	0.1%

(1) Net Interest Margin = Net Interest Income (Excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses) / Average Interest Earning Assets
(2) Funding Cost = Interest Expense (Does not include Net Insurance Financial Expenses) / Average Funding
(3) Internal Overdue Loans: includes overdue loans and loans under legal collection, according to our internal policy for overdue loans. Internal Overdue Ratio: Internal overdue loans / Total loans
(4) Non-performing loans (NPL): Internal overdue loans + Refinanced loans. NPL ratio: NPL / Total loans.
(5) Cost of risk = Annualized provision forloan losses, net of recoveries/ Average Total loans.
(6) Operating Income = Net interest, similar income and expenses + Fee Income+ Net gain on foreign exchange transactions + Net Gain From associates + Net gain on derivatives held for trading + Result on exchange differences + Insurance Underwriting Result + Medical services result.
on exchange differences + Insurance Underwriting Result + Medical services result."
(7) Operating Expenses = Salaries and employee benefits + Administrative expenses + Depreciation and amortization + Association in participation + Acquisition cost.
(8) Efficiency Ratio = Operating Expenses / Operating Income.
(9) Regulatory Capital / Risk-weighted assets (legal minimum = 10% since July 2011).
(10) Tier 1 = Capital + Legal and other capital reserves + Accumulated earnings with capitalization agreement + (0.5 x Unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries) - Goodwill - (0.5 x Investment in subsidiaries) + Perpetual subordinated debt (the maximum amount that can be included is 17.65% of Capital + Reserves + Accumulated earnings with capitalization agreement + Unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries - Goodwill)
(11) Common Equity Tier I = Capital + Reserves – 100% of applicable deductions (investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangibles and net deferred taxes that rely on future profitability) + retained earnings + unrealized gains
(12) Common Equity Tier I calculated based on IFRS Accounting.
(13) Internal management figures. Since 1Q25, it has included corporate health and medical services employees.
(14) Considers shares held by Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (ASHC) and stock award.

Credicorp's Strategy

We invite you to learn more about the evolution of our strategy execution and our outlook at our Strategic Update event, which will be held on November 17, 2026 at 9:00 a.m. EST/PET. You can register here: Strategic Update 2026.

Credicorp has strengthened its leadership in the Andean region through a strategy anchored in digital transformation and innovation, talent development, and the integration of sustainability into the core of its business. The company has transitioned into an integrated financial ecosystem—one where the whole is increasingly greater than the sum of its parts—supported by four differentiated growth levers:

1. Prioritizing Leading Market Positions in Underpenetrated Markets with Clear Growth Avenues
Credicorp holds leading positions across mature core businesses in markets that remain structurally underpenetrated. In Peru, low levels of financial inclusion and insurance coverage, together with high informality, continue to create significant room to expand access to financial, payment, insurance, and remittance products and services. This provides a long runway for sustainable growth.

2. Scaling an Integrated Digital Ecosystem
Backed by its innovation portfolio, Credicorp has evolved into an integrated financial ecosystem. The combination of complementary capabilities differentiated distribution channels, and a broad client base allow us to strengthen engagement, accelerate product adoption through cross-selling, and deepen integration across businesses. We will continue to broaden access to financial products and services to advance financial inclusion, with the ambition of incorporating 8 million people into the financial system by 2028.

3. Unlocking Synergies by Leveraging Shared Capabilities Across the Ecosystem
Shared capabilities in technology, data, analytics, artificial intelligence, and risk management constitute a competitive advantage to accelerate value creation at scale. These capabilities strengthen decision-making, enable more personalized customer experiences, generate productivity gains and accelerate innovation, supporting further monetization across the ecosystem.

4. Delivering Strong, Resilient Returns Across Economic Cycles
With decades of disciplined execution, Credicorp has demonstrated its capacity to generate value across economic cycles. The combination of market knowledge and leadership, business diversification, and ecosystem-based competitive advantages strengthen our resilience and supports a sustainable trajectory of profitable growth and long-term value creation.

Main KPIs in Credicorp's Strategy

Core Businesses Transformation (1)	Quarter			Up to	
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	Sep 25	Sep 26
Credicorp					
Innovation Portfolio Risk-Adjusted Revenue Share (2)	7.4%	9.9%	10.7%	6.3%	9.9%
Total loan disbursements for MSMEs (S/ million)	11,812	9,419	14,682	23,471	28,692
Disbursements of sustainable financings (USD million)	2,130	1,861	2,602	4,077	5,197
BCP Stand-alone					
Active lending clients (millions) (3)	2.8	4.1	4.3	2.8	4.3
Consumer NPS	n.a.	55	52	n.a.	52
Cashless transactions (4)	65%	69%	68%	65%	68%
Mibanco					
Share of Low-Cost Deposits / Total Funding (5)	6.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.0%	6.2%
Share of Other Income / Total Risk-Adjusted Revenue	6.8%	8.2%	8.7%	6.8%	8.1%
Pacifico					
Insured Clients (millions) (6)	n.a.	7.3	7.4	n.a.	7.4
Digital Policies (thousands) (7)	582	575	576	1,884	1,884

(1) Management figures, may differ from previously reported. Figures for September 2025, June 2026, and September 2026.
(2) As a percentage of Credicorp's total Risk-Adjusted Revenue.
(3) Consumer clients with an outstanding loan. Source: SBS.
(4) Amount transacted through Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Yape y POS/Total amount transacted through Retail Banking.
(5) Includes low-cost funding products (Ahorro Negocio, Ahorro, Cuenta Premio, and Demand Deposits) as a proportion of total funding
(6) Includes natural and legal clients. New methodological adjustments since 4Q25, related to customers with loan life insurance.
(7) Number of insurance policies issued through digital channels.

Credicorp's Strategy Update

Innovation Portfolio

Credicorp's innovation portfolio complements and expands the Group's core businesses through scalable digital platforms and a disciplined investment strategy to create value. This portfolio diversifies revenue streams; broadens our value proposition; and establishes new avenues for growth by leveraging the ecosystem's capacities and competitive advantages.

The portfolio invests in verticals with high potential for growth, including Neobanking, Services for SME-Pymes, Acquiring, InsurTech, WealthTech and Health, where we drive initiatives in different stages of maturity. The Innovation Committees governs the portfolio through a formal process to evaluate and prioritize initiatives with differentiated value propositions. These initiatives seek to generate relevant changes in the business model and/or present significant potential to generate exponential growth. This framework allows us to allot capital dynamically; conduct follow-up with defined milestones; and re-allot resources to opportunities with higher potential to create value. The initiatives advance through five stages of development: origination, incubation, product-market fit, acceleration and scaling. Once operating maturity is achieved, initiatives can graduate and integrate in the Group's core businesses.

Initiatives can incubate within core businesses or be channeled through Krealo, our Corporate Venture Capital arm, which establishes outside-in innovation through strategic investments and acquisitions that strengthen and expand current and future lines of business. The portfolio is managed with explicit financial appetites, which consider an impact on ROE of 150 bps and 350 bps on the efficiency ratio. Additionally, in 3Q26, we reached our ambition of representing 10% of the Group's risk-adjusted income.

Neobanking

Within the innovation portfolio, we created a Neobanking unit that integrates Yape, Yape Bolivia, Tenpo and iO under a common operating model. The value hypothesis behind this unit entails accelerating efforts to build a more integrated digital system by capturing shared capacities, products and data to capture efficiencies; develop synergies; and scale the value proposition over time in the most disciplined manner possible. Neobanking brings together scalable digital platforms with high potential for financial inclusion, monetization and regional expansion, which strengthens the Group's long-term growth thesis.

1. Yape: scaling profitability with a larger contribution from loans and the ecosystem

Main Management Indicators

Management KPI's (1)	Quarter			Change %		Up to		Change %
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Users								
Users (millions)	18.7	19.8	20.0	0.9%	6.7%	18.7	20.0	6.7%
Monthly Active Users (MAU) (millions) (2)	15.5	16.7	17.0	2.1%	9.8%	15.5	17.0	9.8%
Revenue Generating MAU (millions)	13.2	14.6	14.9	1.9%	12.8%	13.2	14.9	12.8%
Engagement								
# Transactions (millions)	2,640	3,381	3,568	5.5%	35.1%	7,050	9,955	41.2%
# Revenue Generating Transactions (millions)	283	364	395	8.3%	39.2%	769	1,096	42.5%
# Transactions / MAU	58	69	71	3.6%	21.4%	58	71	21.4%
# Average Functionalities / MAU	2.7	2.9	2.9	—%	7.4%	2.7	2.9	7.4%
Experience								
NPS (3)	76	78	77	-1 p	1 p	76	77	1 p
Unit Economics								
Monthly Indicators (4)								
Revenues / MAU (S/)	7.4	11.1	11.9	7.0%	60.6%	7.4	11.9	60.6%
Expenses / MAU (S/)	-5.0	-6.0	-6.1	1.5%	20.9%	-5.0	-6.1	20.9%
Quarterly Indicators (5)								
Revenues / MAU (S/)	7.4	10.7	12.0	11.8%	61.5%	6.5	10.8	67.0%
Expenses / MAU (S/)	-4.8	-5.9	-6.0	3.1%	26.1%	-4.5	-5.8	27.8%
Drivers Monetization								
Total TPV (S/, billions) (6)	113.9	139.7	148.5	6.3%	30.4%	308.8	418.0	35.3%
Total Revenue Generating TPV (S/, billions) (6)	12.8	18.1	18.2	0.5%	42.0%	33.1	52.8	59.5%
Payments								
# Bill Payments transactions (millions)	56	72	78	8.3%	39.1%	151	217	43.7%
Financials								
# Loans Disbursements (thousands)	4,196	6,376	6,682	4.8%	59.3%	11,151	18,792	68.5%
E-Commerce								
GMV (S/, millions) (7)	174.1	167.2	173.2	3.6%	-0.5%	426.1	516.1	21.1%

(1) Management Figures.

Credicorp's Strategy Update

(2) Yape users that have made at least one outgoing transaction in the measurement month.
(3) Net Promoter Score.
(4) Monthly indicators consider the results of the last month of the quarter for the numerator and denominator.
(5) Quarterly indicators are calculated using the sum of the three months in the period for numerator accounts, and the average of the denominator—based on last month's data from both the current and previous quarters.
(6) Total Payment Volume.
(7) Gross Merchant Volume, includes the following functionalities: Yape Promos, Yape Store, Ticketing, Gaming, Delivery, Buses, Gas, Brand Solutions and Insurance.

Main Financial Results

Financial Metrics (1) S/ millions	Quarter			Change %		Up to		Change %
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Loans (quarter-end balances)	**584.5**	**1,817.0**	**2,313.0**	**27.3%**	**295.7%**	**584.5**	**2,313.0**	**295.7%**
Risk-Adjusted Net Interest Income (2)	146.4	276.1	323.0	17.0%	120.6%	363.3	835.0	129.8%
Other Income (3)	195.2	256.9	282.7	10.1%	44.9%	495.8	775.0	56.3%
Total Risk-Adjusted Revenues	**341.6**	**533.0**	**605.7**	**13.6%**	**77.3%**	**859.1**	**1,610.0**	**87.4%**
Total Operating Expenses	**-220.1**	**-290.9**	**-306.4**	**5.3%**	**39.2%**	**-596.9**	**-862.1**	**44.4%**

(1) Management figures.
(2) Includes interest income, interest expense and net provisions.
(3) Includes Other Income recorded in BCP and in Yape Market.

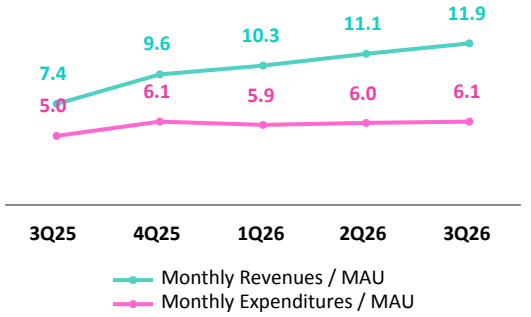
Scale and engagement strengthen Yape's relevance in the day-to-day

Yape has consolidated its role as a platform for daily use with 17.0 million MAU at the end of 3Q26. Growth is increasingly fueled by deeper relations with users: transactions increased 35.1% YoY, outpacing the pace of growth of MAU (+9.8% YoY) by three-fold with solid feature adoption and satisfaction levels.

This recurrence is the base of this model: each interaction generates data on users' habits and needs, which improves knowledge of the client and risk assessment while broadening financial product offerings. The opportunity remains significant: revenue-generating transactions per MAU increased to 7.7 (vs 6.2 in 3Q25), while credit penetration (MAUs with an active loan) continued to expand, reaching 18.7% (vs 9.9% in 3Q25).

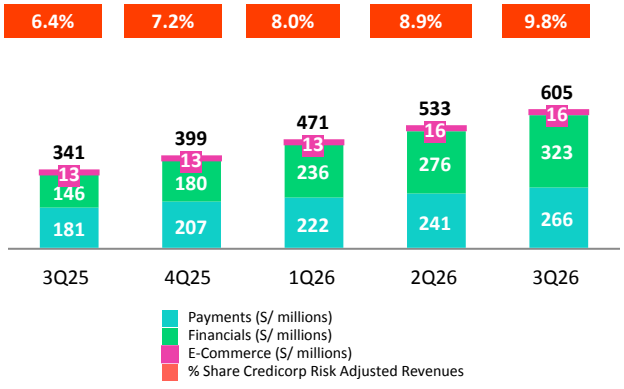
Growing monetization and operating leverage

In 3Q26, monetization continues to strengthen, where growth in revenues (77.3% YoY) outpaced the increase reported for expenses (39.2% YoY), elevating operating leverage. The uptick in transactionality and in the contribution of loans lifted monthly revenue per MAU to nearly twice the level of monthly expenses per MAU (stable at ~S/6 over the past four quarters), while the proportion of revenue generating MAUs increased to 88% (vs 85% in 3Q25). This evolution strengthened our capacity to transform scale and recurrence into profitability, leading us to post a contribution of 9.8% to Credicorp's risk-adjusted revenues (vs 6.4% in 3Q25).



Payments are the key driver of activation and client knowledge

In 3Q26, the Payments business represented 44% of Yape's revenues. Growth was driven mainly by Bill, QR/ POS and Checkout Payments, while emerging use cases such as remittances continued to gain traction and delivered strong growth. In Bill Payments, the number of transactions rose 39.1%, driven by higher average ticket sizes and stronger adoption across specific categories, such as education. In QR/POS and Checkout Payments, the transactions level increased on the back of seasonal factors and sports events.



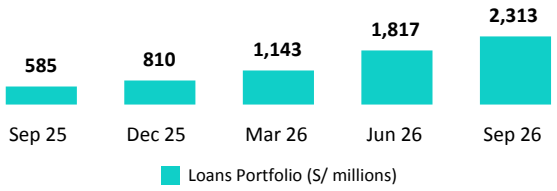
Credicorp's Strategy Update

Interoperability continues to expand use cases and facilitate the shift from cash to digital payments. Going forward, this dynamic will be complemented by TAPP, which is expected to be implemented starting in 2027, further expanding opportunities for Yape within the payments ecosystem. In this context, Yape will seek to leverage the depth of its user relationships, the quality of its experience, and the frequency of user engagement.

Loans accelerate financial inclusion with a scalable digital proposition

In 3Q26, the financial business, comprising of Floating and Lending, represented 53% of Yape's total revenues. Within this business, Lending continued to lead growth and accounted for 31% of Yape's revenues at quarter-end (vs 20% in 3Q25).

As of 3Q26, the loan portfolio reached nearly four times the balance recorded in 3Q25, while the cumulative number of borrowers who have received at least one loan reached 6.3 million (vs. 3.5 million in 3Q25). Portfolio growth was concentrated in Multicuota and SME loans, which together account for nearly ~80% of the portfolio. This evolution reflects the growing share of larger-ticket and longer-tenure loans, while Single-installment loans continues to serve as an entry product that enables Yape to assess customers' repayment behavior and progressively deepen the lending relationship.



Average tickets and loan terms are: (i) Mono: ~S/230 and 1 month; (ii) Multi: ~S/900 and 10 months; and (iii) SME-Pyme: ~S/3,100 and 10 months.

Growing contribution and strategic relevance for Credicorp

Yape continued to contribute value to Credicorp's ecosystem by leveraging its scale, recurrence of use and client knowledge. Through its transversal distribution platform, Yape has strengthened cross-selling capacities; extended the Group's reach to new segments; and accelerated adoption of financial products and services. This advance has consolidated Yape's role as one of the main drivers of long-term growth, supported by its capacity to scale product distribution and services within the ecosystem.

2. Yape Bolivia: leader in QR transactions in the Financial System

Main management indicators

Management KPI's (1)	Quarter			Change %		Up to		Change %
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Users								
Users (millions)	3.5	4.5	4.8	7.1%	36.5%	3.5	4.8	36.5%
Monthly Active Users (MAU) (millions) (2)	1.7	2.3	2.5	8.8%	43.5%	1.7	2.5	43.5%
Engagement								
# Transactions (millions)	197.9	337.7	399.0	18.2%	101.6%	482.6	1,009.4	109.2%
# Transactions / MAU	39.6	50.3	54.1	7.6%	36.6%	35.7	49.5	38.5%
Experience								
NPS (3)	59	67	61	-6 p	1 p	59	61	1 p

(1) Management figures.
(2) Yape users that have made at least one outgoing transaction in the measurement month.
(3) Net Promoter Score

Yape Bolivia represents one of the first tests of Yape's regional scalability. It leverages BCP Bolivia's capacities to modernize daily payments and expand financial inclusion in a market with significant opportunities for digitalization. As of 3Q26, Yape reached 4.8 million users, representing approximately 67% of Bolivia's economically active population (EAP), with MAUs accounting for 52% of total users (vs. 49% in 3Q25). Yape Bolivia led the QR transactions market with a share of 26.5% (vs 24.7% in 3Q25). These results, which indicate accelerated adoption, consolidate Yape's role as a relevant actor in the digital payments markets and are proof that the model can be replicated in markets with high levels of informality and intensive use of cash.

01 Loan Portfolio

Executive Summary

- **Total loans expanded 4.2% QoQ and 14.8% YoY. If we exclude the exchange rate effect, total loans increased 4.0% QoQ and 15.2% YoY.**
- **QoQ, loan growth was driven primarily by (i) an increase in Consumer and SME-Pyme loans at BCP, which was in line with commercial strategies; (ii) an uptick in loans in Wholesale Banking, mainly for short-term loans; and (iii) loan expansion at Mibanco, where the disbursed amount hit a record high in September.**
- **YoY, total loans increased 15.2% with a neutral exchange rate, fueled primarily by: (i) growth in most segments of Retail Banking at BCP, which was led by Consumer and SME-Pyme; (ii) expansion in wholesale at BCP for both short and long-term loans and; (iii) solid growth at Mibanco thanks to good commercial performance, which was anchored in disciplined strategies for pricing and risk management.**

Loan Evolution in Quarter-end balances

This quarter, total loans in quarter-end balances increased **4.2%** and **14.8%**, **QoQ** and **YoY** respectively. If we exclude the exchange rate effect, loans in quarter-end balances rose **4.0% QoQ and 15.2% YoY**.

Total Loans	As of			% Change		USD/PEN Neutral Volume Change		USD/PEN Neutral % Change	
(S/ millions)	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY	QoQ	YoY	QoQ	YoY
BCP Stand-alone	123,089	134,207	141,044	5.1%	14.6%	6,527	18,454	4.9%	15.0%
Mibanco	13,096	14,698	15,544	5.8%	18.7%	846	2,448	5.8%	18.7%
Mibanco Colombia	2,158	2,951	3,340	13.2%	54.7%	366	1,217	12.4%	56.4%
BCP Bolivia	5,505	6,584	5,368	-18.5%	-2.5%	-1,252	-80	-19.0%	-1.4%
ASB Bank Corp.	1,422	1,428	1,607	12.5%	13.0%	168	202	11.7%	14.2%
Others(1)	-519	-434	-742	71.0%	43.0%	-311	-218	71.7%	42.1%
Total Loans	**144,752**	**159,434**	**166,161**	**4.2%**	**14.8%**	**6,344**	**22,024**	**4.0%**	**15.2%**

For consolidation purposes. Loans generated in Foreign Currency (FC) are converted into Local Currency (LC).

(1) Includes eliminations for intercompany transactions.

QoQ, the upward trajectory of loans with a neutral exchange rate was spurred mainly by the evolution at **BCP Stand-alone (+4.9%)**, and to a lesser extent at **Mibanco (+5.8%)** and **Mibanco Colombia (+12.4%)**; the combined impact of these prints was partially offset by a decline in the quarter-end balance at **BCP Bolivia (-19.0%)**. At **Mibanco**, the disbursed amount hit a record high in September. At **Mibanco Colombia,** loan growth remained solid, where disbursement rates ticked up and we remained focused on maintaining healthy levels of risk.

YoY, the evolution of loans with a neutral exchange rate was driven mainly by the prints at **BCP Stand-alone (+15.0%)**, followed by **Mibanco (+18.7%)** and **Mibanco Colombia (+56.4%); loans at BCP Bolivia,** in contrast, contracted **(-1.4%)**. At **Mibanco**, the evolution reflected strong commercial performance and was fueled by a strategy to grow in small tickets by leveraging pricing and risk management. At **Mibanco Colombia,** the upward trajectory of loans was driven by the same factors that drove the QoQ print.

Next, we will analyze the dynamics by segment at **BCP Stand-alone**:

01. Loan Portfolio

QoQ: Total Loans by Segment at BCP Stand-Alone (in Quarter-end Balances)

Total Loans	As of		QoQ Change		Balance in USD/PEN Neutral		QoQ Change in USD/PEN Neutral	
(S/ millions)	Jun 26	Sep 26	Volume	%	Jun 26	Sep 26	Volume	%
BCP Stand-alone	**134,207**	**141,044**	**6,838**	**5.1%**	**134,207**	**140,734**	**6,527**	**4.9%**
Wholesale Banking	**58,148**	**59,372**	**1,224**	**2.1%**	**58,148**	**59,140**	**992**	**1.7%**
Corporate	33,545	34,416	872	2.6%	33,545	34,280	**735**	**2.2%**
Middle - Market	24,603	24,956	353	1.4%	24,603	24,860	**257**	**1.0%**
Retail Banking	**74,081**	**78,354**	**4,272**	**5.8%**	**74,081**	**78,294**	**4,213**	**5.7%**
SME - Business	7,440	7,821	382	5.1%	7,440	7,798	**358**	**4.8%**
SME - Pyme	18,244	19,361	1,118	6.1%	18,244	19,360	**1,117**	**6.1%**
Mortgage	24,998	25,766	768	3.1%	24,998	25,755	**758**	**3.0%**
Consumer	16,543	18,310	1,767	10.7%	16,543	18,293	**1,750**	**10.6%**
Credit Card	6,857	7,095	237	3.5%	6,857	7,087	**230**	**3.4%**
Others[1]	**1,978**	**3,318**	**1,341**	**67.8%**	**1,978**	**3,301**	**1,323**	**66.9%**

For consolidation purposes. Loans generated in Foreign Currency (FC) are converted into Local Currency (LC).
(1) Includes other assets and accruals.

Larger contraction in volume
Larger expansion in volume

QoQ, total loans in quarter-end balances at **BCP Stand-alone** rose **4.9%** with a Neutral exchange rate. This growth was led mainly by **Retail Banking (+5.7%)**, followed by **Wholesale Banking (+1.7%)**. In **Retail Banking**, the uptick was driven by Individuals and SME-Pyme, with noteworthy contributions from:

- **Consumer,** which registered significant growth in personal loans in 3Q26 after a commercial strategy effectively targeted segments with potential growth
- **SME-Pyme,** which reported an increase in disbursements of working capital loans, mainly through pilot programs and Yape loans for small businesses.

In **Wholesale Banking**, loan expansion was fueled primarily by **Corporate Banking (+2.2%)** and to a lesser extent by **Middle Market Banking (+1.0%),** where growth was driven mainly by an uptick in short-term loans. Medium and long-term loans also contributed to Wholesale Banking, albeit to a lesser extent, due to a favorable macroeconomic environment.

YoY: Total Loans by Segment at BCP Stand-Alone (in Quarter-end balances)

Total Loans	As of		YoY Change		Balance in USD/PEN Neutral		YoY Change in USD/PEN Neutral	
(S/ millions)	Sep 25	Sep 26	Volume	%	Sep 25	Sep 26	Volume	%
BCP Stand-alone	**123,089**	**141,044**	**17,955**	**14.6%**	**123,089**	**141,544**	**18,454**	**15.0%**
Wholesale Banking	**53,340**	**59,372**	**6,032**	**11.3%**	**53,340**	**59,747**	**6,407**	**12.0%**
Corporate	31,485	34,416	2,932	9.3%	31,485	34,637	**3,152**	**10.0%**
Middle - Market	21,855	24,956	3,101	14.2%	21,855	25,111	**3,255**	**14.9%**
Retail Banking	**67,958**	**78,354**	**10,395**	**15.3%**	**67,958**	**78,449**	**10,491**	**15.4%**
SME - Business	8,097	7,821	-275	-3.4%	8,097	7,859	**-238**	**-2.9%**
SME - Pyme	16,447	19,361	2,915	17.7%	16,447	19,363	**2,916**	**17.7%**
Mortgage	23,377	25,766	2,389	10.2%	23,377	25,784	**2,406**	**10.3%**
Consumer	13,781	18,310	4,529	32.9%	13,781	18,337	**4,556**	**33.1%**
Credit Card	6,257	7,095	838	13.4%	6,257	7,107	**850**	**13.6%**
Others(1)	**1,791**	**3,318**	**1,527**	**85.3%**	**1,791**	**3,347**	**1,556**	**86.9%**

For consolidation purposes. Loans generated in Foreign Currency (FC) are converted into Local Currency (LC).
(1) Includes other assets and accruals.

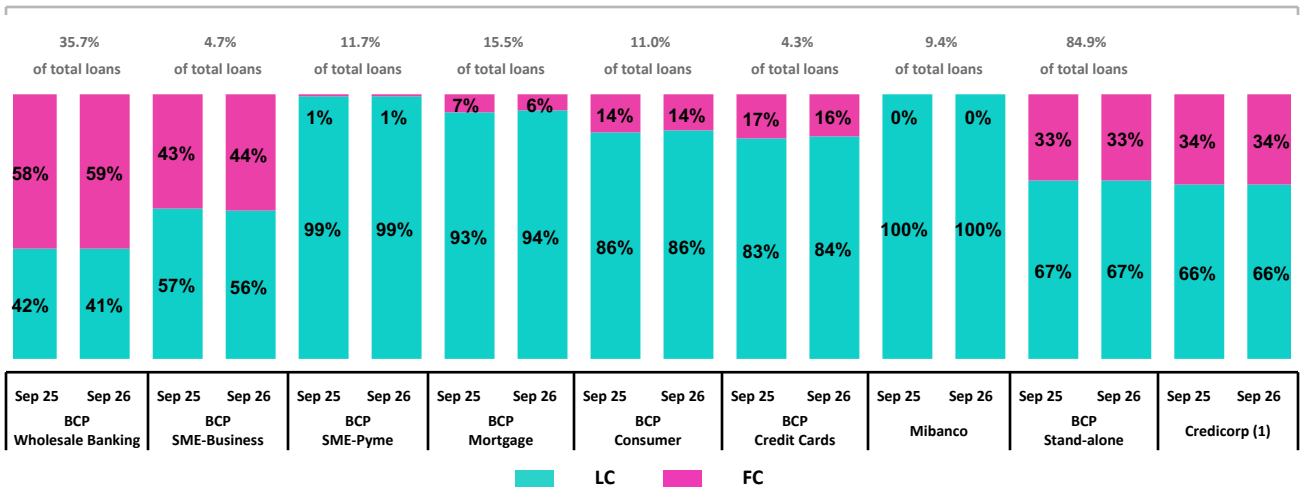
Larger contraction in volume
Larger expansion in volume

01. Loan Portfolio

YoY, total loans in quarter-end balances at **BCP Stand-alone** increased **15.0%** with a Neutral exchange rate. This growth was driven mainly by **Retail Banking (+15.4%)**, followed by **Wholesale Banking (+12.0%)**. In **Retail Banking**, most segments reported expansion**. Consumer (+33.1%)** and **SME-Pyme (+17.7%)** led growth, which was fueled by the same factors in play QoQ and by an uptick in economic activity. The increase registered in **Mortgage (+10.3%)** was primarily attributable to operating improvements, which reduced origination times, and secondarily to a rebound in the underlying demand for this product.

In **Wholesale Banking**, growth was fueled mainly by **Middle Market Banking (+14.9%)** and **Corporate Banking (+10.0%).** Both the Middle Market and Corporate segments have benefited from stronger economic activity.

YoY evolution of Loan Dollarization (in Quarter-end balances)
FC Total Portfolio Participation
-Credicorp: 34.4% in Sep 26 and 34.2% in Sep 25
-BCP Stand-alone: 32.8% in Sep 26 and 32.8% in Sep 25



(1) Participation in FC loans at the Credicorp level considers BCP Stand-alone, Mibanco, Mibanco Colombia, BCP Bolivia and ASB

YoY, the dollarization level of total loans rose 15 bps. This evolution was propelled by growth in FC loans **(+**15.3%**)**, mainly in **Wholesale Banking,** and was offset by growth in LC loans **(+**14.5%**)**, which was fueled primarily by the SME-Pyme and Consumer segments.

Loan Evolution in Average Daily Balances

Total loans in average daily balances (ADB) rose 1.7% and 9.4%, QoQ and YoY, respectively. It is important to note that the figures for loans are derived from internal management balances.

For more details on loan dynamics in ADB, see Annex 12.1.

02 Deposits

Executive Summary

- **Total deposits slightly declined QoQ and increased 14.3% YoY.**
- **QoQ, the decline was mainly driven by the normalization of wholesale deposit balances at BCP Stand-alone, which partially shifted toward Time Deposits. Higher Savings Deposits, supported by inflows from the July statutory bonus, also partially offset the decline.**
- **YoY, growth was spurred by an increase in Savings Deposits and Demand Deposits, which was driven by fund inflows from pension withdrawals.**
- **Growth over both periods was attributable to our ongoing efforts to strengthen our transactional offerings. It is also important to mention that at the end of 3Q26, 73.19% of Total deposits were Low-Cost (Demand + Savings).**

Deposits	As of			Change (%)		USD/PEN Neutral % Change	
S/ 000	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY	QoQ	YoY
Demand deposits	50,930,173	64,854,351	60,663,873	-6.5%	19.1%	-6.8%	19.8%
Saving deposits	60,580,840	70,661,922	71,832,209	1.7%	18.6%	1.4%	19.0%
Time deposits	43,115,987	42,306,886	44,573,397	5.4%	3.4%	5.1%	3.9%
Severance indemnity deposits	2,956,446	3,415,387	3,112,570	-8.9%	5.3%	-9.0%	5.5%
Interest payable	847,009	882,220	836,808	-5.1%	-1.2%	-5.6%	-0.5%
Low-cost deposits (1)	**111,511,013**	**135,516,273**	**132,496,082**	**-2.2%**	**18.8%**	**-2.5%**	**19.4%**
Total Deposits	**158,430,455**	**182,120,766**	**181,018,857**	**-0.6%**	**14.3%**	**-0.9%**	**14.8%**

(1) Includes Demand Deposits and Saving Deposits

QoQ, our balance for **Total Deposit**s fell 0.6%. This result was mainly fueled by:

- A 6.5% reduction in the balance for **Demand Deposits.** This evolution was mainly driven by a drop in FC volumes at BCP Stand-alone, which was triggered mainly by the normalization of wholesale deposit balances at BCP Stand-alone, which partially shifted toward Time Deposits.

The drop in Demand Deposits was partially offset by:

- **Time Deposits,** which were up 5.4%. This evolution was driven mainly by an uptick in captures of wholesale clients in the LC portfolio at BCP Stand-alone, which was in line with our funding strategy, and secondarily by fund migration from **Demand Deposits,** as previously explained.

- **Savings deposits,** which rose 1.7% on the back of growth in LC balances in Individuals after statutory bonuses were paid in July. This uptick attests to the strength of our transactional offering, which has allowed us to continue capturing deposits in a high-liquidity environment.

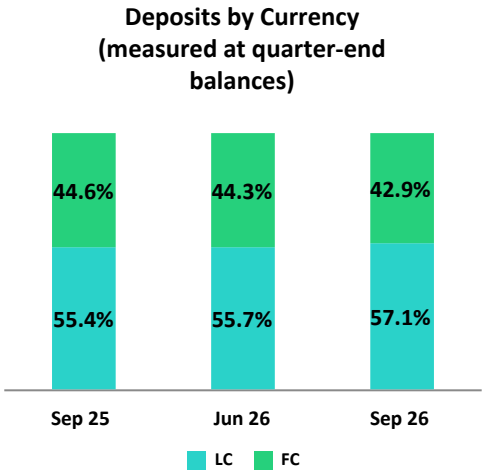
YoY, our balance for **Total Deposits** rose 14.3%. This evolution was fueled mainly by:

- Growth of 18.6% in **Savings Deposit**s and 19.1% in **Demand Deposits.** The uptick in these Low-cost Deposits was fueled by an increase in LC volumes at BCP Stand-alone, which continued to capture surplus liquidity from the 8th pension fund withdrawal that began in November 2025.

Growth in Low-cost Deposits was thanks to our sustained efforts to strengthen our differentiated transactional offering. These initiatives are supported by investments in digital infrastructure and stronger client relations, both of which have helped us capture deposits in a high-liquidity environment. At the end of September 2026, **Low-Cost Deposits** represented 73.2% of total deposits, up 281 bps YoY.

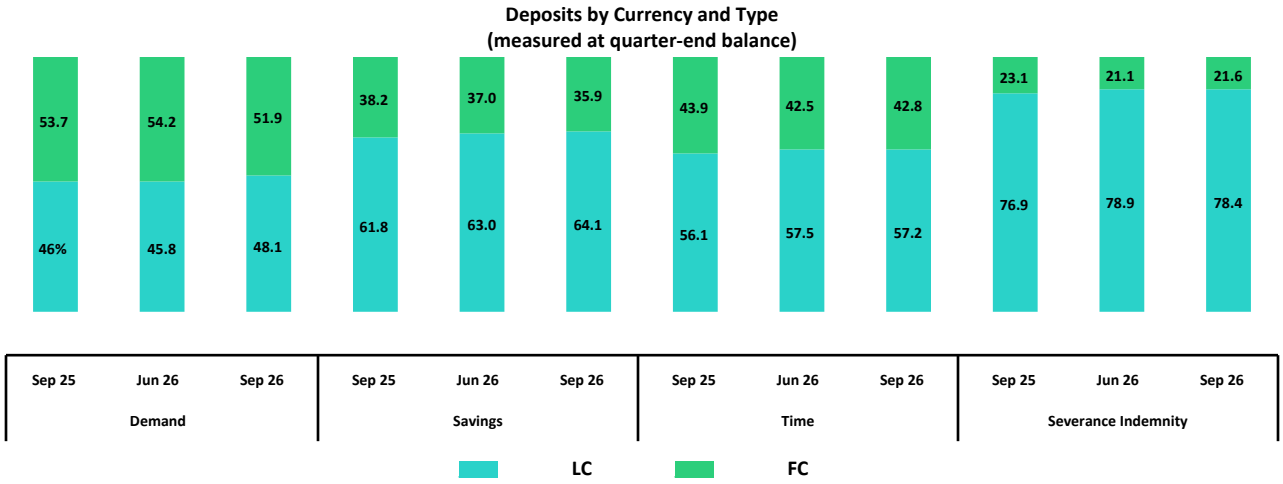
02. Deposits

Deposit Dollarization Level



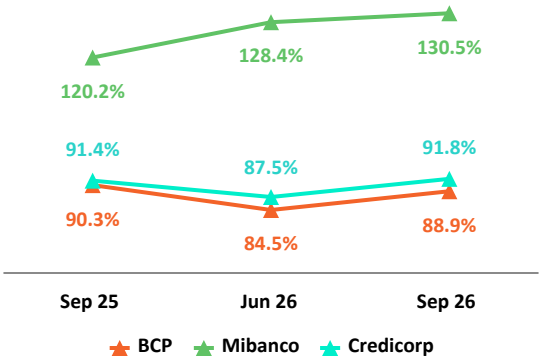
At the end of September 2026, the dollarization level of **Total Deposits** dropped 145 bps QoQ to stand at 42.9%, which is still below the average for the last 4 years (47.6%). This decline was mainly driven by higher **Savings Deposits**, supported by increased liquidity from July bonus payments, as well as lower FC Demand Deposits from wholesale clients, partially offset by an increase in FC Time Deposits.

YoY, the dollarization level declined 178 bps. This evolution was fueled mainly by an uptick in liquidity in LC from Individuals, which was associated with inflows from pension fund withdrawals, and LC funds from SMEs, supported by higher business activity.



02. Deposits

Loan / Deposit Ratio (L/D ratio)

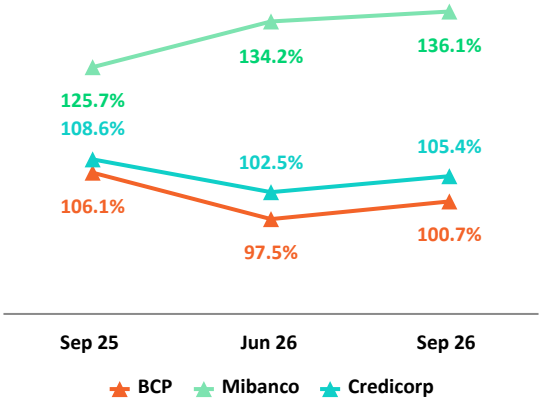


In this context, the L/D ratio at Credicorp stood at 91.8%.

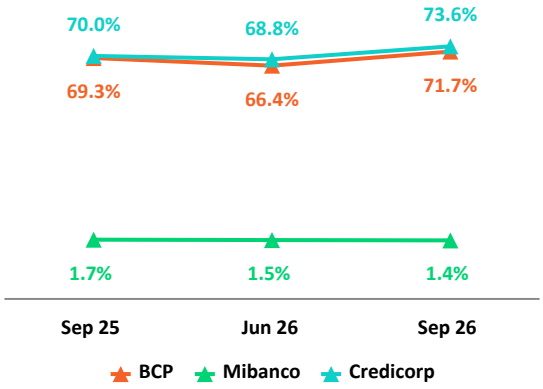
QoQ, the L/D ratio rose 438 bps at **BCP Stand-alone**, driven by growth in Retail loans, which rose on the back of better prints in both Consumer and SME-Pyme. At **Mibanco**, the ratio increased 209 bps as loan growth continued to gain traction. This growth was partially offset by an increase in **Savings Deposits**, which was driven by our efforts to capture higher balances in a context of ample liquidity.

YoY, the L/D ratio fell 143 bps at **BCP Stand-alone**. This evolution was mainly fueled by growth in Low-cost deposits, which rose on the back of an increase in wholesale and retail deposit captures in a high liquidity environment. At **Mibanco** the ratio increased 1,035 bps, after loans expanded through the same factors that spurred growth QoQ. The positive evolution of loans was partially offset by an increase in Savings Deposits, which was also triggered by the same factors that drove the uptick seen QoQ.

L/D Ratio Local Currency



L/D Ratio Foreign Currency



03 Interest-Earning Assets (IEA) and Funding

Executive Summary

- **QoQ, IEA remained relatively stable (+0.4%) after expansion in the loan balances at BCP (in both Retail and Wholesale) and Mibanco outstripped the drop registered in the balance for Cash and Due to Banks. Funding fell (-1.6%), driven mainly by a subordinated bond scheduled call at BCP and, to a lesser extent, by a reduction in the balance of BCRP instruments.**
- **YoY, IEA rose 10.8%, fueled primarily by loan growth in Retail and Wholesale Banking at BCP. The uptick in total investments, which was part of a strategy to capitalize on surplus liquidity, was a secondary driver of growth in IEA. On the Funding side, (+ 11.2% YoY), growth in deposits was the primary driver of expansion and was partially offset by a drop in the balance for BCRP instruments.**

3.1. IEA

Interest Earning Assets	As of			% Change	
S/000	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Cash and due from banks	35,862,184	40,553,153	33,981,593	-16.2%	-5.2%
Total investments	51,186,579	58,430,063	58,604,281	0.3%	14.5%
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	3,404,639	1,185,971	1,888,940	59.3%	-44.5%
Total loans	144,752,254	159,434,397	166,161,042	4.2%	14.8%
Total interest earning assets	**235,205,656**	**259,603,584**	**260,635,856**	**0.4%**	**10.8%**

QoQ, IEA rose 0.4%. This evolution was fueled mainly by growth in the balance for Total Loans, which increased 4.2% on the back of the dynamics explained in Chapter **1. Loan Portfolio**. The increase in the balance for Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing was a secondary driver of IEA expansion over the period. These dynamics were partially offset by a reduction in the balance for Cash and due to banks, which was impacted by movements by Corporate clients at BCP.

YoY, IEA rose 10.8%, spurred primarily by growth in Loans, which was led by BCP Stand-alone (both Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking) and by Mibanco. The uptick in the balance for Total Investments also contributed to IEA expansion, albeit to a lesser extent, under a strategy to capitalize on surplus liquidity. These dynamics were partially offset by a drop in the balances for Cash and due from banks and Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing.

3.2. Funding

Funding	As of			% Change	
S/000	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Deposits and obligations	158,430,455	182,120,766	181,018,857	-0.6%	14.3%
Due to banks and correspondents	11,241,079	11,755,256	11,260,498	-4.2%	0.2%
BCRP instruments	6,643,892	4,043,986	3,204,454	-20.8%	-51.8%
Repurchase agreements with clients and third parties	3,537,281	4,332,500	4,877,233	12.6%	37.9%
Bonds and notes issued	12,209,724	14,789,015	13,273,001	-10.3%	8.7%
Total funding	**192,062,431**	**217,041,523**	**213,634,043**	**-1.6%**	**11.2%**

QoQ, Funding dropped -1.6%. This evolution was fueled primarily by a reduction in the balance for Bonds and notes issued, which reflected the scheduled call of a subordinated bond at BCP. The balance for Deposits and obligations remained relatively stable over the period, where the decrease in Low-cost deposits was offset by an increase in Time Deposits.

YoY, Funding rose 11.2%, spurred mainly by growth in the balance for Deposits and obligations, which rose on the back of an uptick in low-cost deposits (through inflows from pension fund withdrawals and greater dynamism in the economy). The increase in the deposit and obligations line was partially offset by a reduction in the balance for BCRP instruments.

04 Net Interest Income (NII)

Executive Summary

- **NII increased +6.0% QoQ. This evolution, which was driven mainly by an uptick in interest on loans, accompanied loan growth in Retail Banking at BCP and Mibanco and was partially offset by growth in interest on deposits and interest on due to banks and correspondents.**
- **YoY, NII rose 17.7%, propelled by a rise in Interest and Similar income, which ticked up through an increase in the loan volume. The rise in Interest and Similar income was partially offset by an increase in Interest and Similar Expenses.**
- **NIM expanded 36 bps YoY to stand at 6.93%. This growth was driven mainly by an increase in the IEA yield and a drop in the funding cost. Risk-adjusted NIM stood at 5.66% (+13 bps YoY), as margin expansion more than offset the higher cost of risk.**

Net Interest Income / Margin	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest and Similar Income	4,987,693	5,413,885	5,717,687	5.6%	14.6%	14,804,775	16,343,984	10.4%
Interest and Similar Expenses	(1,299,864)	(1,316,934)	(1,376,563)	4.5%	5.9%	3,929,563	3,943,182	0.3%
Interest Expense (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses)	(1,158,420)	(1,147,859)	(1,208,903)	5.3%	4.4%	(3,513,442)	(3,443,529)	-2.0%
Net Insurance Financial Expenses	(141,444)	(169,075)	(167,660)	-0.8%	18.5%	(416,121)	(499,653)	20.1%
Net Interest, similar income and expenses	**3,687,829**	**4,096,951**	**4,341,124**	**6.0%**	**17.7%**	**10,875,212**	**12,400,802**	**14.0%**
Balances								
Average Interest Earning Assets (IEA)	233,285,291	257,562,678	260,119,720	1.0%	11.5%	237,958,451	253,498,885	6.5%
Average Funding	190,658,187	213,379,275	215,337,783	0.9%	12.9%	195,494,018	208,490,118	6.6%
Yields								
Yield on IEAs	8.55%	8.41%	8.79%	38 bps	24 bps	8.30%	8.60%	30 bps
Cost of Funds(1)	2.43%	2.15%	2.25%	10 bps	-18 bps	2.40%	2.20%	-20 bps
Net Interest Margin (NIM)(1)	**6.57%**	**6.63%**	**6.93%**	**30 bps**	**36 bps**	**6.33%**	**6.79%**	**46 bps**
Risk-Adjusted Net Interest Margin(1)	**5.53%**	**5.49%**	**5.66%**	**17 bps**	**13 bps**	**5.34%**	**5.71%**	**37 bps**
Peru's Reference Rate	**4.25%**	**4.25%**	**4.25%**	**0 bps**	**0 bps**	**4.25%**	**4.25%**	**0 bps**
FED funds rate	**4.25%**	**3.75%**	**4.00%**	**25 bps**	**-25 bps**	**4.25%**	**4.00%**	**-25 bps**

(1) For further details on the NIM and Cost of Funds calculation, please refer to Annex 12.8.

QoQ, Net Interest Income (NII) rose 6.0%. This result was driven mainly by growth in Interest and Similar income as Interest on loans ticked up alongside growth in volumes in Retail banking at BCP and at Mibanco. The improvement in Interest and similar income was partially offset by growth in Interest and similar expenses. The aforementioned increase was driven by an uptick in funding costs, which rose alongside an increase in time deposits.

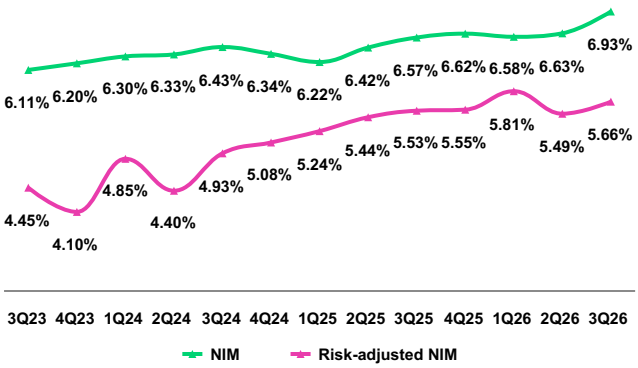
YoY, NII increased 17.7%. This evolution was driven mainly by growth in Interest and Similar Income, which was fueled by the uptick in interest on loans that accompanied a rise in loans volumes at BCP and Mibanco. Interest and similar expenses were up this quarter, which partially offset the increase in Interest and similar income. Growth in the former was due primarily to an uptick in interest expenses, related to an increase in time deposits and secondarily, by higher expenses for interest on bonds and subordinated debt.

YTD, NII rose 14.0%. This result was fueled by an increase in Interest and Similar Income, which was driven by the same dynamics that drove the YoY evolution. Meanwhile, Interest and Similar Expenses remained relatively stable, as the decline in Interest on due to banks and correspondents was offset by higher Net Insurance Financial Expenses.

04. Net Interest Income (NII)

Net Interest Margin

NIM rose (+36 bps YoY) to stand at 6.93% at the end of 3Q26. This expansion was driven mainly by growth in the IEA yield (+24 bps YoY), which increased on the back of an uptick in loans' share of the IEA mix. The funding cost, which dropped (-18 bps YoY) this quarter due to a rise in low-cost deposits' share of the mix, also contributed to NIM's evolution. **Risk-adjusted NIM**, in turn, stood at 5.66% at the end of 3Q26 (+13 bps YoY), as margin expansion more than offset the higher cost of risk.



Dynamics of the Net Interest Margin by Currency

Interest Income / IEA	3Q25			2Q26			3Q26		
S/ millions	Average Balance	Income	Yields	Average Balance	Income	Yields	Average Balance	Income	Yields
Total (LC + FC)									
Cash and equivalents	35,034	316	3.6%	41,767	321	3.1%	37,267	271	2.9%
Other IEA	3,999	68	6.8%	1,698	23	5.4%	1,537	23	6.0%
Investments	51,396	643	5.0%	57,968	699	4.8%	58,517	758	5.2%
Loans	142,857	3,961	11.1%	156,129	4,371	11.2%	162,798	4,665	11.5%
Total IEA	**233,286**	**4,988**	**8.6%**	**257,562**	**5,414**	**8.4%**	**260,119**	**5,717**	**8.8%**
IEA (LC)	56.7%	71.4%	10.8%	56.5%	72.3%	10.8%	57.7%	73.1%	11.1%
IEA (FC)	43.3%	28.6%	5.7%	43.5%	27.7%	5.3%	42.3%	26.9%	5.6%

Interest Expense / Funding	3Q25			2Q26			3Q26		
S/ millions	Average Balance	Expense	Yields	Average Balance	Expense	Yields	Average Balance	Expense	Yields
Total (LC + FC)									
Deposits	156,577	565	1.4%	180,500	566	1.3%	181,570	601	1.3%
BCRP + Due to Banks	17,067	253	5.9%	14,175	224	6.3%	15,132	232	6.1%
Bonds and Notes	12,161	165	5.4%	14,770	195	5.3%	14,031	193	5.5%
Others	4,853	317	26.1%	3,933	332	33.8%	4,605	349	30.3%
Total Funding	**190,658**	**1,300**	**2.7%**	**213,378**	**1,317**	**2.5%**	**215,338**	**1,375**	**2.6%**
Funding (LC)	52.6%	52.8%	2.7%	53.4%	52.5%	2.4%	53.8%	52.1%	2.5%
Funding (FC)	47.4%	47.2%	2.7%	46.6%	47.5%	2.5%	46.2%	47.9%	2.6%

NIM(1)	233,286	3,688	6.3%	257,562	4,097	6.4%	260,119	4,342	6.7%
NIM (LC)	56.7%	77.9%	8.7%	56.5%	78.7%	8.9%	57.7%	79.7%	9.2%
NIM (FC)	43.3%	22.1%	3.2%	43.5%	21.3%	3.1%	42.3%	20.3%	3.2%

(1) Unlike the NIM figure calculated according to the formula in Appendix 12.8, the NIM presented in this table includes "Financial Expense associated with the insurance and reinsurance activity, net".

QoQ Analysis

QoQ, **Net Interest Income (NII)** rose 6.0%. This evolution was driven by growth in NII in LC and, to a lesser extent, in FC. IEA in LC represented 57.7% of total IEA at the end of 3Q26 and accounted for 73.1% of interest income generated this quarter.

Dynamics in Local Currency (LC)

04. Net Interest Income (NII)

NII in **LC** increased 7.4% QoQ. This evolution was driven by an uptick in interest income, which was positively impacted by an increase in interest on loans after loan volumes at BCP and Mibanco rose. Interest expenses, in turn, grew due to an increase in expenses for deposits, which rose on the back of growth in time deposits' share of the funding mix.

Dynamics in Foreign Currency (FC)

NII in **FC** increased 0.8% QoQ. This print was driven mainly by (i) an increase in interest on Loans, after the loan volume rose, mainly through Wholesale Banking at BCP and (ii) growth in interest on securities. Interest expenses, in turn, rose this quarter, driven mainly by an increase in expenses for deposits, mainly through Wholesale Banking at BCP.

YoY Analysis

YoY, **NII** increased 17.7%. This evolution was mainly fueled by growth in NII in LC and to a lesser extent, in FC.

Dynamics in Local Currency (LC)

NII in **LC** rose 20.5% YoY on the back of an increase in interest income, which was partially offset by an uptick in interest expenses. These results were driven by the following dynamics:

The rise in Interest income was mainly fueled by an uptick in interest on Loans, which rose alongside growth in volumes at BCP and Mibanco. Interest on securities, which increased through a strategy to take advantage of market opportunities, also contributed to this dynamic, albeit to a lesser extent. In this scenario, the IEA yield in LC increased 38 bps to stand at 11.1%.

Interest expenses this quarter rose, impacted by an increase in LC time deposits' share of the funding mix. An uptick in interest on bonds and subordinated debt was a secondary contributor to growth in expenses this quarter. In this context, the cost of funding in LC dropped 27 bps to stand at 2.5%.

Dynamics in Foreign Currency (FC)

NII in **FC** rose 8.0% YoY due to the following dynamics:

Interest income rose, driven mainly by growth in interest on Loans, which ticked up alongside an increase in loan volumes in Wholesale Banking at BCP. IEA in FC increased 8.9% over the period. In this context, the IEA yield dropped 7 bps to stand at 5.6%.

Interest expenses in FC increased 7.3%, driven by higher expenses for deposits and to a lesser extent, for interest on bonds and subordinated debt. Total Funding in FC increased 10.0% over the period. In this context, the funding cost in FC dropped 7 bps to stand at 2.6%.

YTD Analysis

YTD, NII increased 14.0%, on the back of growth in both LC and FC.

Dynamics in Local Currency (LC)

NII in LC rose 16.1%. This evolution was driven primarily by an uptick in interest income and secondarily, by a drop in interest expenses. The rise in interest income YTD was fueled mainly by an increase in income from Loans, which rose on the back of the same dynamics seen YoY, while the reduction in expenses was driven mainly by a drop in interest expenses for Due to banks and secondarily, by growth in low-cost deposits' share of the funding mix.

Dynamics in Foreign Currency (FC)

NII in FC increased 6.7%. This print was fueled mainly by growth in interest income, after income from loans rose on the back of an uptick in loan volumes. Expenses were relatively stable given that the uptick in interest on deposits was offset by a drop in interest on Due to banks.

05 Portfolio Quality and Provisions

Executive Summary

- **As of Sep 26, Credicorp's NPL ratio improved to 3.9%, down -15 bps QoQ and -91 bps YoY. QoQ, loan growth outpaced higher NPLs in BCP Retail Banking and Mibanco, partly offset by lower NPLs in BCP Wholesale Banking. YoY, the improvement reflected loan growth and lower NPLs, mainly at BCP Stand-alone, supported by improved origination, monitoring and collections.**
- **Provisions rose 13.3% QoQ and 37.4% YoY, which led the Cost of Risk (CoR) to stand at 2.0%. This quarter included additional provisions for El Niño risk, based on a "Very Strong" event as our base scenario, at quarter-end. QoQ, underlying provisions were relatively stable, as higher provisions in BCP Retail and Mibanco were offset by improved performance in BCP Wholesale. YoY, the increase in underlying provisions was mainly driven by a higher share of retail loans in the portfolio mix, while overall portfolio quality remained healthy.**

Portfolio indicators continued to evolve positively and transversally across segments. This evolution was supported by enhancements in risk management, as we leverage data, analytics and more sophisticated tools to bolster origination, monitoring and collections.

5.1 Portfolio Quality

Total Portfolio Quality (in quarter-end balances)

Loan Portfolio quality and Delinquency ratios	As of			% Change	
S/000	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Total loans (Quarter-end balance)	**144,752,254**	**159,434,397**	**166,161,042**	**4.2%**	**14.8%**
Write-offs	713,933	535,949	595,093	11.0%	-16.6%
Internal overdue loans (IOLs)	4,953,303	4,504,185	4,543,621	0.9%	-8.3%
Internal overdue loans over 90-days	4,142,080	3,657,815	3,772,023	3.1%	-8.9%
Refinanced loans	2,016,442	1,953,602	1,936,937	-0.9%	-3.9%
Non-performing loans (NPLs)	6,969,745	6,457,787	6,480,558	0.4%	-7.0%
IOL ratio	**3.4%**	**2.8%**	**2.7%**	**-10 bps**	**-69 bps**
IOL over 90-days ratio	**2.9%**	**2.3%**	**2.3%**	**-2 bps**	**-59 bps**
NPL ratio	**4.8%**	**4.1%**	**3.9%**	**-15 bps**	**-91 bps**

QoQ, NPL balance increased 0.4%, as overdue loan growth was partially offset by a reduction in the refinanced portfolio. Write-offs rose 11.0%, driven mainly by BCP Stand-alone.

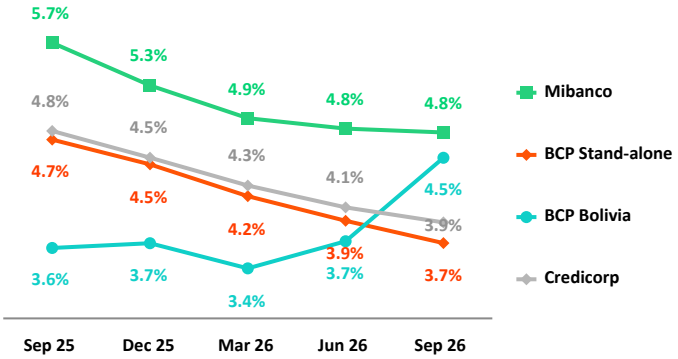
QoQ, the slight increase in the NPL portfolio was driven mainly by Retail at BCP Stand-alone and by Mibanco. At BCP, the uptick was fueled primarily by the SME-PYME and Consumer segments, where the higher-yield segments continued to grow within a controlled risk parameter. At **Mibanco**, the NPL portfolio rose alongside an increase in the loan volume. The aforementioned was partially offset by a reduction in refinancing in Corporate Banking and a drop in NPLs in Middle Market Banking at **BCP Stand-alone**.

YoY, the NPL portfolio dropped -7.0% on the back of the evolution at **BCP Stand-alone**. Write-offs fell -16.6%, positively impacted by an improvement in collections.

YoY, the trends remained positive, backed by a sustained reduction in the NPL portfolio. Performance was driven by **BCP Stand-alone**, primarily through an uptick in payment performance and the solid evolution of recent vintages in Retail and secondarily, thanks to favorable dynamics in Wholesale. The aforementioned was partially offset by an increase in NPL balances at **BCP Bolivia, Mibanco Colombia and Mibanco.**

05. Portfolio Quality and Provisions

NPL Ratio for Total Loans



The NPL Ratio at **Credicorp** dropped -15 bps **QoQ** to stand at 3.9%, supported by loan growth and positive asset quality trends across the portfolio.

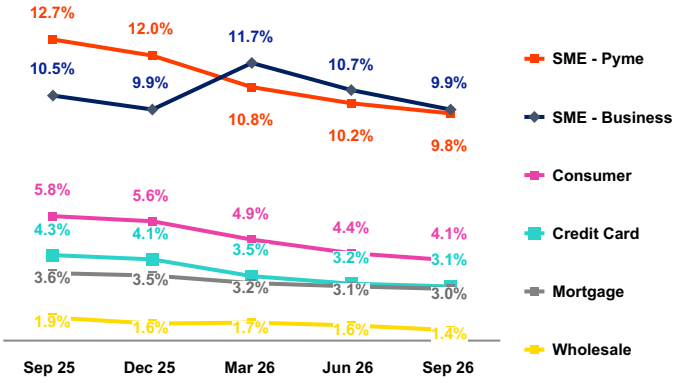
If we analyze the QoQ evolution of the NPL Ratio by subsidiary, we find:

- **BCP Stand-alone**: The NPL Ratio dropped -22 bps, supported by loan growth and healthy asset quality. The NPL portfolio increased in Retail Banking, although this increase was partially offset by a reduction in Wholesale Banking.

The slight increase in the NPL portfolio was concentrated in vintages associated with digital pilots in **SME-Pyme** and **Consumer**, conducted under our experimentation approach. Early-stage delinquency remains concentrated in specific vintages originated during the first half of the year, which retain higher recovery potential, while continuous monitoring has enabled timely corrective actions. This was partially offset by improvements in **Wholesale Banking**, mainly reflecting repayments from clients in the Construction and Real Estate sectors.

- **Mibanco**: loan growth outpaced the increase in NPLs, which led the ratio to stand at 4.8% (-2 bps QoQ). Credit deterioration remained below our initial expectations, supported by better recoveries and improvements in risk models and credit guidelines.

NPL Ratio for Total Loans at BCP [1]



(1) It corresponds to management information by segment in BCP Stand-Alone.

The NPL Ratio at **Credicorp** dropped -91 bps **YoY,** driven by lower NPL balances and loan growth, reflecting healthy portfolio quality trends across the portfolio.

If we analyze the YoY evolution of the NPL Ratio by Subsidiary, we see:

- **BCP Stand-alone**: The NPL Ratio fell -103 bps, led by Retail Banking, which reported a sustained reduction in the NPL portfolio and loan expansion. The improvement reflects the continued strengthening of risk management capabilities, through adjustments in origination, advanced analytics tools, and targeted actions in response to early signs of deterioration. In **SMEs**, the NPL balance also declined supported by improvements in the early detection of vulnerable portfolios and judicial recoveries in SME-Pyme.

In **Individuals**, the reduction in the NPL balance was mainly driven by Mortgages, followed by Consumer Loans and Credit Cards, also supported by improved collections processes, including earlier detection and the assignment of specialized contact channels based on customer profiles. In **Wholesale Banking**, the evolution reflected the same factors discussed in the QoQ analysis.

- **Mibanco**: The NPL ratio dropped -88 bps YoY, driven mainly by loan growth. The NPL portfolio, in turn, increased slightly, reflecting sustained improvements in origination and collections management.
- **Mibanco Colombia**: The NPL ratio decreased -52 bps YoY, due to higher loan volumes. The increase in NPL levels was driven by loan growth and specific impacts from extraordinary climatic and physical events during the quarter.
- **BCP Bolivia**: The NPL ratio rose 91 bps YoY. This increase in NPLs was mainly driven by the implementation of regulatory measures for loan reprogramming and refinancing, which have temporarily impacted portfolio quality.

05. Portfolio Quality and Provisions

5.2 Provisions and Cost of Risk of the Total Portfolio

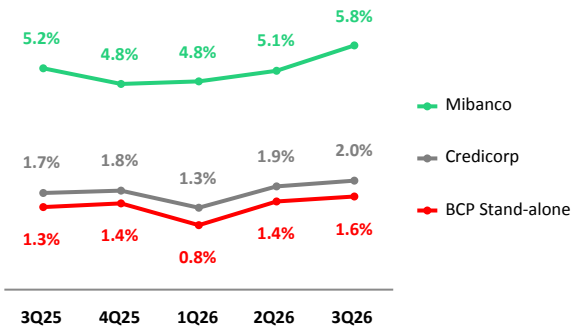
Loan Portfolio Provisions	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Gross provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	(720,445)	(854,827)	(982,850)	15.0%	36.4%	(2,100,143)	(2,449,688)	16.6%
Recoveries of written-off loans	117,527	123,619	154,714	25.2%	31.6%	340,173	408,256	20.0%
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of recoveries	**(602,918)**	**(731,208)**	**(828,136)**	**13.3%**	**37.4%**	**(1,759,970)**	**(2,041,432)**	**16.0%**
Cost of risk [1]	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	16 bps	34 bps	1.6%	1.7%	10 bps

The uptick in provision expenses 3Q26 was fueled by both additional El Niño provisions, reflecting our quarter-end risk assessment, as well as loan growth in retail segments, particularly in higher-yield portfolios. As a result, expenses rose 13.3% QoQ and 37.4% YoY. In this scenario, the **Cost of Risk (CoR)** stood at 2.0%.

QoQ, underlying provisions remained relatively stable. At **BCP Stand-alone**, provisions increased in **Individuals**, mainly due to loan growth and higher provisions associated with specific Consumer and Yape pilots, partially offset by lower provisions in Credit Cards and Mortgages. In **SMEs**, the increase was driven by loan growth and, in particular, by recent SME Working Capital vintages, with greater penetration into higher-risk segments. In line with our experimentation approach, origination criteria were proactively adjusted for certain pilots, while overall portfolio quality remains healthy. These increases were offset by improved risk performance in **Wholesale Banking**. At **Mibanco**, provisions increased in line with loan growth.

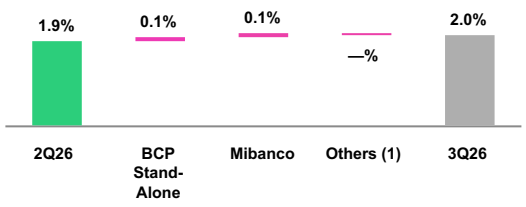
YoY, underlying provisions increased mainly at **BCP Stand-alone** and **Mibanco**. At **BCP**, the increase was led by SME-Pyme, reflecting loan growth and greater penetration into new segments. Despite this growth, 3Q26 originations showed healthy performance, with risk indicators trending downward. Yape also contributed to the increase, mainly reflecting loan growth and higher provisions associated with the Multicuota and SME-Pyme pilots. At **Mibanco**, the increase was mainly driven by loan growth.

Cost of Risk by Subsidiary



QoQ Cost of Risk Evolution

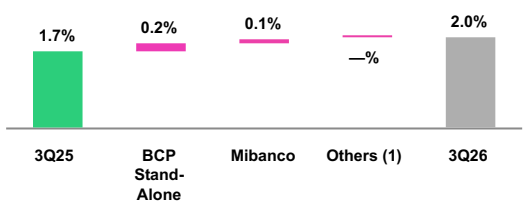
+16 bps QoQ in the Cost of risk



(1) Others include BCP Bolivia, Mibanco Colombia, ASB and eliminations.

YoY Cost of Risk Evolution*

+34 bps YoY in the Cost of risk

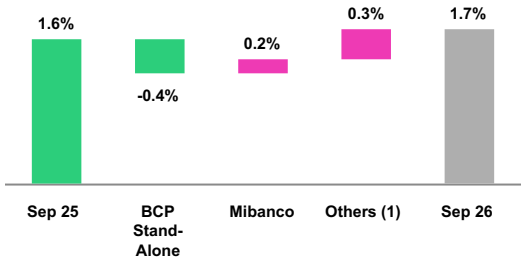


(1) Others include BCP Bolivia, Mibanco Colombia, ASB and eliminations.

05. Portfolio Quality and Provisions

YTD Cost of Risk Evolution

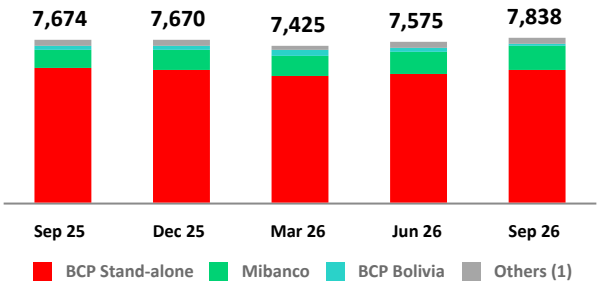
+10bps YTD in the Cost of Risk



(1) NPL Coverage Ratio (in Quarter-end balances)

Loan Portfolio Quality and Delinquency Ratios	As of			% Change	
S/000	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Total loans (Quarter-end balance)	144,752,254	159,434,397	166,161,042	4.2%	14.8%
Allowance for loan losses	7,674,040	7,575,313	7,837,815	3.5%	2.1%
Non-performing loans (NPLs)	6,969,745	6,457,787	6,480,558	0.4%	-7.0%
Allowance for loan losses over Total loans	5.3%	4.8%	4.7%	-3 bps	-58 bps
Coverage ratio of NPLs	110.1%	117.3%	120.9%	363 bps	1083 bps

Allowance for loan losses
(in S/ millions)



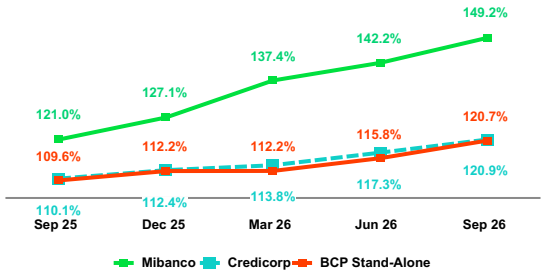
(1) Others include Mibanco Colombia, ASB and eliminations.

QoQ, the allowance for loan losses increased 3.5%, while YoY increased 2.1%, mostly reflecting El Niño related provisions.

The NPL Coverage Ratio at **Credicorp** stood at 120.9% at the end of 3Q26.

QoQ, the coverage ratio increased 363 bps, driven by a NPL portfolio that remained relatively stable and an increase in allowances for loan losses. YoY, the coverage ratio improved significantly (+1083 bps). This evolution was driven mainly by a drop in the NPL portfolio and an increase in provisions at **BCP Stand-alone,** where improvements implemented since 2024 for origination, monitoring and early recovery, coupled with a more favorable macroeconomic environment, fueled an upward trajectory.

NPL Coverage Ratio



06 Other Income

Executive Summary

- **Other Core Income rose 3.2% QoQ and 18.8% YoY. QoQ growth was driven by higher fee income, supported by stronger transactional activity across BCP's core banking businesses and Yape, partially offset by the normalization of FX gains following a strong 2Q26. YoY growth reflected positive contributions from both fee income and FX gains.**
- **Other Non-Core Income dropped QoQ (-56.0%) and YoY (-18.3%). QoQ results mainly reflected the normalization of gains on securities following a strong 2Q26 and base effects in Other Non-Operating Income, partially offset by improved results from derivatives held for trading. YoY, results were mainly affected by lower gains on securities.**

6. Other Income

Other Income (S/ 000)	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Other Core Income	1,457,604	1,677,087	1,731,093	3.2%	18.8%	4,197,011	5,006,348	19.3%
Other Non-Core Income	196,587	365,115	160,586	-56.0%	-18.3%	824,769	783,857	-5.0%
Total Other Income	**1,654,191**	**2,042,202**	**1,891,679**	**-7.4%**	**14.4%**	**5,021,780**	**5,790,205**	**15.3%**

Other Income dropped 7.4% QoQ while increasing 14.4% YoY and 15.3% YTD. Solid growth in Core income, supported by strong transactional activity, was offset by lower Other non-core income reflecting non-recurring factors.

6.1. Other Core Income

Other Core Income [1] (S/ 000)	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Fee Income	1,063,032	1,187,608	1,280,004	7.8%	20.4%	3,081,609	3,616,896	17.4%
Net Gain on Foreign Exchange	394,572	489,479	451,089	-7.8%	14.3%	1,115,402	1,389,452	24.6%
Total Other Core Income	**1,457,604**	**1,677,087**	**1,731,093**	**3.2%**	**18.8%**	**4,197,011**	**5,006,348**	**19.3%**

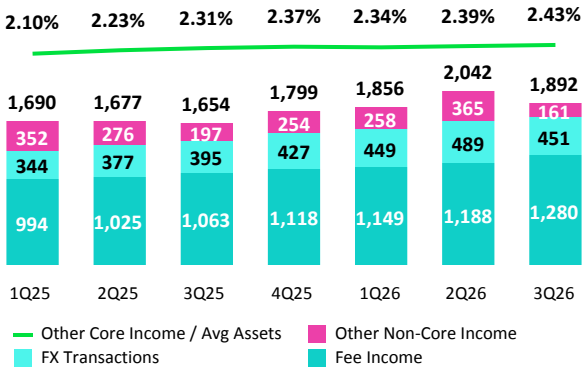
Other core income increased 3.2% QoQ, 18.8% YoY and 19.3% YTD. It represented 29.3% of Credicorp's total risk-adjusted income in 3Q26, up from 28.8% in 2Q26 and 27.8% in 3Q25, reflecting the growing contribution of recurring, transaction-driven revenues to Credicorp's income mix.

- **QoQ** growth was driven by Fee Income, which increased +7.8% and is discussed in the following section. This increase was partially offset by a 7.8% decline in **Net Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions**, mainly reflecting the normalization of FX activity at BCP Stand-alone following the elevated transaction volumes registered amid electoral volatility in 2Q26. Furthermore, lower FX gains at BCP Bolivia also contributed to the decline, reflecting changes in the exchange rate environment and Central Bank intervention during September.

- **YoY,** growth was driven primarily by a +20.4% increase in Fee Income and, to a lesser extent, by a 14.3% increase in Net Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions. At BCP Stand-alone, FX gains rose 16.3%, supported by higher transaction volumes and better pricing management. This positive performance was partially offset by lower FX gains at BCP Bolivia reflecting the same exchange-rate dynamics described in the QoQ analysis.

- **YTD,** Other Core Income increased 19.3%, supported by growth in both Fee Income and Net Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions, which rose 17.4% and 24.6%, respectively. Fee-income growth was driven primarily by BCP Stand-alone, while the increase in FX gains reflected higher transaction volumes and better pricing management at BCP Stand-alone, together with a stronger contribution from Credicorp Capital's Capital Markets business.

At the end of 3Q26, Other Core Income as a percent of average assets stood at 2.43% compared with 2.39% in 2Q26 and 2.31% in 3Q25.



Fee Income by Subsidiary

Fee Income by Subsidiary (S/000)	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep
BCP Stand-Alone	873,187	970,331	1,070,483	10.3%	22.6%	2,558,334	3,002,360	17.4%
BCP Bolivia	10,244	12,443	9,775	-21.4%	-4.6%	37,640	39,499	4.9%
Mibanco	28,873	38,447	42,491	10.5%	47.2%	84,845	115,208	35.8%
Mibanco Colombia	14,314	23,128	28,713	24.1%	100.6%	35,835	69,329	93.5%
Pacífico	-5,123	-4,638	-2,771	-40.3%	-45.9%	-15,167	-12,613	-16.8%
Prima	95,006	94,901	93,532	-1.4%	-1.6%	286,311	279,628	-2.3%
ASB	12,615	11,174	12,988	16.2%	3.0%	39,282	37,758	-3.9%
Credicorp Capital	148,115	171,304	179,513	4.8%	21.2%	418,676	511,818	22.2%
Eliminations and Others [1]	-114,199	-129,482	-154,720	19.5%	35.5%	-364,147	-426,091	17.0%
Total Net Fee Income	**1,063,032**	**1,187,608**	**1,280,004**	**7.8%**	**20.4%**	**3,081,609**	**3,616,896**	**17.4%**

(1) Correspond mainly to the eliminations of bancassurance between Pacifico, BCP, and Mibanco.

Fee income increased 7.8% QoQ, 20.4% YoY and 17.4% YTD, driven primarily by BCP Stand-alone. Credicorp Capital and the Mibanco operations also contributed to growth, particularly YoY and YTD.

- QoQ, growth was driven primarily by BCP Stand-alone, where fee income increased 10.3%, Credicorp Capital and the Mibanco operations also contributed positively, although to a lesser extent. The drivers of BCP Stand-alone's performance are discussed in the following section.

- YoY and YTD, BCP Stand-alone remained the principal contributor to fee-income growth. Credicorp Capital also reported higher fee income from its Capital Markets and Investment Funds businesses. Within Capital Markets, Sales and Corporate benefited from higher transaction levels amid global market volatility. Mibanco Peru and Mibanco Colombia provided an additional contribution, supported by higher disbursements and the resulting increase in commissions.

Fee Income at BCP Stand-alone

Compositions of Fee Income at BCP Stand-alone (*)

BCP Stand-alone Fees (S/ 000,000)	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Payments and transactional services [1]	271	282	347	23.0%	27.8%	841	923	9.8%
Yape [2]	164	214	230	7.4%	39.8%	417	643	54.3%
Liability and Transactional Accounts [3]	204	210	226	7.4%	10.4%	602	645	7.2%
Loan Disbursement [4]	103	113	125	10.7%	21.6%	304	350	14.9%
Off-balance sheet	54	52	50	-3.7%	-5.9%	163	156	-3.9%
Insurances	35	47	50	7.0%	43.7%	122	143	17.0%
Wealth Management and Corporate Finance	19	23	23	-0.8%	21.0%	54	70	29.2%
Others [5]	23	29	20	-32.6%	-14.8%	55	71	28.9%
Total	**873**	**970**	**1,070**	**10.3%**	**22.6%**	**2,558**	**3,002**	**17.4%**

(*) Management figures.
(1) Includes fees from credit and debit card activity, payments, Culqi and collections.

(2) Beginning in 3Q26, accounting reclassifications associated with Yape's transactional fee expenses have been incorporated. These reclassifications affected Administrative and General Expenses and Fee Income. Figures for prior periods have been restated for comparability and may differ from those previously reported.
(3) Corresponds to fees from Account maintenance, interbank transfers, national transfers, and international transfers.
(4) Corresponds to fees from retail and wholesale loan disbursements.
(5) Use of third-party networks, other services to third parties, and Commissions in foreign branches.

Fee Income at BCP Stand-alone increased 10.3% QoQ, 22.6% YoY and 17.4% YTD, driven by continued transactional growth across core banking businesses and the integration of Culqi's merchant payment platform. Recurring transactional fee growth was mainly attributable to:

- **QoQ**, growth was driven primarily by **Payments and Transactional Services**, reflecting higher credit- and debit-card purchase and processed volumes, particularly in July during the World Cup, lower loyalty-program expenses **Liability and Transactional Accounts** also contributed, through higher interbank and international transfer volumes. **Yape** maintained its positive momentum, reflecting higher transaction volumes across Checkout, Service payments and Merchant QR Payments. Service Payments benefited from the education enrollment cycle, while Merchant QR Payments were supported by stronger consumption and retail campaigns during the quarter**.**

- **YoY**, growth was broad-based. **Payments and Transactional Services** benefited from higher card activity, network-usage income and services provided to third parties, while Yape´s monetized functionalities continued to expand across its user and merchant ecosystem. Higher transfer volumes and loan origination also supported growth in **Liability and Transactional Accounts, Loan Disbursements** and associated insurance commissions.

- **YTD**, growth was led by Yape, reflecting the continued expansion of its monetized functionalities and higher TPV through Yape Business, which translated into higher fee income. **Wealth Management and Corporate Finance** provided an additional contribution, reflecting greater institutional activity in capital markets.

6.2 Other Non-Core Income

Other Non-Core Income [1]	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep
Net Gain on Securities	111,977	248,844	57,377	-76.9%	-48.8%	263,002	441,858	68.0%
Net Gain from Associates [2]	5,192	6,156	6,125	-0.5%	18.0%	35,816	21,577	-39.8%
Net Gain of Derivatives Held for Trading [3]	244	-14,697	51,031	n.a.	n.a.	40,161	63,797	58.9%
Net Gain from Exchange Differences	7,518	44,160	16,263	-63.2%	116.3%	33,672	68,980	104.9%
Other Non-operative Income	71,656	80,652	29,790	-63.1%	-58.4%	452,118	187,645	-58.5%
Total Other Non-Core Income	**196,587**	**365,115**	**160,586**	**-56.0%**	**-18.3%**	**824,769**	**783,857**	**-5.0%**

Other Non-Core Income declined 56.0% QoQ, 18.3% YoY and 5.0% YTD.

- **QoQ,** the decline was driven primarily by lower **Net Gain on Securities.** At **Credicorp Capital Colombia,** results normalized following a strong 2Q26, when volatility associated with the electoral environment created favorable trading opportunities. **BCP Bolivia** also contributed to the decline following the reclassification of certain revenues from fees to Net Interest Income. **Other Non-Operating Income** decreased mainly due to a base effect of a property-sale gain recorded by **Pacífico** in 2Q26. These effects were partially offset by improved results from **derivatives held for trading** at **Credicorp Capital**, which moved from a loss in 2Q26 to a gain in 3Q26.

- **YoY,** the decline was mainly attributable to lower Net Gain on Securities, primarily at BCP, and lower Other Non-Operating Income. The latter reflected a high comparison base at Pacífico, which recorded releases of administrative and contingent provisions in 3Q25. These effects were partially offset by improved results from derivatives held for trading at Credicorp Capital and by a recovery in the value of certain securities in Pacífico's investment portfolio following rating downgrades recorded in the previous year.

- **YTD,** Other Non-Core Income declined 5.0%, mainly due to the high comparison base in **Other Non-Operating Income,** which included an extraordinary gain related to the acquisition of Banmédica in 1Q25. Excluding this effect, Other Non-Core Income would have increased 33%. The decline was partially offset by higher **Net Gain on Securities,** mainly at **Credicorp Capital Colombia**, supported by more favorable conditions for its fixed-income portfolio during the first nine months of the year. Improved results from **Derivatives held for trading** at Pacifico and Credicorp capital provided additional support.

07 Insurance Underwriting Result and Medical Services

Executive Summary

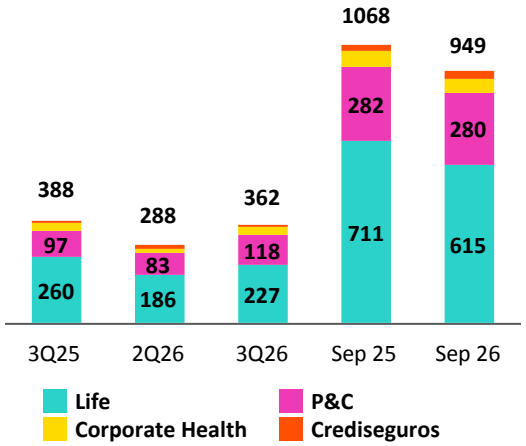
- **QoQ, the IUR increased 25.8% due to (i) Life, where growth was led by Group Life, which reported a drop in claims and a seasonal increase in premiums, and by Credit Life, which reported growth in premiums through Bancassurance (up on the back of loan growth) and Alliances, (ii) Corporate Health, which registered growth in revenues from new accounts and renewals, and (iii) P&C, where Medical Assistance reported an uptick in premiums through the Brokers and Bancassurance channels and a drop in claims.**
- **YoY, the IUR dropped 6.7% due to the evolution of Life, particularly of D&S, where a base effect was reported for reserve releases for SISCO in 3Q25. This impact was partially mitigated by the positive evolution of P&C, which was driven mainly by Medical Assistance, where premiums were up and claims were down.**
- **YTD, the IUR fell 11.1%, driven by Life, due to a drop in the result for the D&S line (through the same dynamics seen YoY). This contraction was partially offset by the evolution of Credit Life, Individual Life and Annuities, where the policy base continues to expand through issuances in Bancassurance and Retail, thereby establishing these as a source of structural growth for the business.**

Insurance Underwriting Result

The Insurance Underwriting Result comprises three main businesses, each of which plays a differentiated strategic role. The main contributor to the result is Life, where optional insurance products distributed through bancassurance and other Credicorp channels offer key opportunities for growth. P&C's result combines high-growth retail products, which are also distributed through Credicorp channels, with Commercial Lines, which primarily serve corporate clients. Corporate Health, in turn, benefits from its integration with our own network of hospitals and outpatient service centers, which are reported under Medical Services. This integration puts our business in a differentiated position to serve a market where private healthcare remains underdeveloped.

Our primary avenue for growth is retail, given that insurance penetration in Peru remains below the Latin American average. Our goal is to close this gap by distributing Life and P&C products across Credicorp's ecosystem, which includes BCP, Mibanco, and Yape, and by forging alliances with third parties.

Insurance Underwriting Result by Business



Life Insurance

Insurance Underwriting Result	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/ million	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Credit Life	137.2	133.3	150.3	12.8%	9.5%	391.2	447.9	14.5%
Individual Life	18.1	32.6	35.2	8.0%	94.5%	71.7	89.5	24.8%
Group Life	41.7	14.4	32.2	123.6%	-22.8%	111.4	57.6	-48.3%
Disability & Survivorship	62.3	4.8	(1.4)	n.a.	n.a.	120.1	23.0	-80.8%
Annuities	(2.7)	(0.7)	8.7	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	11.3	29.9%
Personal Accidents	3.1	1.2	1.7	41.7%	-45.2%	9.1	5.4	-40.7%
Total	**259.9**	**185.6**	**227.1**	**22.4%**	**-12.6%**	**711.4**	**614.8**	**-13.6%**

Credit Life is the main driver of the Insurance Underwriting result in Life, followed by Individual Life. Credit Life products, which are linked to loans, benefit from premiums distributed through bancassurance channels and alliances. Individual Life products are distributed through the same channels and include protection and savings options within the retail segment. The Group Life, D&S, Annuities and Personal Accidents lines are secondary contributors to the evolution of the Life line.

QoQ, the Insurance Underwriting Result rose 22.4%, driven mainly by Credit Life, which reported sustained growth in premium turnover in Bancassurance and Alliances. Group Life's result was bolstered by a drop in claims from Supplementary Insurance for High Risk Occupations (SCTR), while Individual Life continued to register solid results on the back of our strategy to expand placements of optional protection and savings policies in the retail segment.
YoY, the Insurance Underwriting Result dropped 12.6%. This evolution was fueled mainly by D&S, which registered a base effect for releases of claims registered in 3Q25, and secondarily by Group Life, which reported an uptick in claims.

YTD, the Insurance Underwriting Result decreased, driven by inflation-related increases in claims expenses in Group Life (which was offset by the evolution of the Net Interest Income line) and by a drop in claims releases in D&S. The combined impact of the aforementioned drivers was partially offset by Credit Life, which reported growth in premiums in all channels.

P&C Insurance

Insurance Underwriting Result	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/ million	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Medical Assistance	38.0	49.3	66.4	34.7%	74.7%	83.0	162.1	95.3%
Personal Lines	43.0	48.0	55.9	16.5%	30.0%	152.0	150.9	-0.7%
Commercial Lines	6.0	(16.7)	(5.0)	-70.1%	n.a.	17.0	(28.9)	n.a.
Vehicles	11.0	2.7	0.6	-77.8%	-94.5%	31.0	(4.1)	n.a.
Total	**97.5**	**83.4**	**117.8**	**41.2%**	**20.9%**	**282.4**	**279.9**	**-0.9%**

Personal Lines and Medical Assistance are the main contributors to P&C earnings; Vehicles (Cars and SOAT) are secondary contributors. These businesses benefit from distribution through the bancassurance and broker channels, respectively. Commercial Lines, which serve mainly corporate clients, present different dynamics for claims, premiums, and reinsurance and complement P&C's offerings.

QoQ and YoY, the Insurance Underwriting Result rose +41.2% and +20.9%, respectively, driven by (i) Medical Assistance, which reported an uptick in premiums for indemnity and comprehensive health products and a drop in claims due to IBNR reserve releases, (ii) Personal Lines, which registered growth in sales of Card Protection and Home Insurance policies. The aforementioned was partially offset by the results for Commercial Lines and Vehicles, which were impacted by a drop in premiums due to a reduction in the exchange rate and high competition in the market.

YTD, the Insurance Underwriting Result dropped 0.9% due to the evolution in Commercial Lines and Vehicles, which reported a drop in premiums due to a reduction in the exchange rate and an uptick in claims. The aforementioned was

partially offset by the result for Medical Assistance, which reported growth in sales of individual insurance products and comprehensive health plans.

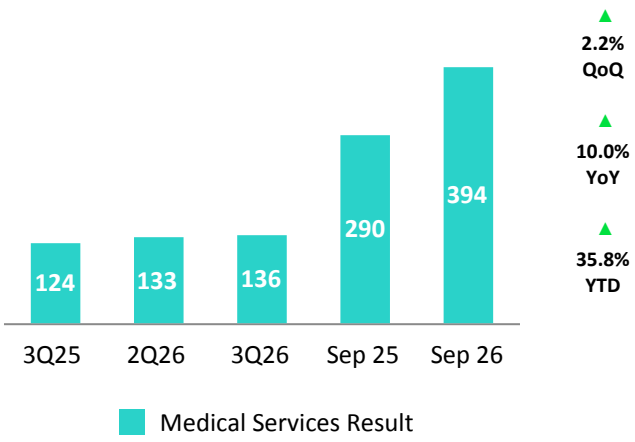
Corporate Health

The Corporate Health business continued to deliver favorable results, both QoQ and YoY, driven primarily by premium growth, which rose on the back of an expanding customer base and issuances of new accounts for regular and optional plans. In addition, disciplined claims management throughout the year led to a lower claims levels, further supporting earnings growth in the business.

Medical Services Result

QoQ and YoY, Medical Services Results increased 2.2% and 10.0%, respectively. The improvement in results was driven by (i) higher sales revenue, in line with an increase in outpatient visits and hospital admissions. This uptick was partially offset by (ii) higher costs, mainly reflecting increases in material costs and medical professional fees.
YTD, results rose 35.8%. When interpreting these results, it is important to note that 1Q26 contemplates three months of reporting, whereas 1Q25 includes only one month because Pacifico Salud was consolidated in March.

The Medical Services business continues to demonstrate solid commercial dynamics and cost control.



08 Operating Expenses

Executive Summary

- **Operating expenses increased 13.6% YTD, driven mainly by core business at BCP and by initiatives in the Innovation portfolio at the Credicorp level.**
- **Core business expenses rose primarily through BCP, which was impacted by (i) higher administrative expenses, which increased due to growth in spending for the use of cloud infrastructure and other IT-related services, and (ii) an increase in expenses for Employee salaries and benefits, which rose on the back of initiatives to develop commercial, technological and transactional capacities and through growth in provisions for variable compensation.**
- **Expenses for innovation initiatives at the Credicorp level increased 32.5% YTD.**

Total operating expenses

Operating expenses	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/ 000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Salaries and employees benefits	1,341,137	1,475,704	1,548,820	5.0%	15.5%	4,007,293	4,483,945	11.9%
Administrative and general expenses	1,068,459	1,114,932	1,207,786	8.3%	13.0%	2,904,287	3,384,384	16.5%
Depreciation and amortization	219,800	235,204	240,861	2.4%	9.6%	636,228	717,433	12.8%
Association in participation	65	155	124	-20.0%	90.8%	7,235	452	-93.8%
Operating expenses	2,629,461	2,825,995	2,997,591	6.1%	14.0%	7,555,043	8,586,214	13.6%

The analysis of expenses will be based on YTD movements to eliminate seasonal effects between quarters.

Operating expenses rose 13.6%, driven primarily by:

- The increase in Administrative Expenses was driven by BCP Stand-alone, Mibanco and Pacifico. In BCP Stand-alone, transactions through digital channels rose, which generated higher expenses for use of cloud infrastructure and other IT-related services. Mibanco reported an uptick in expenses that was fueled primarily by strategic project roll-outs to develop technological and distribution capacities. At Pacifico, expenses rose due to the company's consolidation of the health business, which began in March 2025.

- The uptick in Employee Salaries and Benefits, which was driven mainly by: (i) BCP Stand-alone, which registered an increase in hiring associated with projects focused on the development of commercial, technological and transactional capacities and growth in provisions to cover variable compensation, which rose alongside an increase in results; and (ii) Mibanco, where higher expenses were fueled mainly by an uptick in provisions for variable compensation, which was attributable to the positive evolution of results.

08. Operating Expenses

Administrative Expenses

Administrative and General Expenses	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
IT expenses and IT third-party services	336,894	433,286	432,553	-0.2%	28.4%	963,006	1,257,970	30.6%
Advertising and Loyalty programs	133,510	130,559	153,714	17.7%	15.1%	330,927	407,262	23.1%
Taxes and contributions	90,710	103,586	109,501	5.7%	20.7%	260,378	323,255	24.1%
Audit Services, Consulting and professional fees	120,177	89,752	113,650	26.6%	-5.4%	283,335	291,227	2.8%
Transport and communications	64,565	66,737	67,239	0.8%	4.1%	175,766	182,491	3.8%
Repair and maintenance	43,719	36,933	45,754	23.9%	4.7%	113,240	111,068	-1.9%
Agents' Fees	27,807	24,545	23,834	-2.9%	-14.3%	81,976	72,453	-11.6%
Services by third-party	27,766	29,484	30,682	4.1%	10.5%	75,836	83,594	10.2%
Leases of low value and short-term	34,858	46,250	38,468	-16.8%	10.4%	102,972	126,047	22.4%
Miscellaneous supplies	16,993	18,984	14,315	-24.6%	-15.8%	54,568	50,071	-8.2%
Security and protection	16,888	17,586	17,727	0.8%	5.0%	50,774	53,320	5.0%
Subscriptions and quotes	20,774	21,542	22,993	6.7%	10.7%	58,877	65,384	11.1%
Electricity and water	11,390	13,471	12,271	-8.9%	7.7%	34,178	35,919	5.1%
Electronic processing	8,935	10,903	12,440	14.1%	39.2%	24,332	33,410	37.3%
Insurance	34,401	(3,152)	10,000	-417.3%	-70.9%	62,561	29,950	-52.1%
Cleaning	6,474	7,604	7,952	4.6%	22.8%	20,046	22,719	13.3%
Others	72,598	66,862	94,693	41.6%	30.4%	211,515	238,244	12.6%
Total	**1,068,459**	**1,114,932**	**1,207,786**	**8.3%**	**13.0%**	**2,904,287**	**3,384,384**	**16.5%**

YTD, administrative expenses rose 16.5%. This uptick was fueled mainly by BCP Stand-alone, which reported higher expenses for IT and IT third-party services, and Advertising and Loyalty programs. Mibanco and Pacifico were secondary contributors to growth.

Core operating expenses and the Innovation Portfolio

Operating Expenses [1]	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/ 000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Operating Expenses Ex Innovation	2,264,046	2,367,855	2,514,471	6.2%	11.1%	6,520,543	7,215,164	10.7%
Innovation Portfolio [2]	365,415	458,140	483,120	5.5%	32.2%	1,034,500	1,371,050	32.5%
Total Operating Expenses	**2,629,461**	**2,825,995**	**2,997,591**	**6.1%**	**14.0%**	**7,555,043**	**8,586,214**	**13.6%**

(1) Management figures.
(2) Includes innovation portfolio initiatives in subsidiaries and Krealo.

YTD, the 13.6% rise in operating expenses was driven mainly by core businesses at BCP Stand-alone and by the innovation portfolio at the Credicorp level. Expenses for innovation portfolio initiatives represented 16.0% of total expenses, ticking up 32.5% YTD, supporting continued growth in risk-adjusted revenues.

Growth in core business expenses at BCP Stand-alone was fueled by:

- **Core business expenses, excluding IT**

Spending for Employee Salaries and Benefits was up, driven by (i) an uptick in initiatives to develop commercial, technological and transactional capacities, and (ii) an increase in provisions for variable compensation, which rose alongside an uptick in results.

- **Technology expenses (IT)**

Fueled by an increase in spending for licenses and outsourced IT services, driven by increased hiring of specialized personnel.

09 Operating Efficiency

Executive Summary

YTD, the efficiency ratio stood at 45.4% (-26 bps), remaining within the guidance range, as operating income, driven primarily by net interest income, grew at a faster pace than operating expenses, which were associated with BCP's core business and initiatives within its innovation portfolio.

Efficiency ratio [1] reported by subsidiary

Subsidiary	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
BCP Stand-alone	39.9%	38.5%	39.1%	54 bps	-86 bps	38.7%	38.8%	8 bps
BCP Bolivia	59.0%	57.1%	67.4%	1028 bps	835 bps	65.5%	62.8%	-278 bps
Mibanco Peru	49.4%	46.8%	46.9%	11 bps	-255 bps	51.4%	47.6%	-379 bps
Mibanco Colombia	63.7%	58.0%	58.7%	70 bps	-504 bps	66.4%	60.1%	-627 bps
Pacifico	38.2%	40.2%	35.7%	-451 bps	-252 bps	36.1%	38.3%	217 bps
Prima AFP	52.5%	51.2%	52.4%	125 bps	-5 bps	52.7%	53.6%	82 bps
Credicorp	46.4%	45.4%	45.1%	-24 bps	-125 bps	45.7%	45.4%	-26 bps

(1) Operating expenses / Operating income (under IFRS 17). Operating expenses = Salaries and employee benefits + Administrative expenses + Depreciation and amortization + Association in participation + Acquisition cost. Operating income = Net interest, similar income, and expenses + Fee income + Net gain on foreign exchange transactions + Net gain from associates +Net gain on derivatives held for trading + Net gain from exchange differences + Insurance Underwriting Results + Results for Medical Services

This analysis will be based on YTD movements to eliminate seasonal effects between quarters.

The efficiency ratio evolved as expected and remained within the guidance range, reaching 45.4% (-26 bps). This performance was supported by higher operating revenues, driven by growth in net interest income and other core income, which offset higher expenses associated with the expansion of BCP Individual's core business and investments in Credicorp's innovation portfolio. These investments are aimed at strengthening capabilities, and securing sustainable competitive advantages over the long term.

10 Regulatory Capital

Executive Summary

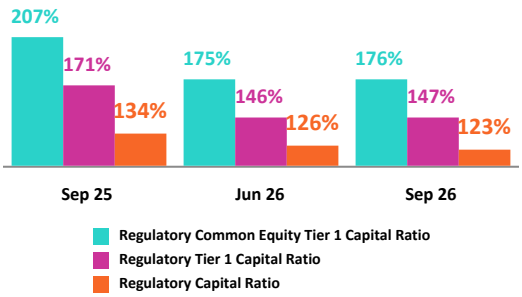
- **At the end of 3Q26, the regulatory capital ratio stood at 123%, above the regulatory minimum.**
- **The IFRS CET1 ratio at BCP Stand-alone reported a drop of -125 bps YoY to stand at 11.92%, which is above our internal appetite of 11%. This decline was fueled by an increase in risk-weighted assets (RWA) for credit risk, which rose on the back of growth in the retail portfolio. Said growth was offset by an increase in Retained Earnings, which was driven by business expansion.**
- **The IFRS CET1 ratio at Mibanco dropped -201 bps YoY to stand at 15.14%, which was above our internal appetite of 15%. This ratio's decline was fueled by an increase in RWAs, which was in turn driven by portfolio growth. The uptick in RWAs was partially offset by an increase in Retained Earnings, which rose on the back of business expansion.**

10.1 Regulatory Capital at Credicorp

Capital analysis of Financial Group.

At the end of 3Q26, the Regulatory Capital Ratio stood at 123%, above the minimum required. The reduction of 293 bps **QoQ** was driven by: (i) an increase in capital requirements to cover loan growth at **BCP Stand-alone and Mibanco**; (ii) a decrease in the balance for subordinated debt, after the execution of a scheduled call of a bond at BCP; and (iii) a drop in unrealized gains driven by the fixed income portfolio. These impacts were partially offset by an increase in retained earnings, which was driven by business expansion.

Capital Coverage Ratios

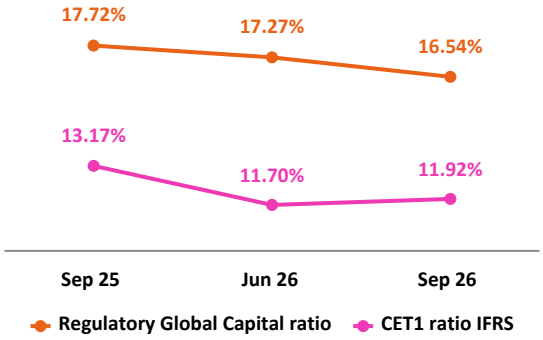


YoY, the ratio fell 1141 bps. This evolution was fueled mainly by an increase in regulatory capital requirements and secondarily, by a decrease in Unrealized Profit, both of which were driven by the same dynamics that drove the **QoQ** results. The reduction in Unrealized gains was offset by an uptick in Reserves, which was driven by earnings capitalization in 2025, and by growth in the balance for Subordinated Debt, which was triggered by issuances at subsidiaries throughout the year.

The dynamics explained, related to the increase of regulatory capital requirements to cover loan growth, the drop in unrealized gains and the increase in retained earnings, also impacted the evolution of the Regulatory Tier 1 ratio, which stood at 147% (+80 bps QoQ, -2458 bps YoY), and the Regulatory CET 1 ratio, which situated at 176% (+82 bps QoQ, -3187 bps YoY).

10. Regulatory Capital

10.2 Analysis of Capital at BCP Stand-alone

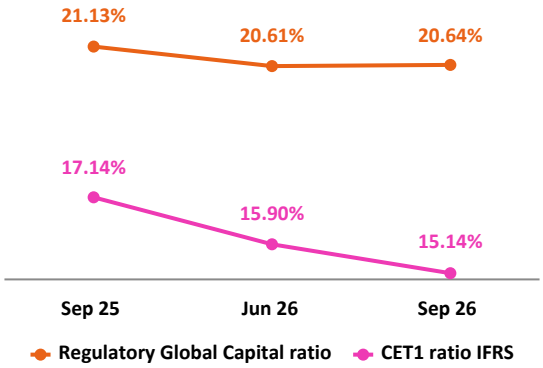


The IFRS CET 1 Ratio at **BCP Stand-alone** rose 23 bps **QoQ** to stand at 11.92% at the end of 3Q26, which was above our internal appetite of 11%. This increase was fueled mainly by growth in Retained Earnings (+24.4%), which ticked up alongside business expansion. The result for Retained earnings was partially offset by (i) an increase in RWAs (+3.4%), and credit RWAS in particular, which was fueled by growth in retail loans, and (ii) to a lesser extent, by a drop in unrealized gains due to a devaluation of fixed income instruments, which were impacted by rate increases.

YoY, the ratio dropped -125 bps after growth in credit RWAs outstripped the expansion reported by Retained Earnings.

Finally, under current regulatory parameters, the local CET 1 ratio stood at 11.69%, which compares favorably with the minimum of 8.38% required at the end of September 2026. The Regulatory Global Capital ratio stood at 16.54% (-73 bps **QoQ** and -118 bps YoY),which was above the regulatory minimum of 14.91%.

10.3 Capital Analysis at Mibanco



At the end of 3Q26, the IFRS CET 1 at **Mibanco** stood at 15.14% (-76 bps QoQ), which was above our internal appetite of 15%. **QoQ**. The decline this quarter was attributable to an uptick in credit RWAs, which rose on the back of loan growth. This result was partially offset by an uptick in Retained Earnings, which was driven by business expansion. **YoY**, the ratio fell -201 bps. This reduction was fueled by growth in RWAs- which was driven by the same dynamics that drove the QoQ result-, and was offset by an uptick in total results and in the Capital and Reserves level, which rose on the back of earnings capitalization.

Under the parameters of current regulation, the local CET 1 ratio stood at 15.63%, which compares favorably with the minimum requirement of 8.38% at the end of September 2026. The Regulatory Global Capital Ratio stood at 20.64% (+3 bps **QoQ**), at quarter-end, which remains comfortably above the minimum of 15.26% required by the regulator.

11 Economic Outlook

Executive Summary

- **In 3Q26, GDP is estimated to have grown around 3.3% YoY, up from 2.6% in 2Q26, mainly due to a smaller contraction in primary sectors. Meanwhile, non-primary sectors continued to expand at a solid pace close to 5% YoY.**
- **Inflation closed 3Q26 at 4.5% YoY (4.0% YoY in 2Q26), its highest level since September 2023, and has remained above the upper bound of the BCRP's target range (1%-3%) since March 2026. As of October 2026, the BCRP held its policy rate at 4.25% (no change over the past twelve months).**
- **According to BCRP, the exchange rate closed 3Q26 at PEN/USD 3.431, a depreciation of 0.6% relative to the end of 2Q26.**

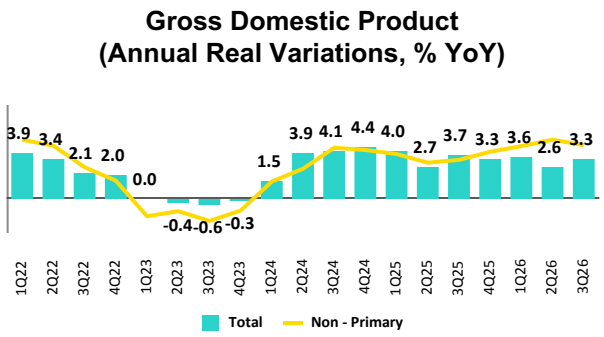
Peru: Economic Forecast

Peru	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (4)	2027 (4)
GDP (US$ bn)	249	272	296	341	392	424
Real GDP (% change)	2.8	-0.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
GDP per capita (US$)	7,442	8,159	8,673	9,926	11,295	12,109
Domestic demand (% change)	2.4	-1.0	4.0	5.8	5.5	3.5
Financial system loan (% change) (1)	9.7	2.8	1.3	4.4	10.4	7.0
Financial system loan, FX neutral (% change) (1)	10.9	3.5	1.0	7.2	10.5	7.8
Inflation, end of period (2)	8.5	3.2	2.0	1.5	5.5	2.5
Reference Rate, end of period	7.50	6.75	5.00	4.25	4.5	4.5
Exchange rate, end of period	3.81	3.71	3.76	3.36	3.35	3.25
Exchange rate, (% change) (3)	4.5%	2.7%	-1.3%	10.6%	0.3%	3.0%
Fiscal balance (% GDP)	-1.7	-2.7	-3.4	-2.2	-1.5	-2.4
Public Debt (as % GDP)	33	32	32	30	29	30
Trade balance (US$ bn)	10	17	24	35	49	48
(As % GDP)	4.2%	6.3%	8.2%	10.1%	12.5%	11.3%
Exports	66	67	76	93	119	123
Imports	56	50	52	59	70	75
Current account balance (As % GDP)	(4.0)%	0.5%	2.4%	3.5%	4.0%	3.2%
Net international reserves (US$ bn)	72	71	79	90	101	109
(As % GDP)	29%	26%	27%	26%	26%	26%
(As months of imports)	15	17	18	19	17	17

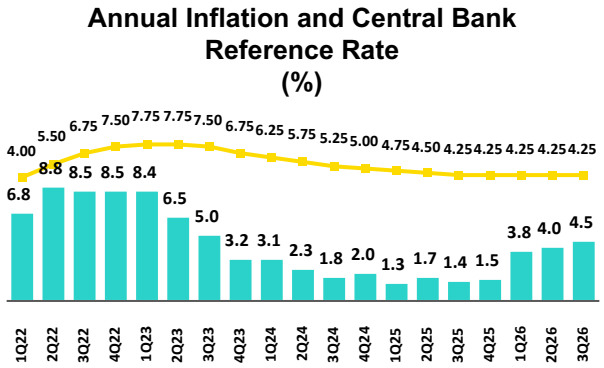
Source: INEI, BCRP y SBS.
(1) Financial System, Current Exchange Rate
(2) Inflation Target: 1%-3%
(3) Negative % change indicates depreciation.
(4) Grey area indicates estimates by BCP – Economic Research as of Octubre 2026.

11. Economic Outlook

Main Macroeconomic Variables



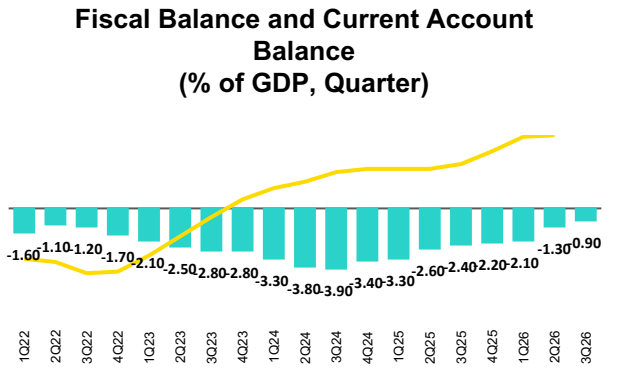
In 3Q26, GDP is estimated to have grown by around 3.3% YoY, accelerating from 2.6% in 2Q26. This result was mainly fueled by a smaller contraction in the primary sectors in 3Q26 (1.5% versus 5.2% in 2Q26), which represents the sharpest drop since 2014, excluding the pandemic. Fishing, agriculture, and primary manufacturing continued to be impacted by El Niño. Meanwhile, domestic demand is estimated to have grown above 5%, marking eight consecutive quarters of solid growth, supported by historically high terms of trade, expanding employment, and the momentum of the economic cycle. Notably, private investment has been growing at double-digit rates since 3Q25.

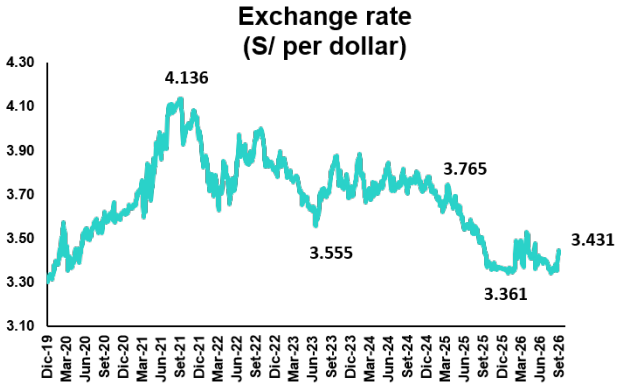


Annual inflation in Metropolitan Lima closed 3Q26 at 4.5% YoY, its highest level since September 2023, and has remained above the upper bound of the BCRP's target range (1%-3%) since March 2026. This acceleration was driven mainly by higher transportation costs, which rose on the back of an increase in international oil prices. Core inflation excluding food and energy (SAE) remained at 4.5%, its highest level since mid-2023. If we exclude transportation, SAE inflation increased from 1.6% YoY in 2Q26 to 1.8% in 3Q26, but remained below the midpoint of the target range.

In 3Q26, BCRP kept the policy rate unchanged at 4.25%. The last adjustment took place in September 2025, when the central bank cut the rate by 25 basis points.

11. Economic Outlook





The annualized fiscal deficit narrowed to 0.9% of GDP in September 2026, its lowest level since May 2022. Fiscal revenues increased 19.7% YoY in 3Q26, supported by elevated metal prices and strong growth in domestic demand growth, while public spending rose 5.8% YoY, with current expenditure up 11.4% and gross fixed capital formation increasing 7.4%.

The credit rating agencies (Moody's, Fitch, and S&P) made no rating actions during 3Q26. As a result, they continue to assign Peru investment-grade status with a stable outlook.

The 12-month cumulative trade balance surplus increased to USD 48 billion in August 2026, a new all-time high, driven by a 36.0% growth in exports amid elevated copper, gold, and silver prices. Imports, in turn, rose 19.0%, reflecting the strength of domestic demand and investment activity.

According to the BCRP, the exchange rate closed 3Q26 at PEN 3.431 per U.S. dollar, a 0.6% depreciation relative to the end of 2Q26 and a 2.1% depreciation compared with the end of 2025. In the final week of the quarter, the exchange rate weakened from PEN 3.354 to PEN 3.431 per U.S. dollar, a depreciation of more than 2%, reflecting the rebound in oil prices above USD 100 per barrel, higher U.S. Treasury yields, and a stronger U.S. dollar following the Fed's decision to raise its policy rate for the first time since 2023. Net International Reserves (NIR) closed 3Q26 at USD 92.2 billion, slightly down from USD 95.6 billion at the end of 2Q26.

Safe Harbor for Forward-Looking Statements

This material includes "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. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking and may contain information about financial results, economic conditions, trends and known uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not assurances of future performance. Instead, they are based only on our management's current views, beliefs, expectations and assumptions regarding the future of our business, future plans and strategies, projections, anticipated events and trends, the economy and other future conditions.

Many forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as: "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "goal", "seek", "believe", "project", "estimate", "expect", "strategy", "future", "likely", "would", "may", "should", "will", "see" and similar references to future periods. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, statements or estimates we make regarding guidance relating to losses in our credit portfolio, efficiency ratio, provisions and non-performing loans, current or future market risk and future market conditions, expected macroeconomic events and conditions, our belief that we have sufficient capital and liquidity to fund our business operations, expectations of the effect on our financial condition of claims, legal actions, environmental costs, contingent liabilities and governmental and regulatory investigations and proceedings, strategy for customer retention, growth, governmental programs and regulatory initiatives, credit administration, product development, market position, financial results and reserves and strategy for risk management.

We caution readers that forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance, or events to differ materially from those that we expect or that are expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements, depending on the outcome of certain factors, including, without limitation, adverse changes in:

- The occurrence of natural disasters or political or social instability in Peru;
- The adequacy of the dividends that our subsidiaries are able to pay to us, which may affect our ability to pay dividends to shareholders and corporate expenses;
- Performance of, and volatility in, financial markets, including Latin-American and other markets;
- The frequency, severity and types of insured loss events;
- Fluctuations in interest rate levels;
- Foreign currency exchange rates, including the Sol/US Dollar exchange rate;
- Deterioration in the quality of our loan portfolio;
- Increasing levels of competition in Peru and other markets in which we operate;
- Developments and changes in laws and regulations affecting the financial sector and adoption of new international guidelines;
- Changes in the policies of central banks and/or foreign governments;
- Effectiveness of our risk management policies and of our operational and security systems;
- Losses associated with counterparty exposures;
- The scope of the coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak, actions taken to contain the COVID-19 and related economic effects from such actions and our ability to maintain adequate staffing; and
- Changes in Bermuda laws and regulations applicable to so-called non-resident entities.

See "Item 3. Key Information—3. D Risk Factors" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for additional information and other such factors. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof and are based only on information currently available to us. Therefore, you should not rely on any of these forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise these or any other forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, whether as a result of changes in our business strategy or new information, to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or otherwise.

12 Appendix

12.1. Evolution of Loans in Average Daily Balances 47

12.2. Loan Portfolio Quality 47

12.3. Net Interest Income (NII) 51

12.4. Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Risk Adjusted NIM 51

12.5. Physical Points of contact 52

12.6. Regulatory Capital 52

12.7. Financial Statements and Ratios by Business 56

12.7.1. Credicorp Consolidated 56

12.7.2. Credicorp Stand-alone 58

12.7.3. BCP Consolidated 59

12.7.4. BCP Stand-alone 61

12.7.5. BCP Bolivia 63

12.7.6. Mibanco 64

12.7.7. Prima AFP 65

12.7.8. Grupo Pacifico 66

12.7.9. Investment Management and Advisory 67

12.8. Table of Calculations 68

12.9. Glossary of terms 69

12. Appendix

12.1. Evolution of Loans in Average Daily Balances

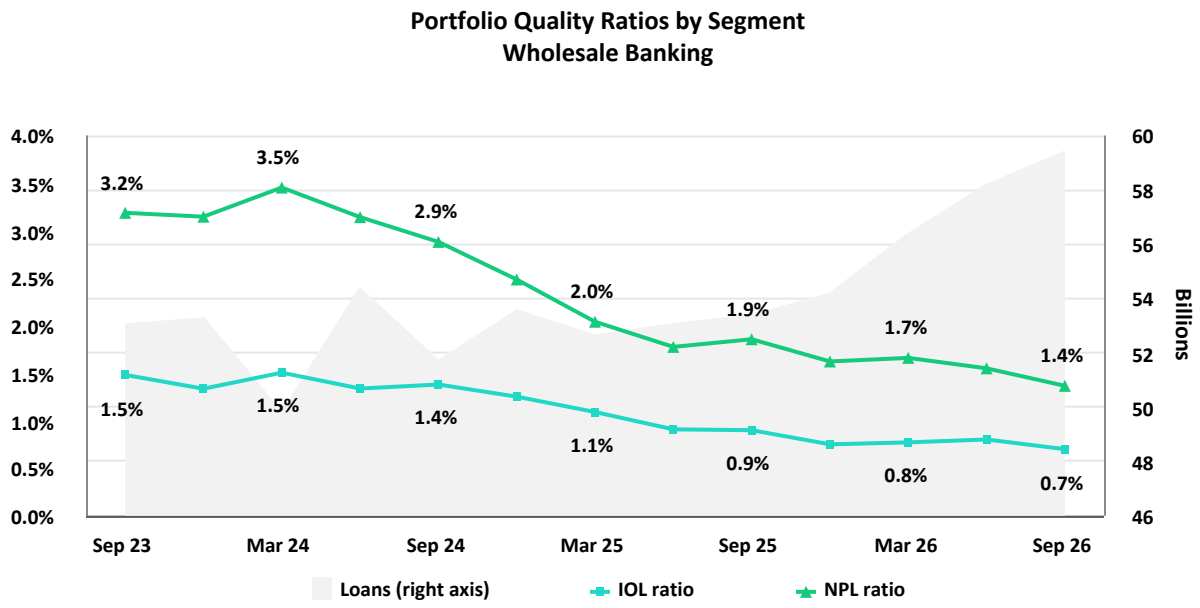
Total Loans (in Average Daily Balances) (1)(2)

Total Loans (S/ millions)	As of			Volume change		% change		% Part. in total loans		
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26
BCP Stand-alone	**121,189**	**131,365**	**135,994**	**4,630**	**14,805**	**3.5%**	**12.2%**	**82.6%**	**83.2%**	**84.7%**
Wholesale Banking	**54,645**	**58,825**	**59,937**	**1,112**	**5,291**	**1.9%**	**9.7%**	**37.2%**	**37.3%**	**37.3%**
Corporate	32,544	34,977	34,951	-26	2,407	-0.1%	7.4%	22.2%	22.2%	21.8%
Middle - Market	22,101	23,848	24,985	1,138	2,884	4.8%	13.0%	15.1%	15.1%	15.6%
Retail Banking	**66,544**	**72,540**	**76,058**	**3,518**	**9,514**	**4.8%**	**14.3%**	**45.4%**	**46.0%**	**47.4%**
SME - Business	7,751	7,152	7,658	506	-94	7.1%	-1.2%	5.3%	4.5%	4.8%
SME - Pyme	16,193	17,720	18,738	1,018	2,545	5.7%	15.7%	11.0%	11.2%	11.7%
Mortgage	22,986	24,604	25,236	632	2,250	2.6%	9.8%	15.7%	15.6%	15.7%
Consumer	13,511	16,509	17,561	1,052	4,050	6.4%	30.0%	9.2%	10.5%	10.9%
Credit Card	6,102	6,555	6,865	310	763	4.7%	12.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
Mibanco	**12,734**	**14,124**	**14,855**	**730**	**2,121**	**5.2%**	**16.7%**	**8.7%**	**8.9%**	**9.3%**
Mibanco Colombia	**2,004**	**2,681**	**3,172**	**491**	**1,168**	**18.3%**	**58.3%**	**1.4%**	**1.7%**	**2.0%**
Bolivia	**9,363**	**8,343**	**5,162**	**-3,181**	**-4,201**	**-38.1%**	**-44.9%**	**6.4%**	**5.3%**	**3.2%**
ASB Bank Corp.	**1,431**	**1,354**	**1,336**	**-18**	**-94**	**-1.3%**	**-6.6%**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.8%**
BAP's total loans	**146,720**	**157,866**	**160,519**	**2,653**	**13,799**	**1.7%**	**9.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

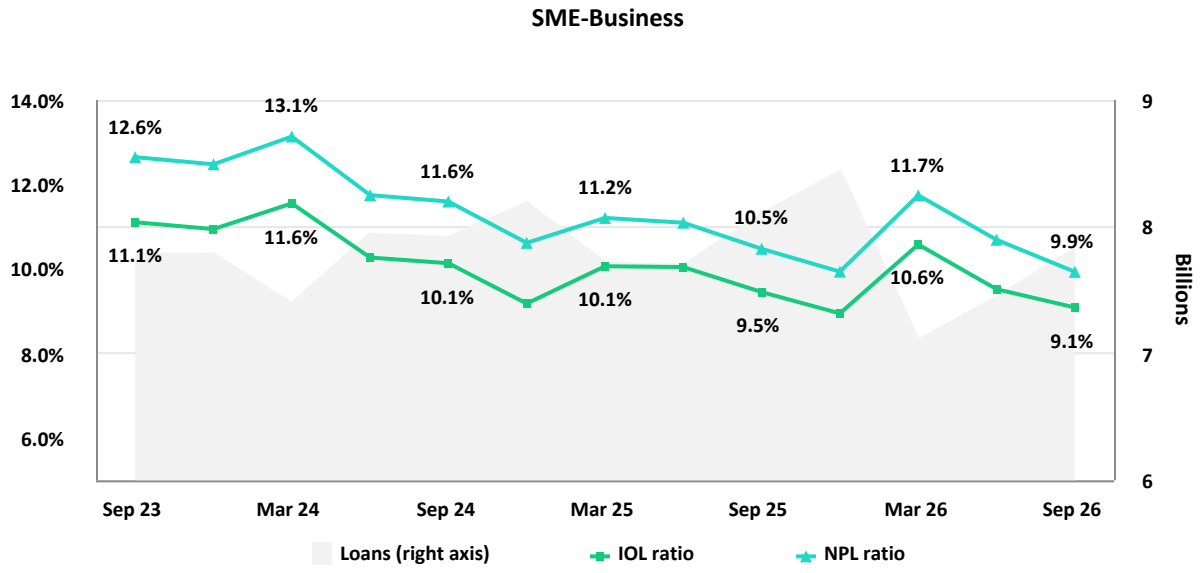
For consolidation purposes. Loans generated in Foreign Currency (FC) are converted into Local Currency (LC).
(1) Includes Special accounts, and other banking.
(2) Portfolio Management Figures. Non-audited figures.

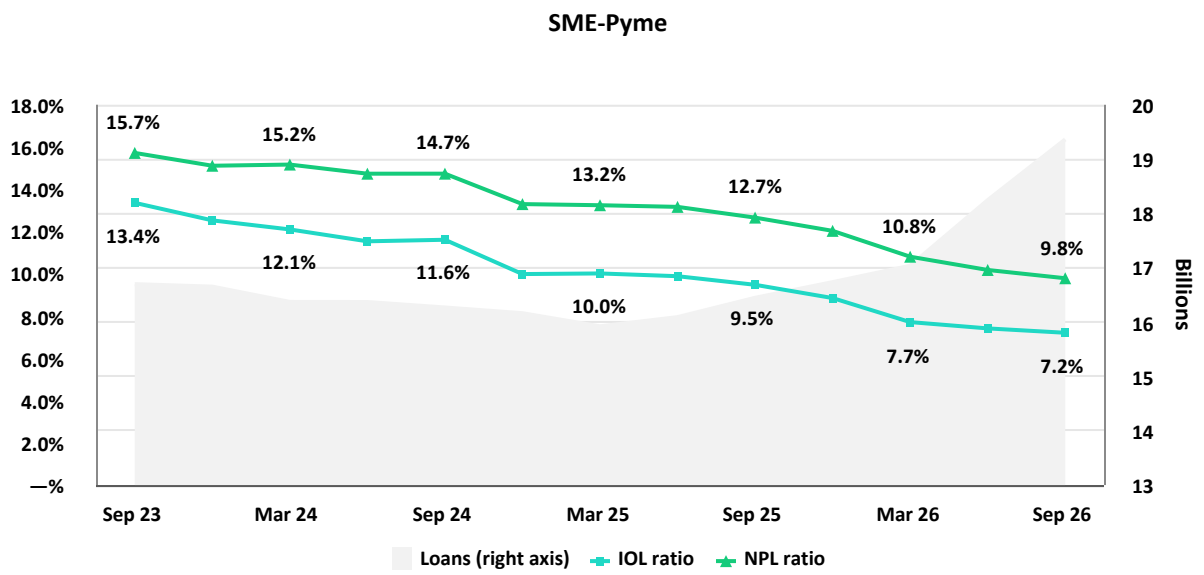
Larger contraction in volume
Larger expansion in volume

12.2. Loan Portfolio Quality



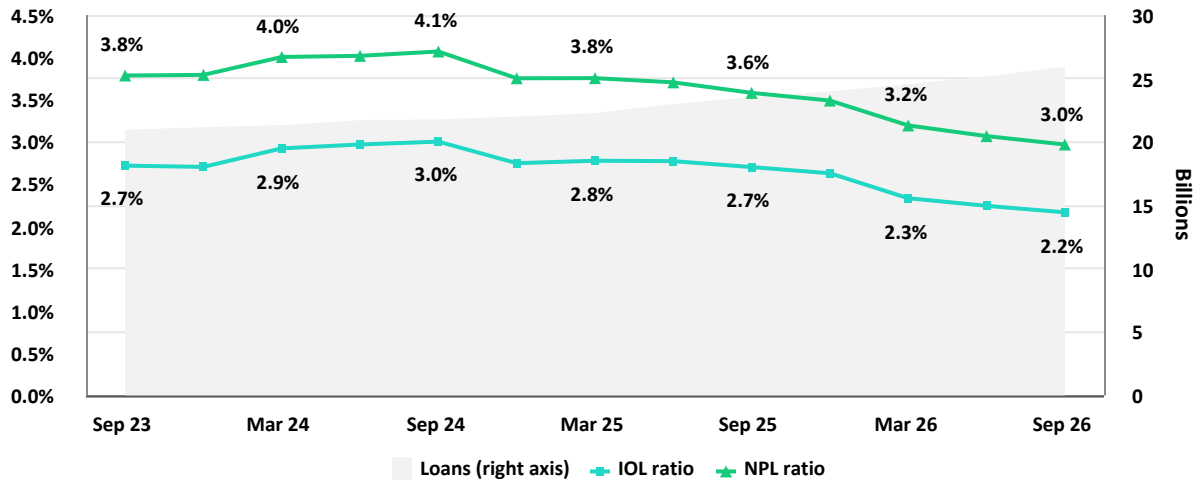
12. Appendix


SME-Business
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
9
8
7
6
Billions
12.6%
13.1%
11.6%
11.2%
10.5%
11.7%
9.9%
11.1%
11.6%
10.1%
10.1%
9.5%
10.6%
9.1%
Sep 23
Mar 24
Sep 24
Mar 25
Sep 25
Mar 26
Sep 26
Loans (right axis)
IOL ratio
NPL ratio

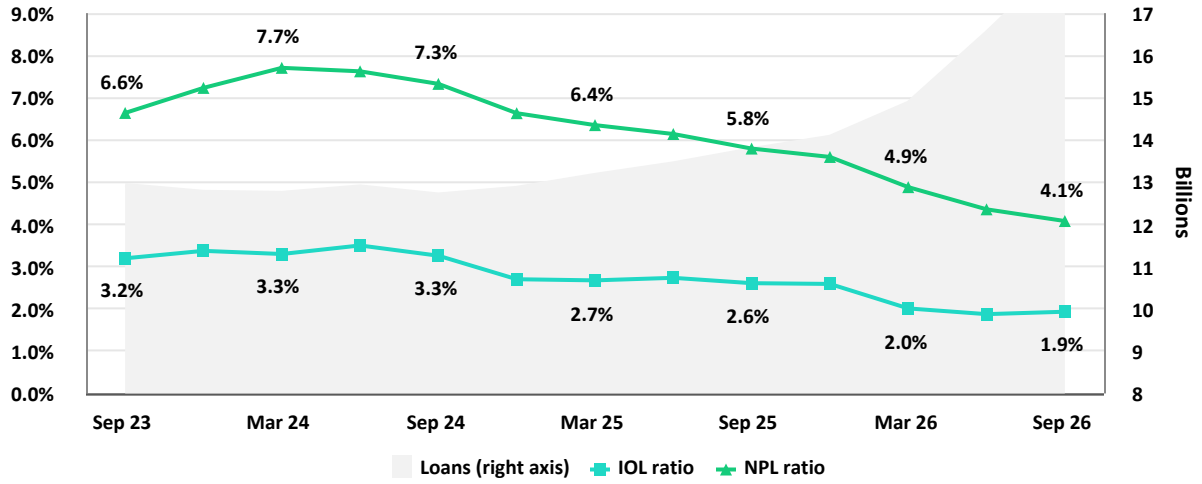

SME-Pyme
18.0%
16.0%
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
—%
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
Billions
15.7%
15.2%
14.7%
13.2%
12.7%
10.8%
9.8%
13.4%
12.1%
11.6%
10.0%
9.5%
7.7%
7.2%
Sep 23
Mar 24
Sep 24
Mar 25
Sep 25
Mar 26
Sep 26
Loans (right axis)
IOL ratio
NPL ratio

12. Appendix

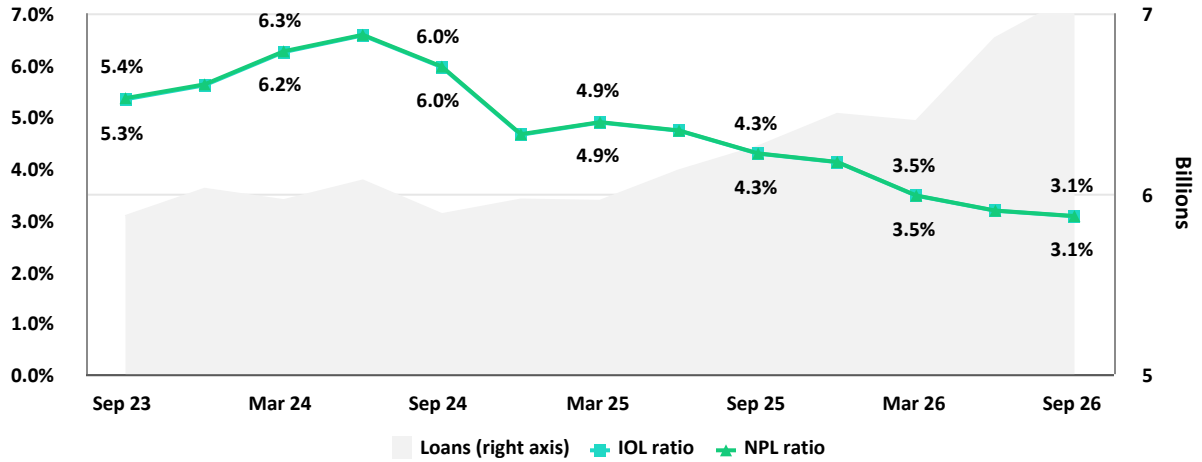
Mortgage



Consumer

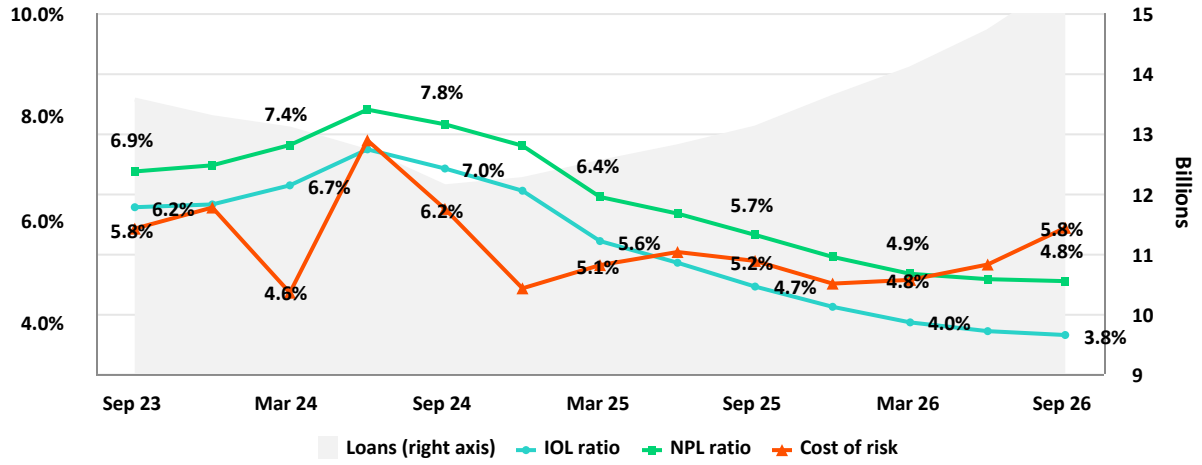


Credit Cards

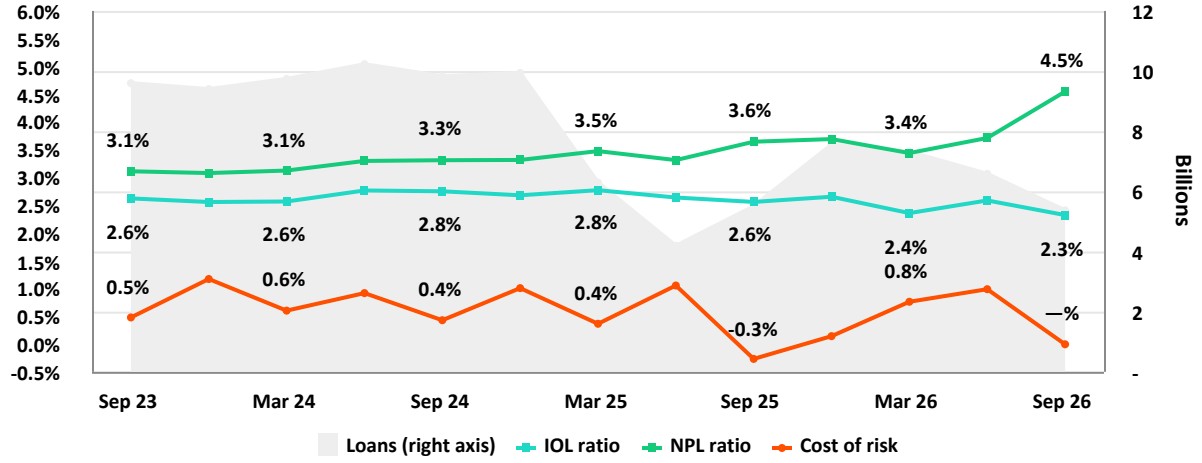


12. Appendix

Mibanco



BCP Bolivia



12. Appendix

12.3. Net Interest Income (NII)

NII Summary

Net interest income	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest income	**4,987,693**	**5,413,885**	**5,717,687**	**5.6%**	**14.6%**	**14,804,775**	**16,343,984**	**10.4%**
Interest on loans	3,960,980	4,370,700	4,664,670	6.7%	17.8%	11,649,345	13,178,183	13.1%
Dividends on investments	19,179	24,891	29,518	18.6%	53.9%	67,211	71,401	6.2%
Interest on deposits with banks	316,420	321,152	271,330	-15.5%	-14.3%	1,003,365	914,054	-8.9%
Interest on securities	623,216	674,434	729,019	8.1%	17.0%	1,928,274	2,112,686	9.6%
Other interest income	67,898	22,708	23,150	1.9%	-65.9%	156,580	67,660	-56.8%
Interest expense	**1,299,864**	**1,316,934**	**1,376,563**	**4.5%**	**5.9%**	**3,929,563**	**3,943,182**	**0.3%**
Interest expense (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses)	**1,158,420**	**1,147,859**	**1,208,903**	**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**3,513,442**	**3,443,529**	**-2.0%**
Interest on deposits	565,344	565,502	601,787	6.4%	6.4%	1,725,971	1,706,617	-1.1%
Interest on borrowed funds	252,490	224,381	231,864	3.3%	-8.2%	784,402	667,044	-15.0%
Interest on bonds and subordinated notes	164,653	195,051	193,611	-0.7%	17.6%	525,802	577,028	9.7%
Other interest expense	175,933	162,925	181,641	11.5%	3.2%	477,267	492,840	3.3%
Net Insurance Financial Expenses	**141,444**	**169,075**	**167,660**	**-0.8%**	**18.5%**	**416,121**	**499,653**	**20.1%**
Net interest, similar income and expenses	**3,687,829**	**4,096,951**	**4,341,124**	**6.0%**	**17.7%**	**10,875,212**	**12,400,802**	**14.0%**
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of recoveries	**602,918**	**731,208**	**828,136**	**13.3%**	**37.4%**	**1,759,970**	**2,041,432**	**16.0%**
Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	**3,084,911**	**3,365,743**	**3,512,988**	**4.4%**	**13.9%**	**9,115,242**	**10,359,370**	**13.6%**
Average interest earning assets	233,285,291	257,562,678	260,119,720	1.0%	11.5%	237,958,45	253,498,88	6.5%
Net interest margin [1]	**6.57%**	**6.63%**	**6.93%**	**30 bps**	**36 bps**	**6.33%**	**6.79%**	**46 bps**
Risk-adjusted Net interest margin [1]	**5.53%**	**5.49%**	**5.66%**	**17 bps**	**13 bps**	**5.34%**	**5.71%**	**37 bps**
Net provisions for loan losses / Net interest income [1]	**16.35%**	**17.85%**	**19.08%**	**123 bps**	**273 bps**	**16.18%**	**16.46%**	**28 bps**

(1) Annualized. For further detail on the NIM calculation due to IFRS17, please refer to Annex 12.8.

12.4. Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Risk-Adjusted NIM by Subsidiary

NIM Breakdown	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26
BCP	6.11%	6.13%	6.39%
Mibanco	15.02%	15.15%	15.31%
BCP Bolivia	3.21%	2.94%	3.75%
Credicorp	**6.57%**	**6.63%**	**6.93%**

NIM: Annualized Net interest income (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses) / Average period end and period beginning interest-earning assets.

Risk Adjusted NIM Breakdown	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26
BCP	5.25%	5.18%	5.32%
Mibanco	11.03%	11.21%	10.71%
BCP Bolivia	3.45%	2.18%	3.75%
Credicorp	**5.53%**	**5.49%**	**5.66%**

Risk-Adjusted NIM: (Annualized Net interest income (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses) - annualized provisions) / Average period end and period beginning interest-earning assets.

12. Appendix

12.5. Physical Points of contact

Physical Point of Contact [1] (Units)	As of			Change (units)	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Branches [2]	646	648	648	-	2
ATMs	2,723	2,622	2,497	(125)	(226)
Agents	12,644	11,667	11,307	(360)	(1,337)
Total	**16,013**	**14,937**	**14,452**	**(485)**	**(1,561)**

(1) Includes Physical Point of Contact of BCP Stand-Alone, Mibanco Peru and BCP Bolivia
(2) Includes Banco de la Nacion branches.

12.6. Regulatory Capital

Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios (IFRS)

Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios S/000	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Capital Stock	1,318,993	1,318,993	1,318,993	—	—
Treasury Stocks	(209,845)	(209,106)	(209,106)	—%	-0.4%
Capital Surplus	139,527	86,146	84,273	-2.2%	-39.6%
Legal and Other Capital reserves	29,628,427	32,540,118	32,577,140	0.1%	10.0%
Minority interest	475,729	476,717	477,112	0.1%	0.3%
Current and Accumulated Earnings (1)	6,737,239	4,229,425	6,203,331	46.7%	-7.9%
Unrealized Gains or Losses (2)	392,256	179,202	(627,628)	n.a.	n.a.
Goodwill	(1,290,496)	(1,271,630)	(1,276,599)	0.4%	-1.1%
Intangible Assets (3)	(3,345,228)	(3,813,805)	(3,903,003)	2.3%	16.7%
Deductions in Common Equity Tier 1 instruments (4)	(81,609)	(59,128)	(43,433)	-26.5%	-46.8%
Subordinated Debt	7,246,406	9,911,662	8,385,721	-15.4%	15.7%
Loan loss reserves (5)	2,036,080	2,243,247	2,311,264	3.0%	13.5%
Deductions in Tier 2 instruments (6)	(1,438,739)	(1,323,617)	(847,156)	-36.0%	-41.1%
Total Regulatory Capital (A)	**41,608,741**	**44,308,224**	**44,450,909**	**0.3%**	**6.8%**
Total Regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (B)	**33,764,993**	**33,476,932**	**34,601,080**	**3.4%**	**2.5%**
Total Regulatory Tier 1 Capital (C)	**33,764,993**	**33,476,932**	**34,601,080**	**3.4%**	**2.5%**
Total Regulatory Capital Requirement (D)	30,993,862	35,232,602	36,187,896	2.7%	16.8%
Total Regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Requirement (E)	16,281,634	19,163,321	19,714,428	2.9%	21.1%
Total Regulatory Tier 1 Capital Requirement (F)	19,727,355	22,964,372	23,605,210	2.8%	19.7%
Regulatory Capital Ratio (A) / (D)	**134%**	**126%**	**123%**	**-293 bps**	**-1141 bps**
Regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (B) / (E)	**207%**	**175%**	**176%**	**82 bps**	**-3187 bps**
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital Ratio (C) / (F)	**171%**	**146%**	**147%**	**80 bps**	**-2458 bps**

(1) Earnings include Banco de Crédito del Perú and Mibanco Perú. Losses include all subsidiaries.
(2) Gains include Investment Grade Government Bonds and Peruvian Central Bank Certificates of Deposits. Losses include all bonds.
(3) Different to Goodwill. Includes Deferred Tax Assets.
(4) Investments in Equity.
(5) Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets of Banco de Crédito del Perú, Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria, Mibanco and Atlantic Security Bank.
(6) Investments in Tier 2 Subordinated Debt.

12. Appendix

Regulatory and Capital Adequacy Ratios at BCP Stand-alone

Regulatory Capital (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Capital Stock	12,973,175	12,973,175	12,973,175	0.0%	0.0%
Reserves	6,125,452	6,126,836	6,126,836	0.0%	0.0%
Accumulated earnings	6,730,631	6,695,102	8,563,230	27.9%	27.2%
Loan loss reserves [1]	1,800,868	1,978,395	2,045,475	3.4%	13.6%
Subordinated Debt	6,419,500	8,866,000	7,209,300	-18.7%	12.3%
Unrealized Profit or Losses	(10,363)	6,475	(413,704)	-6,489.4%	3,891.9%
Investment in subsidiaries and others, net of unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries	(2,535,672)	(2,731,362)	(2,791,776)	2.2%	10.1%
Intangibles	(1,624,042)	(1,882,535)	(1,998,801)	6.2%	23.1%
Goodwill	(122,083)	(122,083)	(122,083)	0.0%	0.0%
Total Regulatory Capital	**29,757,465**	**31,910,002**	**31,591,651**	**-1.0%**	**6.2%**
Tier 1 Common Equity [2]	**21,537,097**	**21,065,607**	**22,336,876**	**6.0%**	**3.7%**
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital [3]	**21,537,097**	**21,065,607**	**22,336,876**	**6.0%**	**3.7%**
Regulatory Tier 2 Capital [4]	**8,220,368**	**10,844,395**	**9,254,775**	**-14.7%**	**12.6%**

Total risk-weighted assets (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Market risk-weighted assets	5,329,045	6,454,270	6,709,359	4.0%	25.9%
Credit risk-weighted assets	142,895,450	157,205,076	162,643,567	3.5%	13.8%
Operational risk-weighted assets	19,751,032	21,104,548	21,697,606	2.8%	9.9%
Total	**167,975,527**	**184,763,894**	**191,050,533**	**3.4%**	**13.7%**

Capital requirement (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Market risk capital requirement	532,904	645,427	670,936	4.0%	25.9%
Credit risk capital requirement	14,289,545	15,720,508	16,264,357	3.5%	13.8%
Operational risk capital requirement	1,975,103	2,110,455	2,169,761	2.8%	9.9%
Additional capital requirements	7,348,282	9,075,931	9,380,954	3.4%	27.7%
Total	**24,145,835**	**27,552,320**	**28,486,007**	**3.4%**	**18.0%**

Capital Ratios under Local Regulation

Capital ratios under Local Regulation	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	12.82%	11.40%	11.69%	29 bps	-113 bps
Tier 1 Capital ratio	12.82%	11.40%	11.69%	29 bps	-113 bps
Regulatory Global Capital ratio	17.72%	17.27%	16.54%	-73 bps	-118 bps

[1] Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets.

[2] Common Equity Tier 1 = Capital Stock + Reserves + Accumulated earnings – Unrealized profits or losses - 100% deductions (investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangible assets and deferred tax assets based on future returns).

[3] Regulatory Tier 1 Capital = Common Equity Tier 1 + Tier 1 Subordinated Debt (Perpetual).

[4] Regulatory Tier 2 Capital = Subordinated Debt + Loan loss reserves.

12. Appendix

Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios at Mibanco

Regulatory Capital (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Capital Stock	1,840,606	1,840,606	1,840,606	0.0%	0.0%
Reserves	365,847	420,856	420,856	0.0%	15.0%
Accumulated earnings	394,428	544,583	623,221	14.4%	58.0%
Loan loss reserves [1]	158,725	181,634	193,597	6.6%	22.0%
Subordinated debt	388,551	483,217	633,217	31.0%	63.0%
Unrealized Profit or Losses	7,294	3,870	(5,478)	-241.5%	-175.1%
Investment in subsidiaries and others, net of unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries	(164)	(208)	(187)	-10.1%	14.3%
Intangibles	(124,978)	(143,742)	(165,852)	15.4%	32.7%
Goodwill	(139,180)	(139,180)	(139,180)	0.0%	0.0%
Total Regulatory Capital	**2,891,129**	**3,191,635**	**3,400,800**	**6.6%**	**17.6%**
Tier Common Equity [2]	**2,343,853**	**2,526,785**	**2,573,986**	**1.9%**	**9.8%**
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital [3]	**2,343,853**	**2,526,785**	**2,573,986**	**1.9%**	**9.8%**
Regulatory Tier 2 Capital [4]	**547,276**	**664,851**	**826,814**	**24.4%**	**51.1%**

Total risk-weighted assets (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Market risk-weighted assets	221,008	183,255	230,560	25.8%	4.3%
Credit risk-weighted assets	12,539,729	14,341,675	15,262,568	6.4%	21.7%
Operational risk-weighted assets	922,672	958,926	980,188	2.2%	6.2%
Total	**13,683,410**	**15,483,857**	**16,473,316**	**6.4%**	**20.4%**

Capital requirement (S/ thousand)	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Market risk capital requirement	22,101	18,326	23,056	25.8%	4.3%
Credit risk capital requirement	1,253,973	1,434,168	1,526,257	6.4%	21.7%
Operational risk capital requirement	92,267	95,893	98,019	2.2%	6.2%
Additional capital requirements	188,096	215,125	228,939	6.4%	21.7%
Total	**1,556,437**	**1,763,511**	**1,876,271**	**6.4%**	**20.5%**

Capital Ratios under Local Regulation

Capital ratios under Local Regulation	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	17.13%	16.32%	15.63%	-69 bps	-150 bps
Tier 1 Capital ratio	17.13%	16.32%	15.63%	-69 bps	-150 bps
Regulatory Global Capital Ratio	21.13%	20.61%	20.64%	3 bps	-48 bps

[1] Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets.

[2] Common Equity Tier 1 = Capital Stock + Reserves + Accumulated earnings – Unrealized profits or losses - 100% deductions (investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangible assets and deferred tax assets based on future returns).

[3] Regulatory Tier 1 Capital = Common Equity Tier 1 + Tier 1 Subordinated Debt (Perpetual).

[4] Regulatory Tier 2 Capital = Subordinated Debt + Loan loss reserves.

12. Appendix

Common Equity Tier 1 IFRS

BCP Stand-alone

Common Equity Tier 1 IFRS (S/ thousand)	As of Sep 25	As of Jun 26	As of Sep 26	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Capital and reserves	18,586,384	18,587,768	18,587,768	0.0%	0.0%
Retained earnings	7,524,062	7,399,221	9,206,522	24.4%	22.4%
Unrealized gains (losses)	505,339	435,898	(47,698)	-110.9%	-109.4%
Goodwill and intangibles	(1,806,698)	(2,045,408)	(2,161,232)	5.7%	19.6%
Investments in subsidiaries	(2,585,795)	(2,699,950)	(2,743,947)	1.6%	6.1%
Total	**22,223,292**	**21,677,528**	**22,841,414**	**5.4%**	**2.8%**
Adjusted RWAs IFRS	**168,714,799**	**185,328,096**	**191,562,642**	**3.4%**	**13.5%**
Adjusted Credit RWAs IFRS	143,634,722	157,769,277	163,155,676	3.4%	13.6%
Others	25,080,077	27,558,818	28,406,966	3.1%	13.3%
CET1 ratio IFRS	**13.17%**	**11.70%**	**11.92%**	**23 bps**	**-125 bps**

Mibanco

Common Equity Tier 1 IFRS (S/ thousand)	As of Sep 25	As of Jun 26	As of Sep 26	% Change QoQ	% Change YoY
Capital and reserves	2,734,582	2,789,591	2,789,591	0.0%	2.0%
Retained earnings	(80,674)	(16,167)	43,428	-368.6%	-153.8%
Unrealized gains (losses)	7,100	5,086	(1,932)	-138.0%	-127.2%
Goodwill and intangibles	(296,196)	(311,455)	(333,126)	7.0%	12.5%
Investments in subsidiaries	(171)	(205)	(198)	-3.2%	16.1%
Total	**2,364,642**	**2,466,852**	**2,497,763**	**1.3%**	**5.6%**
Adjusted RWAs IFRS	**13,792,869**	**15,513,018**	**16,500,506**	**6.4%**	**19.6%**
Adjusted Credit RWAs IFRS	12,649,188	14,370,837	15,289,758	6.4%	20.9%
Others	1,143,680	1,142,182	1,210,748	6.0%	5.9%
CET1 ratio IFRS	**17.14%**	**15.90%**	**15.14%**	**-76 bps**	**-201 bps**

12. Appendix

12.7. Financial Statements and Ratios by Business

12.7.1. Credicorp Consolidated

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks					
Non-interest bearing	7,237,295	8,017,699	6,606,469	-17.6%	-8.7%
Interest bearing	35,862,184	40,553,153	33,981,593	-16.2%	-5.2%
Total cash and due from banks	**43,099,479**	**48,570,852**	**40,588,062**	**-16.4%**	**-5.8%**
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	3,404,639	1,185,971	1,888,940	59.3%	-44.5%
Fair value through profit or loss investments	4,356,311	6,082,417	8,977,108	47.6%	106.1%
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments	38,005,522	43,383,090	40,750,608	-6.1%	7.2%
Amortized cost investments	8,824,746	8,964,556	8,876,565	-1.0%	0.6%
Loans	144,752,254	159,434,397	166,161,042	4.2%	14.8%
Current	139,798,951	154,930,212	161,617,421	4.3%	15.6%
Internal overdue loans	4,953,303	4,504,185	4,543,621	0.9%	-8.3%
Less - allowance for loan losses	(7,674,040)	(7,575,313)	(7,837,815)	3.5%	2.1%
Loans, net	137,078,214	151,859,084	158,323,227	4.3%	15.5%
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	956,885	1,163,577	1,221,477	5.0%	27.7%
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,725,302	2,598,345	2,553,796	-1.7%	-6.3%
Due from customers on acceptances	553,561	581,699	731,400	25.7%	32.1%
Investments in associates	52,388	59,979	61,535	2.6%	17.5%
Intangible assets and goodwill, net	4,596,373	4,842,377	4,946,348	2.1%	7.6%
Reinsurance contract assets	853,974	830,164	772,446	-7.0%	-9.5%
Other assets [1]	10,673,230	12,705,999	16,934,288	33.3%	58.7%
Total Assets	**255,180,624**	**282,828,110**	**286,625,800**	**1.3%**	**12.3%**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits and obligations					
Non-interest bearing	46,588,002	58,196,203	54,074,734	-7.1%	16.1%
Interest bearing	111,842,453	123,924,563	126,944,123	2.4%	13.5%
Total deposits and obligations	158,430,455	182,120,766	181,018,857	-0.6%	14.3%
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	10,181,173	8,376,486	8,081,687	-3.5%	-20.6%
BCRP instruments	6,643,892	4,043,986	3,204,454	-20.8%	-51.8%
Repurchase agreements with third parties	3,401,635	4,126,548	4,710,856	14.2%	38.5%
Repurchase agreements with customers	135,646	205,952	166,377	-19.2%	22.7%
Due to banks and correspondents	11,241,079	11,755,256	11,260,498	-4.2%	0.2%
Bonds and notes issued	12,209,724	14,789,015	13,273,001	-10.3%	8.7%
Banker's acceptances outstanding	553,561	581,699	731,400	25.7%	32.1%
Insurance contract liability	14,203,439	14,996,102	14,722,126	-1.8%	3.7%
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	928,814	937,843	1,424,395	51.9%	53.4%
Other liabilities	10,176,606	10,469,093	15,766,181	50.6%	54.9%
Total Liabilities	**217,924,851**	**244,026,260**	**246,278,145**	**0.9%**	**13.0%**
Net equity	**36,560,502**	**38,121,924**	**39,629,260**	**4.0%**	**8.4%**
Capital stock	1,318,993	1,318,993	1,318,993	0.0%	0.0%
Treasury stock	(209,845)	(209,106)	(209,106)	0.0%	-0.4%
Capital surplus	139,528	86,146	84,273	-2.2%	-39.6%
Reserves	29,628,427	32,540,118	32,577,140	0.1%	10.0%
Other reserves	353,144	301,385	(155,575)	-151.6%	-144.1%
Retained earnings	5,330,255	4,084,388	6,013,535	47.2%	12.8%
Non-controlling interest	695,271	679,926	718,395	5.7%	3.3%
Total Net Equity	**37,255,773**	**38,801,850**	**40,347,655**	**4.0%**	**8.3%**
Total liabilities and equity	**255,180,624**	**282,828,110**	**286,625,800**	**1.3%**	**12.3%**
Off-balance sheet	**153,289,772**	**162,878,675**	**156,142,484**	**-4.1%**	**1.9%**
Total performance bonds, stand-by and L/Cs.	21,007,568	20,624,218	20,868,786	1.2%	-0.7%
Undrawn credit lines, advised but not committed	78,586,547	90,507,627	81,516,666	-9.9%	3.7%
Total derivatives (notional) and others	53,695,657	51,746,830	53,757,032	3.9%	0.1%

(1) Includes mainly accounts receivables from brokerage and others

* Due to reclassifications, the Balance Sheet may differ from those reported in previous quarters.

12. Appendix

Consolidated Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest income and expense								
Interest and similar income	4,987,693	5,413,885	5,717,687	5.6%	14.6%	14,804,775	16,343,984	10.4%
Interest and similar expenses	(1,299,864)	(1,316,934)	(1,376,563)	4.5%	5.9%	(3,929,563)	(3,943,182)	0.3%
Net interest, similar income and expenses	**3,687,829**	**4,096,951**	**4,341,124**	**6.0%**	**17.7%**	**10,875,212**	**12,400,802**	**14.0%**
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	(720,445)	(854,827)	(982,850)	15.0%	36.4%	(2,100,143)	(2,449,688)	16.6%
Recoveries of written-off loans	117,527	123,619	154,714	25.2%	31.6%	340,173	408,256	20.0%
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of	**(602,918)**	**(731,208)**	**(828,136)**	**13.3%**	**37.4%**	**(1,759,970)**	**(2,041,432)**	**16.0%**
Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	**3,084,911**	**3,365,743**	**3,512,988**	**4.4%**	**13.9%**	**9,115,242**	**10,359,370**	**13.6%**
Other income								
Fee income	1,063,032	1,187,608	1,280,004	7.8%	20.4%	3,081,609	3,616,896	17.4%
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	394,572	489,479	451,089	-7.8%	14.3%	1,115,402	1,389,452	24.6%
Net gain (loss) on securities	111,977	248,844	57,377	-76.9%	-48.8%	263,002	441,858	68.0%
Net gain from associates	5,192	6,156	6,125	-0.5%	18.0%	35,816	21,577	-39.8%
Net gain (loss) on derivatives held for trading	244	(14,697)	51,031	-447.2%	20,814.3%	40,161	63,797	58.9%
Net gain (loss) from exchange differences	7,518	44,160	16,263	-63.2%	116.3%	33,672	68,980	104.9%
Others	71,656	80,652	29,790	-63.1%	-58.4%	452,118	187,645	-58.5%
Total other income	**1,654,191**	**2,042,202**	**1,891,679**	**-7.4%**	**14.4%**	**5,021,780**	**5,790,205**	**15.3%**
Insurance underwriting result								
Insurance Service Result	467,467	429,944	425,968	-0.9%	-8.9%	1,328,725	1,201,758	-9.6%
Reinsurance Result	(79,117)	(141,930)	(63,645)	-55.2%	-19.6%	-260,368	-252,358	-3.1%
Total insurance underwriting result	**388,350**	**288,014**	**362,323**	**25.8%**	**-6.7%**	**1,068,357**	**949,400**	**-11.1%**
Medical services result								
Sales of medical services	421,360	440,364	449,707	2.1%	6.7%	973,227	1,314,636	35.1%
Cost of sales of medical services	(297,407)	(306,925)	(313,320)	2.1%	5.4%	(683,266)	(920,972)	34.8%
Total medical services result	**123,953**	**133,439**	**136,387**	**2.2%**	**10.0%**	**289,961**	**393,664**	**35.8%**
Total Expenses								
Salaries and employee benefits	(1,341,137)	(1,475,704)	(1,548,820)	5.0%	15.5%	(4,007,293)	(4,483,945)	11.9%
Administrative, general and tax expenses	(1,068,459)	(1,114,932)	(1,207,786)	8.3%	13.0%	(2,904,287)	(3,384,384)	16.5%
Depreciation and amortization	(219,800)	(235,204)	(240,861)	2.4%	9.6%	(636,228)	(717,433)	12.8%
Impairment loss on goodwill	—	—	—			—	—	
Association in participation	(65)	(155)	(124)	-20.0%	90.8%	(7,235)	(452)	-93.8%
Other expenses	(115,181)	(163,467)	(110,989)	-32.1%	-3.6%	(352,783)	(352,659)	—%
Total expenses	**(2,744,642)**	**(2,989,462)**	**(3,108,580)**	**4.0%**	**13.3%**	**-7,907,826**	**-8,938,873**	**13.0%**
Profit before income tax	**2,506,763**	**2,839,936**	**2,794,797**	**-1.6%**	**11.5%**	**7,587,514**	**8,553,766**	**12.7%**
Income tax	(728,308)	(814,357)	(820,898)	0.8%	12.7%	(2,129,746)	(2,444,146)	14.8%
Net profit	**1,778,455**	**2,025,579**	**1,973,899**	**-2.6%**	**11.0%**	**5,457,768**	**6,109,620**	**11.9%**
Non-controlling interest	39,800	43,657	44,488	1.9%	11.8%	119,401	135,103	13.2%
Net profit attributable to Credicorp	**1,738,655**	**1,981,922**	**1,929,411**	**-2.6%**	**11.0%**	**5,338,367**	**5,974,517**	**11.9%**

12. Appendix

12.7.2. Credicorp Stand-alone

Statement of Financial Position
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	121,123	103,664	89,345	-13.8%	-26.2%
At fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments	101,222	102,521	152,065	48.3%	50.2%
In subsidiaries and associates investments	40,527,583	42,353,237	43,883,430	3.6%	8.3%
Investments at amortized cost	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Other assets	9,626	10,304	7,057	-31.5%	-26.7%
Total Assets	**40,759,554**	**42,569,726**	**44,131,897**	**3.7%**	**8.3%**
LIABILITIES AND NET SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Due to banks, correspondents and other entities	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Bonds and notes issued	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Other liabilities	211,103	206,504	274,219	32.8%	29.9%
Total Liabilities	**211,103**	**206,504**	**274,219**	**32.8%**	**29.9%**
NET EQUITY					
Capital stock	1,318,993	1,318,993	1,318,993	0.0%	0.0%
Capital Surplus	384,542	384,542	384,542	0.0%	0.0%
Reserve	28,438,904	30,611,123	30,611,050	0.0%	7.6%
Unrealized results	51,015	101,416	(356,032)	n.a.	n.a.
Retained earnings	10,354,997	9,947,148	11,899,125	19.6%	14.9%
Total net equity	**40,548,451**	**42,363,222**	**43,857,678**	**3.5%**	**8.2%**
Total Liabilities And Equity	**40,759,554**	**42,569,726**	**44,131,897**	**3.7%**	**8.3%**

Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest income								
Net share of the income from investments in subsidiaries and associates	1,820,416	2,848,937	2,016,961	-29.2%	10.8%	5,971,110	7,024,829	17.6%
Interest and similar income	300	4,403	292	-93.4%	-2.7%	40,893	5,482	-86.6%
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Total income	**1,820,716**	**2,853,340**	**2,017,253**	**-29.3%**	**10.8%**	**6,012,003**	**7,030,311**	**16.9%**
Interest and similar expense	(8)	-	5	n.a.	-162.5%	(24,525)	5	n.a.
Administrative and general expenses	(4,535)	(7,404)	(4,825)	-34.8%	6.4%	(14,704)	(16,071)	9.3%
Total expenses	**(4,543)**	**(7,404)**	**(4,820)**	**-34.9%**	**6.1%**	**(39,229)**	**(16,066)**	**-59.0%**
Operating income	**1,816,173**	**2,845,936**	**2,012,433**	**-29.3%**	**10.8%**	**5,972,774**	**7,014,245**	**17.4%**
Results from exchange differences	67	(3,868)	28	-100.7%	-58.2%	(3,336)	(3,472)	4.1%
Other, net	93	(9)	(12)	33.3%	-112.9%	(323)	(479)	48.3%
Profit before income tax	**1,816,333**	**2,842,059**	**2,012,449**	**-29.2%**	**10.8%**	**5,969,115**	**7,010,294**	**17.4%**
Income tax	(60,945)	(74,722)	(67,939)	-9.1%	11.5%	(158,326)	(209,026)	32.0%
Net income	**1,755,388**	**2,767,337**	**1,944,510**	**-29.7%**	**10.8%**	**5,810,789**	**6,801,268**	**17.0%**
Double Leverage Ratio	**99.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.1%**	**8 bps**	**11 bps**	**99.9%**	**100.1%**	**11 bps**

12. Appendix

12.7.3. BCP Consolidated

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks					
Non-interest bearing	5,571,298	6,333,246	5,166,468	-18.4%	-7.3%
Interest bearing	33,968,802	38,532,091	32,035,195	-16.9%	-5.7%
Total cash and due from banks	**39,540,100**	**44,865,337**	**37,201,663**	**-17.1%**	**-5.9%**
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	**1,211,354**	**688,747**	**1,162,417**	**68.8%**	**-4.0%**
Fair value through profit or loss investments	**368,478**	**671,728**	**3,714,136**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments	**21,868,305**	**25,698,691**	**23,538,299**	**-8.4%**	**7.6%**
Amortized cost investments	**8,124,785**	**8,415,578**	**8,370,300**	**-0.5%**	**3.0%**
Loans	**135,408,707**	**148,016,682**	**155,469,747**	**5.0%**	**14.8%**
Current	130,730,717	143,838,433	151,234,794	5.1%	15.7%
Internal overdue loans	4,677,990	4,178,249	4,234,953	1.4%	-9.5%
Less - allowance for loan losses	(7,284,860)	(7,099,026)	(7,404,291)	4.3%	1.6%
Loans, net	128,123,847	140,917,656	148,065,456	5.1%	15.6%
Property, furniture and equipment, net [1]	**1,558,842**	**1,523,338**	**1,492,983**	**-2.0%**	**-4.2%**
Due from customers on acceptances	**553,851**	**581,699**	**731,400**	**25.7%**	**32.1%**
Investments in associates	**25,660**	**34,128**	**34,815**	**2.0%**	**35.7%**
Other assets [2]	**8,135,126**	**10,389,466**	**14,112,997**	**35.8%**	**73.5%**
Total Assets	**209,510,348**	**233,786,368**	**238,424,466**	**2.0%**	**13.8%**
Liabilities and Equity					
Deposits and obligations					
Non-interest bearing	42,835,241	55,615,167	51,775,372	-6.9%	20.9%
Interest bearing	104,254,936	114,559,259	118,703,504	3.6%	13.9%
Total deposits and obligations	**147,090,177**	**170,174,426**	**170,478,876**	**0.2%**	**15.9%**
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	**7,347,033**	**5,734,750**	**5,806,511**	**1.3%**	**-21.0%**
BCRP instruments	6,642,780	4,037,936	3,203,880	-20.7%	-51.8%
Repurchase agreements with third parties	704,253	1,696,814	2,602,631	53.4%	269.6%
Due to banks and correspondents	**10,529,292**	**10,864,183**	**10,411,422**	**-4.2%**	**-1.1%**
Bonds and notes issued	**10,114,714**	**12,082,162**	**10,456,203**	**-13.5%**	**3.4%**
Banker's acceptances outstanding	**553,851**	**581,699**	**731,400**	**25.7%**	**32.1%**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**455,454**	**604,407**	**875,178**	**44.8%**	**92.2%**
Other liabilities [3]	**6,665,448**	**7,177,416**	**11,770,667**	**64.0%**	**76.6%**
Total Liabilities	**182,755,969**	**207,219,043**	**210,530,257**	**1.6%**	**15.2%**
Net equity	**26,610,823**	**26,417,998**	**27,742,279**	**5.0%**	**4.3%**
Capital stock	12,679,794	12,679,794	12,679,794	0.0%	0.0%
Reserves	5,906,590	5,907,974	5,907,974	0.0%	0.0%
Unrealized gains and losses	507,687	435,541	(47,596)	-110.9%	-109.4%
Retained earnings	7,516,752	7,394,689	9,202,107	24.4%	22.4%
Non-controlling interest	143,556	149,327	151,930	1.7%	5.8%
Total Net Equity	**26,754,379**	**26,567,325**	**27,894,209**	**5.0%**	**4.3%**
Total liabilities and equity	**209,510,348**	**233,786,368**	**238,424,466**	**2.0%**	**13.8%**
Off-balance sheet	**146,718,825**	**150,106,967**	**147,290,400**	**-1.9%**	**0.4%**
Total performance bonds, stand-by and L/Cs.	20,740,429	20,280,743	20,665,329	1.9%	-0.4%
Undrawn credit lines, advised but not committed	72,873,063	78,605,209	73,569,033	-6.4%	1.0%
Total derivatives (notional) and others	53,105,333	51,221,015	53,056,038	3.6%	-0.1%

(1) Right of use asset of lease contracts is included by application of IFRS 16.
(2) Mainly includes intangible assets, other receivable accounts, trading derivatives receivable accounts and tax credit.
(3) Mainly includes other payable accounts, trading derivatives payable accounts and taxes for payable.

12. Appendix

Banco de Credito del Peru
Consolidated Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest income and expense								
Interest and similar income	4,359,098	4,704,069	4,944,878	5.1%	13.4%	12,929,405	14,143,589	9.4%
Interest and similar expense [1]	(930,847)	(902,791)	(934,336)	3.5%	0.4%	(2,859,195)	(2,703,030)	-5.5%
Interest income and expense	**3,428,251**	**3,801,278**	**4,010,542**	**5.5%**	**17.0%**	**10,070,210**	**11,440,559**	**13.6%**
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	(675,251)	(776,343)	(914,118)	17.7%	35.4%	(1,958,121)	(2,229,208)	13.8%
Recoveries of written-off loans	113,472	115,665	147,649	27.7%	30.1%	327,474	389,082	18.8%
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of	**(561,779)**	**(660,678)**	**(766,469)**	**16.0%**	**36.4%**	**(1,630,647)**	**(1,840,126)**	**12.8%**
Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	**2,866,472**	**3,140,600**	**3,244,073**	**3.3%**	**13.2%**	**8,439,563**	**9,600,433**	**13.8%**
Other income								
Fee income	902,082	1,009,878	1,107,370	9.7%	22.8%	2,644,037	3,113,953	17.8%
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	349,768	419,458	406,958	-3.0%	16.4%	1,004,844	1,215,788	21.0%
Net gain (loss) on securities	2,683	11,349	7,932	-30.1%	195.6%	135,170	89,542	-33.8%
Net gain on derivatives held for trading	33,178	62,255	13,641	-78.1%	-58.9%	78,020	97,176	24.6%
Net loss (gain) from exchange differences	(1,064)	13,692	3,210	-76.6%	-401.7%	7,261	29,287	303.3%
Others	28,774	28,408	14,861	-47.7%	-48.4%	83,173	62,707	-24.6%
Total other income	**1,315,421**	**1,545,040**	**1,553,972**	**0.6%**	**18.1%**	**3,952,505**	**4,608,453**	**16.6%**
Total expenses								
Salaries and employee benefits	(958,832)	(1,070,222)	(1,110,298)	3.7%	15.8%	(2,890,077)	(3,231,501)	11.8%
Administrative expenses	(805,053)	(849,887)	(918,913)	8.1%	14.1%	(2,166,648)	(2,552,020)	17.8%
Depreciation and amortization [2]	(181,978)	(188,401)	(196,002)	4.0%	7.7%	(526,134)	(575,977)	9.5%
Other expenses	(55,223)	(103,916)	(84,352)	-18.8%	52.7%	(165,841)	(249,470)	50.4%
Total expenses	**(2,001,086)**	**(2,212,426)**	**(2,309,565)**	**4.4%**	**15.4%**	**(5,748,700)**	**(6,608,968)**	**15.0%**
Profit before income tax	**2,180,807**	**2,473,214**	**2,488,480**	**0.6%**	**14.1%**	**6,643,368**	**7,599,918**	**14.4%**
Income tax	(577,612)	(654,887)	(657,401)	0.4%	13.8%	(1,703,419)	(1,988,377)	16.7%
Net profit	**1,603,195**	**1,818,327**	**1,831,079**	**0.7%**	**14.2%**	**4,939,949**	**5,611,541**	**13.6%**
Non-controlling interest	(6,114)	(7,782)	(7,051)	-9.4%	15.3%	(15,970)	(22,286)	39.5%
Net profit attributable to BCP Consolidated	**1,597,081**	**1,810,545**	**1,824,028**	**0.7%**	**14.2%**	**4,923,979**	**5,589,255**	**13.5%**

(1) Financing expenses related to lease agreements are included according to the application of IFRS 16.

(2) The effect of the application of IFRS 16 is included, which corresponds to a greater depreciation for the asset for right-of-use".

Selected Financial Indicators

	Quarter			Change		Up to		Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Profitability								
ROAA [1][2]	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	-4 bps	0 bps	3.1%	3.2%	12 bps
ROAE [1][2]	24.9%	28.5%	26.9%	-158 bps	209 bps	25.0%	26.6%	164 bps
Net interest margin [1][2]	6.89%	6.90%	7.19%	28 bps	30 bps	6.46%	7.02%	55 bps
Risk-adjusted Net interest margin [1][2]	5.76%	5.70%	5.81%	11 bps	5 bps	5.42%	5.89%	47 bps
Funding cost [1][2][3]	2.14%	1.86%	1.88%	3 bps	-25 bps	2.16%	1.88%	-27 bps
Loan portfolio quality								
Internal overdue ratio	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	-10 bps	-73 bps	3.5%	2.7%	-73 bps
NPL ratio	4.9%	4.0%	3.8%	-20 bps	-102 bps	4.9%	3.8%	-102 bps
Coverage ratio of IOLs	155.7%	169.9%	174.8%	493 bps	1911 bps	155.7%	174.8%	1911 bps
Coverage ratio of NPLs	110.9%	118.9%	124.2%	530 bps	1332 bps	110.9%	124.2%	1332 bps
Cost of risk [4]	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	19 bps	35 bps	1.6%	1.7%	4 bps
Operating efficiency								
Operating expenses / Total income [5]	41.3%	39.7%	40.2%	42 bps	-114 bps	40.4%	40.0%	-44 bps
Operating expenses / Total average assets [1][2][5]	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	12 bps	1 bps	3.5%	3.7%	15 bps

(1) Ratios are annualized.
(2) Averages are determined as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances.
(3) The funding costs differs from previously reported due to a methodology change in the denominator, which no longer includes the following accounts: acceptances outstanding, reserves for property and casualty claims, reserve for unearned premiums, reinsurance payable and other liabilities.
(4) Cost of risk: Annualized provision for loan losses / Average Total loans.
(5) Total income includes net interest income, fee income, net gain on foreign exchange transactions, result on exchange difference and net gain on derivatives. Operating expenses includes Salaries and social benefits, administrative, general and tax expenses and depreciation and amortization.

12. Appendix

12.7.4. BCP Stand-alone

Banco de Credito del Peru
Statement of Financial Position
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks					
Non-interest bearing	4,968,923	5,723,761	4,487,412	-21.6%	-9.7%
Interest bearing	32,541,803	37,486,290	30,947,256	-17.4%	-4.9%
Total cash and due from banks	**37,510,726**	**43,210,051**	**35,434,668**	**-18.0%**	**-5.5%**
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	**1,211,354**	**688,747**	**1,162,417**	**68.8%**	**-4.0%**
Fair value through profit or loss investments	**368,478**	**671,728**	**3,714,136**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments	**19,479,618**	**23,015,307**	**20,723,988**	**-10.0%**	**6.4%**
Amortized cost investments	**8,025,196**	**8,293,837**	**8,162,450**	**-1.6%**	**1.7%**
Loans	**123,089,317**	**134,206,650**	**141,044,423**	**5.1%**	**14.6%**
Current	119,030,125	130,594,244	137,396,214	5.2%	15.4%
Internal overdue loans	4,059,192	3,612,406	3,648,209	1.0%	-10.1%
Less - allowance for loan losses	(6,378,494)	(6,084,399)	(6,284,951)	3.3%	-1.5%
Loans, net	**116,710,823**	**128,122,251**	**134,759,472**	**5.2%**	**15.5%**
Property, furniture and equipment, net [1]	**1,358,608**	**1,345,462**	**1,317,004**	**-2.1%**	**-3.1%**
Due from customers on acceptances	**553,851**	**581,699**	**731,400**	**25.7%**	**32.1%**
Investments in associates	**2,601,973**	**2,721,368**	**2,767,236**	**1.7%**	**6.4%**
Other assets [2]	**7,555,427**	**9,684,450**	**13,404,783**	**38.4%**	**77.4%**
Total Assets	**195,376,054**	**218,334,900**	**222,177,554**	**1.8%**	**13.7%**
Liabilities and Equity					
Deposits and obligations					
Non-interest bearing	42,813,340	55,589,242	51,746,689	-6.9%	20.9%
Interest bearing	93,468,558	103,225,868	106,927,659	3.6%	14.4%
Total deposits and obligations	**136,281,898**	**158,815,110**	**158,674,348**	**-0.1%**	**16.4%**
Payables from repurchase agreements and securities lending	**6,850,850**	**4,967,176**	**4,916,063**	**-1.0%**	**-28.2%**
BCRP instruments	6,146,597	3,270,362	2,313,432	-29.3%	-62.4%
Repurchase agreements with third parties	704,253	1,696,814	2,602,631	53.4%	269.6%
Due to banks and correspondents	**8,904,033**	**9,160,586**	**8,736,009**	**-4.6%**	**-1.9%**
Bonds and notes issued	**9,508,030**	**11,171,934**	**9,371,160**	**-16.1%**	**-1.4%**
Due from customers on acceptances	**553,851**	**581,699**	**731,400**	**25.7%**	**32.1%**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**455,454**	**604,407**	**875,178**	**44.8%**	**92.2%**
Other liabilities [3]	**6,206,153**	**6,611,101**	**11,126,804**	**68.3%**	**79.3%**
Total Liabilities	**168,760,269**	**191,912,013**	**194,430,962**	**1.3%**	**15.2%**
Net equity	**26,615,785**	**26,422,887**	**27,746,592**	**5.0%**	**4.2%**
Capital stock	12,679,794	12,679,794	12,679,794	0.0%	0.0%
Reserves	5,906,590	5,907,974	5,907,974	0.0%	0.0%
Unrealized gains and losses	505,339	435,898	(47,698)	-110.9%	-109.4%
Retained earnings	7,524,062	7,399,221	9,206,522	24.4%	22.4%
Total Net Equity	**26,615,785**	**26,422,887**	**27,746,592**	**5.0%**	**4.2%**
Total liabilities and equity	**195,376,054**	**218,334,900**	**222,177,554**	**1.8%**	**13.7%**
Off-balance sheet	**143,063,117**	**145,192,871**	**141,463,919**	**-2.6%**	**-1.1%**
Total performance bonds, stand-by and L/Cs.	20,740,429	20,280,743	20,665,329	1.9%	-0.4%
Undrawn credit lines, advised but not committed	69,365,422	73,700,933	68,047,931	-7.7%	-1.9%
Total derivatives (notional) and others	52,957,266	51,211,195	52,750,659	3.0%	-0.4%

(1) Right of use asset of lease contracts is included by application of IFRS 16.
(2) Mainly includes intangible assets, other receivable accounts, trading derivatives receivable accounts and tax credit
(3) Mainly includes other payable accounts, trading derivatives payable accounts and taxes for payable.

12. Appendix

Banco de Credito del Peru
Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interest income and expense								
Interest and similar income	3,570,917	3,833,800	4,037,704	5.3%	13.1%	10,625,131	11,526,672	8.5%
Interest and similar expenses [1]	(776,188)	(740,772)	(763,286)	3.0%	-1.7%	(2,374,392)	(2,209,669)	-6.9%
Interest income and expense	**2,794,729**	**3,093,028**	**3,274,418**	**5.9%**	**17.2%**	**8,250,739**	**9,317,003**	**12.9%**
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	(484,000)	(568,414)	(672,441)	18.3%	38.9%	(1,392,022)	(1,593,432)	14.5%
Recoveries of written-off loans	89,802	93,012	125,682	35.1%	40.0%	255,899	323,105	26.3%
Provision for credit losses on loan portfolio, net of recoveries	**(394,198)**	**(475,402)**	**(546,759)**	**15.0%**	**38.7%**	**(1,136,123)**	**(1,270,327)**	**11.8%**
Net interest, similar income and expenses, after provision for credit losses on loan portfolio	**2,400,531**	**2,617,626**	**2,727,659**	**4.2%**	**13.6%**	**7,114,616**	**8,046,676**	**13.1%**
Other income								
Fee income	873,187	970,331	1,070,483	10.3%	22.6%	2,558,334	3,002,360	17.4%
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	347,104	415,666	403,568	-2.9%	16.3%	997,874	1,205,489	20.8%
Net gain on securities	117,414	155,819	138,988	-10.8%	18.4%	433,302	496,298	14.5%
Net gain (loss) from associates	1,137	2,626	2,444	-6.9%	115.0%	3,998	8,626	115.8%
Net gain on derivatives held for trading	36,289	65,027	12,350	-81.0%	-66.0%	85,986	89,046	3.6%
Net loss (gain) from exchange differences	(4,779)	9,486	4,066	-57.1%	-185.1%	(1,608)	32,234	n.a.
Others	27,933	28,740	13,644	-52.5%	-51.2%	79,081	59,918	-24.2%
Total other income	**1,398,285**	**1,647,695**	**1,645,543**	**-0.1%**	**17.7%**	**4,156,967**	**4,893,971**	**17.7%**
Total expenses								
Salaries and employee benefits	(728,954)	(830,345)	(859,010)	3.5%	17.8%	(2,196,784)	(2,506,850)	14.1%
Administrative expenses	(729,297)	(760,449)	(830,933)	9.3%	13.9%	(1,947,733)	(2,278,131)	17.0%
Depreciation and amortization [2]	(158,769)	(165,501)	(173,402)	4.8%	9.2%	(456,581)	(507,504)	11.2%
Other expenses	(49,126)	(96,107)	(75,433)	-21.5%	53.6%	(149,070)	(223,444)	49.9%
Total expenses	**(1,666,146)**	**(1,852,402)**	**(1,938,778)**	**4.7%**	**16.4%**	**(4,750,168)**	**(5,515,929)**	**16.1%**
Profit before income tax	**2,132,670**	**2,412,919**	**2,434,424**	**0.9%**	**14.1%**	**6,521,415**	**7,424,718**	**13.9%**
Income tax	(535,124)	(600,161)	(610,514)	1.7%	14.1%	(1,595,713)	(1,837,263)	15.1%
Net profit	1,597,546	1,812,758	1,823,910	0.6%	14.2%	4,925,702	5,587,455	13.4%
Non-controlling interest								
Net profit attributable to BCP	**1,597,546**	**1,812,758**	**1,823,910**	**0.6%**	**14.2%**	**4,925,702**	**5,587,455**	**13.4%**

(1) Financing expenses related to lease agreements are included according to the application of IFRS 16.
(2) The effect of the application of IFRS 16 is included, which corresponds to a greater depreciation for the asset for right-of-use".

Selected Financial Indicators

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26/Sep 25
Profitability								
ROAA [1][2]	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	-4 bps	0 bps	3.3%	3.5%	15 bps
ROAE [1][2]	24.9%	28.6%	26.9%	-162 bps	208 bps	25.0%	26.6%	163 bps
Net interest margin [1][2]	6.11%	6.13%	6.39%	26 bps	28 bps	5.90%	6.22%	32 bps
Risk-adjusted Net interest margin [1][2]	5.25%	5.18%	5.32%	14 bps	7 bps	5.09%	5.37%	28 bps
Funding cost [1][2][3]	1.93%	1.64%	1.67%	2 bps	-26 bps	1.93%	1.67%	-26 bps
Loan portfolio quality								
Internal overdue ratio	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	-11 bps	-71 bps	3.3%	2.6%	-71 bps
NPL ratio	4.7%	3.9%	3.7%	-22 bps	-103 bps	4.7%	3.7%	-103 bps
Coverage ratio of IOLs	157.1%	168.4%	172.3%	384 bps	1514 bps	157.1%	172.3%	1514 bps
Coverage ratio of NPLs	109.6%	115.8%	120.7%	489 bps	1105 bps	109.6%	120.7%	1105 bps
Cost of risk [4]	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	14 bps	30 bps	1.2%	1.3%	3 bps
Operating efficiency								
Operating expenses / Total income [5]	39.9%	38.5%	39.1%	54 bps	-86 bps	38.7%	38.8%	8 bps
Operating expenses / Total average assets [1][2][5]	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	13 bps	4 bps	3.1%	3.3%	18 bps

(1) Ratios are annualized.
(2) Averages are determined as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances.
(3) The funding costs differs from previously reported due to a methodology change in the denominator, which no longer includes the following accounts: acceptances outstanding, reserves for property and casualty claims, reserve for unearned premiums, reinsurance payable and other liabilities.
(4) Cost of risk: Annualized provision for loan losses / Average total loans.
(5) Total income includes net interest income, fee income, net gain on foreign exchange transactions, result on exchange difference and net gain on derivatives. Operating expenses includes Salaries and social benefits, administrative, general and tax expenses and depreciation and amortization.

12. Appendix

12.7.5. BCP Bolivia

BCP BOLIVIA
(In S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks	1,680,867	1,447,650	1,332,576	-7.9%	-20.7%
Investments	892,962	1,303,605	1,278,175	-2.0%	43.1%
Loans	**5,505,442**	**6,583,725**	**5,368,072**	**-18.5%**	**-2.5%**
Current	5,304,797	6,339,356	5,124,006	-19.2%	-3.4%
Internal overdue loans	140,924	170,300	124,712	-26.8%	-11.5%
Refinanced loans	59,721	74,069	119,354	61.1%	99.9%
Less - allowance for loan losses	(190,124)	(224,601)	(159,879)	-28.8%	-15.9%
Loans, net	**5,315,318**	**6,359,125**	**5,208,193**	**-18.1%**	**-2.0%**
Property, furniture and equipment, net	69,397	79,685	63,200	-20.7%	-8.9%
Other assets	184,907	245,292	217,647	-11.3%	17.7%
Total assets	**8,143,451**	**9,435,357**	**8,099,791**	**-14.2%**	**-0.5%**
LIABILITIES AND NET SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Deposits and obligations	6,934,203	8,181,166	7,048,908	-13.8%	1.7%
Due to banks and correspondents	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Bonds and subordinated debt	109,107	125,933	97,571	-22.5%	-10.6%
Other liabilities	432,084	354,649	291,261	-17.9%	-32.6%
Total liabilities	**7,475,394**	**8,661,748**	**7,437,740**	**-14.1%**	**-0.5%**
Net equity	**668,057**	**773,609**	**662,051**	**-14.4%**	**-0.9%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY	**8,143,451**	**9,435,357**	**8,099,791**	**-14.2%**	**-0.5%**

Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Interests income, net	47,796	62,440	68,797	10.2%	43.9%	160,845	192,963	20.0%
Provisions for doubtful accounts receivable, net of recoveries	3,686	(16,262)	63	-100.4%	-98.3%	(13,099)	(30,137)	130.1%
Net interest income after provisions	**51,482**	**46,178**	**68,860**	**49.1%**	**33.8%**	**147,746**	**162,826**	**10.2%**
Non financial income	47,804	75,557	20,415	-73.0%	-57.3%	139,557	163,478	17.1%
Total expenses	(72,016)	(76,004)	(64,328)	-15.4%	-10.7%	(210,615)	(201,618)	-4.3%
Translation result	2,537	20,555	9,297	-54.8%	266.5%	9,239	31,067	236.3%
Income tax	(7,147)	(13,699)	(6,956)	-49.2%	-2.7%	(24,810)	(31,310)	26.2%
Net profit	**22,660**	**52,587**	**27,288**	**-48.1%**	**20.4%**	**61,117**	**124,443**	**103.6%**

Selected Financial Indicators

	Quarter			Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Efficiency ratio	59.0%	57.1%	67.4%	1027 bps	835 bps	65.5%	62.8%	-273 bps
ROAE	14.8%	25.8%	15.2%	-1059 bps	36 bps	9.7%	21.7%	1196 bps
L/D ratio	79.4%	80.5%	76.2%	-435 bps	-324 bps	79.4%	76.2%	-324 bps
IOL ratio	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	-28 bps	-24 bps	2.6%	2.3%	-24 bps
NPL ratio	3.6%	3.7%	4.5%	85 bps	90 bps	3.6%	4.5%	90 bps
Coverage of IOLs	134.9%	131.9%	128.2%	-370 bps	-671 bps	134.9%	128.2%	-671 bps
Coverage of NPLs	94.8%	91.9%	65.5%	-2639 bps	-2925 bps	94.8%	65.5%	-2925 bps
Branches	46	46	46	0	0			
Agentes	2,227	2,569	2,742	173	515			
ATMs	313	316	315	-1	2			
Employees	**1,908**	**2,007**	**2,095**	88	187			

12. Appendix

12.7.6. Mibanco

MIBANCO
(In S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks	2,109,302	1,811,137	1,870,795	3.3%	-11.3%
Investments	2,488,277	2,805,125	3,022,161	7.7%	21.5%
Total loans	**13,095,856**	**14,698,112**	**15,543,705**	**5.8%**	**18.7%**
Current	12,349,782	13,986,966	14,794,862	5.8%	19.8%
Internal overdue loans	614,819	562,944	583,651	3.7%	-5.1%
Refinanced	131,255	148,202	165,192	11.5%	25.9%
Allowance for loan losses	(902,499)	(1,011,547)	(1,117,121)	10.4%	23.8%
Net loans	**12,193,357**	**13,686,565**	**14,426,584**	**5.4%**	**18.3%**
Property, plant and equipment, net	124,994	118,172	119,984	1.5%	-4.0%
Other assets	636,681	748,339	815,685	9.0%	28.1%
Total assets	**17,552,611**	**19,169,338**	**20,255,209**	**5.7%**	**15.4%**
LIABILITIES AND NET SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Deposits and obligations	10,897,835	11,444,411	11,908,904	4.1%	9.3%
Due to banks and correspondents	2,418,667	2,687,415	2,807,651	4.5%	16.1%
Bonds and subordinated debt	606,683	910,228	1,085,043	19.2%	78.8%
Other liabilities	968,418	1,348,773	1,622,523	20.3%	67.5%
Total liabilities	**14,891,603**	**16,390,827**	**17,424,121**	**6.3%**	**17.0%**
Net equity	**2,661,008**	**2,778,511**	**2,831,088**	**1.9%**	**6.4%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**17,552,611**	**19,169,338**	**20,255,209**	**5.7%**	**15.4%**

Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 /Sep 25
Net interest income	632,469	707,035	734,868	3.9%	16.2%	1,816,400	2,119,836	16.7%
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	(167,975)	(184,269)	(220,577)	19.7%	31.3%	(495,928)	(571,818)	15.3%
Net interest income after provisions	**464,494**	**522,766**	**514,291**	**-1.6%**	**10.7%**	**1,320,472**	**1,548,018**	**17.2%**
Non-financial income	34,834	46,311	48,730	5.2%	39.9%	105,141	143,556	36.5%
Total expenses	(335,075)	(359,856)	(375,890)	4.5%	12.2%	(998,811)	(1,097,770)	9.9%
Translation result	54	277	132	-52.3%	144.4%	-774	610	-178.8%
Income taxes	(42,430)	(54,716)	(46,897)	-14.3%	10.5%	-107,222	-150,961	40.8%
Net income	**121,877**	**154,782**	**140,366**	**-9.3%**	**15.2%**	**318,806**	**443,453**	**39.1%**

Selected Financial Indicators

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 /Sep 25
Efficiency ratio	49.4%	46.8%	46.9%	11 bps	-255 bps	51.4%	47.6%	-379 bps
ROAE	18.8%	22.9%	20.0%	-292 bps	125 bps	16.0%	21.0%	504 bps
ROAE incl. Goodwill	17.8%	21.8%	19.1%	-274 bps	126 bps	15.1%	20.0%	484 bps
L/D ratio	120.2%	128.4%	130.5%	209 bps	1035 bps			
IOL ratio	4.7%	3.8%	3.8%	-8 bps	-94 bps			
NPL ratio	5.7%	4.8%	4.8%	-2 bps	-88 bps			
Coverage of IOLs	146.8%	179.7%	191.4%	1171 bps	4461 bps			
Coverage of NPLs	121.0%	142.2%	149.2%	694 bps	2821 bps			
Branches [1]	282	282	282	-	-			
Employees	9,569	9,545	9,651	106	82			

(1) Includes Banco de la Nacion branches.

12. Appendix

12.7.7. Prima AFP

Prima AFP
Statement of Financial Position
(In S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Cash and due from banks	**52,644**	**63,554**	**17,429**	**-72.6%**	**-66.9%**
Non-interest bearing	3,595	2,502	1,411	-43.6%	-60.8%
Interest bearing	49,049	61,052	16,018	-73.8%	-67.3%
Fair value through profit or loss investments	371,402	347,054	426,203	22.8%	14.8%
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments	1,729	1,369	1,481	8.2%	-14.3%
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,084	4,823	4,315	-10.5%	-29.1%
Other Assets	214,975	211,996	215,407	1.6%	0.2%
Total Assets	**646,834**	**628,796**	**664,835**	**5.7%**	**2.8%**
Due to banks and correspondents	4	6	15	150.0%	275.0%
Lease payable	2,886	1,923	1,459	-24.1%	-49.4%
Other liabilities	165,759	214,060	220,781	3.1%	33.2%
Total Liabilities	**168,649**	**215,989**	**222,255**	**2.9%**	**31.8%**
Capital stock	40,505	40,505	40,505	0.0%	0.0%
Reserves	20,243	20,243	20,243	0.0%	0.0%
Other reserves	909	1,338	-	-100.0%	-100.0%
Retained earnings	304,309	257,992	259,295	0.5%	-14.8%
Net Income for the Period	112,219	92,729	122,537	32.1%	9.2%
Total Liabilities and Equity	**646,834**	**628,796**	**664,835**	**5.7%**	**2.8%**

Statement in Income
(In S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Financial income	432	742	502	-32.3%	16.2%	2,470	2,445	-1.0%
Financial expenses	(910)	(649)	(638)	-1.7%	-29.9%	(1,881)	(2,259)	20.1%
Interest income, net	**(478)**	**93**	**(136)**	**-246.2%**	**-71.5%**	**589**	**186**	**-68.4%**
Fee income	95,006	94,901	93,532	-1.4%	-1.6%	286,311	279,628	-2.3%
Net gain (loss) on securities	19,532	30,026	(1,345)	-104.5%	-106.9%	20,770	44,329	113.4%
Net gain (loss) from exchange differences	226	113	69	-38.9%	-69.5%	678	69	-89.8%
Other income	1,110	2,630	1,021	-61.2%	-8.0%	1,779	4,324	143.1%
Salaries and employee benefits	(23,947)	(23,627)	(23,576)	-0.2%	-1.5%	(72,256)	(72,033)	-0.3%
Administrative expenses	(18,686)	(17,633)	(19,082)	8.2%	2.1%	(58,469)	(56,877)	-2.7%
Depreciation and amortization	(7,078)	(7,399)	(6,328)	-14.5%	-10.6%	(20,918)	(20,971)	0.3%
Other expenses	(267)	(948)	(481)	-49.3%	80.1%	(1,026)	(1,693)	65.0%
Profit before income tax	**65,418**	**78,156**	**43,674**	**-44.1%**	**-33.2%**	**157,458**	**176,962**	**12.4%**
Income tax	(18,829)	(22,712)	(13,866)	-38.9%	-26.4%	(45,239)	(54,425)	20.3%
Net profit	**46,589**	**55,444**	**29,808**	**-46.2%**	**-36.0%**	**112,219**	**122,537**	**9.2%**

Selected Financial Indicators

	Quarter			Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
ROE	41.0%	57.6%	27.9%	-2972 bps	-1310 bps	31.4%	36.5%	510 bps
Net Interest Margin	-0.5%	0.1%	-0.1%	-21 bps	36 bps	0.2%	0.1%	-13 bps
Efficiency Ratio	52.5%	51.2%	52.4%	125 bps	-5 bps	52.7%	53.6%	82 bps
Operating Expenses / Total Average Assets	32.2%	30.1%	30.3%	17 bps	-193 bps	31.0%	29.6%	-137 bps

Main Indicators and Market Share

	Prima 2Q26	System 2Q26	Share % 2Q26	Prima 3Q26	System 3Q26	Share % 3Q26
AUMs (S/ Millions)	34,869	124,034	28%	35,559	126,955	28%
Affiliates (S/ Millions)	2,365,113	10,552,814	22%	2,367,271	10,675,053	22%
Collections (S/ Millions)	1,139	4,925	23%	1,111	5,070	22%

Source: Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFPs.

12. Appendix

12.7.8. Grupo Pacifico

Grupo Pacifico
(In S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	As of			% Change	
	Sep 25	Jun 26	Sep 26	QoQ	YoY
Total assets	20,594,428	21,434,137	21,596,739	0.8%	4.9%
Total Invesment [1]	14,661,176	15,230,023	15,453,287	1.5%	5.4%
Total Liabilities	16,308,599	17,215,302	17,021,090	-1.1%	4.4%
Net equity	3,602,690	3,584,918	3,937,935	9.8%	9.3%

Statement of Income
(S/ Thousands, IFRS)

	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 /Sep 25
Insurance Service Result	359,462	295,078	282,344	-4.3%	-21.5%	979,953	798,560	-18.5%
Reinsurance Result	(108,282)	(134,206)	(68,275)	-49.1%	-36.9%	(308,793)	(267,582)	-13.3%
Insurance underwriting result	**251,180**	**160,872**	**214,069**	**33.1%**	**-14.8%**	**671,160**	**530,978**	**-20.9%**
Sale of medical services	421,839	440,841	450,151	2.1%	6.7%	974,838	1,315,655	35.0%
Cost of sales of medical services	(297,919)	(307,396)	(313,757)	2.1%	5.3%	(684,824)	(921,973)	34.6%
Medical services result	123,920	133,445	**136,394**	**2.2%**	**10.1%**	290,014	**393,682**	**35.7%**
Interest income	220,584	246,764	248,351	0.6%	12.6%	693,663	776,417	11.9%
Interest Expenses	(158,576)	(188,095)	(175,541)	-6.7%	10.7%	(460,776)	(545,688)	18.4%
Interest expenses attributable to insurance activities	(141,444)	(169,075)	(167,660)	-0.8%	18.5%	(416,121)	(499,652)	20.1%
Net Interest Income	**62,008**	**58,669**	**72,810**	**24.1%**	**17.4%**	**232,887**	**230,729**	**-0.9%**
Fee Income and Gain in FX	(5,160)	660	74	-88.8%	-101.4%	(15,708)	(5,065)	-67.8%
Other Income No Core:								
Net gain (loss) from exchange differences	1,454	(837)	(499)	-40.4%	-134.3%	1,591	(1,996)	-225.5%
Net gain (loss) on securities and associates	(12,740)	6,978	5,733	-17.8%	-145.0%	(62,526)	16,735	-126.8%
Other Income not operational	46,175	59,489	26,068	-56.2%	-43.5%	106,782	117,718	10.2%
Other Income	**29,729**	**66,290**	**31,376**	**-52.7%**	**5.5%**	**30,139**	**127,392**	**322.7%**
Operating expenses	(165,580)	(141,823)	(150,907)	6.4%	-8.9%	(432,494)	(439,386)	1.6%
Other expenses	(18,325)	(29,544)	(24,714)	-16.3%	34.9%	(47,984)	(70,630)	47.2%
Total Expenses	**(183,905)**	**(171,367)**	**(175,621)**	**2.5%**	**-4.5%**	**(480,478)**	**(510,016)**	**6.1%**
Income tax	(49,398)	(24,214)	(29,848)	23.3%	-39.6%	(103,018)	(81,918)	-20.5%
Net income	**233,534**	**223,695**	**249,180**	**11.4%**	**6.7%**	**640,704**	**690,847**	**7.8%**

*Financial statements without consolidation adjustments.
(1) Excluding investments in real estate.

Up to February 2025, Grupo Pacifico's financial statements reflect the agreement with Banmedica (in equal parts) of the businesses of:

(i) private health insurance managed by Grupo Pacifico and included in its Financial Statements in each of the accounting lines;
(ii) corporate health insurance (dependent workers); and
(iii) medical services.

The businesses described in ii) and iii) are managed by Banmedica, therefore they do not consolidate in Grupo Pacifico's financial statements. The 50% of net income generated by Banmedica is recorded in Grupo Pacifico's Income Statement as a gain/loss on investments in subsidiaries.

As explained before, corporate health insurance and medical services businesses are consolidated by Banmedica. The following table reflects the consolidated results from which Grupo Pacifico receives the 50% net income.

12. Appendix

12.7.9. Investment Management & Advisory *

Investment Management & Advisory *	Quarter			% Change		Up to		% Change
S/ 000	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	QoQ	YoY	Sep 25	Sep 26	Sep 26 / Sep 25
Net interest income	12,434	(9,299)	(17,039)	83.2%	-237.0%	36,854	(22,131)	-160.1%
Other income	260,937	337,289	321,765	-4.6%	23.3%	757,973	953,163	25.8%
Fee income	161,004	182,529	192,974	5.7%	19.9%	458,414	550,098	20.0%
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	17,871	30,527	27,263	-10.7%	52.6%	54,437	87,838	61.4%
Net gain on sales of securities	107,080	188,188	65,959	-65.0%	-38.4%	212,570	301,569	41.9%
Derivative Result	(32,934)	(76,963)	37,384	-148.6%	-213.5%	(37,859)	(33,388)	-11.8%
Result from exposure to the exchange rate	4,028	9,234	(2,043)	-122.1%	-150.7%	21,497	6,905	-67.9%
Other income	3,888	3,774	228	-94.0%	-94.1%	48,914	40,141	-17.9%
Operating expenses [1]	(190,831)	(223,539)	(245,319)	9.7%	28.6%	(576,601)	(712,508)	23.6%
Operating income	**82,540**	**104,451**	**59,407**	**-43.1%**	**-28.0%**	**218,226**	**218,524**	**0.1%**
Income taxes	(21,056)	(28,689)	(14,225)	-50.4%	-32.4%	(43,840)	(54,665)	24.7%
Non-controlling interest	142	133	121	-9.0%	-14.8%	461	393	-14.8%
Net income	**61,342**	**75,629**	**45,061**	**-40.4%**	**-26.5%**	**173,925**	**163,466**	**-6.0%**

* Includes ASB and Credicorp Capital. Does not include Wealth Management at BCP.
(1) Includes: Salaries and employee benefits + Administrative expenses + Assigned expenses + Depreciation and amortization + Tax and contributions + Other expenses.

12. Appendix

12.8. Table of calculations

Table of calculations [1]		
Profitability	**Interest earning assets**	Cash and due from banks+Total investments+Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing+Loans
	Funding	Deposits and obligations+Due to banks and correspondents+BCRP instruments+Repurchase agreements with clients and third parties+Bonds and notes issued
	Net Interest Margin (NIM)	(Net Interest Income (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses)) / (Average Interest Earning Assets)
	Risk-adjusted Net Interest Margin (Risk-adjusted NIM)	(Annualized Net Interest Income (excluding Net Insurance Financial Expenses) - Annualized Provisions) / (Average period end and period beginning interest earning assets)
	Funding cost	(Interest Expense (Does not Include Net Insurance Financial Expenses)) / (Average Funding)
	Core income	Net Interest Income+Fee Income+Net Gain on Foreign exchange transactions
	Other core income	Fee Income+Net Gain on Foreign exchange transactions
	Other non-core income	Net Gain Securities+Net Gain from associates+Net Gain of derivatives held for trading+Net Gain from exchange differences+Other non operative income
	Return on average assets (ROA)	(Annualized Net Income attributable to Credicorp) / (Average Assets)
	Return on average equity (ROE)	(Annualized Net Income attributable to Credicorp) (Average Net Equity)
Portfolio quality	**Internal overdue ratio**	(Internal overdue loans) / (Total Loans)
	Non – performing loans ratio (NPL ratio)	(Internal overdue loans+Refinanced loans) / (Total Loans)
	Coverage ratio of internal overdue loans	(Allowance for loans losses) / (Internal overdue loans)
	Coverage ratio of non – performing loans	(Allowance for loans losses) / (Non-performing loans)
	Cost of risk	(Annualized provision for credit losses on loans portfolio, net of recoveries) / (Average Total Loans)
Operating performance	**Operating expenses**	Salaries and employees benefits+Administrative expenses+Depreciation and amortization+Association in participation +Acquisition cost
	Operating Income	Net interest, similar income, and expenses+Fee income+Net gain on foreign exchange transactions+Net gain from associates+Net gain on derivatives held for trading+Net gain from exchange differences+Net Insurance Underwriting Results
	Efficiency ratio	Salaries and employee benefits + Administrative expenses + Depreciation and amortization + Association in participation / Net interest, similar income and expenses + Fee Income + Net gain on foreign exchange transactions + Net gain from associates+Net gain on derivatives held for trading + Result on exchange differences+Insurance Underwriting Result
Capital Adequacy	**Liquidity Coverage ratio**	Total High Quality Liquid Assets + Min(Total Inflow $_{30\ days}$; 75% * Total Outflow $_{30\ days}$) / Total Outflow 30 days
	Regulatory Capital ratio	(Regulatory Capital) / (Risk -weighted assets)
	Tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 [2] / Risk -weighted assets
	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio [3]	Capital+Reserves -100% of applicable deductions [4]+ Retained Earnings+Unrealized gains or losses / Risk -weighted assets

(1) Averages are determined as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances.
(2) Includes investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangibles, and deferred tax that rely on future profitability.
(3) Common Equity Tier 1 = Capital Stock + Reserves + Accumulated earnings – Unrealized profits or losses - 100% deductions (investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangible assets, and deferred tax assets based on future returns).
(4) Includes investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangible assets, and deferred taxes based on future returns.

12. Appendix

12.9. Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
AFP	Administradora de Fondo de Pensiones or Private Pension Funds Administrators
BCRP	Banco Central de Reserva del Perú or Peruvian Central Bank
Financially Included	Stock of financially included clients through BCP since 2020. New clients with BCP savings accounts or new Yape affiliates that: (i) Do not have debt in the financial system nor other BCP products in the 12 months prior to their inclusion, and (ii) Have performed at least 3 monthly transactions on average through any BCP channel in the last 3 months
GMV	Gross Merchant Volume
Government Program Loans ("GP" or "GP Loans")	Loan Portfolio related to Reactiva Peru, FAE-Mype and Impulso Myperu programs to respond quickly and effectively to liquidity needs and maintain the payment chain
MAU	Monthly Active Users
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance of Peru
TPV	Total Payment Volume