

CREDICORP

Annual report 2015



Overview

Group overview

The results obtained in 2015 reflect Credicorp's solid position, which allowed it to register an excellent profitability in the midst of local and international contexts that were marked by low growth and high volatility. This year, the group was able to achieved more and better integration with its different businesses, aligning them with a common objective: to be leaders in the businesses that we operate. In 2015, Credicorp focused on consolidating its position as Peru's leading financial group while strengthening its investment banking platform in Latin America. To accomplish this, in the first quarter of the year, Credicorp entered into a joint venture with Banmedica, a Chilean leader in the corporate health insurance and medical services industries. This transaction was conducted through Grupo Pacifico, one of the group's subsidiaries.

S/. 12,387
million

Total income¹

Total income was up 12.5% from 2014 figure

S/. 3,092
million

Net income

Net income was up 29.5% from 2014 figure.

S/. 90,328
million

Loan portfolio

Loan portfolio was up 13.6% in line with the dynamism of the economy.

>6 **Clients**
in the banking
business
million

>1.5 **Clients**
in the
insurance
business
million

>1.4 **Clients**
in the pension
funds business
million

Other indices

	Indices	2012	2013	2014	2015
Loan growth²	In local currency (%)	20.1	32.7	38.6	32.8
	In foreign currency (%)	16.4	3.1	10.6	-12.7
Profitability	Net interest margin (NIM, %)	4.97	4.94	5.66	5.61
	Return on average assets (ROAA, %)	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.1
	Return on average equity (ROAE, %)	20.9	13.5	18.5	20.5
	Number of outstanding shares (million) ³	79.76	79.76	79.76	79.76
Efficiency	Efficiency ratio (%) ^{4,5}	46.9	46.5	46.1	42.1
	Operating expenses / average assets (%) ⁵	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8
Quality of loan portfolio	Internal overdue ratio (%) ⁶	1.73	2.23	2.53	2.56
	NPL ratio (%) ⁷	2.40	2.81	3.34	3.41
Capital⁸	BIS Ratio (%)	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.3
	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.6
	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%) ⁹	8.6	8.4	8.0	9.3

(1) Includes net interest income, other income and net premiums less claims.

(2) BCP and subsidiaries average daily balances

(3) Net of treasury shares. The total amount of shares was 94.38 million.

(4) This figures consider the new formula: (Total operating expenses + Acquisition cost - Other operating expenses) / (Net interest income + Fee income + Gain on foreign exchange transactions + Net gain from subsidiaries + Net premiums earned + Gross margin from medical services)

(5) Total operating expenses includes Salaries and employee benefits + Administrative expenses + Depreciation and amortization + Acquisition cost. Total income includes net interest income, fee income, net gain on foreign exchange transactions and net premiums earned.

(6) Internal overdue ratio: Internal overdue loans / Total Loans. Internal overdue loans = Overdue loans + loans under legal collection.

(7) NPL: Non-performing loans = Internal overdue loans + Refinanced and restructured loans. NPL ratio = NPLs/ Total Loans

(8) BCP figures based on Peru GAAP

(9) In 2015 a correction was made in the calculation of Common Equity Tier 1 given that in the past, the calculation incorrectly included a deduction of deferred taxes that were related to VAT deferred taxes from our leasing business. However, Basel III only requires deductions of deferred taxes related to income tax.

Our businesses

Credicorp offers a broad financial services business model to cover all of its clients' financial needs and places strong emphasis on developing long-term relations.



Banking

Banco de Crédito BCP

S/. 88,051 million in loans

Leader in loans with market share of 33.3%.
Leader in deposits with market share of 33.1%.

Mibanco

S/. 7,911 million in loans

ROAE of 16%.

Banco de Crédito BCP Bolivia

S/. 4,732 million in loans

ROAE of 10.6%.

Atlantic Security Bank

S/. 3,624 million in AuMs and deposits.

ROAE of 20.1%.

Investment banking

Credicorp Capital

S/. 27,916 million in AuMs

International issues for S/. 2,814 million during el 2015.

Insurance

Grupo Pacífico

S/. 1,700 million in net earned premiums

S/. 324.5 million in net income
ROAE of 18.1%.

Pension funds

Prima AFP

S/. 39,345 million in funds under management

Monthly Insurable Remuneration (RAM) market share of 31.6%.
Market share 31.7% in funds under management
ROAE of 27.5%.

Letter from the Chairman

Dear shareholders,

It is my pleasure, on behalf of Credicorp's Board of Directors, to present the most important events and results of our activities in 2015.

I am very satisfied to inform you that our performance has been solid in a complex international and local context. The results we have achieved are proof that the Group's businesses have a clear focus and are aligned to seek a common objective: to be the most valued financial group in the markets where we operate based on a culture focused on sustainable growth.

Our businesses evolved in a challenging context due to low growth in the Peruvian economy, which expanded 3.3%; high volatility in the international financial markets; the slowdown of china, and lower commodity prices. All of these factors have affected Latin America as a whole.

In 2015, we continued to make progress in accordance with the pillars of our long-term strategy: client focus; outstanding risk management; efficient growth; and motivated employees.

Our strategy led Credicorp to be recognized by the prestigious magazine Euromoney as the best managed company in Peru, and in the banking and finance sector in Latin America.

The main events this year included:

- the merger of Mibanco and Edyficar, which produced the fifth largest bank in the Peruvian financial system, and the largest microlending institution in Latin America in terms of loans. Mibanco's new objective is to become the leader of financial inclusion in the country and of the micro and small business market, which posts one of the highest rates for potential growth;
- the joint venture between Grupo Pacifico and Banmedica, a strategic partner in the region in the insurance and health services businesses. This decision has allowed us to take advantage of Banmedica's specialized knowledge to improve the efficiency and operating scale of a major front in our insurance business;
- The strengthening of our risk model with noteworthy progress in all of Retail Banking's businesses so that we can capture the potential of these segments with a clear focus on profitable growth and on assuming reasonable risk;
- progress with BCP's efficiency program, which has allowed us to construct pillars to ensure this project's sustainability based on a culture of efficient growth and, moreover, on transferring this model to Credicorp's other subsidiaries; and
- the creation of our Centro de InovaCXión from which we will roll out our strategic project for on-line banking to identify opportunities for other businesses.

We continue to work on different initiatives in each of our subsidiaries as part of our long-term strategy.

29.5%

of annual growth in net income after non-controlling interest

Our results

are reflected in annual growth of 29.5% in net income after non-controlling interest for a total of S/. 3,092.3 million. This represents an ROAE of 20.5%, which was significantly higher than the 18.5% posted in 2014. Earnings included several elements of non-recurring income, which were partially offset by non-recurring expenses to achieve a net positive effect of S/. 141.4 million this year. In this context, the recurring ROAE was 19.7% in 2015 versus 18% in 2014, which reflects satisfactory performance, particularly considering the complicated and volatile local and international contexts.

Non-recurring income was due primarily to the joint venture with Banmedica, which boosted this business's valuation, and to the sale of non-strategic assets and investments that were part of our banking business's assets.

Non-recurring expenses were mainly associated with the investment banking business and with the acquisition of IM Trust in Chile in particular, which led to an impairment debit of S/. 62 million. This was primarily attributable to the increase in tax rates generated by tax reform in Chile and to volatility in the capital markets, which has significantly reduced the transactions volumes of our most important businesses in the country .

Gross loans grew 13.6% with regard to 2014's level. Our main source of funding, deposits, increased 15.0%. In this context, we posted 16.5% growth in net interest income despite an increase in the cost of funding and a subsequent decrease in margins. Non-financial income grew 10%, which was mainly attributable to higher income from banking fees, and an increase in gains on foreign exchange transactions.

In terms of the quality of the loan portfolio, although internal overdue loans increased 15.0% with regard to the figure at the end of 2014, which led to 9.6% growth in provisions for loan losses in comparison to last year, the improvement in the risk quality of new vintages led to better coverage of internal overdue loan portfolio, which was situated at 166.2% versus 164.7% in 2014, and to an improvement in the cost of risk, which was situated at 2.1% versus 2.2% in 2014.

Net premiums contracted 20.8% due to the accounting effect generated by the joint venture with Banmedica. Nevertheless, net premiums for property and casualty insurance and life insurance grew 28.7% and 11.0% respectively. The loss ratio fell to 58.9%, which represents an improvement over the 63.3% posted in 2014. The combined ratio also fell, going from 98.3% at the end of 2014 to 90.5% at the end of 2015. This was due to different initiatives that were implemented in 2015 to make our insurance business more profitable and innovative, including the joint venture with Banmedica and projects to improve cost governance and optimize efficiency in the commercial and support areas.

Once again this year, we achieved a significant improvement in operating efficiency with growth of 11.3% in operating income. This expansion outpaced the increased in operating expenses, which was only 1.72%. Accordingly, the efficiency ratio improved from 46.1% to 42.1%.

In the asset management business, we posted approximately S/. 70 thousand million in assets under management, which were generated through transactions at Prima AFP, Credicorp Capital and Atlantic Security Bank. Pension funds represent around 60% of total assets under management. For Fund 1, our business led the market for accumulated profitability from December 2006 to December 2015 with an annual nominal rate of 6.25%.

In the investment banking business, we were market leaders for fixed income brokerage in Peru, Colombia and Chile while in the equity markets, we led the pack in Peru and Colombia and ranked third in Chile.

Another important aspect of the long-term growth strategy is related to our commitment to our six million clients to expand our points of access while maintaining high levels of capillarity and accessibility. In 2015, our points of access totaled 9,310.

At this point, we would like to discuss our main asset: our employees. In 2015, our organization continued to strengthen and innovate its approach to human talent management and has consolidated its position as the best place to work in Peru. Our efforts focus on optimizing the incentive and benefit structure; improving our selection processes; on-going learning; and retaining our employees at all of our operations.

Dividends and capitalization

The Board of Directors, in the session held on February 24, 2016, approved the decision to distribute a cash dividend of S/.8.191 for each common share of Credicorp. This will be paid in US Dollars. The dividend per share in US Dollars will be US\$ 2.3160. The Board of Directors approved this dividend distribution based on the earnings level achieved in 2015 and to cover the growing capital requirement as a result of the expansion of our businesses.

Outlook and Initiatives for 2016

In 2016, we will continue to make efforts to ensure that our business is sustainable and to strengthen the trust that our shareholders, clients and stakeholders have in us.

In the banking business, we will continue to roll out our strategy to strengthen risk management in Retail Banking segments by on-going fine-tuning of admission models, behavioral and collection, which must be aligned with pricing models. We will focus on improving our clients' experience through different points of access and in particular, by improving and innovating our on-line banking venue. As such, we will continue to seek an adequate balance between market share, profitability and operating efficiency.

In our microlending business, we will continue to consolidate and improve the profitability of the new Mibanco. We will review segmentation to fine-tune our value proposals and align them with the needs of each segment; optimize commercial models; risk models and collections. We will strive to capture more clients and strengthen the institutionalization of our organizational culture, which is the main pillar of our successful talent management model.

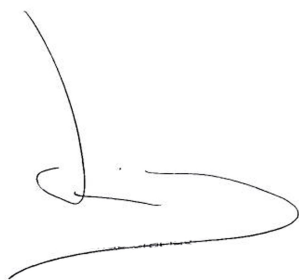
In the insurance business we will continue to grow through diverse channels, in particular by strengthening the bancassurance strategy to take advantage of synergies that can be developed in the group. In 2016, we will seek to generate efficiencies in terms of resource use with a renewed focus on clients to capture new business and retain current business. Along these lines, we will work to innovate our channels, products and processes.

In 2016, the pension fund business will face major challenges. Our strategy will continue to focus on improving the public's perception of our business and on increasing its credibility at the market level. To strengthen long-term sustainability and the business strategy, we will strive to optimize risk management; innovate through our on-line channels; and strengthen client retention.

In the investment banking business, we will strengthen our business model to become leaders and reference points in the Andean region by offering a complete range of products and services with a regional vision and scope to position ourselves as the best financial advisors for businesses in Peru, Chile and Colombia. We will move to take advantage of the opportunities that have been generated by the exit of some global competitors in the region to improve our income and earnings.

We are optimistic about 2016 because Peru continues to offer many opportunities and because we recognize that the quality of our people differentiates our businesses and is the basis for our success. Thanks to our excellent team and the invaluable confidence of our shareholders, we are well positioned to achieve the objectives that we have set.

Thank you for your continued support.



Dionisio Romero Paoletti
Chairman of the Board

Content

1 Economic Environment
Page 07

2 Credicorp
Page 14

3 Market value and shareholder structure
Page 21

4 Financial results
Page 24


5 Operating segments
Page 34

6 Risk management
Page 51

7 Corporate governance and social responsibility
Page 61

8 Financial statements
Page 81

9 Appendices
Page 86

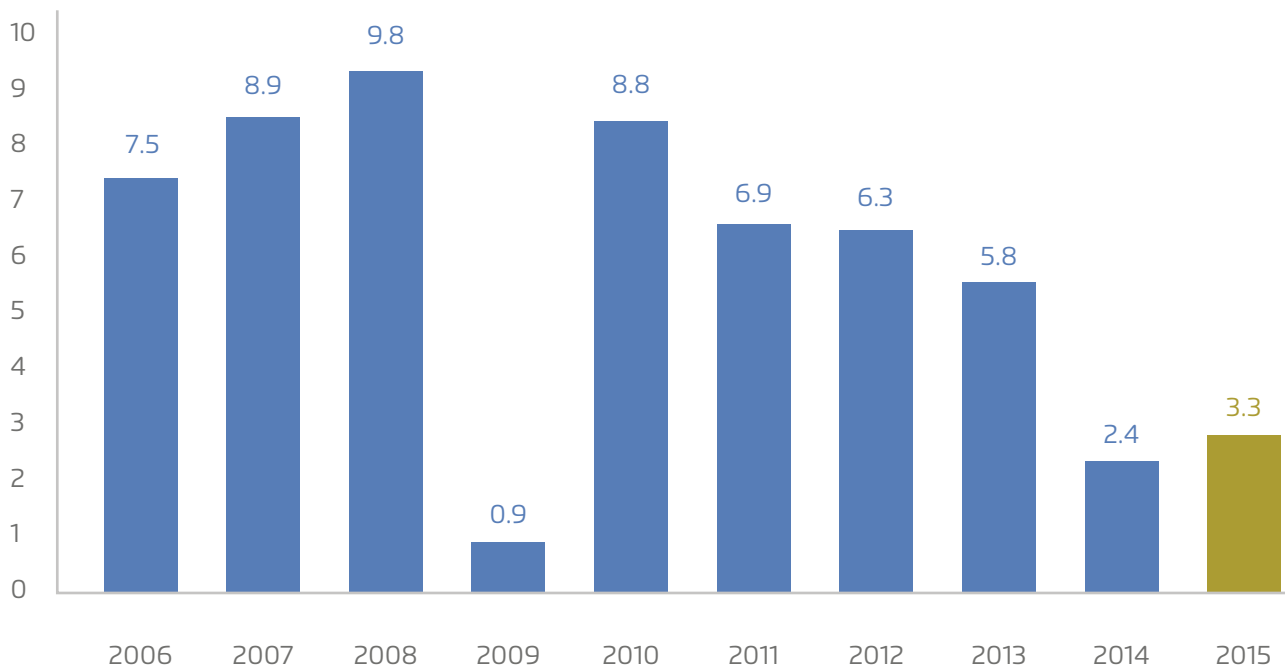


1 Economic environment

Growth

The Peruvian economy grew 3.3% in 2015, which represents an improvement over 2014's figure (2.4%). This result was attributable to a partial reversal of the supply shocks that affected the economy's evolution in 2014. Mining production grew 15.5%. High growth in this regard was due mainly to an increase in copper production at the Toromocho and Constancia Mines; higher production at Antamina; operations start-up at Las Bambas; and expansion at Cerro Verde. The recovery posted in anchovy capture levels and the low comparative base in the second half of the year ensured growth of 15.9% in the fishing sector despite ocean warming during the last few months of 2015. In contrast, public investment by the General Government dropped 12.5%. This was due primarily to the poor evolution of investment expenditure at the regional government level (-15.0%) and local government level (-23.9%). The construction sector drew back 5.9% in 2015, which was the worst performance reported since 2001. The commerce sector grew 3.9% while the service sector expanded 5.1%, its lowest growth rate since 2009. As a whole, the non-primary sectors posted a downturn in 2015 with growth of 2.4% versus 3.6% in 2014. It should be noted that in 2015 the private investment declined 4.3% (second consecutive year) and the growth in private consumption slowed down from 4.1% in 2014 to 3.4% in 2015.

Gross Domestic Product
(Annual variations, %)

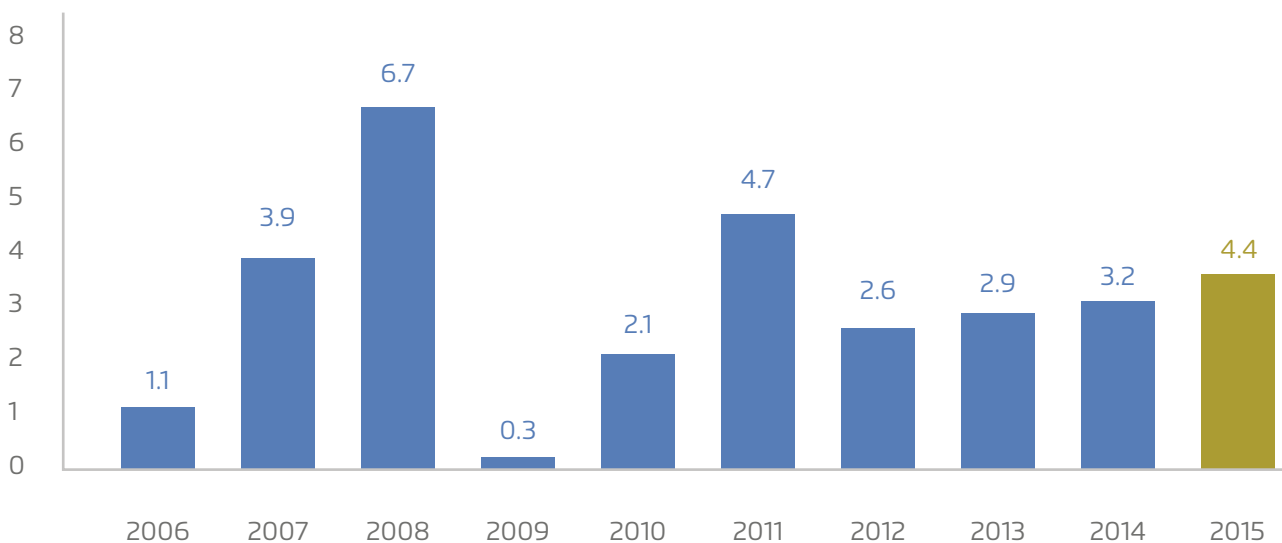


Source: INEI.

Inflation

Inflation in 2015 was situated at 4.4%, which was above the target range (2% +/- 1pp) set by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) for the second consecutive year. Inflation mainly reflected higher food prices and electricity tariffs. Climate anomalies affected supplies of perishable food products such as potatoes. Electricity tariffs accumulated a variation of 18.7%. The food and energy components increased 5.5%. Inflation excluding food and energy was situated at 3.5%, mainly due to the increase in the cost of education services, potable water and some items that are affected by the exchange rate, such as vehicle purchase and home rentals. Nevertheless, at the end of 2015 Peru posted one of the lowest inflation rates in the region (Brazil: 10.7%, Colombia: 6.7%, Chile: 4.4%, Mexico: 2.1%).

Inflation
(%)



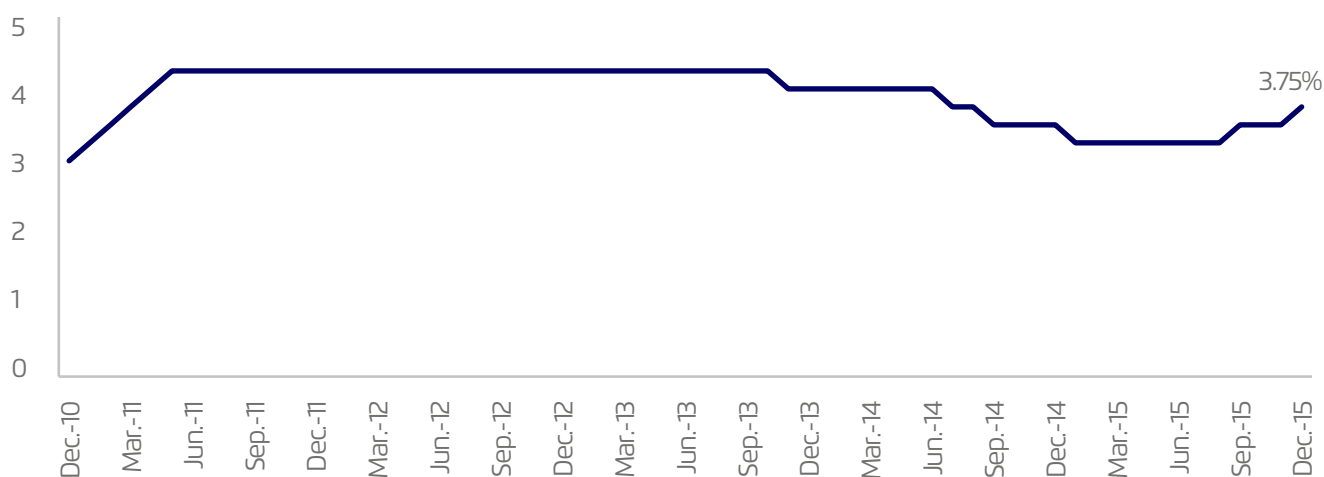
Source: INEI.

Reference rate

Low growth in internal demand in 2015, and expectations that this scenario will continue in 2016, led the monetary entity to reduce its reference rate by 25 bps to 3.25% in January 2015. Nevertheless, higher exchange rate depreciation and supply shocks, which were due to climate factors, had a more significant than expected effect on inflation throughout the year. Inflation expectations in 2016 increased gradually to situate in the upper portion of the target range. In this context, BCRP increased the reference rate twice during the second half of the year to 3.50% and 3.75% in Sept-15 and Dec-15 respectively. BCRP's monetary transactions continue to focus mainly on maintaining adequate liquidity levels in national currency in a context in which lending is growing at a higher rate than deposits. In response, BCRP continued to relax its legal reserve requirements in national currency, which dropped from 9.5% in December 2014 to 6.5% in June 2015.

To reduce the economy's vulnerability to fluctuations in the exchange rate, BCRP set dedollarization goals that led loan dollarization levels to fall from 38% at the end of 2014 to 30% at the end of December 2015. The regulatory entity also injected liquidity in national currency into the national economy through different mechanisms and repos in particular, and approved two new currency repo schemes. One of these schemes aims to support loan growth in national currency (expansion) while the other focuses on converting loans made by financial entities in US Dollars to local currency loans (substitution).

Reference rate (%)



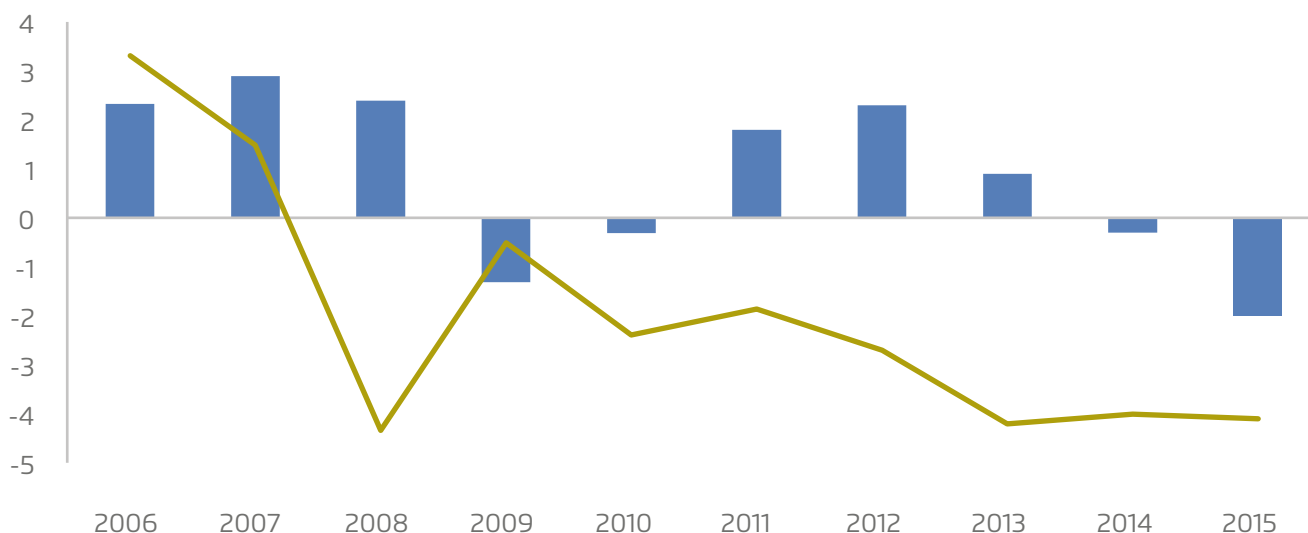
Source: Central Bank.

Current account balance and fiscal result

The fiscal deficit was situated at 2.1% of GDP at the end of 2015, which is the highest level reported since 2002 and tops the figure registered in 2014 by 1.8 points. At the end of January 2015, the measures launched by the Ministry of Economy and Finance went into effect to offset weak internal demand and lower GDP growth. The corporate income tax rate was cut from 30% to 28% and the income tax rate for low-income workers also dropped. These measures, coupled with lower export prices and weak internal economic dynamism, led the General Government's revenues to drop to the equivalent of 20% of GDP, which fell below the 22.2% posted in 2014. Non-financial public expenditure at the General Government level grew 1.4% in real terms in 2015 due to an increase in current expenditure (2015: +4.5%); in contrast, capital expenditure fell 6.8%.

The 15% drop in export prices as well as the decline in non-traditional exports led our exports to fall 13.6% to US\$ 34 thousand million in 2015. The trade balance reported a deficit of US\$ 3,207 million (more than double that of 2014). The current account posted a deficit equivalent to 4.4% of GDP (higher than the 4.0% of GDP observed in 2014), which was financed by long-term capital from the private sector (5.3% of GDP).

Fiscal result and current account balance
(GDP percentage)



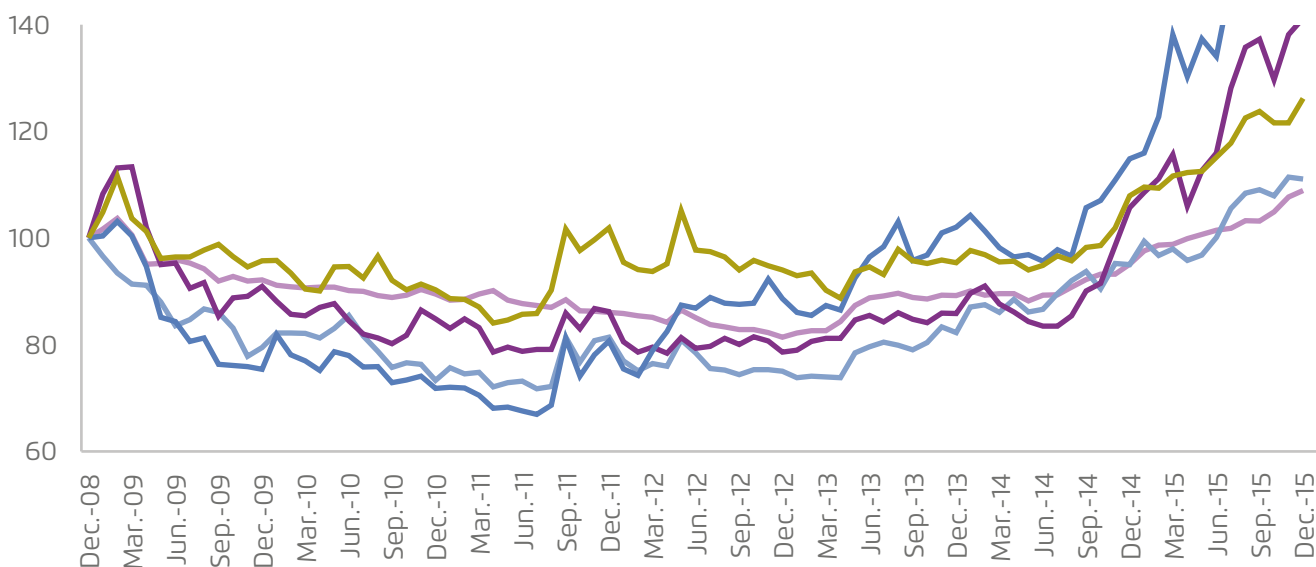
● Fiscal result ● Current account balance

Source: Central Bank

Exchange rate

At the end of 2015, the exchange rate was situated at S/. 3.41 per US Dollar, accumulating annual depreciation of -14.5%. The factors that pressured devaluation were: (i) global strengthening of the US Dollar due to expectations that the FED's rate would be increased, (ii) the drop in commodities prices and (iii) uncertainty regarding deceleration in the Chinese economy. BCRP took a series of measures to moderate exchange rate volatility. The monetary entity made direct sales in US Dollars for US\$ 8,064 million in 2015 versus US\$ 4,228 million in 2014. The balance of exchange rate swaps rose to S/. 26,351 million at year-end and the balance of BCRP CDRs was situated at S/. 7,059 million. Finally, BCRP set limits for some financial transactions (derivative sales).

Exchange rates
(Index, Dec-08 =100)



- Brazilian Real
- Chilean Peso
- Colombian Peso
- Sol
- Mexican Peso

Source: Bloomberg

Outlook for 2016

In an up-date of its economic outlook (WEO) in January 2016, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) once again cut its forecast for global growth to 3.4% in 2016 (October 2015: 3.6%) and to 3.6% for 2017 (October 2015: 3.8%). More than two thirds of this downward revision was due to adjustments in emerging economies, which grew 4.3% in 2016 (October 2015: 4.5%) and 4.7% in 2017 (October 2015: 4.9%). IMF has maintained its forecast that Chinese growth will continue to slow, situating at 6.3% this year and 6.0% the next. Meanwhile, Latin America will experience its second consecutive year of economic recession in 2016 (-0.3%) due to the deterioration expected in Brazil (contraction of -3.5% after having fallen 3.7% in 2015).

On the local scene, GDP is expected to expand around 3.2% this year. Nevertheless, internal demand will probably grow less than 1% given that private investment posted its third consecutive annual decline; inventory levels fell; a decline was posted in formal employment; inflation remained above the target range; and adjustments in costs and budgets were made at the company and family level. In 2016, the primary sectors accounted for nearly half the total growth of GDP due to a 33% increase in copper production.

Inflation may once again be outside of BCRP's target range. The slower decrease of inflation responds to a higher exchange rate and to the slow reversal of supply shocks (lesser food supply because of weather problems). Inflation expectations for 2016 are situated at 3.5% and in 2017; consensus opinion expects inflation to run between 3.0% and 3.3%. BCRP's main objective in the short term will be to once again anchor inflation expectations.

The fiscal deficit is expected to increase from 2.1% of GDP in 2015 to around 2.7% of GDP in 2016. This will be as a result of some recovery in public investment after two consecutive years of decline; the weak evolution of internal demand; and the decline in export prices, which will affect fiscal revenues. On the other hand, we expect a decrease in the current account deficit due to higher volumes of copper exports.

Finally, market consensus expects the exchange rate to situate at S/ 3.65 per US Dollar in 2016. In this context, local currency will depreciate 6.3% this year, which falls below the level observed in 2015 (14.5%).

In 2016, the Peruvian economy will expand

3.2%



2

Credicorp

Credicorp

Who are we?

We are the leading financial group in Peru with extensive experience in the Peruvian financial market. We have a solid commercial banking operation that is national in scope and serves all segments of the population. Our recently launched Latin American investment banking platform has solidified our presence in the region as we contribute to development and accompany our clients' growth. Our vision, mission, values and commitment are clearly articulated to our stakeholders and shareholders.

Vision

To be the most valued financial group in the markets where we operate based on a culture focused on sustainable growth.

Mission

To efficiently provide products and services that meet our client's needs, promoting financial inclusion and stakeholder's satisfaction



What do we do?

In the banking business

We grow hand-in-hand with our clients and offer financial products and services as well as investment advice that is aligned with their needs and risk profile

In the insurance business

We provide our clients with risk management solutions to protect everything they value so they can achieve their goals.

In the pension fund business

We work to ensure that our affiliates have the best retirement fund possible and provide on-going information and advice.

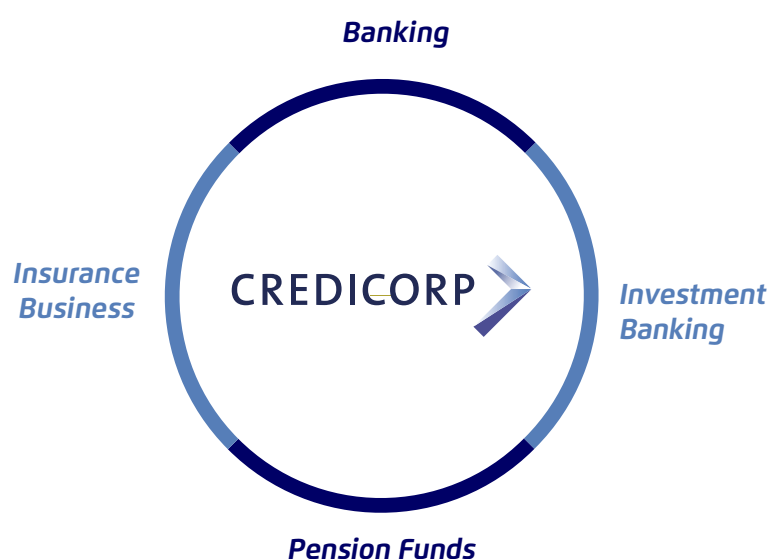
Through our investment banking platform

We provide high added value financial advisory services.

We have based our management approach on cultivating an environment in which integrity, honesty and transparency prevail in all of our actions and respect for others is paramount, and efficiently manage the risks inherent in our business.

How do we create value?

- By encouraging our businesses to act jointly to take advantage of the synergies created by our diversified portfolio.
- By strengthening our leadership in the financial sector as we grow in new businesses through our investment banking platform, which works with the corporate world, the retail segment in general, and the SME and Consumer sectors in particular.
- By investing in the best professionals; identifying and promoting talent; encouraging the search for efficiency; and training our staff.
- By constantly seeking to align our business models, processes and procedures with the best international practices.



An important element in our quest to continue growing sustainably is our commitment to promoting a culture of efficiency in our operations, which will help us sustain the profitability levels that we have committed to obtaining.

Our Success...

Is attributable to the dedication of employees; our customer-based focus; the trust that our shareholders have placed in our organization; and the operating excellence that defines our work, which is based four key elements:

- Our track record.
- Our results-based organization.
- Our staff, which includes the country’s best professionals.
- Our accessibility, when and where our clients need us.

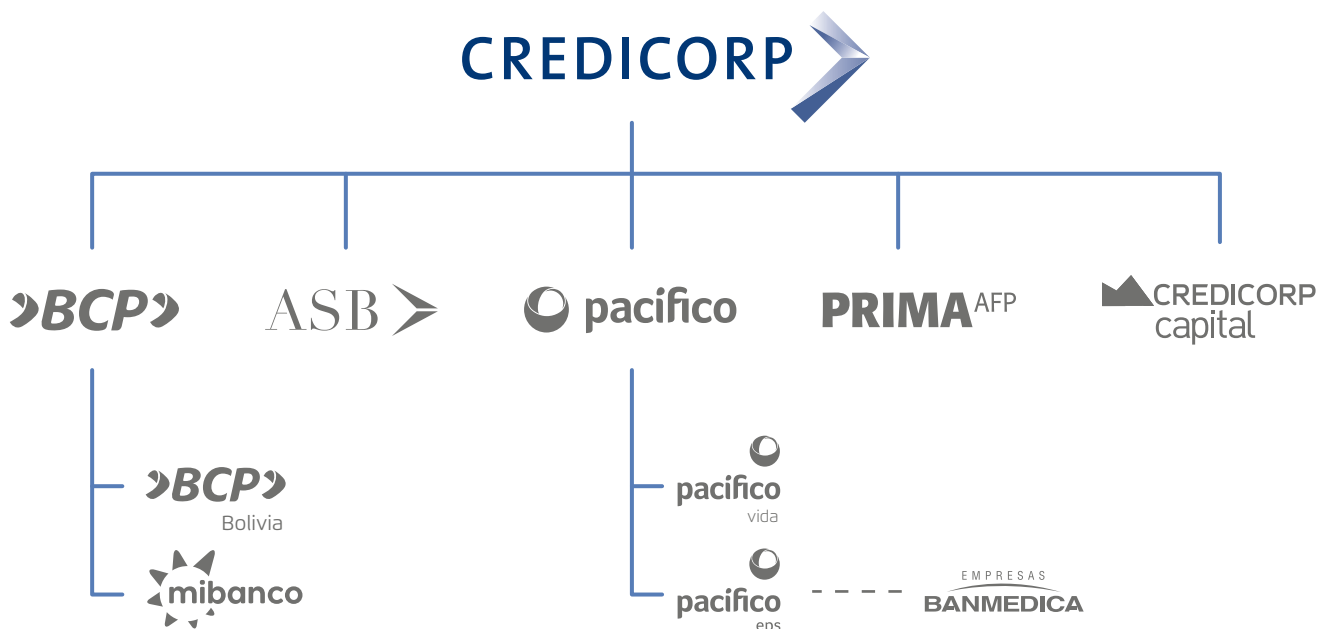


How do our businesses create value?

Business Type	Subsidiaries	Main source of income	Description
Banking	Banco de Crédito del Perú – BCP Mibanco Banco de Crédito de Bolivia Atlantic Security Bank	Net income from interest and fees	We capture deposits and offer loans to individuals and companies that need funds to grow. We provide our customers with investment advice that is aligned with their needs and risk profile.
Investment banking	Credicorp Capital	Fee income	We provide our clients with financial and transactional advisory services, securities brokerage services and asset management services.
Insurance business	Grupo Pacífico	Premiums	We cover our clients’ specific insurable risks (property and casualty, life and health insurance)
Pension Fund Management	Prima AFP	Fee income	We manage our clients’ private retirement funds.

Credicorp's organizational chart

Credicorp operates mainly through its five subsidiaries: Banco de Credito del Peru (BCP), Grupo Pacifico, Prima AFP, Atlantic Security Bank (ASB) and Credicorp Capital.



On January 1, 2015, a JV agreement went into effect between Grupo Pacifico and Banmedica S.A. to develop a joint business in the health market in Peru and specifically for the private health insurance business; to develop health programs and plans; and to provide group health. In March 2, 2015, Mibanco and Edyficar joined to become one entity and the country's fifth largest bank.

Credicorp in the world

Credicorp engages in activities mainly in Peru, the United States, Panama, Bolivia, Chile and Colombia and United Kingdom.



Awards

In 2015, Credicorp won the following awards for outstanding management and performance:

La Voz del Mercado



"La Voz del Mercado", awarded by the Lima Stock Exchange.

The Lima Stock Exchange and EY recognized Credicorp's good corporate governance practices. This was the second year this award was given.

Euromoney Award – Euromoney Magazine.



- Best Managed Company by sector (Banking & Finance) in Latin America.

- Best Managed Company by Country (Peru).





3

Market value and shareholder structure

Market value and the shareholder structure

In 2015, global indexes fell with regard to 2014's figures due to more volatility in the financial markets, which was attributable to the strengthening of the US Dollar; the increase in the FED's rate; and lower-than-expected growth in China.

This was accompanied by poor performance in the local and regional market, which was intensified by the drop in precious metal prices. The main stock exchanges posted the following the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Nasdaq registered losses of -9.29%, -10.51% and -5.58% respectively.

Stock performance price

The price of Credicorp's shares was aligned with the evolution of the markets and the holding's results. In this context, the share price was situated at US\$ 97.3 at the end of 2015, which represented an annual decline of 39.2%.

Stock performance price (US\$)

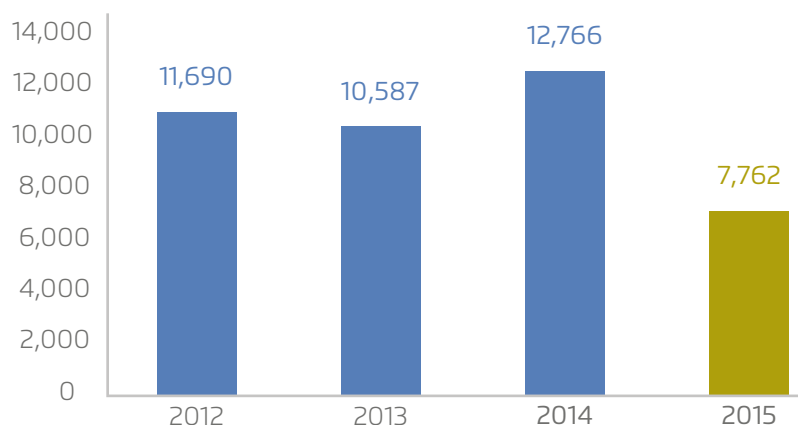


Source: Bloomberg.

Market capitalization

At the end of 2015 the market capitalization of the corporation fell to US\$ 7,762, which reflected a drop of 39.2% with regard to the US\$ 12,766 million reported at the end of 2014. Nevertheless Credicorp's average daily trading volume was situated at 351,715 shares, which was 13.3% higher than the average posted last year.

Market capitalization (US\$ million)

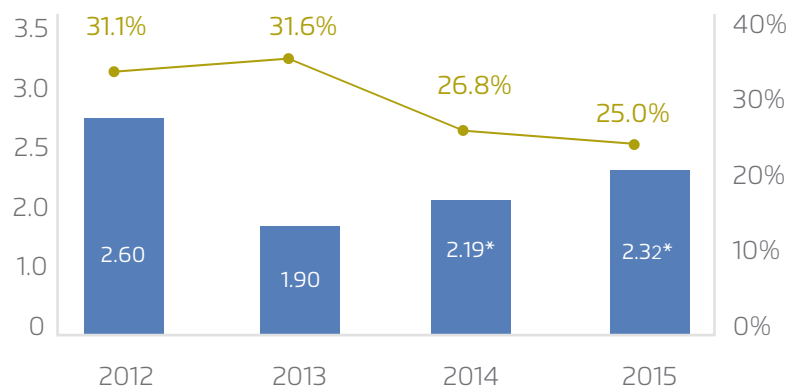


Source: Bloomberg.

Dividends

The Board of Directors, at a session held on February 24, 2016, approved a move to distribute a cash dividend of S/.8.191 for each common share in Credicorp. This dividend will be paid in US Dollars at the average weighted exchange rate of the professional market in Soles (S/.3.5367 per US Dollar) reported by the Superintendence of Banking and Insurance at the close of trading on February 24, 2016. The dividend per share in US Dollars will be US\$ 2.3160. This decision entailed distributing 25.0% of the earnings generated during the period.

Dividends



● US\$ per share (left axis)* ● Payout ratio (%) (right axis)*

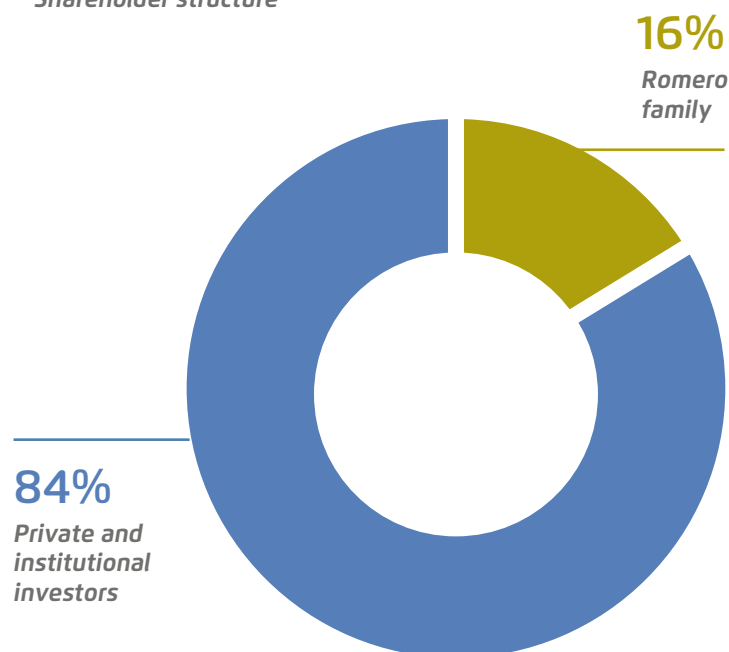
*Converted to Soles at exchange rate registered by the SBS on February 24, 2016. Pay-out ratio calculated using total number of outstanding shares.

Source: BCP - Central Management of Planning and Finance

Shareholders structure (%)

The shareholder structure at Credicorp posted no significant changes in 2015. It is important to note that the calculation of the shareholder's participation does not include treasury shares of Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (ASHC). If we include these shares, the Romero family's participation is situated at 13.5%.

Shareholder structure



Does not include Treasury shares of ASHC. If these shares are included, Romero family's stake situates at 13.5%. Percentage calculated as of February 11, 2015 (record date of the Annual General Meeting).

Source: Report 20-F Credicorp financial year 2014



4

Financial results

Financial results

Net income and ROAE

In 2015, Credicorp posted net income after non-controlling interest of S/. 3,092.3 million. This represented a 29.5% increase with regard to the S/. 2,387.9 million registered in 2014, which led to an ROAE of 20.5% and an ROAA of 2.1% (vs 18.5% and 1.9% in 2014 respectively). The result of 2015 clearly reflects the solid nature of Credicorp's business, which reported excellent profitability in the midst of local and international contexts marked by low growth and high volatility respectively. In terms of recurring business, net income totaled S/. 2,950.9 million, which represented a 20.5% increase with regard to 2014's figure. The aforementioned was attributable to a series of non-recurring expenses and income, which led to non-recurring net income of approximately S/. 141.4 million, which consisted primarily of:

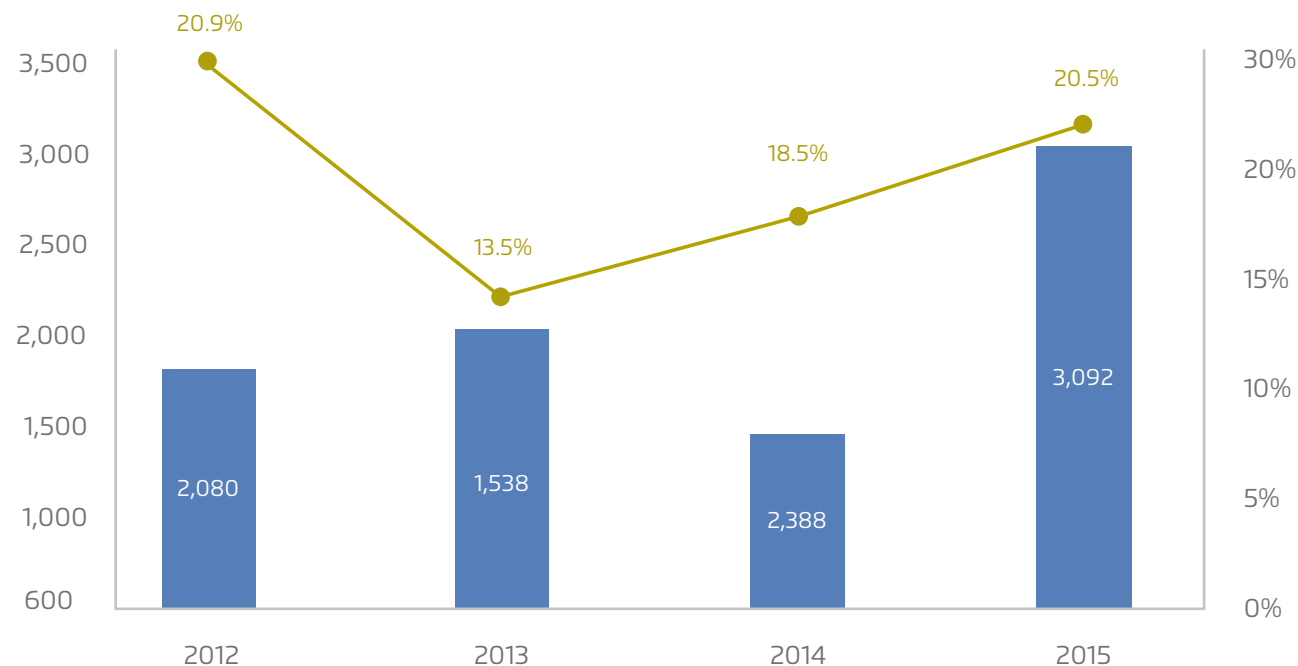
- Extraordinary income due to the joint venture between Grupo Pacifico and Banmedica, which totaled S/.99.4 million (after taxes)
- The impairment of -S/. 61.5 million at IM Trust in Chile. It is important to note that IM Trust was acquired in 2012 when the markets were bullish and valuations were high in comparison to today's figures

29.5%

growth in net profit after non-controlling interest in relation to the 2014 level.

As such, excluding the effect of non-recurring items, ROAE and ROAA at Credicorp were situated at 19.7% and 2.0%, respectively (vs 18.6% and 2.0% in 2014, respectively).

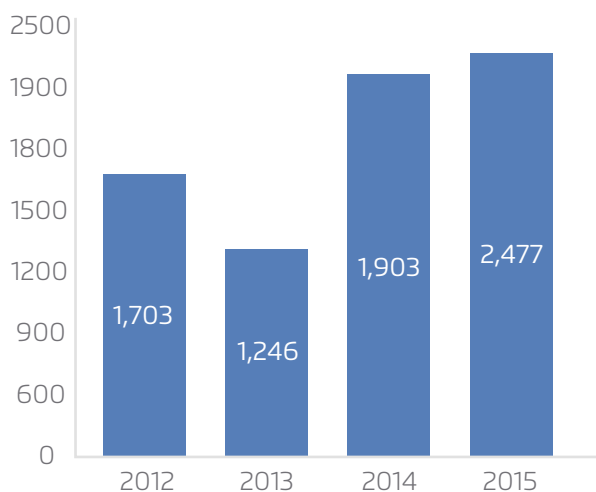
Net Income and ROAE* (S/. million %)



● Net Income (S/. million) ● ROAE** (%)

* Figures audited according to international financial reporting standards (IFRS)
 ** ROAE = Net Income / Average of period beginning and period end of Net Shareholders Equity

Evolution of the contribution of BCP to Credicorp (S/. million)

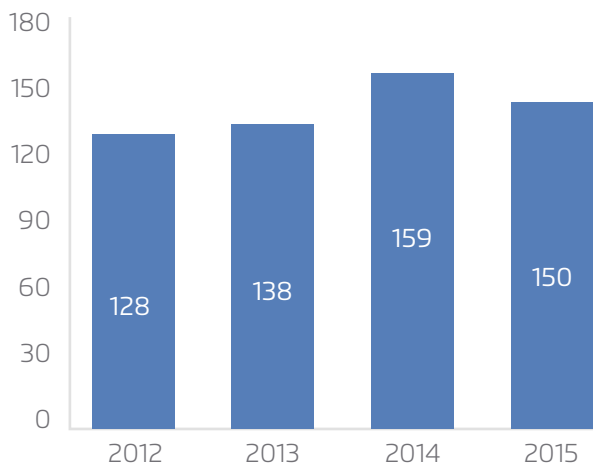


Banking Business

BCP

The banking business at BCP Consolidated reported a contribution to Credicorp of S/.2,477 million, which was 30.1% higher than that registered in 2014. The improvement in 2015's evolution reflected solid growth of 16.4% in net interest income, which was in line with excellent loan expansion, primarily at BCP and Mibanco. This was accompanied by a 27.5% increase in non-financial income due to growth in gains on sales of securities; higher gains on foreign exchange transactions; and an increase in fees. Operating expenses rose slightly by 7.9%, which led the efficiency ratio to drop YoY from 46.6% to 44.6%. In this context, BCP reported an ROAE of 25.8%, which topped the 21.8% registered in 2014

Evolution of the contribution of ASB to Credicorp (S/. million)



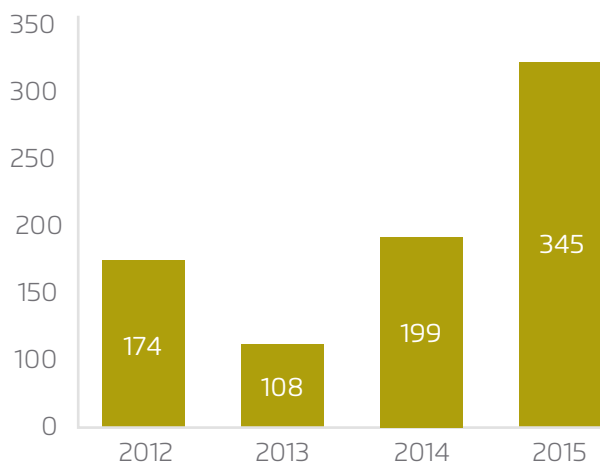
Source: ASB

Banking Business

ASB

Atlantic Security Bank (ASB) reported a contribution of S/. 150 million to Credicorp, which represented a slight decline of 5.9% with regard to the S/. 159.4 million posted in 2014. Despite complex market volatility, the financial margin rose 12.5%. This allowed the net interest margin to remain stable and to situate at 2.11% in 2015, which was in line with the current strategy to rebalance the investment portfolio to favor more conservative segments while conducting campaigns to place loans and capture deposits. With this result, ROAE was situated at 20.1% in 2015, which fell below the 26.7% registered in 2014.

Evolution of the contribution of Pacífico Group to Credicorp (S/. million)



Source: Pacífico Group

Insurance Business

Grupo Pacífico

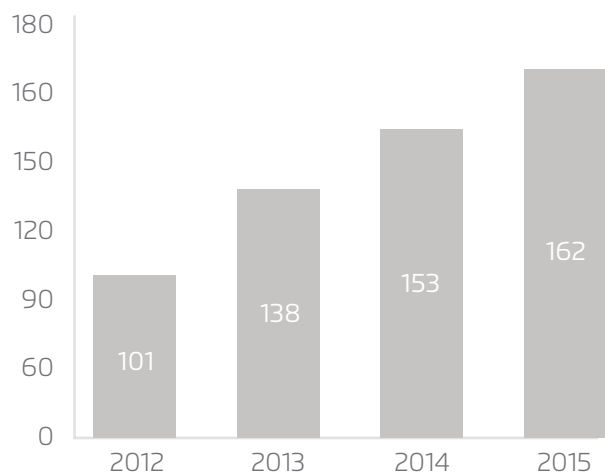
Grupo Pacífico contributed S/. 345 million to Credicorp's results, which represented an increase of 72.9% with regard to the figure reported in 2014. Growth was attributable to the positive evolution of the group's businesses (Property and Casualty Insurance, Life Insurance) after adjustments were made to the business model and steps were taken to control spending. Extraordinary income of S/. 99 million was also registered in 2015 due to the joint venture with Banmedica in the corporate health insurance and the medical services businesses. It is important to note that the combined ratio¹ for Property and Casualty Insurance was situated at 90.5% in 2015, which represented a drop of 780 bps with regard to 2014 while the loss ratio² reported a decline of 440 bps, situating at 58.9% in 2015. In this context, Grupo Pacífico's ROAE was situated at 18.1%³ vs. 11.7% in 2014.

¹ (Net claims/ Net earned premiums) + [(Acquisition cost + Operating expenses)/Net earned premiums].

² Net claims / net earned premiums.

³ ROAE without excluding unrealized gains in Life insurance business.

Evolution of the contribution of Prima AFP to Credicorp (S/. million)



Source: Prima AFP.

Pension Fund Business

Prima AFP

Prima AFP reported growth of 5.7% in its annual contribution to Credicorp, which totaled S/. 162 million. This growth was feasible due to effective control of and follow up on the expenses, which led to a good efficiency level and to an increase in income, which was attributable to natural growth in the salary base of our affiliates. The aforementioned was reflected in an ROAE of 27.0% in 2015.

Investment Banking Business

Credicorp Capital

Credicorp Capital reported a contribution to Credicorp of S/. 0.4 million. This result was due primarily to a loss of S/. 61.5 million, which was associated with an impairment after an accounting adjustment was made to IM Trust's valuation. It is important to note that if we look beyond the aforementioned loss, the good evolution of fee income becomes evident. This reflects the fact that the company's business is well managed despite the adverse scenarios in the markets in which it operates. In 2015, Credicorp capital managed S/. 27,916 million in AuMs and S/. 2,814 million in international issuances. ROAE at Credicorp Capital in 2015 was situated at 0.5%, which was an improvement over the -2.1% posted in 2014.

29.8%

de ROAE in the business of pension funds.

Operating Income⁴

Operating income at Credicorp totaled S/. 4,314 million, which topped 2014's figure of S/ 3,217 million. Excellent operating performance was due to a solid 12.52% increase in total income, which attenuate the 3.62% increase in operating expenses.

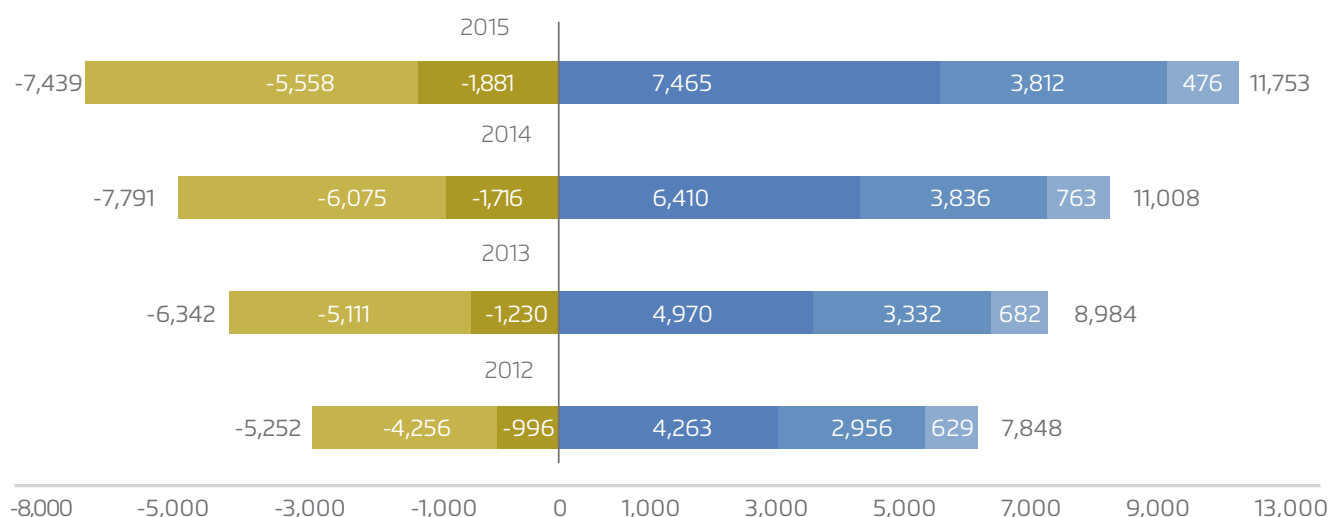
The operating income result was due to:

- 16.5% growth in net interest income, which was associated with an increase in interest income from loans following a 16.8% increase in average daily loan balances, which offset the 16.7% expansion in interest expenses. The aforementioned led the Net Interest Margin (NIM) to situate at 5.61% in 2015, which implied a slight drop of 5 bps that was in line with expectations and was attributable to i) more use of BCRP instruments, which require restricted deposits in BCRP and increase interest-earning assets disproportionately, ii) more loan expansion in lower margin segments and iii) the increase in funding costs.
- 10.0% growth in non-financial income in 2014 as due to an increase in gains on foreign exchange transactions and in fee income.
- Net earned premiums decreased 20.8% due to the accounting effect of the joint venture with Banmedica, however, net earned premiums of P&C and Life increased 28.7% and 11.0%, respectively.

The aforementioned offset:

- Growth in provisions for loan losses (9.6%) which was largely due to deterioration in the debt capacity of a few, isolated cases in both Wholesale and SME-Business banking given that in segments such as SME and Mibanco, a significant reduction was reported in provision levels. All of the aforementioned led to an improvement in the cost of risk, which was situated at 2.08% compared to 2.16% in 2014.
- Low growth of 1.9% in total expenses, which was primarily due to an increase in employee salaries and benefits given that general and administrative expenses only reported a moderate increase. Additional expenses included non-recurring expenses stemming from an adjustment in the valuation of the commitment to purchase IM Trust in Chile.

Total Income and expenses* (S/. million)



● Net provisions

● Net interest income

● Total earned premiums less claims and acquisition cost

● Operating expenses

● Non financial income

*Audited figures according to IFRS
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

⁴ Operating income is Net income before income taxes, translation result and non-controlling interest.

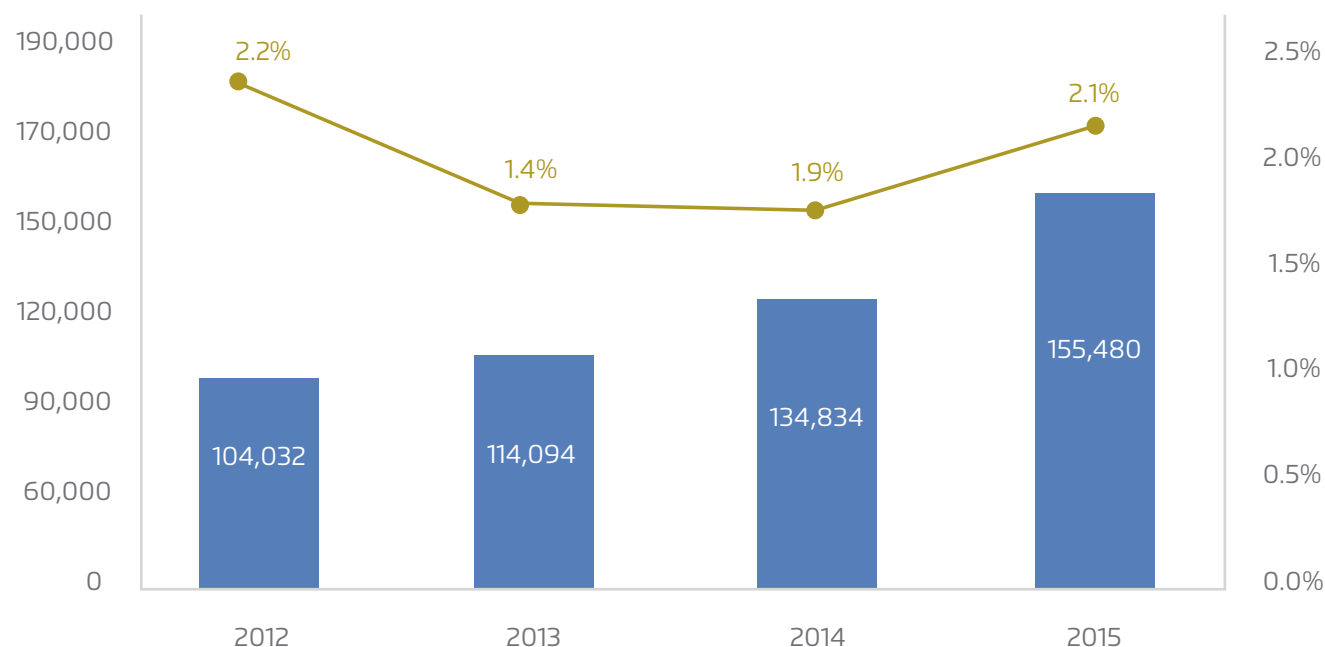
Assets and ROAA

At the end of 2015, total assets were situated at S/. 155,480 million, which represented an increase of 15.3% with regard to the level reported the previous year. Loans registered an annual increase of 13.6%. If we look at average daily balances, loan growth was up 16.8% and was due primarily to:

- The solid evolution of Wholesale Banking, which generated 34.4% of the annual expansion in nominal terms; in real terms, Wholesale Banking continued to be the major source of growth in average daily loan balances with a real contribution to growth of 50%;
- In the second half of the year, Retail Banking registered a higher share of the annual increase in the portfolio and was situated at 24.4% in nominal terms and 36% in real terms, which was attributable to an increase in loan dynamism and capture rates in segments with higher margins;
- BCP Bolivia, Atlantic Security Bank and Mibanco accounted for 10% of annual growth in total loans in nominal terms; and
- The appreciation of 14.2% of the US Dollar against the Sol, which explains 31% of nominal growth in loans in 2015.

The evolution of loans and other assets led to return on average assets (ROAA) of 2.1% in 2015, versus 1.9% in 2014.

Activos y ROAA* (S/. million %)



● Total assets* (S/. million) ● ROAA** (%)

* Audited figures according to IFRS
 ** ROAA = Net Income / Average of period beginning and period end of Total Assets

Source BCP: Planning and Finance

Distribution channels

The network of customer service channels is a key aspect of our commitment to offer our clients the broadest cross section of points of access to increase banking and financial penetration.

Credicorp's network had 9,346 points of access for our clients at the end of 2015, which represented a 22.5% decrease with regard to 2014's level. This inter-annual decrease was due primarily to the quest to locate synergies after the consolidation of Mibanco, which now has access to BCP's distribution channels. This has considerably reduced the number of agents and ATMs. Additionally, but to a lesser extent, the number of Agentes BCP was cut as we continuously evaluate points of contact that fail to meet guidelines for efficiency and profitability. The table below shows the evolution of the points of contact of each of Credicorp's subsidiaries:

Credicorp's Distribution Channels

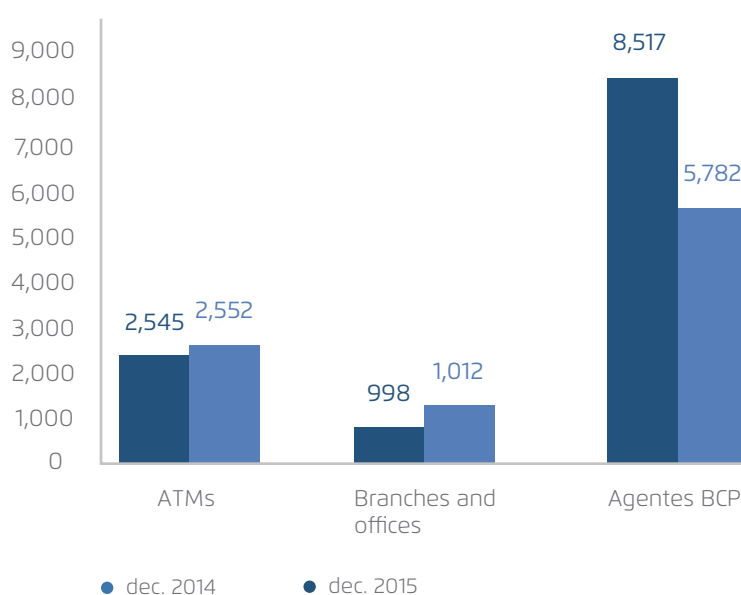
Points of contact	2013	2014	2015
Banking Business			
BCP consolidado	8,844	11,873	9,164
BCP	8,312	7,820	8,487
Mibanco*	190	3,698	323
BCP Bolivia	342	355	354
ASB	1	1	1
Insurance Business			
Grupo Pacífico	150	150	150
Pension Fund Business			
Prima AFP	23	22	17
Investment Banking			
Credicorp capital	13	14	14
Credicorp	9,031	12,060	9,346

**It includes Edyficar*

It is important to note that the number of points of contact for the Grupo Pacifico and Prima AFP reflect the net effect between channel openings and closings throughout 2015.

In the case of the insurance business, points of contact include administrative offices, stands in companies and clinics and telephones in service stations. The banking platform is used to develop the bancassurance business, which increased considerably in 2015.

Distributions channels (Units)



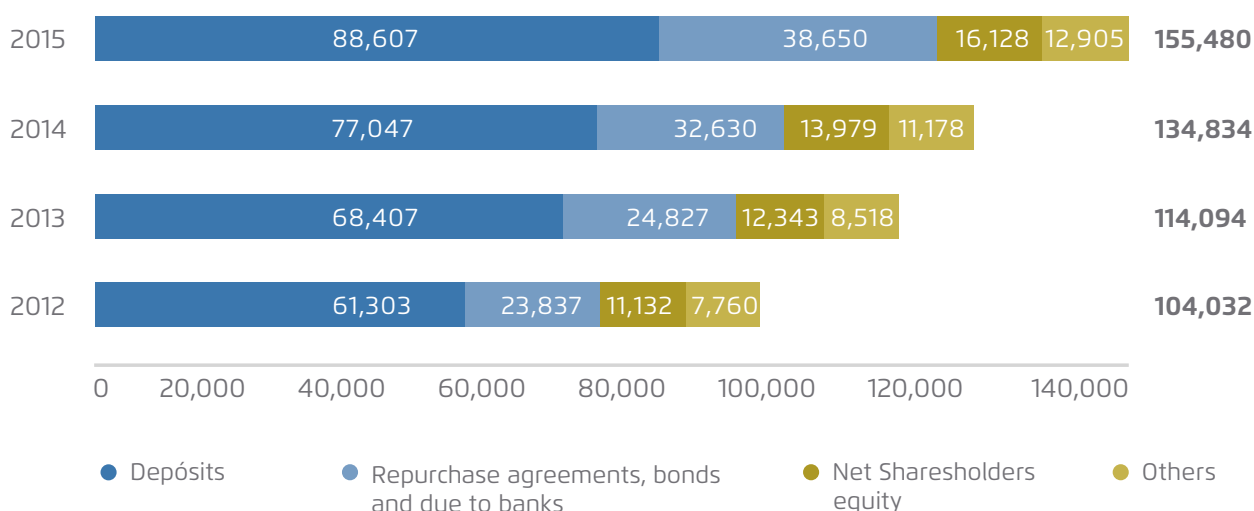
Liabilities and net shareholder's equity

At the end of 2015, Credicorp's total liabilities were situated at S/.138,753 million, which represents a 15.4% increase with regard to last year's figure.

Deposits continued to represent the main source of financing with a share of 64% vs. 63.7% in 2014. Repurchase commitments and due to banks and correspondents increased their funding level significantly and were situated at 16.1% (vs. 14.6% en el 2014). The aforementioned was due primarily to the fact that in 2015, BCP acquired BCRP instruments as an alternative source of funding, which reflects an increase in the supply of this type of transaction in the market

Net shareholder's equity increased 15.4% with regard to last year to situate at S/. 16,128 million. This went hand-in-hand with higher earnings this year. Regulatory capital totaled S/. 18,615 million, 58.2% of which corresponds to Tier I. The aforementioned is proof that Credicorp maintains a comfortable capitalization level, which was 1.13 times higher than the minimum capital than the regulatory entity requires for the consolidated group.

Composition of liabilities and net shareholders equity*
(S/. million)

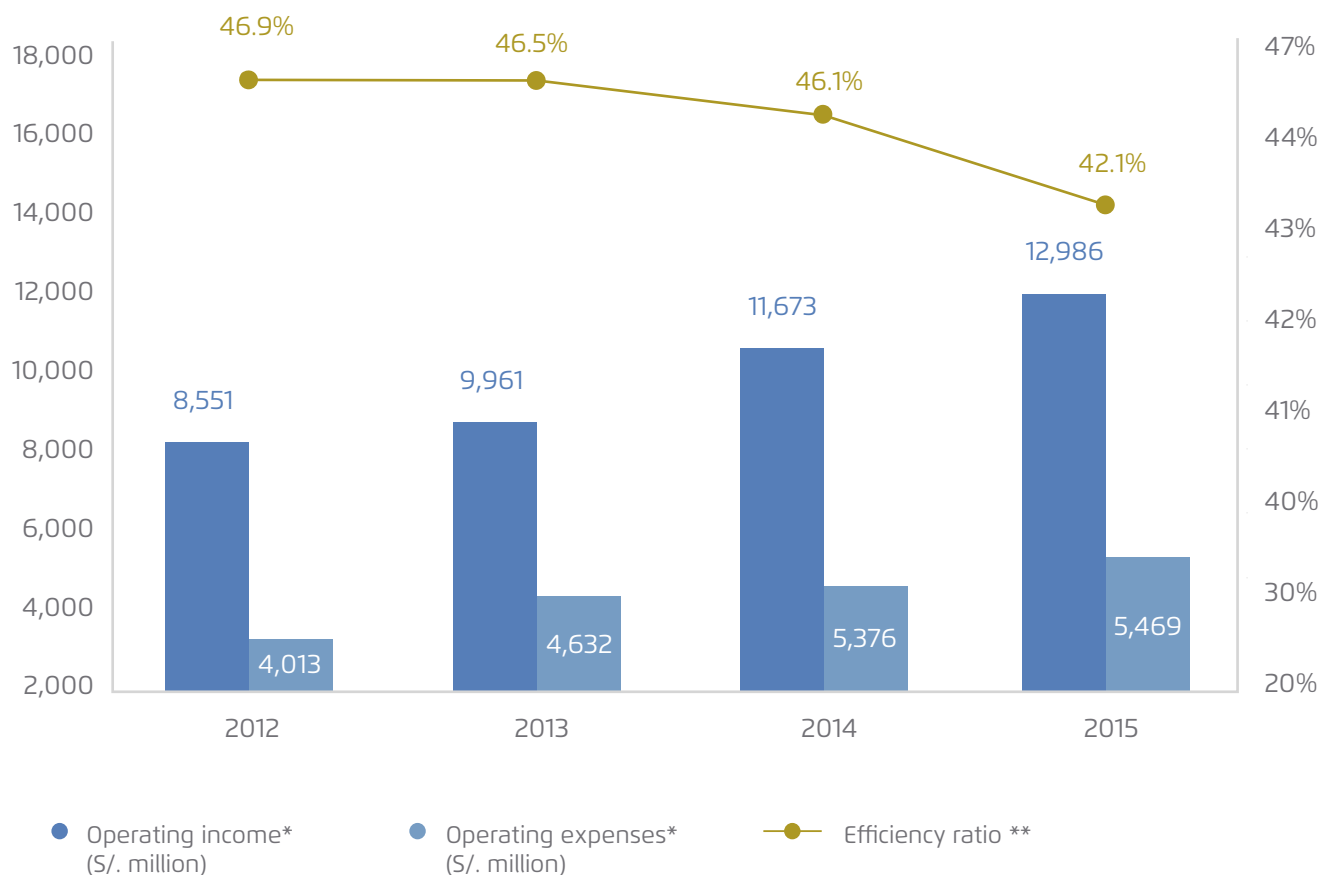


* Audited figures according to IFRS
Source BCP: Planning and Finance

Operating efficiency⁵

With regard to operating efficiency at Credicorp, the unaudited business results reflect our efforts in 2015 to bridge the gap between operating income and operating expenses. Operating expenses grew 11.3% with regard to 2014's level. This was attributable to the 16.5% increase in net interest income, which was in turn primarily attributable to loan growth at the Mibanco and Banco de Credito subsidiaries; a 10.7% increase in gains on foreign exchange transactions, which was associated with the appreciation of the US Dollar against the Sol (14.2%); and 13.7% growth in fee income (for banking services, asset management and pension fund management).

Efficiency ratio (%)



* Audited figures according to IFRS
 ** Ratio as reported in Credicorp Quarterly Earning Releases
 Source BCP: Planning and Finance

Operating expenses increased slightly by 1.7% due to organic growth in different businesses, which was controlled by the efficiency projects underway at the group's subsidiaries. All of the aforementioned led the efficiency ratio to situate at 42.1% at the end of 2015, which represented a 400 bps decline with regard to the 46.1% posted in 2014. This clearly demonstrates Credicorp's on-going commitment to adequately manage operating expenses.

⁵ Operating income include: Net interest income, Fee income, Net gain on foreign Exchange transactions, Net premiums earned, Net gain from subsidiaries and Gross margin from medical services. Operating expenses include: Salaries and employee benefits, Administrative expenses (consider taxes and contributions), Depreciation and amortization and Acquisition cost.



5

Operating segments

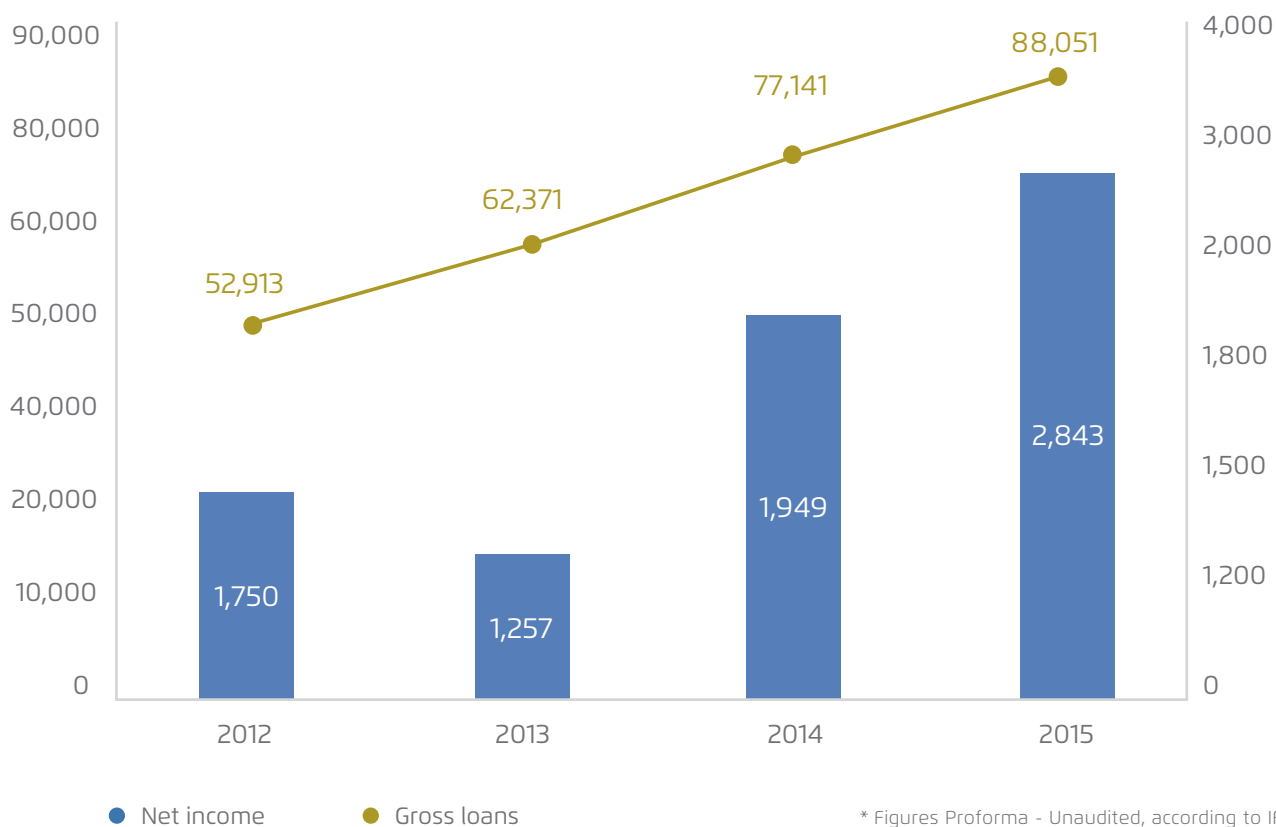
Banking business

In 2015, the banking business evolved in a complicated scenario due to low growth in the Peruvian economy, high volatility in the international financial markets and other internal and external factors. The results achieved reflect our clear focus on leading the market for all the segments and products that we offer by generating value for our shareholders and supporting the country's sustained growth.

In this context, BCP Consolidated's⁶ net income after non-controlling interest totaled S/. 2,843 million, which represented growth of 46% with regard to 2014's results. The aforementioned led to an ROAE of 25.8% and an ROAA of 2.3% (vs 21.4% and 1.8% in 2014 respectively). The result for 2015 surpassed that of 2014 by a wide margin and was due to solid growth in Net Interest Income. This was in line with the evolution of the loan portfolio in terms of average daily balances and growth in non-financial income, which was associated with an increase in the value of our investments in securities; higher fee income; and an increase in gains on foreign exchange transactions, which was attributable to the US Dollar's appreciation against the Sol. Operating expenses increased slightly by 7.9%, which was due mainly to a slight decrease in administrative expenses. In this context, BCP Consolidated's efficiency ratio fell 200 bps to situate at 44.6%.

Loans, which are BCP Consolidated's main asset, registered growth of 13.7% in quarter-end balances throughout the year.

Net income and gross loans*
(S/. million)



* Figures Proforma - Unaudited, according to IFRS
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

⁶ Includes BCP Stand-alone, Mibanco and BCP Bolivia.

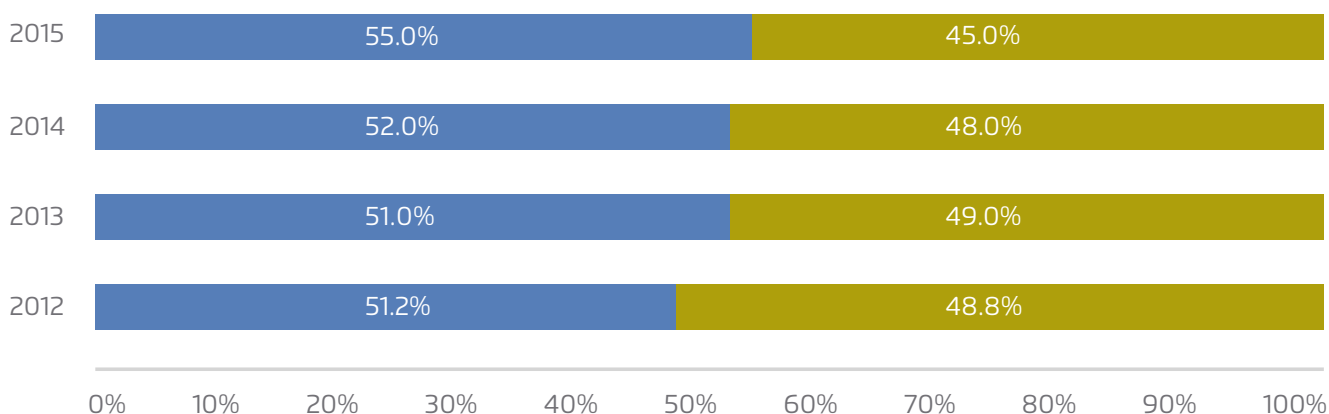
Average daily balances reported growth of 16.8% with regard to 2014's level. Noteworthy expansion was seen in Wholesale Banking (19.7%) and Retail Banking (13.0%). Loans measured in average daily balances reported an annual increase of 16.3% that was due to:

- 19.7% expansion in the Wholesale Banking portfolio, which led to 55% expansion annually in nominal terms (including the effect of the appreciation of the US Dollar against the Sol);
- Retail Banking, which was more dynamic in the second half of the year; this led to annual growth of 32% in the portfolio in nominal terms. In this context, Retail Banking grew 13.0% in 2015, which topped the 9.5% expansion reported in 2014;
- The evolution of the portfolio at the BCP, Mibanco and BCP Bolivia subsidiaries, which represent approximately 13% of the YoY variation in nominal terms; and
- The 14.2% appreciation of the US Dollar against the Sol drove the 34.9% expansion in loans in 2015.

The aforementioned led Wholesale Banking's share of total loans to fall from 48% to 45% at year-end while Retail Banking loans (including Mibanco) accounted for 55% (versus 52% at the end of December 2014).

At the end of December BCP reported a 30.5% share in the loan market, which allowed it to continue to lead the system for loans. This is noteworthy given the current context, which is characterized by economic deceleration and strong competition in the vast majority of segments.

Composition of the loan portfolio* (%)



● Retail banking ● Wholesale banking

* Average daily balance as of december
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

¹⁴ Market share in December 2015.

Wholesale Banking

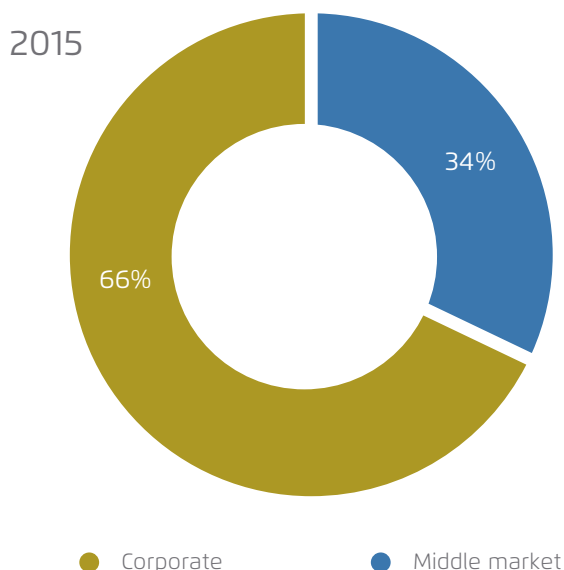
An analysis of the Wholesale Banking portfolio indicates annual expansion of 19.7% in average daily balances

The Wholesale Banking portfolio's dollarization level fell considerably from 65% at the end of 2014 to 50% at the close of 2015. This went hand-in-hand with 10.8% growth in the Wholesale Banking portfolio denominated in local currency (LC) versus a 4.9% reduction in the FC portfolio. Expansion in the LC portfolio reflects growing demand from corporate clients in a scenario marked by a 14.2% YoY devaluation of the Sol against the US Dollar.

The growth rate of the Wholesale Bank portfolio was attributable to highly satisfactory expansion in its segments, which posted growth of 24.7% and 11.2% in Corporate Banking and Middle Market Banking respectively.

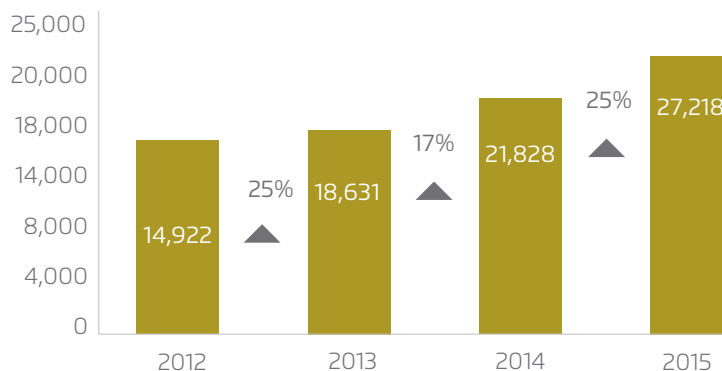
Finally, BCP maintained market leadership with a share of 40.3% of the Wholesale Banking loan market, which, in turn, represented shares of 43.7% y de 33.4% in Corporate Banking and Middle Market Banking at the end of 2015.

Composition of the Wholesale Banking Portfolio* (%)

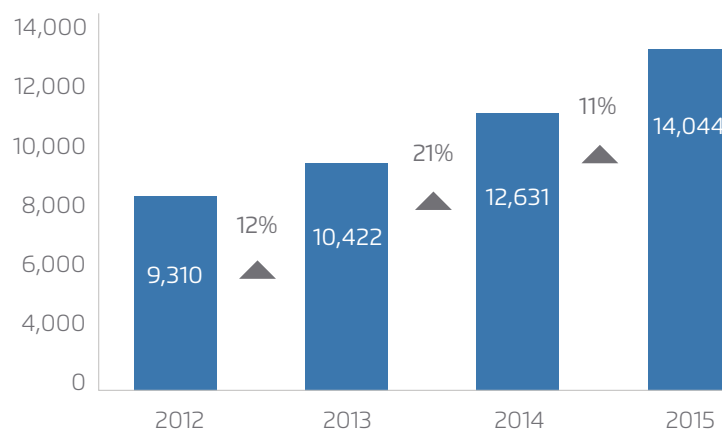


*Average daily balances of the fourth quarter of 2015.
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

Evolution of the Corporate Banking Portfolio* (S/ million)



Evolution of the Middle-Market Banking Portfolio* (S/ million)

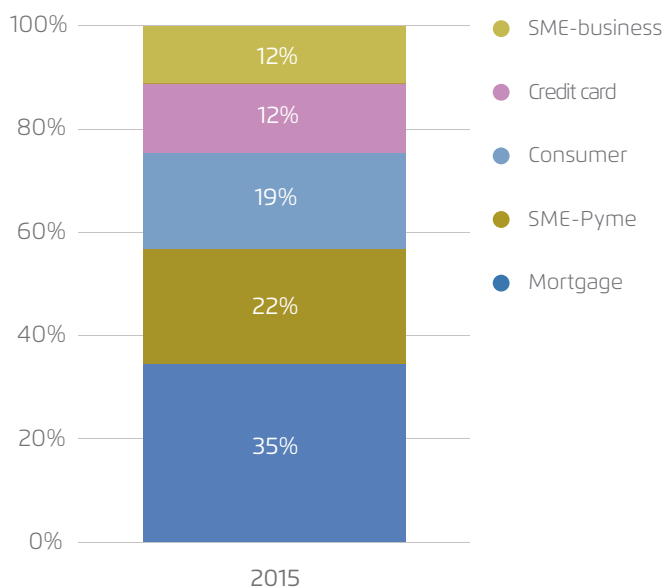


* Average daily balances of fourth quarters.
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

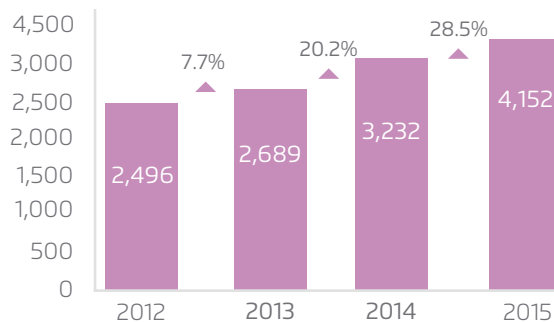
Retail Banking and Wealth Management

Retail Banking reported solid performance with annual growth of 13.0% in average daily balances due to expansion in the Mortgage, Credit Card and SME-Business segment. Unlike in 2014- and despite a complicated international juncture in 2015- all segments posted solid growth, primarily in LC.

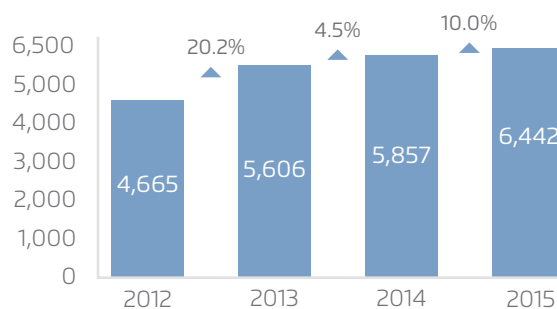
Composition of the Retail Banking Portfolio



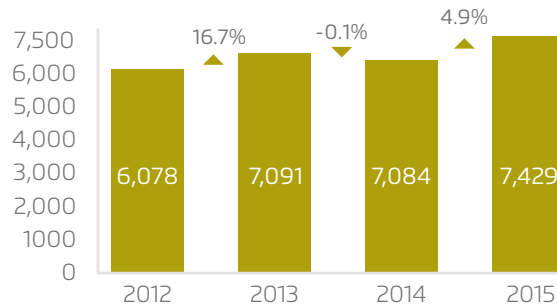
Credit card* (\$/. million)



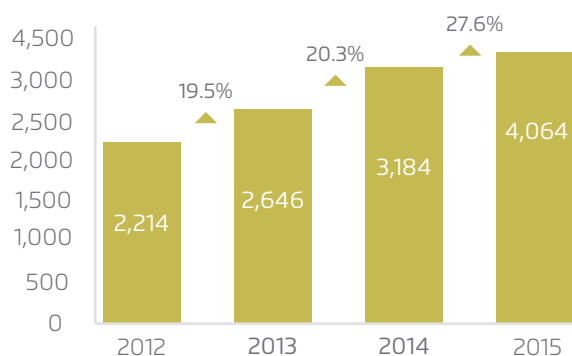
Consumer* (\$/. million)



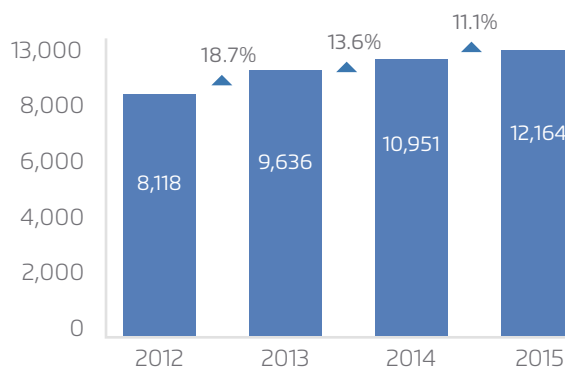
SME-Pyme* (\$/. million)



SME-Business* (\$/. million)



Mortgage* (\$/. million)



* Average daily balance of fourth quarters.

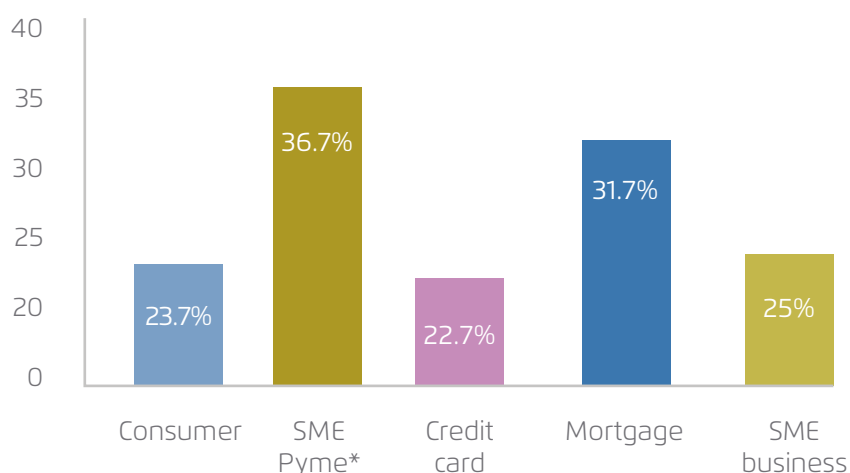
** Includes Edyficar.

Source: BCP - Planning and Finance.

Within the Retail Banking portfolio, expansion was led by the Mortgage segment, which reported growth in average daily balances of 11.1%. In this context, BCP continued to lead the market for this segment with a 32.6% share of total loans at the end of 2015.

The Credit Card segment reported significant growth of 28.5%, driven by campaigns throughout the year to capture affluent clients. This segment registered a market share of 22.7% at the end of December 2015. Additionally, the portfolios of the SME - Business, Consumer and SME - Pyme segments reported growth of 27.6%, 9.9% and 4.9% respectively. It is important to note that all of the retail segments posted higher market shares in 2015 vs. 2014 due to aggressive campaigns and on-going improvements in our client focus, which aim to strengthen our products and/or services to meet our clients' needs.

**Market Share (%) - Retail Banking
(December 2015)**



* Includes Mibanco.
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

Wealth Management

The Wealth Management Division accompanied the growth of BCP's main clients with a differentiated high-value proposition for the Private Banking and Enalta segments, which led to a net increase of 35% in assets under management (in local currency and purchase value). Loans also posted a net increase of 22%, which generated an increase in financial income and fee income.

We continue to be leaders in almost all segments of Retail Banking.

The main actions that explain higher business growth this year are:

- The implementation of a holistic service model for Private Banking, which was achieved thanks to the consolidation of the Family Office, the Investment Advisory Service and the teams of specialists from Loan Solutions, Succession Solutions and Wealth Planning.
- The development of innovative investment products with a time-to-market focus for our clients with the assistance of Credicorp Capital.
- The implementation of a commercial action and financial advisory model that meets the needs of clients in both segments to offer our services in a disciplined and timely manner and with a focus on building long-term relations.
- The prospecting model was reinforced to expand our presence in Lima and the provinces.
- Expanding coverage at our Enalta offices in Lima by hiring new financial and investment advisors while launching top-notch, ad-hoc training programs to handle more clients
- Consolidation of and more flexibility in financing products including flexible loans, mortgages and personal loans; launches of exclusive products such as Visa Infinite, which offers our clients preferential benefits
- Relaunching the Telephone Contact Switchboard for the exclusive use of Private and Enalta clients with new functions and more service hours. All of this had a positive effect on our clients' satisfaction. Consequently, we were able to recover the levels of excellence that have always characterized these businesses.

Mibanco

On February 24, 2015, the Superintendence of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds (SBS), through resolution SBS N° 1332-2015, approved the project by which Mibanco absorbed almost all of Financiera Edyficar's assets and liabilities while strengthening the consolidated institution with its capital stock and position as the leader of Peru's microlending sector. This project went into effect on March 2, 2015. With the merger of both entities, Mibanco became the largest private microlending institution in America and the sixth largest bank in the Peruvian financial system. Another important milestone within this process was the effort to launch Mibanco's new brand identity, which was built by bringing together the best of both entities:



The objective of the new Mibanco is to be the main promoter of financial inclusion in the country and to lead the dynamic market for micro and small businesses.

Indisputable leader in the microbusiness sector with a large market share.

In 2015, after the merger process, Mibanco posted noteworthy results:

- First place in the microbusiness segment with S/. 2,322 million in loans and a market share of 27.2%.
- First place in terms of the number of microbusiness clients with 513,083 customers and a market share of 33.7%.
- First place in terms of banking penetration with more than 125,108 (26.1%) thousand clients who obtained a loan for the first time through Mibanco.
- Total loans totaled S/. 7,828.7 million.
- 283 offices around the country and 38 shared offices with the Banco de la Nación.

We continue to strengthen our financial management

• Comprehensive risk management

The risk division consolidated a structure with clearly defined functions in 2015 that generated very good results, which were reflected in a decrease in the delinquency level (4.81% at the end of 2015); a nearly 3 times increase year-on-year in the recovery level of the Recovery Portfolio; an adequate level of compliance with the metrics set for the appetite for risk; and good results on the audits that were performed.

• Credit risk and recovery

In February 2015, the loan policy that would be in place in the company as of March 2nd was published. The result: an improvement in vintages beginning in the month of March. A new collections model was implemented for the recoveries. The results were satisfactory in terms of resolution (61-150 days) with an 84% increase in recovery of the charge-off portfolio; an 83% increase in the recovered balance; and a 12% improvement in collections effectiveness.

• Operating risk; business continuity; information security; and fraud prevention and investigation.

Policies and methodologies for Operating Risk Management, Business Continuity, Information Security and Prevention and Investigation of Bank Fraud were reviewed, updated, rolled out and integrated. All of these components were aligned with corporate management policies wherever possible. For this purpose, an annual assessment was conducted of Operating Risk, Business Continuity and Information Security. We were able to achieve a 98% level of corporate alignment, which was the highest result posted by any of Credicorp's subsidiaries.

• Successful issuance in the capital markets.

In July 2015, Mibanco successfully placed its first issuance of corporate bonds for S/ 100 million for tenure of 3 years and at a rate of 6.56%. This issuance represents the first of several within a corporate bond program for up to S/ 800 million. This issuance by Mibanco exceeded the markets' expectations, generating a total demand of S/ 163.4 million. The first issuance received excellent ratings from the rating agencies Apoyo Asociados and Equilibrium of AA and AA+ respectively.

• Credit risk improvements

In July 2015, Mibanco received excellent risk ratings from Apoyo Asociados and Equilibrium, which placed Mibanco in the A category.

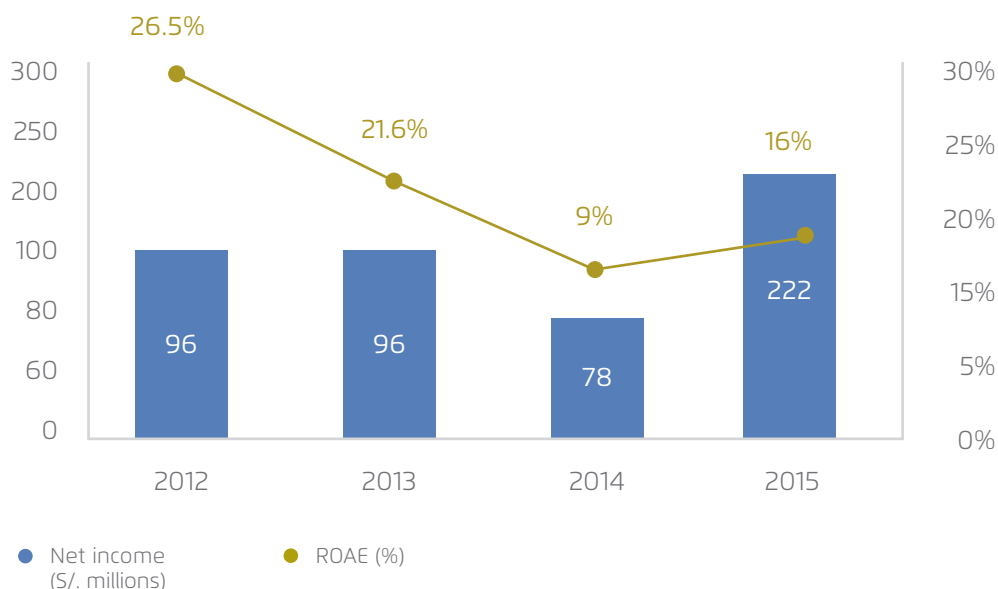
• Significant ROE level reported after the process to integrate Mibanco and Financiera Edyficar

Mibanco posted an ROAE of 16%. This level is significant considering that the fact that Mibanco had to absorb large expenditures related to the merger process.

• Delinquency ratio falls below that of the competition

The ratio was situated at 4.81%, which reflects Mibanco’s leadership in terms of portfolio quality in the microlending segment.

**Mibanco:
Net Income and ROAE^{1 2}**



Source: Mibanco

(1) In 2012 and 2013, only includes results of Edyficar

(2) ROAE calculation includes Goodwill effect. Without incorporating this effect, ROAE for 2015 is 17.8%

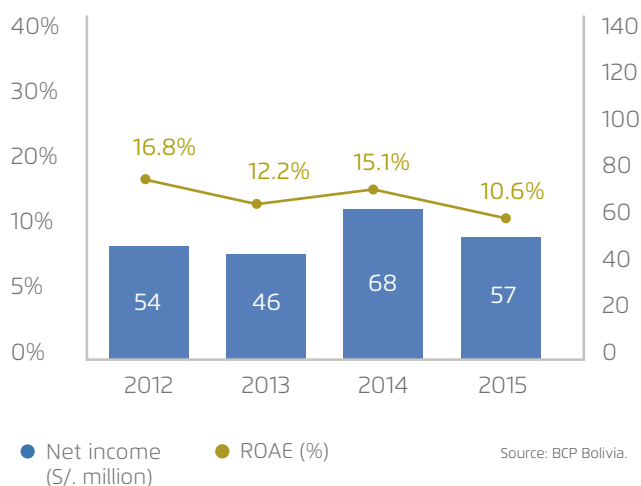
BCP Bolivia

BCP Bolivia posted net income of S/. 57 million in 2015 with a return on average equity (ROAE) of 10.6%. This was attributable to growth in net interest income (13.2%), which was driven by solid expansion in the loan portfolio that was accentuated by 5.4% growth in non-financial income. Nevertheless, good results were offset by an increase in operating expenses (18.4%) and in provisions expenses (45.2%) with regard to 2014.

BCP Bolivia’s loan balance at the end of December 2015 was S/. 4,731 million, which is 34.2% higher than the figure registered at the end of December 2014. Loan expansion was led by the evolution of Wholesale Banking, which posted expansion of 21.2% YoY. Within this portfolio, the segment that grew the most was Middle-Market, with 25.2%. During the same period, Retail banking grew 14.1% YoY.

In terms of loan risk management, BCP Bolivia posted an internal overdue ratio of 1.57% and a coverage of internal overdue of 237.1% in 2015.

**BCP Bolivia:
Net income and ROAE**



Source: BCP Bolivia.

Funding

Total liability at BCP Consolidated was situated at S/. 123,559 million at the end of 2015, which represented an increase (16.9%) in terms of last year's result.

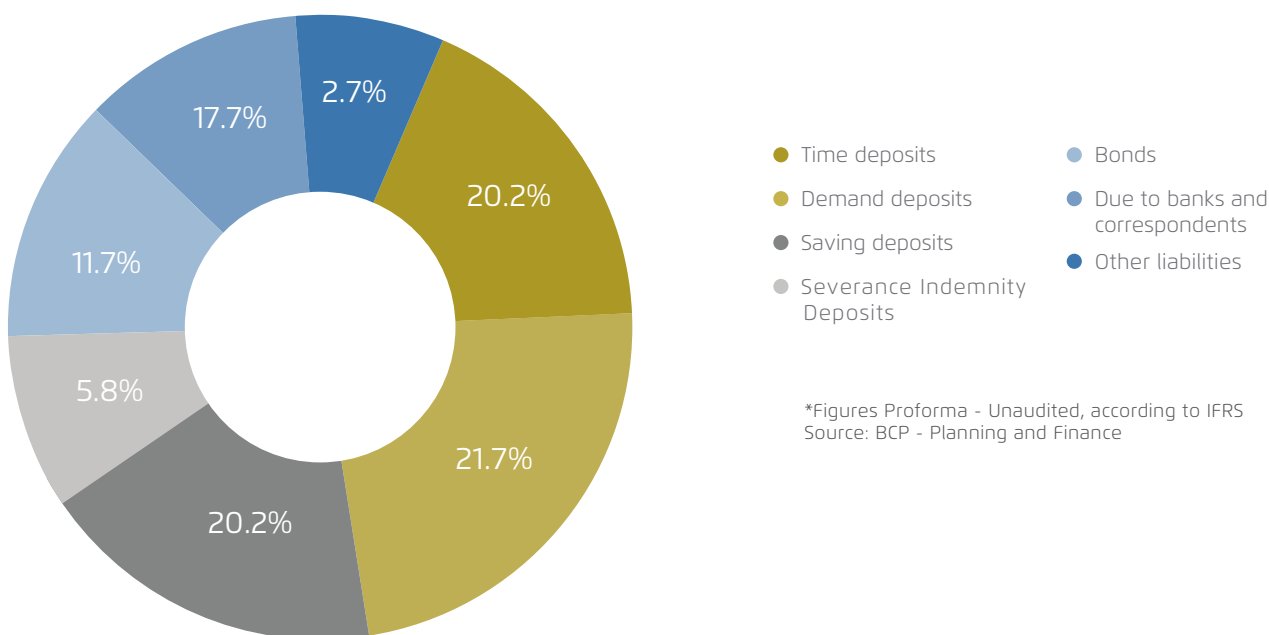
Deposits grew 15.7% in 2015 and continued to represent the main source of funding with a share of 68.1% (vs. 68.9% in 2014). Growth in deposits was mainly associated with an increase in time deposits (20.8%), savings deposits (17.4%) and non-interest bearing deposits (37.4%). Time deposits accounted for 37.7% of annual growth due to an increase in captures in the second half of the year through BCP Individual and Mibanco, which launched a major campaign in the second half of 2015.

Deposits in local currency represented approximately 43% of total deposits, which fell below the 51% reported at the end of 2014. This process of deposit dollarization was associated with the US Dollar's appreciation against the Sol. At the end of the year, BCP continued to lead the system with a 32.8% share of deposits.

The Due to Banks and Correspondents line, which included repurchase commitments, increased 22.6%. This was due primarily to a significant increase in BCRP Instruments in 2015, which fueled on-going efforts to replace other types of funding with these instruments, which represent lower cost and more stable liabilities. In this context, BCRP instruments accounted for 10.3% of total funding at BCP Consolidated vs. 6.4% in 2014. This was attributable to an increase in the supply of these transactions in this year, whose purpose was to inject liquidity in local currency. It is important to note that these type of alternative BCRP funding has helped the bank maintain its funding cost given that it is mainly used to replace Bonds and Subordinated Debt, which represent a higher cost source of funding, and Due to Banks and Correspondents.

Finally, the cost of funding for the banking business was situated at 2.09% at the end of 2015, which was similar to the level posted in 2014. The aforementioned was due primarily to a change in the funding structure to favor core deposits (Demand, Savings and CTS) and to increase debt with BCRP through the aforementioned instruments.

Composition of Liabilities (%)



*Figures Proforma - Unaudited, according to IFRS
Source: BCP - Planning and Finance

Indicators

Margins

At the end of 2015, net interest income and dividends reported strong expansion of 15.9%, due to 16.4% growth in interest income, which helped offset the 17.9% increase in interest expenses. The growth observed in interest income was attributable to higher interest income from loans, which was due primarily to the implementation of adequate pricing schemes that are aligned with each segment's risk and the fact that both Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking posted loan growth. It is important to note that the incorporation of Mibanco has contributed positively to interest income given that this segment is characterized by higher margins.

Other interest income contributed, although to a lesser extent, to the annual increase in interest income. This was attributable to more investment in BCRP exchange rate swaps, which were used primarily by BCP and were aligned with BCRP's monetary policy to reduce excess volatility in the exchange rate.

Interest expenses grew 17.9% due to: (i) higher interest expenses on loans (64.5%), which was associated with the use of BCRP Instruments, particularly at BCP and Mibanco. This led expenses to fall, primarily due to the fact that these instruments are exempt from the implicit costs of reserve requirements and; (ii) higher expenses for interest on bonds and subordinated notes (4.4%) due to the appreciation of the US Dollar. In this context, the average net interest margin (NIM) was situated at 5.81%, which was 12 bps below last year's level.



Delinquency

At the end of 2015, BCP's Internal overdue ratio ratio was situated at 2.62%, which was only 2 bps higher than the 2.60% reported at the end of 2014, and was slightly above the average rate for the banking system (2.54%). It is important to note that the relative stabilization evident in the evolution of this indicator over the past four year reflects better control over and improvement in segments such as SME-Pyme and Mibanco, which were hit hard in 2014. An analysis of this ratio by business segment shows that

- Wholesale Banking closed the year with a Internal overdue ratio that was similar to that reported last year (0.32% in 2015, 0.32% in 2014 y 0.25% in 2013). Lower levels were reported throughout the year but isolated cases pressured the ratio slightly upward
- Delinquency at BCP Bolivia remained at very low levels (1.57% in 2015, 1.37% in 2014, and 1.33% in 2013) that were also below the system's average. Nevertheless, a 20 bps increase was reported in annual terms in comparison to 2014. It is important to note, however, that a decline was reported at the end of 2015 after the peak reported in March.
- Mibanco represented the segment with the most significant improvement after having registered a Internal overdue ratio of 6.50% in June 2015. By year-end this ratio fell to 4.76%, which represents a reduction of 85 bps vs. December 2014 (3.86% in 2013 and 5.61% in 2014). It is important to note that the internal overdue ratio is quite close to Edyficar's historic level (approximately 4%). Good evolution in terms of the portfolio's quality control was attributable primarily to an improvement in the risk profile used in the organization process as well as to charge-offs that were made to clean up the portfolio after the acquisition and during the process to merge both institutions.
- Although the SME-Pyme segment reported an increase in its internal overdue ratio in year-over-year terms (11.1%, 10.61% and 9.19% in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively), it is important to note that in June 2015, it reached a peak of 12% that represented a turning point given that in the second half of the year, delinquency fell. This was due to a move to redefine the business model in terms of commercial aspects, risk and collections. It is important to keep in mind that the level of real estate guarantees in this segment is approximately 50%.



- In the SME - Business segment, the internal overdue ratio increased 83 bps with regard to 2014's level (5.21%, 4.38% and 4.33% in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively). This was due to a deterioration in the payment capacity of a small number of clients that was associated with the poor evolution of new projects (due to the economic downturn) that were not part of the businesses' core activities. It is important to note that the clients in this segment have a high level of real estate coverage (properties), which is currently situated at approximately 70%.
- Credit cards posted a slight downward trend throughout most of the year. Nevertheless, at the end of 2015, the Internal overdue ratio in this segment increased slightly. In this context, the drop in annual terms was 9 bps (5.76% in 2013 to 4.26% in 2014 and to 4.17% in 2015).
- The Consumer segment also posted a relatively low Internal overdue ratio. Nevertheless, this level increased as of March and to situate 27 bps above the level reported in 2014 (2.17% in 2013 to 2.35% in 2014 and to 2.62% in 2015).
- Mortgages also reported growth in delinquency due to maturities in the Mivivienda⁸ portfolio and to deterioration in the payment capacity of some clients due to the appreciation of the US Dollar (2.10%, 1.73% and 1.38% in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively).

In this context, provisions for loan losses increased slightly by 16%, which was in line with the evolution of delinquency in the Mortgage, SME - Business, Consumer and Credit Card Segments. Nevertheless, the improvement in the SME - Pyme and Mibanco segments helped reduce the cost of risk⁹, which was situated at 2.13% in 2015. This level was 90 bps lower than that reported in 2014. At the end of 2015, the coverage ratio was situated at 166.2%, which topped the 164.7% registered at the end of 2014.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses totaled S/ 4,499 million at the end of 2015, which represented a slight increase of 7.9% with regard to last year's level. The expenditure level in 2015 mainly reflected higher expenses for salaries and employee benefits.

Expenses for salaries and employee benefits increased 11.1% with regard to 2014, given that the number of people on payroll increased, mainly at BCP and Mibanco. The aforementioned was attenuated by lower administrative and general expenses, posted a slight increase, in line with a reduction in the number of channels in the distribution network, which was associated with a move to reduce Mibanco's points after agreements with its Agents expired in 2014 and the bank's ATMs were closed down. All of this reflects efforts to roll out the synergies that have been generated by the consolidation of this institution, which now has access to BCP's distribution channels. The latter was affected in an improvement in operating efficiency to support business growth.

It is important to note that the results that the Efficiency Project generated in 2015. This year, the business grew but operating expenses were kept below 2014's level. The aforementioned led the efficiency ratio to drop from 46.6% in 2014 to 44.6% in 2015, which is proof that the organization continues to respect its commitment to reduce operating expenses.

The cost of risk of 2015 was 90 bps lower than the reported in 2014.

The efficiency ratio fell from 46.6% in 2014 to 44.6% in 2015.

⁸The Mivivienda program handles mortgage loans backed by the Peruvian government. In 2014, a new Mivivienda loan was launched with better conditions to improve compliance levels.

⁹Formula = Net provisions for loan losses / Total loans.

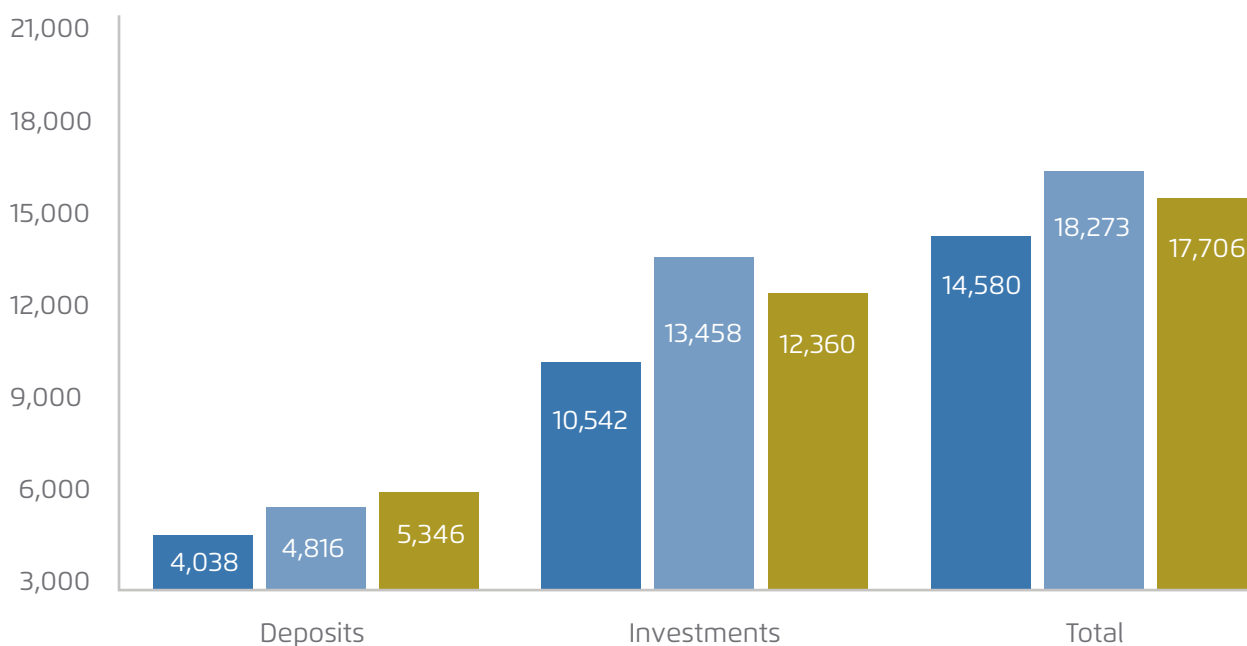
Atlantic Security Bank (ASB)

In 2015, ASB obtained net income of S/. 150 million, which was 5.9% below the figure reported in 2014. Forecasts indicated that growth in 2015 would be moderate; nonetheless, economic deceleration in China and the situation in Brazil, coupled with the decline in prices for raw materials and oil among other factors, led to high instability in the securities market. At ASB, our financial margin topped 2014's result by 12.5% (S/. 130 million). Non-financial income, which consists of fee income, gains on sales of securities, foreign exchange transactions and other net income were 2.5% higher in 2015. The sources of non-financial income that performed the best were fee income, which was situated at S/. 25.9 million (17.9%), and gains on securities, which totaled S/. 54.4 million (133.9%).

To handle market volatility, we defined and implemented tactical strategies to reposition the investment portfolio to favor more conservative segments and launched campaigns to place loans and capture deposits; this contributed to growth in assets (18.1%). ROAE was situated at 22.3% in 2015 versus 27.2% last year.

Third-party funds under management, which include client deposits, investments in funds, and custody of financial instruments, totaled S/. 17,705.7 million at market value at the end of 2015. The annual decrease in the market value was situated at S/. 567.7 million between investments and deposits. The increase in the investment volume, based on cost, totaled S/. 3,129.3 million (33.9%) while growth in deposits was equivalent to S/. 530.3 million (11%).

AuMs and Deposits* (S/. million)



● 2013 ● 2014 ● 2015

*Figures Proforma - Unaudited, according to IFRS.
Source: ABS.

Investment banking business

Credicorp Capital reported net income of S/. 0.51 million in 2015. This was due primarily to impairment for S/. 84 million (before tax), which was associated with IM Trust's valuation. It is important to note that if we were to exclude the impact of the aforementioned loss, net income would have been situated at S/. 63 million. The results without impairment reflected the excellent evolution of non-financial income this year despite the adverse evolution of the markets in which the company operates. It is also noteworthy that despite the market context, purchase-sale commissions on securities trading and market making, as well as income from special underwriting transactions, were at good levels.

In 2015, Credicorp Capital reaffirmed its leadership in the Integrated Latin American Market (MILA). Its achievements include:

- The fixed income fund was ranked first on the Stock Exchanges of Peru, Colombia and Chile in terms of traded volumes; and
- The equity fund was ranked first on the Stock Exchange of Peru, second on the Stock Exchange of Colombia, and third on the Stock Exchange of Chile in terms of traded volumes.

The company also participated actively in providing advisory services to companies in the region to manage their issuances and transactions.

Asset Management

In the Asset Management business, work continued to expand Credicorp Capital's alternative fund transactions at the regional level:

- Infrastructure Fund at Credicorp Capital Colombia.
- Real Estate Fund at Credicorp Capital Peru.
- Real Estate Fund at Credicorp Capital Chile.
- Fondo Kimco at Credicorp Capital Chile.

In Peru, Credicorp Capital manages a total of S/. 17,359 million in assets and posted a 41.4% share of the Mutual Funds market in 2015. Colombia topped S/. 2,800 million in assets while Chile posted a total of S/. 7,505 million in AuMs. Total assets under management increased approximately 18% with regard to 2014.

In 2015, the Fund Distribution and Structured Products businesses consolidated and reported significant income of approximately S/. 15.2 million and S/. 8.7 million respectively. The issuances made by TIANA in Peru and the placement of the Partners Group in Chile were particularly noteworthy.

Credicorp Capital obtained the following prizes:

- Best Company for Investment Management (Fixed Income)- awarded by World Finance
- Best Wealth Manager – awarded by Global Banking & Finance

Despite the adverse market performance, revenue generation was not financial solid.

Capital Markets

In the Capital Markets, trading posted mixed results given that the environment was not the best for Fixed Income market making. Nevertheless, we took advantage of exchange rate volatility to obtain significant income from FX transactions and Derivatives. Thanks to its noteworthy efforts this year, the regional team obtained the following awards:

- Best Securities Brokerage (Peru, Chile and Colombia) – awarded by Global Banking & Finance
- Best Stock Broker (Peru, Chile y Colombia) – awarded by Capital Finance International

In 2015, the brokerage house in Peru reaffirmed its leadership and achieved market shares of 28.3% and 37.9% in equity income and fixed income respectively. The brokerage firm in Colombia ranked first in fixed income and second in equity income and positioned itself as a market leader. In Chile, the brokerage operation led the market for fixed income and was situated third in the equity market.

Corporate Finance

The regional team for Corporate Finance consolidated and closed major financial structuring transactions in Peru and Colombia (where transactions were handled through BCP's representation offices). The year was also very positive for the M & A business in Chile.

It is important to note that despite the adverse environment, which led to major capital outflows from the MILA region, we took advantage of opportunities to complete the following transactions:

- Structured Financing - The Carlyle Group
- Corporate Bond Issuance - Norvial
- Corporate Bond Issuance – YURA
- Financial Advisory - Enersis
- M&A – Sale of BrendenMaster to the Colombian company TeamFoods

Thanks to efforts throughout the year, the regional team received the following accolades:

- Best Infrastructure Bank in the Andean Region – awarded by Latin Finance
- Best Financial Firm – awarded by Deloitte
- Best Financing in Local Currency & Best Financing for Highways – awarded by Latin Finance.

Insurance business

Premium growth in the global property and casualty insurance industry in 2015 was situated at 2.5% versus 2.8% in 2014. In developed markets, the downturn led growth to fall from 2% in 2014 to 1.7% in 2015 while in emerging markets, expansion dropped from 6.3% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2015. Forecasts predict 3% growth in 2016. Developed markets are expected to report growth of 1.8% and emerging markets 7.9% during this same period. Growth in emerging markets will take place mainly in Asia, where expansion is expected to reach 12% in 2016 and 2017 while in Latin America, growth is expected to situate at 1% and 2.5% during the same period.

The global life insurance market grew 3.3% in 2015 after having reported 4.7% growth in 2014. This downturn was seen mainly in developed markets, which went from posting 4.2% growth in 2014 to 1.9% in 2015. On the contrary, emerging markets evolved more favorably, reporting 10.6% expansion in 2015 versus 7.4% in 2014. In 2016 growth is expected to situate at 4%, with 2.4% growth in developed economies and 10.6% in emerging economies.

In 2015, the Peruvian insurance market (accumulated at the end of December) reported premiums of S/. 11,743.9 million. This represents growth of 15.7% with regard to the S/. 10,154.1 million reported in 2014 (according to SBS).

Growth in the insurance sector in 2015 was six times higher than Peru's GDP growth, which was more than likely situated at 2.9% at year-end. Nevertheless, the Peruvian insurance market has one of the lowest penetration levels in the country with gross premiums equal to 1.6% of GDP while the region's average was 2.9%. In this context, Chile represented 2.9% of total growth while Brazil and Colombia weighed in with 4.2% and 2.7% respectively.

In the property and casualty and accident insurance segments, premiums totaled S/. 6,126.5 million at the end of December. This represented an increase of 17.2% with regard to the same period last year when premiums totaled S/. 5,225.4 million. This growth was primarily attributable to P&C with growth of 19.9% (Fire, Earthquake and Third Person Liability) followed by Medical Assistance and Cars with 14.5% and 13.5% respectively.

The life insurance segments posted total premiums of S/. 5,617.5 million at the end of December, which represented growth of 14.0% with regard to the S/. 4,928.7 million registered last year. This annual growth (at the end of December) was attributable to 15% expansion in Annuities; 20% in Individual Life; 17% in Credit Life; 12% in AFP and 2.9% in Group Life 3%.

Pacífico Seguros Generales

The Property and Casualty Insurance business registered premium turnover of S/. 1,363.6 million with net earned premiums of S/. 945.5 million. These figures topped last year's figures by 4.8% and 8.3% respectively. All business lines increased their net earned premium levels. The Wholesale Line increased 22.3%; Personal Lines, 14%; Private Medical, 11.0%; and Cars, 27.1%.

The increase in premium turnover was accompanied by a decrease in claims, which was reflected primarily in a significant decrease in the loss ratio across segments and in Cars in particular due to improvements in pricing models; in the efficiency of the underwriting process; and to moves to direct claims to preferred garages.

The acquisition expense ratio fell along with general expenses due to strict and adequate cost control. Nevertheless, financial income dropped while income tax rose.

In this context, earnings were situated at S/. 65.9 million in 2015, which topped the S/. 32.6 million posted in 2014. This result was aligned with our strategic objectives to grow in a profitable and sustainable manner while ensuring operating excellence.

It is important to note that in 2015, Pacifico Group entered into a joint venture with Banmedica where both hold equal shares in the Insurance and Health Services businesses. This venture includes the private health insurance business, which is sold by PPS, the dependent health insurance business, which is sold by EPS, and the subsidiaries that provide medical services. In exchange, Banmedica contributed US\$ 57 million, the Clinica San Felipe and laboratories ROE, which are leading companies in the Peruvian healthcare market. This has allowed us to become the largest private healthcare group in Peru and has strengthened our health insurance offerings and the level of medical services provision throughout the country.

PPS ceded majority control over the EPS to Banmedica. As such, this business and the medical subsidiaries are no longer consolidated on the accounting balances of PPS and PV and are now considered investments in securities. This joint venture generated an extraordinary gain for PGA of S/. 99.1 million (after deferred taxes), which was attributable to the revaluation of PPS's investment in EPS.

The EPS business posted earnings of S/. 15.8 million while the Medical Services reported earnings of 30.5 million. The consolidated healthcare business (insurance and healthcare services) registered earnings of S/. 46.3 million, which tops the S/. 10.1 million reported in 2014. The net contribution of the health business to PPS is equivalent to 50% or S/. 23.2 million. This amount is not included in the S/. 65.9 million in earnings posted by PPS that was discussed earlier in this section.

Pacífico Vida

The Life business posted premium turnover of S/.1,356.2 million, which topped the budget of S/. 1,306.1 million. This represented growth of 23.6% with regard to the figure registered in 2014 and outpaced YoY expansion in the life insurance market, which was situated at 15%, and allowed the company to share market leadership.

All business lines posted an increase in premiums that was led by voluntary life insurance after the company won the tender to offer this product at the beginning of the year. Significant growth was also posted in Individual Life, with 17.7%; Credit Life, with 15.7%; and Annuities, with 10.3% while the Group Life and Personal Accidents lines registered an increase of 9.0%.

Higher premium turnover this year was accompanied by adequate control of general expenses and of acquisition costs as well as prudent management of investments, which, in some cases, reported devaluations this year.

The loss ratios for the Individual Life, Personal Accidents and Credit Life lines evolved favorably. The Group and Voluntary Insurance lines reported an increase in their loss ratios, which was in line with market evolution.

The main lines with the best results were Individual Life, Credit Life and Personal Accidents.

In this context, earnings totaled S/. 155.1 million in 2015. This topped the budget of S/. 146.2 million and was similar to the figure posted last year.

Pension fund business

Prima AFP

In 2015, the reform of the Private Pension System (SPP), which began in 2012, continued and Prima AFP adapted efficiently to these changes. This year, it directed its efforts at achieving efficiencies and on improving its communication with clients.

In a framework marked by the contraction of emerging and developed economies and the negative impact of the same of the Peruvian and regional stock exchanges, Prima AFP focused on building diversified investment portfolios that include both fixed income and equity instruments. The funds under management at Prima AFP in 2015 obtained posted profitability levels of 4.3%, 4.9% and 1.3% for Funds 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The portfolio under management increased 7.1%, going from S/. 36,740 million in 2014 to S/. 39,345 million at the end of 2015. This represented a market share of 31.7% of total funds under management in the Private Pension System.

Pension fund management requires a long-term vision. Along these lines, annualized returns for Prima AFP's pension fund since the beginning of its operations are situated at 6.2%, 7.1% and 6.4% for Funds 1, 2 and 3 respectively. These results mean that were are ranked first in the system for Fund 1, second for Fund 2 and third for Fund 3.

At the system level, and based on longer horizon, it is evident that from the date of the creation of the system to today (December 2015 / December 1993), annualized profitability for Prima's Fund 2 was 12.0% in nominal terms and 7.3% in real terms.

It is important to note that investments in the funds managed by the system are used for national development. Our FuMs are invested in the country's main companies and are used for important development projects in sectors such as energy (electricity distribution, hydropower, and hydrocarbons), transportation (road networks), telecommunications and agriculture. At the end of December 2015, more than US\$1,200 million of Prima AFP's funds under management were invested in companies and infrastructure projects throughout the country.

In terms of the financial results in 2015, net income totaled S/. 162.1 million, which represents a 5.7% increase over 2014's result. This growth was possible due to adequate control of and follow-up on expenses, which allowed us to achieve a good level of efficiency, and to an increase in income due to the natural growth of our affiliates' remuneration base.

2015 was characterized by improving efficiency and strengthen communication with our clients.



6

Risk management

Corporate principles, monitoring and appetite for risk

Corporate principles

Risk management is a strategic pillar of Credicorp's businesses. The corporate principles approved by the Committee of Corporate Governance are:

1. Independence of risk functions
2. Sufficiency and quality of resources associated with risk management
3. Measure performance based on risk
4. Follow up and validation
5. Comply with Credicorp's Code of Ethics

Risk culture

Risk functions at Credicorp are conducted by specialized personnel who have knowledge about processes to identify, evaluate, measure, treat and monitor risks. To develop a risk culture that is aligned with the best practices in the industry, Credicorp offers on-going training in risk management to the employees who make risk decisions at the main subsidiaries.

In 2015, Credicorp's V Risk Convention and VII Congress of Credicorp Operating Risks were held. The objective of both of these meetings was to promote best practices for Comprehensive Risk Management among the leaders of Credicorp's different subsidiaries

Appetite for risk

The appetite for risk is included in the Group's qualitative and quantitative statements and guide its activities when determining the amount and type of risk that the organization is willing to assume based on strategic and financial objectives. The Board approves the appetite for risk every year. The main objective of defining an appetite for risk is to identify the risk profile that the Board wishes to apply, which is manifested through five strategic pillars: solvency, liquidity, benefit, and growth, stability of results, balance structure. These five pillars are supported by a risk taxonomy that allows the Group to qualitatively and quantitatively monitor its risk profile.

The appetite for risk consists of the following elements:

- Appetite for risk statement: Define the general principles and qualitative statements that complement the Group's risk strategy and determine the target risk profile.
- Metrics table: Reflects the statement for the appetite for risk statement (principles and risk profile) in a metrics table.
- Limits: Allow us to control the appetite for risk within the tolerance established by the Board. It also allows us to quantify risk in the decision making process and to define the guidelines for target risk profile.

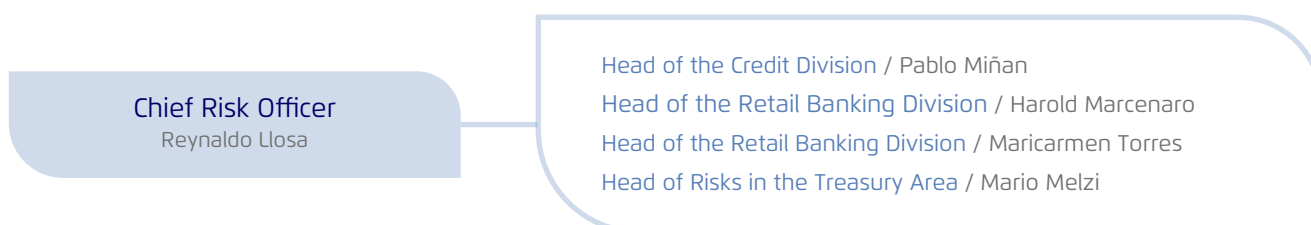
The appetite for risk is integrated in the processes for strategic and capital guidelines as well as in the process to define the budget. This facilitates strategic decision making throughout the organization.

We have rolled out the risk appetite in BCP Peru, BCP Bolivia, MiBanco, Atlantic Security Bank and Pacifico. We are also developing a risk appetite dashboard for Credicorp.

Corporate Governance and risk management

Central risk division

The mission of the Central Risk Division is to coordinate, through BCP and Credicorp's subsidiaries, efforts to apply better methodologies to understand and quantify the risk to which different businesses are exposed and to take the corresponding measures to ensure adequate management and control within the parameters established by the Board.



The group's comprehensive risk management efforts are conducted through the Risk Management Division and overseen by the Central Risk Division.

Corporate risk committees

In 2012, the corporate organizational structure was defined and a scheme for corporate risk was implemented to supervise different issues related to the risk assumed by subsidiaries. Corporate risk committees are composed of (i) the Credicorp Risk Committee, which is responsible for evaluating and approving strategic and supervisory issues such as appetite for risk and strategies for new businesses; and (ii) Credicorp's Non-Retail Loan Risk Committees, Credicorp's Operating Risk Committee, the Treasury Risk Committee and ALM Credicorp Committee, which are responsible for evaluating and approving tactical issues and some supervision tasks for each type of risk, such as the governance framework for comprehensive risk management; the structure for autonomous decision making regarding risks and/or their modification; among others.

There are issues that, due to their nature, must be approved by the risk committees at the subsidiary level or by corporate risk committees. The level that approves these issues will depend on the materiality that they represent in terms of the risk assumed by the subsidiary.

Corporate policies

To meet minimum standards and guide the actions of our subsidiaries in terms of comprehensive risk management, Credicorp has established corporate policies for (i) non-retail loan risk, which cover all three fronts of the loan process: admission, follow-up, and recovery; (ii) operating risk; (iii) market risk; and (iv) insurance risk. Policies for retail loan risk at the subsidiaries are developed and/or modified in coordination with BCP. The goal is to establish a general framework for retail loan risk management in Credicorp. Finally, in 2014, we developed a Framework for Credicorp's Corporate Risk Management, which describes the scope and principles upon which Credicorp's corporate risk management system is based.

¹¹ In 2014, the Technical Committee for Loan Risk was divided into two: Risk Committee for Retail Loans and Non-Retail Loan Risk due to growth in the retail banking portfolio

Credit Risk

Loans, provisions and coverage

In the realm of risk, credit risk is Credicorp's primary concern. Its gross loans at the end of December 2015 totaled S/108,904 million (+15.2% with regard to December 2014). Additionally, Credicorp has set aside net provisions for loan losses for S/ 4,030 million, which led to a coverage ratio of 3.7% at the end of December 2015 (vs. 3.3% at the end of December 2014).

Indicators of credit risk (In S/ millions)

Subsidiary	Total loans ¹		Provisions set aside ²		Coverage Ratio ³	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
BCP and subsidiaries	79,647	91,340	2,456	3,104	3.1%	3.4%
BCP Bolivia	4,256	5,819	137	184	3.2%	3.2%
Mibanco	7,214	7,818	496	729	6.9%	9.3%
ASB	2,206	3,316	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Others	644	611	11	13	1.8%	2.1%
total	94,368	108,904	3,102	4,030	3.3%	3.7%

Source: Accounting BCP

(1) Total loans include contingent accounts for guarantees, endorsements and letters of credit. Does not include accrued yields.

(2) The provisions set aside include provisions for contingent accounts for endorsements, guarantees and letter of credit.

(3) The coverage ratio is equal to the provisions set aside divided by total loans.

Credit process

a. Admission

In Wholesale Banking, a loan assessment process is conducted for each client or economic group. To accomplish this, the policies and procedures to approve transactions are based on conservative criteria that are applied through processes that have common structures in each subsidiary. The loan approval process is based mainly on the client's capacity to generate the resources necessary to pay loans and their respective interest in the agreed timeframes. The assessment requires an analysis of the financial statements and their forecasts as well as the client's credit rating.

In the case of Retail Banking, we have acceptance models and guidelines to grant loans that have been established by the Risk Units in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Risk Committees at the subsidiaries and by Credicorp. Loan policies for products include an analysis of payment capacity; loan history; and scores obtained from scoring models among other factors.

The acceptance process uses Rating and Scoring Systems, which are internal models that have been developed to measure risk (probability of non-compliance). The adequate application of this system generates direct benefits in the loan business. The development and use of these models is common practice at BCP Peru. In the case of BCP Bolivia, in 2015 a qualitative module was completed and will be incorporated in the rating model in 2016. This module will allow us to conduct comprehensive risk assessments of clients.

b. Work-out unit and risk monitoring

Credicorp's monitoring process on wholesale banking loans involves identifying clients that represent a potential risk of impairment by instituting early detection alerts to permanently review clients whose alerts are more critical and/or which represent a higher chance of non-performance. Additionally, in the case of retail loans, Credicorp conducts follow up on indicators for delinquency, profitability and expected loss.

The recovery process for wholesale banking loans at Credicorp includes an exhaustive evaluation of the disposition and payment capacity of a borrower to cover a past due debt and/or normalize the situation. Based on this, a recovery strategy is established that includes refinancing, judicial recoveries, debt forgiveness and/or charge offs.

In the case of retail banking loans, in BCP and Peru, the recovery process is aligned with the industry's best practices, whose stages include pre-delinquency management, automatic management of early delinquency management, telephone collections, field collections, judicial recoveries, and recoveries in the charge off portfolio. The channel for negotiations with the client is open throughout the collections process to consider refinancing alternatives if payments cannot be met. Scoring models are used during the recovery process to segment the portfolio, which helps ensure more effective recovery strategies for a group of clients that is based on risk. Credicorp's subsidiaries are gradually aligning their models to the collections scheme implemented by BCP and apply specific strategies that are appropriate to their businesses.

In 2015 we create the first Committee for retail banking's commercial and collection teams was created at BCP Bolivia. Collections indicators were established to monitor the system. Throughout the year, the committee met on quarterly basis. Nevertheless, we expect this committee to meet more often in 2016.

Market risk

Credicorp’s market risk can be divided into two groups: (i) exposure that stems from a fluctuation in the value of the trading book; (ii) exposure that is derived from changes in forward positions that are not trading-related (banking book).

Trading book

To manage the trading book, Credicorp applies the VaR (value at risk) methodology to its trading portfolio to calculate market risk of the main positions taken and to determine the maximum loss expected based on a series of assumptions that cover a variety of changes in market conditions. The daily measurement of VAR is a statistical estimate of the potential maximum loss on the current portfolio based on adverse movements in the market. The time horizon used to calculate VaR is a day. Nevertheless, the VaR for a day is extended to a time frame of ten days.

The VaR calculation does not include the effects of the exchange rate given that these effects are measured in the net monetary position.

During 2015 the VaR of credicorp showed an increase due to a higher volatility in the differential of local currency rates against Us Dollar rates in derivatives market and an increase in those positions subject to this differential. However, the VaR remained within the limits of risk appetite established by the Risk Management of each subsidiary

Additionally, risk management of the trading book is complemented with indicators of Stressed VaR and Economic Capital, which determine the trading portfolio’s exposure in the case of extreme movements in the risk factors to which it is exposed.

Indicators at each of the subsidiaries have specific limit and autonomy structures, which depend on the size of the positions and/or volatility of the risk factors implicit in each financial instrument. Regular reports are prepared for the Risk, Treasury and ALM Credicorp Committees, Credicorp’s Risk Committee and management at each subsidiary.

Exchange Rate Risk is measured with the same methodologies and processes as the other trading positions. VaR indicators are used to measure the exposure of different exchange positions to market fluctuations, which are monitored and controlled by the Market Risk units in the subsidiaries.

BCP has defined an optimum level of equity risk in foreign currency (structural exchange position) that has specific limits and controls. The other exchange rate management strategies are outlined in each of the trading book’s portfolios.

*VaR for Credicorp by asset type
(in \$/. thousands)*

<i>Asset Type</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
Capital investments	12,282	8,358
Debt investments	7,088	7,970
Swaps	13,769	4,160
Forwards	102,967	22,941
Options	12,708	717
Diversification effect	(27,997)	(19,834)
Consolidate VaR by asset type	120,817	24,312

Source: Accounting Division at BCP

Banking book

Banking book management at Credicorp covers the identification, measurement, evaluation, control and monitoring of Liquidity Risk and Structural Risk relative to the Interest Rate.

Liquidity Risk Management entails an inability to pay or refinance obligations that have been previously agreed on to maturity due to situations of mismatching of assets and liabilities, and the inability to liquidate investment positions that are subject to Price Risk, without generating adverse changes in the value of these positions.

Each of Credicorp's subsidiaries manages liquidity risk according to corporate indicators:

- **Internal Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)**, which measures liquidity risk for periods of 15, 30 and 60 days. This ratio is calculated by currency and by scenario (Systemic and Specific).

- **Internal Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)**, which measures structural liquidity risk for periods over one year. This indicator ensures that a bank is financed by stable funding.

Additionally, we follow up on the liquidity gap, which is also known as the duration gap, which provides a picture of the liquidity status within a specific gap.

These indicators follow distinct limit and autonomy structures at each of the subsidiaries and are included in the liquidity contingency plans.

Interest Rate Risk Management in the banking book monitors variations in the interest rate that can negatively affect anticipated gains or the market value of assets and liabilities in the balance. Credicorp follows up on all products that are sensitive to interest rate variations through the Repricing Gap, which is a sensitivity analysis that uses the GON (Gains on Risk) calculation methodology and NPV (Net Present Value).

Interest rate risk management is complemented with calculations of Economic Capital, which is the capital that financial entities need to have in reserve to guarantee solvency if unanticipated losses arise.

Economic Capital for ALM risk refers to adverse and extreme behavior in the interest rate curves, which penalize the financial and asset structure of each of Credicorp's subsidiaries.

Each of Credicorp's subsidiaries manages liquidity risk according to corporate indicators.

Operating risks

Credicorp has rolled out three processes to manage operating risk:

1. Operating risk assessment

Assessment is based on ISO 31000-2009, whose scope includes the identification, analysis, assessment and treatment of the operating risks to which the corporation is exposed in its different businesses.

2. Business continuity management.

The objective is to mitigate events of business interruption by implementing strategies for each of the resources (information technologies, human resources, infrastructure, suppliers, information assets and liquidity) to support vital processes in the corporation's businesses. Prior to the materialization of an event, a crisis management structure is established that outlines specific roles and responsibilities to take timely and effective action to reduce or avoid the negative impact that said event may generate in Credicorp's businesses.

3. Loss event management

The objective is to identify, classify and register losses that Credicorp's companies incur when the operating risks to which they are exposed materialize. This is also a source of information for risk identification.

Loss events at the end of December 2015, are within the appetite limits for operating risk as established by the Credicorp Risk Committee.

Insurance underwriting

The main risk that Credicorp faces in terms of insurance contracts is that the real costs of claims and payments or the advent of the same differ from expectations. This risk is affected by claims frequency, the severity of claims, real compensation and the subsequent development of long-term systems. As such, the group's objective is to guarantee that enough reserves are in place to cover these components.

Policy to determine underwriting reserves

Credicorp permanently monitors the sufficiency of its reserves to take measures when necessary and anticipate potential adverse results. The corporation hires independent and highly prestigious advisory firms that provide actuarial services. These companies are responsible for certifying the existence of adequate underwriting reserves at the three companies that are part of Credicorp's insurance group: Pacifico Seguros, Pacifico EPS and Pacifico Vida.

To protect the interests of our insured, and to comply with regulatory demands, Credicorp monitors and measures the variables that may compromise the insurance group's solvency and, as such, affect its capacity to honor its obligations in the future. As such, we quantify the impact that future strategic decisions may have on these indicators. The methodologies that are used to determine the reserve levels at the group's insurance companies follow the guidelines set by current regulations.

Capital

Solvency management

Credicorp actively manages its capital base to cover the risks that are inherent to its activities. The group's capital adequacy is monitored by applying the rules and ratios set by the regulator in addition to other measures.

Credicorp's objectives in terms of capital management are: (i) fulfill the capital requirements set by the regulatory entities in the sectors in which the group's businesses operate; (ii) safeguard the group's capacity to continue providing returns to shareholders and benefits to other participants; and (iii) maintain a strong capital base to support the group's development.

On December 31 in 2015 and 2014, Credicorp's regulatory capital totaled approximately S/. 18,614.7 million and S/. 16,377.8 million respectively. Credicorp's cash assets exceeded the minimum assets required on December 2015 by approximately S/. 2,213.9 million and as such, met regulatory requirements .

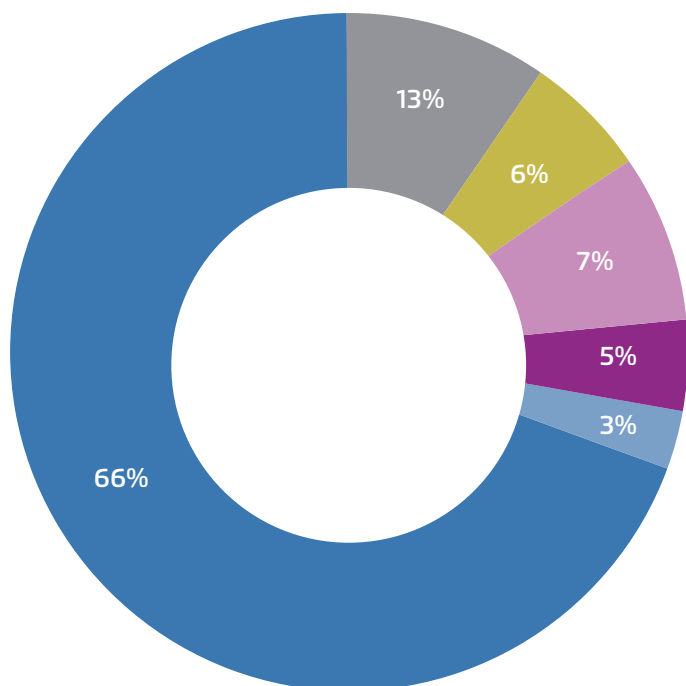
Economic capital

Economic capital is an internal measurement of the capital that the group needs to maintain its risk profile, reduce the probability of bankruptcy and guarantee economic solvency even if market conditions are extreme. It is also based on the rating level sought. Economic capital measures risk in economic rather than regulatory terms to actively manage the organization's risk profile based on risk adjusted return.

The group's economic capital model consolidates the main risks (credit risk, ALM risk, market risk, business risk, and operating risk) that each of the group's subsidiaries must address in a single metric and incorporates the benefits of diversifying different factors of risk.

On December 31, 2015, Credicorp's economic capital map was distributed by risk factor and by subsidiary as shown below:

Distribution of Credicorp's economic capital



On December 31, 2015, Credicorp's economic capital map was distributed by risk factor and by subsidiary as shown below:

- Credit
- ALM
- Market
- Business
- Insurance underwriting
- Operating

Internal validation of risk

Internal Validation Management at BCP Peru is part of the Risk Management Division and leads, plans, organizes and issues independent opinions after reviewing different risk management processes at Credicorp.

In 2015, this area worked to consolidate the corporate mandate for management. Its main milestones were achieved at BCP Peru and Prima AFP.

BCP Peru concluded a project to review and adapt the guides, methods, processes and programs to validate internal models to ensure that they are aligned with international standards to achieve optimum effectiveness, internal order and efficiency. The main projects including validating the economic capital model; validating the Sole Information Depository to build loan risk models; and validating the new loan risk models that were developed and implemented in 2015. Pricing tools for retail products were also validated. The annual report for Market Risk Validation was completed and prepayment models, the CVA Model and information quality for ALM management were validated.

At Prima AFP, the validation area continue to work with the company to meet regulatory requirements and validated the system to monitor investment limits



7 Corporate governance and social responsibility

Corporate governance and social responsibility

Credicorp conducts its business according to the highest standards for corporate governance as expressed in its vision, mission, code of ethics and policies, which represent the corporate guidelines that governs all of its subsidiaries. Credicorp's corporate governance is anchored in an organizational structure that promotes ethical behavior among all employees, who adhere to principles of integrity, respect and transparency. These principles engender the trust of our shareholders and groups of interest. In the ambit of corporate social responsibility, in 2015 we reaffirmed our commitment to the positive development of the groups of interest with which we interact: clients, suppliers, community, government and regulators, shareholders and investors.

The final objective of corporate governance practices is to build trust with our groups of interest to obtain more competitive advantages, improve our performance, set the bases for sustainable and profitable growth, and contribute to creating more value for our shareholders. Credicorp lists on the New York Stock Exchange and complies with all aspects of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, which has been in effect in the United States since July 2002. This law has become the international standard for corporate governance practices.

In 2015, Credicorp was listed on the Corporate Governance Index of the Lima Stock Exchange. This spurred us to conduct a global review of our processes according to standards for corporate governance and sustainability and align our operations with the best practices in the local market.

Governance

Board of directors

This entity seeks to ensure Credicorp's long-term success by creating and delivering sustainable value to shareholders. It is the maximum authority within the company and is in charge of managing and running all the group's business.

Roles of the Board

- Evaluate, approve and direct the Company's corporate strategy; objectives and goals; the main plans of actions and policies; risk monitoring and management; as well as annual budgets and business plans. Control the implementation of the same, supervise main expenditures, investments, acquisitions and disposals
- Conduct follow up and control over potential conflicts of interest between the Board, Members of the Board and shareholders.
- Ensure that Independent Directors leave a written record of their attendance of Board Meetings (i) and maintain their condition of independence and (ii) ensure that since the last meeting in which said directors participated, that none have been involved in any situation that changes said condition.
- Ensure that those nominated as candidates for Independent Directors leave a written statement declaring their independence.
- Investigate and verify the condition of independence of the individuals nominated to act as Independent Directors and ensure that this condition is maintained by said individuals during their time on the Board.
- Prevent the fraudulent use and abuse of corporate assets in transactions between interested parties.
- Ensure the integrity of the Company's accounting and financial statements.
- Supervise independent audits and establish systems to monitor financial and non-financial risks, including controls to ensure regulatory compliance.
- Supervise, evaluate the effectiveness of and adapt the Company's governance practices
- Supervise the information policy.
- Approve the Rules for the Board's Committees.

The Chairman of the Board, Dionisio Romero Paoletti, is responsible for the company's operations and governance and leads as well as manages actions to ensure that Credicorp fulfills its obligations.

¹⁷ More information can be found in the Corporate Governance section of www.credicorpnet.com.

Roles of the Chairman of the Board

- Preside over Board sessions.
- Ensure that the Board functions properly.
- Represent the Company or delegate representation to others to negotiate in foreign financial markets or speak with regulators, the press, governments, stakeholders and the community.
- Promote adequate relations with shareholders, in a formal sense, at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and informally through relations with the Company's shareholders.
- Propose initiatives for corporate policies along with the General Manager.
- Ensure effective strategic planning and examine possibilities for the Company's future development.
- Ensure the Board's active participation to strategically review the proposals of the company's management team and those relative to effective planning.
- Ensure that probity exists in the accounting reports.
- Monitor the General Manager's performance with the criteria established to meet company objectives..
 - Act as an advisor to other members of the Board when necessary.

The Board meets at least once a month. For voting purposes, quorum is equivalent to half plus one of its members. The members of the board can participate in sessions in person, digitally or through other venues unless the Chairman stipulates otherwise. In 2015, twelve meetings were held.

The Board's leadership in 2015 helped the group strengthen its corporate strategy. In this context, Credicorp consolidated as a financial holding in Peru and continued to expand its scope of operations in Latin America.

Board member's assistance



Total annual sessions: 12

Directors

Dionisio Romero Paoletti – Chairman and dependent director

Dionisio Romero Paoletti is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Credicorp and Banco de Credito – BCP, and has been the Chief Executive Officer of Credicorp since 2009. Mr. Romero P. has served as a board member of BCP since 2003 and was appointed Vice Chairman in 2008 and Chairman in 2009. He is also the Chairman of Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, El Pacifico Peruano Suiza Cia. de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A., El Pacifico Vida Cia. de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A., Alicorp S.A.A., Ransa Comercial S.A., Industrias del Espino S.A., Palmas del Espino S.A., and Agrícola del Chira S.A., among others. Furthermore, Mr. Romero is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Inversiones Centenario and Director of Banco de Credito e Inversiones – BCI, Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Sierra Metals Inc. Mr. Romero P. is an economist from Brown University, USA with an MBA from Stanford University, USA.

Raimundo Morales - Vice chairman and independent director

Raimundo Morales Dasso has been the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors since April 2008. Prior to being elected to the Board of Directors, he served as our Chief Operating Officer and CEO of BCP, having joined BCP in 1980. Previously, Mr. Morales held various positions during his ten years at Wells Fargo Bank in its San Francisco, São Paulo, Caracas, Miami and Buenos Aires offices. His last position was Vice President for the Southern Region of Wells Fargo. From 1980 to 1987, Mr. Morales was Executive Vice President in charge of BCP's Wholesale Banking Group. From 1987 to 1990, he was the CEO of ASB. He rejoined BCP as the CEO in 1990 until March 2008. Currently, Mr. Morales is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Atlantic Security Bank and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Credicorp Ltd. and Banco de Credito del Peru. He is also Member of the Board of Directors of Banco de Credito de Bolivia, Pacifico Vida, Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A., Salmueras Sudamericanas S.A., Fosfatos del Pacifico S.A., Alicorp S.A.A., Grupo Romero, JJC Contratistas Generales S.A., Cerámica Lima S.A., Inversiones y Propiedades S.A. and member of the Board of Instituto Peruano de Economía. Mr. Morales received his Master's degree in Finance from the Wharton School of Business in the United States

Luis Enrique Yarur - Independent director

Luis Enrique Yarur Rey is a businessman with an undergraduate degree in law and graduate degrees in economics and management. He has served on the Board of Directors since October 2002 as well as the board of directors of BCP since February 1995. Mr. Yarur is Chairman of the Board of Empresas Juan Yarur S. A. C., Banco de Crédito e Inversiones of Chile, Chairman of Empresas Jordan S.A. and Vice-Chairman of Empresas Lourdes S.A. He is Vice-President of the Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras A. G. and director of BCI Seguros Generales S.A and BCI Seguros de Vida S.A.

Fernando Fort – Dependent director

Fernando Fort Marie is a lawyer and partner at the law firm of Fort Bertorini Godoy & Pollari Abogados S.A. Mr. Fort served as a director of Banco de Crédito del Perú from 1979 to 1987 and from March 1990 to the present. Mr. Fort also serves as board member of Hermes Transportes Blindados S.A., Inversiones Centenario S.A.A., Motores Diesel Andinos S.A. (MODASA) and Empresa Edelnor S.A.A.

Reynaldo Llosa Barber – Dependent director

Reynaldo A. Llosa Barber is a business manager and since August 1995 has been a director on our Board of Directors. He has also been a director of BCP from 1980 to October 1987 and from March 1990 to the present. Mr. Llosa is the COO of F.N. Jones S.R. Ltda.

Juan Carlos Verme – Independent director

Juan Carlos Verme Giannonni is a private investor and businessman and has served on the Board of Directors since September 1995. He has served on the Board of Directors of BCP since March 1990. Mr. Verme is Chairman of Inversiones Centenario, and member of the Board of other Peruvian companies such as Celima, Corcesa, and Medlab. He is the Chairman of the Board of WWG del Peru S.A., MALI (Lima's Fine Arts Museum), and a Trustee of Tate Americas Foundation where he also participates as a member of the Latin American Acquisitions Committee. Since November 2012, he has served as the Vice President of the Fundación Museo Reina Sofía of Madrid, Spain.

Benedicto Cigüeñas – Independent director

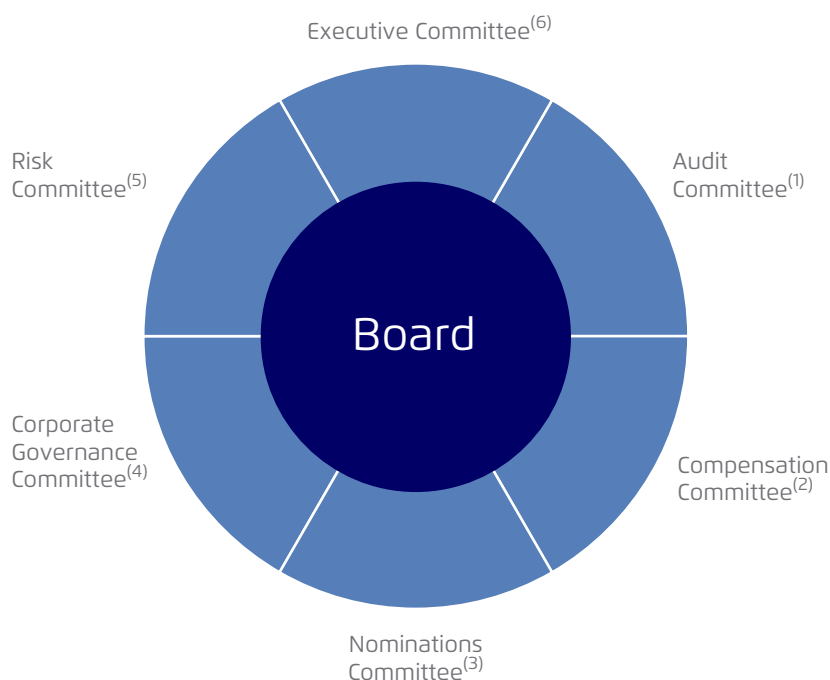
Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara is an economist from Universidad Catolica del Peru and has a Master degree from the Colegio de Mexico. Mr. Cigüeñas completed studies of Statistics and Economics at the Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza del Estado, Chile; and the Advanced Management Program at Universidad de Piura, Peru. He has been a Director of Credicorp Ltd. Since March 2014 and of Banco de Crédito del Perú – BCP since January 2005. He is also Director of Atlantic Security Bank and Mibanco. Previously, he served as Financial Economic Advisor of BCP and as Chief Financial Officer (1992 – April 2004). He served as CEO and CFO of Banco de la Nación, and Vice minister of Economy and Finance. Also, he was an executive at Peruvian Central Bank, and Director of Banco Exterior de los Andes (Extebandes), Petróleos del Perú, Banco de la Nación and Instituto Peruano de Administración de Empresas, among other institutions

Martin Pérez Monteverde – Dependent director

Martin Pérez Monteverde is a senior executive, with studies in Business Administration, Marketing and Finance at Universidad del Pacifico, a graduate of the Advanced Management Program at University of Piura; with a 24-year career, 19 of them in the private sector, and 5 years in the public sector, as Congressman of the Republic of Peru, and Minister of State in the portfolio of Foreign Trade and Tourism. He is President of the Peruvian Institute of Economics – IPE – SAC Consulting and Senso He is also Director of Inversiones Centenario SA, Sigma Management Company Investment Funds (SAFI), the Foreign Trade Society of Peru – COMEXPERU – and President of the National Confederation of Private Business Institutions – CONFIEP. He currently serves on the following institutions: Association of entrepreneurs for Education – ExE Director of the Board, Institute for Quality and Accreditation Career of Engineering and Technology – ICACIT: Member of the General Assembly, IN PERU: Director of the Board, Peruvian Institute of Economics – IPE: Director of the Board, PERU 2021: Director of the Board, Business Solutions Poverty – SEP: Director of the Board, Member of the National Accord Forum: PCM – National Agreement, Ministry of Economy and Finance – MEF: Director of the Board of the National Competitiveness Council, Ministry of Justice: Member of the National Council for Human Rights, Ministry of labour and Employment Promotion: National Council of Labour and Employment Promotion – CNTPE: Director of Sector Employers, Judiciary: Member of the advisory Council of the Judiciary, President of the Council of Ministers – PCM: Member of the Commission High Level Corruption, Member of the Permanent Multisectoral Commission for the Productive Diversification and SUNAT: Member of the working Group of Internal Revenue.

Board committees

- (1) Established on October 31, 2002.
- (2) Established on January 25, 2012.
- (3) Established on March 28, 2012.
- (4) Established on June 23, 2010.
- (5) Established on March 28, 2012.
- (6) Established on March 28, 2012.



Executive committee

This committee seeks to answer management’s questions about operations or businesses in which the Board needs to provide direction. In urgent cases, it makes decisions that correspond to the Board and others associated with specific matters that it has been given the power to resolve. This committee is made up of five members but the number can be changed by the Board. The chairman and vice chairman of Credicorp’s board are members of the committee. In 2015, this committee met 20 times.

Auditing committee

This committee supervises, monitors and independently reviews Credicorp’s financial information system. The executive committee has no fewer than three members. All of the members of this committee must be independent according to the definition of independence set by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The committee will have at least one member who is considered a financial expert. In 2015, this committee met 13 times.

Corporate governance committee

This committee proposes, reviews and monitors good practices of corporate governance in the Corporation. There are at least three members, one of which must be independent. This committee also includes main executives. In 2015, the committee met two times.

Compensation committee

This committee’s main objective is to define, review and approve the compensation policy for the main executives and managers at Credicorp and its subsidiaries. The committee is made up of three directors and the general manager. In 2015, this committee met four times.

Nominations committee

This committee's objective is to propose the selection criteria to select individuals to act as members of the board at the company, its subsidiaries or for the companies for which Credicorp or its subsidiaries must appoint a director.

The committee has three members, the chairman of the board, the vice chairman of the board and one other individual. In 2015, the committee met 9 times.

Risk committee

Its main objective is to establish, periodically evaluate and approve the guidelines and policies in place for comprehensive risk management at the companies in the Credicorp group. It must inform the board about its decisions. This committee is made up of two directors from Credicorp, one of which will preside over the committee, a director from BCP and four managers from BCP. In 2015, the committee met 15 times.

Composition of the board's committee

Name	Auditing Committee	Compensation Committee	Corporate governance Committee	Executive Committee	Nominations Committee	Risk Committee
<i>Dionisio Romero P.</i>						
<i>Raimundo Morales</i>						
<i>Fernando Fort</i>						
<i>Reynaldo Llosa Barber</i>						
<i>Martín Perez Monteverde</i>						
<i>Juan Carlos Verme</i>						
<i>Luis Enrique Yarur</i>						
<i>Benedicto Cigüeñas^{1/}</i>						
<i>Eduardo Hochschild*</i>						

President

Member

^{1/} Financial expert..

*Are not members of Credicorp's board but sit on BCP's Board.

Investor relations

Credicorp understands that it must communicate with its investors in a transparent manner to ensure that both sides understand the company's objectives in the same way.

Credicorp's Investor Relations area is in charge of providing complete and timely information to investors, shareholders, and the market in general. It is also responsible for developing close ties with interest groups and maintaining permanent contact with these parties through meetings, teleconferences, shareholders' events, among others.

Communication takes place throughout the year and is particularly active during reporting periods. In this way, the company is in constant contact with current and potential investors.

Individuals who want information can send their requests to Investor Relations at IRCredicorp@bcp.com.pe.

Credicorp's web page also contains up-dated information on the company and its subsidiaries, stock exchange information, the dividend policy, quarterly and annual results, access to teleconferences, press reports, information reported to the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC), presentations, corporate governance documents, warning system, and complaints, among others.

Internal control

Internal auditing

In accordance with the Framework for Professional Practice of the Institute of International Internal Auditors (IIA), the Internal Auditing department seeks to provide assurance and advice to Credicorp, its subsidiaries and affiliates in their quest to fulfill strategic objectives. IA provides a systematic approach to evaluate and improve risk management, monitoring and corporate governance.

After evaluating 180 critical processes at Credicorp's companies, as well as their respective controls at the entity level based on the criteria of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of The Treadway Commission (COSO) as indicated in Internal Control - Integrated Framework 2013, as well as that stipulated in Credicorp's Corporate Policy "Evaluation of the Internal Control System" No. 4205.010.02, we have concluded that the internal control system for financial reporting (ICFR) at Credicorp and its subsidiaries is effective given that no significant deficiencies were found that could affect the Group's financial statements.

Our Corporate Auditor was elected in May to serve as President of the Latin American Committee of Internal Auditors of the Latin American Federation of Banks, whose members included 600 banks in Latin America and the Caribbean. He is the first Peruvian to hold this position.

In October, we received the visit and recognition from the President of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) as part of the process to adapt to the Integrated Framework for Internal Control COSO 2013.

In 2015, the result of the internal assessment, according to Rule 1311 of IIA, was "Generally Complies" for the fourth consecutive year as part of the Program to Ensure and Improve the Quality of Internal Auditing. It is important to note that the corporation's internal auditing units obtained, in September 2013, international recognition from IIA for the quality of their internal auditing activities. This organization gave Credicorp its highest rating: "Generally Complies," in accordance with Rule 1312 of IIA. Both results are proof that the internal auditing practices in the corporation's internal auditing units fulfill International Rules of Auditing and the IIA Code of Ethics.

In 2015, 52 Corporate Auditing Programs (CAPs) were implemented to generate efficiencies in control testing processes; to standardize assessments and recommendations; and to share experience and special knowledge with our internal auditors at Credicorp.

In 2015, 13,936 training hours were imparted with an average of 65 hours/auditor, which topped the 40 hours/auditor recommended by international practices to prevent fraud and learn about SOX and Basilea; the New COSO Framework; internal quality assessment; money laundering; model validation; and about other financial and operating issues.

The IIA recognized the quality of the corporation's internal auditing units.

13,936

hours of training were provided to auditing teams in 2015

Hours of specialized training for auditing teams

Committed to efficiency, the corporation has 216 auditors for a total of 0.68% of the workforce. This figure is one of the main indicators of the group's productivity and falls within the parameters of best international practices.

Training	2013		2014		2015	
	Number of hours	Average / auditor	Number of hours	Average / auditor	Number of hours	Average / auditor
BCP	3,925	41	5,180	52	6,187	66
BCP Bolivia	696	29	897	39	1,447	58
ASB	226	75	189	47	212	53
Grupo Pacífico	2,280	84	1,582	63	2,012	75
Prima AFP	270	45	258	52	213	43
IM Trust	50	17	80	27	167	103
Credicorp Capital Colombia	217	31	154	22	246	31
Mibanco			727	35	3,453	80
Financiera Edyficar	2,868	137	1,239	52		
Total	10,532	55	10,305	48	13,936	65

Compliance

Our system for corporate compliance is based on international standards that help us fulfill regulatory requirements. It offers our clients both legal and reputational backing for their activities. This system prioritizes the following programs:

- Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (PLAFT)
- Control of International Lists.
- Fiscal transfers.
- Regulatory compliance (CN).
- Ethics and Conduct
- Anticorruption.
- Prevention of market abuse
- Protection of Personal Data (PDP)
- Occupational Health and Safety (SST).
- Consumer Protection.

In 2015, we took the following actions:

In the PLAFT Program, we focus on implementing controls for transactions involving high risk clients and products. In terms of fiscal transparency, on the FATCA front we made our first US Persona Report to the IRS or the local tax authority as applicable in each jurisdiction in which Credicorp's companies operate while on the CRS (Common Reporting Stand) front, we began the process to make the adaptations necessary to implement the global standard on the automatic exchange of financial account information.

216%

auditors represented
0.68% of the
organization's
workforce.

We made improvements to procedures to treat new and existing regulations in our Regulatory Compliance Program and restructured the Corporate Manual for Regulatory Compliance, where we describe actions to mitigate our regulatory exposure.

In the Ethics and Conduct Program, we rolled out dissemination campaigns to inform employees about the restrictions and prohibitions regarding the receipt of gifts and the need to register any external employment commitments. We have also created an Ethics Committee, which discusses the most relevant cases that could generate a reputational impact or affect the franchise.

In the PAdm Program, we approved guidelines to manage conflicts of interest in the Investment Bank's transactions and in the investments made by Credicorp in its name or on behalf of its clients to extend the scope of our monitoring efforts.

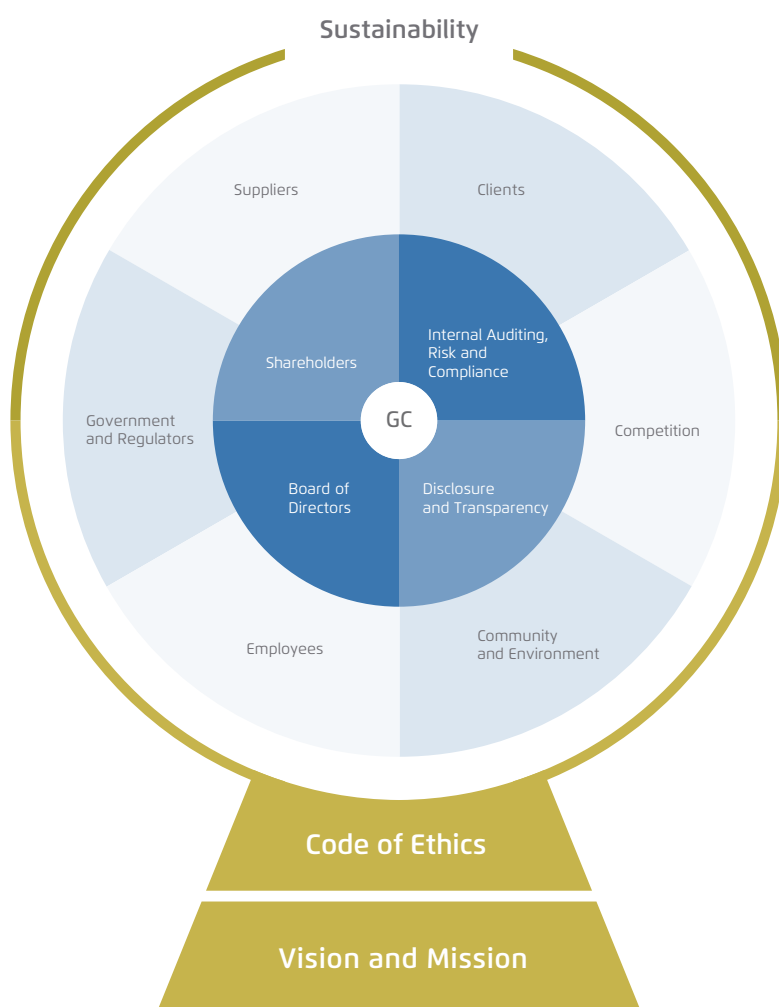
In the PDP Program, we implemented new rules regarding registering data on and the consent of natural persons and modified contracts with suppliers and confidentiality agreements to treat personal data and to strengthen processes and training to manage rights to access, rectification, cancellation or opposition (ARCO rights) and revocation.

In the SST Program, we strengthened the culture that advocates safe and healthy environments and implemented controls to monitor ergonomics, psychosocial risks, protection against solar radiation, and protection for pregnant mothers and the disabled. Our employees also actively participate on the SST committee, which conducts follow-up on the Annual Program and investigates accidents or incidents as well as improvements that will benefit the entire organization.

In the PAC Program, in the ambit of the Dodd Frank Act –Law to Reform Wall Street and Protect Consumers, which seeks to ensure the financial stability of the United States through measures that endow the financial system with transparency and stability, we approved the policy that regulates trading activities in the portfolios managed by the companies in the Credicorp Group that are subject to the Volcker Rule –whose objective is to avoid the use of a financial entity's own resources to conduct transactions involving shares, bonds, currencies and financial derivatives. On the Suitability front, we approved the guidelines to sell complex investments to clients in the Asset Management areas of BCP and Credicorp Capital Ltd.

Sustainability project

Credicorp expresses the corporation's commitment to achieving the highest levels of corporate governance to accompany sustainable growth in the long-term. This commitment is embodied in the Code of Ethics, Corporate Governance Policy, Stakeholder Relations Policy, Money Laundering Prevention Policy, and the Anti-Corruption policy.



To visualize the framework documents of the aforementioned policies, go to www.credicorpnet.com and proceed to the section on Corporate Governance.

The corporate governance committee will focus on:

- Monitoring the correct application of the guidelines and the implementation of the proposals for improvement that have been approved.
- Reviewing issues related to sustainability.

BCP

Program	Description	Results 2015
<p>BCP Financial Education</p>	<p>In 2015, we implemented BCP’s Financial Education program. This effort is directed at the population that is not currently in the formal banking system. The objective is to ensure that future entrants in the financial system can make adequate and responsible use of services and financial products to improve their wellbeing. The methodology used (edutainment) fuses education and entertainment and offers participative activities to impart concepts regarding the formal financial system, savings, budgeting, credit and insurance.</p>	
	<p>The University Financial Education Fair: “Todo Sobre Lucas,”</p> <p>seeks to inform young students from universities and institutes in Lima about the importance of responsibly managing personal and family finances and the benefits of the formal financial system.</p>	<p>We reached out to 107,000 young people in 2015.</p>
	<p>With You in Your Finances in the Classroom</p> <p>we helped high school students develop adequate financial knowledge, attitudes and practices as they transition to their adult lives. This is a comprehensive intervention that is coordinated with the Ministry of Education of Peru (MINEDU) to provide in-class sessions to students.</p>	<p>In 2015, this program benefitted 250 teachers and 30,000 students from 1st to 5th of secondary.</p>
<p>Program to Strengthen BCP Agentes</p> <p>we transform Agentes BCP into “local financial advisors” so that they can help their clients manage personal and family finances (while increasing their income). We offer training and accompaniment on topics such as finance and marketing; customer service; functions of agents; and the good use of financial products and services.</p>	<p>We work with close to 300 agents in Lima and Huaraz.</p>	

Programa	Descripción	Resultados 2015
<p><i>BCP loans and scholarships</i></p>	<p>The “BCP Loans and Scholarships” gives young and talented low-income students opportunities to begin and/or continue undergraduate studies at top-notch private universities in Peru. It also provides psychological-pedagogical guidance and activities to develop talent so that beneficiaries can reach their maximum potential and successfully enter the job world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 full scholarships were given. • More than 700 young people received financing
<p><i>Infrastructure projects</i></p>	<p>We support the Peruvian State in its efforts to decrease the infrastructure gap through the Work for Tax Deductions Program. In 2015, we signed 67 agreements for public infrastructure projects in the departments of Arequipa, Ancash, Cuzco, Junin, La Libertad, Loreto, Pasco, Lima, Ica, Piura and Puno as well as in the Constitutional Province of Callao</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/. 515 million in committed investment. • 2.5 million beneficiaries. • Sectors served: sanitation, education, transportation, health and safety.
<p><i>BCP volunteers</i></p>	<p>We involve volunteers in the process to strengthen education in the country. In fact, 90% of our project portfolio deals with education. Ten years ago, employees began to donate time to design, execute and develop different activities that cover the needs of vulnerable populations. All of these efforts are backed by Executive Management.</p>	<p>In 2015 2,200 volunteers participated (sometimes more than once) in the projects that we manage.</p>

Environmental program

BCP incorporates environmental management in its operations by calculating its carbon footprint and, based on these measurements, implementing a proposal for projects to improve the use of resources. These projects are related to energy efficiency, paper use, waste management and employee transportation. An internal communications strategy, known as Eco Logic, is implemented transversally to create corporate awareness of concepts of sustainability.

BCP Bolivia

Socially responsible actions seek to contribute to the country's development by offering more Access to banking services, innovative financial solutions and benefits for thousands of Bolivian citizens.

Agentes BCP

The objective of this initiative is to promote banking penetration and financial inclusion in areas that lack these services. At the end of 2015 the Banco de Credito had 51 BCP Agents throughout the country that conducted basic transactions. BCP has made an effort to ensure that all Bolivians have access to basic financial services.

The 51 Agentes BCP are distributed in 6 departments in Bolivia and conduct 5 basic transactions (deposits, withdrawals, purchase and sale of foreign currency, service payments, and balance consultation).

Operación sonrisa

Operacion Sonrisa has conducted enthusiastic and committed efforts for the last ten years to collect funds for the foundation that brings international medical experts who specialize in cleft lip and palate surgery to Bolivia. Over the past decade, more than 3 thousand surgical procedures were performed that have changed the lives of children, adolescents and adults. In 2015, more than 250 operations were performed on children, young people and adults during 3 missions in the months of March, June and November.

"ABC de la Banca", pioneers in financial education

For the past eight years, Banco de Credito has driven the "ABC of Banking" microradio program, which is a pioneer effort in financial education in the country. This program provides simple and easy-to-understand information on banking topics through widely diffused radio programs in Spanish, Aymara and Quechua to help citizens exercise their right to be informed and to make beneficial financial decisions. In 2015 more than 6.000 minutes of this program were aired with a special focus on Aymara and Quechua stations.

SME-PYME Forum, supporting Bolivian businessmen

To support a fundamental sector of the Bolivian economy: small and medium businessmen, the Banco de Credito has created SME Forum, a space where producers can exchange successful experience and learn from others while receiving financial guidance. In 2015, SME Forum reached out to 2.000 business people in 8 cities in the country.s.

Productive workshops for social inclusion – Plan PATUJU

To promote productive development as a venue for social inclusion, BCP offers a Productive Workshop Program. Women in target areas learn to make and sell different products to generate empowerment, income and economic independence.

Recycling projects

BCP works to responsibly manage wastes and electronic device disposal. In 2015, more than 18.000 kilos of electronic waste was recycled (ATMs and computer equipment).

Energy and water savings

The bank initiated a campaign to create awareness about energy and water savings. BCP change all of the lighting in its installations for LED technology, which promotes energy savings. This effort translated into visible results in energy consumption in 2015

BCP Volunteers

Through this initiative, BCP employees can participate in community service projects. In 2015, BCP Volunteers participate in projects with entities such as Operacion Sonrisa, la Fundacion Juan XXIII, the San Juan de Dios mental health center and Fundacion Arco Iris's home for girls.

Mibanco

In 2015, after the merger was completed and both organizations began to act as one financial entity, Mibanco continued its commitment to and focus on socially responsible operations to drive the development of Peruvian entrepreneurs and their families. Through our loan products and services, we seek to include low-income individuals who have not previously had access to credit in the local financial system.

At the end of November 2015, we helped more than 125,108 people—26.1% of the total of new entrants (478,798) — become part of the financial system. Accordingly, we continued to lead the country's banking penetration process.

A doubly inclusive policy

We promote an inclusive philosophy on two fronts: including more Peruvians in the financial system through lending and integrating young Peruvians in the workforce by educating them to act as facilitators of financial inclusion for more entrepreneurs.

This effort was possible thanks to the on-going training provided by our School of Business Advisors for Microloans, which prepares young people throughout the country to provide advisory services to microbusinesses. This school has generated several important achievements:

- 1,105 advisors graduated en el 2015.
- 51% of Mibanco's advisors have been trained through this initiative.

Programa Miconsultor

My consultant is a personalized, free and in-home business advisory service for micro and small business owners. This program is executed through the agreement with the Universidad del Pacifico. Through this initiative, business people share their work experience, strengthen their businesses and develop concrete plans for the future. Students apply their knowledge in diverse social, cultural and economic contexts to learn about the reality of microbusinesses through direct, hands-on contact.

Since 2011, My Consultant has benefited more than 754 microbusiness people and 1,514 university students by promoting sustained growth of microbusinesses in Peru and providing Mibanco's clients with more opportunities to progress as sought by our institutional mission.

Microinsurance

We offer a set of optional microinsurance products, which have been adapted to fit the needs of the most vulnerable populations. In conjunction with the Pacifico Group, we have designed a portfolio of products with low premiums that suit the needs of our client clients, reduce their vulnerability and generate more integration and inclusion.

As of December 31, 2015, Mibanco solidified its position as a provider of insurance products for microbusinesses. In this context, it placed 458,246 optional insurance products in 2015.

Of these products, 324,337 (70.8%) were financial production insurance policies. Family insurance products posted sales of 109,561 (23.9%) while business protection insurance sales hit 24,348 policies (5.3%). It is important to note that the 458,246 clients with current loans have credit life insurance.

Programs Crediagua y Crédito Solidario

In 2015, we continued to implement the Crediagua Program, which seeks to finance water and sewage connections inside households and as such, improve the quality of life of Peruvian families. This past year, we issued 14,874 loans for this purpose in the cities of Lima and Arequipa

In 2016, we plan to roll out this effort throughout the country to help more Peruvian achieve their goals.

During 2015, we issued 56,225 solidarity group loans to women living in rural and poor urban areas so that they can strengthen and grow their small businesses and protect the family economy.

Credicorp Capital

Credicorp Capital Chile

The program "Fundacion IM Trust" allows employees to contribute their knowledge to organizations that engage in initiatives that generate high social impact through pro bono advisory services, volunteer programs and solidary actions. Some of the institutions that we supported in 2015:

- Fundación Las Rosas: non-profit organization that provides shelter to more than 2,000 senior citizens who are vulnerable and abandoned at 40 homes around the country.
- Patronato Nacional de la Infancia: private charity that cares for and protects young children who are at high social risk by providing medical and education programs.
- Fundación Impulsa: non-profit education foundation that provides a quality education to help children and young people develop abilities, knowledge and values to act as the architects of their future.
- Fundación Colunga: foundations that provides financing, strategic advisory services and access to networks to people and organizations that lead innovative, high impact initiatives in the world of education and poverty eradication

Credicorp Capital Perú

In 2015, Credicorp Capital Peru structured a program that will be implemented in 2016. This was consist of three main initiatives:

- "Pro-Bono" Advisory Services: these services help non-profit organizations that implement high social impact initiatives by providing free financial services in alliance with BCP.
- Voluntary ideas: employees become agents of change to generate ideas and initiatives to drive social projects that favor a group of people in the community. This contest is conducted with Pacífico, Prima and BCP.
- Volunteer activities: employees have a space to share their time with the community and engage in joint action to enhance well-being and development. This initiative will be coordinated and conducted with existing programs at BCP to take advantage of synergies.

Credicorp Capital Colombia

- Foundation Dividendo por Colombia

Thanks to the contributions of Credicorp Capital Colombia and its employees, Dividendo por Colombia is supporting a group of vulnerable children and young people so that they can develop the skills and values necessary to lead a better social and productive life.

- Heading Foundation

This activity consists of collecting and donating any kind of plastic bottle cap, which are used to manufacture new plastic products. The resources obtained from the sale of these caps helps ensure that the foundation has the funds it needs to operate its programs, which primarily focus on cancer treatments for children.

- Foundation Vida por Amor a Ellos

Employees make donations and participate in programs that provide guidance and professional accompaniment in times of mourning.

- Foundation Natura

In April 2015, and in the company of Foundation Natura, Credicorp Capital Colombia participated in ecological restoration of forests in the Encellio Biological Reserve. This activity consists of donating 100 trees, which are planted by Credicorp Capital employees on the Biological Reserve.

- Foundation Operación Smile

The Foundation Operacion Smile Colombia (FOSC) is a non-profit entity that helps low-income boys and girls with cleft lip and/or palette. In 2015, Credicorp Capital Colombia donated \$6.3 million to Fundacion Operacion Sonrisa by providing \$50.000 for each participant in Bogota's half Marathon.

Grupo Pacífico

With a focus on prevention, our management approach applies criteria that seeks sustainability along two main lines: health and environmental preservation. We strive to reach low income areas to provide quality preventive medical services and to drive initiatives to promote environmental protection. We offer affordable products that protect what people value the most.

In 2015, we generated alliances with core entities to benefit different areas in the country such as: San Juan de Lurigancho, Manchay, Musa and Villa el Salvador, in Lima and Callao, Chincha, Arequipa, Cajamarca and Piura in the provinces through:

Social programs

Programs	Details
Health Programs	
<i>Pacífico Te Cuida</i>	This is our main health program. We offer preventive check-ups for populations with limited access to quality care in the areas of Pediatrics, Ophthalmology, Gynecology, Nutrition and General Medicine. To date, this program has benefitted more than 11,000 people.
<i>Misión Caritas Felices</i>	We provide resources for surgical correction of cleft lip and/or palette. Thanks to this program, more than 400 children have received operations to improve their breathing and nutrition.
<i>Centro Médico Educativo de Chincha</i>	We have been contributing to this institution since it was founded by providing legal, administrative, marketing and health advice and offering low-cost, high quality medical services to the population.
<i>Fundación Peruana de Cáncer</i>	We provide support through the Frieda Heller shelter in Lima, which provides housing to children who are receiving cancer treatments.
<i>Asociación Unámonos</i>	For the last 28 years, we have supported the Association that currently assists more than one hundred children with special needs in Arequipa.
Environmental management	
<i>Environmental Management Program</i>	We are committed to measure, manage and offset our emissions to reduce our per capita footprint in 35.15% with regard to 2010.
<i>Sustainable Initiatives</i>	We have taken actions with stakeholders to diminish negative effects on the environment and to create awareness regarding environmental issues: e-policy programs, recycling programs with social impact ("Yo fui botella" and "El papel de ayudar"), tree-planting programs ("Celebrar al Peru es cuidar de el" and "Ecoselfies"), among others.
Inclusive products	
<i>SME-Pymes</i>	We offer products that are accessible to all budgets: Protected Family More for your Family, and More Burial Coverage

Prima AFP

In 2015, as part of our commitment to society and the environment, Prima AFP measured its Carbon Footprint; put together our Sustainability Report under the standards of the Global Report Initiative (GRI); and reported to the Global Pact, which is overseen by the UN.

This past year was the third consecutive year that we applied for the distinction of "Socially Responsible Company" (we were recognized for this award both last year and the year before). These results will be released in April 2016. Initiatives such as these serve as proof of our commitment to the environment, our ties to the community, our business ethics and quality of life.

Our Social Responsibility Management Program is made up of the following pillars, which focus on projecting the company's insertion in the community:

Our Social Responsibility Management Program focuses on projecting the company's insertion in the community.

Volunteer Programs

In 2015, we participated in infrastructure improvement projects, accompaniment and recreational activities that benefitted more than 1,306 senior citizens at shelters in more than twelve cities in the country, including: Albergue San Vicente de Paul (Lima), Asilo San Pedro (Tacna), Asilo San Jose de Trujillo (Trujillo), Casa de la Providencia (Cajamarca), Sagrada Familia, Maria Catano and Sagrado Corazon, among others.

Senior Citizen Awards and the Excellence Award

These awards are given to candidates from around the country and recognize the achievements of outstanding senior citizens and young professionals. To date, more than 1,160 senior citizens and 2,600 young people have participated in this contest.


Sponsorship and Donations

The objective of sponsorship and donations is to support the activities of entities and organizations that are committed to improving the quality of life of our senior citizens.

Sustainable environmental eco-efficiency programs

Programas de reciclaje. In 2015, we continued collecting paper for the recycling program run by Grupo Fundades, "Recicla Más," and we began a program known as "Recicla para abrigar," to reuse plastic bottles to make blankets out of recycled PET materials. These blankets were donated to shelters throughout the country to cover the needs of senior citizens living in extreme poverty throughout the country. To reduce our Carbon Footprint, we implemented the Ecoefficiency Program, which was spearheaded by volunteer Eco Leaders.

Concurso Ideas Voluntarias. In 2015, we participated in this competition with BCP and Pacifico Seguros. Prima presented 7 initiatives throughout the country, 2 of which were recognized as winning entries.



8

Financial statements

Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of financial position
As of december 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015 \$/,(000)	2014 \$/,(000)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks:		
Not-interest bearing	5,013,260	4,752,481
Interest bearing	17,378,484	16,936,985
	<u>22,391,744</u>	<u>21,689,466</u>
Cash collateral, reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowings	11,026,698	5,543,403
Investments:		
Trading securities	2,323,096	2,525,970
Available-for-sale investments	17,210,714	13,404,560
Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral	1,558,207	2,343,436
	<u>18,768,921</u>	<u>15,747,996</u>
Investment held-to-maturity	1,683,556	1,131,511
Investments held-to-maturity pledged as collateral	1,898,573	1,536,152
	<u>3,582,129</u>	<u>2,667,663</u>
	24,674,146	20,941,629
Loans, net:		
Loans, net of unearned income	90,328,499	79,509,360
Allowance for loan losses	(3,840,337)	(2,986,854)
	<u>86,488,162</u>	<u>76,522,506</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	350,328	297,100
Premiums and other policies receivable	648,017	578,296
Accounts receivable from reinsurers and coinsurers	457,189	468,137
Property, furniture and equipment, net	1,671,441	1,775,441
Due from customers on acceptances	222,496	167,654
Intangible assets and goodwill, net	1,900,697	2,025,174
Other assets	5,649,299	3,986,784
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	838,782
	<u>155,480,217</u>	<u>134,834,372</u>
Total assets	155,480,217	134,834,372

Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of financial position
As of december 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015 \$/,000	2014 \$/,000
Liabilities and equity		
Deposits and obligations:		
Non-interest bearing	28,049,070	24,472,602
Interest bearing	60,557,563	52,574,367
	88,606,633	77,046,969
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lendings	14,599,750	8,308,470
Due to banks and correspondents	7,762,497	9,217,340
Bankers' acceptances outstanding	222,496	167,654
Accounts payable to reinsurers	241,847	220,910
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	47,737	397,201
Insurance claims reserves, technical reserves and unearned premiums	6,361,627	5,397,059
Bonds and notes issued	16,287,962	15,104,593
Other liabilities	4,622,098	3,846,955
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	501,196
Total liabilities	138,752,647	120,208,347
Equity		
Equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders		
Capital stock	1,318,993	1,318,994
Treasury stock	(208,978)	(208,184)
Additional capital	284,171	302,941
Put options and reserves	10,881,678	9,129,547
Other reserves	762,695	1,023,386
Retained earnings	3,089,457	2,412,771
	16,128,016	13,979,455
Non-controlling interest	599,554	646,570
Total equity	16,727,570	14,626,025
Total liabilities and equity	155,480,217	134,834,372

Consolidated statements of income
For the years ended december 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015 S/(,000)	2014 S/(,000)	2013 S/(,000)
Interest and similar income	10,022,944	8,600,866	7,086,470
Interest and similar expenses	(2,558,050)	(2,191,062)	(2,116,573)
Net interest, similar income and expense	7,464,894	6,409,804	4,969,897
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	(1,880,898)	(1,715,809)	(1,230,371)
Net interest and similar income after provision for loan losses	5,583,996	4,693,995	3,739,526
Other income			
Banking services commissions	2,866,823	2,521,829	2,259,927
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	773,798	453,405	534,442
Net gain on sale of securities	248,723	220,737	96,228
Other	330,074	639,572	441,193
Total other income	4,219,418	3,835,543	3,331,790
Insurance premiums and claims			
Net premiums earned	1,733,978	2,189,666	2,142,777
Net claims incurred for life, property, casualty and health insurance contracts	(1,031,659)	(1,426,733)	(1,460,461)
Total premiums earned less claims	702,319	762,933	682,316
Salaries and employee benefits	(2,878,318)	(2,673,431)	(2,278,054)
Administrative expenses	(1,995,802)	(1,930,483)	(1,738,951)
Depreciation and amortization	(400,905)	(433,787)	(328,354)
Impairment loss on goodwill	(82,374)	(92,583)	(55,100)
Net impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	(43,801)	(7,794)	(3,041)
Net loss on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(33,500)	(4,098)	(18,113)
Other	(757,004)	(932,920)	(689,877)
Total other expenses	(6,191,704)	(6,075,096)	(5,111,490)
Income before translation result and income tax	4,314,029	3,217,375	2,642,142
Exchange difference	46,563	172,095	(309,422)
Income tax	(1,197,207)	(968,224)	(775,177)
Net profit	3,163,385	2,421,246	1,557,543
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Credicorp Ltd.	3,092,303	2,387,852	1,538,307
Non-controlling interest	71,082	33,394	19,236
	3,163,385	2,421,246	1,557,543
Net basic and dilutive earnings per share attributable to equity holders of Credicorp Ltd. (in Peruvian Soles):			
Basic	38.91	30.04	19.35
Dilutive	38.84	29.97	19.31

Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
For the years ended december 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

	2015 \$/,(000)	2014 \$/,(000)	2013 \$/,(000)
Net profit for the year	3,163,385	2,421,246	1,557,543
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net (loss) gain on investments available for sale	(635,744)	197,397	(919,534)
Income tax	18,503	6,853	47,828
	(617,241)	204,250	(871,706)
Net movement on cash flow hedges	41,069	18,888	122,200
Income tax	(1,956)	(1,016)	(16,302)
	39,113	17,872	105,898
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	270,908	(54,005)	1,023,580
	270,908	(54,005)	1,023,580
Net other comprehensive (loss) income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of income tax	(307,220)	168,117	257,772
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	2,856,165	2,589,363	1,815,315
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Credicorp Ltd.	2,831,615	2,550,093	1,829,985
Non-controlling interest	24,550	39,270	(14,670)
	2,856,165	2,589,363	1,815,315



9

Appendices

A. Management

Gerencia

Dionisio Romero Paoletti

Walter Bayly

Fernando Dasso

Alvaro Correa

Reynaldo Llosa Benavides

José Esposito

Giuliana Cuzquén

Bárbara Falero

Ursula Alvarez

Codan Services

Miriam Böttger

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Operations Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Insurance Officer

Chief Risk Officer

Chief Corporate Audit Officer

Investor Relations Officer

Corporate Compliance Officer

Head of Corporate Talent

Corporate Secretary

Deputy General Secretary

B. Fees of external auditors in 2015

Next, we will provide information on the fees paid to External Auditors Gaveglio Aparicio y Asociados S.C.R.L., a member firm of PwC, in 2015 and Paredes, Zaldivar, Burga & Asociados S.C.R.L, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global, in the years 2014 and 2013 to cover an annual payment for external auditing and for projects conducted for the Company. Although the final version will be published in Credicorp’s Annual Report 20-F for fiscal year 2015, we do not expect any significant variations in the final numbers with regard to the preliminary attachment. The table below shows the fees paid to the aforementioned External Auditors for auditing and other services during the years ending on December 31st of 2013, 2014, 2015.

Credicorp Ltd. and subsidiaries (\$/. Thousands)

Years ended - December 31			
Years	2013	2014	2015
Audit	11,960	12,278	8,654
Audit - related	689	365	675
Tax	1,137	642	501
All other	646	1,677	260
Total	14,432	14,962	10,089

In accordance with SBS Resolution No. 17026-20100, we are providing information on the fees paid to the independent auditors Gaveglio Aparicio y Asociados S.C.R.L., a member firm of PwC and Paredes, Zaldivar, Burga & Asociados S.C.R.L., a member firm of Ernst & Young Global, which are defined as follows according to the resolution:

- ▶ The concept of Auditing Fees must divulge the total fees charged by the auditing company for auditing services in each of the last three fiscal years.
- ▶ The concept of Auditing Fees must divulge the total fees charged by auditing firms for advisory services and services related to conducting auditing or reviewing the financial statements of the company and which are not included in the concept described in the previous paragraph. The company will divulge the nature of the services covered by this category.
- ▶ The concept of Tax Fees must divulge the total fees billed in the last three fiscal years for profession services to ensure tax compliance, provide tax advisory services and conduct tax planning. The company will divulge the nature of the services included in this category
- ▶ The concept of Other Fees must divulge the total fees billed in the last three fiscal years for products and services that are not included in the previous points. The company will provide a summary of the nature of the services included in this category.

In 2015, other fees were associated primarily with a valuation for tax purposes that was conducted for one of Credicorp’s subsidiaries, which had no direct effect on the financial statements, and for services relative to training programs . In 2014, other fees corresponded to a review of the Process to Manage Special Conditions (Corporate Banking). Additionally, the other fees charged in the year 2013 correspond to advisory services for legal compliance and for training programs for officers and employees at Credicorp. All fees were approved by the auditing committee.

Fee policy for external auditors

The Auditing Committee has set a limit on payments for services for “Taxes” and “Others” provided by external auditors that stipulates that the same cannot exceed 35% of the total paid in a fiscal year. The Committee has the authority to change this limit according to the corporation’s needs and the complexity of the service provided by independent auditors. When the Committee considers approving an exception, it takes into account whether the service required is aligned with the rules for independence for external auditors as defined by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. In 2015, 2014 and 2013, payments for “Tax” and “Other” services represent 8%, 16% and 12% respectively of the total fees paid to external auditors

C. Sanctions imposed by SBS

Resolution SBS N° 816-2005, dated June 03, 2005, requires the Board to inform shareholders of the sanctions SBS has imposed on the Bank, its directors, general manager or employees for very serious or serious violations.

In this sense, during 2015, Credicorp did not receive any sanctions for serious or very serious violations.

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