

CREDICORP LTD
Form 20-F
April 30, 2014

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-14014

CREDICORP LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its

charter)

BERMUDA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Of our subsidiary

Banco de Crédito del Perú:

Calle Centenario 156

La Molina

Lima 12, Perú

(Address of principal executive offices)

Fernando Dasso Montero

Chief Financial Officer

Credicorp Ltd

Banco de Crédito del Perú:

Calle Centenario 156

La Molina

Lima 12, Perú

Phone (+511) 313 2140

Facsimile (+511) 313 2121

(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Shares, par value \$5.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act. None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act. None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report. Common Shares, par value \$5.00 per share 94,382,317

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated
filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other
by the International Accounting Standards Board

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Meaning
ADS	American Depositary Shares
AFM	Administradora de Fondos Mutuos or Mutual Fund Administrators
AFP	Administradora de Fondo de Pensiones or Pension funds private administrators
AGF	Administradora General de Fondos or General Funds Management
ALCO	Asset and Liabilities Committee
ALICO	American Life Insurance Company
ALM	Asset and Liabilities Management Service
AMV	Autorregulador del Mercado de Valores de Colombia or Colombia's Stock Market Self-regulator
ASB	Atlantic Security Bank
ASHC	Atlantic Security Holding Corporation
ATM	Automated Teller Machine (cash machine)
AuMs	Assets under Management
BCB	Banco Central de Bolivia
BCI	Banco de Crédito e Inversiones
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BCP	Banco de Crédito del Perú
BCRP	Banco Central de Reserva del Perú or Peruvian Central Bank
BIS I Accord	Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of International Settlements
Bladex	Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior
BLMIS	Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC
CAF	Corporación Andina de Fomento or Andean Development Corporation
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CGU	Cash-Generating Unit
CID	Corporate and international Division
CIMA	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority
COFIDE	Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A. or Peruvian government-owned development bank
CONASEV	Comisión Nacional Supervisor de Empresas y Valores del Perú or National Commission for the Supervision of Corporations and Securities. Now known as SMV.
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Tread way Commission
CRAC	Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito or Rural saving and loan institution
Credicorp Capital	Credicorp Capital Ltd., formerly Credicorp Investments Ltd.
Credicorp Capital Bolsa	Credicorp Capital Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A., formerly Credibolsa S.A.
Credicorp Capital Colombia	Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A., formerly Correval S.A.
Credicorp Capital Fondos	Credicorp Capital Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A., formerly Credifondos S.A.
Credicorp Capital Perú	Credicorp Capital Perú S.A.A., formerly BCP Capital S.A.A.
Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros	Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., formerly BCP Capital Financial Services S.A.

Credicorp Capital
Titulizadora
CRM

Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., formerly Creditítulos S.A.
Customer Relationship Management

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CSI	Credicorp Capital Securities Inc. formerly Credicorp Securities Inc.
CTS	Severance indemnity Deposits
Edyficar	Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A.
EPS	Entidad Prestadora de Salud or Health Care Facility
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FC	Foreign Currency
FCG	Financial Consolidated Group
FCPA	Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
FDI	Foreign Direct investment
FED	Federal Reserve, Central Bank of United States
FINRA	Financial Industry Regulatory Authority
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit or Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera
FSSA	Financial System Supervisory Authority
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FUT	Fondo de utilidad tributaria
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBD	Introducing Broker Dealer
IBNR	Incurred but not reported
ICBC	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IGBVL	Índice General de la Bolsa de Valores de Lima or General Index of the Lima Stock Exchange
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTrust	Inversiones IMT S.A.
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based
IRS	Interest Rate Swap
KRI	Key Risk Indicators
LC	Local Currency
LIBOR	London InterBank Offered Rate
LTV	Loan to Value
M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions
MALI	Museo de Arte de Lima or Lima's Fine Arts Museum
MILA	Mercado Integrado de Latinoamericano or Integrated Latin American Market -among Chile, Colombia and Peru
MMD	Middle-Market Division
MODASA	Motores Diesel Andinos S.A.
MRTA	Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru
NEP	Net Earned Premiums
NIM	Net Interest Margin
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
ONP	Oficina de Normalización Previsional or Public Pension System
OPA	Oferta Pública de Adquisición or Public Tender Offer
OTC	Over-the-counter

PDL	Past-due loan
PEP	Politically Exposed Person
QE	Quantitative easing
QT	Quantitative tightening
RAM	Monthly Insurable Remuneration
RB&WM	Retail Banking Wealth Management Group
RIA	Registered Investment Advisor
RMV	Remuneración Mínima Vital or Minimum Vital Wage
ROAE	Return on Average Equity
RWA	Risk-Weighted Assets
S&P	Standard and Poor's
SAM	Standardized Approach Method
SARs	Stock Appreciation Rights
SBS	Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP or Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds
SCTR	Seguro Complementario de Trabajo de Riesgo or Complementary Work Risk Insurance
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SIPC	Securities Investor Protection Corporation
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SMV	Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores or Superintendence of the Securities Market
SOAT	Seguro obligatorio para accidentes de tránsito or Obligatory assurance for accidents of traffic
Solucion	
EAH	Solución Empresa Aseguradora Hipotecaria or Mortgage insurer company
SPP	Sistema Privado de Pensiones or Private Pension System
SUNAT	Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria or Superintendence of Tributary Administration
SVS	Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile or Superintendence of Securities and Insurance from Chile
TJC	The Joint Commission
U.S. GAAP	United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
ULAE	Unallocated loss adjustment expenses
VaR	Value at Risk
VRAE	Apurimac and Ene River Valley
WBG	Wholesale Banking Group

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Credicorp Ltd. is a Bermuda limited liability company (and is referred to in this Annual Report as Credicorp, the Company, the Group, we, or us, and means either Credicorp as a separate entity or as an entity together with our consolidated subsidiaries, as the context may require). We maintain our financial books and records in U.S. Dollars and present our financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IFRS differ in certain respects from United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP).

We operate primarily through our four operating segments: banking (mainly wholesale banking and retail banking), investment banking, insurance, and pension funds. See information about operating segments in “Item 4.-Information on the Company: (A) History and Development of the Company, and (B) Business Overview”.

Our five principal operating subsidiaries are: (i) Banco de Crédito del Perú (which, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is referred to as BCP and includes wholesale and retail banking); (ii) Atlantic Security Bank, which we hold through Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (which, are referred to as ASB and ASHC, respectively); (iii) El Pacífico-Peruano Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (which together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is referred to as Grupo Pacífico); (iv) Prima AFP; and (v) Credicorp Capital (which eventually will consolidate the companies of our investment banking platform). As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, BCP accounted for 86.0% of our total assets, 80.9% of our net income and 70.2% of our net equity. Unless otherwise specified, the individual financial information for BCP, ASB, Grupo Pacífico, Prima AFP and Credicorp Capital included in this Annual Report has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of each such entity. See “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—(A) History and Development of the Company.” We refer to BCP, ASB, Grupo Pacífico, Prima AFP and Credicorp Capital as our main operating subsidiaries, and we refer to Grupo Crédito and ASHC as our two main holding subsidiaries.

“Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data” contains key information related to our performance. This information was obtained mainly from our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Our management’s criteria on foreign currency translation, for the purpose of preparing the Credicorp Consolidated Financial Statements, are described in “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—(A) Operating Results—(1)

Critical Accounting Policies—Foreign Currency Translation.”

Some of our subsidiaries maintain their operations and balances in Nuevos Soles. As a result, this Annual Report contains certain Nuevo Sol amounts translated into U.S. Dollars which is solely for the convenience of the reader. You should not construe any of these translations as representations that the Nuevo Sol amounts actually represent such equivalent U.S. Dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate indicated as of the dates mentioned herein, or at all. Unless otherwise indicated, these U.S. Dollar amounts have been translated from Nuevos Soles at an exchange rate of S/.2.795 = US\$1.00, which is the December 31, 2013 exchange rate set by the Peruvian Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds (SBS by its Spanish initials). The average of the bid and offered free market exchange rates published by the SBS for April 22, 2014 was S/.2.782 per US\$1.00. Translating amounts expressed in Nuevos Soles on a specified date (at the prevailing exchange rate on that date) may result in the presentation of U.S. Dollar amounts that are different from the U.S. Dollar amounts that would have been obtained by translating Nuevos Soles on another specified date (at the prevailing exchange rate on that different specified date). See also “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates” for information regarding the average rates of exchange between the Nuevo Sol and the U.S. Dollar for the periods specified therein. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not publish a noon buying rate for Nuevos Soles. Our Bolivian subsidiary operates in Bolivianos, a currency that has been maintained stable over recent years. Our Bolivian subsidiary’s financial statements are also presented in U.S. Dollars. Our Colombian and Chilean subsidiaries, Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A. Sociedad Comisionista de Bolsa in Colombia (formerly Correal) and Inversiones IMT S.A. Corredores de Bolsa in Chile (formerly IM Trust), operate in Colombian Pesos and Chilean Pesos, respectively, and their financial statements are converted into U.S. Dollars for consolidation purposes.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report are not historical facts, including, without limitation, certain statements made in the sections entitled “Item 3. Key Information”, “Item 4. Information on the Company”, “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk”, which are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (or the Exchange Act). You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as “approximates”, “believes”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “estimates”, “intends”, “plans”, “may”, or other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on our management’s current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Therefore, actual results, performance or events may be materially different from those in the forward-looking statements due to, without limitation:

- General economic conditions, including in particular economic conditions in Peru;
- Performance of financial markets, including emerging markets;
- The frequency and severity of insured loss events;
- Interest rate levels;
- Currency exchange rates, including the Nuevo Sol/U.S. Dollar exchange rate;
- Increasing levels of competition in Peru and other emerging markets;
- Changes in laws and regulations;
- Changes in the policies of central banks and/or foreign governments;
- General competitive factors, in each case on a global, regional and/or national basis;
- Effectiveness of our risk management policies; and

- Losses associated with counterparty exposures.

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

We are not under any obligation to, and we expressly disclaim any obligation to, update or alter any forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

3. A Selected Financial Data

The following table presents a summary of our consolidated financial information at the dates and for the periods indicated. This selected financial data is presented in U.S. Dollars. You should read this information in conjunction with, and qualify this information in its entirety by reference to, the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are also presented in U.S. Dollars.

The summary of our consolidated financial data as of, and for the years ended, December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements audited by Medina, Zaldívar, Paredes & Asociados S.C.R.L, member of Ernst & Young Global, independent registered public accountants.

The report of Medina, Zaldívar, Paredes & Asociados S.C.R.L on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 appears elsewhere in this Annual Report.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Year ended December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages, ratios, and per common share data)</i>				
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:					
IFRS:					
Interest income	1,312,925	1,471,708	1,837,764	2,310,441	2,612,345
Interest expense	(420,564)	(414,121)	(531,600)	(693,646)	(780,250)
Net Interest income	892,361	1,057,587	1,306,164	1,616,795	1,832,095
Provision for loan losses (1)	(163,392)	(174,682)	(214,898)	(377,841)	(453,562)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	728,969	882,905	1,091,266	1,238,954	1,378,533
Fees and commissions from banking services	436,819	524,895	607,843	737,421	833,096
Net gains from sales of securities	120,932	80,326	61,927	101,269	35,471
Net gains on foreign exchange transactions	87,944	104,169	138,492	177,472	197,016
Net earned premiums	424,682	480,293	574,423	704,205	789,910
Other income	74,936	95,145	30,374	104,972	162,641
Claims on insurance activities	(286,458)	(315,572)	(377,759)	(465,460)	(538,382)
Operating expenses	(957,110)	(1,085,885)	(1,230,149)	(1,614,102)	(1,884,291)
Income before translation result and income tax	630,714	766,276	896,417	984,731	973,994
Translation result	(12,222)	24,120	37,881	75,079	(114,065)
Income tax	(138,500)	(187,081)	(210,508)	(251,583)	(285,760)
Net income	504,436	603,315	723,790	808,227	574,169
<u>Attributable to:</u>					
Credicorp's equity holders	469,785	571,302	709,272	788,778	567,078
Non-controlling interest	34,651	32,013	14,518	19,449	7,091
Number of shares as adjusted to reflect changes in capital	79,534,485	79,440,484	79,407,360	79,456,279	79,489,496
Net income per common share attributable to Credicorp's equity holders (2)	5.90	7.19	8.93	9.93	7.13
Diluted net income per share	5.90	7.17	8.9	9.9	7.12
Cash dividends declared per common share	1.70	1.95	2.30	2.60	1.90
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
IFRS:					
Total assets	22,013,632	28,391,157	30,714,397	40,797,121	40,820,830
Total loans (3)	11,505,319	14,278,064	17,320,378	21,311,928	22,856,878
Reserves for loan losses (1)	(376,049)	(448,597)	(558,186)	(744,508)	(853,652)
Total deposits	14,032,179	17,767,714	18,643,999	23,964,953	24,394,461
Equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders	2,316,856	2,873,749	3,395,799	4,167,969	4,233,099
Minority interest	186,496	56,502	66,841	197,366	183,039
Net Equity	2,503,352	2,930,251	3,462,640	4,365,335	4,416,138
Net Equity	2,503,352	2,930,251	3,462,640	4,365,335	4,416,138

Year ended December 31,
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages, ratios,
and per common share data)

SELECTED RATIOS

IFRS:

Net interest margin (4)	4.70	%	4.60	%	4.88	%	4.96	%	4.98	%
Return on average total assets (5)	2.19	%	2.27	%	2.40	%	2.21	%	1.39	%
Return on average equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders (6)	23.72	%	21.29	%	22.94	%	20.74	%	13.81	%
Operating expenses as a percentage of net interest and non-interest income (7)	46.18	%	45.75	%	41.68	%	44.07	%	43.86	%
Operating expenses as a percentage of average assets	4.47	%	4.31	%	4.16	%	4.51	%	4.62	%
Equity attributable to Credicorp's equity holders as a percentage of period end total assets	10.52	%	10.12	%	11.06	%	10.22	%	10.37	%
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets (8)	14.32	%	12.51	%	13.53	%	13.96	%	13.67	%
Total past-due loan amounts as a percentage of total loans (9)	1.60	%	1.47	%	1.50	%	1.75	%	2.25	%
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	3.08	%	2.91	%	3.00	%	3.28	%	3.54	%
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total loans and other contingent credits (10)	2.53	%	2.39	%	2.47	%	2.71	%	2.94	%
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of total past-due loans (11)	191.99	%	198.04	%	200.62	%	187.69	%	157.50	%
Reserves for loan losses as a percentage of substandard loans (12)	99.45	%	103.80	%	110.93	%	110.46	%	102.44	%

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

As of December 31, 2013, we had 94.4 million common shares issued and outstanding, of which 14.6 million were held by ASHC. The per common share data given considers net outstanding shares (common shares net of shares held by BCP, ASHC and Grupo Pacífico) of 79.5 million. See Notes 17 and 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) "Total loans" refers to direct loans minus unearned interests, and does not include accrued interests. In our Consolidated Financial Statements, "loans, net of unearned income" refers to direct loans minus unearned interests plus accrued interests. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to loans outstanding, we had contingent loans of US\$2,528.1 million, US\$3,135.2 million, US\$3,728.0 million, US\$4,520.1 million and US\$4,664.3 million, as of December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 respectively. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances on a monthly basis.

(4) Net income as a percentage of average total assets, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances.

(5) Net income as a percentage of average equity attributable to our equity holders, computed as the average of period-beginning and period-ending balances, and calculated on a monthly basis.

(6) Sum of the salaries and employee's benefits, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, as a percentage of the sum of net interest income and non-interest income, less net gains from sales of securities and other income.

(7)

Regulatory capital calculated in accordance with guidelines by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of International Settlements (or the BIS I Accord) as adopted by the SBS. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—(B) Liquidity and Capital Resources—Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios.”

Depending on the type of loan, BCP considers loans past due for corporate, large business and medium business loans after 15 days; for small and micro business loans after 30 days; and for consumer, mortgage and leasing loans after 90 days. ASB considers past due all overdue loans except for consumer loans, which are considered past due (9) when the scheduled principal and/or interest payments are overdue for more than 90 days. For IFRS 7 disclosure requirements on past-due loans, see Note 32.1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(13) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower’s Payment Performance.”

(10) Other contingent credits primarily consist of guarantees, stand-by letters and letters of credit. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses, as a percentage of all past-due loans, with no reduction for (11) collateral securing such loans. Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses include reserves with respect to total loans and other credits.

Reserves for loan and contingent credit losses as a percentage of loans classified in categories C, D or E. See “Item (12) 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(13) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of Loan Portfolio.”

Exchange Rates

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

Year ended December 31,	High (1)	Low (1)	Average (2)	Period-end (3)
	<i>(Nominal Nuevos Soles per U.S. Dollar)</i>			
2009	3.251	2.881	3.005	2.888
2010	2.857	2.786	2.825	2.806
2011	2.827	2.696	2.753	2.696
2012	2.711	2.552	2.634	2.552
2013	2.809	2.576	2.723	2.797

Source: Bloomberg

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

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

	High (1)	Low (1)
	<i>(Nominal Nuevos Soles per U.S. Dollar)</i>	
2013		
December	2.805	2.759
2014		
January	2.823	2.800
February	2.825	2.799
March	2.816	2.799
April (through April 22)	2.814	2.768

Source: Bloomberg

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

The average of the bid and offered free market exchange rates published by the SBS for April 22, 2014 was S/.2.782 per US\$1.00.

3. B Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

3. C Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

3. D Risk Factors

Our businesses are affected by many external and other factors in the markets in which we operate. Different risk factors can impact our businesses, our ability to effectively operate and our business strategies. You should consider the risk factors carefully and read them in conjunction with all the information in this document. You should note that the risk factors described below are not the only risks to consider. Rather, these are the risks that we currently consider material. There may be additional risks that we consider immaterial or of which we are unaware, and any of these risks could have similar effects to those set forth below.

Our geographic location exposes us to risk related to Peruvian political, social and economic conditions.

Most of BCP's, Grupo Pacífico's and Prima AFP's operations and customers are located in Peru. In addition, although ASB is based outside Peru, most of its customers are located in Peru. Accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition are dependent on the level of economic activity in Peru. Changes in economic or other policies of the Peruvian government, which has exercised and continues to exercise a substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, could affect our results of operations and financial condition. Similarly, other political, economic and social developments in Peru, including government-influenced effects on inflation, currency devaluation and economic growth could affect our operations and financial condition.

For several decades, Peru had a history of political instability that has included military coups and a succession of regimes with differing policies and programs. During the last 17 years, however, Peru has experienced a period of relative political and economic stability, which has led to positive economic performance, including a GDP compounded annual growth rate of 6.3% for the last ten years (2004 to 2013). The government of Alberto Fujimori, who took office in July 1990, initiated a series of reforms aimed at: (i) stabilizing the economy, (ii) restructuring the national government (by reducing bureaucracy), (iii) privatizing state-owned companies, (iv) promoting private investment, (v) eradicating corruption and bribery in the judicial system, (vi) developing and strengthening free markets, (vii) institutionalizing democratic representation; and (viii) enacting programs designed to strengthen basic services related to education, health, housing and infrastructure. While serving his third term, President Fujimori was forced to call for general elections under extreme protest in July 2000 when corruption in his government was exposed to the public. Fujimori later resigned in favor of a transitory government. In April of 2009, following a 15-month trial in Lima, Fujimori was sentenced to 25 years in prison for violations of human rights in connection with government-linked death squads. The two administrations that followed the Fujimori administration, after the transitional government led by Valentin Paniagua (2000 - 2001), were the Toledo administration (2001 - 2006) and the García administration (2006 - 2011). Both governments followed similar economic policies, which focused on achieving sustained economic growth; increasing exports of Peruvian goods; reducing unemployment, underemployment and poverty; reforming the tax system; fostering private investment and increasing public investment in education, public health and other social programs, while reducing overall public spending.

Peru's current president, Ollanta Humala from the Gana Perú political coalition, took office on July 28, 2011 for a five-year term through 2016, after winning a run-off election. President Humala has, since his inauguration, substantially maintained the moderate economic policies of former president Alan García, whose administration was characterized by business-friendly and open-market economic policies that sustained and fostered economic growth, while controlling the inflation rate at historically low levels. However, we cannot assure you that the current or any future administration will maintain business-friendly and open-market economic policies or policies that stimulate economic growth and social stability, in particular given President Humala's left-leaning political history and statements made during his presidential campaigns in 2006 and 2011. Any changes in the Peruvian economy or the Peruvian government's economic policies may have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Peru also has a history of domestic terrorism and social unrest. The terrorist organizations that were particularly active in Peru during 1980s and the early 1990s were the *Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru* (MRTA) and the *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path). The leader of the Shining Path, Abimael Guzmán, was captured and imprisoned in 1992. In 2012, the most recent significant leader of this organization, Florindo Flores, commonly known as Artemio, was also captured. Nevertheless, terrorism, narcotrafficking and narco-terrorism remain key challenges for the Government. Remnants of the Shining Path rebel group have survived and the group is now split into two relatively independent factions; one in Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley and one in the Apurimac and Ene River Valley (VRAE). These regions constitute the largest areas of coca cultivation and the main centers of "narco-terrorism" in Peru. Any resumption in terrorist activity by the MRTA, the Shining Path or other organizations may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

In recent years, Peru has experienced social unrest in geographic areas that contribute to the country's mining industry. Mining is an important sector of the Peruvian economy, representing approximately 55.1% of the country's exports and 18% of its tax revenues; according to the Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (BCRP) or the Peruvian Central Bank. However, while recent governments have concentrated on increasing the revenues and profitability of the mining industry, there has been less focus on improving the social and economic conditions of local communities affected by the industry, which has increased political tension. The most recent manifestation of this tension can be seen in social conflict around Conga, a gold-copper project located in northern Peru. The project, which included investments of approximately US\$4.5 billion, initially failed to launch because of social protests led by residents concerned about its potential impact on the local water supply. In December 2011, the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in the area, which lasted for approximately 10 days, and afterwards requested a new environmental impact study from independent consultants. The results of the study were delivered on April 16, 2012, and the Peruvian government has established a series of new conditions to improve the project that the mining company would be required to accept to continue with the project. Nevertheless, even without this project, copper production in Peru could double between 2012 and 2017. Another copper mine project, Toromocho, began in the fourth quarter of 2013. Three other projects in Cerro Verde, Constancia, and Las Bambas are expected to begin operations within four years. Although copper prices have declined recently, the cost of these projects is expected to be below the median costs for mining projects in copper industry, so the planned mining projects may continue development despite the decline in prices. A possible cancellation of any major projects may have an impact on foreign investment decision and plans, which in turn could negatively affect Peru's GDP and the growth of the Peruvian financial system.

Foreign exchange fluctuations and exchange controls may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Even though the functional currency of our financial statements was U.S. Dollars until December 31, 2013 and is the Nuevo Sol from January 1, 2014 onwards, Credicorp's subsidiaries generate revenues in Nuevos Soles, U.S. Dollars, Bolivian Pesos, Colombian Pesos, and Chilean Pesos. The aforementioned exposed us to the fluctuation of Credicorp's functional currency against the other currencies, which could have an impact on our results. For information on the change in the functional currency of Credicorp, see Item 5A. Operating Results - Change in Functional Currency for Financial Reporting.

The Peruvian government does not impose restrictions on a company's ability to transfer Nuevos Soles, U.S. Dollars or other currencies from Peru to other countries, to convert Peruvian currency into other currencies. Nevertheless, Peru has implemented restrictive exchange controls in its history, and the Peruvian government might in the future consider it necessary to implement restrictions on such transfers, payments or conversions. See "Item 10. Additional Information—(D) Exchange Controls."

Peru's foreign reserves currently compare favorably with those of many other Latin American countries. However, a reduction in the level of foreign reserves will impact the country's ability to meet its foreign currency-denominated obligations. A decline in Peruvian foreign reserves to inadequate levels, among other economic circumstances, could lead to currency devaluation or a volatility of short-term capital inflows. We have taken steps to manage the gap between our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in several ways, including closely matching their volumes and maturities. Nevertheless, a sudden and significant devaluation of the Nuevo Sol could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Exchange Risk."

Finally, BCP Bolivia, Credicorp Capital Colombia and IMTrust are also exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. Any exchange controls that could be implemented in their countries may adversely affect their financial condition and results of operations. For information on the macroeconomic scenario in these countries, see the risk factor "Our banking and capital market operations in neighboring countries expose us to risk related to political and economic conditions".

It may be difficult to serve process on or enforce judgments against us or our principals residing outside of the United States.

A significant majority of our directors and officers live outside the United States (principally in Peru). All or most of our assets and those of our principals are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for

investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or our principals to bring forth a civil suit under the United States securities laws in United States courts. We have been advised by our Peruvian counsel that liability under the United States federal securities laws may not be enforceable in original actions in Peruvian courts. Also, judgments of United States courts obtained in actions under the United States federal securities laws may not be enforceable. Similarly, Bermudan counsel advised us that courts in Bermuda may not enforce judgments obtained in other jurisdictions, or entertain actions in Bermuda, against us or our directors or officers under the securities laws of those jurisdictions.

In addition, our bye-laws contain a broad waiver by shareholders of any claim or right of action, both individually and on our behalf, against any of our officers or directors. This waiver limits the rights of shareholders to assert claims against our officers and directors for any action taken by an officer or director. It also limits the rights of shareholders to assert claims against officers for the failure of an officer or director to take any action in the performance of his or her duties, except with respect to any matter involving any willful negligence, willful default, fraud or dishonesty on the part of the officer or director.

Our ability to pay dividends to shareholders and to pay corporate expenses may be adversely affected by the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us.

As a holding company, our ability to make dividend payments, if any, and to pay corporate expenses will depend upon the receipt of dividends and other distributions from our operating subsidiaries. Our principal operating subsidiaries are BCP, Grupo Pacífico, ASB, Prima AFP and Credicorp Capital. If our subsidiaries do not have funds available, or are otherwise restricted from paying us dividends, we may be limited in our ability to pay dividends to shareholders. Currently, there are no restrictions on the ability of BCP, ASB, Grupo Pacífico, Prima AFP or Credicorp Capital to pay dividends abroad. In addition, our right to participate in the distribution of assets of any subsidiary, upon any subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization (and thus the ability of holders of our securities to benefit indirectly from such distribution), is subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except where we are considered an unsubordinated creditor of the subsidiary. Accordingly, our securities will effectively be subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries, and holders of our securities should look only to our assets for payments.

In addition, the value of any dividend paid by our operating subsidiaries that declare dividends in a currency different from Credicorp's dividends (e.g. ASB, Banco de Crédito Bolivia, IM Trust, Credicorp Capital Colombia) is exposed to the impact of the depreciation of its dividend's currency against Credicorp's functional currency. This would have a negative impact on our ability to pay dividends to shareholders.

Changes to banking regulations may adversely affect our operating performance and financial condition.

Because we are subject to regulation and supervision in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, the Cayman Islands, the United States of America, and Panama, changes to the regulatory framework in any of these countries or changes in tax laws could adversely affect our business.

We are mainly subject to extensive supervision and regulation through the SBS's Banking and Insurance System Law (*Ley General del Sistema Financiero y del Sistema de Seguros*) and the Regulation of the Consolidated Supervision of Financial and Mixed Conglomerates (*Reglamento para la Supervisión Consolidada de los Conglomerados Financieros y Mixtos*).

The SBS and the Peruvian Central Bank, supervise and regulate BCP's operations. Peru's constitution and the SBS's statutory charter grant the SBS the authority to oversee and control banks and other financial institutions including pension funds and insurance companies. The SBS and the Peruvian Central Bank have general administrative responsibilities over BCP, including designation of capitalization and reserve requirements. In past years, the Peruvian Central Bank has, on numerous occasions, changed the deposit reserve requirements applicable to Peruvian commercial banks as well as the rate of interest paid on deposit reserves and the amount of deposit reserves on which no interest is payable by the Peruvian Central Bank. Such changes in the supervision and regulation of BCP may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP". Furthermore, changes in regulation related to consumer protection may also affect our business.

Furthermore, the Superintendency of the Securities Market (Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores or SMV by its Spanish initials) also supervises some of our subsidiaries such as BCP, Credicorp Capital Bolsa and Credicorp Capital Fondos.

In Colombia, we are subject to supervision and regulation through the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia and the Autorregulador del Mercado de Valores de Colombia. In Chile, we are subject to supervision and regulation through the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(v) Investment Banking".

We are also regulated by the United States Federal Reserve System, which shares its regulatory responsibility with the State of Florida Department of Banking and Finance - Office of Financial Regulation, with respect to BCP's Miami agency, and by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA), with respect to Credicorp Capital Securities, a U.S. broker dealer.

Similarly, we are regulated by other governmental entities in other jurisdictions. In the Cayman Islands, we are subject to the supervision and regulation of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, or CIMA. In Bolivia, we are subject to the supervision of the Financial System Supervisory Authority (FSSA) that has assumed all regulatory functions held previously by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Entities and the Superintendency of Pensions, Securities and Insurance.

Finally, in Panama, we are subject to the supervision of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama and the regulatory framework set forth in the Decree Law 9 of February 25, 1998. Changes in the supervision and regulation of our subsidiaries in other countries may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In mid-2011, politicians outside of Peru's governing coalition introduced a bill in Congress that, if enacted, would set a cap on interest rates charged by the country's financial institutions. However, the SBS recently indicated that such a cap should only be used as a last resort for lowering rates if the SBS does not succeed in getting Peru's banks to voluntarily reduce interest rates in the next two to four years, the period in which several foreign banks are likely to establish or expand operations in Peru. Congress may nevertheless impose a cap, and an interest rate ceiling may adversely affect our Net Interest Margin (NIM) and consequently our operating performance.

On February 15, 2011, the Peruvian government enacted Law 29663. On July 21, 2011 Law 29663 was amended by Law 29757. This new law partially modifies the country's income tax regime by subjecting to taxation in Peru capital gains derived from an indirect transfer of shares and expanding the type of income that will qualify as Peruvian-source income. Under the new law, any transfer of shares issued by a non-resident entity will be subject to taxation in Peru (30% or 5%) if at any point during the 12 prior months to such transfer:

- 50% or more of the fair market value of the foreign shares to be transferred is derived from shares or participation
- a. rights representing the equity capital of one or more Peruvian entities. There is a rebuttable presumption that the threshold is met if the non-resident entity is a resident in a tax haven; or/and
- b. The shares to be transferred represent at least 10% or more of the equity capital of the non-resident entity.

At the same time, the following two new obligations were imposed on Peruvian domiciled companies, which have economic relationship with the non-Peruvian seller:

- a. Reporting to the Peruvian Tax Administration (SUNAT by its Spanish initials) transfers of its own shares or transfers of the shares of the non-Peruvian domiciled company that is the owner of its shares; and
- Each Peruvian domiciled company is jointly liable for the income tax not paid by a non-Peruvian domiciled transferor that is directly or indirectly linked to the domiciled company (whether by means of control, management
- b. or equity participation) in connection with the transfer of the domiciled company's shares, except in the event that the purchaser or acquirer of the shares is a Peruvian individual or entity.

Supreme Decree N° 275-2013-EF enacted by the Peruvian Government on November 7, 2013, defined the concept of economic relationship for purposes of the indirect transfer of Peruvian shares. A Peruvian domiciled company is considered to be economically related to the non-Peruvian domiciled transferor, if, anytime during the 12-month period prior the transfer occurs, one of the following circumstances occur:

- a. The non-Peruvian domiciled transferor owns more than 10% of the equity of the Peruvian domiciled company, directly or through a third party.
- b. The equity of the Peruvian domiciled company and the non-Peruvian domiciled transferor are owned in more than 10% by common shareholders.

- c. The Peruvian domiciled company and the non-Peruvian domiciled transferor have one or more common directors, managers or administrators, with power to decide on financial, operative and commercial agreements.
- d. The Peruvian domiciled company and the non-Peruvian domiciled transferor consolidate their financial statements.
- e. The non-Peruvian domiciled transferor has dominant influence on decisions of the administration bodies of the Peruvian domiciled company or vice versa.

A deterioration in the quality of our loan portfolio may adversely affect our results of operations.

Given that a significant percentage of our income is related to lending activities, a significant deterioration of loan quality would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are subject to concentration default risks in our loan portfolio. Problems with one or more of our largest borrowers may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. While loan portfolio risk associated with lending to certain economic sectors or clients in certain market segments can be mitigated through adequate diversification, our pursuit of opportunities in which we can charge higher interest rates, and thereby increasing revenue, may reduce diversification of our loan portfolio and expose us to greater credit risk.

In addition, loan concentrations in commercial sectors are particularly salient in Peru and significant deteriorations in such sectors may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our current strategy includes increasing our exposure to market segments with heightened credit risk, including middle-market and consumer segments, such as unsecured small companies and consumer loans and consumer mortgages, which have higher risk profiles as compared to loans to large corporate customers. We follow this by using conservative credit assessments, risk-adjusted pricing methodologies and strong capital support. Given the changing composition of our loan portfolio and possible adverse changes in the environment in which we operate, our future results may differ significantly from our past results.

Our banking and capital market operations in neighboring countries expose us to risk related to political and economic conditions.

Most of the operations and customers of Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, BCP's commercial bank in Bolivia, are located in that country. Accordingly, our results of operations and financial condition depend on Bolivia's economic activity and political environment. Bolivia's macroeconomic indicators have been generally positive over the last several years, including steady growth rates, positive fiscal balances, and increasing international reserves. Inflation for 2013 was 6.5%, above the Central Bank's target of 4.8%, mainly due to higher food prices and high levels of liquidity in the economy. However, Bolivia continues to lag other countries in the region in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI) despite an increase in FDI in 2013. The political environment in Bolivia also continues to be unstable, as does its regulatory and legal framework. During 2014 we expect an increase in Bolivia's consumer price index as result of increased government spending in connection with the presidential elections being held in October 2014. Also, the Bolivian government enacted new banking laws in August 2013, the full effect of which will start to be seen in 2014. The new banking laws, which include interest rate regulation and minimum lending requirements to specific economic

sectors, could lead to instability in Bolivia's financial system and adversely affect our results of operations.

Credicorp Capital Colombia and IMTrust expose us to risk related to Colombian and Chilean political and economic conditions, respectively.

Colombia's macroeconomic indicators have been generally positive over the last several years. However, a decline in Colombian mineral exports has contributed to a deterioration of Colombia's trade balance. In addition, Colombia recently has enacted deficit reduction measures, and the Colombian Central Bank has focused on strengthening its international reserves as a hedge against external economic pressures. Additionally, Colombia holds national elections in 2014, which may result in new regulations, taxes and spending priorities. Any adverse economic consequences arising from changes to Colombian policies or a decline in Colombian exports or production may have a material adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations.

In Chile, tax reforms supported by Chile's President have been proposed to Congress. If enacted, the proposed reforms would increase tax revenue by 3.0% of GDP, which mostly will be used to finance higher government permanent spending (including the educational reform). The reforms include a proposed increase in corporate taxes from 20% to 25%, the elimination of Chile's Fondo de Utilidad Tributaria (FUT by its Spanish initials, which is a tax incentive to reinvest corporate profits) and a reduction in personal income taxes. Any increases in taxes Chile imposes on IM Trust and any would adversely affect our results of operations.

Changes to insurance regulations in Peru may impact the ability of our insurance subsidiary to underwrite and price risk effectively, and may adversely affect our operating performance and financial condition.

Our insurance business is carried out by Pacífico Seguros and Pacífico Vida which together with Pacífico Salud are part of Grupo Pacífico. The insurance business is subject to regulation by the SBS. New legislation or regulations may adversely affect Grupo Pacífico's ability to underwrite and price risks accurately, which in turn would affect underwriting results and business profitability. Grupo Pacífico is unable to predict whether and to what extent new laws and regulations that would affect its business will be adopted in the future. Grupo Pacífico is also unable to predict the timing of any such adoption and the effects any new laws or regulations would have on its operations, profitability and financial condition. However, we can expect new legislation in the spirit of Solvency II in the years to come.

The Group also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for non-life and life insurance contracts when applicable. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

Our operating performance and financial condition depend on Grupo Pacífico's ability to underwrite and set premium rates accurately across a full spectrum of risks. Grupo Pacífico must generate sufficient premiums to offset losses, loss adjustment expenses and underwriting expenses in order to be profitable.

To price premium rates accurately, Grupo Pacífico must:

- collect and analyze a substantial volume of data;
- provide sufficient resources to its technical units;
- develop, test and apply appropriate rating formulae;
- closely monitor changes in trends in a timely fashion; and
- predict both severity and frequency with reasonable accuracy.

If Grupo Pacífico fails to assess accurately the risks that it assumes or does not accurately estimate its retention, it may fail to establish adequate premium rates. Failure to establish adequate premium rates could reduce income and have a materially adverse effect on its operating results or financial condition. Moreover, there is inherent uncertainty in the process of establishing property and casualty loss reserves. Reserves are estimates based on actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time of what Grupo Pacífico ultimately expects to pay out on claims and the cost of adjusting those claims, based on the facts and circumstances then known. Factors affecting these projections include, among others, changes in medical costs, repair costs and regulation. Any negative effect on Grupo Pacífico could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our trading activities expose us to volatility in market prices, declines in market liquidity or fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which may result in losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As part of our treasury operations, we may suffer losses related to the investments by BCP, ASB, Grupo Pacífico and Credicorp Capital, which trade various financial instruments and other assets, including debt, equity, fixed income, currency and related derivatives as both agent and principal, and we derive a portion of our non-financial income from trading revenues. Our Market Risk and Asset & Liability Management Policies set position limits for Nuevo Sol- and foreign currency-denominated securities. However, we are exposed to numerous factors that are beyond our control, including overall market trading activity, interest rate levels, the credit risk of our counterparties and general market volatility. In addition, a significant portion of our trading activity is related to customer transactions and we may still be exposed to a number of risks related to the movement of market prices in the underlying instruments, including the risk of unfavorable market price movements relative to our long or short positions, a decline in the market liquidity of the related instruments, volatility in market prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates relating to these positions and the risk that the instruments with which we hedge certain positions do not track the market value of those positions. If we incur any losses from these exposures, it would reduce our trading activity revenues or cause us to suffer losses from trading activities, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters in Peru could disrupt our businesses and affect our results of operations and financial conditions

We are exposed to natural disasters in Peru, such as earthquakes and mudslides. Earthquakes in Peru are common occurrences as the country is located in a seismic zone: the interface between the Nazca and South American tectonic plates. Peru has been adversely affected by earthquakes in the past, including an 7.9 magnitude earthquake that struck the central coast of Peru in 2007.

A natural disaster of this nature or any other type of disaster could impair our operational capacity, our business continuity plans include emergency response, disaster recovery, operations continuity, crisis management, data protection and recovery, and critical systems redundancy. Although we test our business continuity plans annually; these plans may prove to be ineffective which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to carry out our businesses, especially if incidence disaster affects computer-based data systems or destroys customer or other data. In addition, if a significant number of our employees were affected by the natural disaster, our ability to conduct business could be impaired.

Our subsidiary Grupo Pacífico is further exposed to risks associated with natural disasters in Peru as an insurance business. To protect Grupo Pacífico's solvency and liquidity, our insurance business historically has obtained reinsurance for a substantial portion of its earthquake-related risks through automatic excess loss treaties; however,

there can be no assurance that a major catastrophe would not have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition or that our reinsurance policies will be an effective hedge against our exposure to risks resulting from natural disasters. Our current maximum catastrophic exposure, net of reinsurance is US\$2 million dollars.

Regulatory changes to the private pension fund and banking system in Peru could impact our earnings and adversely affect our operating performance.

Prima AFP manages our Pension Fund Administration business. In Peru, private pension fund managers are closely regulated by the SBS. In 2012, the Peruvian Government adopted the Law to Reform the Private Pension System (SPP by its Spanish initials), looking for increased competition and efficiency and reducing administration costs. The law sets forth a new process by which individuals, which are called affiliates, may become beneficiaries affiliated with the SPP. Under the new law, auctions are held every 24 month to determine which company will have the exclusive right to manage the accounts of new SPP affiliates for a two year period and to conduct marketing campaigns for new SPP affiliates.

In December 2012, there was held the first tender to determine who would manage the accounts of new affiliates for a two year period. A new participant in the SPP won the tender, and started operations on June 1, 2013. Prior to the tender of affiliates, all four companies had the ability to conduct marketing campaigns and were able enroll new affiliates. In the second half of 2013, there was a decrease in the level of new accounts in the SPP, and an increase in accounts of the Public Pension System (ONP by its Spanish initials). Although this fact does not impact the results of the company, it may impact the long term growth and coverage of the SPP.

The Law to Reform the Private Pension System will be implemented in phases. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(vii) Prima AFP”.

Recent legislation regarding the financial services industry may subject us to significant and extensive regulation, which may have an impact on our operations.

Government measures to regulate the financial industry, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of the United States are likely to increase our regulatory compliance burden and related costs. These and other regulatory developments are likely to impact Credicorp, and may require us to change certain aspects of our business practices and impose additional costs on us, ultimately having an impact on our operations. With respect to FATCA and Dodd Frank, Credicorp has hired outside consultants to help determine the impact that the implementation of these two laws will have on our institution. Based on our analysis to date, we do not expect the implementation of FATCA to have a material impact on our business given our limited number of U.S. accountholders. Also, we do not expect that the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Volcker Rule and regulations related to swap transactions, will materially impact our business or cause us to incur material costs. However, until final implementations of the regulations under these new laws are issued, we cannot assure you of the extent of the impact these new laws will have on Credicorp.

We operate in a competitive banking environment that may limit our potential to grow, particularly in the medium term as more foreign banks establish or expand operations in Peru.

BCP has experienced increased competition, including increased pressure on margins. This is primarily a result of the presence of the following:

- Highly liquid commercial banks in the market;
- Local and foreign investment banks with substantial capital, technology, and marketing resources; and
- Local pension funds that lend to BCP's corporate customers through participation in those customers' securities issues.

Larger Peruvian companies have gained access to new sources of capital through the local and international capital markets, and BCP's existing and new competitors have increasingly made inroads into the higher margin, middle market and retail banking sectors. Such increased competition, with entrants who may have greater access to capital at lower costs, has affected BCP's loan growth as well as reduced the average interest rates that BCP can charge its customers.

Competitors may also dedicate greater resources to, and be more successful in, the development of technologically advanced products and services that may compete directly with BCP's products and services. Such competition would adversely affect the acceptance of BCP's products and/or lead to adverse changes in the spending and saving habits of BCP's customer base. If competing entities are successful in developing products and services that are more effective or less costly than the products and services developed by BCP, BCP's products and services may be unable to compete successfully. BCP may not be able to maintain its market share if it is not able to match its competitors' loan pricing or keep pace with their development of new products and services. Even if BCP's products and services prove to be more effective than those developed by other entities, such other entities may be more successful in marketing their products and services than BCP because of their greater financial resources, higher sales and marketing capacity or other similar factors.

As a result of strong Peru's economic growth, which has outpaced growth by nearby countries, several banks have sought and obtained authorization to open representative offices in Peru. Itaú Unibanco, Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior (Bladex), Morgan Stanley Bank, Bank of Tokyo and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China are among those banks receiving authorization. With the increased competition, more individuals will have access to credit, and the percentage of the population using banking services will likely climb. This will eventually put downward pressure on interest rates. Any negative impact on BCP could have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Economic and market conditions in other countries may affect the Peruvian economy and the market price of Peruvian securities.

Economic conditions in other countries may impact Peru's GDP growth. Peru's exports are highly concentrated in the oil and mining industry. This industry represents almost 20% of Peru's total income tax revenues, and gold and copper alone constitute around 42.2% of Peru's total exports. Therefore, an economic downturn in Peru's major importers of mining goods may adversely affect Peru's economic growth.

According to our estimates, nearly one fifth of the expected growth in Peru's economy over the next year depends on economic conditions in China, which generates considerable demand for basic metals mined in Peru. An economic slowdown in China over the next several years may adversely affect the growth of the Peruvian economy as a result of lower exports, lower levels of foreign investment and lower tax revenues. The aforementioned could affect the growth of our business as these reflect on Peruvian economy.

A failure in, or breach of, our operational or security systems could temporarily interrupt our businesses, increasing our costs and causing losses.

The Corporate Information Security Program Framework of Credicorp is based on the ISO 27001 international security standard and the code of practice ISO 27002.

Through this framework we have defined and implemented governance with specific roles on risk and control assessment, monitor and awareness programs, security initiatives, ensuring business objectives, corporative alignment and compliance to regulatory requirements of banking, credit card, insurance and pension funds industry in Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Cayman Island and the United States of America.

Although we have a strong IT infrastructure and high-skilled professionals managing IT operations, our risk exposure could be significant; we are still vulnerable to failure of our operational systems. This could temporarily interrupt our business, increasing our costs and causing losses. Temporary interruptions or failures in hardware and software that support our business and customer's transactions could result mainly in regulatory fines, penalties, and reputational loss.

Credicorp have not experienced any material losses related to cyber attacks or operational stability. Credicorp is continuously working and investing resources in maintaining and updating control processes in order to prepare and adapt frequent change in new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct

financial transactions and also the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers and other external parties than can impact confidentiality, integrity, availability and privacy on transmission and storage of critical information.

Acquisitions and strategic partnerships may not perform as expected, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Acquisitions and strategic partnerships, as those made in our investment banking and insurance businesses may not perform as expected since our assessment could be based on assumptions with respect to operations, profitability and other matters that may subsequently prove to be incorrect. Future acquisitions, investments and alliances may not produce the anticipated synergies or perform in accordance with our expectations, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

4. A History and Development of the Company

We are a limited liability company that was incorporated in Bermuda on October 20, 1995 to act as a holding company, coordinate the policy and administration of our subsidiaries, and engage in investing activities. Our principal activity is to coordinate and manage the business plans of our subsidiaries in an effort to implement universal banking services and develop our insurance business, focusing on Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Chile along with limited investments in other countries of the region. Our registered address is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Bermuda. The management and administrative office (i.e., principal place of business) in Peru of our subsidiary, Banco de Crédito del Perú, is located at Calle Centenario 156, La Molina, Lima 12, Peru, and the phone number is 51-1-313-2000.

As of December 31, 2013, our total assets were US\$40.8 billion and our net equity was US\$4.4 billion. Our net income attributable to our equity holders in 2011, 2012 and 2013 was US\$709.3 million, US\$788.8 million and US\$567.1 million, respectively. See “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”.

We were formed in 1995 for the purpose of acquiring, through an exchange offer, the common shares of BCP, ASHC and Grupo Pacífico. We currently hold 97.7% of BCP, 98.5% of Grupo Pacífico and 100% of ASHC. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(C) Organizational Structure”.

In February 2005, we were authorized by Peruvian regulatory authorities to establish Prima AFP, of which Grupo Crédito is the main shareholder. Prima AFP started operations in August 2005.

In August 2006, Prima AFP acquired Unión Vida AFP, which was a pension fund operating in the Peruvian market. Prima AFP's acquisition of Unión Vida AFP, which was formerly held by Grupo Santander Perú S.A., was a strategic move toward consolidation as part of its efforts to gain a leading position in the pension fund market. As of the date of the acquisition, Prima AFP was the second largest pension fund company in terms of market share terms (defined as the amount of affiliates and assets under corporate management). The merger between Prima AFP and Unión Vida AFP was settled in December 2006.

In October 2009, BCP acquired from the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc. (CARE) – Perú, all the shares that this entity owned of Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A. (Edyficar), representing 77.12% of Edyficar's capital stock. In accordance with Peruvian legal requirements in effect at the time, BCP made a public offering to Edyficar's minority shareholders to acquire the remaining 22.67% of the company's stock. The total purchase price for the acquisition was US\$96.1 million, including related direct acquisition costs. As of December 31, 2013 BCP owned 99.79% of Edyficar.

In October 2010, the Credicorp group acquired American Life Insurance Company (ALICO)'s 20.1% and 38% stakes in Pacífico Seguros and Pacífico Vida, respectively. Pacífico Vida's shares were acquired through Credicorp Ltd. and its subsidiary, Grupo Crédito, acquired Pacífico Seguros's shares. Consequently, at the conclusion of this transaction, Credicorp and its subsidiary Grupo Crédito held 97.68% of Pacífico Seguros, and jointly controlled 100% of Pacífico Vida. The total investment amounted to approximately US\$174 million, making it the largest transaction ever completed in the Peruvian insurance market. We expect the acquisition to permit the Credicorp group to realize synergies in its decision making process and through the integration of all its insurance business lines. The closer proximity between companies will also allow Grupo Pacífico to improve its value proposition to customers, who seek integral insurance solutions. On April 28, 2011, Credicorp transferred its 24% stake in Pacífico Vida to Pacífico Seguros. As a result of that transfer, Pacífico Seguros now directly owns 86% of the shares of Pacífico Vida, and Credicorp owns the remaining 14%. This transfer did not affect Credicorp's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2010, Credicorp's Board of Directors approved the transfer of 84.9% of BCP's total shares to Grupo Crédito S.A. (its Peruvian wholly owned subsidiary) through a capital contribution, in order to facilitate Credicorp's future investments in Peru without modifying the controlling structure of BCP. Under the new structure, Credicorp directly holds 12.7% of BCP's total shares and, in conjunction with its subsidiary Grupo Crédito, continues to control the same 97.7% of such shares without modifying the internal governance structure. Before this change in ownership structure, dividends to Credicorp from its Peruvian subsidiaries, such as BCP, were remitted abroad and had to be remitted back to Peru when capital for new investments in the country were required. With the new structure, Grupo Crédito, which acts as the local holding company for some of Credicorp's investments in Peru (Prima AFP, Grupo Pacífico and others), will manage Credicorp's future Peruvian investments, and directly transfer the dividends to Credicorp when it is required to do so under Credicorp's dividend policy. This modified organizational structure will not affect the way Credicorp and BCP manage their day-to-day operations, and Credicorp's dividend policy has not changed as a result of this transaction.

In the second half of 2011, Pacífico Salud invested approximately US\$82.7 million to create its own private medical services network in Peru by acquiring majority shares to directly manage: (i) the El Golf, San Borja and Oncocare clinics in Lima, (ii) the Galeno clinic in Arequipa, (iii) Laboratorios ML, a clinical laboratory, and (iv) Doctor+, which is a house call/ambulance service. In 2012, Pacífico Salud invested US\$38.6 million to increase its integrated insurance and health providing services by acquiring: (i) Clínica Belén S.A., (ii) Centro Odontológico Americano, (iii) Prosemedic S.A., (iv) Clínica Sánchez Ferrer S.A. and Inversiones Marsfe S.R.L., and (v) Bio Pap Service S.A.C. We believe that these acquisitions enable Pacífico Salud to directly benefit from this sector's growth and to strategically defend against potential changes in the healthcare service supply chain, where vertical integration in the insurance business is becoming more frequent.

During 2012, Credicorp, as part of the strategic plan, initiated the creation of a regional investment banking platform. On April 27, 2012, Credicorp, through its subsidiary BCP, acquired a 51% stake in Credicorp Capital Colombia (formerly Correval S.A. Sociedad Comisionista de Bolsa), a brokerage entity established in Bogota, Colombia, for approximately US\$72.3 million. In June 2013, BCP transferred its shares to Credicorp Capital Ltd., without affecting Credicorp's consolidated financial statements and without recording any gain or loss. On July 31, 2012, Credicorp, through its subsidiary BCP, acquired 60.6% of IM Trust S.A. (IM Trust, Corredores de Bolsa), an investment banking entity established in Santiago, Chile, for approximately US\$131.5 million, of which US\$110.9 million was paid in cash consideration at the acquisitions date and US\$20.6 million was paid in cash in July 2013. In November 2012, BCP transferred its shares to Credicorp Capital Ltd., without affecting Credicorp's consolidated financial statements and without recording any gain or loss. For the investment banking operations in Peru, we created Credicorp Capital Perú S.A.A. (formerly BCP Capital), a company incorporated in Peru that was established in April 2012 through the split of an equity block of BCP. This split resulted in a reduction of BCP's assets, liabilities and net equity in an amount of US\$71.2 million, US\$18.0 million and US\$53.2 million, respectively. Assets transferred included Credicorp Capital Bolsa, Credicorp Capital Titulizadora, Credicorp Capital Fondos and BCP's investment banking activities. The equity block split had no effect in Credicorp's consolidated financial statements; no gains or losses arose from it.

In 2012, we established Credicorp Capital Ltd. in Bermuda to hold the Group's investment banking activities in Chile, Colombia and Peru. As of December 31, 2013, Credicorp Capital held directly and indirectly 60.6% of IM Trust and 51.0% of Credicorp Capital Colombia. As of December 31, 2013, IM Trust's assets, liabilities, equity and net income amounted to US\$165.8 million, US\$121.4 million, US\$44.4 million and US\$4.8 million, respectively (US\$311.8 million, US\$259.5 million, US\$52.3 million and US\$17.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012); and Credicorp Capital Colombia's assets, liabilities, equity and net income amounted to US\$392.6 million, US\$343.2 million, US\$49.4 million and US\$7.4 million, respectively (US\$1,164.9 million, US\$1,119.1 million, US\$45.8 million and US\$3.4 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012).

At Credicorp's shareholder meeting held on September 11, 2013, the Company agreed to increase Credicorp Capital Ltd's share capital in the Company by US\$3.9 million in exchange for 100% of the share value of Credicorp Capital Securities Inc., which Credicorp Ltd. controls. Credicorp Capital Securities Inc. is incorporated in the United States of America and provides securities brokerage services, mainly to retail customers in Latin America.

On March 20, 2014, Credicorp, through its subsidiary Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A., acquired 60.68% stake of Mibanco, Banco de la Microempresa S.A., a local bank that specialized in the micro and small entities sector, for approximately S/. 504.8 million or US\$179.5 million, in cash. On April 8, 2014, Grupo Crédito S.A. and Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A., subsidiaries of Credicorp Ltd., acquired from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and additional 6.5% of stake in Mibanco (5% Grupo Crédito S.A. and 1.5% Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A.). Furthermore, according to the Capital Markets Law, Credicorp's subsidiaries will proceed to make a Public Tender Offer (Oferta Pública de Adquisición or OPA for its Spanish initials) to minority shareholders of Mibanco within the tenure and procedures stipulated in the Law. As of December 31, 2013, Mibanco's assets, liabilities, equity and net income, published by SBS (audited) and prepared in accordance with accounting principles prescribed by the SBS for Peruvian financial entities, amounted to US\$2,135.7 million, US\$1,900.8 million, US\$234.9 million and US\$12.6 million, respectively.

4. B Business Overview

(1) Introduction – Review of 2013

1.1 General

We are the largest financial services holding company in Peru. For management purposes, the Group is organized into four operating segments based on our products and services. According to IFRS, an operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief who makes decisions about resources allocated for the segment and assesses its performance; and for which discrete financial information is available. We conduct our financial services business through our operating segments as follows:

Banking: principally commercial and consumer loans, credit facilities, deposits, current accounts and credit card accounts.

Insurance: principally property, transportation and marine hull, automobile, life, health and pension fund underwriting insurance. Private hospital operations, which include health and wellness programs, primary and specialized ambulatory services and comprehensive acute care services, are also included under this operating segment.

- *Pension funds*: principally private pension fund management services.

Investment Banking: principally corporate finance (structured lending, capital markets and M&A), sales & trading (equity, fixed income, and derivatives), and asset management (investment funds, mutual funds, advisory and mandates).

The following table provides certain financial information about our principal business segments as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 (See Note 28 to the Consolidated Financial Statements):

	As of and for the Year ended December 31, 2013		
	Total Revenue	Operating Income*	Total Assets
	(U.S. Dollars in millions)		
Banking	3,302	1,707	37,545
Insurance	1,085	357	2,762
Pension fund	137	-	275

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Investment Banking	106	20	238
Credicorp	4,630	2,084	40,820
Assets Under Management	-	-	21,941

* Operating income includes the net interest income from banking activities; and in the case of Insurance, the amount of the net earned premiums, less insurance claims plus net interest income.

We conduct our wholesale banking, treasury, retail banking and wealth management activities primarily through BCP, the largest (in terms of total assets, loans, deposits, net equity and net income) full-service Peruvian commercial bank, and our ASB private banking and asset management firm. We conduct our pension fund business through Prima AFP (the second largest Peruvian pension fund in terms of funds under management, collections and monthly insurable remuneration (or RAM by its Spanish initials) and our insurance activities through Grupo Pacífico, which is the second largest Peruvian insurance company in terms of premiums, fees and net income. We conduct our investment banking business primarily through Credicorp Capital S.A.A. in Peru, Credicorp Capital Colombia S.A. in Colombia, and Inversiones IMT S.A. in Chile. It should be noted that the term “Peruvian commercial bank,” “Peruvian insurance company” and other similar terms used in this Annual Report do not include the assets, results or operations of any foreign parent company or foreign subsidiary of such Peruvian company.

In 2013, we recorded net income after minority interest of US\$567.1 million (US\$788.8 million in 2012 and US\$709.3 million in 2011). The 2013 result reflected a decrease of 28.1% in our net income in comparison to 2012’s result, primarily as a consequence of the impact of the devaluation of local currency against the U.S. Dollar, losses due to market issues, and one-off expenses. These factors were equivalent to approximately US\$203.2 million of losses that reduced our net income:

- i) A translation loss of US\$114.1 million generated by the capital position held in local currency;
- ii) A loss of US\$43.5 million on the valuation of forward contracts, which was also associated with the capital position in local currency;
- iii) A US\$11.5 million loss on valuations from our trading securities portfolio due to a shift in the interest rate on the U.S. Dollar and BCP’s position in sovereign bonds (Peru, Colombia and Brazil);
- iv) Approximately US\$5.4 million of provisions related to additional reserves that must be set aside to cover future administrative costs for claims’ management (*unallocated loss adjustment expense, ULAE*);
- v) A loss of US\$14.4 million due to an impairment, which was attributable to a valuation of IM Trust (according to IFRS standards); and
- vi) Other one-off expenses of US\$14.4 million related to payments to SUNAT and Essalud from previous periods; contingents in Bolivia; asset withdrawal relative to assets used for system and installation development.

Our total assets amounted to US\$30.7 billion in 2011, US\$40.8 billion in 2012 and US\$40.8 billion in 2013. The 0.1% increase in total assets in 2013 was primarily a result of the continued growth of our loan portfolio, which grew by 7.2% in 2013 (compared to a growth of 23.1% in 2012 and 21.3% in 2011), partially offsetting the 17.8% decrease in Investments available-for-sale (compared to a growth of 21.4% in 2012 and 57.0% in 2011). Our past-due loan ratio (which includes loans under legal collection) was 2.25% at the end of 2013 (compared to a ratio of 1.75% at the end of 2012 and 1.50% at the end of 2011). We had a coverage ratio (i.e., reserves for loans as a percentage of past-due loans) of 157.5% (compared to a ratio of 187.7% at the end of 2012 and 200.6% at the end of 2011), and our return on average net equity (ROAE) reached 13.1% in 2013 (compared to 20.6% in 2012 and 22.6% in 2011).

1.2 Banking segment

BCP

BCP's year-end 2013 net income totaled US\$464.3million, which resulted in a contribution to Credicorp of US\$463.5 million. This earnings contribution was 30.2% lower than the 2012 contribution (US\$663.7 million) and lower than the 2011 contribution of US\$577.7 million. BCP's financial performance in 2013 was affected by the volatility of the Nuevo Sol against the U.S. Dollar. The evolution of the exchange rate during this period was unlike any other in the last 20 years, as the devaluation of the Nuevo Sol reached 9.6% against the U.S. Dollar. As a result, BCP registered a ROAE of 16.0% in 2013.

There were factors that partially offset the good performance of BCP's core business in 2013. These factors represented a total of US\$181 million and were related to losses due to market issues and one-off expenses, including:

- i) A translation loss of US\$95.8 million that was generated by the capital position in local currency;
- ii) A US\$43.5 million loss on forward contracts, which was also related to the capital position in local currency;
- iii) A loss of US\$27 million due to shifts in interest rates on the U.S. Dollar and the position of BCP's sovereign bonds (Peru, Colombia and Brazil);
A loss of approximately US\$ 5.6 million recorded for BCP in connection with the transfer of Credicorp Capital
- iv) Colombia's shares to Credicorp Capital, which resulted in no net gain/loss for the purposes of Credicorp's consolidated financial statements; and
- v) Other one-off expenses of US\$8.9 million related to payments to SUNAT for previous periods and contingents in Bolivia.

Performance in 2013 was primarily a result of:

- a 13.7% growth in net interest income and dividends, which was primarily due to the 7.5% expansion posted in gross loans (led by Wholesale Banking), which offset a significant increase in net provisions for loan losses (+20.0%) and interest expenses (+14.4%);
- a 5.7% increase in main non-financial income (excluding gains on sales of securities and other income), due to a 4.6% growth in fee income for banking service and a 9.6% increase in gains on foreign exchange transactions as a result of a more volatile exchange rate in 2013 relative to 2012.

Performance in these areas enabled BCP to offset the company's 20.0% increase in provisions for loan losses and 8.5% increase in operating expenses. The increase in provisions is associated with the evolution of BCP's Past-due-loans (PDL) portfolio for its SME and credit card segments. Retail banking segments have historically had higher levels of

past-due loans and higher margins than other banking segments.

The increase in BCP's operating expenses in 2013 was a result of BCP's higher administrative expenses (+14.0%), which were in turn associated with system outsourcing and with expenses to expand BCP's network of distribution channels to cover a significant increase in transactional activity and further banking penetration. There was also an increase in other expenses (+55.9%) related to payments to SUNAT and Essalud from previous periods and contingents in Bolivia.

The following table shows changes to the principal assets of BCP from 2011 through 2013:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013		
	U.S. Dollars in millions			%	%		
				Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)		
Total Assets	26,801	35,502	35,136	32.5	%	-1.0	%
Total Loans (1)	16,934	20,750	22,315	22.5	%	7.5	%
Loans net of provisions	16,415	20,052	21,506	22.2	%	7.3	%
Total Loans in average daily balances (2)	15,766	19,103	21,247	21.2	%	11.2	%
Stock of Provisions	519	698	809	34.6	%	15.9	%
Past-due loans	258	370	514	43.4	%	38.7	%
Refinanced and restructured loans	96	142	133	48.1	%	(6.4)	%
Investments (3)	3,552	4,772	4,407	34.3	%	(7.7)	%

(1) Loans, net of unearned interest and accrued interest
(2) Total Loans in average daily balances includes Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking (includes Edyficar) but does not include BCP Bolivia, work out unit, other banking.
(3) Includes Trading securities,

Investments
available-for-sale
and Investments
available-for-sale
pledged as
collateral.

BCP's total assets decrease was a result of the 7.7% reduction in the value of BCP's investments, which offset the 7.3% increase in BCP's loans net of provisions that totaled US\$21.5 billion at the end of 2013. Regarding to the composition of BCP's loan portfolio as of December 31, 2013, the average daily balances in our retail banking business accounted for 51.0% (compared to 51.2% in 2012 and 46.9% at the end of 2011) and wholesale banking business accounted for 49.0% of BCP's total portfolio (compared to 48.8% in 2012 and 53.1% at the end of 2011).

The average daily balances of BCP's wholesale banking loans grew by 11.9% in 2013 (12.1% in 2012 and 8.1% in 2011), while the local currency (LC) denominated wholesale banking portfolio grew 64.9% and the foreign currency (FC) denominated portfolio grew 2.1%. The expansion in the LC portfolio reflects our corporate clients' reactions to a devaluation of the Nuevo Sol against the U.S. Dollar and better loan conditions in LC due to a reduction in the reference rate and level reserve requirements, which allowed companies to migrate financing drawn in FC in years past (in some cases with foreign institutions) or to take on new financing in the local market and in Nuevos Soles. As a result, BCP continued to lead the Peruvian financial system with a market share of 43% for the corporate segment (46.7% in 2012 and 43.8% in 2011) and 34.5% for the middle market (35.4% in 2012 and 35.3% in 2011).

BCP's retail banking portfolio grew 9.3% in 2013 (average daily balance), led by the SME segment, which reported growth of 11.9% in average daily balances (including Edyficar). This allowed BCP to continue to lead this segment with a market share of 24.6% at the end of 2013. Furthermore, the mortgage loan segment reported a 12.0% increase that was driven by a recovery in the real estate sector and BCP's decision to focus on low income segments with products such as MiVivienda and Ahorro Local (described below). BCP continued to lead this segment with a market share of 33.1%. Finally, the consumer loan portfolio posted growth of 10.7% in average daily balances, which translated into a market share of 22.8%. The credit card portfolio remained stable, with 1.1% growth in 2013.

On the liabilities side, BCP's deposits increase not only continues to reinforce BCP's funding structure, as deposits account for 72.0% of all funding sources, but also serves to maintain BCP's status as an industry leader with a market share of 31.5%. The expansion of deposits was due primarily to an increase in savings deposits (+4.5%) and Severance Indemnity Deposits (CTS by its Spanish initials, +7.7%), which was attributable to the campaigns held in these segments throughout the year. Time deposits were stable year-over-year and grew only 0.4%. Local currency deposits represented 49.5% of deposits at year-end, which falls below the 54.2% share reported for this line at the end of 2012. We attribute this reversal in the process of de-dollarization of deposits to the devaluation in the Nuevo Sol in 2013. The following table sets forth BCP's total deposits from 2011 to 2013:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013		
	U.S. Dollars in millions			%	%		
				Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)		
Demand deposits	6,285	7,572	7,432	20.5	(1.9)	%)%
Saving deposits	5,097	6,085	6,356	19.4	4.5	%	%
Time deposits	4,225	6,705	6,731	58.7	0.4	%	%
CTS	1,757	2,232	2,404	27.1	7.7	%	%
Bank's negotiable certificates	136	167.5	172	22.9	2.4	%	%
Interest payable	51	63	71	23.1	12.8	%	%
Total Deposits	17,552	22,825	23,165	30.0	1.5	%	%

BCP's issuance of bonds gained relevance within BCP's funding structure (12.7% in 2013 compared to 11.2% in 2012). This was associated with the issuance of BCP's international corporate bonds for US\$350 million; a move to reopen BCP's 2027 subordinated bond for US\$170 million; and the exchange of BCP's 2016 bonds, issued in 2011, for BCP's 2023 bonds, which were recently issued in an operation that generated US\$366.3 million. These operations helped the BCP's asset and liability management and allowed it to take advantage of historically low rates in international capital markets. As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of BCP's bonds totaled US\$4,034.4 million (11.9% higher than the level registered in 2012).

BCP maintains adequate provisioning and long-term risk management policies. Its coverage ratio decreased to 157.5% in 2013 from 188.6% in 2012, and 200.8% in 2011. Total cumulative provisions for the loan portfolio reached US\$809.3 million as of December 31, 2013, which is 15.9% higher than provisions in the previous year.

In 2013, BCP continued expanding its channel network as part of its customer service focus. By providing quality and widespread customer access to BCP's financial services, BCP sought to increase its penetration of the Peruvian market. In 2013, the BCP continued its plan to grow more cost-efficient alternatives such as Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and Agentes BCP:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012 %	2012 - 2013 %	Gain/(Loss) %	Gain/(Loss) %
Branches	342	365	401	6.7	9.9	%	%
ATM's	1,485	1,844	2,091	24.2	13.4	%	%
Agentes BCP*	4,674	5,713	5,820	22.2	1.9	%	%
Total number of transactions (in thousands, except percentages)	66,873	79,636	86,687	19.1	8.9	%	%

* Agentes BCP are BCP representatives located in retail establishments, such as grocery and drug store

Overall, despite volatility in the exchange rate and financial markets, BCP's operating performance in 2013 was solid and in line with the growth of Peruvian economy, which posted a 5.3% GDP growth in 2013 despite uncertainty about the global economy.

BCP Bolivia

BCP Bolivia's year-end 2013 net income totaled US\$16.9 million, a 17.7% decrease from its 2012 net income (US\$20.6 million). The decrease from 2012 to 2013 was attributable to new taxes imposed such as tax on foreign currency transactions (selling). In 2012, net income was US\$ 20.6 million, a 7.7% decrease from 2011 net income (US\$22.3 million). The decrease was primarily due to a 363.4% increase in income tax expense enacted in 2012.

In 2013, 2012 and 2011 BCP Bolivia maintained its position as one of the leading banks in Bolivia. In 2013, BCP Bolivia reported a return on average assets of 1.1%, a PDL ratio of 1.3%, and a coverage ratio of PDL of 299.7%, compared to industry averages of 1.2%, 1.5% and 282.9%, respectively. In 2012, the bank outperformed industry averages in several key ratios, recording a return on average assets of 1.6%, a PDL ratio of 1.2% and a PDL coverage ratio of 301% compared to industry averages of 1.5%, 1.5% and 291.2%, respectively. In 2011, BCP Bolivia recorded a return on average assets of 1.7%, a PDL ratio of 1.2% and a PDL coverage ratio of 314%, compared to industry averages of 1.7%, 1.7% and 281.1%, respectively.

BCP Bolivia's loan portfolio grew from US\$758 million in December 2011 to US\$901 million in December 2012 to US\$1,073 million in 2013. Loan portfolio growth in 2012 and 2013 was driven primarily by a 25% and 27% increase in retail banking loans, respectively.

Although BCP Bolivia made a positive contribution to our results in each of the last three years, the bank's earnings generation capacity is increasingly under pressure due to a more stringent regulatory environment and a significantly higher tax burden.

Edyficar

Edyficar focuses on SME lending and, it held a 7.7%, 5.8% and 4.7% market share in terms of loans at year-ended 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which is in line with the increase of net loans. The following table shows changes to key line items of Edyficar's Balance Sheet from 2011 through 2013:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013		
	U.S. Dollars in millions			%	%		
				Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)		
Total Assets	591.1	1,064.4	1,205.5	80.1	13.3	%	%
Net Loans	479.1	708.6	886.5	47.9	25.1	%	%
Total Liabilities	515.2	966.0	1,077.8	87.5	11.6	%	%
Net shareholders 'equity	75.8	98.4	127.6	29.8	29.7	%	%

The consolidation of Edyficar's results into BCP's financial statements resulted in a total contribution to BCP of US\$35.4 million in 2013, compared to US\$36.5 million in 2012 and US\$26.2 million in 2011. Furthermore, Edyficar's financial income was US\$210.0 million in 2013, representing an increase of 38.2% compared to the US\$151.9 million of financial income recorded in 2012. Edyficar's financial income was US\$111.5 million in 2011. Nevertheless, the income growth in 2013 was offset by higher operating expenses of US\$110.3 million (US\$86.4 million and US\$64.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) associated with the increase in personnel (4,051; 3,129 and 2,359 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively) and the expansion of Edyficar's branches (190, 162 and 123 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively). The aforementioned results reflected in the following ratios:

	2011	2012	2013
	U.S. Dollars in million		
Past-due loan ratio	4.0 %	3.9 %	3.9 %
ROAE*	22.9%	26.5%	21.6%
Efficiency ratio	55.0%	54.2%	53.1%

*Including goodwill of US\$50.7 million.

Also, as of December 31, 2013, Edyficar increased its client base of 522,056 clients, representing an increase of 20.5% compared to the client base reported in 2012. In 2012, Edyficar had a client base of 433,406 clients, which represented an increase of 21.7% compared to the 356,099 clients reported in 2011. The average amount of an Edyficar loan was S/.5,027 (approximately US\$1,799) in 2013, S/.4,411 (approximately US\$1,730) in 2012 and S/.3,837 (approximately US\$1,423) in 2011.

The acquisition of Edyficar was part of BCP's strategy to capture a significant portion of the growth of the Peruvian SME segment, which is expected to expand significantly over the next several years. BCP intends to support Edyficar's growth and development by improving its funding cost and structure and providing necessary capital and technology.

Atlantic Security Bank (ASB)

In 2013, the global indexes improved in comparison to 2012 despite high volatility in the financial markets. During the same period, emerging markets were affected by more volatility on the external front and higher risk premiums due primarily to expectations regarding US monetary policy and a deceleration in the Chinese economy. Despite these trends in 2013, ASB achieved an increase in net income due to a strategic reallocation in its investment portfolio and an increase in the volume of interest earning assets. As a result, Credicorp received a contribution of US\$50.7 million from ASB in 2013.

The following table shows changes to key line items of ASB's Financial Income Statement from 2011 through 2013:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013		
	U.S. Dollars in			%	%		
	millions			Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)		
Net interest and dividend income	31.9	38.6	40.6	21.2	5.1	%	%
Non-financial income	18.4	18.6	20.2	1.1	8.6	%	%
Operating expenses	-8.0	-8.8	-9.8	10.0	11.4	%	%
Net Income	41.1	48.4	50.7	17.8	4.7	%	%

The increase in net interest and dividend income was primarily due to the ASB's investment strategies, which included asset reallocation with the aim of increasing the financial margin and the volume of interest earning assets. ASB also benefited from lower funding cost, as a result of the low rates through the last two years. Short-term customer deposits, which have interest rates that reset frequently, allowed ASB to pay low rates on deposit accounts while earning higher interest income on assets engaged for middle and longer terms. On the other hand, ASB's non-financial income includes income from fees, sale and market valuation of securities, and foreign exchange operations. The main non-financial income accounts, income from fees and sale and market valuation of securities totaled US\$8.7 million (US\$9.2 million in 2012 and US\$11.5 million in 2011) and US\$12.7 million (US\$7.7 million in 2012 and US\$6.9 million in 2011), respectively.

ASB's total assets increased from 2011 to 2013 was mainly a result of significant growth on balance deposits (which exclude assets under management, AuMs), funds that ASB managed on behalf of its clients, which in turn is related to the positive performance of the Peruvian economy. The following table shows changes in ASB's total assets from 2011 through 2013:

	2011	2012	2013	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
	U.S. Dollars in millions			%	%
				Gain/(Loss)	Gain/(Loss)

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Total Assets	1,523.5	1,768.5	1,784.3	16.1	%	0.9	%
Assets under Management	3,194.0	3,961.0	3,771.0	24.0	%	-4.8	%

Finally, ASB's AuMs decrease of 4.8% in 2013 is a result of market volatility and, among other reasons, the announcement of the tapering process by the FED in May and the government shutdown experienced in October 2013. However, in a year-over-year comparison, in a cost value, the AuMs increased +US\$ 126.9 million, which was primarily a result of increases in the global positions of ASB's customers.

1.3 Insurance segment

Grupo Pacífico

In 2013, Grupo Pacífico integrated by Pacífico Seguros Generales, Pacífico Vida and Pacífico EPS, reported net income, after deducting minority interests, of US\$33.1 million (US\$58.9 million in 2012 and US\$57.1 million in 2011). The decline in the result in comparison to 2012's figure was a consequence of: (i) the increase posted in the net loss ratio in Property and Casualty insurance (+5.9 bps) due to higher costs for claims processing in the automobile insurance line; (ii) the 11.3% increase in general expenses (US\$ 194.5 million versus US\$ 174.8 million in 2012) mainly due to growth in medical subsidiaries as well as higher expenses in the Property and Casualty business (growth in new channels and system development); and finally (iii) the translation effect that generated a variation of -206.8% (US\$ -7.9 million against US\$7.4 million in 2012). The contribution received from Grupo Pacífico was US\$40 million in 2013 (US\$66.4 million in 2012 and US\$65.6 million in 2011). This contribution includes net income after minority interest and the participation of Grupo Crédito (Credicorp's subsidiary) in the minority interest.

In terms of premium turnover, Pacifico Grupo Asegurador reported direct premiums of US\$ 1,136 million and net earned premiums for US\$ 807.5 million, which represent an increase of 11.4% and 11.5% respectively with regard to 2012. This growth in turnover was evident in three businesses: PPS (US\$ 50.7) million, 12.1% growth), EPS (US\$ 31.7 million 15.0% growth) and PVIDA (US\$ 32.4 million 8.2% growth).

Performance in 2013 can be explained as follows:

Pacifico Seguros Generales reported a loss of - US\$ 1.4 million, which contrasts with earnings of US\$ 13.7 million in 2012. This result was due to an increase in the loss ratio in the automobile insurance line (66.9% in 2013 versus 50% in 2012) due to higher costs for claims processing in the market and the difficulty of increasing rates due to market competition in the automobile insurance business. A translation loss was also reported, which generated a -US\$ 6.4 million variation in the result (US\$ 2.7 million reported in 2012 versus -US\$ 3.7 million in 2013). These effects were partially mitigated by an increase in financial income associated with real estate sales (Oeschle US\$ 5.3 million and Curacao US\$ 7.7 million) and the sale of a shares in Inversiones Centenario for US\$ 8.2 million.

Pacífico Vida reported net earnings in 2013 of US\$ 50.3 million versus US\$ 59.6 million in 2012. This drop was due primarily to a translation loss, which generated a variation of -US\$ 11.4 million (US\$ 5.3 million reported in 2012 versus -US\$ 6.1 million in 2013). The underwriting result in 2013 was -US\$ 0.3 million versus US\$ 1.5 million in 2012, which was due to an increase in claims (group life, annuities and credit life), higher commissions (credit life) and higher underwriting expenses that offset the increase in premiums in 2013 (8.2%). It is important to note that financial income increased 9.6% in 2013, which offset the 11.0% increase in general expenses. Net earnings before

translation totaled US\$ 56.3 million versus US\$ 54.4 million last year.

Pacífico EPS reported net earnings totaled US\$ 4.6 million in comparison to a loss of -US\$ 4.3 million in 2012. This improved result is due to a decrease in the net loss ratio (82.6% versus 83.6% 2012), which was due to the application of adequate underwriting policies. These policies will remain in place in coming years to guarantee that loss ratios remain within adequate levels. It is also important to mention the growth of +14.7% in the net earned premium (+US\$ 31.0 million), the -11.7% drop in general expenses (-US\$ 2.9 million), and a positive translation result (+US\$ 1.9 million). This effect was offset by an increase in income tax (US\$ 2.9 million versus US\$ 0.5 million in 2012).

Additionally, during 2013, Pacífico EPS continued its initiative (originally launched in 2011), to create the largest private medical services network in Peru by investing an additional US\$30.0 million to acquire clinics specialized in providing health and wellness programs and other infrastructure and medical equipment. Clinics acquired by Pacífico EPS as a part of this initiative are grouped under the new umbrella brand name SANNA. We believe that these acquisitions will enable Pacífico EPS to directly benefit from this sector's growth and to strategically defend against potential changes in healthcare service supply chain, as where vertical integration in the insurance business is becoming more common.

We believe that there is substantial growth potential in Peru's insurance market, given the industry's low market penetration. Efficiency, risk management and capitalize on synergies between the insurance business and the distribution channels will continue to be key indicators in measuring Grupo Pacífico's performance. These factors will lead Grupo Pacífico to increase penetration in the insurance market. Also, developing alternative sales channels, efficiently using BCP's network, maintaining relationships and market share through traditional brokerage channels, and expanding services in underserved regions of Peru are essential components of Grupo Pacífico's growth strategy for 2014.

Grupo Pacífico's growth strategy for 2014 will focus on operating efficiency, risk management, capitalizing synergies between insurance businesses and Credicorp, optimizing distribution channels and expanding services in underserved regions of Peru.

1.4 Pension fund segment

Prima AFP

Due to the adoption of the Law to Reform the Private Pension System, there is now a new process by which individuals, which are called affiliates, may become beneficiaries affiliated with the SPP. Under the new law, tender are held every 24 month to determine which company will have the exclusive right to manage the accounts of new SPP affiliates for a two year period. In December 2012, a bidding process occurred for the exclusive right to market and to enroll new affiliates into the SPP. The process was open to the existing pension funds private administrators

(AFPs by its Spanish initials) in the SPP and to any potential new AFPs to the SPP. A new AFP eventually won the process and, beginning on June 1, 2013, it has the exclusive right to market and enroll new affiliates for a period of two years. In 2013, the volume of new accounts into the SPP totaled 249,000, representing a decline of 32.0% with regard to 2012. This decline can be partially explained due to lower amount spent in marketing overall for new affiliates, since prior to the bidding process, the four existing AFPs heavily marketed for new affiliates and are now barred from doing so.

With respect to the SPP, in 2013 the contribution level was 45.0% in relation to the total number of affiliates. During 2013, the contributions to pension funds totaled US\$2.8 billion, which represent a 10.6% increase year-over-year.

As of December 31, 2013, the value of funds under management by the SPP reached US\$36.5 billion, and represents a 3.8% decrease compared to December 2012 (US\$38.0 billion). Despite the growth of the Peruvian economy, issues such as the volatility of the international markets, the decline of the Lima Stock Exchange, and the devaluation of local currency affected funds under management. As of December 31, 2011, the SPP had US\$ 30.4 billion in funds under management.

Prima AFP was able to strengthen its position in the market by adjusting its processes and organization to provide high-quality services and timely and transparent information to its clients. As a result, the contribution we received from Prima AFP in 2013 was US\$50.8 million as compared to US\$38.1 million in 2012. In 2011, Prima AFP's contribution was US\$32.4 million.

Funds under management at Prima AFP decreased from US\$12.0 billion in 2012 to US\$11.6 billion as of December 2013 (-3.2%). In 2011, this indicator reached US\$9.5 billion. At year-end 2013, Prima AFP's market share of total funds under management was 31.7%, slightly higher than the 31.5% market share at the end of 2012. The profitability of our funds in the last 12 months (December 2013 / December 2012) was 0.1%, -2.4% and -2.8% for Funds 1, 2 and 3, respectively. In this context, Prima AFP is ranked second in Fund 1 and third in Funds 2 and 3 with regard to profitability system-wide. Despite the growth of the Peruvian economy, issues such as the volatility of the international markets, the decline of the Lima Stock Exchange, and the devaluation of local currency affected funds under management.

Prima AFP's revenues from commissions in 2013 totaled US\$135.9 million, a 16.1% increase from 2012 when revenues from commissions totaled US\$117.2 million. In 2011, revenues from commissions reached US\$104.4 million. This improvement was a result of a stable and high-quality portfolio of contributing members.

To improve its operating results, Prima AFP will continue to focus on increasing efficiency and reducing costs. Emphasis will also be placed on improving Prima AFP's long-term stability through improved risk management, which is one of the company's highest priorities.

In 2013, a series of reforms to the SPP were implemented. These reforms are discussed in “Item 4. Information on the Company — (B) Business Overview— (12) Supervision and Regulation— (vii) Prima AFP”.

1.5 Investment banking segment

Credicorp’s regional investment banking platform is built mainly around three business units: asset management, sales & trading and corporate finance business. These business units are present in each of the countries through which we operate using several companies group under Credicorp Capital Perú, Credicorp Capital Colombia and Inversiones IMT (IM Trust - Chile).

The following chart shows the main subsidiaries of the investment banking platform as of December 31, 2013:

- (1) Investment bank business and subsidiaries split from BCP.

Credicorp Investments Ltd. was formed on August, 2012 in Bermuda. It is Credicorp’s 100% subsidiary. Later in 2013, Credicorp Investments changed his name to “Credicorp Capital Ltd”.

The following chart shows our future organizational structure of the main subsidiaries once the regional investment banking platform concludes its consolidation under Credicorp Capital Ltd. in line with Credicorp’s strategic plan to create a Regional Investment Bank:

Credicorp Capital Securities Inc. (CSI)

CSI is an introducing broker dealer incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida in the United States of America and provides access to the global securities markets by offering a wide spectrum of brokerage services. In 2013, the company changed its name from “Credicorp Securities Inc.” to “Credicorp Capital Securities Inc.” and 100% of the outstanding shares of the firm were transferred from Credicorp Ltd. to Credicorp Capital Ltd. with the approval of FINRA.

CSI began operations in March 2003 as an Introducing Broker Dealer (IBD) and Registered Investment Advisor (RIA). Since then CSI transferred the functions formerly performed under its RIA license to the Asset Management Division at BCP and is in the process of cancelling its RIA license.

The objectives of CSI are to (i) act as a broker to its affiliate’s brokerage activities and those of its customers and provide products; and, (ii) add new customers to the brokerage business. As an IBD, CSI can open custodial accounts on behalf of its customers with only one clearing broker. Pershing LLC, a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation serves as CSI’s Clearing Broker.

CSI’s core business includes purchasing and selling stocks, fixed income and money market instruments. Its brokerage services involve corporate debt securities, U.S. Treasury bonds, equities, exchange-listed over-the-counter (OTC) securities, mutual funds (both domestic and international), and options (options represent only 0.08% of the business and correspond to vanilla options transactions). Mutual fund sales are not actively solicited.

CSI is approved to engage in trading for its own account in fixed income instruments. It is subject to a US\$100,000 minimum net capital requirement and files a Focus Report on a monthly basis.

Credicorp Capital Perú (formerly BCP Capital Perú)

During 2013, BCP Capital changed its name to “Credicorp Capital Perú”. The name change is to be registered with the Corporate Public Registry in Peru. Credicorp Capital Perú is the holding company through which we conduct our investment banking business in Peru. It was established from a spin-off from BCP. The spin-off resulted in a reduction of BCP’s assets, liabilities and net equity in an amount of US\$71.2 million, US\$18.0 million and US\$53.2 million, respectively. Assets transferred included the ownership of Credicorp Capital Sociedad Agente de Bolsa (formerly, Credibolsa Sociedad Agente de Bolsa), Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora. (formerly, Credititulos Sociedad Titulizadora), Credicorp Capital Sociedad Administradora de Fondos (formerly, Credifondo Sociedad Administradora de Fondos) and BCP’s investment banking activities, that created a new company named BCP Capital Financial Services, today Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros. Through each of these companies, Credicorp Capital Perú is a market leader in the investment banking segment and it offers a wide range of products and services to corporate and retail clients.

Credicorp Capital Colombia (formerly, Correval)

In 2013, 100% of the outstanding shares of BCP Colombia (owner of 51% of Credicorp Capital Colombia) were transferred from BCP to Credicorp Capital Ltd., with the approval of the Colombian banking authority.

Credicorp Capital Colombia is a brokerage firm formed in 1987. Over the last 25 years it has been the leader in the brokerage market. The firm has a nationwide presence through its offices in Bogota, Medellin, Cali and Barranquilla. It also opened an office in Panama in early 2011.

The firm offers a wide array of products and services, including asset management (mutual and discretionary funds), sales and trading (foreign exchange, fixed income, stock, derivatives and hedging products, e-trading) and corporate finance (M&A and advisory, among others).

Inversiones IMT (IM Trust)

BCP Chile held a 60.6% stake in Inversiones IMT S.A (“IM Trust”). IM Trust is one of the leading financial corporations in Chile, with over 25 years of experience in the Chilean market. In early 2008, IM Trust expanded operations to Peru and Colombia.

The firm provides services in corporate finance (capital markets and M&A), sales & trading (equity, fixed income, and derivatives), and asset management (investment funds, mutual funds, advisory and mandates), servicing the retail, corporate, institutional and private segments.

Put and call options over non-controlling interest

Credicorp Capital Colombia (formerly, Correval) and IM Trust purchase and shareholders agreements, respectively, include put and call options to acquire the remaining non-controlling interests in such entities.

As of December 31, 2013, financial liabilities related to put options granted to non-controlling interest of Correval and IM Trust amounted to US\$57.1 million and US\$64.8 million, respectively, (US\$59.2 million and US\$62.6 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012) and are included in the caption "Other liabilities" of the consolidated statements of financial position.

The formula used to calculate the amount of this commitment is fixed contractually and is based on the average net income over the last eight quarters and the average net equity over the last four quarters before the exercise date of each option, to which some multiples are then applied. The amount resulting from such formula is discounted using a market rate, which reflects the remaining periods and the credit risks related to each flow.

In the case of Credicorp Capital Colombia, the put options can be exercised by non-controlling interest holders for a period of three months after the second year (from April 27, 2014) and fourth year of acquisition (from April 27, 2016).

In the case of IM Trust, the put options can be exercised by non-controlling interest holders for a period of five days after the 48th, 51st and 54th month of acquisition (from July 1, 2016; from October 1, 2016 and from January 1, 2017, respectively).

Furthermore, Credicorp can exercise its call options for a period of three months from July 27, 2016, in the case of Credicorp Capital Colombia, and between the 20th and 24th business days of January 2017, in the case of IM Trust, if non-controlling interests holders do not exercise their put options by July 26, 2016, in the case of Credicorp Capital Colombia, and by the 5th business day of January 2017, in the case of IM Trust. The call options are valued using the same formula as the put options.

New agreements regarding the regional governance of Credicorp Capital were agreed in March 20, 2014, which applies since January 1, 2014. Part of this new agreement reflects changes in the put and call options, as to the alignment of the exercise dates, valuation multiples and the financials to which these are to be applied for both companies. The new agreed dates for the exercise of the put options are: i) between July 15, and July 23, 2016; (ii) between October 15, and October 23, 2016; and (iii) Between January 15, and January 23, 2017. In terms of the call

option, this may be exercisable between January 24, and January 31, 2017. At the date of this report, the new financial liability is in process of review by Management.

1.6 Consolidated Contributions

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

	2011	2012	2013	2012 - 2013	
				%	
	Gain/(Loss)				
	(U.S. Dollars in millions, except percentages)				
BCP (1)	564.0	645.8	452.3	(30)%
ASHC	42.5	48.4	51.7	7	%
Grupo Pacífico	65.6	66.0	33.9	(49)%
PRIMA AFP and others (2)	37.2	28.6	29.2	2	%
Total	709.3	788.8	567.1	(28)%

(1) Includes Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, which contributed US\$17.5 million in 2013, US\$20.6 million in 2012 and US\$22.3 million in 2011; and Edyficar, which contributed US\$35.4 million in 2013, US\$36.5 million in 2012 and US\$26.2 million in 2011. This amount also includes Inversiones BCP Ltda, Inversiones Credicorp Bolivia and Solución EAH.

(2) Includes Prima AFP (which recorded a net income of US\$50.8 million in 2013, US\$38.2 million in 2012, US\$32.4 million in 2011), Credicorp Capital Perú (which includes Credicorp Capital SAF, Credicorp Capital SAB, Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora and Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros), Credicorp Capital Ltd. (which includes BCP Chile, BCP Colombia and Credicorp Capital Securities) and Credicorp Ltd. (which mainly includes expenses and the tax withheld in connection with the estimation of the dividends to be distributed to us by our Peruvian subsidiaries, BCP and Grupo Pacífico, and others).

(2) Strategy

Credicorp was established to create a financial group that would benefit from synergies among the group's companies and would become a leader within each business market in which the companies operate to maximize our shareholders' return on equity. To achieve these strategic goals, over the last several years, Credicorp has focused on consolidating its position as Peru's leading financial group and expanding its horizons abroad through its Latin American investment banking platform.

Credicorp's strategic Pillars

To achieve sustainable growth while maximizing our shareholders' capital return we focused on our long-term strategy, which is based on three pillars: i) efficiency, ii) risk management and iii) growth.

Efficiency

Credicorp initiated an efficiency initiative with two approaches, one tactical that is the Continuous Improvement Program and the Efficiency Program.

The Continuous Improvement Program is designed to improve efficiency throughout Credicorp by promoting consciousness in our management of expenses and investments. This approach is based on: i) productivity management; ii) the establishment of new mechanisms for approving, managing and reporting budget execution; and iii) process improvement. The Continuous Improvement Program will be based on the Jaw concept; this means it will be focused on managing the gap between income growth and expenses growth, in an effort to achieve higher growth in income than in expenses.

The Efficiency Program is designed address five different strategic areas. The first is our product portfolio. Under the program, we will reduce the complexity of our product portfolio and manage each product based on productivity and client satisfaction. The second area is our service model. Uner the program, we will evaluate our footprint and formats, channel efficiency and multichannel strategy. The third strategic area comprises our organization and support functions. With respect to this area, we will evaluate how are we are organized, including the span of control, the decision network and the number of layers in our operating units. The fourth strategic area includes operations and IT. In this area we will define key processes and optimize our operational model. The fifth strategic area is culture. Through this strategic area, we eill seek to instill the concept of efficient growth as a core value in our organization's culture.

Risk Management

This strategic pillar of Credicorp's strategy is based on the corporate principles approved by the Corporate Governance Committee: involvement of executive management; independence of the risk functions; corporate governance, including risk appetite, corporate risk policies, and risk-adjusted performance measures; and sufficiency and quality of resources dedicated to the risk management role.

Credicorps is committed to apply best practices to assess, quantify and manage the different risks to which we are exposed to, such as credit, market, compliance and operational, reputational, and insurance underwriting risks. We are constantly fine-tuning our models for risk management and our stress-testing methodologies. Our strategy is based on implementing an advanced and fully integrated risk management approach to achieve sustainable growth and enhanced profitability.

In the area of credit risk management, we have implemented enhanced risk-adjusted pricing models and in-house credit models (origination, scoring, behavioral and collection models) that maximize the use of our proprietary information and Knowledge about the Peruvian system. These are essential sources of competitive advantage. We have also developed a risk monitoring process that provides a timely and comprehensive picture of risk exposures across risk types and from multiple business segments.

Growth

Our strategic consolidations in Peru aim to capture the potential that the Peruvian market offers as one of the strongest growth opportunities in South America. In the banking, insurance and pension fund industries, market penetration remains low. Accordingly, our business plans incorporate strategies that are designed to reach underserved segments of the Peruvian population and achieve higher returns on our capital.

In addition, our expansion abroad aims to capitalize on BCP's in-depth knowledge of Peru's business community and financial markets and its extensive experience in the Peruvian capital market. Regional integration, such as the MILA initiative (a Latin-American integrated market among Chile, Colombia and Peru), has opened up additional opportunities for us to further integrate our capital markets and investment banking operations. Regional integration has also enlarged business fields for companies, who like us, have an important presence in many of these markets. Consistent with our strategic efforts to expand and generate synergies and generate synergies, we have partnered with two high-performing organizations, Correval in Colombia and IM Trust in Chile that have allowed Credicorp to create a regional business platform in the sales and trading, asset management and corporate finance businesses. Through this strategic partnership, we intend to boost our cross-border businesses.

In the banking business, we will continue to implement our strategy to enter different segments of retail banking, with particular emphasis on the SME segment in particular. We will use risk and collections models that are calibrated and aligned with pricing models designed to achieve the profitability we seek. As mentioned above, on March 20, 2014, Credicorp through its subsidiary Edyficar acquired one of the leading SME institutions, Mibanco, as part of Credicorp's strategy to continue growing this business segment. In the near term, we will be focused on the integrating SME services into Edyficar's business operations.

In the insurance business, Credicorp sees significant growth potential in the insurance business, and to capture that potential we are taking a series of measures to recover profitability in the car insurance line through operating improvements and by setting risk-adjusted prices. In the Property and Casualty business, we are implementing an efficient reinsurance scheme and are strengthening our "bancassurance" products. We will also begin a stage of business consolidation in our healthcare services business to progressively increase the returns on the investments we make on this business.

In the pension fund business, the strategy of medium and long term is to maintain the attractiveness and profitability of the business by growing efficiently with a thorough risk management. The focus is on providing affiliates adequate profitability of their funds, advisory service and excellent level of information and service channels according to our clients' needs. For the aforementioned, the management of pension funds will be strengthened with the incorporation of best international practices

In the investment banking platform, we will continue to consolidate Credicorp Capital's regional position to capture the growth potential of our three main business lines (asset management, sales and trading, and corporate finance) in the capital markets of Chile, Colombia and Peru and the Latin American region in general.

(3) Credicorp Operating Segments

3.1 Banking

The majority of our banking business is carried out through BCP, which is our largest subsidiary, BCP that held 30.7% of the Peruvian market share in loans as of December 31, 2013. A portion of our banking business is also carried out by ASB, which principally serves Peruvian private banking customers through offices in Panama. We conduct banking activities in Bolivia through BCP Bolivia, a full service commercial bank which maintained a 10.9% market share of current loans and a 11.1% market share of total deposits as of December 2013. BCP Bolivia is fourth with respect to loan market share and fifth with respect to deposit market share in the Bolivian banking system.

Our banking business is organized into (i) wholesale banking activities, which are carried out by BCP's Wholesale Banking Group, and (ii) retail banking activities, which are carried out by BCP's Retail Banking Wealth Management Group (RB&WM).

To increase our visibility and raise our market share in the retail banking industry, BCP bought Edyficar, which is a scaled, high-growth and highly profitable microfinance business. Edyficar has a solid risk management strategy and a proven track record in both loan portfolio growth and social impact. Edyficar provides financial services for low-income micro-entrepreneurs and unbanked communities.

We apply uniform credit policies and approval and review procedures, which are based on conservative criteria adopted by BCP, to all of BCP's subsidiaries. Our Chief Operating Officer (COO) is in charge of setting the general credit policies for our different business areas. These policies are set within the guidelines established by Peruvian financial sector laws and SBS regulations (See "(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP") and the guidelines set forth by our Board of Directors.

We also conduct our banking business through Atlantic Security Bank (ASB), which is a Cayman Islands licensed bank that engages in private banking, asset management and proprietary investment.

Our deposit-taking operations are principally managed by BCP's RB&WM group and ASB's private banking group. See "(13) Selected Statistical Information—(iv) Deposits."

3.2 Insurance

We conduct our insurance operations exclusively through Grupo Pacífico and its subsidiaries, which provide a broad range of insurance products. Grupo Pacífico focuses on three business areas, property and casualty insurance through Pacífico Seguros Generales, life and pension insurance through Pacífico Vida, and health care insurance through Pacífico EPS. Grupo Pacífico, like other major Peruvian insurance companies, sells its products both directly and through independent brokers and agents. Directly written policies tend to be for large commercial clients, as well as for life and health insurance business lines.

3.3 Pension funds

Credicorp conducts all of its pension fund activities through its private pension fund administrator Prima AFP. During 2013, Credicorp through its subsidiary Prima AFP was able to strengthen its position in the market by adjusting its processes and organization to provide high-quality services, with timely and transparent information to its clients.

The year 2013 was marked by a series of events linked to the implementation of the SPP and a new competitive dynamic at the market level (a former competitor was sold, in equal parts, to two current competitors). The Law to Reform the Private Pension System establishes, among other changes, a new process for integrating new affiliates into the SPP. See “Item 4. Information on the Company— (B) Business Overview— (12) Supervision and Regulation— (vii) Prima AFP”.

3.4 Investment Banking

The integration of Latin American markets is a strategic focus for Credicorp. The creation of the MILA (by its Spanish initials), a Latin American integrated market -among Chile, Colombia and Peru, has opened up opportunities to further integrate asset management, brokerage and corporate finance cross-border operations which can offer benefits for companies that have a significant presence in these markets. Since the formation of the MILA, Credicorp’s investment banking business units grouped under Credicorp Capital have been very active. Credicorp Capital carries out its operation in the region through Credicorp Capital Perú, Credicorp Capital Colombia (formerly, Correal) and IM Trust, holding considerable market shares in the Peruvian, Colombian and Chilean markets, respectively, performing operations in three business lines: asset management, capital markets and corporate finance.

Asset Management

In terms of asset management, Credicorp Capital Perú posted a total of US\$4,150 million in assets under management in 2013 (US\$4,593 million in 2012), of which US\$2,390 corresponded to mutual funds, representing 40.6% of the Peruvian market at the end of 2013. Credicorp Capital Colombia posted a total of US\$1,821 million in assets under management (US\$1,534 million in 2012), including mutual funds and investment funds managed, the former representing 23.9% of the Colombian market between brokerage firms at the end of 2013. Finally, as of December 31, 2013 IM Trust had a total of US\$1,387 million in assets under management (US\$894 million in 2012), including US\$584 million in mutual funds and investment funds managed (US\$460 million in 2012). With regards to assets under custody, Credicorp Capital posted a total of US\$12,169 (US\$ 13,477 million in 2012), of which Credicorp Capital Perú represented 78%, Credicorp Capital Colombia 12% and IM Trust 10%.

Sales & Trading

In 2013, Credicorp Capital Perú traded a total of US\$1,328 million in equity securities and US\$781 million in fixed income securities (US\$2,073 million and US\$511 million in 2012, respectively), which represented a market share of 16.3% and 45%, respectively. Credicorp Capital Colombia traded a total of US\$10,284 million in equity securities and US\$145,788 million in fixed income securities (US\$9,505 million and US\$139,748 million in 2012, respectively), which represented market shares of 19% and 23% (stock exchange) respectively. IM Trust traded a total of US\$2,219 million in equity securities instruments and US\$4,665 million in fixed income instruments (US\$5,620 million and US\$3,043 million in 2012, respectively), which represented market shares of 6% and 26.5% among boutiques, respectively.

Corporate Finance

In 2013, Credicorp Capital's corporate finance business participated in the international issuance of instruments for a record amount of US\$4,244 million. The primary transactions were:

- a US\$ 850 million international bond for Transportadora de Gas del Perú,
- a US\$ 450 million international bond for Alicorp,
- a US\$ 450 million international bond for Consorcio Transmantaro,
- a US\$ 413 million American Depositary Shares (ADS) for Graña y Montero.

(4) BCP and Subsidiaries

4.1 General

BCP's activities include wholesale banking, retail banking and wealth management and treasury. As of December 31, 2013, the consolidated operations of BCP ranked first among Peruvian banks in terms of total assets (US\$35.1 billion), total loans (US\$21.5 billion), deposits (US\$23.2 billion) and net equity (US\$3.0 billion). At the end of 2013, BCP's loans, on an unconsolidated basis, represented approximately 33.2% of total loans in the Peruvian banking system. BCP's loans represented 34.1% and 33.0% of total loans in the Peruvian banking system at the end of 2012 and 2011, respectively. BCP's deposits represented approximately 34.1% of total deposits in the Peruvian banking system (compared to 37.4% in 2012 and 33.8% in 2011).

As of December 31, 2013, BCP had the largest branch network of any commercial bank in Peru with 401 branches. BCP also operates an agency in Miami and a branch in Panama. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, BCP Bolivia and Edyficar had 46 and 190 branches, respectively, through which they serve their clients.

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, BCP accounted for 86.0% of our total assets, 80.9% of our net income and 70.2% of our net equity. BCP's operations are supervised and regulated by the SBS and the Peruvian Central Bank .

BCP groups its client base according to the following criteria:

Business	Client Segmentation	
	Group	Income/Sales (US\$MM)
Wholesale Banking Group (WBG)	Corporate	Higher than 100
	Middle-Market	From 8 to 100
	Affluent	At least an individual monthly income of S/. 5,000
Retail Banking Wealth Management Group (RB&WM)	Consumer	Focus on medium-low income individuals who receive their payroll through BCP
	Small Business	From 0.5 to 10 or total debt from 0.25 to 1.8
	Micro-Business	Up to 0.5 or total debt up to 0.25

The grouping was a result of an analysis which addressed factors beyond the simple size and volume of activity for each client, such as clients' affiliation with other companies or groups, the degree of follow-up required, and their credit ratings.

4.2 Subsidiaries

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

BCP and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, or BCP Bolivia, is BCP's commercial bank in Bolivia. BCP owns 95.84% of BCP Bolivia (directly and indirectly) and we hold the remaining interest. BCP Bolivia maintained a 10.9% market share of current loans and 11.1% of total deposits, and has a network of 46 branches located throughout Bolivia. BCP Bolivia's results are consolidated in BCP's financial statements.

Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A. was acquired in October 2009 and is 99.79 % owned by BCP. It is engaged in micro finance in Peru.

Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria S.A. was established in 1979 under the name Solución Financiera de Crédito del Perú S.A. and is 100% owned by BCP. Its business included mortgage lending, consumer lending and SME financing. In the company's shareholders meeting on November 19, 2009, Solución Financiera de Crédito del Perú S.A.'s shareholders decided to change the company from a finance company to a mortgage administrator company and to change the company's name to Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria S.A. These changes were necessary because, according to Peruvian Law, no person is allowed to be the owner of two financial institutions of the same type. As a result, the company will primarily engage in the administration of mortgage portfolios. These changes were approved by the SBS through resolution SBS 47-2010 on May 21, 2010.

Inversiones BCP was incorporated in Chile in 1997, with the special purpose of investing in the stocks of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (BCI) Chile. Inversiones BCP is 99.99% owned by BCP.

Inversiones Credicorp Bolivia was established in February 2013 and is 95.84% owned by BCP. Currently, Inversiones Credicorp Bolivia owns 99.92% of Credifondo SAFI Bolivia and 99.8% of Credifondo Bolivia.

4.3 Business Lines

(i) Wholesale Banking Group (WBG)

BCP's WBG competes with local and foreign banks. BCP's traditional long term relationships with medium-sized and large corporate companies provide its WBG with a competitive advantage.

BCP's WBG maintained a positive trend in loan placements, posting average portfolio levels of US\$8,391 million in 2011 (a 20.2% year-over-year increase), US\$9,225 million in 2012 (a 9.9% year-over-year increase) and US\$10,194 million in 2013 (a 10.5% year-over-year increase). It also maintained its leadership in the wholesale banking market with a 39% market share in loans. BCP has established longstanding client relationships with virtually all of the major industrial and commercial groups in Peru. The WBG provides its customers with cash management solutions, short- and medium-term loans in local and foreign currencies, foreign trade-related financing and lease and project financing.

The WBG is divided into the following two divisions:

- Corporate and International Division (CID):

WGB's corporate banking subdivision, which provides loans and other credit and financial services, focuses on serving large-sized companies that have an annual turnover of over US\$100 million, corporate governance, audited financial statements and dominant market positions in their particular brands or product areas. Even if clients do not meet any of these criteria, the CID may provide services to firms under this category if they belong to a large economic group of an industry that is important to Peru's economy.

WGB's international banking and leasing subdivision manages BCP's relationship with financial institutions (locally and abroad), trade products, international operational services and financial leasing products.

- WGB's cash management and transactional services subdivision develops products and services to support clients' daily activities of cash management, collections, payments, and investments, among others.

- Middle-Market Division (MMD):

- WGB's middle-market banking subdivision serves mid-sized companies. In determining which clients are best served by this subdivision, WBG considers a mix of different characteristics, such as annual revenues, financial leverage, overall debt and product penetration and complexity. BCP's middle-market clients' annual revenues generally vary from US\$8 million to US\$100 million, and are serviced nationwide by 13 BCP regional managers.
- WGB's institutional banking subdivision focuses principally on serving profit and non-profit organizations, state-owned companies and other major institutions.

Net interest income from BCP's WBG reached US\$260 million in 2011, US\$284 million in 2012 and US\$321 million in 2013. Fee income was US\$165.6 million in 2011, US\$192.5 million in 2012 and US\$210 million in 2013.

Corporate and International Division (CID)

BCP continues to meet the needs of its corporate clients, assisting them with financial services, cash management solutions and short and medium-term financing through the CID. As a result, BCP's corporate banking loans grew from US\$5,359 million in 2011 to US\$5,624 million in 2012 and US\$6,355 million in 2013. These increases, coupled with a very low PDL ratio (less than 0.1%), enabled the CID to obtain a net interest and fee income of US\$247.6 million in 2013, which represents 46.7% of the total net income of the WBG. The CID obtained a net interest and fee income of US\$ 217.3 million in 2012 and US\$ 204.3 million in 2011.

The moderate pace of the CID's growth is due to (i) intense competition from foreign banks, which finance their operations at lower costs due primarily to the fact that our monetary authority has high reserve requirements for foreign currency for local banks, and (ii) the availability of alternative financing through capital markets, especially in the international capital markets. Nevertheless, BCP has a leading position in the Peruvian banking system with the 46.7% of the market share for loans.

The CID offers a broad range of products and tailors its product offerings to meet each client's unique requirements. In general, this division is expected to offer high-value-added products, advisory and financial services, particularly cash management solutions, at competitive prices.

The CID's financing is provided to fund capital expenditures and investments, sales, international trade and inventories. To finance capital expenditures, the CID offers medium and long term financing, financial lease and project finance.

International Banking Unit

The International Banking Unit focuses on obtaining and providing short-term funding for international trade. Medium-term lines of credit funded by international commercial banks and other countries' governmental institutions are also provided to clients. In addition, this unit earns fees by confirming guarantees issued by international banks and other fees as a result of the international payment business. The International Banking Unit also promotes international trade activities with its local clients by structuring trade products and services, organizing and sponsoring conferences and advising customers through a wide range of trade products.

Since September 2008, the International Banking Unit has also been supervising our trade back-office unit (International Operations). BCP maintains business relationship with correspondent banks, development banks, multilateral and export credit agencies in countries around the world. At present, BCP manages credit lines for foreign trade transactions, working capital and medium and long-term investment projects.

BCP's import business volume amounted to US\$12.4 billion in 2011, US\$14.3 billion in 2012 and US\$ 13.6 billion in 2013 which in 2013 represented 31.4% of total Peruvian imports. According to SUNAT, total Peruvian imports grew from US\$37.9 billion in 2011 to US\$41.9 billion in 2012 and US\$43.4 billion in 2013. This trend was primarily due to higher demand for raw materials and capital goods.

BCP provides foreign trade financing for exports reaching a volume of US\$19.3 billion in 2013, a figure that represented 46.4% of total Peruvian exports and our export volume increased from US\$18.1 billion in 2012 and US\$ 19.8 billion in 2011. According to SUNAT, total Peruvian exports remained approximately the same from US\$46.2 billion in 2011 to US\$46.2 billion in 2012 and decreased to US\$41.6 billion in 2013.

BCP has access to a wide network of foreign correspondent banks and can offer several internationally competitive products to its customers. It has correspondent banking relationships and uncommitted credit lines with more than 100 banks for foreign trade operations and financing of working capital as well as medium and long-term investment projects. BCP also has a direct presence abroad through its agency in Miami and its branch in Panama.

Leasing / Leaseback is one of our most important and profitable products for which BCP specializes in providing financing to our clients in order to allow them to acquire assets and also support their investment projects. This product is primarily focused on our Corporate and Middle-market clients.

In 2013, our leasing stock portfolio reached the considerable figure of US\$3 billion (a 10% year-over-year increase). Peru has a very active leasing market with a volume of US\$7.7 billion in 2011 to US\$9.1 billion in 2012 and US\$8.1 billion in 2013. Following this trend, BCP has consolidated its leadership in the leasing business with a market share of 37.5% in 2011 to 39.2% in 2012 and 37.9 % in 2013.

Cash Management and Transactional Services Unit

Our Cash Management and Transactional Services Unit is in charge of developing transactional services that handle the exchange of information and money transfers among corporations, midsize companies, institutions and micro-business companies. This unit is responsible for both, the development and marketing of transactional (or “cash management”) services for our corporate and institutional clients. We offer more than 30 products aimed at strengthening ties with clients and assuring their loyalty. Our electronic channels allow us to reduce costs and increase fee income. Services managed by this unit include collections (automated trade bill collection), automated payments (loans to personnel and suppliers’ accounts, reverse factoring and money transfers), electronic office banking and electronic lending solutions, and cash management through checking accounts with special features.

In 2013, our transactional services accounted for 25.7% of BCP’s overall earnings. The monthly average number of checking accounts increased by 7% during two consecutive years and fee revenue of 2013 were consistent with the year 2012 (30.4% in 2012 and 6.6% in 2011), due to an increase in commissions from our checking accounts. Other sources of income, such as bills of exchange and collection services have increased by 4% and 10.8%, respectively, compared to 2012, due to performance across all market segments. Additionally, the acquisition of new clients, together with the number of established clients in our office banking service (Telecredito), has generated a growth of 10.6% in the number of transactions (compared to 14.9% in 2012). Tax collections grew 10.6% in 2013 (35.1% in 2012 and 12.3% in 2011). We continue to introduce electronic products that will eventually replace the conventional promissory notes. Likewise, the transaction volume generated by reverse factoring increased 21.1% in 2013, 9.7% in 2012 and 15.5% in 2011.

Middle-Market Division (MMD)

BCP’s MMD provides banking services targeted to medium-sized companies from various economic sectors. The products offered to middle-market clients are similar to those offered to corporate banking clients. The major types of products are:

- Revolving credit lines to finance working capital needs and international trade financing;
 - Stand-by letters of credit and bond guarantees; and
- Structured long-term and medium-term financing, through loans or financial leasing.
- Cash Management, Transactional products and electronic banking.

BCP has identified several opportunities to engage middle-market companies, particularly in Peru’s manufacturing, wholesale, retail, fishing, agribusiness and construction industries. The MMD is organized with multiple teams focused on attending the needs of these economic groups. BCP has a middle-market client portfolio of approximately 7,206 companies, including 1,249 economic groups. Generally, these clients are not listed on any stock exchange;

however in certain cases they have accessed capital markets either for bonds or commercial paper. These companies are typically family-controlled but professionally managed, and their financial information is audited.

Since 2009, the MMD has had policies in place in order to properly classify its customers into appropriate segments within the group. The division includes mature companies that will eventually become part of our corporate segment, traditional mid-size companies and a group of growing small cap companies.

The MMD has continued to make progress toward implementing its strategic goals by:

- Creating dedicated points of contact to meet the needs of its customers more efficiently;
- Streamlining its lending processes to provide middle-market customers with prompt service;
- Introducing new electronic financial products to make its services more accessible to customers;
- Incorporating sophisticated technical tools in order to implement a risk-based pricing model;
 - Focusing on fee income, and loan portfolio growth;
- Introducing a new commercial planning model that employs an efficient and standardized methodology; and
 - Maintaining risk controls using sophisticated tools created by BCP's Risk Management Unit.

According to internal reports, net interest income and fee income from the MMD reached US\$221.7 million in 2011, US\$259.3 million in 2012 and US\$282.8 million in 2013. This trend was consistent with the performance of the MMD loan portfolio, which reached US\$3,032 million in 2011, US\$3,601 million in 2012 and US\$3,839 million in 2013. As of December 31, 2013 BCP had a market share of 34.8% in this segment.

We believe that middle-market companies have benefited from the overall economic improvements in Peru over the past few years. Loan quality problems have been addressed through procedures and organizational changes that have focused on improving the loan approval and credit-risk assessment processes.

Institutional Banking Unit

BCP's Institutional Banking Unit, which operates within the MMD, serves 1,109 clients throughout Peru. In Lima, a specialized team in wholesale banking serves governmental entities, educational institutions, religious organizations, international bodies, non-governmental organizations, civil associations and regulated entities such as microfinance institutions, insurance companies, pension funds and private funds. In other provinces, a specialized remote team partners with BCP's retail banking area to serve clients.

The annual average deposit amount in BCP's Institutional Banking Unit (Lima and provinces) increased 6.4% reaching US\$2.6 billion in 2013 (compared to 7% from the previous year). The Institutional Banking Unit is also important because its clients offer great potential for generating fee income and other cross-selling opportunities. BCP's strategy in this unit is focused on building customer loyalty by offering customized services at competitive rates and providing

outstanding service. Our institutional banking typically requires remote office banking, collections, automated payroll payment services and structured long-term and medium-term financing loans.

(ii) Retail Banking and Wealth Management (RB&WM) Group

At the end of 2013, RB&WM - related loans represented 48.4% of BCP's total loans, while deposits accounted for 55.8% of BCP's total deposits. Net income from RB&WM lending constituted 55.5% of BCP's net income, while income from related fees constituted 61.9% of BCP's total fee income.

In 2013, the RB&WM Group's loan volumes increased to US\$10,273 million from US\$9,351 million in 2012 and US\$7,093 million in 2011. This 10% growth in 2013 is a result of sound increases in all lending businesses, which include home mortgages, installment loans and credit cards, and small and micro business loans. With respect to deposits, RB&WM - related deposits have also shown consistent growth. Deposits increased 12% in 2013, and totaled US\$14,887 million as of December 31, 2013. Deposits totaled US\$13,342 million as of December 31, 2012 and US\$10,443 million as of December 31, 2011.

With the segmentation of its retail client base, BCP is able to focus on cross-selling its products and improving per-client profitability. The RB&WM Group has undertaken several projects to improve one-on-one marketing techniques and tools for the sale of its products to all market segments. BCP's management expects the RB&WM businesses to continue being one of the principal growth areas for BCP's activities.

BCP's RB&WM serves high net worth individuals and small-sized companies with annual sales levels of up to US\$10 million. BCP's objective is to establish profitable long-term relationships with its broad client base, using segmentation strategies that satisfy the specific needs of each type of client. BCP's retail distribution strategy changed at the beginning of 2007, when BCP started using the branch network as the center for all transactional and commercial activities. BCP now has a commercial division, in charge of most direct sales forces and branches, which in turn are organized on a geographic level. Each branch is responsible for servicing and selling products to three customer groups: affluent, small business and consumer. In addition, each branch manager is responsible for overseeing the different channels offered within the branch, such as account managers, customer service representatives and tellers. Telemarketing, mid-size business banking and real estate developer financing are not managed directly by local branches because of the specialty level and high growth potential associated with these products.

Since 2008, BCP has made an unprecedented investment in infrastructure and human resources to support its "banking the unbanked" market penetration strategy in Peru. As a result, between 2011 and 2013, BCP experienced substantial growth in its various channels, including 1,796 new customer contact locations (44 branches, 606 ATMs and 1,146 Agentes BCP). Demonstrating its leadership in attracting new customers, BCP now services over 5.2 million clients with its network of 401 branch offices, 2,091 ATMs and 5,820 Agentes BCP (these figures do not include the customer contact locations under Edyficar's management, which we account for separately).

Affluent Banking

BCP is constantly improving the value proposition it offers to affluent customers to increase their loyalty and ultimately their profitability. In May 2012, BCP created a new super affluent segment called BCP Enalta. This segment and the Private Banking segment operate under the Wealth Management Group.

Private Banking is a segment composed of customers that have over US\$400,000 available for investment. Customers in private banking receive not only local but also global investment advice. Its value plan is composed of (i) high quality standards in client service by expert account managers, (ii) close and personalized service, (iii) special interest rates, and (iv) exclusive branches. Customers in this segment total approximately 2,600.

Customers served by the BCP Enalta segment must have monthly incomes in excess of US\$9,000 or have at least US\$200,000 available for investment. BCP Enalta customers have access to six exclusive branches in Lima, where they may perform financial transactions and obtain personalized advice from investment, insurance and loan experts based on their risk profiles and financial needs. BCP Enalta also offers customers: (i) access to exclusive products, (ii) specialized account managers and/or expert phone banking, (iii) preferential service by tellers at branches, and (iv) preferential interest rates on loans. BCP Enalta has approximately 13,800 customers. The Wealth Management Group generates 13% of the RB&WM Group's net income, 9% of the RB&WM Group's loan volume and 19% of its deposit volume.

Customers in BCP's "mass affluent" segment must have a positive credit record and a monthly income of at least S/.5,000. They receive a differentiated value plan which includes: (i) access to innovative products, (ii) dedicated customer services channels such as specialized account managers and/or expert phone banking, (iii) preferential service by tellers at branches and (iv) preferential interest rates on loans. Approximately 108,000 of the mass affluent clients are serviced through specialized account managers responsible for improving per-client profitability and achieving long-term relationships through personalized service, cross-selling and share of wallet strategies. Account managers are also responsible for new customer acquisition. BCP has approximately 196,000 mass affluent customers. The mass affluent banking segment generates 15% of the RB&WM Group's net profit while managing 3.8% of the RB&WM Group's total customer base, 25% of its loan volume and 18% of its deposit volume.

Small Business Banking

BCP's Small Business Banking Segment accounts for approximately 372,808 clients. Customers are divided into two groups with different business models, services levels, and product access. The first group is top-end small business banking, which serves approximately 10,800 clients with debts between US\$0.25 million and US\$1.8 million and/or annual sales between US\$0.5 million and US\$10 million. The next group serves approximately 362,008 small business clients, which have debts up to \$0.25 million and/or annual sales up to US\$0.5 million.

According to BCP's internal reports, the Small Business Banking loan portfolio grew from US\$2,744 million in 2011 to US\$3,630 million in 2012, and by the end of 2013 the loan portfolio was US\$3,921 million. In terms of deposits, this group increased deposits from US\$2,003 million in 2011 to US\$2,531 million in 2012 and US\$2,574 million by the end of 2013.

Through Edyficar, BCP also serves the microfinance market, and as of December 31, 2013, it registered 522,056 clients with a total loan portfolio equivalent to US\$936 million, which represented an increase of 25% compared to the level registered at the end of 2012. Comparing year end 2011 to 2012, loan balances also grew 48% from US\$507 million to US\$750 million. As of December 31, 2013, Edyficar had a client market share of 15%, making it first in terms of loans within the microfinance segment. The aggregate market share of Edyficar and BCP in the microfinance segment totaled 24.5% at the end of 2013, and combined, they have the highest market share in the microfinance segment (BCP's micro-finance operations are part of the Small Business Segment).

Consumer Banking

Our Consumer Banking Area is in charge of developing strategies for the retail customers who are not included in affluent banking or small business banking. Its customer base consists of approximately 4.4 million medium to low income individuals. Consumer Banking focuses on customers who receive their payroll through BCP (which represent slightly more than 1.25 million clients). Its strategies vary from basic acquisition of new accounts for wage-earners with special terms regarding fees and interest rates, to more sophisticated, aggressive cross-sell and retention programs that expand benefits to non-banking products (i.e., access to discounted products) and access to payroll advances.

Mortgage Lending

As of December 31, 2013, BCP was the largest mortgage lender in Peru with a market share of 33.1% of total mortgage loans in the Peruvian banking system. This was largely the result of BCP's extensive marketing campaigns and its improvements procedures for extending credit and establishing guarantees.

BCP expects the mortgage lending business to continue to grow because of:

- low levels of penetration in the financial market;
- increasing demand for housing;
- availability of funds for the Peruvian government's MiVivienda low-income housing program; and
- the current economic outlook for controlled inflation and economic growth in Peru.

BCP had US\$3,489 million in outstanding mortgage loans as of December 31, 2013 (as compared to US\$3,182 million at year-end 2012 and US\$2,530 million at year-end 2011).

All of our mortgage-financing programs are available to customers with minimum monthly income of US\$500. In the past, the Peruvian government sponsored a home ownership program known as the MiVivienda program, which provided assistance to purchasers of homes valued at up to US\$60,000. Under the program, BCP financed up to 90% of the appraised value of a property (in either U.S. Dollars or in local currency) where monthly mortgage payments did not exceed 30% of the client's stable net income. The maximum maturity of the mortgage loans BCP offered under the program was 25 years.

In May 2006, the original MiVivienda program was terminated. However, local banks (with government approval) launched a similar project, known as MiVivienda2, to which proprietary funds contribute. In addition, in March 2007, BCP created a new program financed by the government called Mi Hogar, which targeted people with a lower income profile. The conditions of the new program are almost identical to those of the first MiVivienda program, except that all financing is in local currency. In June 2009, the Peruvian government re-launched the MiVivienda program with the objective of financing mortgages between US\$19,000 and US\$95,000 using government funds (the government offers guarantees to the lending bank or financial institution through Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A., COFIDE). Simultaneously, they re-launched their product, Techo Propio, to finance mortgages between US\$7,000 and US\$17,000. Both programs are intended to develop affordable housing in the country. In 2013, nearly 11,301 MiVivienda loans were sold and at the end of 2013, 38% of them were sold through BCP.

In 2011, BCP stopped offering variable and LIBOR-based home mortgages. BCP now only offers fixed interest rates on home mortgage loans denominated in both U.S. Dollars and Nuevos Soles. BCP's mortgage portfolio is predominantly fixed rate and in Nuevos Soles.

As of December 31, 2013, mortgage loans in the Peruvian banking systems totaled approximately US\$10,654 million, representing 15.7% of total loans in the Peruvian banking system and 5.3% of the Peruvian GDP. Comparatively, as of December 31, 2013, mortgage loans accounted for 17% of Credicorp's total loan portfolio, with an average LTV (loan-to-value) of 61% and past-due-loan ratio of 1.59%. Through its subsidiary BCP, Credicorp has increased lending to lower socio-economic segments of the population in Peru through programs sponsored by the government

(MiVivienda and Mi Hogar). Mortgage loans to this sector represent approximately 16% of Credicorp's total mortgage loans and 2.72% of Credicorp's total loans. The Company's total portfolio also includes mortgage loans granted in Bolivia, which have an average LTV of 44.9% and represent 1.2% of Credicorp's total loans.

The real estate market in Peru has been more active than the market in Bolivia in recent years, as a result of the shortage of housing in both countries and continued growth in GDP per capita. Along with this growth, Credicorp has experienced an increase in the volume of mortgage loans it grants per year. Mortgage loans are associated with low losses because of their low LTV, and they have the added benefit of generating opportunities for cross selling other banking products, which has had a positive impact on Credicorp's results of operations.

Consumer Lending (Credit Cards and Installment Loans)

Consumer lending, credit cards and installment loans have grown significantly as improving economic conditions have led to increased consumer spending in Peru. BCP expects the strong demand for these products to continue. In addition to interest income, BCP derives income from customer application, maintenance, retailer transaction merchant processing, finance and credit card penalty fees.

Peru's economic growth has had a major impact on the consumer credit market, which grew by a total of 22% in 2011, 15% in 2012 and 12% in 2013. The outstanding balance of consumer loans (monthly average) in Peru is slightly under US\$11.9 billion, consisting of US\$4.4 billion in credit card loans and US\$7.5 billion in installment loans. BCP's market share in consumer lending has consistently increased since 2010, growing from 19.6% to 22.3% by year-end 2013. This growth in consumer lending was achieved while maintaining a PDL ratio (for over 30 days) of 4.9%.

During 2011 and 2012, installment loans grew 27% and 23%, respectively. In 2013, these loans grew by another 20%. These results were due, in part, to a strategic change by BCP, which was designed to broaden its customer base.

In the credit card business, BCP continued to apply segmented strategies. BCP continues to offer value to its high-end customers through partnerships with the airline LAN and with Primax, a related chain of gas stations. These programs, coupled with BCP's own travel program, enabled BCP to reach record levels, both in points that clients gained for using their credit cards and in points that clients spent to obtain products or services available under loyalty plans. To attract customers in the lower income segment, BCP is streamlining its risk assessment and card delivery processes and generating partnerships with other retailers.

In 2011, the RB&WM Group launched a new product called Movistar BCP MasterCard Credit Card, in partnership with Movistar, a global leader in the telecom business. The product is designed to strengthen BCP's position in Peru's low income market and it is the first MasterCard credit card offered by BCP. In addition, the Movistar BCP MasterCard Credit Card complements BCP's existing AMEX and VISA products.

BCP has been improving its credit monitoring systems and optimizing its scoring models, which include, among others, behavior, payments and income forecasting. As a result, BCP achieved an increase of over US\$297 million in outstanding balances from credit cards from 2011 to 2013 (monthly average). According to BCP's internal records, the number of active credit cards has constantly increased from 510,000 in 2010 to 763,000 in 2011, 910,000 in 2012 and 984,000 in 2013.

In addition, BCP has developed sales capacities in alternative channels, such as sales through telephone contact centers, which now represent 40% of total credit card sales.

(iii) Treasury

Treasury, Foreign Exchange, Derivatives and Proprietary Trading

BCP's Treasury and Foreign Exchange Groups are active participants in money market and foreign exchange trading. These groups manage BCP's foreign exchange positions and reserves and are also involved in analyzing liquidity and other asset/liability matters. The trading desk plays an important role in money markets denominated in Nuevos Soles and in other currencies. It has also been active in the auctions of certificates of deposit by the Peruvian Central Bank as well as in financings through certificates of deposit, interbank transactions and guaranteed negotiable notes, among other instruments.

BCP's derivative group helps companies, ranging from SME to large corporations, hedge their market risks. This group offers forwards, FX options, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps as well as tailor-made derivatives for its clients. In addition to its local presence, the derivative group has a regional presence, serving clients in the Andean region. BCP's derivative group is closely supervised by BCP's treasury risk unit, which includes professionals trained in risk best practices in international markets. This allows BCP to minimize risk and provide competitive prices to its clients.

BCP adheres to international best practices in terms of cash management. In 2007, BCP created the Assets and Liabilities Management Service (or ALM) which is responsible for managing its balance sheet under the Asset and Liabilities Committee (or ALCO) oversight. ALM is responsible for managing BCP's balance sheet and for accepting reasonable interest rate and liquidity risks through management of the short- and long-term transfer rates.

BCP's proprietary trading consists of short-term investments in securities (corporates and governments), which includes instruments from various countries. BCP is one of the main liquidity providers in the government bond local market where it is part of the Market Maker Program of the Ministry of Economy of Peru.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2013, trading securities, investments available-for-sale and investments held-to-maturity totaled US\$7,295 million, which represented 17.9% of Credicorp's total assets. Approximately US\$3,430 million were financial instruments rated in Peru, of which nearly 65.6% were instruments from the Peruvian Central Bank (the Peruvian Government's current rating is BBB+ in both domestic and foreign currency,

according to S&P and Fitch; and Baa2 according to Moody's) and approximately 18.9% had local ratings equal to or above A-. Approximately US\$3,864 million of Credicorp's trading securities, investments available-for-sale and investments held-to-maturity were financial instruments rated abroad, of which 75.4% held international ratings equal to or above BBB-. Approximately 63.1% of Credicorp's total trading securities, investments available-for-sale and investments held-to maturity were exposed to Peru country risk; and 13.4% are exposed to United States country risk.

4.4 Lending Policies and Procedures

The Bank has adopted a risk appetite framework and established objective metrics and thresholds to periodically monitor the Bank's evolving risk profile. The framework was approved by the Board of Directors, and will be managed and monitored by the Risk Management Unit within the Bank's Central Risk Management Group. The adoption of a risk appetite framework reflects the Bank's commitment to aligning its forward-looking business strategy with its corporate risk vision.

BCP's uniform credit policies and approval and review procedures are based upon conservative criteria and are uniformly applied to all of its subsidiaries. These policies are administered in accordance with guidelines established by the Peruvian financial sector laws and SBS regulations. (See “—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP,” and the guidelines set forth by our board of directors.)

BCP's credit approval process is based primarily on an evaluation of each borrower's repayment capacity and commercial and banking references. BCP determines a corporate borrower's repayment capacity by analyzing the historical and projected financial condition of the company and of the industry in which it operates. Other important factors that BCP analyzes include the company's current management, banking references, past experiences in similar transactions, and the quality of any collateral to be provided.

For the evaluation of BCP's corporate borrowers, credit officers analyze the client's ability to repay obligations, determine the probability of default of the client using an internal risk rating model, and define the maximum credit exposure that BCP wants to hold with the client.

BCP's individual and small business borrowers are evaluated by considering the client's repayment capacity, a documented set of policies (including, among other issues, the client's financial track record), and, in most cases, credit scores, which assign loan-loss probabilities relative to the expected return of each market segment. In BCP, about 80% of credit-card and consumer-loan application decisions are made through automatic means. Mortgage and small business loan applications decisions are made by credit officers who use credit scores and profitability models as inputs for their evaluations and report to a centralized unit.

Our success in small business and personal lending areas depends largely on BCP's ability to obtain reliable credit information about prospective borrowers. The SBS has an extensive credit bureau which has expanded its credit exposure database service to cover businesses and individuals that have borrowed any amounts from Peruvian financial institutions. This database includes risk classifications for each borrower: “Normal,” “Potential Problem,” “Substandard,” “Doubtful” and “Loss.”

BCP has a strictly enforced policy that limits the lending authority of its loan officers. It also has procedures to ensure that these limits are adhered to before a loan is disbursed. Under BCP's credit approval process, the lending authority for middle market, small business, and personal loans is centralized into a specialized credit risk analysis area, which is operated by officers that have specific lending limits. In addition to the controls built into the loan approval workflow systems, the credit department and BCP's internal auditors regularly examine credit approvals to ensure that loan officers and credit analysis officers are complying with lending policies.

The following table briefly summarizes BCP's policy on lending limits for loan officers and credit risk analysis officers. Requests for credit facilities in excess of the limits set forth below are reviewed by BCP's COO, executive committee or, if the amount of the proposed facility is sufficiently large, board of directors.

In US\$ thousands	Risk without collateral or with only personal collateral or guarantee	Risk with preferred Guarantees (1)
Board of Directors	Regulatory limit	Regulatory limit
Executive Committee	US\$384,757	US\$384,757
Chief Operating Officer	US\$60,000	US\$60,000
Risk Division Manager/ Credit Division Manager	US\$13,500	US\$27,000
Credit Risk Manager	US\$4,500	US\$14,400
Credit Risk Chiefs	US\$1,800	US\$5,400
Retail Credit Risk Manager	US\$1,200	US\$2,000

Preferred guarantees include deposits in cash, stand-by letters, securities and other liquid assets with market price, (1) mortgages, non-real estate property guarantees and assets generated by leasing operations. The limit for the Executive Committee is 10% of the Regulatory Capital of BCP as of December 2013.

In addition, BCP has approved concentration limits by industry, based on its target market share and loan portfolio participation.

BCP believes that an important factor in maintaining the quality of its loan portfolio is the selection and training of its loan and risk officers. BCP requires loan officers to have degrees in economics, accounting or business administration from competitive local or foreign universities. In addition, training is based on a three-month "Bank Specialization Program". Trainees in this program are taught all aspects of banking and finance. After the training program finishes, trainees are hired as loans officers and receive specialized training in credit risk. Loan officers also receive training in specific matters throughout their careers at BCP and also through a comprehensive training program called "Triple AAA". Laterally-hired officers generally are required to have prior experience as loan officers.

BCP operates in substantial part as a secured lender. As of December 31, 2013, approximately US\$12.7 billion of our loan portfolio and contingent credits were secured by collateral, which represents 51.4% of the total loan portfolio based upon our unconsolidated figures, as compared to 49.6% in 2012 and 48.9% in 2011.

Liquid collateral is a small portion of BCP's total collateral. In general, when BCP requires collateral for the extension of credit, it requires collateral valued at between 110% and 150% of the principal amount of the credit facility granted. The appraisal of illiquid collateral, in particular real estate assets, machinery and equipment, is performed by independent experts when required for specific reasons.

Pursuant to a Peruvian regulation (Article 222° under Law 26702) that became effective in December 1998, the existence of collateral does not affect the loan classification process. For Peruvian accounting purposes, secured loans (or the portion of any loans covered by collateral) that are classified in Class "B," "C," or "D" risk categories considered as substandard loans (See "Item 4. Information on the Company- (B) Business Overview - (13) Selected Statistical Information -(iii) Loan Portfolio - Classification of the Loan Portfolio") have a lower loan loss provision requirement than similar unsecured loans. If a borrower is classified as substandard or below, then BCP's entire credit exposure to that borrower is so classified.

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

4.5 Deposits

Deposits are principally managed by BCP's Retail Banking Group. The main objective of BCP's Retail Banking Group operations has historically been to develop a diversified and stable deposit base in order to provide a low-cost source of funding. This deposit base has traditionally been one of BCP's greatest strengths. BCP has historically relied on the more traditional, stable, low cost deposit sources, which it considers to be its core deposits: demand deposits, savings and CTS deposits. CTS deposits, or Severance Indemnity Deposits, are funded by companies in the name of their employees. CTS deposits amount to one month's salary per year and may be withdrawn by the employee upon termination of employment, subject to certain exceptions. Exceptions include disposing of 40% of the CTS deposit made in May 2010 and 30% of CTS deposit made in November 2010. Since the year 2011, employees have been able to dispose 70% of the excess of six gross monthly remunerations.

As of December 31, 2013, deposits represented 72.0% of BCP's total source funding. BCP's extensive branch network facilitates access to this source of stable and low-cost funding. BCP's corporate clients are also an important source of funding for BCP.

4.6 Support Areas

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

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

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

Information Technology (IT)

BCP believes its technology platform as one of its main competitive strengths and continues to invest in this area to maintain its competitive position in the banking sector. During 2012, IT changed its operating model, which outsourced the administration and operation of the IT infrastructure, applications development and maintenance of some of these, to three companies, leaders in their field: IBM, Tata Consulting Services and Everis. As a result in 2013, IT delivered more projects/requirements (43% more than 2009), reduced time-to-market (41% less than 2009) and strengthened our contingency and business continuity plan.

BCP's investments in IT totaled US\$75.1 million in 2011, US\$58.7 million in 2012 and US\$71.3 in 2013. BCP's expenses on IT totaled US\$152 million in 2011, US\$190.1 million in 2012 and US\$200.6 million in 2013. The 6% increase in expenses in 2013 was primarily due to economies of scale gained in consumption of outsourced infrastructure. As we expected, the rate of IT expenses as a percent of revenue remained at 8.3% on average in the last three years.

Marketing

BCP continually works to protect and strengthen the BCP brand. BCP has a proactive attitude towards competition and is focused on change and innovation. The company promotes its products and services by constantly improving

them. In this manner, BCP aims to grow and be a leader in every retail financial market by offering the highest possible value for its clients and shareholders. During 2013, BCP continued its strategy which was based on generating value.

BCP also continues to develop strategies to approach different retail customer groups through our customized outreach strategy known as Customer Relationship Management (CRM). This has enabled BCP to reach customers proactively and provide them with personalized offers and terms, in a timely manner while using cost effective channels and maximizing efficiency.

Another key element for BCP in creating value is innovation. BCP has launched several innovative products, including new service products for wealthy customers and new benefits for customers whose wages are paid directly into their BCP accounts. BCP is also constantly evaluating and improving its internal systems, operations and organizational structure in order to achieve leaner and more efficient processes which enhance the banking experience for our customers. Since 2009, BCP has streamlined processes by making adjustments to branch layouts, tellers, ATM cash management and mortgage lending practices. We have also implemented more standardized and sustainable commercial practices.

Quality service is a permanent goal for BCP and the company aims to proactively meet or exceed regulations promulgated under the Consumer Protection Law. BCP has made significant investments in improving service and keeping customers informed about its products and services, with a special focus on reducing claims.

4.7 Anti-Money Laundering Policies

Anti-Money Laundering

Peruvian law for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing (SBS Resolution N° 838-2008), established that companies must have a system that allows ensure and prevent products and/or services offered to public to be used for illegal purposes related to money laundering and/or terrorist financing, subject to warnings, fines, withdrawal of operating license and even imprisonment.

The prevention program is shaped by the policies and procedures established by the company in accordance with the law, regulations, additional rules and other relevant provisions and is applicable for all units or departments according to the functions they fulfill while also considering the company's compliance manual and code of conduct.

Credicorp has developed an Anti-Money Laundering program complying with the applicable rules and regulations, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and resolutions issued by the UN. Also, Credicorp has mechanisms to prevent and monitoring tools that allow due diligence to ensure that products and services are not misused to conceal ill - gotten gains from illegal activities.

This program is focused mainly on the following:

- Allowing the detection of unusual transactions and prevention or timely detection of suspicious transactions or any such attempted transactions, in order to inform the Financial Intelligence Unit within relevant legal deadlines.

Developing training programs in order to educate employees about the standards in effect for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

- All directors, executives, employees and any authorized representatives of the company commit to implementing a code of conduct approved by the Board.

Requiring the relevant information for individuals and/or companies to be provided. Also, verifying any information obtained by visits to the homes or offices of such individuals and/or companies, by conducting personal interviews for proper identification.

Identifying and registering clients in the course of the business relationship that show a transactional pattern not matching such client's business profile.

Identifying and using "know your customer" procedures, including determining whether the customer is a Politically Exposed Person (PEP).

- Identifying and creating a record of any operations that are at or above the levels described in the relevant law.

Reporting to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) from the SBS operations that have occurred or that have been attempted, and which in good judgment are suspicious, regardless of the amounts involved, within a period not exceeding thirty calendar days after it has been identified.

Corporate Compliance System

The Anti-Money Laundering program is part of a Corporate Compliance System, which is applied to all companies within the group and has been developed under a comprehensive approach based on international best practices and the ethical principles and values of the corporation. This system consists of policies and procedures to properly manage compliance with applicable local and international standards. In order to ensure proper compliance with any new and changing laws and regulations, our efforts focus on the identification of such new or changed requirements affecting the business lines of the corporation, and sets internal deadlines such that implementation of relevant compliance processes occur in accordance with each new obligation.

In addition, the Corporate Compliance System has a risk-based approach, which focuses on reducing the level of exposure to fines or other penalties that can also negatively impact the reputation of the corporation.

Furthermore, there are specific compliance programs for those considered high impact standards for the organization, and which require a comprehensive focus to its proper implementation, among which we can highlight the following:

- Protection of Personal information
- Safety and Security at Work
- Regulatory Compliance
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)
- Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)

- Dodd Frank Act.
- Market Abuse

The Corporate Compliance System provides specialized courses and virtual training for employees, which are fundamental to the management of compliance and in order to consolidate the culture at the corporate level.

Additionally, included monitoring of compliance with policies and procedures governing the ethical line of employees of the corporation, in order to identify opportunities for improvement. Similarly, the system is permanently monitored by regulators, internal and external audits to verify compliance with procedures and to ensure alignment with regulatory requirements.

4.8 Employees

As of December 31, 2013, BCP had 22,657 employees (including 1,666 employees from BCP Bolivia and 4,051 employees from Edyficar) compared to 21,774 employees as of December 31, 2012 and 18,588 employees as of December 31, 2011.

(5) Atlantic Security Bank (ASB)

ASB is a Cayman Islands licensed bank that engages in private banking, asset management and proprietary investment. It was incorporated in September 1984, in the Cayman Islands and principally serves Peruvian-based customers. ASB has an international licensee branch in Panama, through which it conducts all commercial business.

As of December 31, 2013, ASB had total assets of US\$1,784.3 million and shareholders' equity of US\$200.3 million. As of December 31, 2012, ASB total assets and shareholders' equity reached US\$1,768.5 million and US\$219.8 million, respectively (compared with US\$1,523.5 million and US\$189.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011). ASB reported a net income of US\$50.7 million in 2013, compared with US\$48.4 million in 2012 and US\$41.1 million in 2011.

ASB's clients have traditionally provided a stable funding source, as many are long-time clients who roll-over deposits on a permanent basis. As of December 31, 2013, ASB had approximately 3,500 clients, 92% of whom were Peruvian. ASB deposits reached US\$1,444.7 million in 2013 from US\$1,396.8 million in 2012 and US\$1,320.6 million in 2011.

ASB trades on its own account primarily by making medium-term investments in investment grade fixed-income securities and sovereign debt. Non-investment grade fixed-income securities represent a distant second in terms of portfolio allocation, while equity and hedge-fund positions, though present, are less relevant. As of December 31, 2013, ASB's investment portfolio was US\$858.2 million, compared to US\$802.5 million in 2012 and US\$811.6 million in 2011.

Third-party asset management is an important activity for ASB. Total AuMs reached US\$3,771.8 million as of December 31, 2013, compared to US\$3,961 million as of December 31, 2012 and US\$3,193.6 million as of December 31, 2011. These assets comprise a range of unsolicited securities directly to ASB, in which case ASB acts as an intermediary in the management and custody of these investments and mutual funds.

ASB also maintains a sizable loan portfolio. Total loans was situated at US\$786.3 million, US\$801.1 million and US\$606.1 million at year-ended 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Between 95% and 97% of these loans were guaranteed by client's deposits or investments. At the year-end 2013, for example, only US\$21.2 million of this total represented unsecured loans. This level of collateralization is reflected in ASB's level of non-performing loans, which is consistently less than 1% of its total loan portfolio. The majority of ASB's loans are granted to Peruvian individuals and companies, while those that are not are otherwise directed exclusively to Latin American borrowers.

ASB's overall investment strategy, the general profile of its investment portfolio and its specific investment decisions are reviewed on a weekly basis by an investment committee. Its credit risk by counterparty, including direct and indirect risk, is evaluated on a consolidated basis and covers all activities that generate credit exposure such as interbank placements, commercial loans and securities investment. Market, liquidity and operational risks are monitored by ASB's Risk Management Unit, which in turn reports to and is supervised by a Corporate Risk Committee, an Asset-Liability Committee and the Board of Directors.

During 2013, ASB culminated its initial international credit risk rating process, achieving an investment grade credit rating "BBB- / A-3" with outlook "Stable" issued by Standard & Poor's, considering ASB a "strategically important" entity for Credicorp Group and its sister entity, Peru-based universal bank Banco de Crédito del Perú.

(6) Grupo Pacífico

We conduct our insurance activities through Pacífico Seguros Generales and its subsidiaries, Pacífico Vida and Pacífico EPS, which we collectively refer to as Grupo Pacífico. We provide a broad range of insurance products (including property and casualty, life and health). In 2013, the eight most significant business lines collectively generated 85.2 % of total premiums written by Grupo Pacífico as compared to 85% in 2012 and 72.7% in 2011 (see table below).

US\$ Dollars in Thousands	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL WRITTEN PREMIUMS(*)	874,957	1,023,373	1,136,190
Health Insurance (**)	253,067	315,691	360,892
Automobile	91,167	104,539	120,094
Individual Annuity Line	99,228	106,234	106,222

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Individual Life	64,866	74,339	82,920
Credit Life	43,328	60,816	83,725
Fire and Allied Lines	74,809	77,180	76,586
Disability and Surv.	57,338	79,096	75,371
Group Life	43,746	53,610	60,288
Others	147,408	151,868	170,092

* Without eliminations.

** Includes Medical Assistance

Grupo Pacífico is the second largest Peruvian insurance company, with a market share of 29% based on direct premiums earned in 2013. This market share calculation includes premiums from Pacífico Seguros Generales, Pacífico Vida and Pacífico EPS and represents our total market share in the insurance market and the healthcare sector.

Pacífico Seguros Generales total written premiums increased 11.8% in 2013 (from US\$419.6 million in 2012 to US\$469.3 million in 2013) and 10.8% in 2012 (from US\$378.6 million in 2011 to US\$419.6 million in 2012). Pacífico Seguros Generales total written premiums includes Medical Assistance and Personal Accident premiums for an amount of US\$ 122.4 million and Property and Casualty premiums ascend to US\$346.9 million in 2013 (US\$104.6 million and US\$315 million in 2012 and US\$81.5 million and US\$ 297.1 million in 2011, respectively)

In 2013, Pacífico Seguros Generales net income experienced a loss of US\$1.4 million, compared to net profits of US\$13.7 million in 2012 and US\$14.2 million in 2011. This decrease was mainly attributable to a more competitive market in comparison to prior periods, which affected the loss ratio and the cost of business acquisition. The loss ratio increased from 56.1% in 2012 to 62.0% in 2013, primarily because adjustments in rates were not enough to cover the rising cost of care claims with respect to automobile insurance. In April 2013, the company took corrective measures in pricing and the underwriting process in order to improve the profitability of the business for 2014. Additionally, the result reflects an accounting loss of US\$3.7 million due to the devaluation of the local currency. However, the Property and Casualty business lines increased underwriting results from US\$16.2 million in 2012 to US\$19.4 million in 2013, due to the reduction of exposure to severe losses by ceding 55% of the portfolio risk in a proportional reinsurance of the Fire and Allied Lines and Technical Lines, and after the application of more restrictive underwriting policies.

Pacífico Seguros Generales			
US\$ Dollars in Million	2011	2012	2013
Total written premiums	378.6	419.5	469.3
Financial Income	27	33.8	38.3
Net Income	14.2	13.7	-1.4

Grupo Pacífico's insurance lines are sold through agents, brokers, sponsors, bancassurance and sales force. The 10 largest brokers in the property and casualty segments as well as in the private health segment accounted for approximately 46.0% of total written premiums as of December 31, 2013, compared to 45.5% as of December 31, 2012 and 44.1% as of December 31, 2011.

Pacífico Vida is Grupo Pacífico's life insurance subsidiary. Pacífico Vida recorded a 9.1% increase of total written premiums in 2013 (US\$428.4 million) compared to 2012, and a 21% increase in 2012 compared to 2011.

The change in total premiums during 2013 was primarily a result of higher premiums reported in Pacífico Vida's credit life (37.7%), group life (12.5%), and individual life (11.5%) business lines. Pacífico Vida performance in these areas was consistent with the improved performance of the Peruvian life insurance market overall.

Pacífico Vida reported a 27.0% market share based on direct premiums earned to December 2013.

Credit Life written premiums, which involve credit cards and mortgage loans (through the obligatory credit life insurance that accompanies these type of credit products pursuant to corporate risk policies), increased by 32.0% in 2013 (compared to a 39.8% and 33.5% in 2012 and 2011, respectively). The strong gains from these premiums are attributable to Pacífico Vida's partnership with Banco de Crédito. Currently, Pacífico Vida has the highest market share in the insurance industry with 30.9%, of the market in comparison to 29.6% in 2012 and 26.1% in 2011), with its market share in 2013 14% higher than its nearest competitor.

As a result of the tender process for the exclusive right to manage the collective insurance policy for disability, survivorship and burial expenses in Peru's private pension system, Pacífico Vida did not issue and has not received income from disability, survivorship and burial expenses policies through SPP since October 2013. This resulted in a 4.7% decrease in Pacífico Vida written premiums in 2013 (compared to a 37.9% and 25.2% increase in 2012 and 2011, respectively).

Group Life total written premiums increased by 12.5% in 2013 (compared to an increase of 22.5% and 13.6% in 2012 and 2011, respectively), mainly through increases in the premiums collected from Group Life and Complementary Work Risk Insurance (SCTR by its Spanish initials) that rose 31%. Employers in high-risk industries and employers whose personnel work over four years (Vida Ley) are required by law to purchase these types of insurance. This growth was primarily the result of macroeconomic gains experienced across the country, the higher number of formal businesses in Peru and the strong development of Peru's mining and construction industries.

Individual Life's written premiums increased 11.5% in 2013 (compared to an increase of 14.6% and 15.3% in 2012 and 2011, respectively), above the market growth (8.2%). This line represents 19.9% of the income. This result was mainly due to the development of our distribution channels, which include our main channel, our exclusive agencies and bancassurance, brokers and sponsors. Exclusive agencies are in 21 Peruvian cities, represents 86% of this line production. As a result, we had a 40% market share, leading this sector of the insurance industry.

Pacifico Vida's annuity line achieved similar results to prior years (compared to an increase of 7.1% and 7.8% in 2012 and 2011, respectively). We currently have the fourth market share in this sector of the insurance industry with 18.1%.

Pacifico Vida generated a net income of US\$50.0 million in 2011, US\$59.6 million in 2012 and US\$50.3 million in 2013.

Written Premiums US\$ Dollars in Thousands	Pacífico Vida		
	2011	2012	2013
Individual annuity	99,228	106,234	106,222
Individual Life	64,866	74,339	82,920
Credit Life	43,328	60,816	83,725
Disability and Surv.	57,338	79,096	75,371
Group Life	43,746	53,610	60,288
Personal Accident	16,285	18,611	19,854
Total Written Premums	324,791	392,706	428,380
Net Income	50,009	59,645	50,302

Total written premiums in Health Insurance amounted to US\$360.9 million during 2013. This line is classified into the following contracts: (i) Medical Assistance policies whose written premiums amounted to US\$122.4 million and (ii) collective health policies whose written premiums amounted to US\$238.5 million as described the paragraph below.

Pacífico Seguros's Medical Assistance had total written premiums of US\$122.4 million during 2013, a 17.3% increase in comparison with 2012. The improvement was mainly due to an increase in net earned premium also compared to 2012, as a result of acquiring more customers by completing the portfolio of health products.

Pacífico EPS reported total written premiums of US\$238.5 million in 2013, a 13% increase in comparison with 2012. Nevertheless, the company registered a net loss of US\$4.7 million in 2013. The company also registered a net loss of US\$5.7 million in 2012, compared to the gain of US\$2.8 million in 2011. The net loss in 2013 was mainly due to the Medical Subsidiaries Business, which registered a net loss of US\$9.2 million compared to the net loss of US\$1.4 million in 2012. On the other hand, Pacífico EPS's Insurance Business (collective health policies) registered a net income of US\$4.5 million, compared to the loss of US\$4.3 million in 2012. The improvement in 2013 of the Insurance Business was due to: i) price adjustment in the majority of health plans made in 2012 and 2013, ii) focus on reduction of cost expansion that happened in previous years, and iii) a positive result of translation adjustment.

Pacífico EPS US\$ Dollars in Million	2011	2012	2013
Total Premiums	171.6	211.1	238.5
Net Loss Ratio	80.40%	83.60%	82.59%
Insurance Business Net (Loss) / Income	3.5	-4.3	4.5
Medical Subsidiaries Business Net (Loss)	-0.7	-1.4	-9.2
Net (Loss) / Income	2.8	-5.7	-4.7

The 2013 consolidated revenues showed an increase of 24% in comparison to 2012 (US\$140.3 million in 2013), driven by the growing demand of medical services by Peruvian families. Consolidated gross margin increased to \$36.7 million at the end of 2013, an increase of 35% compared to \$27.2 million at the end of 2012. This result is explained by a cost-saving strategy based on: 1) aligning doctor's request of medicine/procedures to a standardized list

accepted by insurance companies; 2) creating a centralized purchase unit; and 3) purchasing our own medical equipment, which allow us to a bigger margin on services while paying less in fees.

However, our operating income deteriorated to -\$8.8 million at the end of 2013, compared to \$2.1 million at the end of 2012 due to Pacífico's strategy, which began a stage of consolidation. The efforts of the management team were focused on: 1) finishing initial expansion and baseline infrastructure projects with the goal of increasing patient safety; 2) beginning the standardization of IT systems as well as accounting procedures that could sustain a future consolidated operation of our healthcare facilities; 3) implementing baseline medical and healthcare risk management procedures that could prepare us to obtain accreditation by the Joint Commission accreditation; and 4) launching a nationwide marketing campaign of a new umbrella brand of health clinics called SANNA. The Joint Commission (TJC) is a United States-based non-profit tax-exempt organization that accredits more than 20,000 health care organizations and programs in the United States. A majority of state governments recognize Joint Commission accreditation as a condition of licensure and the receipt of Medicaid reimbursement.

(i) Underwriting, Clients and Reinsurance

Underwriting guidelines for substantially all of Pacífico Seguros Generales property & casualty, and health insurance risks are elaborated by profit centers in conjunction with the actuarial staff. Pacífico Seguros Generales own engineering staff inspects most medium and medium-to-large commercial property risks prior to underwriting, whereas third party surveyors are employed to inspect smaller risks. Underwriting guidelines, rates and approval thresholds for these types of insurance are periodically reviewed by the profit centers with the actuarial staff, and informed to Pacífico Seguros Generales' risk committee.

Pacífico Seguros Generales transfers risks to reinsurers in order to limit its maximum aggregate potential losses and minimize exposures on large individual risks. Reinsurance is placed with reinsurance companies based on the evaluation of the credit quality of the reinsurer, terms of coverage and price. Pacífico Seguros Generales's main reinsurers in 2013 were, among others, Lloyd's, Munich Re, Swiss Re, Hannover Re, Gen Re, Everest Re, and the AIG group. Pacífico Seguros Generales acts as a reinsurer on a very limited basis, providing excess facultative reinsurance capacity to other Peruvian insurers that are unable to satisfy their reinsurance requirements.

Pacífico Seguros Generales historically has obtained reinsurance for a substantial portion of its earthquake-related insurance portfolio through excess loss reinsurance treaties. In addition, in 2012 Pacífico Seguros Generales negotiated proportional reinsurance support for this portfolio, which it maintains as of 2013. Pacífico Seguros Generales has property catastrophe reinsurance coverage in place that covers its probable maximum loss under local regulatory requirements. However, there can be no assurance that a major catastrophe would not have a material adverse impact on Pacífico's financial condition and/or its operations.

In respect of life insurance, underwriting decisions are made with the support of the subsidiary Pacífico Vida's Subscription Management and its technical staff. Underwriting guidelines are approved by reinsurer's policies if it is necessary. Pacífico Vida mainly holds excess of loss reinsurance contracts for Individual Life, Personal Accident, Group Life and Credit Life products; for the case of Work Compensation Risk Insurance holds a quota share contract. Catastrophic reinsurance contracts covers all company's lines (Individual Life, Personnel Accident, Group Life, Credit Life, SCTR and Disability and Survivorship), except Individual Annuity Pacífico Vida's reinsurers in 2013 were: Swiss Re, Hannover Re, Gen Re and Scor Vie. Premiums ceded to reinsurers represented 2.9% of gross premiums in 2013.

Total Premiums ceded to reinsurers represented 15.6% of gross group written premiums in 2013.

(ii) Claims and Reserves

Net claims paid by Grupo Pacífico as a percentage of net premiums written (i.e., the net loss ratio) in 2013 reached 66.7% an increase compared to the net loss ratio of 63.0% and 64.2% recorded in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Pacífico Seguros Generales's net loss ratio, which includes Medical Assistance and Personal Accidents lines, increased from 54.4% in 2011 to 56.1% in 2012 and 62.0% in 2013. This increase was mainly attributable to the increase in claims in automobile products insurance for an increase in cost claims attention, and ULAE.

The net loss ratio in the life insurance lines decreased from 64.9% in 2012 to 61.8% in 2013 (62.3% in 2011), primarily following the completion of the contract with Prima AFP occurred in October, which represented an important part of company's loss. The net loss ratio in the health businesses also decreased from 83.6% in 2012 to 82.6% in 2013 (80.4% in 2011).

Grupo Pacífico is required to establish (i) claims reserves related to pending claims in its property-casualty business, (ii) reserves for future benefit obligations under its in-force life and accident insurance policies, and (iii) unearned premium reserves related to that portion of premiums written that is allocated to the unexpired portion of the related policy periods (collectively, "Technical Reserves"). Grupo Pacífico establishes claims reserves with regard to claims when reported, as well as for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims. Such reserves are reflected as liabilities in Grupo Pacífico financial statements.

Grupo Pacífico records as liabilities in its financial statements actuarially determined reserves calculated to meet its obligations under its life and accident policies and its pension fund underwriting business. These reserves are

determined using mortality tables, morbidity assumptions, interest rates and methods of calculation in accordance with international practices.

Pursuant to SBS regulations, Grupo Pacífico establishes pre-event reserves for catastrophic risks with respect to earthquake coverage. See “—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(v) Grupo Pacífico—Reserve Requirements”. In accordance with IFRS principles, the pre-event reserves and income charges for these catastrophic reserves are not considered in Credicorp’s consolidated financial statements.

Even though Grupo Pacífico maintains reserves to reduce its exposure, there is always some risk that claims might exceed Grupo Pacífico's reserves. To address this issue we evaluate our reserves estimates on a periodic basis, by third party experts and by means of sensitivity analysis, IBNR's sufficiency analysis and explanation of variations.

(iii) Investment Portfolio

Grupo Pacífico's investments are made primarily to meet its solvency equity ratio and to provide reserves for its claims. Grupo Pacífico manages its investments under three distinct portfolios, designed to contain sufficient assets to match the liabilities of the group's property and casualty (Pacífico Seguros Generales), life and annuities lines (Pacífico Vida), and health care lines (Pacífico EPS). Each portfolio is managed under the authority of its own committee, which reviews portfolio strategy on a monthly basis. Grupo Pacífico's invests in local and international markets, emphasizing investments in Peru, the U.S. and Latin America. Grupo Pacífico's has adopted strict policies related to investment decisions. Its investment strategies and policies are reviewed and approved by Grupo Pacífico's Board of Directors. Senior management also takes a leading role in devising investment strategies.

Grupo Pacífico's investment strategy also considers an appropriate match of currencies related to its assets and liabilities. Grupo Pacífico's premiums are 52.2% denominated in U.S. Dollars and 48.2% in Nuevos Soles; most of the group's assets are also invested in these currencies.

Grupo Pacífico is constantly monitors its investment policy in order to apply best international risk management practices and tools. Also, Grupo Pacífico has incorporated into its investment policy recommendations of Solvency II and Basel II, with a view to developing hedges against the group's liabilities; especially in connection with obligations vis-à-vis Grupo Pacífico's insured customers.

As of December 31, 2013, the market value of Grupo Pacífico's investment portfolio (which includes Pacífico Seguros Generales, Pacífico Vida and Pacífico EPS) was US\$1,701.2 million, which included mainly US\$160.0 million in equity securities and US\$1,541.2 million in fixed income instruments. Credicorp maintains investment properties amounted to US\$ 49.5 million which are valued at this cost and the fair value of these properties amounts to US\$ 140.6 million as of December 31, 2013. The portfolio is well diversified and it follows an asset-liability management strategy which is based on matching assets (portfolio) and liabilities (reserves): (i) cash flow and duration matching; (ii) currency matching.

Grupo Pacífico's consolidated financial income increased 1% in 2013 (from US\$ 121.3 million in 2012 to US\$122.5 million in 2013) and 17% in 2012 (from US\$ 103.4 million in 2011 to US\$ 121.3 million in 2012). These amounts are the net result, do not consider transactions between entities that belong to Grupo Pacífico. The increase observed in 2013 is mainly attributed to the growth of Pacífico Vida's business lines (especially the life insurance business) and

Pacífico Seguros Generales's property and casualty businesses.

Pacífico Seguros Generales' portfolio had a market value of US\$166.4 million at year-end 2013; which included equity investments, and fixed income instruments. Also, Pacífico Generales maintains investment properties amounted to US\$11.4 million which are valued at its cost and the fair value of these properties amounts to US\$ 140.6 million as of December 31, 2013. Pacífico Vida's portfolio had a market value of US\$1,530 million at year-end 2013; it mainly consisted of high grade long-term debt instruments. Pacífico EPS' portfolio had a market value of US\$4.8 million.

Pacífico Seguros Generales' 2013 financial income grew to US\$38.3 million, an increase of 13.0% compared to US\$33.9 million in 2012; a year earlier in 2011 financial income was US\$27.0 million. The performance reflected our strategy of maximizing capital appreciation. It was improved, mainly due to US\$21.2 million in capital gains in equity and real estate.

Pacífico Vida's 2013 financial income (before eliminations) grew to US\$97.6 million, an increase of 10.0% compared to US\$89.0 million in 2012; a year earlier in 2011 financial income was US\$71.8 million. This increase was mainly due to (i) growth in the annuities business line, (ii) growth of US\$10.3 million in capital gains in equity and bonds, (iii) increased rates in the fixed income markets, and (iv) growth of the Peruvian consumer price index, which had a positive effect of US\$8.1 million on inflation adjusted bonds.

(7) Prima AFP

In 2012, the Peruvian Government published the Law to Reform the Private Pension System. The law sets forth a new process by which individuals, which are called affiliates, may become beneficiaries affiliated with the SPP. Under the new law, auctions are held every 24 month to determine which company will have the exclusive right to manage the accounts of new SPP affiliates for a two year period. A competitive bidding process took place in September 2012 to determine which company would manage the accounts during a transitional period from September 2012 through the end of January 2013 (subsequently extended to May 2013). Prima AFP won the September auction and managed the accounts of new affiliates during the transitional period.

In December 2012, there was held the first auction to determine who would manage the accounts for the first full two year period. A new participant in the system won the tender, but that participant did not have the operational capacity to manage new affiliate accounts as of February 1, 2013. As a result, Prima AFP continued managing the new accounts until May 31, 2013. The new participant started operations on June 1, 2013.

In fact, between October 2012 and May 2013, Prima AFP had the exclusive right to capture new affiliates. Over this eight-month period, the company's commercial efforts increased its client base by 200 thousand new affiliates (140 thousand only in 2013). As a result, Prima AFP strengthened its position in the market and gained competitiveness. This has reinforced the company's commitment to providing top-notch customer service while obtaining good results

with its prudent approach to pension fund management.

In the commercial field, Prima AFP focused on recruiting new affiliates and maintaining its existing affiliate portfolio. When Prima AFP was awarded to the new affiliates in the fourth quarter of 2012 it reduced its commission fee applicable to all affiliates from 1.75% to 1.60%. With respect to the RAM indicator (Prima AFP's basis remuneration for revenues), Prima AFP obtained an increase from 32.4% in 2012 to 34.4% in 2013.

Productivity by Prima AFP's sales management helped Prima AFP preserve a quality portfolio and increase its RAM, which is the basis of its revenues.

In 2013, Prima AFP managed 1.5 million SPP affiliate accounts, an increase of 10.0% compared to the number of accounts Prima AFP managed in 2012. This represented 26.9% of market share. In 2012, Prima AFP managed accounts for 1.3 million affiliates.

Productivity also contributed to Prima AFP's market share. With regard to the collection of contributions, Prima AFP increased its market share from 32.8% in 2012 to 34.3% in 2013.

Funds under management at Prima AFP decreased from US\$12.0 billion in 2012 to US\$11.6 billion as of December 2013 (-3.2%). In 2011, this indicator reached US\$9.5 billion. By year-end 2013, Prima AFP's market share of total funds under management was 31.7%, representing a year-over-year increase. The profitability of our funds in the last 12 months (December 2013/December 2012) was 0.1%, -2.4% and -2.8% for Funds 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The volatility of the international markets, the decline of the Lima Stock Exchange, and the devaluation of local currency affected funds under management.

Given that pension funds are long-term investments, it is best to observe their returns over a long period. If we analyze the period from Prima AFP's creation to date (7 years, historic information available on the 3 funds Dec2013/Dec2006), nominal annual profitability has been 6.32%, 7.12% and 6.94% in funds 1, 2 and 3 respectively. These figures place the company first, second and third in the system.

Prima AFP registered total revenues of US\$135.9 million (US\$117.2 million in 2012 and US\$104.4 million in 2011) and net income of US\$50.8 million (US\$38.2 million in 2012 and US\$32.4 million in 2011), a 33.0% year-over-year increase. This was accomplished by expanding Prima AFP's revenue base and controlling its operating expenses.

(8) Credicorp Capital

In 2013, Credicorp Capital's income was affected by a deceleration in the growth of Latin America in general and Peru's growth in particular as well as the drop in regional stock exchanges, which negatively affected equity instruments in the capital market and the asset management business in particular. Credicorp Capital's net consolidated result at the end of the year posted a net loss of US\$ 2.7 million. This figure incorporates an accounting charge for the lower valuation for the investment in IM Trust at the end of 2013, which was estimated at US\$ 14.4 million.

During 2013, Credicorp Capital's business management scheme changed from a country model, to a business segment model, which was centered around three main business segments: Asset management, Sales & Trading, and Corporate Finance. In terms of operational income, Asset Management represented over 41% of the business share, Sales & Trading represented approximately 36% and Corporate Finance represented approximately 16%, with the local fiduciaries and other businesses comprising 7% of operational income.

In 2013, Credicorp Capital with the assistance of its Corporate Finance and Capital Market teams, acted as joint lead manager in a significant number of transactions in the international bond market (144A / RegS) for a total of US\$ 4,244 million. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Credicorp Capital's most important transaction involved Andino Investment Holding (US\$ 130 million).

At the end of 2013, Credicorp Capital held AuM for US\$ 7.2 billion, of which 58% corresponded to Credicorp Capital Peru, 24% to Credicorp Capital Colombia and 18% to IM Trust. Additionally, Credicorp Capital reported assets under custody (AuC) for US\$ 12.1 billion, 78% of which belonged to Credicorp Capital Peru, 12% to Credicorp Capital Colombia, and 10% to IM Trust.

(9) Competition

(i) Banking

Overview

In recent years, several foreign companies have showed interest in entering the Peruvian market while financial companies already in Peru have taken steps to expand operations and develop new business. In 2006, the Canadian bank with the largest international presence formed Scotiabank Peru pursuant to a merger between Banco Wiese Sudameris and Banco Sudamericano. In addition, in 2006, one of the largest financial organizations worldwide entered the Peruvian market for the first time by forming HSBC Bank Peru.

In 2007, a financial corporation with ten years of operating history received authorization to convert into a bank. That same year, Banco Santander re-joined the Peruvian banking segment and started operations in October. In 2008, two foreign-owned banks initiated operations in Peru: Banco Azteca and Deutsche Bank (Peru), a subsidiary of the German bank of the same name. In 2009, BCP acquired Financiera Edyficar; however, Edyficar continued to operate independently and maintained its own brand. In the same year, Banco del Trabajo, a subsidiary of Scotiabank, started operations as a finance corporation (Crediscotia Financiera).

In 2010 and 2011 no major commercial banks entered the Peruvian financial system. In 2012, Banco Cencosud from the Chilean group of the same name, in a joint enterprise with the Peruvian group Wong, started operations in the first half of the year. Later that year, GNB Sudameris Group, a Colombia-based entity, acquired HSBC Peru and renamed it Banco GNB Peru. Finally, in 2013 there was a merger between the rural savings and loan institution (CRAC by its Spanish initials), Nuestra Gente and the finance corporation Confianza. The entity resulting from the merger operates as a microfinance corporation by the name of Financiera Confianza.

While new entries into the Peruvian banking system over the last two years have not been as pronounced as entries in previous years, there is evidence that foreign-owned banks are taking steps to begin operations in the Peruvian market. For example, Itaú Unibanco, Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior (Bladex), Morgan Stanley Bank, Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking opened representative offices in Peru.

Changes to the Peruvian Financial System (2013)

According to the SBS, as of December 31, 2013, there were 64 financial institutions, including 16 commercial banks, 13 municipal and 9 rural savings and loan associations, 9 small-business development non-bank institutions, 12 financial companies, two leasing companies and three state-owned banks (not including the Peruvian Central Bank): Banco de la Nación, COFIDE and Banco Agropecuario. In 2010, the opening of representative offices of four foreign banks (Banco Itaú, Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior – Bladex, Morgan Stanley Bank N.A., and Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ) was authorized by the SBS. Finally, in February 2014, the SBS authorized Industrial and Commercial Bank of China – ICBC Perú Bank to start operations in Peru.

Major Peruvian Banks as of December 31, 2013	Assets	Deposits	Loans
BCP	35.0 %	34.5 %	33.5 %
BBVA Banco Continental	21.6 %	21.2 %	23.5 %
Scotiabank Perú	15.7 %	16.1 %	15.2 %
Interbank	11.4 %	11.7 %	11.7 %
Banco Interamericano de Finanzas	2.9 %	3.0 %	3.3 %

Source: SBS

As of December 31, 2013, BCP ranked first among all Peruvian banks in terms of assets, deposits and loans with a market share of 35.0% of assets, 34.5% of deposits and 33.5% of loans.

In 2013, the Peruvian banking system reported a balance of loans of S/.91,736 million and US\$27,842 million. These figures represented an annual expansion of 21.5% and a decrease of 0.9%, respectively (15.3% and 15.7%, respectively, from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012). As a result, the dollarization of loans reached 45.9% at the end of 2013 (compared to 49.7% in 2012 and 51.0% in 2011). Nevertheless, as of December 31, 2013, the total amount of deposits was S/.170,320 million, which represented a dollarization rate of 47.4% (compared to 41.6% in 2012 and 47.3% in 2011).

Peru's capital ratio (regulatory capital/risk-weighted assets) reached 13.6% as of December 2013, which was above the 10% legal minimum that became effective in July 2011. This represented an increase of 2.8% from the capital ratio reported at the end of December 2012 (14.1%). In 2012, the ratio increased 5.7% from the ratio of 13.4% in December

2011.

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Peru's loan portfolio quality indicators deteriorated in 2013. Past due loans over total loans reached 2.14%, 39 basis points more than the ratio reported as of December 31, 2012 (1.75%). At the end of 2012, the ratio had improved 28 basis points compared to December 31, 2011 (1.47%). Also, the past-due refinanced and re-structured loans over total loans was of 0.9% reported as of December 31, 2013, eight basis points lower than the figure reported in 2012 (1%). This figure remained unchanged at 1% in 2012, as compared to the ratio reported as of December 31, 2011. Similarly, the coverage ratio of Peru's past-due loan portfolio was 188.06% as of December 31, 2013 (compared to 223.56% as of December 31, 2012 and 251.14% as of December 31, 2011).

Finally, the liquidity of the banking system remained at high and comfortable levels. The local currency liquidity ratio and foreign currency liquidity ratio closed 2013 at 30.83% and 56.08% (46.29% and 46.24% in 2012, 39.23% and 45.02% in 2011), respectively. These ratio levels were well above the minimums required by SBS regulations (8% in local currency and 20% in foreign currency).

(ii) Capital Markets

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

In addition, Peruvian companies have gained access to new sources of capital through local and international capital markets. In recent years, AFPs' funds under management and mutual fund assets have increased at rates over those experienced by the banking system. The private pension fund system in Peru reached US\$36.9 billion as of December 31, 2013 (representing 3% decrease) from US\$38 billion in 2012 and US\$30.4 billion in 2011. Total mutual funds reached US\$5.9 billion in 2013, US\$7.0 billion in 2012 and US\$5.1 billion in 2011. The decrease in 2013's figure compared to 2012 was due to high volatility in financial markets, which was associated with (1) expectations that the FED would taper its monetary stimulus, (2) lower than expected growth in China, and (3) the local market, where the General Index of the Lima Stock Exchange drew back 23.6% in 2013.

(iii) Other Financial Institutions

Other institutions in the Peruvian financial system tend to specialize in a given market sector. These institutions include: 12 financial companies, 13 municipal savings and loans institutions, 9 rural savings and loans institutions and 9 small and microenterprise development agencies. They mainly issue retail loans to small and micro-businesses and consumer and mortgage loans to individuals. These markets have shown substantial increases in recent years.

BCP faced strong competition from these credit providers, primarily with respect to consumer loans and small and micro-business loans. Small and micro-business loan providers lent US\$5.6 billion in 2013 (S/. 15.7 billion), compared to the US\$5.7 billion (S/. 14.6 billion) lent in 2012 and US\$4.7 billion (S/. 12.7 billion) lent in 2011. In 2013, small and micro-business loans of other financial institutions represented 50.9% of the total in the financial system (compared to 48.6% in 2012 and 48.6% in 2011). Consumer loan providers lent US\$2.2 billion as of December 2013 (3.3% higher than 2012). In 2012, consumer loan providers lent US\$2.1 billion (a 21.5% growth compared to the US\$1.8 billion lent in 2011). In 2013, loans to consumers of other financial institutions represented 17.3% of total loans in the financial system (compared to 17.1% in 2012 and 17.3% in 2011).

BCP also faces strong competition from credit cards issued by retail stores.

(iv) Investment Banking

As mentioned above, Credicorp's investment banking platform, Credicorp Capital, comprises Credicorp Capital Perú (including the investment banking division that was formerly in BCP), Credicorp Capital Colombia (formerly, Correval), IM Trust (Chile) and CSI. The business in Credicorp's investment banking platform were consolidated under the brand Credicorp Capital in April 2013 to take advantage of growing opportunities in the MILA, a market which has a capitalization of US\$549 billion as of December 31, 2013.

During 2013, Credicorp effectively transitioned the business model of its investment banking platform from one oriented to countries to another focused on business units, Credicorp capital is organized into four business units: asset management, capital markets, corporate finance and fiduciary business. The company also has a regional back office platform, strong commercial integration and independent treasury management.

In terms of operational income, asset management represented over 41% of Credicorp Capital's business; capital markets represented approximately 36%; corporate finance represented approximately 16%; and local fiduciaries and other businesses collectively accounted for approximately 7% of operational income in 2013. In the MILA market, between 2008 and 2013, the business entities that were consolidated under Credicorp Capital together ranked first in corporate bond issuance and fixed income trading. In aggregate these business also ranked third in share trading and fifth in initial public offerings.

(v) Insurance

The Peruvian insurance market is highly concentrated. As of December 2013, four companies commanded 84.2% of the market share by premiums, and the leading two had a combined market share of 63.5%. Together, Pacífico Seguros Generales and Pacífico Vida constituted the second largest insurance company in Peru with a 28.8% market share. Peruvian insurance companies compete principally on the basis of price, as well as on the basis of brand recognition, customer service and product features. Grupo Pacífico's insurance businesses believe that their competitive pricing, strong and positive image, and quality of customer service are significant aspects of their overall competitiveness. While increased foreign entry into the Peruvian insurance market may put additional pressure on premium rates, particularly for commercial coverage, Grupo Pacífico believes that in the long-term foreign competition will increase the quality and strength of the industry. Grupo Pacífico believes that its size and its extensive experience in the Peruvian insurance market provide it with a competitive advantage over foreign competitors.

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

(10) Peruvian Government and Economy

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

(i) Peruvian Government

During the past several decades, Peru has had a history of political instability that has included military coups and multiple governmental regimes, which in the past have frequently intervened in the nation's economy and social structure. See "Item 3. Key Information—(D) Risk Factors". In 1987, the administration of President Alan García attempted to nationalize the banking system. Facing an attempt by the state to control BCP, the majority shareholders

of BCP at that time sold a controlling interest in BCP to its employees, which prevented the government from gaining control of BCP. See “—(C) Organizational Structure”.

Between 1990 and 2000, President Fujimori implemented a broad-based reform of Peru's political system, economy and social conditions. See "Item 3. Key Information—(D) Risk Factors". President Fujimori resigned in 2000 in favor of a transitory government after a series of corruption scandals. President Toledo then assumed the presidency in 2001 after a period of political turmoil, facing high unemployment and underemployment, an economic recession and social need. In 2006, Alan García was elected for a five year-term. The Toledo and Garcia administrations followed similar economic policies, which focused on promoting private investment to stimulate the economy.

At the conclusion of President Garcia's term, the first round of presidential elections was initially held on April 10, 2011, and a second round of elections was held on June 5, 2011. The winner of the elections was Ollanta Humala, who defeated Keiko Fujimori. While President Humala's initial proposals as a candidate were designed to radically change the economic model that his predecessor put in effect, his signing of a "road map", which promised to be moderate, was important. Among his first acts as president-elect were the ratification of the Peruvian Central Bank's president and the appointment of Luis Castilla, who served as Deputy Minister under the previous government, as Minister of Finance. Both of these appointees contributed a recovery in Peru's investment climate, which had deteriorated during the presidential campaigns. However, the recovery was subsequently affected by perceived risks abroad, where the Eurozone was under economic pressure. Despite the uncertainty during the first half of 2011 (due to the radical changes proposed by Humala) and the global economic slowdown in the second half of 2011, the Peruvian economy closed 2011 with an economic growth of 6.9%. In 2013, concerns about monetary policy in U.S. and the health of the Chinese economy generated uncertainty in global emerging markets. During 2013, Peru grew 5.3%, mainly as a result of non-primary sectors highly linked with domestic demand, particularly construction and services, but exports were hit by global uncertainty and private investment showed a sharp moderation.

Despite the economic strides achieved since 1990 and the high rate at which the Peruvian economy has expanded in the last decade, poverty remains a persistent problem, with 30% of the population living below the poverty line, which the World Bank defines poverty as monthly income of less than US\$60 per capita, adjusted to reflect differences in purchasing power. 6% of Peruvians live with an income of less than US\$30 per month; while 25.8% of the population is poor (19.8% is poor but not extremely poor).

(ii) Peruvian Economy

During his second term (2006 - 2011), President Alan Garcia generally continued the market-oriented policies that started in the 1990s with President Fujimori's structural reforms. Nevertheless, several interventionist measures were also adopted as a result of widespread populist initiatives passed by Congress and social pressures from unions and regional movements. In 2011, victory by Ollanta Humala in Peru's presidential elections signaled a shift in the government's political orientation, which had a negative impact on business confidence and Peru's economic growth outlook. Although initial concerns about President Humala's government have been mitigated in part by cabinet appointments and political arrangements designed to foster investor confidence and reaffirm the direction of Peru's economy's political risks still have an impact on Peruvian markets.

In addition to political reforms and the adoption of sound macroeconomic policies, a positive outlook of Peru's economy among international investors allowed Peru to grow at an average of 5.7% in the last decade. Peru's economy even experienced a positive growth rate during the global financial crisis in 2009. In that year, Peru was among the countries with the highest GDP-growth rates: 0.9% in a year when global production decreased 1.1%. In subsequent years, when international financial conditions improved, Peru continued outperforming the global economy, growing 6.9% in 2011 and 6.3% in 2012.

The Peruvian economy grew 5.3% in 2013, despite higher uncertainty about tapering in the U.S. and concerns about Chinese production. Private consumption was stable, but private investment showed little growth in the second half of 2013, after several years with double-digit growth.

During 2007, the United States signed the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the FTA took effect on February 1, 2009, concluding a long process of trade negotiations. The FTA made permanent the special access to the U.S. market previously enjoyed under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act. The current trade between Peru and U.S. is around US\$13 billion annually (15.7% of total trade). The FTA is expected to encourage higher export growth and diversification, as well as accelerate reforms that will further enhance the investment climate in Peru, which already benefits from high levels of foreign direct investment. In recent years, Peru also made progress toward reaching more trade agreements with important trade partners like China (a free trade agreement with China took effect in March 2010), which currently stands as the principal destination of Peruvian exports, Peru's main exports to China are commodities and primary goods. In 2013, trade between China and Peru reached US\$15.3 billion (18.5% of Peru's total trade). Peru also concluded trade agreement negotiations with the European Union, Japan and Mexico. These agreements are expected to help boost growth in Peru's export sector, which has been flat since 2008 compared to the growth in domestic demand. In addition, these trade agreements have improved the competitive position of Peruvian exporters relative to exporters in other global markets.

After seven years of surpluses, Peru had a trade deficit in 2013 (US\$0.3 billion). This deficit was the result of lower prices and volumes for exported products (particularly mineral products, such as gold and copper) and a strong domestic demand, combined with higher prices for imports and food (soybean, corn, wheat). However, Credicorp expect a trade surplus in 2014 as a consequence of an important increase in copper production.

Peru has had a history of high and persistent current account deficits. Nevertheless, a process of gradual correction of external imbalances started in recent years. Between 2007 and 2010, Peru's current account balance reached an average deficit of US\$2.1 billion, which is equivalent to 1.3% of Peru's GDP. In 2008, the deficit again reached high levels (US\$5.3 billion, or 4.2% of GDP), but a small surplus was achieved in 2009 (0.2% of GDP) due to a decrease in imports and in investment income (during period of slow global economic growth). Between 2011 and 2013, Peru again recorded current account deficits, which first were linked to a process of capital accumulation, and after that, to lower terms of trade. These recent deficits (from close to 2.5% of GDP in 2011 to more than 5.0% of GDP in 2013) were not a particularly alarming because they were completely financed by Peru's financial account, which derives more than 70% of its total inflows from long-term capital.

Peru's financial account had an average surplus of US\$9.6 billion between 2008 and 2013, resulting largely from higher foreign direct investment and long-term loans that accompanied improved investor sentiment about the Peruvian economy. Two notable exceptions to the sizeable surpluses Peru recorded during this period occurred in 2009 and in 2013. In 2009, Peru's financial account surplus declined to US\$1.5 billion, due to lower capital inflows and global economic uncertainty, mainly in the first half of the year. Still, surpluses during the second half of 2009 were sizeable enough to create a surplus for the year. Between 2010 and 2012, despite some volatility, growth in capital inflows gradually led to the return of high financial account surpluses, as investors adjusted their risk appetites and became more comfortable with investments in emerging countries. In 2013, in an environment of financial uncertainty but continuous economic growth, Peru's current account was again negative mainly due to a trade balance deficit and a decrease in exports as a result of lower prices of minerals.

Inflation in Peru, as measured by the Lima consumer price index, was 3.2% on average over the past five years. After reducing the Peruvian Central Bank's target of 2.5% to 2.0%, with a +/-1% range, inflation was above the target range in 2008, registering at 6.65%. The inflation rate during this period was influenced by higher international commodity prices. As of December 31, 2010 the inflation rate was 2.1%, compared to a 0.25% inflation rate at the end of 2009. Inflation in 2011 was 4.7%, significantly above the Peruvian Central Bank's inflation range, driven by external supply shocks (higher commodity prices) as well as local supply shocks (less local food supply). In 2012, inflation was 2.65%, with a sharp correction, driven by a reduction in prices of imported food (especially grains) and oil, occurring in the last quarter of the year. Similarly, in 2013, inflation was 2.86%, and although inflation was above 3.0% for most of 2013, a sharp correction in the last quarter of the year offset the relatively high inflation rates we experienced in the previous three quarters. In 2012 and 2013, inflation was mainly generated by supply shocks, and demand shocks were less important.

The exchange rate in Peru has appreciated 18.8% in recent years, from S/.3.141 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2007 to S/.2.551 per US\$ 1.00 on December 31, 2012. As of January 15, 2013, the exchange rate was S/.2.535 per US\$1.00. However, the Peruvian Central Bank interventions in 2013 included buying more than US\$4 billion between January and May 2013, raising the exchange rate to S/. 2.65 per US\$ 1.00. A May 2013 speech by the FED's president, Ben Bernanke, about a possible reduction of monetary stimulus generated a global wave of confidence in U.S. Dollar, leading to depreciation of emergent currencies, including the Nuevo Sol. After experiencing volatility as a result of tapering by the FED, which finally started in December, the exchange rate closed 2013 at S/.2.795 per US\$ 1.00.

A sound policy framework put in place in recent years and an increase in Peru's international reserves have improved the business environment and contributed to the reduction of economic vulnerabilities and poverty in Peru (even though poverty still affects over 25% of the population). Although, Peru recorded a fiscal deficit of 0.3% of GDP in 2010, Peru recorded fiscal surpluses in subsequent years (around 2.0% of GDP in 2011 and 2012, and 0.7% of GDP in 2013), which have supported a significant reduction in public debt and improved the maturity schedule of Peru's overall debt profile. In an uncertain global economy, these are important fiscal buffers. A sound monetary policy that targets inflation has also been instrumental in helping Peru to maintain macroeconomic stability and reduce dollarization. Other structural reforms also have reduced Peru's fiscal and financial vulnerabilities. Free trade agreements and demand for new trade markets, lower informality, and improvement in its business climate have helped Peru improve its long-term growth outlook, which is reflected in more investments in the Peruvian economy.

These achievements are believed to have strengthened Peru's ability to weather economic pressures originating outside of Peru. Building on Peru's strong fundamentals, including a resilient financial system, several measures have been implemented by the government that will help to, preserve adequate liquidity in the Peruvian domestic markets, and bolster domestic confidence. The Peruvian financial system has proven to be strong, despite the impact of the global financial crisis. Banking credit, which averaged 31.8% growth in 2007 and 2008, lost momentum, in 2009 with only a 9.5% growth. The economic recovery in Peru increased demand for banking credit, which grew approximately 12% - 18% each year between 2010 and 2013. Largely as a result of higher exchange-rate volatility, the Peruvian Central Bank gradually increased foreign currency credit reserve requirements over the course of 2013, while reducing the reserve requirements applicable to domestic currency. As a consequence, average requirements for foreign currency have increased to 44.2% from 41.7%, while those applicable to domestic currency decreased to 15.3% from 19.0% during 2013. Medium and marginal reserve requirements in January and February 2014 averaged 13%.

In periods of economic contraction, the Peruvian Central Bank may use its considerable foreign reserves, which have grown from 28.6% of GDP in December 2010 to approximately 31.5% of GDP in December 2013, and other mechanisms to provide liquidity to Peru's domestic financial system. In May 2013, the Peruvian Central Bank sold US\$4 billion, a similar amount to that bought in previous months, in an effort to provide liquidity to the Peruvian domestic market

The capital ratio of Peru's banking system was 13.6% in December 2013, which indicates a solvent position.

Peru's short term domestic economic outlook for the first quarter of 2014 appears favorable, despite lingering uncertainty about the global economy. The Peruvian economy grew 5.3% in 2013, reflecting lower dynamics in private investment but strong consumption. Mining production, focused in copper, is expected to be a source of economic growth in 2014. Meanwhile, inflation is expected to remain close to 2% (+/- 1%), consistent with the Peruvian Central Bank's target range.

The main risks to the Peruvian economy appear to be external and largely related to the results of the biggest economies in the U.S. and China. Because of Peru's current fiscal position, the amount of funds accumulated by the public sector (US\$8.6 billion as of December 31, 2013), and the fact that the country is now rated investment grade (BBB+ according to S&P and Fitch; Baa2 according to Moody's), we believe that Peru is well positioned to address near-term threats to its economy. Peru's medium-term prospects are considered to be favorable, provided that the country continues to follow prudent macroeconomic policies and deal with longstanding structural challenges.

(11) The Peruvian Financial System

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

(i) General

On December 31, 2013, the Peruvian financial system consisted of the following principal participants: the Peruvian Central Bank, the SBS, 16 banking institutions (not including Banco de la Nación, a Peruvian state-owned bank), 11 finance companies, and 2 leasing companies. In addition, Peru has various mutual mortgage associations, municipal and rural savings and credit associations, municipal public credit associations and savings and credit cooperatives, which totaled 32 entities as of December 31, 2013.

Law 26702 regulates Peruvian financial and insurance companies. In general, it provides for loan loss reserve standards, brings asset risk weighting in line with Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of International Settlements (or the Basel Accord) guidelines, broadens supervision of financial institutions by the SBS to include holding companies, and includes specific treatment of a series of recently developed products in the capital markets and derivatives areas.

(ii) The Peruvian Central Bank

The Peruvian Central Bank was established in 1922. Pursuant to the Peruvian Constitution, its primary role is to ensure the stability of the Peruvian monetary system. The Peruvian Central Bank regulates Peru's money supply, administers international reserves, issues currency, determines Peru's balance of payments and other monetary accounts, and furnishes information regarding the country's financial situation. It also represents the government of Peru at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Latin American Reserve Fund (a financial institution whose purpose is to provide balance of payments assistance to its member countries by granting credits or guaranteeing loans to third parties).

The highest decision-making authority within the Peruvian Central Bank is its seven-member board of directors. Each director serves a five-year term. Of the seven directors, four are selected by the executive branch and three are selected by the Congress. The Chairman of the Peruvian Central Bank is one of the executive branch nominees but must be approved by Peru's Congress.

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

(iii) The Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds (SBS)

The SBS, whose authority and activities are discussed in “—(12) Supervision and Regulation” is the regulatory authority in charge of implementing and enforcing Law 26702 and, more generally, supervising and regulating all financial, insurance and pension fund institutions in Peru.

In June 2008, Legislative Decree 1028 and 1052 were approved modifying Law 26702 with the following objectives: (i) to strengthen and to increase competitiveness, (ii) to implement Basel II and (iii) to adapt Peru's existing regulatory framework to the FTA signed between Peru and the United States.

The main amendments defined in Law 1028 were designed to promote the development of Peruvian capital markets by extending the range of financial services that could be offered by microfinance institutions (i.e., non-banks) without requiring SBS authorization. Law 1028 also modified the framework in which the Peruvian financial system is to be harmonized with the international standards established by the Basel II Accord (which aims to minimize the issues regarding regulatory arbitrage). Since July 2009, Peruvian financial institutions generally have applied a standardized method to calculate their capital requirement related to credit, market and operational risk. As an alternative to the standardized method, financial institutions may request authorization from the SBS to use different models for calculating the reserve amount associated with any of these three risks. In July 2009, the SBS started receiving applications to use alternative models, referred to as Internal Models Methods. If the amount of an institution's reserve requirements would be higher using the standard model than it would be using the approved Internal Models Method, then the institution will have to maintain between 80% and 95% of the standard amount during a phase in period. Even after the phase in period, institutions using an Internal Models Method will be subject to regulatory capital floors.

Law 1052 aims to include and synchronize Law 26702 and the FTA's framework, particularly regarding insurance services. The amendments allow companies to offer cross-border services and have simplified the process for international institutions to enter into the Peruvian market by establishing subsidiaries.

(iv) Financial System Institutions

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

Banks

A bank is defined by Law 26702 as an enterprise whose principal business consists of (i) receiving money from the public, whether by deposits or by any other form of contract, and (ii) using such money (together with the bank's own capital and funds obtained from other sources) to grant loans or discount documents, or in operations that are subject to market risks.

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

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

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

Peruvian branches of foreign banks enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same obligations as Peruvian banks. Multinational banks, with operations in various countries, may perform the same activities as Peruvian banks, although their foreign activities are not subject to Peruvian regulations. To carry out banking operations in local Peruvian markets, multinational banks must maintain a certain portion of their capital in Peru, in at least the minimum amount that is required for Peruvian banks.

Finance Companies

Under Law 26702, finance companies are authorized to carry out the same operations as banks, with the exception of (i) issuing loans as overdrafts in checking accounts and (ii) participating in derivative operations. These operations can be carried out by finance companies only if they fulfill the requirements stated by the SBS.

Other Financial Institutions

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

Peru also has numerous mutual housing associations, municipal savings and credit associations, savings and credit cooperatives and municipal credit bureaus. Over the past five years the entry of new participants, including foreign banks and non-bank financial institutions, has increased the level of competition in Peru.

Insurance Companies

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

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

The insurance industry has experienced consolidation in recent years with the number of companies decreasing from 19 in 1991 to 15 in 2013.

(12) Supervision and Regulation

(i) Credicorp

Currently, there are no applicable regulations under Bermuda law that are likely to materially impact our operations as they are currently structured. Under Bermuda law, there is no regulation applicable to us, as a holding company that would require that we separate the operations of our subsidiaries incorporated and existing outside Bermuda. Since our activities are conducted primarily through our subsidiaries in Peru, the Cayman Islands, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Panama, a summary of the main regulations governing our businesses is set forth below.

Our common shares are listed in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). We are therefore subject to regulation by the NYSE and the SEC as a “foreign private issuer”. We also must comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are, along with BCP, subject to certain requirements set forth in Peruvian Law 26702 (“Peruvian Banking Law” or “Law 26702”) as well as certain banking statutes issued by the Peruvian banking regulator, SBS, including SBS Resolution No. 11823-2010, enacted in September 2010 and which approved the “Regulation of the Consolidated Supervision of Financial and Mixed Conglomerates”. These regulations affect BCP and us primarily in the areas of reporting, risk control guidelines, limitations, ratios and capital requirements.

Since our common shares are listed on the Lima Stock Exchange in addition to the New York Stock Exchange, we are subject to certain reporting requirements to Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores, the Peruvian securities market regulator, and the Lima Stock Exchange. See “Item 9. The Offer and Listing—(C) Markets—The Lima Stock Exchange—(ii) Market Regulation”.

(ii) BCP

Overview

BCP’s operations are regulated by Peruvian law. The regulations governing operations in the Peruvian financial sector are stated in Law 26702. The SBS periodically issues resolutions under Law 26702. See “—(11) The Peruvian Financial System”. The SBS supervises and regulates entities that Law 26702 classifies as financial institutions. These entities include commercial banks, finance companies, small business finance companies, savings and loan corporations,

financial services companies such as trust companies and investment banks, and insurance companies. Financial institutions must obtain the SBS's authorization before beginning operations.

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

The Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV), formerly known as CONASEV, is the Peruvian government institution in charge of (i) promoting the securities market, (ii) making sure fair competition takes place in the securities markets, (iii) supervising the management of businesses that trade in the securities markets and (iv) regulating their activities and accounting practices. BCP must inform SMV of significant events that affect its business and is required to provide financial statements to it and the Lima Stock Exchange each quarter. BCP is also regulated by SMV when it conducts operations in the local Peruvian securities market.

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

Authority of the SBS

Peru's Constitution and Law 26702 (which contains the statutory charter of the SBS) grant the SBS the authority to oversee and control banks and financial institutions (with the exception of brokerage firms, which are regulated by SMV), insurance and reinsurance companies, companies that receive deposits from the general public, AFPs and other similar entities as defined by the Law 26702. The SBS is also responsible for supervising the Peruvian Central Bank to ensure that it abides by its statutory charter and bye-laws.

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

conglomerates in Peru and for supervising these entities. As a result, in addition to its supervision of BCP, the SBS also supervises Credicorp Ltd. because Credicorp Ltd. is a financial conglomerate conducting the majority of its operations in Peru.

Management of Operational Risk

SBS Resolutions No. 37-2008, which sets forth the guidelines for enterprise risk management (ERM), and 2116-2009 collectively established guidelines for operational risk management. Under these resolutions, operational risks management is defined broadly to include those resulting from the possibility of suffering financial losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from adverse external events. The resolutions also establish responsibilities for developing policies and procedures to identify, measure, control and report such risks. Banks are required to adequately manage risks involved in the performance and continuity of their operations and services in order to minimize possible financial losses and reputation damage due to inadequate or non-existent policies or procedures. Banks also are required to develop an information security model to guarantee physical and logical information integrity, confidentiality and availability.

Credicorp, following these SBS guidelines, as well as the guidelines issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and the advice of international consultants, has appointed a specialized team responsible for operational risk management across our organization. This team reports regularly to our risk committee, top managers and Board of Directors.

In evaluating operational risks and potential consequences, we mainly assess risks related to critical processes, critical suppliers, critical information assets, technological components, new products and significant changes on our services, and channels. To support the operational risk management process we have developed a Business Continuity Management (BCM) discipline, which involves the implementation of continuity plans for critical business processes, incident management, and training and testing. In addition, our methodology and data processing team has developed procedures to register, collect, analyze and report operational risk losses, using advanced models for operational risk capital allocation. Lastly, we have monitoring and reporting procedures, designed to monitor Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and other performance metrics.

We intend to be guided by the risk control standards of international financial institutions that are noted for their leadership in this field. Our overall objective is to implement an efficient and permanent monitoring system to control operational risks, while training our operational units to mitigate risks directly.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to make certain certifications regarding our internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. We have developed internal methods to identify and evaluate risk and controls over our critical processes to determinate how effective internal controls are over financial reporting.

Capital Adequacy Requirements for BCP

Capital adequacy requirements applicable to us are set forth in the Peruvian Banking Law, as amended (Law 26702). We are monitored and regulated by the SBS. Law 26702 was enacted in December 1996 and amended in June 2008 through Legislative Decree 1028. The amendment became effective in July 2009 and was aimed at adapting the Peruvian Banking Law to the capital guidelines and standards established by the second Basel Accord (Basel II). Capital adequacy requirements are also included in Peruvian GAAP accounting guidelines.

Basel II standards modified the methodology to measure credit, market and operational risks to allow the use of standardized and internal model-based methods. Basel II standards also allow Peruvian financial institutions to request authorization from the SBS to implement an internal ratings-based (IRB) methodology.

Financial institutions that receive approval from the SBS to use the IRB methodology are subject to regulatory capital floors. The amount of capital required may not be less than the percentage of capital required under an alternative methodology.

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Basic IRB and Internal Models of Credit Risk	95 %	90 %	80 %
Advanced Models of Credit Risk and/or Operational Risk	90 %	90 %	—

Prior to June 2009, the capital requirements were based upon the guidelines established by the first Basel Accord (Basel I). Financial institutions were required to limit risk-weighted assets to 11 times their regulatory capital, which is equivalent to a minimum capital ratio of 9.09% of risk-weighted assets. Risk-weighted assets (RWA) were calculated based upon five risk categories depending on the perceived risk of each asset class.

Pursuant to the Basel II guidelines, financial institutions are required to hold regulatory capital that is greater than or equal to the sum of (i) 10% of credit risk-weighted assets, and (ii) 10 times the amount required to cover market and operational risks. The new minimum capital requirements were implemented as follows:

Implementation date	Regulatory capital (% of total weighted assets)	Total risk-weighted assets

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		10.5 <i>times</i> the regulatory capital needed to cover market risks;
		<i>plus</i>
July 1st, 2009	9.5%	10.5 <i>times</i> regulatory capital needed to cover operational risks;
		<i>plus</i>
		Total amount of credit risk-weighted assets.
		10.2 <i>times</i> the regulatory capital needed to cover market risks;
		<i>plus</i>
July 1st, 2010	9.8%	10.2 <i>times</i> the regulatory capital needed to cover operational risks;
		<i>plus</i>
		Total amount of credit risk-weighted assets.
		10 <i>times</i> the regulatory capital needed to cover market risks;
		<i>plus</i>
July 1st, 2011	10%	10 <i>times</i> the regulatory capital needed to cover operational risks;
		<i>plus</i>
		Total amount of credit risk-weighted assets.

In November 2010, the SBS released a consultative document, which established the proposed methodologies for calculating additional capital requirements consistent with Pillar 1 of Basel II and certain aspects of Basel III. Comments on this document were due February 18, 2011. On July 20, 2011, the SBS issued SBS Resolution 8425-2011, establishing the final methodologies and the implementation schedule of the aforementioned additional capital requirements. The new capital requirements, which are aimed at covering risks not contemplated in Pillar I of Basel II, include requirements to cover concentration, interest rate and systemic risk. Additionally, pro-cyclical capital requirements were also established. These new requirements will be implemented over a period of five years starting in July 2012.

The SBS has not approved rules adopting Basel III or implementing it in the Peruvian Financial System.

Article 184 of Law 26702, as amended by Legislative Decree 1028, provides that regulatory capital may be used to cover credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Regulatory capital is comprised of the sum of basic capital and supplementary capital, and is calculated as follows:

- Basic Capital: Basic Capital or Tier 1 capital is comprised of:
 - (i) paid-in-capital (which includes common stock and perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock), legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, voluntary reserves distributable only with prior SBS approval, and retained earnings with capitalization agreements (earnings that the shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, have committed to capitalize as common stock);
 - (ii) other elements that have characteristics of permanence and loss absorption that are in compliance with regulations enacted by the SBS, such as hybrid securities; and
 - (iii) unrealized gains and retained earnings in Subsidiaries.

Items deducted from Tier 1 capital include:

- (a) current and past years' unrealized losses;
- (b) deficits of loan loss provisions;
- (c) goodwill resulting from corporate reorganizations or acquisitions; and
- (d) half of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below. Absent any Tier 2 capital, 100% of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below must be deducted from Tier 1 capital.

The elements referred to in item (ii) above should not exceed 17.65% of the amount resulting from adding components (i) and (iii) of Tier 1 capital net of the deductions in (a), (b) and (c) in this paragraph.

Supplementary Capital: Supplementary capital is comprised of the sum of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital. Tier 2 capital elements include:

- (i) voluntary reserves that may be reduced without prior consent from the SBS;
- (ii) the eligible portion of redeemable subordinated debt and of any other components that have characteristics of debt and equity as provided by the SBS;
for banks using the Standardized Approach Method (SAM), the generic loan loss provision up to 1.25% of credit risk-weighted assets; or, alternatively, for banks using the IRB Method, the generic loan loss provision up to 0.6% of total credit risk-weighted assets (pursuant to article 189 of the Law); and
- (iii) half of the amount referred to in “Deductions” below. Tier 3 capital is comprised of redeemable subordinated debt
- (iv) that is incurred with the exclusive purpose of covering market risk, as referred to in Article 233 of the Law.

• Deductions: The following elements are deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital:

- (i) all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by other local or foreign financial institutions and insurance companies;
- (ii) all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by an affiliate with which the bank consolidates its financial statements, including its holding company and such subsidiaries referred to in Articles 34 and 224 of the Law;
the amount in which an investment in shares issued by a company with which the bank does not consolidate its
- (iii) financial statements and which is not part of the bank’s negotiable portfolio, exceeds 15% of the bank’s regulatory capital;
the aggregate amount of all investments in shares issued by companies with which the bank does not consolidate
- (iv) its financial statements and which are not part of the bank’s negotiable portfolio, exceeds 60% of the regulatory capital;
- (v) when applicable, the amount resulting from the formula prescribed in Article 189 of the Law.

For the purposes herein, “regulatory capital” excludes the amounts referred to in (iii), (iv) and (v) of this paragraph.

Article 185 of the Law 26702 also provides that the following limits apply when calculating regulatory capital:

- (i) the aggregate amount of supplementary capital must not exceed the aggregate amount of basic capital;
- (ii) the amount of redeemable Tier 2 subordinated instruments must be limited to 50% of the amount resulting from the sum of Tier 1 elements net of the deductions in (i), (ii), and (iii) in “Basic Capital” above;
- (iii) the amount of Tier 3 capital must be limited to 250% of the amount resulting from the sum of Tier 1 elements net of the deductions (i), (ii), and (iii) in “Basic Capital” above in the amounts assigned to cover market risk.

SBS Resolution 8548-2012, adopted in 2012, modified the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk weighted assets in SBS Resolution 14354-2009 and established a schedule for implementing the modifications.

As of December 31, 2013, BCP's regulatory capital was 14.46% of its unconsolidated risk-weighted assets, indicating that BCP had risk-weighted assets that were 6.92 times the amount of regulatory capital. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, BCP's regulatory capital was 14.72% and 14.53% of its unconsolidated risk-weighted assets, respectively.

In November 2013, BCP's board of directors approved BCP's tracking and recordation of a Basel III ratio known as Common Equity Tier 1. Common Equity Tier 1 is comprised of:

- (i) paid-in-capital (which includes common stock and perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock),
 - (ii) legal and other capital reserves,
 - (iii) accumulated earnings,
 - (iv) unrealized profits (losses),
 - (v) deficits of loan loss provisions,
 - (vi) intangibles,
 - (vii) deferred taxes that rely on future profitability,
 - (viii) goodwill resulting from corporate reorganizations or acquisitions; and
 - (ix) 100% of the amount referred to in "Deductions" above.

As of December 31, 2013, BCP's Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio was approximately 7.52% of its unconsolidated risk-weighted assets, above the 7.00% limit that BCP set for itself. This limit will increase to 7.50% in December 2014, 8.00% in December 2015 and 8.50% in December 2016. BCP's Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio is estimated based on BCP's understanding, expectations and interpretation of the proposed Basel III requirements in Peru, anticipated Basel III modifications to its existing ratio calculation methodology and other regulatory guidance available in Peru.

The following table shows, regulatory capital and capital adequacy requirements from BCP (without subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios S/. 000	2011	2012	2013
Capital stock	2,557,738	3,102,897	3,752,617
Legal and other capital reserves	2,004,022	2,194,828	2,422,230
Accumulated earnings with capitalization agreement	-	388,200	504,000
Loan loss reserves (1)	572,891	705,382	834,388

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Perpetual subordinated debt	674,000	637,500	698,750
Subordinated debt	2,057,838	2,786,582	3,417,962
Unrealized profit (loss)	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries and others, net of unrealized profit and net income	-542,857	-762,931	-752,765
Investment in subsidiaries and others	1,138,257	1,389,978	1,384,340
Unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries	595,400	627,047	631,575
Goodwill	-122,083	-122,083	-122,083
Total Regulatory Capital	7,201,549	8,930,375	10,755,099
Tier 1 (2)	5,139,948	6,133,400	7,194,919
Tier 2 (3) + Tier 3 (4)	2,061,600	2,796,975	3,560,180
Total risk-weighted assets	49,559,028	60,662,813	74,379,368
Market risk-weighted assets (5)	1,623,939	1,246,720	2,767,876
Credit risk-weighted assets	45,725,720	56,290,344	66,751,001
Operational risk-weighted assets	2,209,369	3,125,749	4,860,491
Capital ratios			
Tier 1 ratio (6)	10.37	% 10.11	% 9.67 %
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (7)	7.96	% 7.36	% 7.52 %
BIS ratio (8)	14.53	% 14.72	% 14.46 %
Risk-weighted assets / Regulatory Capital (9)	6.88	6.79	6.92

(1) Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets.

(2) Tier 1 = Capital + Legal and other capital reserves + Accumulated earnings with capitalization agreement + Unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries - Goodwill - (0.5 x Investment in Subsidiaries) + Perpetual subordinated debt (maximum amount that can be included is 17.65% of Capital + Reserves + Accumulated earnings with capitalization agreement + Unrealized profit and net income in subsidiaries - Goodwill).

(3) Tier 2 = Subordinated debt + Loan loss reserves - (0.5 x Investment in subsidiaries).

(4) Tier 3 = Subordinated debt covering market risk only.

(5) It includes capital requirement to cover price and rate risk.

(6) Tier 1 / Risk-weighted assets

(7) Common Equity Tier I = Capital + Reserves – 100% of applicable deductions (investment in subsidiaries, goodwill, intangibles and deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability) + retained earnings + unrealized gains.

(8) Regulatory Capital / Risk-weighted assets (legal minimum = 10% since July 2011)

(9) Since July 2011, Risk-weighted assets = Credit risk-weighted assets * 0.98 + Capital requirement to cover market risk * 10 + Capital requirement to cover operational risk * 10 * 0.5

Legal Reserve Requirements

In accordance with Peruvian regulation - article 67 of Law 26702-, a reserve of up to at least 35% of paid-in capital of the Group's subsidiaries operating in Peru is required to be established through annual transfers of at least 10% of their net income. In accordance with Bolivian regulation, a reserve of up to at least 50% of paid-in capital of the Group's subsidiaries operating in Bolivia is required to be established through annual transfers of at least 10% of their net income. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, these reserves amounted to approximately US\$721.7 million, US\$620.3 million and US\$461.9 million, respectively.

Provisions for Loan Losses

Credicorp's allowance model is an IFRS compliant loss estimation model that comprises a number of methodologies which estimate losses per client for Wholesale Banking and losses per segment (pool) for Retail Banking, in line with IASC39. Depending on the portfolio analyzed, each methodology takes into consideration collateral recovery projections, outstanding debt and qualitative aspects that reinforce the estimate. Some examples of qualitative aspects are the complexity of the recovery processes, sector trends, and officers' judgment of the estimated recovery values.

The methodology includes three estimation scenarios: base, upper threshold and lower threshold. These scenarios are generated by modifying some assumptions, such as collateral recovery values and adverse effects due to changes in the political and economic environments. The process to select the best estimate within the range is based on management's best judgment, complemented by historical loss experience and the Company's strategy (e.g. penetration in new segments).

The Peruvian Central Bank Reserve Requirements

Under Law 26702, banks and financial institutions are required to maintain legal reserve requirements for certain obligations. The Peruvian Central Bank requires financial institutions to maintain marginal reserve requirements for local and foreign currency obligations. The exact level and method of calculation of the reserve requirement is established by the Peruvian Central Bank. The reserve requirements in Peru apply to obligations such as demand and time deposits, savings accounts, securities, certain bonds and funds administered by the bank. Additionally, the Peruvian Central Bank requires reserves on amounts due to foreign banks and other foreign financial institutions. Furthermore, as of January 2011, obligations of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are also subject to the reserve requirement.

The Peruvian Central Bank has set the minimum level of reserves for banks at 9%. However, the Peruvian Central Bank also establishes a remuneration rate on marginal reserves that exceeds the minimum legal requirement of 9% when such reserves are deposited in the Peruvian Central Bank's current account. Foreign currency cannot be used to comply with reserve requirements for liabilities in domestic currency, and vice versa. The Peruvian Central Bank oversees compliance with the reserve requirements.

The reference interest rate is periodically revised by the Peruvian Central Bank in accordance with its monetary policy objectives. Once a month the board of directors of the Peruvian Central Bank approves and announces the monetary program through a press release. In mid-2010, the Peruvian Central Bank changed its monetary policy to a more restrictive position to account for the rapid growth of domestic demand and the potential for dangerous levels of inflation. Since then, there have been several consecutive increases in the reference interest rate, which was raised most recently in May 2011 from 4.00% to 4.25%. As of December 2013, the reference interest rate had returned 4.00%, after an unexpected decrease in November 2013.

In the past few years, the Peruvian Central Bank has been actively changing the reserve requirement applicable to Peruvian financial institutions as part of its monetary policy, consistent with the practice of several other Latin American countries. Reserve requirements are mainly used to prevent deteriorations in credit markets arising from sudden changes that may negatively impact external and domestic financiers. The use of reserve requirements considers the different sources of macro risks associated with the structure of the obligations of financial institutions. Therefore, the rate of required reserves is currently 14% for deposits in national currency, 50% for domestic obligations in foreign currency; 50% for short-term external liabilities; 20% for long-term and foreign trade

obligations; and 120% for non-resident financial investors' deposits in domestic currency.

As mentioned above, the Peruvian Central Bank has been actively using reserve requirements both in domestic and in foreign currency. Thus, from 2011 until April 2013, the rates of required reserves both in Nuevos Soles and in U.S. Dollars were changed and new reserve requirements were established to reduce banks' incentives extend credit in U.S. Dollars. Reserve requirements have been particularly stringent in discouraging banks from granting loans in U.S. Dollars to households, as families are particularly vulnerable to foreign exchange credit risk.

This strategy of making adjustments in reserve requirements and raising the rates of required reserves on the obligations of the financial entities that operate in Peru's domestic market (quantitative tightening - QT) has been used to offset the effects of quantitative easing (QE) in developed economies. These measures have strengthened banks' level of international liquidity while offsetting their exposure to short-term capital, thereby enhancing the Peruvian financial system's ability to mitigate threats to the Peruvian economy.

Since May 2013, the increased likelihood that the FED would cut its quantitative easing measures has brought about a significant correction in the value of currencies and in the yields of sovereign bonds issued by emerging economies. The measures previously adopted by the Peruvian Central Bank, as described above, allowed the Peruvian economy to endure this period of greater volatility in global financial markets without a material deterioration the Peruvian credit market. However, since May 2013, the BCRP reduced the rate of reserve requirement in Nuevos Soles from 20% to 15%, which provided liquidity to meet an increased demand for credit in local currency, Demand for local currency in Peru had grown from a rate of 16.8% in April to 21.7% in October, as demand for credit in U.S. Dollars declined. This helped accelerate the de-dollarization of credit without generating upward pressures on interest rates in Nuevos Soles. Also contributing to the de-dollarization of credit, was a new reserve requirement established in October 2013, which required additional reserves for banks whose credit reached 1.05 times that of September 2013.

Changes in regulations put in place during 2013 have reduced the amount of reserves required in local currency by an aggregate of S/.1,507 million and have increased the amount of reserves required in foreign currency by an aggregate of US\$1,638 million. If reserve rates changed in 2013, reserves would have increased in S/.2,067 million and US\$992 million, respectively. During 2013, the average local currency reserves rate decreased to 15.3% from 19.0% and the average foreign currency reserves rate increased to 44.2% from 41.7%. In December 2013, the estimated reserve position of commercial banks was S/.17,850 million and US\$12,615 million in local and foreign currency, respectively.

Lending Activities

Law 26702 sets the maximum amount of credit that a financial institution may extend to a single borrower. A single borrower includes an individual or an economic group. An economic group constituting a single or common risk includes a person, such person's close relatives and the companies in which such person or close relatives have significant share ownership or decision-making capability. Significant decision-making capability is deemed to be present when, among other factors, a person or group can exercise material and continuous influence upon the decisions of a company, when a person or company holds seats on the board of directors or has principal officers in another company, or when it can be assumed that one company or person is the beneficial recipient of credit facilities granted to another company.

The limit on credit that may be extended to one borrower varies according to the type of borrower and the collateral received. The limit applicable to credit for any Peruvian borrower is 10% of the bank's regulatory capital, applied to both unconsolidated and consolidated records, which may be increased to up to 30% if the loan is collateralized in a manner acceptable under Law 26702. If a financial institution exceeds these limits, the SBS may impose a fine on the institution. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the 10.0% credit limit per borrower of BCP, unconsolidated, was US\$384.7 million, US\$350.1 million and US\$267.1 million, respectively, for unsecured loans, and the 30.0% limit for secured loans was US\$1,154.2 million, US\$1,050.5 million and US\$801.3 million, respectively, for the last three years.

Pursuant to Article 52 of the organic law of the Peruvian Central Bank, in certain circumstances, the Peruvian Central Bank has the authority to establish limits on interest rates charged by commercial banks and other financial institutions. No such limits are currently in place; however, there can be no assurance that the Peruvian Central Bank will not establish such limits on interest rates in the future.

Related Party Transactions

Law 26702 regulates transactions between financial institutions on the one hand and related parties and or affiliates on the other. SBS and SMV have also enacted regulations that define indirect ownership, related parties and economic groups, in order to limit transactions with related parties and affiliates. These regulations also provide standards for the supervision of financial and mixed conglomerates formed by financial institutions.

The total amount of loans to directors, employees or close relatives of any such persons may not exceed 7% of a bank's regulatory capital. All loans made to any single director or employee borrower, considering his/her close relatives may not exceed 0.35% of such regulatory capital (i.e., 5% of the overall 7% limit).

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

Ownership Restrictions

Law 26702 establishes certain restrictions on the ownership of a bank's shares. Banks must have a minimum of two shareholders. Among other restrictions, those convicted of drug trafficking, asset laundering, terrorism and other felonies, or those who are directors, employees and advisors of public entities that regulate and supervise the activities of banks, are subject to ownership limitations. All transfers of shares in a bank must be recorded at the SBS. Transfers involving the acquisition by any individual or corporation, whether directly or indirectly, of more than 10% of a bank's capital stock require prior authorization from the SBS. The SBS may deny authorization to such transfer of shares if the purchasers (or their shareholders, directors or employees in the case of juridical persons) are legally disabled, have engaged in illegal activity in the area of banking, finance, insurance or reinsurance, or if objections are raised on the basis of the purchaser's moral fitness or economic solvency, among others. The decision of the SBS is final, and cannot be overturned by the courts. If a transfer is made without obtaining the prior approval of the SBS, the purchaser shall be fined with an amount equivalent to the value of the transferred shares and is obligated to sell the shares within 30 days, or the fine is doubled. In addition, the purchaser is not allowed to exercise its voting rights at the shareholders' meetings. Foreign investors receive the same treatment as Peruvian nationals and are subject to the limitations described above.

Finally, under Peruvian law, individuals or corporations that acquire, directly or indirectly, 1% of the capital stock of a bank in a period of 12 months or acquire a 3% or more share participation, have the obligation to provide the information that the SBS may require to identify such individuals' or corporations' main economic activities and assets structure.

Risk Rating

Law 26702 and SBS Resolutions No. 672 and 18400-2010, require that all financial companies be rated by at least two risk rating companies on a semi-annual basis, in addition to the SBS's assessment. Criteria to be considered in the rating include risk management and control procedures, loan quality, financial strength, profitability, liquidity and financial efficiency. Five risk categories are assigned, from "A" (lowest risk) to "E" (highest risk), allowing for sub-categories within each category. As of September 2013, BCP was assigned the "A+" risk category by its two rating agencies, Equilibrium Clasificadora de Riesgo and Apoyo and Associates International. As of December 2013, BCP maintained the risk category of "A+".

Deposit Fund

Law 26702 provides for mandatory deposit insurance to protect the deposits of financial institutions by establishing the Fondo de Seguro de Depósitos (Deposit Insurance Fund or the Fund) for individuals, associations, not-for-profit companies, and demand deposits of non-financial companies. Financial institutions must pay an annual premium calculated on the basis of the type of deposits accepted by the entity and the risk classification of such entity, made by the SBS and at least two independent risk-rating agencies. The annual premium begins at 0.65% of total funds on deposit under the coverage of the Fund and increases to 1.45% applicable to banks in the highest risk category. BCP is currently classified in the lowest risk category. The maximum amount (defined on a monthly basis) that a customer is entitled to recover from the Fund is S/.92,625 as of December 31, 2013.

Intervention by the SBS

Pursuant to Law 26702, as amended by Law 27102, the SBS has the authority to seize the operations and assets of a bank. These laws provide for three levels of action by the SBS: a supervisory regime, an intervention regime and the liquidation of the bank. Any of these actions may be taken if certain events occur, including if the bank: (i) interrupts payments on its liabilities, (ii) repeatedly fails to comply with the regulations of the SBS or the Peruvian Central Bank, (iii) repeatedly violates the law or the provisions of the bank's bye-laws, (iv) repeatedly manages its operations in an unauthorized or unsound manner or (v) has its regulatory capital fall or be reduced by more than 50%.

During the intervention regime, rather than seizing the operations and assets of a bank, the SBS may adopt other measures, including (i) placing additional requirements on the bank, (ii) ordering it to increase its capital stock or divest certain or all of its assets, or (iii) imposing a special supervision regime during which the bank must adhere to a financial restructuring plan.

The SBS intervention regime stops a bank's operations for up to 45 days and may be extended for an additional 45 days. During this time, the SBS may institute measures such as: (i) canceling losses by reducing reserves, capital and subordinated debt, (ii) segregating certain assets and liabilities for transfer to another financial institution and (iii) merging the intervened bank with an acquiring institution according to the program established by Urgent Decree No. 108-2000, enacted in November 2000. After the intervention, the SBS will liquidate the bank unless it is merged with an acquiring institution, as described in (iii) above.

Regulation from the United States Federal Reserve Bank and from the State of Florida Department of Banking and Finance

Banco de Crédito del Perú Miami Agency (“BCP Miami Agency”) is licensed to operate as an International Agency in the State of Florida and was authorized to transact business by the Comptroller of Florida on September 3, 2002. The Office of Financial Regulation of the State of Florida shares regulatory responsibility with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Regulation from the Superintendency of Banks in Panama

BCP Panama is a branch of BCP that is registered in the Republic of Panama. It began operating in June 2002 under an International License issued by the Panamanian Superintendence of Banks, in accordance with Law Decree No. 9 of February 26, 1998, as amended. BCP Panama is subject to an inspection every two (2) years made by auditors and inspectors of the Panamanian Superintendence of Banks, to determine, among other things, its compliance with the Decree Law No. 2 and No. 42 Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering.

(iii) Atlantic Security Bank (ASB)

General

ASB, a subsidiary of ASHC, is a Cayman Islands bank with a branch in Panama. ASB is regulated by the regulatory authorities of the Cayman Islands while its Panama branch is regulated by the banking authorities of Panama.

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

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

There are no ratio or liquidity requirements under the Cayman Banking Law, but the Authority expects observance of prudent banking practices. As a matter of general practice, the ratio of liabilities to capital and surplus should not exceed 40-to-1 and the ratio of risk-weighted assets to capital and surplus should not exceed 8.33-to-1 (approximately

12%). There is a statutory minimum net worth requirement of US\$480,000, but the Authority generally requires a bank or trust company to maintain a higher paid-in capital appropriate to its business. The Authority requires compliance with the guidelines promulgated by the Basel Accord on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices although, in special circumstances, different gearing and/or capital risk asset ratios may be negotiated. Compliance with the Cayman Banking Law is monitored by the Authority.

Continuing Requirements

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

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

(iv) BCP Bolivia

Until November 2013, the Bolivian banking system operated under the Law of Banks and Financial Entities No. 1488, enacted on April 14, 1993 and later modified by Law 3076 of June 20, 2005. On August 21, 2013, the Bolivian Government enacted a new Banking Law (Law 393), which came effective on November 21, 2013. This new law envisions a more active role of government in the financial services industry and emphasizes the social objective of financial services.

Pursuant to Supreme Decree 29894, in May 2009 the FSSA was vested with the authority to regulate the Bolivian banking system. FSSA has also supervises brokerage and mutual fund management activities that Credicorp Ltd. conducts through BCP Bolivia's affiliates, Credibolsa and Credifondo. These affiliates operate under the Securities Markets Law No. 1834, enacted on March 31, 1998. Additionally, the Central Bank of Bolivia (BCB by its Spanish initials) regulates financial intermediation and deposit activities, determines monetary and foreign exchange policy, and establishes reserve requirements on deposits.

In 2012, the Bolivian government imposed an additional income tax of 12.5% on earnings before taxes, which applied to all financial institutions with a ratio of earnings before taxes to equity in excess of 13%. Additionally, in November 2012, the government approved a new tax on sales of foreign exchange. This new tax levies all sales of foreign exchange with a 0.70% rate applicable on the amount of foreign currency sold.

(v) *Investment banking*

Credicorp Capital Securities (CSI)

CSI operates from one location in Coral Gables, Florida, United States of America. All new accounts and all security transactions are reviewed and approved at the Coral Gables office. All representatives are assigned to and supervised from the Coral Gables Main Office.

CSI is registered with the SEC, is a member of FINRA and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). As a member of SIPC, CSI protects customers' investment accounts up to US\$500,000 of which US\$100,000 may be in cash and US\$400,000 may be in securities.

There are three Principals at CSI all of which are Series 7 and Series 24 licensed (General Securities Principal). At the trading desk, employees are Series 7 licensed (Registered Representative), Series 55 licensed (Equity Trader), and Series 4 licensed (Registered Options and Security Futures Principal). We also have an in-house Series 27 (Financial and Operations Principal). Members of CSI's back-office staff are either Series 99 licensed (Operations Professional) or Series 7 licensed.

Credicorp Capital Perú S.A.A.

The company falls under the supervision of the Superintendencia de Mercado de Valores (SMV), a specialized technical body attached to the Ministry of Economics and Finance, aimed to ensure the protection of investors, efficiency and transparency of the markets, as well as the diffusion of the information required for such purposes. It enjoys functional, administrative, economic, technical and budgetary autonomy.

The Securities Market Law as amended, approved by Legislative Decree N° 861, governs the public offering and trading of securities, listed in the SMV and the Lima Stock Exchange. The latter institution, as the only stock

exchange in Peru, also provides internal regulations which form part of the regulations and administrative rulings that govern the offering and trading of securities.

Credicorp Capital Colombia

Credicorp Capital Colombia falls under the supervision of the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia, an entity whose main function is to oversee the financial and insurance sectors. Although it has an important role monitoring and surveillance, it also has certain regulatory powers which permit it to issue laws and decrees.

Additionally, the Autorregulador del Mercado de Valores de Colombia (AMV) supervises and regulates the conduct of security intermediaries, as well as the certification of those who carry out such activities. AMV is a private entity, and is the product of a self-regulation scheme established after the termination of Law 964 of 2005.

Correval Panama S.A., is regulated and supervised by the Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores de Panama S.A.

Inversiones IMT (IM Trust)

IM Trust's principal legal framework comes from Law 18,046. All companies involved in the stock market are supervised directly by the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros (SVS). The SVS ensures that persons or supervised institutions, from formation until liquidation, comply with laws, regulations, statutes and other provisions governing the functioning of these markets. The SVS also authorizes companies to manage mutual funds (Mutual Fund Administrators and General Fund Management or AFM and AGF, respectively, by its Spanish initials) and oversees these companies and funds to ensure compliance with laws and regulations by monitoring their legal, financial and accounting information.

In Chile, there are laws, regulations and rules that govern the various sectors of the stock market. One such law is the Securities Market Law, which governs the functioning of the Chilean market and the laws relating to corporations, management of third-party funds (investment funds, mutual funds, pension funds and others) and the deposit and custody of securities.

(vi) Grupo Pacífico

Overview

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

On May 27, 2013, a new Peruvian insurance law, Insurance Act No. 29946, became effective. The Insurance Act governs all insurance contracts, except for those that are expressly governed by other regulations. It substantially changes how insurance policies are offered by insurance companies, regulates the information provided by the insured, and includes changes to termination and arbitration clauses included in insurance contracts. The Act also provides a list of terms and conditions that cannot be included in any insurance contract and ensures that any changes in the contract can only be made if 45 days' notice is given to the policyholder prior to renewal of the policy. Other measures include restrictions on the duration and renewal of contracts, consumer protection rules, and regulations governing how to address non-payment of premium installments required under insurance contracts.

In September 2013, the Superintendent of Bank and Insurance – SBS, initiated reforms to Peru's private pensions system, by establishing a tender process for the exclusive right to manage the SPP's collective insurance policy for disability, survivorship and burial expenses. Tender offers, for the collective insurance contract were submitted on September 13, 2013 and the winning tender obtained the right to manage the SPP's collective insurance policies from October 01, 2013 until December 2014. The tender submitted by our subsidiary Pacifico Vida was not selected, and as a result Pacifico Vida has not issued insurance policies to SPP for disability, survivorship and burial expenses since October 2013.

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

Peruvian insurance companies are also prohibited from having an ownership interest in other insurance or reinsurance companies of the same class or in private pension funds.

Establishment of Insurance Company

Insurance companies must be authorized by the SBS to commence operations. Peruvian law establishes certain minimum capital requirements for insurance and reinsurance companies, which must be satisfied by cash investments in the company. The statutory amounts are expressed in constant value.

Solvency Requirements

Pursuant to Law 26702, the SBS regulates the solvency margin of Peruvian insurance companies. The solvency margin calculations take into account the amount of premiums written and losses incurred during a specified period

prior to the date of the calculation.

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Insurance companies must also maintain solvency equity, which must be the greater of (i) the solvency margin and (ii) the minimum capital requirement, as established by law. The required amount of solvency equity is recalculated at least quarterly. If an insurance company has outstanding credit risk operations, part of the solvency equity must be set aside for its coverage.

Legal Reserve Requirements

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

Reserve Requirements

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

Investment Requirements

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

Related Party Transactions

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

Ownership Restrictions

Law 26702 sets forth the same types of restrictions regarding the ownership and transfer of insurance company shares as it does regarding the ownership and transfer of shares in banks. See “—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Overview”.

(vii) Prima AFP

Prima AFP's operations are regulated in Peru by the Unified Text of the Private System for the Administration of Funds Act, approved by Supreme Decree No. 054-97-EF. Operations are controlled and supervised by the SBS. In addition, AFPs are under the supervision of the SMV. AFPs must submit reports to the SBS, members and beneficiaries in general, with regard to the administration of pension funds and any information linked to the AFP's operations.

Under Peruvian legislation, AFPs can only have one type of business activity; they can only offer services linked to the administration of pension funds under the category of individual capital accounts. Also, AFPs must pay benefits provided by Law and administer retirement, disability, death benefit and funeral expense risks. AFPs must submit audited financial information, in accordance with SBS regulations. There are certain limitations on the ownership and transfer of AFP shares.

SBS authorization is required for an AFP to begin operations. Peruvian law establishes a minimum capital requirement, paid in cash by the shareholders.

SBS has put in place investment limits, which, among others, restrict investments in certain asset classes, economic groups, and issuers. In addition, some of these limits vary according to the risk profile of the fund. The limits are:

• The total amount invested in instruments issued or guaranteed by the Peruvian State cannot exceed 30% of the fund value;

• The total amount invested in instruments issued or guaranteed by BCRP cannot exceed 30% of the fund value;

• The total amount jointly invested under the two aforementioned limits cannot exceed 40% of the fund value and;

• The total amount invested in instruments issued by the government, financial institutions, and non-financial institutions whose commercial activities are mostly abroad, cannot exceed 50% of the fund value. For this specific limit, the SBS sets the maximum and the Peruvian Central Bank administers the effective level (operating limit). As of December 31, 2013, the operating limit is situated at 36.5 % and it will be increased 50 bps every month until it

reaches the 40% level in July 2014.

SBS requires a guaranteed minimum profitability for funds under management. Part of the guarantee is an obligatory reserve, which must be funded by the AFP. The amount will depend on the instruments in the portfolio, but is, on average, 1% of funds under management. In addition, Peruvian law establishes that companies must set up a legal reserve equivalent to 10% of net income, until the reserve is at least 20% of the capital.

Private Pension System Reform:

Material changes to Peru's private pension system in 2013 include:

1. Auctions for management of new affiliates:

Peru's Law to reform the Private Pension System sets forth a new process by which individuals, which are called affiliates, may become affiliated with the SPP. Under the law, auctions are held every 24 months to determine which company will have the exclusive right to manage the accounts of new SPP affiliates for a two year period, the first such period beginning on February 1, 2013 and ending on January 31, 2015. Bid awards will be made to the AFP that offers the lowest administration fees. New affiliates to the SPP are required to affiliate with the AFP that obtains the bid award, and the new affiliates must remain with this fund manager for 24 months.

A competitive bidding process took place in September 2012 to determine which company would manage new affiliate accounts during a transitional period from October 2012 through the end of January 2013 (subsequently extended to May 2013). Prima AFP won the September tender and managed the new accounts during the transitional period. In December 2012, another tender was held to determine who would manage the accounts for the first full two year period. A new participant in the system won the tender, but that participant did not have the operational capacity to manage new affiliate accounts as of February 1, 2013. As a result, Prima AFP continued managing the new accounts until May 31, 2013. The new participant assumed responsibility for managing the accounts of new SPP affiliates on June 1, 2013.

2. A new scheme for administrative commissions and a new process for affiliates to choose their commission scheme:

As part of the SPP reform, changes were made in the way AFPs charge commissions. The currently permissible commission schemes are:

- (i) Commission based on flow: applied on the monthly remuneration base of the affiliates. This fee structure was in place prior to the adoption of the Law to Reform the Private Pension System.
- (ii) Mixed commissions: composed of a flow-based commissions, which is calculated using the affiliate's monthly remuneration, plus an annual commission on the new balance (generated as of February 2013 for new affiliates to the system or as of June 2013 for old affiliates to the system who choose this commission scheme).

The scheme permitting commission based on flow applies only to existing affiliates that elected to be governed by that commission structure prior to May 31, 2013. Closed to 80% of all existing SPP contributors (those affiliates that are actively contributing to their funds) elected the flow-based commission scheme, while 20% opted for a mixed commission. All new affiliates will be subject to the mixed fee structure. The mixed fee structure will be in place for a 10-year transitional period, after which an AFP's fee will be based solely on its funds under management. These changes in the fee structure of Peru's pension funds are designed to align the interest of AFPs and their clients.

Prima AFP administrative commissions are as follows:

- Commission based on flow: 1.60% applied to affiliates' monthly remuneration.
- Mixed commission: composed of 1.51% commission on the affiliates' monthly remuneration, plus a 1.25% annual commission, which is applied to the total balance.

The result of Prima AFP's election commission from contributors was similar to those obtained by the SPP (80% chose the commission for flow and 20% opted for a mixed commission).

3. Tender for a Collective Insurance Policy

Prior to September 2013, each AFP held private tenders to determine who would manage its disability, survivorship and burial policies. As such, the insurance company winning a tender was responsible for the disability, survivorship and burial policies associated with the tender that it was awarded, and policy insurers varied among AFPs. Under a new scheme that became effective in 2013, individual AFPs no longer hold private tenders. Instead, pursuant to the Law to Reform the SPP, a public tender is held for a collective insurance policy that manages risks of disability, survivorship and burial costs for all AFPs. The first tender for a collective insurance policy was held in September 2013, and the winners of that tender will manage the disability, survivorship and burial policies for all AFPs from October 2013 through December 2014. After the public tender in 2013, a new premium, equivalent to 1.23% of remuneration, was set for all SPP affiliates. The new disability, survivorship and burial policy will not affect revenues of AFPs because the insurance premium for this policy is not taken from the AFPs' commissions.

4. The extension of time for the obligatory affiliation with a pension system for independent workers under the age of 40.

To expand the SPP's coverage, the Law to Reform the SPP required independent workers under the age of 40 to become part of the SPP system and affiliate with an AFP. Although this obligatory affiliation was initially set to begin in August 2013, the Government decided to extend the deadline to August 2014. The Government also indicated that the commission rates applicable to obligatory contributions would be progressively implemented over time.

As of January 2014, regulations addressing the following items under the Law to Reform the SPP have not been issued:

- Investment reform: New regulations are expected in 2014 with regard to alternative funds, financial derivatives and mechanisms that make the investment process more flexible.

Capital protection funds: once created capital protection funds will be designed to ensure that monies belonging to persons over the age of 65 maintain value. As a result, capital protection funds will offer stable growth and very low volatility.

- Pension system for micro businesses: a social pension system for employees and owners of micro businesses under the age of 40 who receive monthly income up to 1.5 times Peru's minimum wage (RMV by its Spanish initials) will be established. Under this system, affiliate workers will receive a matching contribution from the state of up to the amount contributed by the affiliate.

(13) Selected Statistical Information

In the following tables, we have set forth certain selected statistical information and ratios regarding our business for the periods indicated. You should read the selected statistical information in conjunction with the information included in "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—(A) Operating Results" and the Consolidated Financial Statements (and the notes that accompany the financial statements). The statistical information and discussion and analysis given below for the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 reflect our consolidated financial position as well as that of our subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and our results of operations for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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

The tables below set forth selected statistical information based on our average balance sheets prepared on a consolidated basis. Except as otherwise indicated, we have classified average balances by currency (Nuevos Soles or foreign currency, primarily U.S. Dollars) rather than by the domestic or international nature of the balance. In

addition, except where noted, the average balances are based on the quarterly ending balances in each year. Any of these quarter-end balances that were denominated in Nuevos Soles have been converted into U.S. Dollars using the applicable SBS exchange rate as of the date of such balance. Our management does not believe that the stated averages present trends materially different from those that would be presented by daily averages.

Average Balance Sheets

Assets, Interest Earned and Average Interest Rates

ASSETS:	Year ended December 31, 2011			2012			2013			Nominal Avg. Rate
	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Nominal Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Nominal Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest Earned	Nominal Avg. Rate	
(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)										
Interest-earning assets:										
Deposits in BCRP										
Nuevos Soles	962,291	33,041	3.43 %	1,487,104	28,351	1.91 %	1,904,370	25,690	1.33	1.33
Foreign Currency	2,804,304	3,277	0.12	3,180,717	3,576	0.11	4,061,825	1,926	0.05	0.05
Total	3,766,595	36,318	0.96	4,667,821	31,927	0.68	5,966,195	27,616	0.46	0.46
Deposits in other banks										
Nuevos Soles	80,058	4,004	5	95,376	4,470	4.69	38,080	3,816	10.00	10.00
Foreign Currency	894,865	2,564	0.29	800,635	4,447	0.56	899,724	3,143	0.35	0.35
Total	974,923	6,568	0.67	896,011	8,917	1	937,804	6,959	0.74	0.74
Investment securities										
Nuevos Soles	2,607,309	126,683	4.86	3,933,321	172,486	4.39	3,673,629	156,342	4.25	4.25
Foreign Currency	2,853,192	101,026	3.54	3,152,744	102,300	3.24	3,482,106	121,815	3.50	3.50
Total	5,460,501	227,709	4.17	7,086,065	274,786	3.88	7,155,735	278,157	3.88	3.88
Total loans (1)										
Nuevos Soles	6,325,230	1,069,628	16.91	8,031,968	1,342,190	16.71	9,753,818	1,620,266	16.61	16.61
Foreign Currency	9,749,989	463,723	4.76	11,327,777	606,282	5.35	12,269,311	649,401	5.29	5.29
Total	16,075,219	1,533,351	9.54	19,359,745	1,948,472	10.06	22,023,129	2,269,667	10.00	10.00
Total dividend-earning assets										
Nuevos Soles	254,027	8,347	3.29	288,259	8,889	3.08	338,929	7,991	2.36	2.36
Foreign Currency	256,661	6,974	2.72	286,773	7,465	2.63	367,178	9,916	2.70	2.70
Total	510,688	15,321	3	572,032	16,354	2.86	706,107	17,907	2.53	2.53
Total interest-earning assets										
Nuevos Soles	10,228,915	1,241,703	12.14	13,836,028	1,556,386	11.25	15,708,826	1,814,105	11.33	11.33
Foreign Currency	16,559,011	577,564	3.49	18,745,646	724,070	3.86	21,080,144	786,201	3.73	3.73
Total	26,787,926	1,819,267	6.79	32,581,674	2,280,456	7	36,788,970	2,600,306	7.00	7.00
Noninterest-earning assets:										

Cash and due from banks									
Nuevos Soles	478,035			647,822			644,245		
Foreign Currency	368,180			328,425			360,469		
Total	846,215			976,247			1,004,714		
Reserves for loan losses									
Nuevos Soles	(257,621)			(364,017)			(468,911)		
Foreign Currency	(212,862)			(263,098)			(299,153)		
Total	(470,483)			(627,115)			(768,064)		
Premises and equipment									
Nuevos Soles	383,131			487,679			612,778		
Foreign Currency	15,112			44,779			24,017		
Total	398,243			532,458			636,795		
Other non-interest-earning assets and gain from derivatives instruments and other interest income									
Nuevos Soles	1,130,516	14,993		1,038,642	4,207		1,439,758	4,497	
Foreign Currency	755,903	3,504		1,386,872	25,778		1,766,523	7,540	
Total	1,886,419	18,497		2,425,514	29,985		3,206,281	12,037	
Total non-interest-earning assets									
Nuevos Soles	1,734,061	14,993		1,810,126	4,207		2,227,870	4,497	
Foreign Currency	926,333	3,504		1,496,978	25,778		1,851,856	7,540	
Total	2,660,394	18,497		3,307,104	29,985		4,079,726	12,037	
Total average assets									
Nuevos Soles	11,962,976	1,256,696	10.5	15,646,154	1,560,593	9.97	17,936,696	1,818,602	10.
Foreign Currency	17,485,344	581,068	3.32	20,242,624	749,848	3.7	22,932,000	793,741	3.4
Total	29,448,320	1,837,764	6.24	35,888,778	2,310,441	6.44	40,868,696	2,612,343	6.3

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

Average Balance Sheets

Liabilities, Interest Paid and Average Interest Rates

LIABILITIES	Year ended December 31, 2011			2012			2013		
	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Nominal Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Nominal Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest Paid	Nominal Avg. Rate
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)								
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits									
Nuevos Soles (1)	2,503,311	11,586	0.46 %	3,038,002	14,760	0.49 %	3,340,493	15,412	0.46
Foreign Currency (1)	3,773,232	5,544	0.15	4,555,943	7,142	0.16	4,312,081	7,051	0.16
Total	6,276,543	17,130	0.27	7,593,945	21,902	0.29	7,652,574	22,464	0.29
Savings deposits									
Nuevos Soles (1)	2,271,029	8,079	0.36	2,980,838	15,430	0.52	3,480,973	17,077	0.49
Foreign Currency (1)	2,367,401	5,462	0.23	2,533,566	6,054	0.24	2,617,752	5,929	0.23
Total	4,638,430	13,541	0.29	5,514,404	21,485	0.39	6,098,725	23,006	0.38
Time deposits									
Nuevos Soles (1)	3,361,966	136,932	4.07	4,710,953	184,820	3.92	5,573,913	200,268	3.59
Foreign Currency (1)	3,806,928	74,400	1.95	4,031,361	86,925	2.16	5,006,683	89,970	1.80
Total	7,168,894	211,332	2.95	8,742,314	271,745	3.11	10,580,596	290,238	2.74
Due to banks and correspondents									
Nuevos Soles	365,769	49,295	13.48	587,129	54,243	9.24	860,582	54,167	6.29
Foreign Currency	1,640,407	15,074	0.92	1,338,586	28,533	2.13	2,512,808	36,600	1.46
Total	2,006,176	64,369	3.21	1,925,715	82,776	4.30	3,373,390	90,767	2.69
Bonds									
Nuevos Soles	383,271	24,479	6.39	533,682	33,643	6.30	784,024	50,502	6.44
Foreign Currency	3,234,863	162,264	5.02	3,860,167	208,623	5.40	4,247,637	234,089	5.51
Total	3,618,134	186,743	5.16	4,393,849	242,266	5.51	5,031,661	284,591	5.66
Total interest-bearing liabilities									
Nuevos Soles	8,885,346	230,370	2.59	11,850,604	302,896	2.56	14,039,985	337,427	2.40
Foreign Currency	14,822,831	262,744	1.77	16,319,623	337,278	2.07	18,696,961	373,640	2.00
Total	23,708,177	493,115	2.08	28,170,227	640,173	2.27	32,736,946	711,066	2.17
Non-interest-bearing liabilities and net									

equity:

Other liabilities and
loss from derivatives
instruments and
other interest
expenses

Nuevos Soles	847,861	2,035		955,441	2,507		1,202,813	(6,109)
Foreign Currency	1,740,041	36,450		2,856,381	50,966		2,627,785	75,293
Total	2,587,903	38,485		3,811,822	53,473		3,830,598	69,184

Equity attributable
to Credicorp equity
holders

Nuevos Soles								
Foreign Currency	3,092,282			3,803,381			4,106,907	
Total	3,092,282			3,803,381			4,106,907	

Minority Interest

Nuevos Soles								
Foreign Currency	59,958			103,348			194,245	
Total	59,958			103,348			194,245	

Total

non-interest-bearing
liabilities and equity

Nuevos Soles	847,862	2,035		955,441	2,507		1,202,813	(6,109)
Foreign Currency	4,892,281	36,450		6,763,110	50,966		6,928,937	75,293
Total	5,740,143	38,485		7,718,551	53,473		8,131,750	69,184

Total average

liabilities and equity

Nuevos Soles	9,733,208	232,405	2.39	12,806,045	305,403	2.38	15,242,798	331,318	2.17
Foreign Currency	19,715,112	299,194	1.52	23,082,733	388,244	1.68	25,625,898	448,933	1.75
Total	29,448,320	531,600	1.81	35,888,778	693,646	1.93	40,868,696	780,250	1.91

(1)

Includes the amount paid - for the deposit insurance fund.

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

	2012/2011			2013/2012		
	Increase/(Decrease) due to			Increase/(Decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)					
Interest Income:						
Interest-earning deposits in BCRP						
Nuevos Soles	14,013	(18,703)	(4,690)	6,792	(9,453)	(2,661)
Foreign Currency	432	(133)	299	704	(2,354)	(1,650)
Total	14,444	(18,835)	(4,391)	7,496	(11,807)	(4,311)
Deposits in other banks						
Nuevos Soles	742	(276)	466	(4,213)	3,559	(654)
Foreign Currency	(397)	2,280	1,883	448	(1,752)	(1,304)
Total	345	2,004	2,349	(3,765)	1,807	(1,958)
Investment securities						
Nuevos Soles	61,288	(15,485)	45,803	(11,220)	(4,924)	(16,144)
Foreign Currency	10,163	(8,889)	1,274	11,105	8,410	19,515
Total	71,452	(24,375)	47,077	(115)	3,486	3,371
Total loans(1)						
Nuevos Soles	286,912	(14,350)	272,562	286,879	(8,803)	278,076
Foreign Currency	79,744	62,815	142,559	50,113	(6,994)	43,119
Total	366,656	48,465	415,121	336,993	(15,798)	321,195
Total dividend-earning assets						
Nuevos Soles	1,090	(548)	542	1,379	(2,277)	(898)
Foreign Currency	725	(234)	491	2,223	228	2,451
Total	1,815	(782)	1,033	3,602	(2,049)	1,553
Total interest-earning assets						
Nuevos Soles	421,815	(107,132)	314,683	213,472	44,247	257,719
Foreign Currency	80,364	66,142	146,506	88,620	(26,489)	62,131
Total	502,179	(40,990)	461,189	302,092	17,758	319,850
Interest Expense:						
Demand deposits						
Nuevos Soles	2,536	638	3,174	1,433	(780)	653
Foreign Currency	1,189	409	1,597	(391)	300	(91)
Total	3,725	1,047	4,771	1,042	(480)	562
Savings deposits						
Nuevos Soles	3,100	4,252	7,351	2,521	(874)	1,647
Foreign Currency	390	202	593	196	(321)	(125)
Total	3,490	4,454	7,944	2,717	(1,196)	1,522
Time deposits						
Nuevos Soles	53,934	(6,046)	47,888	32,431	(16,983)	15,448
Foreign Currency	4,613	7,912	12,525	19,278	(16,233)	3,045
Total	58,546	1,867	60,413	51,709	(33,216)	18,493

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Due to banks and correspondents and issued bonds						
Nuevos Soles	25,142	(20,194)	4,948	21,238	(21,314)	(76)
Foreign Currency	(4,604)	18,063	13,459	21,066	(12,999)	8,067
Total	20,538	(2,131)	18,407	42,304	(34,313)	7,991
Bonds						
Nuevos Soles	9,544	(380)	9,164	15,953	906	16,859
Foreign Currency	32,580	13,779	46,359	21,147	4,319	25,466
Total	42,124	13,399	55,523	37,101	5,224	42,325
Total interest-bearing liabilities						
Nuevos Soles	76,335	(3,810)	72,525	54,289	(19,758)	34,531
Foreign Currency	28,733	45,800	74,533	48,321	(11,959)	36,362
Total	105,068	41,990	147,058	102,609	(31,717)	70,893

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

Average Interest-Earning Assets, Net Interest Margin and Yield Spread

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)		
Average interest-earning assets			
Nuevos Soles	10,228,915	13,836,028	15,708,826
Foreign Currency	16,559,011	18,745,646	21,080,144
Total	26,787,926	32,581,674	36,788,970
Net interest income from interest-earning assets			
Nuevos Soles	1,011,333	1,253,490	1,476,678
Foreign Currency	314,820	386,792	412,561
Total	1,326,153	1,640,282	1,889,239
Gross yield (1)			
Nuevos Soles	12.14	% 11.25	% 11.55
Foreign Currency	3.49	% 3.86	% 3.73
Weighted-average rate	6.79	% 7.00	% 7.07
Net interest margin (2)			
Nuevos Soles	9.89	% 9.06	% 9.40
Foreign Currency	1.90	% 2.06	% 1.96
Weighted-average rate	4.95	% 5.03	% 5.14
Yield spread (3)			
Nuevos Soles	9.55	% 8.69	% 9.14
Foreign Currency	1.72	% 1.80	% 1.73
Weighted-average rate	4.71	% 4.73	% 4.90

(1) Gross yield is interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

(2) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

(3) Yield spread, on a nominal basis, represents the difference between gross yield on average interest-earning assets and average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

Interest-Earning Deposits with Other Banks

The following table shows the short-term funds deposited with other banks. These deposits are denominated by currency as of the dates indicated. Deposits held in countries other than Peru are denominated in several currencies; however, the majority of these deposits are denominated in U.S. Dollars. All currencies were converted to U.S.

Dollars using the applicable SBS exchange rate as of the dates indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Nuevo Sol-denominated:			
The Peruvian Central Bank	825,975	2,105,972	922,600
Commercial banks	93,389	30,996	79,192
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	919,364	2,136,968	1,001,792
Foreign Currency-denominated:			
The Peruvian Central Bank (U.S. Dollars)	2,958,540	4,099,640	4,671,055
Commercial banks (U.S. Dollars)	530,327	463,951	551,984
Other Commercial banks (other currencies)	63	1,589	4,796
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	3,488,930	4,565,180	5,227,835
Total	4,408,294	6,702,148	6,229,627

(ii) Investment Portfolio

The following table shows the fair value of our trading, available-for-sale and held to maturity investment securities without interest designated by type of security at the dates indicated (see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements):

	On December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Nuevo Sol-denominated:			
Peruvian government bonds	473,868	481,784	755,269
Equity securities	251,032	325,485	330,562
Bonds	232,330	380,549	346,778
The Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	2,059,780	2,965,313	2,209,654
Other investments	180,258	282,593	202,736
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	3,197,268	4,435,724	3,844,999
Foreign Currency-denominated:			
Equity securities	228,527	339,018	337,226
Bonds	1,795,614	2,004,864	2,044,855
Peruvian Government Bonds	210,776	264,743	233,803
The Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	-	-	43,362
Other investment	519,359	748,490	730,145
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	2,754,276	3,357,115	3,389,391
Total securities holdings:	5,951,544	7,792,839	7,234,390

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

The weighted-average yield on our Nuevo Sol-denominated interest-earning investment securities was 4.9% in 2011, 4.4% in 2012 and 4.3% in 2013. The weighted-average yield on our foreign currency-denominated portfolio was 3.5% in 2011, 3.2% in 2012 and 3.5% in 2013. The total weighted-average yield of our investment securities was 4.2% in 2011, 3.9% in 2012 and 3.9% in 2013.

The weighted-average yield on our Nuevo Sol-denominated dividend-earning assets was 3.3% in 2011, 3.1% in 2012 and 2.4% in 2013. The weighted-average yield on our foreign currency-denominated portfolio was 2.7% in 2011, 2.6% in 2012 and 2.7% in 2013. The total weighted-average yield of our dividend-earning assets was 3.0% in 2011, 2.9% in 2012 and 2.5% in 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, the investments available for sale and held to maturity pledged as collateral amounted to US\$1,078.4 million (see note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The following table shows the maturities of our trading, available-for-sale and held to maturity investment securities designated by type of security on December 31, 2013:

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 3 years	Maturing after 3 years but within 5 years	Maturing after 5 years but within 10 years	After 10 Years	Total
<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Nuevo Sol-denominated:						
Peruvian government bonds	44,028	89,449	180,202	224,111	217,479	755,269
Equity securities (1)	330,562	-	-	-	-	330,562
Bonds and debentures	23,890	33,751	69,715	81,390	138,033	346,778
The Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	2,205,334	4,320	-	-	-	2,209,654
Other investments	120,785	2,710	-	4,673	74,568	202,736
Total Nuevo Sol-denominated	2,724,599	130,230	249,917	310,174	430,080	3,844,999
Foreign Currency-denominated:						
Peruvian government bonds	53,822	31,695	-	42,300	105,986	233,803
Equity securities (1)	337,226	-	-	-	-	337,226
Bonds	207,790	347,675	395,444	617,217	476,729	2,044,855
The Peruvian Central Bank certif. notes	43,362	-	-	-	-	43,362
Other investments	377,492	18,095	12,553	119,282	202,724	730,145
Total Foreign Currency-denominated	1,019,692	397,465	407,997	778,799	785,439	3,389,391
Total securities holdings:	3,744,290	527,695	657,914	1,088,973	1,215,518	7,234,390
Weighted-average yield						3.19 %

(1) Equity securities in our account are categorized as maturing within one year.

The maturities of our investment securities classified as trading and available-for-sale, as of December 31, 2013, are described in “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.”

Pursuant to the criteria described below, our management has determined that the unrealized losses as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were temporary and intends to hold each investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for a potential recovery in fair value. This holding period will last until the earlier of the investment’s recovery or maturity.

For equity investments (shares), management considers the following criteria to determine whether a loss is temporary:

- The length of time and the extent to which fair value has been below cost;
 - The severity of the impairment;
- The cause of the impairment and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and
 - Activity in the market of the issuer which may indicate adverse credit conditions.

For debt investments (fixed maturity), management considers the following criteria to determine whether a loss is temporary:

Management assesses the probability that the company will receive all amounts due (principal and interest) under the contract of the security. It considers a number of factors in identifying a credit-impaired security, including: (i) the nature of the security and the underlying collateral, (ii) the amount of subordination or credit enhancement supporting the security, (iii) the published credit rating and (iv) other analyses of the probable cash flows from the security. If recovery of all amounts due is not likely, management may determine that credit impairment exists and record unrealized losses in our consolidated income statement. The unrealized loss recorded in income represents the security's decline in fair value, which includes the decline due to forecasted cash flow shortfalls as well as widening market spread.

For a security with an unrealized loss not identified as credit impairment, management determines whether it is desirable to hold the security for a period of time to allow for a potential recovery in the security's amortized cost. Management estimates a security's forecasted recovery period using current estimates of volatility in market interest rates (including liquidity and risk premiums). Management considers a number of factors to determine whether to hold an investment, including (i) a quantitative estimate of the expected recovery period (which may extend to maturity), (ii) the severity of the impairment and (iii) its strategy with respect to the security or portfolio. If management determines it is not desirable to hold the security for a sufficient period of time to allow for a potential recovery in the security's amortized cost, we record the unrealized loss in our consolidated income statement.

(iii) Loan Portfolio

Loans by Type of Loan

The following table shows our loans by type of loan, at the dates indicated:

	On December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)				
Loans	8,986,884	11,142,038	13,793,797	16,905,278	18,166,112
Leasing transactions	1,721,770	2,023,436	2,346,888	2,967,852	3,072,970
Discounted notes	349,126	477,709	552,233	557,328	536,508
Factoring	163,443	250,974	254,516	326,497	297,604
Advances and overdrafts	47,147	104,495	25,130	55,881	163,395
Refinanced loans	59,459	76,707	96,031	142,207	133,035
Past-due loans	184,567	209,908	259,050	372,431	514,223
Unearned interest	(7,077)	(7,203)	(7,267)	(15,546)	(26,969)
Total loans, net of unearned income and without accrued interest	11,505,319	14,278,064	17,320,378	21,311,928	22,856,878
Total past-due loans amounts	(184,567)	(209,908)	(259,050)	(372,431)	(514,223)
Total performing loans	11,320,752	14,068,156	17,061,328	20,939,497	22,342,655

The loan portfolio categories set forth in the table above are based on SBS regulations, which apply to loans generated by BCP and ASB. Pursuant to SBS guidelines, we categorize loans as follows:

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

Leasing Transactions: Transactions that involve our acquisition of an asset and the financial leasing of that asset to a client.

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

Factoring: The sale of title to a company's accounts receivables to a bank (or financial company). The receivables are sold without recourse, and the bank cannot recover from the seller in the event that the accounts are uncollectible.

Under factoring loans, the seller receives funds from the bank prior to the average maturity date based on the invoice amount of the receivable, less cash discounts and allowances for estimated claims and returns, among other items.

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

Refinanced Loans: Loans that were refinanced because the client was unable to pay at maturity. A loan is categorized as a refinanced loan when a debtor is experiencing payment problems, unless the debtor is current on all interest payments and pays down at least 20% of the principal amount of the original loan. We have distinguished a sub-group titled "Restructured Loans," which is defined as loans extended under the bankruptcy protection procedures established in the Equity Restructuring Law.

- Past-Due Loans: Includes overdue loans. See "—Past-Due Loan Portfolio" for further detail.

Loans by Economic Activity

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

	At December 31,		2010		2011	
	2009					
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>					
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
<u>Economic Activity</u>						
Manufacturing	2,557,847	22.23 %	3,003,465	21.04 %	3,319,821	19.17 %
Consumer Loans (1)	3,224,292	28.03	3,805,813	26.65	5,003,353	28.88
Small Business	739,157	6.42	953,394	6.68	1,129,119	6.52
Commerce	1,330,023	11.56	1,931,441	13.53	2,503,810	14.46
Realty Business and Leasing Services	489,614	4.26	712,330	4.99	968,952	5.59
Mining	692,579	6.02	893,145	6.26	855,774	4.94
Communication, Storage and Transportation	559,025	4.86	720,749	5.05	713,947	4.12
Electricity, Gas and Water	782,289	6.8	969,437	6.79	1,114,788	6.44
Agriculture	271,912	2.36	293,685	2.06	329,408	1.9
Fishing	121,162	1.05	134,811	0.94	164,741	0.95
Financial Services	175,071	1.52	252,869	1.77	297,612	1.72
	156,496	1.36	177,206	1.24	226,055	1.31

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Education, Health and Other
Services

Construction	175,508	1.53	132,517	0.93	255,555	1.48
Others (2)	513,213	4.46	640,205	4.48	883,951	5.1
Sub total	11,788,188	102.46	14,621,067	102.4	17,766,886	102.58
Unearned interest	(282,869)	(2.46)%	(343,003)	(2.4)%	(446,508)	(2.58)%
Total	11,505,319	100.00 %	14,278,064	100.00 %	17,320,378	100 %

<u>Economic Activity</u>	At December 31,		2013	
	2012			
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>			
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
Manufacturing	3,579,385	15.66	3,785,556	16.56
Consumer Loans (1)	6,450,764	28.22	6,918,866	30.27
Small Business	1,490,879	6.52	1,473,682	6.45
Commerce	3,108,662	13.6	3,278,619	14.34
Realty Business and Leasing Services	1,268,692	5.55	1,280,619	5.6
Mining	753,668	3.3	1,049,636	4.59
Communication, Storage and Transportation	733,939	3.21	871,818	3.81
Electricity, Gas and Water	1,365,188	5.97	1,078,748	4.72
Agriculture	451,309	1.97	493,597	2.16
Fishing	201,357	0.88	207,805	0.91
Financial Services	404,080	1.77	283,400	1.24
Education, Health and Other Services	326,019	1.43	310,358	1.36
Construction	490,470	2.15	474,930	2.08
Others (2)	703,062	3.08	1,376,214	6.02
Sub total	21,327,474	93.31	22,883,847	100.1
Unearned interest	(15,546)	(0.07)	(26,969)	(0.12)
Total	21,311,928	100	22,856,878	100

(1) These amounts comprise:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Personal Loans	976,499	1,147,274	1,455,200	1,929,479	2,054,538
Mortgage Loans	1,752,460	2,058,403	2,723,830	3,485,487	3,839,223
Credit card	495,333	600,136	824,323	1,035,798	1,025,105
	3,224,292	3,805,813	5,003,353	6,450,764	6,918,866

(2) Includes community services, hotels and restaurants and other sector.

As of December 31, 2013, 90.2% was concentrated in Peru, and 4.7% of the loan portfolio was concentrated in Bolivia.

Concentrations of Loan Portfolio and Lending Limits

As of December 31, 2013, loans and other contingent credits to our 20 largest customers (considered economic groups), equaled US\$4,262.2 million, and represented 18.63% of our total loan portfolio. See “—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Lending Activities” for the definition of “economic group”. Our total loans and other contingent credits outstanding to each of these customers ranged from US\$395.9 million to US\$111.7 million, including 18 customers with over US\$140.0 million. Total loans and other contingent credits outstanding to our 20 largest customers were ranked in the following risk categories as of December 31, 2012: Class A (normal)—99.3%; Class B (potential problems)—0.7%; Class C (substandard)—0%; Class D (doubtful)—0%; and Class E (loss)—0%. See “—Classification of the Loan Portfolio”.

BCP's loans to a single borrower are subject to lending limits imposed by Law 26702. See “—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—Lending Activities”. The lending limits depend on the nature of the borrower involved and the type of collateral received. The sum of BCP's loans to and deposits in either another Peruvian universal bank or Peruvian financial institution, plus any guarantees of third party performance received by BCP from such institution, may not exceed 30% of BCP's regulatory capital (as defined by the SBS). The sum of BCP's loans to and deposits in non-Peruvian financial institutions, plus any guarantees of third party performance received by BCP from such institutions, are limited to 5%, 10% or 30% of BCP's regulatory capital, depending upon the level of government supervision of the institution and whether the institution is recognized by the Peruvian Central Bank as an international bank of prime credit quality. The limits on lending to non-Peruvian financial institutions increases to 50% of BCP's regulatory capital if the amount by which such loans exceed the 5%, 10% or 30% limits is backed by certain letters of credit.

BCP's loans to directors and employees and their relatives have a global limit of 7% of regulatory capital and an individual limit of 5% of such global limit.

Loans to non-Peruvian individuals or companies that are not financial institutions have a limit of 5% of BCP's regulatory capital. However, this limit increases to 10% if the additional 5% is guaranteed by a mortgage or certain publicly-traded securities. The limit rises to 30% if the additional amount is guaranteed by certain banks or by cash deposits in BCP. Lending on an unsecured basis to individuals or companies residing in Peru that are not financial institutions is limited to 10% of BCP's regulatory capital. This limit rises to 15% if the additional 5% is guaranteed by a mortgage, certain securities, equipment or other collateral, and to 20% if the additional amount is either backed by certain debt instruments guaranteed by other local banks or a foreign bank determined by the Peruvian Central Bank to be of prime credit quality, or by other highly liquid securities at market value. The single borrower lending limit for loans backed by a cash deposit at BCP or by debt obligations of the Peruvian Central Bank is 30% of BCP's regulatory capital.

Including the regulatory capital of BCP (without subsidiaries), which amounted to S/.10,755.1 million (US\$3,847.9 million) on December 31, 2013, BCP's legal lending limits varied from S/.1,075.4 million (US\$384.8 million) to S/.5,377 million (US\$1,923.8 million). Our consolidated lending limits, based on our regulatory capital on a consolidated basis of US\$4,828.4 million on December 31, 2013, ranged from US\$482.8 million to US\$2,414.2 million. As of December 31, 2013, BCP was in compliance with the lending limits of Law 26702.

As of December 31, 2013, we complied with the applicable legal lending limits in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. These limits are calculated quarterly based upon our consolidated equity plus reserves for impaired loans not specifically identified at quarter-end. We have also set internal lending limits, which are more restrictive than those imposed by law. A limited number of exceptions to our internal limits have been authorized by our board of directors based on the credit quality of the borrower, the term of the loan, and the amount and quality of collateral provided. We may, in appropriate and limited circumstances, increase or choose to exceed these internal limits as long as our credit exposure does not exceed the legal lending limits.

We may experience an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations if (i) customers to which we have significant credit exposure are not able to satisfy their obligations to us, and any related collateral is not sufficient to cover these obligations, or (ii) a reclassification of one or more of these loans or other contingent credits results in an increase in provisions for loan losses.

Loan Portfolio Denomination

The following table presents our Nuevo Sol and foreign currency-denominated loan portfolio at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,					
	2009		2010		2011	
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)					
Total loan portfolio:						
Nuevo Sol-denominated	4,385,965	38.1 %	5,415,352	37.9 %	6,982,086	40.3 %
Foreign Currency-denominated	7,119,354	61.9 %	8,862,712	62.1 %	10,338,292	59.7 %
Total loans (1)	11,505,319	100 %	14,278,064	100 %	17,320,378	100 %

	At December 31,			
	2012		2013	
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)			
Total loan portfolio:				
Nuevo Sol-denominated	9,054,734	42.5 %	10,790,123	47.2 %
Foreign Currency-denominated	12,257,194	57.5 %	12,066,755	52.8 %
Total loans (1)	21,311,928	100 %	22,856,878	100 %
(1)	Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest.			

Maturity Composition of the Performing Loan Portfolio

The following table sets forth an analysis of our performing loan portfolio on December 31, 2013, by type and by time remaining to maturity. Loans are stated before deduction of the reserves for loan losses.

Maturing					
Amount at	Within	After 3	After 1 year	After 3 years	After
December 31,	3 months	months	but within	but within	5 years
2013		but within	3 years	5 years	
		12 months			

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	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)</i>						
Loans	18,166,112	3,655,833	5,148,984	3,594,807	1,878,823	3,887,665	
Leasing transactions	3,072,970	179,087	478,645	1,062,372	802,862	550,004	
Discounted notes	536,508	498,514	28,168	9,689	137	-	
Refinanced loans	133,035	34,537	27,151	22,380	21,138	27,829	
Factoring Advances and overdrafts	297,604	296,273	1,331	-	-	-	
Total	22,369,624	4,827,640	5,684,278	4,689,248	2,702,960	4,465,498	
Past due Loans	514,223						
Unearned interest	-26,969						
Total Loans (1)	22,856,878						
% of total performing loan portfolio	100	% 21.58	% 25.41	% 20.96	% 12.08	% 19.96	%

(1) Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest.

Interest Rate Sensitivity of the Loan Portfolio

The following table sets forth the interest rate sensitivity of our loan portfolio on December 31, 2013, by currency and by the time remaining to maturity over one year:

	Amount at December 31, 2013 (U.S. Dollars in thousands)	Maturing After 1 year
Variable Rate		
Nuevo Sol-denominated	262,351	327,774
Foreign Currency-denominated	2,570,708	2,010,543
Total	2,833,059	2,338,317
Fixed Rate (1)		
Nuevo Sol-denominated	10,527,773	4,979,364
Foreign Currency-denominated	9,496,046	4,848,012
Total	20,023,819	9,827,376
Total (2)	22,856,878	12,165,693

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

(2) Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest.

Classification of the Loan Portfolio

We classify BCP's loan portfolio (which includes the loan portfolio of BCP Bolivia, Edyficar and Solucion EAH) and ASB's loan portfolio in accordance with internal practices. According to these criteria, all loans and other credits are classified into one of four categories based upon the purpose of the loan. These categories are commercial, micro-business, consumer and residential mortgage. Commercial loans are generally those that finance the production and sale of goods and services, including commercial leases, as well as credit card debt on cards held by business entities. Micro-business loans, which are exclusively targeted for the production and sale of goods and services, are made to individuals or companies with no more than S/.300,000 in total loans received from the financial system (excluding mortgage loans). Consumer loans are generally loans granted to individuals, including credit card transactions, overdrafts on personal demand deposit accounts, leases, and financing goods or services not related to a business activity. Residential mortgage loans are all loans to individuals for the purchase, construction, remodeling, subdivision or improvement of the individual's home, in each case backed by a mortgage. Mortgage loans made to directors and employees of a company are also considered residential mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed loans are

considered commercial loans. The classification of the loan determines the amount to reserve should the borrower fail to make payments as they become due.

The following table sets forth our loan portfolio by class at the date indicated.

	At December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	<i>(U.S. Dollars in thousands) (1)</i>				
Commercial loans (which includes micro-business)	8,283,790	10,417,764	12,360,362	14,861,164	15,938,012
Consumer loans	1,467,793	1,715,207	2,234,871	2,965,277	3,079,643
Residential mortgage loans	1,753,736	2,145,093	2,725,145	3,485,487	3,839,223
Total loans	11,505,319	14,278,064	17,320,378	21,311,928	22,856,878

(1) Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest.

We employ a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. Our most traditional practice is taking security for fund advances. We implement guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are mortgages over residential properties, liens over business assets (such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable), and liens over financial instruments (such as debt securities and equities).

Long term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured, while revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In order to minimize credit loss, we seek additional collateral as soon as impairment indicators become apparent.

We determine the appropriate collateral to hold as security for financial assets (other than loans) according to the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and other similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

Our management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of the additional collateral obtained during its review of the allowance for impairment losses. Our policy is to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly manner. We use the proceeds to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, we do not use repossessed properties for our own business.

We classify all loans into one of five categories depending upon each loan's degree of risk of non-payment. We review our loan portfolio on a continuing basis. We classify our loans based upon risk of nonpayment by assessing the following factors: (i) the payment history of the particular loans, (ii) the history of our dealings with the borrower, (iii) the borrower's management, (iv) the borrower's operating history, (v) the borrower's repayment capability, (vi) the

borrower's availability of funds, (vii) the status of any collateral or guarantee, (viii) the borrower's financial statements, (iv) the general risk of the sector in which the borrower operates, (x) the borrower's risk classification made by other financial institutions and (xi) other relevant factors. The classification of the loan determines the amount of the required loan loss provision.

We classify our loan portfolio into one of five risk categories, depending upon the degree of risk of non-payment of each debtor. These categories are: (i) normal, (ii) potential problems, (iii) substandard, (iv) doubtful and (v) loss. The categories have the following characteristics:

Normal (Class A): Debtors with commercial loans in this category have complied on a timely basis with their obligations under the loan. At the time of evaluation, there is no reason to doubt the debtor's ability to repay interest and principal on the agreed dates, and there is no reason to believe that the status will change before the next evaluation. Before we place a loan in Class A, we must have a clear understanding of the use of the funds and the origin of the cash flows to be used by the debtor to repay the loan. Consumer loans are categorized as Class A when payments are current or up to eight days past due. Residential mortgage loans are categorized as Class A when payments are current or up to 30 days past due.

Potential problems (Class B): Debtors with commercial loans in this category demonstrate certain deficiencies at the time of evaluation, which, if not corrected in a timely manner, imply risks regarding recovery of the loan. Common characteristics of loans or credits in this category include: (i) delays in loan payments which are promptly covered, (ii) a general lack of information required to analyze the credit, (iii) out-of-date financial information, (iv) temporary economic or financial imbalances on the part of the debtor which could affect its ability to repay the loan, (v) market conditions that could affect the economic sector in which the debtor is active. Consumer and micro-business loans are categorized as Class B when payments are between 9 and 30 days past due. Residential mortgage loans are categorized as Class B when payments are between 31 and 90 days past due.

Substandard (Class C): Debtors with commercial loans in this category demonstrate serious financial weakness. They often do not have sufficient operating results or available income to cover their financial obligations, and do not have reasonable short-term prospects for strengthening their financial capacity. Debtors demonstrating the same deficiencies that warrant Class B classification will warrant Class C classification if those deficiencies are such that if not corrected in the near term, they could impede the recovery of principal and interest on the loan on the agreed-upon terms. Commercial loans are classified in this category when payments are between 61 and 120 days past due. Consumer and micro-business loans are categorized as Class C when payments are between 31 and 60 days past due. Residential mortgage loans are categorized as Class C when payments are between 61 and 120 days past due.

Doubtful (Class D): Debtors with commercial loans in this category demonstrate characteristics that make it doubtful that the loan will be recovered. Although recovery is doubtful, if there is a reasonable possibility that the creditworthiness of the debtor might improve in the near future, it is appropriate to categorize the loan as Class D. These loans are distinguished from Class E loans by the requirement that the debtor remain in operation, generate cash flow, and make payments on the loan, even if the payments are less than those required by the contract. Commercial loans are categorized as Class D if payments are between 121 and 365 days past due. Consumer and micro-business loans are categorized as Class D when payments are between 61 and 120 days past due. Residential mortgage loans are categorized as Class D when payments are between 121 and 365 days past due.

Loss credits (Class E): Commercial loans or credits are categorized as Class E if the loans are considered unrecoverable or for any other reason the loans should not appear on our books as an asset based on the originally contracted terms. Commercial loans are categorized as Class E when payments are more than 365 days past due. Consumer and micro-business loans are categorized as Class E when payments are more than 120 days past due. Residential mortgage loans are categorized as Class E when payments are more than 365 days past due.

We continually review our loan portfolio to assess the completion and accuracy of our loan classifications.

All loans considered impaired (those classified as substandard, doubtful or loss) are analyzed by management. Management will address the impairment in two areas, individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances, as follows:

Individually Assessed Allowance

We determine the appropriate allowances for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. In determining the allowance, we consider items such as (i) the sustainability of the party's business plan, (ii) its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, (iii) projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, (iv) the availability of other financial support and the potential realized value of collateral, and (v) the timing of expected cash flows. Impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more attention.

Collectively Assessed Allowance

We assess allowances collectively for (i) losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant (including consumer and residential mortgages) and (ii) individually significant loans and advances where there is not yet objective evidence of individual impairment (the Class A and B loans). We evaluate allowances on each reporting date, and each portfolio receives a separate review.

Our collective assessment takes into account an impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. We estimate impairment losses by considering the following information: (i) historical losses on the portfolio, (ii) current economic conditions, (iii) the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to be incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance and (iv) expected receipts and recoveries once the impairment occurs. Local management is responsible for deciding the appropriate length of time, which can extend as long as one year.

The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure it aligns with our overall policy.

We assess financial guarantees and letters of credit in the same way we assess loans.

When a borrower is located in a country where there is an increased risk of difficulty servicing external debt, we assess the political and economic conditions in that country, and factor additional country risk into our assessment.

When we determine that a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for loan impairment. We write off these loans after all necessary procedures are completed and the amount of the loss is determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in our consolidated income statements.

The following table shows our direct loan portfolio at the dates indicated:

Level of Risk Classification	At December 31, 2009		2010		2011	
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
A: Normal	10,717,658	93.2 %	13,564,435	95.0 %	16,461,546	95.0 %
B: Potential Problems	431,356	3.7 %	313,148	2.2 %	390,329	2.3 %
C: Substandard	115,629	1.0 %	128,445	0.9 %	140,821	0.8 %
D: Doubtful	139,389	1.2 %	121,345	0.8 %	156,525	0.9 %
E: Loss	101,287	0.9 %	150,691	1.1 %	171,157	1.0 %
Total (1)	11,505,319	100.0 %	14,278,064	100.0 %	17,320,378	100.0 %
C+D+E	356,305	3.1 %	400,481	2.8 %	468,503	2.7 %

At December 31,
2012

2013

(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)

Level of Risk Classification	2012		2013	
	Amount	% Total	Amount	% Total
A: Normal	20,282,060	94.9 %	21,666,975	94.7 %
B: Potential Problems	412,510	2.1 %	426,297	1.9 %
C: Substandard	192,610	0.9 %	240,814	1.1 %
D: Doubtful	232,168	0.9 %	278,719	1.2 %
E: Loss	208,126	1.1 %	271,042	1.2 %
Total (1)	21,327,474	100 %	22,883,847	100 %
C+D+E	632,904	3 %	790,575	3.5 %

Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest. – The unearned interest from impaired classifications (1)(C+D+E) amounted to approximately, US\$44,000 in 2009, US\$159,000 in 2010, US\$12,000 in 2011, US\$69,000 in 2012 and US\$11,000 in 2013.

All of our Class E loans and substantially all of our Class D loans are past due. Class C loans, although generally not past due, have demonstrated credit deterioration such that management has serious doubts as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the loan repayment terms. Our manufacturing sector loans are primarily secured by warrants and liens on goods or by mortgages and our agricultural loans tend to be secured by trade bills and marketable securities. The Class C loans reflect the financial weakness of the individual borrower rather than any trend in the Peruvian manufacturing or agricultural industries in general.

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

Past due and impaired loans are disclosed in accordance with SBS rules. Under SBS rules, the time periods used to determine whether an installment or an entire loan balance is past due depends on their type. BCP considers loans past due: (i) after 15 days for corporate, large business and medium business loans; (ii) after 30 days for small and micro business loans; (iii) after 30 days for overdrafts; (iv) after 90 days for consumer, mortgage and leasing loans. In the case of consumer, mortgage and leasing loans, the past due installments are considered past due after 30 to 90 days. After 90 days, the outstanding balance of the loan is considered past due. ASB considers all overdue loans past due, except for consumer loans, which are considered past due when the scheduled principal and/or interest payments are overdue for more than 90 days. BCP Bolivia considers loans past due after 30 days. The entire loan balance under IFRS 7 is considered past due when debtors have failed to make a payment when contractually due. For more detail, see note 32.1 of the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2013, Credicorp did not have any loans that were overdue by more than 90 days and that were still accruing interest. Interest income is suspended when the collection of loans is doubtful, such as when overdue by more than 90 days. When a borrower or securities issuer defaults earlier than 90 days, the income is excluded from interest income until it is received. Uncollected income on these loans is applied against income. When management determines that the debtor's financial condition has improved (a debtor's financial condition is only considered improved once the debtor has paid the principal and interest due on its loans), we continue recording interest on an accrual basis. Therefore, we do not accrue interest on past-due loans, but interest on past-due loans is recognized only if and to the extent received.

Over the past five years, we have recognized interest income on these loans of US\$7.2 million in 2009, US\$14.2 million in 2010, US\$15.4 million in 2011, US\$21.0 million in 2012 and US\$24.0 million in 2013. With the exception of discounted notes and overdrafts, accrued but unpaid interest is reversed for past-due loans.

The following table sets forth the repayment status of our loan portfolio as of the date indicated.

	At December 31,									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)									
Current	11,320,752		14,068,156		17,061,328		20,955,043		22,369,624	
Past due:										
Overdue 16 - 90 days (2)	51,701		46,087		64,362		106,495		157,367	
Overdue 90 days or more	132,865		163,821		194,688		265,936		356,856	
Subtotal	184,567		209,908		259,050		372,431		514,223	
Total loans	11,505,319		14,278,064		17,320,378		21,327,474		22,883,847	
	1.6	%	1.47	%	1.5	%	1.75	%	2.25	%

Past-due loan amounts as % of total
loans

(1) Net of unearned interest and without accrued interest.

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- (2) The amount in 2013 would increase to US\$270,859 approximately, if the outstanding balance of consumer, mortgage and leasing loans overdue to 90 days or less are included.

With respect to consumer, mortgage and leasing loans, BCP (in accordance with SBS regulations) only recognizes payments as past-due installments if the loan is less than 90 days past due. The entire amount of the loans is considered past due if any amount is past due more than 90 days. For IFRS 7 disclosure requirements on past-due loans, see Note 32.1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Past-Due Loan Portfolio

The following table analyzes our past-due loan portfolio by the type of loan at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)				
Past-due loan amounts:					
Loans	153,112	183,058	222,133	324,670	449,225
Discounted notes	2,151	2,906	2,944	2,672	5,056
Advances and overdrafts in demand deposits	4,015	3,717	2,576	3,271	3,669
Leasing transactions	9,653	1,443	8,127	8,814	8,523
Refinanced loans	15,636	18,784	23,270	22,003	47,750
Total past-due portfolio	184,567	209,908	259,050	372,431	514,223
Less: Reserves for loan losses (1)	376,049	448,597	558,186	744,508	853,652
Total past-due portfolio net of reserves	(191,482)	(238,689)	(299,136)	(372,077)	(339,429)

(1) Includes reserves for indirect credits (see “—Loan Loss Reserves”).

As of December 31, 2013 total past-due loans were US\$514.2 million and refinanced and restructured loans were US\$133.0 million. Therefore, non-performing loans (past-due and refinanced and restructured loans) amounted to US\$647.2 million.

We recognize interest on past-due loans and loans in legal collection when the loans are collected. The interest income that would have been recorded for these credits in accordance with the terms of the original contract is approximately US\$98.2 million and US\$72.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Total Non-performing Loans

Non-performing loans include past due loans as well as refinanced and restructured loans. As of December 31, 2013, total past due loans were US\$514.2 million and refinanced and restructured loans were US\$133.0 million. Therefore, total non-performing loans equaled US\$647.2 million. As of December 31, 2013 our delinquency ratio (past due loan ratio) was 2.25% and our nonperforming loan ratio (including past due, refinanced and restructured loans) was 2.83%. See “Item 4, Information on the Company — (B) Business Overview — (1) Introduction – Review of 2013 —Banking Segment—BCP.

Loan Loss Reserves

The following table shows the changes in our reserves for loan losses and movements at the dates indicated.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)				
Reserves for loan losses at the beginning of the year	248,063	376,049	448,597	558,186	744,508
Additional provisions (reversals)	163,392	174,682	214,898	377,841	453,562
Acquisitions and transfers	20,905	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of write-offs	23,928	34,605	41,442	46,301	51,515
Write-offs	(87,927)	(142,736)	(155,409)	(245,789)	(365,006)
Monetary correction and other	7,688	5,997	8,658	7,969	(30,927)
Total reserves for loan losses at the end of the year	376,049	448,597	558,186	744,508	853,652

For a discussion of the risk elements in the loan portfolio and the factors considered in determining the amount of specific reserves, see “—Classification of the Loan Portfolio.” The balance of the reserve for loan losses for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are included in Note 7(d) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our reserves for loan losses, as of December 31, 2013, included US\$809.9 million for credit losses and US\$43.8 million for indirect or contingent credit losses as compared to US\$699.0 million and US\$45.5 million, respectively, in 2012. Our reserves for indirect credit losses are included in the “Other liabilities” caption of our consolidated balance sheet. See Notes 7(d) and 12(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The charge-off process is performed with prior approval of our board of directors and the SBS. Potential charge-offs are considered by the board of directors and the SBS on a case-by-case basis.

Allocation of Loan Loss Reserves

The following table sets forth the amounts of our reserves for loan losses attributable to commercial, consumer and residential mortgage loans at the dates indicated (see also Note 7(d) to the Consolidated Financial Statements):

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	At December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial loans	243,796	289,564	307,789	408,161	470,091
Consumer loans	90,782	106,709	203,652	283,951	331,836
Residential mortgage loans	41,471	52,324	46,745	52,396	51,725
Total reserves	376,049	448,597	558,186	744,508	853,652

(iv) Deposits

The following table presents the components of our deposit base at the dates indicated:

	At December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Demand deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	2,717,017	3,554,403	3,215,024
Foreign Currency-denominated	3,897,470	4,510,728	4,732,046
Total	6,614,487	8,065,131	7,947,070
Savings deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	2,616,314	3,466,742	3,590,261
Foreign Currency-denominated	2,480,195	2,617,336	2,761,893
Total	5,096,509	6,084,078	6,352,154
Time deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	2,626,015	4,101,121	3,231,859
Foreign Currency-denominated	2,413,526	3,314,589	4,287,805
Total	5,039,541	7,415,710	7,519,664
Foreign Currency Bank Certificates			
Foreign Currency-denominated	136,338	167,542	171,625
Severance Indemnity Deposits (CTS):			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	729,009	1,132,573	1,309,867
Foreign Currency-denominated	1,028,115	1,099,919	1,094,081
Total	1,757,124	2,232,492	2,403,948
Total deposits:			
Nuevo Sol-denominated	8,688,355	12,254,839	11,347,011
Foreign Currency-denominated	9,955,644	11,710,114	13,047,450
Total deposits and obligations without interest payable	18,643,999	23,964,953	24,394,461

The following table sets forth information regarding the maturity of our time deposits in denominations of US\$100,000 or more on December 31, 2013:

	At December 31, 2013 (U.S. Dollars in thousands)
Certificates of deposit:	

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Maturing within 30 days	16,181
Maturing after 30 but within 60 days	2,123
Maturing after 60 but within 90 days	1,387
Maturing after 90 but within 180 days	25,262
Maturing after 180 but within 360 days	3,579
Maturing after 360 days	1,494
Total certificates of deposits	50,026
Time deposits:	
Maturing within 30 days	4,284,038
Maturing after 30 but within 60 days	722,895
Maturing after 60 but within 90 days	343,541
Maturing after 90 but within 180 days	360,715
Maturing after 180 but within 360 days	661,545
Maturing after 360 days	283,476
Total time deposits	6,656,210
Total	6,706,236

(v) Return on Equity and Assets

	At December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Return on assets (1)	2.40 %	2.21 %	1.39 %
Return on equity (2)	22.94 %	20.74 %	13.81 %
Dividend payout ratio (3)	25.75 %	26.18 %	26.65 %
Equity to assets ratio (4)	10.70 %	10.89 %	10.52 %
Shareholders' equity to assets ratio (5)	10.50 %	10.60 %	10.05 %

(1) Net income attributable to our equity holders as a percentage of average total assets, computed as the average of period beginning and period ending balances.

(2) Net income attributable to our equity holders as a percentage of average net equity attributable to our equity holders, computed as the average of monthly balances.

(3) Dividends declared per share divided by net income attributable to our equity holders per share.

(4) Average equity attributable to our equity holders divided by average total assets, both averages computed as the average of month-ending balances.

(5) Average equity attributable to our equity shareholders divided by average total assets, both averages computed as the average of month-ending balances.

(vi) Short-Term Borrowing

Our short-term borrowing, other than deposits, equaled US\$762.9 million, US\$1,766.4 million, and US\$2,059.5 million, as of December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively. Our average balances of borrowed amounts increased in 2013 and 2012 due to growth in foreign trade transactions. As of December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, no repurchase transactions by the Peruvian Central Bank were included in the outstanding balance.

The following table sets forth our short-term borrowing:

At December 31,		
2011	2012	2013
(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)		

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Year-end balance	762,910	1,766,429	2,059,488	
Average balance	1,076,989	1,210,410	1,670,217	
Maximum quarter-end balance	1,701,877	1,766,429	2,059,488	
Weighted-average nominal year-end interest rate	1.68	% 2.09	% 1.97	%
Weighted-average nominal interest rate	1.51	% 2.00	% 2.02	%

4. C Organizational Structure

The following tables show our organizational structure and the organization of our principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and their relative percentage contribution to our total assets, total revenues, net income and net equity at the same date:

- (1) Credicorp Capital Ltd. owns 60.6% of IM Trust through its subsidiary BCP Chile, 51.0% of Credicorp Capital Colombia through its subsidiary BCP Colombia and 100% of Credicorp Capital Securities.
- (2) Credicorp Capital Perú includes Credicorp Capital Sociedad Agente de Bolsa, Credicorp Capital Sociedad Administradora de Fondos, Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora and Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros.
- (3) Grupo Crédito owns 36.35% of Pacífico Peruano Suiza.

**As of and for the Year ended December 31,
2013 (1)**

	Total Assets	Total Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Net Equity
Banco de Crédito del Perú	86.3 %	71.8 %	80.9 %	67.4 %
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation	4.5 %	2.0 %	9.0 %	5.0 %
El Pacífico-Peruano Suiza Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (2)	6.8 %	21.7 %	5.8 %	12.2 %
Prima AFP	0.7 %	3.1 %	8.8 %	4.1 %
Others (3)	5.5 %	1.4 %	-2.2 %	13.5 %

(1) Percentages determined based on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Includes Grupo Pacífico, Pacífico Vida, Pacífico EPS Consolidated and Private Hospitals.

(3) Includes Credicorp Capital Perú (which includes Credicorp Capital SAF, Credicorp Capital SAB, Credicorp Capital Sociedad Titulizadora and Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros), Credicorp Capital Ltd. (which includes BCP Chile, BCP Colombia and Credicorp Capital Securities), Grupo Crédito S.A., CCR Inc and others.

The following tables show the organizational structure of BCP and its principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013:

- (1) We hold an additional 4.08% stake of BCP Bolivia directly through Credicorp Ltd.

	As of and for the Year ended December 31, 2013 (1)							
	Total Assets		Total Revenue		Net Income (Loss)		Net Equity	
Banco de Crédito del Perú	90.8	%	87.9	%	86.0	%	82.3	%
Banco de Crédito de Bolivia	4.8	%	3.7	%	2.9	%	4.9	%
Empresa Financiera Edyficar S.A.	3.4	%	7.8	%	8.7	%	4.7	%
Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria S.A.	0.4	%	0.3	%	1.2	%	1.2	%
Others (2)	0.6	%	0.3	%	1.3	%	6.9	%

(1) Percentages determined based on BCP's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013.

(2) Includes Inversiones BCP Ltd and Inversiones Holding Bolivia.

4. D Property, Plants and Equipment

As of December 31, 2013, we owned 466 properties (460 throughout Peru and 6 in Bolivia) and rented 592 properties (539 throughout Peru, 43 in Bolivia, 2 in Miami – United States, 5 in Colombia, 1 in Chile and 2 in Panama), all of which we used for the operation of our network of branches and our business. We own the buildings where our headquarters are located in Lima, Peru and La Paz, Bolivia. We do not hold any lease agreements for these purposes. As of December 2013, we had 804 branches, of which 401 were branches of BCP in Peru. There are no material encumbrances on any of our properties.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

5. A Operating Results

(1) Critical Accounting Policies

Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Credicorp and its subsidiaries for all the years presented. Control is achieved when Credicorp is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, Credicorp controls an investee if and only if Credicorp has:

Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),

- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When Credicorp has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, Credicorp considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,

- Credicorp's voting rights and potential voting rights.

Credicorp assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when Credicorp obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when Credicorp loses control of the subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Credicorp and its subsidiaries.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of Credicorp and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with Credicorp's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of Credicorp are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Assets in custody or managed by Credicorp, such as investment funds and private pension funds (AFP funds), are not part of Credicorp's consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Associates

An associate is an entity over which Credicorp has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity, but is not control over those policies.

The considerations made to determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Credicorp's investments in its associates are recognized initially at cost and then are accounted for using the equity method.

Credicorp does not have significant investments in associates; as a result, they are included in the caption "Other assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position; gains resulting from the use of the equity method of accounting also are included in the caption "Other income" of the consolidated statements of income.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Credicorp has determined that its functional and presentation currency is the United States Dollar (U.S. Dollar or US\$), because it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to most of Credicorp entities, insofar as its main operations and/or transactions in the different countries where Credicorp operates, such as: loans granted, financing obtained, sale of insurance premiums, interest and similar income, interest and similar expenses and an important percentage of purchases; are established and settled in U.S. Dollars.

Because of their affiliation with Credicorp Capital Colombia, IM Trust and private hospitals have a functional currency different from the U.S. Dollar; they were translated for consolidating purposes using the methodology

established by IAS 21, “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchanges Rates”, as follows:

- Assets and liabilities, at the closing rate at the date of each consolidated statement of financial position.
 - Income and expense, at the average exchange rate for each month of the year.

All resulting translation differences were recognized in the caption “Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations” of the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency balances or transactions

Foreign currency transactions or balances are those realized in currencies different from our functional currency or the functional currency of our subsidiaries, as applicable. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted at the functional currency exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Differences between the closing rate at the date of each consolidated statement of financial position presented and the exchange rate initially used to record the transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period in which they arise, in the caption "Translation result". Non-monetary assets and liabilities acquired in a foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate as at the dates of the initial transaction.

Change in Functional Currency for Financial Reporting

Due to changes in the economic environment in which Credicorp's main subsidiary, BCP operates, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, we conducted a review of the functional currency of Credicorp Ltd. and its subsidiaries in Peru. We conclude that there has been a change in Credicorp's functional currency from U.S. Dollars to Nuevos Soles, effective January 1, 2014. The main indicators we considered were: (i) changes in the economic environment of the country where our main subsidiary (BCP) operates; (ii) the gradual increase of loans and deposits, income and expenses in Nuevos Soles; and (iii) the regulatory and competitive factors presented in the Peruvian financial system, which have entrenched the Nuevo Sol against the U.S. Dollar. This conclusion was discussed and approved by the Board of Directors in its session on January 22, 2014. See Note 34(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income and expense recognition from banking activities

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, including those related to financial instruments classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within "Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar expenses" in the consolidated statements of income using the effective interest rate method, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income is suspended when collection of loans become doubtful, when loans are overdue more than 90 days or when the borrower or securities issuer defaults, if earlier than 90 days; such income is excluded from interest income until collected. Uncollected income on such loans is provisioned. When Management determines that the debtor's financial condition has improved, the recording of interest thereon is reestablished on an accrual basis.

Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investment and trading securities and the accrued discount and premium on financial instruments. Dividends are recognized as income when they are declared.

Fees and commission income are recognized on an accrual basis. Contingent credit fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any direct incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

All other revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Insurance activities

Accounting policies for insurance activities

For the adoption of IFRS 4 “Insurance contract”, Management concluded that USGAAP used as of December 31, 2004 was the relevant framework to be used, as permitted by IFRS 4. These policies are described in note 3(e) of Credicorp consolidated financial statements.

Insurance contracts are those contracts pursuant to which Credicorp (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. This definition also includes reinsurance contracts that Credicorp holds. As a general guideline, Credicorp determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Life insurance contracts offered by Credicorp include retirement, disability and survival insurance, annuities and individual life which includes unit linked insurance contracts. The non-life insurance contracts mainly include automobile, fire and allied and technical lines and healthcare.

Credicorp cedes insurance risk in the normal course of the operations for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and non-proportional basis.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims and ceded premiums associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that Credicorp may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measureable impact on the amounts that Credicorp will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve Credicorp from its obligations to a policyholder.

Credicorp also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for non-life insurance contracts when applicable. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Financial Instruments: Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument or another entity.

Credicorp classifies its financial instruments in one of the categories defined by IAS 39: financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; available-for-sale financial investments; held-to-maturity financial investments and other financial liabilities. Credicorp determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on management's intention when acquiring the financial instrument and the purpose of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental cost of acquisition or issue, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, for example the date that Credicorp commits to purchase or sell the asset. Derivatives are recognized on a trade date basis.

(i) *Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, which designation is upon initial recognition and in an instrument by instrument basis. Derivatives financial instrument are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, and are presented in the caption "Trading securities" of the consolidated statements of financial position.

Management may only designate an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when the following criteria are met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- the assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- the financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives, which significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract.

Changes in fair value of designated financial assets through profit or loss upon initial recognition are recorded in the caption "Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss" of the consolidated statements of income. Interest earned is accrued in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Interest and similar income" or "interest and similar expenses", according to the terms of the contract. Dividend income is recorded when the collection right has been established.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Interest and similar income". Losses from impairment are recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries".

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

An allowance for loan losses is established if there is objective evidence that Credicorp will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loans. The allowance for loan losses is established based in an internal risk classification and considering any guarantees and collaterals received.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at a fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve, net of its corresponding deferred tax and non-controlling interest, until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Net gain on sale of securities", or determined to be impaired, at which time the impaired amount is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments" and removed from the available-for-sale reserve.

Interest and similar income earned are recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the caption "Interest and similar income". Interest earned is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate method and dividends earned are recognized when collection rights are established.

Estimated fair values are based primarily on quoted prices or, if quoted market prices are not available, discounted expected cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the investment.

Credicorp evaluates whether its ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, Credicorp is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, Credicorp may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the Management has the ability and intention to hold such assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate.

During the years 2013 and 2012, Credicorp did not reclassify any of its available-for-sale financial investments.

(iv) Held-to-maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which Credicorp has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in the caption "Interest and similar income" of the consolidated statements of income. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

As of December, 31, 2013 and 2012, Credicorp has not recognized any impairment loss on held-to-maturity investments.

If the Group were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, Credicorp would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two years.

As of December, 31, 2013 and 2012, Credicorp did not sell or reclassify any of its held-to-maturity investments.

(v) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and security lending and borrowing transactions

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognized from the consolidated statements of financial position as Credicorp retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash received is recognized as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest, as a liability in the caption "Payables from repurchase agreements and security lendings", reflecting the transaction's economic

substance as a loan to Credicorp. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate and is recognized in the caption "Interest and similar expenses" of the consolidated statements of income.

When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, Credicorp reclassifies those securities in the caption “Investments available-for-sale pledged as collateral” or “Investments held-to-maturity pledged as collateral”, as appropriate, of the consolidated statements of financial position.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. The consideration paid, including accrued interest, is recorded in the caption “Receivables from reverse repurchase agreements and security borrowings” of the consolidated statements of financial position, reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan by Credicorp. The difference between the purchase and resale price is recorded in the caption “Interest and similar income” of the consolidated statements of income and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate.

If securities purchased under agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale in the consolidated statements of financial position caption “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” and measured at fair value, with any gains or losses included in the consolidated statements of income caption “Net gain on sale of securities”.

Securities lending and borrowing transactions are usually collateralized by securities and cash. The transfer of the securities to counterparties is only reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position if the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

(vi) Put and call options over non-controlling interest

Put options granted to non-controlling interests give rise to a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount. When the financial liability is recognized initially, the present value of the amount payable upon exercise of the option is recorded in equity. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the liability, due to a re-measurement of the present value of the amount payable on exercise, are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Call options are initially recognized as a financial asset at their fair value, with any subsequent changes in their fair value recognized in profit or loss. If the call options are exercised, the fair value of the option at that date is included as part of the cost of the acquisition of the non-controlling interest. If the call options lap unexercised, any carrying amount for the call option is expensed in profit or loss.

Put and call options do not give Credicorp present access to the benefits associated with the ownership interest.

(vii) Other financial liabilities

After initial measurement other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost includes any issuance discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when: (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (ii) Credicorp has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either Credicorp has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or Credicorp has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability; difference between the carrying amount of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and Management has the intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Credicorp assesses at each date of the consolidated statements of financial position whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred “loss event”), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will go bankrupt or other legal financial reorganization process and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Criteria used for each category of financial assets are as follows:

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For loans, receivables and held-to-maturity investments that are carried at amortized cost, Credicorp first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If Credicorp determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. A loan, together with the associated allowance, is written off when classified as loss, is fully provisioned and there is real and verifiable evidence that the loan is irrecoverable and collection efforts concluded without success, impossibility of foreclosures or all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to Credicorp. If in any subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

If in the future a write-off loan is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statements of income, as a credit to the caption “Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries”.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped considering Credicorp's internal credit grading system, which considers credit risk characteristics; for example: asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type and past-due status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows from a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the years on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. The methodology and assumptions used are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, Credicorp assesses at each date of the consolidated statements of financial position whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below cost. "Significant" is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previously recognized impairment loss) is removed from investments available-for-sale reserve of the consolidated statements of changes in equity and recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statements of income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized directly in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the interest rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Interest income is recorded as part of "Interest and similar income" of the consolidated statements of income. If in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the consolidated statements of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statements of income.

(iii) Renegotiated loans

When a loan is modified, it is no longer considered as past due but it maintains its previous classification as impaired or not impaired. If the debtor complies with the new agreement during the following six months, and an analysis of its payment capacity supports a new improved risk classification, it is classified as not impaired. If subsequent to the loan modification the debtor fails to comply with the new agreement, it is considered as impaired and past due.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, Credicorp re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the consolidated financial of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of Credicorp's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Credicorp assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, Credicorp estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For non-financial assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, Credicorp issues financial guarantees, such as letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognized at fair value (which is equivalent at that moment to the fee received) in the caption "Other liabilities" of the consolidated statements of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in the consolidated statements of income, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the financial guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to a financial guarantee is included in the consolidated statements of income. The fee received is recognized in the caption "Banking services commissions" of the consolidated statements of income on a straight line basis over the life of the granted financial guarantee.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Credicorp has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statements of income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the specific risks of the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in notes, unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recorded in the financial statements; they are disclosed if it is probable that an inflow of economic benefits will be realized.

Share-based payment transactions

(i)

Cash-settled transactions

Until 2008, Credicorp granted a supplementary remuneration plan to certain employees who had at least one year serving Credicorp or any of its subsidiaries in the form of stock appreciation rights (SARs) over a certain number of Credicorp shares. SARs were granted at a fixed price and are exercisable at that price, allowing the employee to obtain a gain in cash (“cash-settled transaction”) arising from the difference between the fixed exercise price and the market price at the date the SARs are executed.

The SARs fair value is expensed over the period up to the vesting date, with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognized in the caption “Salaries and employee benefits” of the consolidated statements of income.

When the price or terms of the SARs are modified, any additional expense is recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

(ii) Equity-settled transactions

Since 2009 a new supplementary remuneration plan was implemented to replace the SARs plan (see (i) above).

The cost of this equity-settled plan is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (“the vesting date”). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and Credicorp’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense is recorded in the caption “Salaries and employee benefits” of the consolidated statements of income.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding stock awards is reflected as a share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Derivative financial instruments:

Trading

Credicorp negotiates derivative financial instruments in order to satisfy client’s needs. Credicorp may also take positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices, rates or indexes.

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

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost and subsequently are re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are estimated based on the market exchange and interest rates. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Gain and losses for changes in their fair value are recorded in the consolidated statements of income.

Hedge

Credicorp uses derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate and foreign currency. In order to manage particular risks, Credicorp applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria.

At inception of the hedge relationship, Credicorp formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Also, at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Hedges are formally assessed at each reporting date. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if a change in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated is expected to offset in a range between 80 percent and 125 percent.

The accounting treatment is established according to the nature of the hedged item and compliance with the hedge criteria, as follows:

(i) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly as other comprehensive income in the caption "Cash flow hedges reserve", while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income.

Amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the consolidated statements of income when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve are transferred to the consolidated statements of income. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve remains in the cash flow hedge reserve until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

(ii)

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of fair value hedges is recognized in the caption “Interest and similar income” or “Interest and similar expenses” of the consolidated statements of income. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as a part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value of these items, as a result of discontinuation of the hedge, will be amortized through the consolidated statements of income over the remaining term of the hedge. Amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. For hedged items recorded at amortized cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortized over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective interest rate. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value adjustment is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of income.

Embedded derivatives:

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts, and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Credicorp has certificates indexed to the price of Credicorp Ltd. shares that will be settled in cash, and investments indexed to certain life insurance contracts liabilities, denominated “Unit Linked”. These instruments have been classified at inception by Credicorp as “Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”.

Fair value measurement

Policy applicable from 1 January 2013 -

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by Credicorp. Also, the fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, Credicorp measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then Credicorp uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
-

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, Credicorp determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Credicorp has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Policy applicable until December 31, 2012

Credicorp considered “Fair value” as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, Credicorp measured the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument was not active, then Credicorp would have established fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to Credicorp, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognized in profit or loss immediately but is recognized over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

Segment reporting

Credicorp reports financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are a component of an entity for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the entity’s Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) in making decisions about how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, financial information is required to be reported on the same basis as it is used internally for

evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to segments.

Fiduciary activities, management of funds and pension funds:

Credicorp provides custody, trustee, investment management and advisory services to third parties that result in the holding of assets on their behalf. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of Credicorp.

Commissions generated for these activities are included in the caption “Other income” of the consolidated statements of income.

(2) Historical Discussion and Analysis

Credicorp monitors the results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Regarding Credicorp’s segments, total revenues from banking segment amounted to 71.3% or more of Credicorp’s total revenue in 2013, 2012, and 2011; therefore, the following historical discussion and analysis is presented principally for banking segment, except when otherwise indicated, and is based upon information contained in our Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction therewith. The discussion in this section regarding interest rates is based on nominal interest rates.

The financial information and discussion and analysis presented below for 2011, 2012 and 2013 reflect the financial position and results of operations for 2011, 2012 and 2013 of our subsidiaries. See “Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data.”

On December 31, 2013, approximately 48.8% of our deposits and 49.3% of our loans were U.S. Dollar-denominated. Despite these high proportions, U.S. Dollar-denominated loans have decreased from 54.6% in 2012 to 49.3% in 2013 due to appreciation of the Nuevo Sol.

Results of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2013

The following table sets forth, for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, the principal components of our net income:

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	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Interest income	1,837,764	2,310,441	2,612,345
Interest expense	(531,600)	(693,646)	(780,250)
Net interest income	1,306,164	1,616,795	1,832,095
Provision for loan losses	(214,898)	(377,841)	(453,562)
Net interest income after Provision	1,091,266	1,238,954	1,378,533
Noninterest income	838,636	1,121,134	1,228,224
Insurance premiums earned net of claims on insurance activities	196,664	238,745	251,528
Other expenses	(1,230,149)	(1,614,102)	(1,884,291)
Income before translation result and income tax	896,417	984,731	973,994
Translation result (loss) gain	37,881	75,079	(114,065)
Income tax	(210,508)	(251,583)	(285,760)
Net income	723,790	808,227	574,169
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders	709,272	788,778	567,078
Minority interests	14,518	19,449	7,091
Net income	723,790	808,227	574,169

Our net income decreased from 2012 to 2013 primarily due to an increase in translation loss results of approximately US\$189.1 million, provision for loan losses of US\$75.7 million and other expenses of US\$270.2 million.

Net income attributable to our equity holders decreased from US\$788.8 million in 2012 to US\$567.1 million in 2013, which represented a decrease of 28.1% from 2012 to 2013, primarily due to an increase in translation loss results, provision for loan losses and other expenses.

On the other hand, other expenses increased 16.7% in 2013 to US\$1,884.3 million, primarily due to an increase in administrative cost of US\$104.3 million, or 19.4%, and an increase in Salaries and benefits of US\$59.0 million, or 7.6%.

Net gain from sales of securities included in Non-interest income also decreased in US\$65.8 million or 65% due mainly by an increase in interest rates for the U.S. dollar, which generated mark downs in the values for the securities in our portfolio across markets.

Net Interest Income

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Interest income:			
Loans	1,533,351	1,948,472	2,269,667
Deposits in banks	6,568	8,917	6,960
Deposits in the Peruvian Central Bank	36,318	31,927	27,616
Investment securities and others	227,709	274,786	278,157
Dividends	15,321	16,354	17,907
Gain from derivatives instruments and other interest income	18,497	29,985	12,038
Total interest income	1,837,764	2,310,441	2,612,345
Interest expenses:			
Deposits and obligations	217,322	284,827	302,711
Bonds and notes issued	186,743	242,266	284,591

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Due to banks and correspondents	64,369	82,776	90,767
Loss from hedging derivatives instruments	34,922	27,666	29,657
Other interest expenses	28,244	56,111	72,524
Total interest expense	531,600	693,646	780,250
Net interest income	1,306,164	1,616,795	1,832,095

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Our net interest income increased by 13.3% in 2013 over 2012, and increased by 23.8% in 2012 over 2011.

Interest income increased by 13.1% in 2013 compared to 2012, after increasing by 25.7% in 2012 compared to 2011. The increase in 2013 was primarily due to higher average volume and higher interest rates on loans. The increase in 2012 was also primarily due to higher average volume and higher interest rates on loans and higher volume on investment securities.

Our average nominal interest rates earned on loans increased to 10.3% in 2013 from 10.1% in 2012 and 9.5% in 2011. The average nominal interest rate for foreign currency-denominated loans decreased from 5.4% in 2012 to 5.3% in 2013. Interest rates for Nuevo Sol-denominated loans decreased from 16.9% in 2011 to 16.7% in 2012 and decreased to 16.6% in 2013.

The average balance of our foreign currency denominated loan portfolio increased by 8.3% to US\$12,269.3 million in 2013, as compared to US\$11,328.0 million in 2012. In 2012, the average balance increased by 16.2% over the US\$9,750 million average balance recorded in 2011. The average balance of our Nuevo Sol denominated loan portfolio increased by 27.0% from US\$6,325.2 million in 2011 to US\$8,032.0 million in 2012, and by 21.4% to US\$9,753.8 million in 2013. The average balance increase from 2012 to 2013 was in line with the 5.3% GDP growth of the Peruvian economy.

In 2013, the increase in the average balance was comparable with the growth rate registered in 2012, despite the smaller growth rate of the overall Peruvian economy (6.3% in 2012 vs. 5.3% in 2013). The average balance in 2012 and 2013 was much higher than it was in 2011.

Interest expense increased in 2013 by 12.5% over 2012 and increased by 30.5% in 2012 over 2011. The increase in interest expense during 2013 was principally due to higher average volume on deposits and bonds issued.

Average nominal interest rates paid on foreign currency-denominated deposits increased from 0.9% in 2011 and 2012 and decreased to 0.86% in 2013. Average nominal interest paid on Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits increased from 1.92% in 2011 to 2.0% in 2012 and decreased to 1.88% in 2013. This increase was also a product of the monetary policy discussed above. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(8) Competition” and “—(13) Selected Statistical Information.”

Our average foreign currency denominated deposits increased 7.3% to US\$11,936.5 million in 2013 from US\$11,120.9 million in 2012. This followed an 11.8% increase in 2012 from US\$9,947.6 million in 2011. Our

average Nuevo Sol-denominated deposits increased by 15.5% in 2013 to US\$12,395.4 million from US\$10,729.8 million in 2012, and increased by 31.9% in 2012 from US\$8,136.3 million in 2011. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(13) Selected Statistical Information.”

Our net interest margin (net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets) was 5.0% in 2013 and did not change significantly compared to 2012 and 2011, when the margin was in 5.0% and 4.9% respectively. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(13) Selected Statistical Information”.

Provision for Loan Losses

We classify all of our loans and other credits by risk category. We establish our loan loss reserves based on criteria established by IAS 39 (see “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(13) Selected Statistical Information—(iii) Loan Portfolio—Classification of the Loan Portfolio”). We do not anticipate that the expansion of our loan portfolio or the development of our subsidiaries’ activities will require a change in our reserve policy.

The following table sets forth the changes in our reserve for loan losses:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Reserves for loan losses at the beginning of the year	448,597	558,186	744,508
Additional provisions	214,898	377,841	453,562
Acquisitions of Edyficar	-	-	-
Recoveries of written-offs	41,442	46,301	51,515
Writte-offs	(155,409)	(245,789)	(365,006)
Monetary correction and Other	8,658	7,969	(30,927)
Reserves for loan losses at the end of the year	558,186	744,508	853,652

We recorded a US\$453.6 million loan loss provision in 2013 and a US\$377.8 million provision in 2012. Total write-offs amounted to US\$365.0 million in 2013 and US\$245.8 million in 2012. Total recoveries of write-offs reached US\$51.5 million in 2013 and US\$46.3 million in 2012, constituting an 11.2% increase. Provision expense in 2013 included US\$12.8 million required by BCP Bolivia (compared to US\$8.6 million in 2012). Recoveries of previously charged-off accounts in 2013 amounted to US\$51.5 million (compared to US\$46.3 million in 2012).

Total reserves, which amounted to US\$853.7 million in 2013, include the allowance for direct and indirect credits of approximately US\$809.9 million and US\$43.8 million, respectively.

Non-Interest Income

The following table reflects the components of our non-interest income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Fees and commissions from banking services	607,843	737,421	833,096
Net gains from sales of securities	61,927	101,269	35,471
Net gains on foreign exchange transactions	138,492	177,472	197,016
Other income	30,374	104,972	162,641
Total non-interest income	838,636	1,121,134	1,228,224

Our non-interest income, without including net earned premiums, increased by 9.6% to US\$1,228.2 million in 2013. Non-interest income increased by 33.7% in 2012, from US\$838.6 million in 2011 to US\$1,121.1 million in 2012. The revenue increase in 2013 was primarily due to an increase in fees and commissions from banking services, net gains on foreign exchange transactions and other income.

Fees and commissions income from banking services increased by 13.0% to US\$833.1 million in 2013. In 2012, fees and commissions income from banking services were US\$737.4 million, a 21.3% increase from the US\$607.8 million in income in 2011. The increases in fees and commissions income from banking services from 2011 to 2013 were primarily due to an increase in account maintenance, banking transfers commissions, credit/debit card services and fund management fees.

Net gains from sales of securities decrease 65.0% to US\$35.5 million in 2013 as compared to US\$101.3 million in 2012. This followed an increase of 63.7% in 2012 from the US\$61.9 million of net gains from sales of securities in 2011. The decrease in 2013 was primarily due to an increase in interest rates for the US dollar, which generated mark downs in the values for the securities in our portfolio across markets. The increase in 2012 was primarily due to the increased volatility observed in capital markets, which caused the appreciation of stock prices in our investment portfolio.

Net gains on foreign exchange transactions increased 11.0% to US\$197.0 million in 2013 as compared to US\$177.5 million in 2012, following an increase of 28.2% from US\$138.5 million in 2011. Higher gains in 2013 compared to 2012 were primarily due to the strong volatility in the exchange rate. This led to higher volumes and improved the spread in our currency exchange positions.

Other income increased by 54.9% to US\$162.6 million in 2013, as compared to US\$105.0 million in 2012. This followed and increased of 245.6% in 2012 from US\$30.4 million in 2011. The increase in 2013 was primarily due to an increase in income from medical services and sales of medicines which amounted to US\$127 million in 2013 (US\$67.9 million in 2012).

Insurance Premiums and Claims on Insurance Activities

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Gross premiums	695,254	852,301	956,372
Premiums ceded to reinsurers, net	(129,803)	(152,598)	(173,700)
Assumed from other companies	8,972	4,502	7,238
Net earned premiums	574,423	704,205	789,910
Net claims incurred	(70,712)	(85,622)	(108,765)
Increase in costs for future benefits for life and health policies	(307,047)	(379,838)	(429,617)
Total net premiums and claims	196,664	238,745	251,528

NEP amounted to US\$574.4 million in 2011, US\$704.2 million in 2012 and US\$789.9 million in 2013. Total net premiums earned increased by 12.2% in 2013 compared to 2012.

	2011		2012		2013	
	US Dollars in Thousands					
	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)
Automobile	91,167	85,567	104,539	95,847	120,094	112,890
Fire and Allied L.	74,809	50,490	77,180	72,624	76,586	54,687
Theft and R.	13,860	13,054	18,164	17,258	21,806	21,128
Transport	15,145	14,217	17,914	16,736	16,478	16,960
SOAT	11,063	11,160	11,442	11,303	11,227	11,542
Marine hull	7,420	6,684	8,221	7,306	6,655	7,713
Others	83,635	77,102	77,516	81,178	94,072	92,336
Life Insurance	324,791	200,468	392,706	255,938	428,380	289,838
Health Insurance	253,067	236,512	315,691	294,111	360,892	349,278
Total	874,957	695,254	1,023,373	852,301	1,136,190	956,372

(*) Net of annual variation of unearned premiums and other technical reserves

Property and Casualty business total written premiums, which accounted 31% of total premiums, increased by 10% in 2013. The increase in total written premiums in 2013 was mainly due automobile premiums, which represented 34.6% of general insurance premiums, and increased 14.9% in 2013 (14.7% in 2012). Other property and casualty premiums

increased 8.2% in 2013 (2.2% in 2012).

Life Insurance business total written premiums, which accounted 38% of total premiums, increased by 9.1% in 2013 (20.9 % in 2012), reaching a market share of 27.0%.

	2011		2012		2013	
	US Dollars in Thousands					
	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)	Written Premiums	Earned Premiums (*)
Individual life and personal accident	81,151	54,853	92,950	58,672	102,774	76,575
Disability and Survivorship	57,338	54,746	79,096	79,814	75,371	75,242
Group Life	43,746	42,382	53,610	51,465	60,288	57,863
Credit Life	43,328	43,328	60,816	60,364	83,725	78,281
Annuities	99,228	5,159	106,234	5,623	106,222	1,877
Total	324,791	200,468	392,706	255,938	428,380	289,838

(*) Net of annual variation of unearned premiums and other technical reserves

The increase in total written premiums in 2013 was mainly due to our Credit Life (+37.7%), Group Life (+12.5%) and Individual Life and Personal Accidents (+10.6%) lines. Disability and Survivorship products decreased premiums by 4.7% in 2013 (compared to an increase 37.9% in 2012) following the completion of the contract with Prima AFP occurred in October, and represented 17.7% of total premiums in 2013 (20.1% in 2012). Almost all business lines showed positive trends in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Health business total written premiums, which accounted 31.8% of total premiums, increased by 14.3% in 2013 (compared to 24.7% in 2012). The increase was mainly due Regular insurance premiums which represented 60.0% of health insurance premiums, and increase 15.6% in 2013 (compared to 23.3% in 2012).

During 2013, net claims on insurance activities (net claims incurred plus increase in cost for future benefits for life and health policies) increased by 15.6% from US\$465.5 million in 2012 to US\$538.4 million (compared to 23.2% increase in 2012). This increase was mainly attributable to a more competitive market in comparison to prior periods, which affected the loss ratio in the automobile insurance business. In April 2013, the company took corrective measures in pricing and the underwriting process in order to improve the profitability of the business for 2014.

Operating Expenses

The following table reflects the components of our operating expenses:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Salaries and employee benefits	595,705	780,734	839,778

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General and administrative	405,357	536,727	641,044
Depreciation and amortization	93,882	108,510	121,044
Other	135,205	188,131	282,425
Total operating expenses	1,230,149	1,614,102	1,884,291

Personnel expenses increased by 7.6% in 2013, after a 31.1% increase in 2012. The number of our personnel increased to 27,638 employees in 2013 from 26,541 in 2012 and 22,276 in 2011.

Considering only BCP and its subsidiaries, the number of personnel increased to 22,657 employees in 2013 from 22,330 in 2012 and 18,616 in 2011.

Our general and administrative expenses (which include taxes other than income taxes) increased by 19.4% in 2013, after increasing 32.4% in 2012. The increase in 2013 was related to higher expenses in systems outsourcing, transportation, communication, rental, taxes and institutional expenses in BCP. Likewise, general administrative expenses in Grupo Pacífico, Prima AFP, Banco de Crédito de Bolivia, BCP Chile and BCP Colombia also increased.

Depreciation and Amortization increased by 11.6% to US\$121.0 million in 2013 from US\$108.5 million in 2012.

Other expenses increased by 50.1% in 2013, after increasing 39.2% in 2012. The increase in 2013 was mainly due to higher cost of medical services and sale of medicines, which amounted to US\$103.4 million in 2013 (US\$60.5 million in 2012); higher commissions from insurance activities, which amounted to US\$80.3 million in 2013 (US\$68.4 million in 2012); and an impairment loss on goodwill of IM Trust and Willis Corredores de Seguros which amounted to US\$20.3 million in 2013 (no impairment loss on goodwill in 2012).

Translation Result

The translation result reflects exposure to depreciation of net monetary positions in Nuevos Soles. We recognized a US\$114.1 million translation loss in 2013, a US\$75.1 million translation gain in 2012, and a US\$37.9 million translation loss in 2011.

Income Taxes

We are not subject to income taxes or taxes on capital gains, capital transfers or equity or estate duty under Bermuda law. However, some of our subsidiaries are subject to income tax and taxes on dividends paid to us, depending on the legislation of the jurisdictions in which they generate income.

Our Peruvian subsidiaries, including BCP, are subject to corporate taxation on income under Peruvian tax law. The statutory income tax rate payable in Peru since 2004 is 30% of taxable income. An additional 4.1% withholding tax is applied on dividends, which we register as income tax based on the liquid amount received from BCP, Grupo Crédito and Grupo Pacífico.

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

ASHC is not subject to taxation in Panama since its operations are undertaken offshore. The Cayman Islands currently have no income, corporation or capital gains tax and no estate, duty, inheritance or gift tax.

Tax expense paid by the subsidiaries increased to US\$285.8 million in 2013 from US\$251.6 million in 2012, which increased from US\$210.5 million in 2011. Income tax growth in these periods reflects increases in our taxable income. Since 1994, we have paid the Peruvian income tax at the statutory rate. The effective tax rates in 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 22.53%, 23.74%, and 34.17%, respectively.

(3) Financial Condition

Total Assets

As of December 31, 2013, Credicorp had total assets of US\$40.82 billion, increasing by 0.06% compared to total assets of US\$40.80 billion as of December 31, 2012 (total assets of US\$ 30.7 billion in 2011). In 2013, Loans, net increased by 7.0%, however cash and due from banks decreased by 0.8% due to lower amounts maintained with the Peruvian Central Bank. Investments decreased by 7.1% due mainly to a decrease in BCRP certificates of deposit.

As of December 31, 2013, our total loans were US\$23,027.5 million, which represented 56.4% of total assets. Loans, net of reserves for loan losses, were US\$22,217.6 million. As of December 31, 2012, our total loans were US\$21,471.6 million, which represented 52.6% of total assets, and net of reserves for loan losses were US\$20,772.6 million. From December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 our total loans increased by 7.2%, and net of loan loss reserves increased by 7.0%.

Our total deposits with the Peruvian Central Bank decreased to US\$5,593.7 million as of December 31, 2013 from US\$6,205.6 million as of December 31, 2012 (our total deposits with the Peruvian Central Bank were US\$3,784.5 million in 2011). Our securities holdings (which include marketable securities, available for sale and held to maturity investments) decreased by 7.1% to US\$7,294.4 million as of December 31, 2013 from US\$7,848.1 million as of December 31, 2012 (US\$5,991.2 million in 2011). The securities portfolio decrease in 2013 was primarily due to lower investments in BCRP certificates of deposits.

Total Liabilities

As of December 31, 2013, we had total liabilities of US\$36.40 billion, a 0.07% decrease from US\$36.43 billion as of December 31, 2012 (US\$27.3 billion in 2011); and we had total deposits of US\$24.5 billion, a 1.8% increase from US\$24.0 billion on December 31, 2012 (US\$18.7 billion in 2011).

We have structured our funding strategy around maintaining a diversified deposit base. As of December 31, 2013, on an unconsolidated basis, we had 41.7% of total savings deposits in the Peruvian banking system, 34.8% of demand deposits, 31.1% of time deposits and 34.2% of total deposits, the highest of any Peruvian bank in all three types of deposits, according to the SBS. As of December 31, 2013, we had 52.7% of the entire Peruvian banking system's CTS deposits, decreasing from 54.9% as of December 31, 2012, and 56.1% as of December 31, 2011, according to SBS statistics. We believe that we have traditionally attracted a high percentage of the savings and CTS deposit market because of our reputation as a sound institution, our extensive branch network and the quality of our service.

5. B Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Adequacy Requirements for Credicorp

On September 29, 2010, a new SBS Resolution 11823-2010 established the methodologies for calculating the regulatory capital and capital requirements for financial and mixed conglomerates.

Article 4 of SBS Resolution 11823-2010 identifies two consolidated groups: (i) the financial system consolidated group, and (ii) the insurance system consolidated group. The group of companies formed by these entities is called the financial group.

Articles 5 and 9 of SBS Resolution 11823-2010, provide that the financial system consolidated group, the insurance system consolidated group, and the financial group are required to hold regulatory capital that is greater than or equal to the capital requirements of each group.

The capital requirements for the consolidated groups are the sum of the capital requirements of the companies that belong to each group. For unsupervised companies, their capital requirements should be the greater of: (i) 10% of third party assets and (ii) the ratio of third party assets over total assets multiplied by the sum of paid-in-capital, legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, voluntary reserves distributable only with prior SBS approval, and retained earnings with capitalization agreements net of current and past years' losses. The capital requirements for the financial

group are the sum of the capital requirements of each consolidated group.

Article 6 of SBS resolution 11823-2010, provides that regulatory capital of the consolidated groups is comprised of the sum of basic capital and supplementary capital, and is calculated as follows:

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- Basic Capital: Basic Capital or Tier 1 capital is comprised of:
 - (i) paid-in-capital (which includes common stock and perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock), legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, voluntary reserves distributable only with prior SBS approval, and retained earnings with capitalization agreements (earnings that the shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, have committed to capitalize as common stock);
 - (ii) other elements that have characteristics of permanence and loss absorption that are in compliance with regulations enacted by the SBS; and
 - (iii) unrealized gains and retained earnings in Subsidiaries.

Items deducted from Tier 1 capital include:

- (a) current and past years' losses;
- (b) deficits of loan loss provisions;
- (c) goodwill resulting from corporate reorganizations or acquisitions; and
- (d) half of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below. Absent any Tier 2 capital, 100% of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below must be deducted from Tier 1 capital.

The elements referred to in item (ii) above should not exceed 17.65% of the amount resulting from adding components (i) and (iii) of Tier 1 capital net of the deductions in (a), (b) and (c) in this paragraph.

• Supplementary Capital: Supplementary capital is comprised of the sum of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital. Tier 2 capital elements include:

- (i) paid-in-capital, legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, and voluntary reserves that may be reduced without prior consent from the SBS;
- (ii) the eligible portion of the consolidated redeemable subordinated debt and of any other components that have characteristics of debt and equity as provided by the SBS;
 - for banks using the SAM, the generic loan loss provision up to 1.25% of credit risk-weighted assets; or,
- (iii) alternatively, for banks using the IRB, the generic loan loss provision up to 0.6% of total credit risk-weighted assets (pursuant to article 189 of the Law); and
- (iv) half of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below. Tier 3 capital is comprised of consolidated redeemable subordinated debt that is incurred with the exclusive purpose of covering market risk.

- Deductions: The following elements are deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital:
 - for the financial system consolidated group all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by other local or
 - (i) foreign financial institutions and insurance companies and for the insurance system consolidated group all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by other local or foreign insurance companies;

- (ii) all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by entities that are part of the holding but do not belong to any of the consolidated groups;
 - for the financial system group, the amount by which (a) an investment in shares issued by a real sector company
- (iii) which is neither part of the holding nor of the negotiable portfolio exceeds (b) 15% of the financial system consolidated group's regulatory capital; and
 - the aggregate amount of all investments in shares issued by real sector companies which are not part of the
- (iv) holding and which are not part of the financial system consolidated group's negotiable portfolio, exceeds 60% of the regulatory capital.

Article 7 of SBS resolution 11823-2010 provides that the following limits apply when calculating regulatory capital:

- (i) the aggregate amount of supplementary capital must not exceed the aggregate amount of basic capital; (ii) the amount of redeemable Tier 2 subordinated instruments must be limited to 50% of the amount resulting from the sum of Tier 1 in "Basic Capital" above; (iii) the amount of Tier 3 capital must be limited to 250% of the amount resulting from the sum of Tier 1 elements.

Article 10 of SBS resolution 11823-2010, provides that regulatory capital of the financial group is comprised of the sum of basic capital and supplementary capital, and is calculated as follows:

- Basic Capital: Basic Capital or Tier 1 capital is comprised of:
 - (i) paid-in-capital (which includes common stock and perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock), legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, voluntary reserves distributable only with prior SBS approval, and retained earnings with capitalization agreements (earnings that the shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, have committed to capitalize as common stock); and,
 - (ii) other elements that have characteristics of permanence and loss absorption that are in compliance with regulations enacted by the SBS.

Items deducted from Tier 1 capital include:

- (i) current and past years' losses;
- (ii) deficits of loan loss provisions;
- (iii) goodwill resulting from corporate reorganizations or acquisitions; and
- (iv) half of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below. Absent any Tier 2 capital, 100% of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below must be deducted from Tier 1 capital.

• Supplementary Capital: Supplementary capital is comprised of the sum of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital. Tier 2 capital elements include:

- (i) paid-in-capital, legal reserves, supplementary capital premiums, and voluntary reserves that may be reduced without prior consent from the SBS;
- (ii) the eligible portion of the consolidated redeemable subordinated debt and of any other components that have characteristics of debt and equity as provided by the SBS;
- (iii) the generic loan loss provision included in the supplementary capital of the financial consolidated group; and
- (iv) half of the amount referred to in "Deductions" below. Tier 3 capital is comprised of consolidated redeemable subordinated debt computed in the consolidated groups.

• Deductions: The following elements are deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital:

- (i) all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by other local or foreign financial institutions and insurance companies;
- (ii) all investments in shares and subordinated debt issued by entities that are part of the holding but do not belong to any of the consolidated groups;
- (iii) all investment in shares issued by real sector companies which are not part of the holding and the negotiable portfolio, computed as deductions in the financial system consolidated group.

The following table shows, regulatory capital and capital adequacy requirements as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios US\$ (000)	2011	2012	2013
Capital stock	508,180	505,164	496,041
Legal and other capital reserves (1)	1,792,921	2,306,561	2,903,509
Minority interest (2)	40,876	95,450	106,797
Loan loss reserves (3)	227,886	297,825	323,435
Perpetual subordinated debt	222,439	227,500	227,500
Subordinated debt	799,861	1,154,816	1,279,765
Investments in equity and subordinated debt of financial and insurance companies	-163,593	-198,756	-179,152
Goodwill	-160,489	-392,097	-329,495
Deduction for subordinated debt limit (50% of Tier I excluding deductions) (4)	-	-20,847	-
Deduction for Tier I Limit (50% of Regulatory capital) (4)	-245,383	-	-
Total Regulatory Capital (A)	3,022,698	3,975,616	4,828,401
Tier I (5)	1,511,348	2,168,561	2,868,517
Tier II (6) + Tier III (7)	1,511,348	1,807,055	1,959,884
Financial Consolidated Group (FCG) Regulatory Capital Requirements	2,270,296	3,367,681	3,808,485
Insurance Consolidated Group (ICG) Capital Requirements	231,416	274,620	321,056
FCG Capital Requirements related to operations with ICG (8)	-28,184	-24,179	-60,494
ICG Capital Requirements related to operations with FCG (9)	-	-	-
Total Regulatory Capital Requirements (B)	2,473,528	3,618,122	4,069,047
Regulatory Capital Ratio (A) / (B)	1.22	1.1	1.19

Required Regulatory Capital Ratio (10)	1.00	1.00	1.00
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(1) Legal and Other capital reserves include restricted capital reserves (US\$ 2,458 MM) and optional capital reserves (US\$446 MM)

(2) Minority Interest includes US\$106.0 MM from minority interest Tier I capital stock and reserves and US\$0.8MM from minority interest tier II capital stock and reserves

(3) Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets of Banco de Crédito del Perú, Solución Empresa Administradora Hipotecaria, Financiera Edyficar and Atlantic Security Bank

(4) Tier II + Tier III cannot be more than 50% of total regulatory capital

(5) Tier I = Capital + Restricted capital Reserves + tier I capital stock and reserves from minority interest - Goodwill - (0.5 x Investment in equity and subordinated debt of financial and insurance companies) + Perpetual subordinated debt.

(6) Tier II = Subordinated debt + minority interest tier II capital stock and reserves + Loan loss reserves - (0.5 x Investment in equity and subordinated debt of financial and insurance companies).

(7) Tier III = Subordinated debt covering market risk only.

(8) Includes regulatory capital requirements of the financial consolidated group.

(9) Includes regulatory capital requirements of the insurance consolidated group.

(10) Regulatory Capital / Total Regulatory Capital Requirements (legal minimum = 1.00)

Liquidity Risk

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

The growth of our deposit base over the years has enabled us to significantly increase our lending activity. BCP is subject to SBS Resolution No. 9075-2012, enacted in December 2012, which set responsibilities for liquidity management within the different committees and risk units, and by which minimum liquidity ratios were established. The ratio of liquid assets as a percentage of short-term liabilities, as strictly defined by the SBS, must exceed 8% for Nuevos Soles-based transactions, and 20% for foreign exchange-based transactions. BCP's average daily ratios during the month of December 2013 were 35.46% and 46.83% for Nuevos Soles and foreign exchange-based transactions, respectively, demonstrating our excess liquidity. We have never defaulted on any of our debt or been forced to reschedule any of our obligations. Even during the early 1980s, when the government of Peru and many Peruvian companies and banks were forced to restructure their debt as a result of the Latin American debt crisis and government restrictions, BCP and Grupo Pacífico complied with all of their payment obligations.

The available sources of excess liquidity for Nuevos soles and foreign exchange-based transactions at BCP (without including subsidiaries) are as follows:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	S/. 000	S/. 000	S/. 000	S/. 000	S/. 000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash	874,489	1,035,056	1,292,638	1,333,246	2,007,983
Deposits in BCRP and deposits in Peruvian banks	379,308	11,898,306	3,023,812	4,705,925	3,208,205
Peruvian Government treasury bonds and BCRP certificates of deposit	5,616,482	1,476,236	5,787,720	7,754,813	5,066,398
Others	67,154	439	40,496	1,031	4,363
Total	6,937,433	14,410,038	10,144,666	13,795,015	10,286,950
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits, and tax and investments liabilities	6,304,886	7,457,802	7,778,281	9,563,505	9,235,497
Saving deposits	4,108,037	5,409,287	6,636,569	8,527,519	9,644,537
Time deposits	4,678,500	8,995,488	7,539,702	9,574,264	8,287,408
Others	270,304	512,973	150,338	395,878	1,839,144
Total	15,361,727	22,375,549	22,104,891	28,061,166	29,006,586

Current ratio	45.16	64.4	45.89	49.16	35.46
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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash	207,630	210,076	240,563	224,882	266,038
Deposits in BCRP and deposits in Peruvian banks	2,131,278	2,526,81	2,931,623	3,783,718	4,612,125
Peruvian Government treasury bonds and BCRP certificates of deposit	424,233	45,536	55,148	25,518	83,155
Others	250,402	349,670	338,348	249,324	223,738
Total	3,013,544	3,132,101	3,565,681	4,283,442	5,185,056
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits, and tax and investments liabilities	2,345,929	2,695,286	3,480,428	3,605,608	3,973,119
Saving deposits	1,657,133	1,817,485	2,089,838	2,154,482	2,298,928
Time deposits	2,464,549	2,197,381	1,376,533	2,016,089	3,059,009
Others	905,662	1,799,981	1,197,787	1,485,937	1,742,132
Total	7,373,273	8,510,134	8,144,585	9,262,116	11,073,188
Current ratio	40.87	36.8	43.78	46.25	46.83

The capability of replacing interest-bearing deposits at their maturity is a key factor in determining liquidity requirements, as well as the exposure to interest and exchange rate risks. Our principal source of funding is customer deposits with BCP's retail banking group and ASB's private banking group, and premiums and amounts earned on invested assets at Grupo Pacífico. We believe that funds from our deposit-taking operations generally will continue to meet our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

BCP's retail banking group has developed a diversified and stable deposit base and its private banking group has developed a stable deposit base that, in each case, provides us with a low-cost source of funding. This deposit base has traditionally been one of our greatest strengths. The deposit gathering strategy has focused on products considered as BCP's core deposits: demand deposits, savings, time deposits and CTS deposits. Other sources of funds and liquidity, which are mostly short- and long-term borrowings from correspondent banks and other financial institutions, issued bonds, and subordinated debt, are of a considerably lower significance compared to our core deposits.

The following table presents our core deposits, other deposits and other sources of funds:

	At December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)		
Core Deposits:			
Demand deposits	6,614,487	8,065,131	7,947,070
Savings deposits	5,096,509	6,084,078	6,352,154
CTS	1,757,124	2,232,492	2,403,948
Total core deposits	13,468,120	16,381,701	16,703,172
Other Deposits:			
Time deposits	5,039,541	7,415,710	7,519,664
Bank certificates	136,338	167,542	171,625
Total deposits	18,643,999	23,946,953	24,394,461
Payables from repurchase agreements and security lending	250,000	1,878,341	1,259,505
Due to banks and correspondents	2,052,855	2,676,627	2,556,483
Issued bonds	3,920,722	4,732,826	5,002,172
Total sources of funds	24,867,576	33,252,747	33,213,321
Core deposits as a percent of total deposits	72.2	% 68.4	% 68.5
Core deposits as a percent of total sources of liquid funds	54.2	% 49.3	% 50.3

BCP is required to keep deposits with the Peruvian Central Bank as legal reserves. The amount of the required the Peruvian Central Bank deposits is determined as a percentage of the deposits and other liabilities owed by BCP to its clients. The requirement is currently approximately 15.0% of BCP's Nuevos Soles-denominated deposits and approximately 42.8% of BCP's U.S. Dollar-denominated deposits as of December 31, 2013. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(12) Supervision and Regulation—(ii) BCP—The Peruvian Central Bank Reserve Requirements." Legal reserves are meant to ensure the availability of liquid funds to cover withdrawals of deposits. Additionally, we have significant investments of excess liquid funds in short-term Central Bank certificates of deposits.

The following table presents our deposits at the Peruvian Central Bank and our investments in Peruvian Central Bank certificates:

	At December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013

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(U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages)

Funds at Central Bank					
Deposits	3,784,514	6,205,611	5,593,654		
Certificates of deposits	2,059,780	2,965,313	2,253,016		
Total funds at Central Bank	5,844,294	9,170,924	7,846,670		
Total funds at BCRP as a percent of total deposits	31.2	%	38.3	%	32.2 %

BCP at times has accessed Peru's short-term interbank deposit market, although it is generally a lender in this market. The Peruvian Central Bank's discount window, which makes short-term loans to banks at premium rates, is also available as a short-term funding source, but has been used infrequently by BCP.

On December 31, 2013, we had uncommitted credit lines with various banks, including long-term facilities that are mainly used for project financing, of which no significant amount was drawn down. We have also received long term funding from Cofide, Corporación Andina de Fomento (or CAF), syndicated loans, and other international lenders. The transactions relating to these credit lines include import and export transactions and average annual rates (including Libor) vary from 0.53% to 9.5%. As of December 31, 2013, we maintain US\$2,848.3 million in such credit lines, secured by the collection of BCP's (including its foreign branches') instructing correspondent banks to make a payment of a certain amount to a beneficiary that is not a financial institution. See Notes 14(a) and (c) to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2013 borrowed funds due to banks and correspondents amounted to US\$2,566.4 million as compared to US\$2,686.3 million in 2011 and US\$2,060 million in 2011.

In addition, mortgage loans may be funded by mortgage funding notes and mortgage bonds that are sold by BCP in the market. Mortgage funding notes are instruments sold by BCP with payment terms that are matched to the related mortgage loans, thereby reducing BCP's exposure to interest rate fluctuations and inflation. Mortgage bonds are mainly U.S. Dollar-denominated and have been issued with ten-year terms, with collateral established by real estate acquired through funded home mortgage loans. As of December 31, 2011, BCP had US\$0.5 million of outstanding mortgage bonds and notes, which were fully paid in 2012. A source of funds specific to leasing operations are leasing bonds issued by lease financing companies, the terms of which are specified in the Peruvian leasing regulations. As of December 31, 2013, BCP had US\$35.8 million of outstanding leasing bonds (US\$39.2 million in 2012 and US\$37.1 million in 2011). These bonds have maturities of up to four years. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed breakdown of our issued bonds.

The following table presents our issued bonds:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in millions)		
Issued bonds			
Corporate bonds	894	208	739
Subordinated bonds	410	366	180
Subordinated debt	35.2	-	0.7
Secured Notes	-	465	-
Total issuance	1339.2	1039	919.7

In April 2013, BCP, through its branch located in Panamá, concluded a tap of its 2027 Subordinated Bonds for an additional amount of US\$170.0 million in the international market. The transaction increased the total outstanding amount of the bond to US\$520.0 million. BCP's 2027 Subordinated Bonds were issued in April 2012 for an amount of US\$350 million. These notes accrue at a fixed annual interest rate of 6.125%, for the first 10 years with interest payments every six months. Starting April 24, 2022, the interest rate becomes a variable rate of Libor 3 months plus 704.3 basis points.

Also in April 2013, BCP issued Corporate Bonds in the international market for a total amount of US\$716.3 million. A significant part of this issuance was used in an exchange for approximately US\$334.6 million (notional) of BCP's Corporate Bonds maturing in 2016. These notes accrue at a fixed annual interest rate of 4.25% and mature in April 2023.

In October and November 2012, BCP issued local corporate bonds for S/.200.0 million in each with fixed annual interest rates of 5.50% and 5.31%, respectively, with maturities between October and November 2022.

In July 2012, CCR, a subsidiary of Credicorp, issued senior bonds in the international market for a total amount of US\$465 million. It has three tranches, the first two tranches mature in July 2017 and the third matures in July 2022.

In April and July 2012, Edyficar issued corporate bonds for S/.60.0 million and of S/.70.0 million each with fixed annual interest rates of 5.47% and 5.50%, respectively, with maturities between April 2015 and July 2016.

In March 2011, BCP, through its Panama branch, issued senior bonds for US\$700.0 million in the international market with principal maturity in 2016. These bonds accrue at a fixed annual interest rate of 4.75%, with semiannual interest payments.

BCP's issuances in 2013 are described above See "Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(1) Introduction – Review of 2013- Banking segment."

In July and August 2011, Edyficar issued negotiable certificates of deposits for S/.40.0 million and two of S/.30.0 million each with fixed annual interest rates of 5.41%, 5.27% and 5.20%, respectively, with maturities between July and August 2012.

In November 2011, Grupo Pacífico issued subordinated bonds for US\$60.0 million. This debt accrues a fixed annual interest rate of 6.97% with principal maturity on 2026. These bonds were issued in order to obtain cash for maturities in November 2026.

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

5. C Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, Etc.

Not applicable.

5. D Trend Information

We expect that 2014 will show a positive economic trend with an international economy that would grow as a result of better scenarios in developed countries. In the case of Peru, our estimates indicate that Peruvian economy will continue growing and in particular, the financial system would also expand with the increase in the level of bancarization.

Under the aforementioned scenario we expect that our financial income will increase, mainly as a result of our prioritization of retail operations with SMEs and individuals, as well as corporates. In addition, credit risk is expected to increase, mainly in the first half of the year 2014 as the portfolio assimilate the SME and Credit Card vintages that shown deterioration in 2013. Moreover, if the Retail Banking portfolio grows at a higher pace than the Wholesale Banking portfolio, it is likely that the PDL and NPL ratios would increase as a result of the change in the mix. In the same line, PDL and NPL ratios would increase if we decide to re-introduce the incursion in lending to individuals of lower socio-economic segments of the economy.

Furthermore, we plan to invest in the expansion of our distribution channels network by opening new branches and by expanding the network of cost-efficient channels such as Agentes BCP and ATMs.

Other important factor to consider is the pressure on consumer protection regulation, especially regarding to some sources of fee income in the credit card segment, all of which could impact our business in Peru.

In Bolivia, we expect that BCP Bolivia will maintain its profitability, although the political and economic environment, which involves a high level of uncertainty, is an important factor in this expectation.

In Colombia and Chile, we expect to resume grow as the markets recover from the scenario of 2013 and as part of the consolidation of our investment banking platform that would benefit local and cross-border businesses.

We expect that in 2014, ASB will maintain its low-risk investment strategy and overall good performance. We expect continued growth of our assets under management, given the high quality service we offer.

We also expect that PRIMA will maintain its performance as the formalization of the economy increases and as the result of the economy growth translated into higher income per-capita and expansion of the EAP.

In our insurance business, we expect to improve its performance and mainly its profitability after we implement some strategies in the different business segments, please see “Item 4 Information on the Company - 4.B Business Overview – (2) Strategy”. However, as with our banking business, pressure on consumer protection regulation could impact our business in Peru..

Finally, the elections in local, regional and central government authorities could also impact our business in Peru.

Please see “Item 3. Key Information—(D) Risk Factors” and the cautionary statement regarding forward looking information.

5. E Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We record various contractual obligations as liabilities in our financial statements. We do not recognize other contractual arrangements, such as contingent credits contracts, as liabilities in our financial statements. These other contractual arrangements are required to be registered in off-balance sheet accounts. We enter into these off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business in order to provide support to our clients and hedge some risks in our balance sheet and use guarantees, letters of credit, derivatives and swaps.

The following table reflects our off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Contingent Credits			
Guarantees and stand-by letters	3,128,534	3,933,834	4,074,195
Import and export letters of credit	599,466	586,273	590,124
Sub Total	3,728,000	4,520,107	4,664,319
Responsibilities under credit line agreements	3,525,517	4,008,572	4,222,898
Forwards	3,473,264	5,831,227	5,646,115
Options	64,184	95,288	477,162
Swap contracts (notional amount)	2,449,792	3,359,928	5,491,152
Total	13,240,757	17,815,122	20,501,646

In the normal course of its business, our banking subsidiaries are party to transactions with off-balance sheet risk. These transactions expose them to additional credit risks relative to amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss because any other party to a financial instrument fails to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The exposures to losses are represented by the contractual amount specified in the related contracts. We apply the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance sheet instruments (see Note 7(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements), including the requirement to obtain collateral when necessary. The collateral held varies, but may include deposits in financial institutions, securities or other assets. Many of the contingent transactions are expected to expire without any performance being required. Therefore the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Credicorp has currency-forwards derivatives. Currency-forwards are commitments to buy or sell currency at a future date at a contracted price. Risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty to the transaction will not perform as agreed and from the changes in the prices of the underlying currencies. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the nominal amounts for forward currency purchase and sale agreements were approximately US\$5,646.1 million and US\$5,831.2 million, respectively, which in general have maturities of less than a year.

These agreements are entered into to satisfy client requirements and are recognized in the consolidated financial statements at their fair value. As of December 31, 2013, the forward contracts net position is an overbuy of U.S. Dollars of approximately US\$630.6 million (overbuy of approximately US\$601.8 million as of December 31, 2012).

Interest rate and currency swaps are derivatives contracts, where counterparties exchange variable interest rates for fixed interest rates or different currencies, respectively, in the terms and conditions established at the contract inception. The risk arises each time the projected level of the variable rate during the term of the contract is higher than the swap rate, as well as from non-compliance with contractual terms by one of the parties. As of December 31, 2013, the notional amount of open interest rate and currency swap contracts was approximately US\$5,211.7 million (approximately US\$3,042.3 million as of December 31, 2012).

Cross-currency swap derivative contracts involve the exchange of interest payments based on two different currency principal balances and referenced interest rates. They generally also include the exchange of principal amounts at the start and/or end of the contract. As of December 31, 2013, the notional amount of cross-currency swap contracts were approximately US\$279.4 million (approximately US\$317.6 million as of December 31, 2012).

As of December 31, 2013, the fair values of the asset and liability forward-exchange contracts, options and interest rate and cross-currency swaps amounted approximately to US\$165.2 million and US\$154.3 million, respectively (approximately US\$159.4 million and US\$166.2 million as of December 31, 2012) and are included under the caption "Other assets and other liabilities" of the consolidated balance sheets, respectively. See Note 12(b) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Responsibilities under credit lines agreements include credit lines and other consumer loans facilities (credit card) and are cancelable upon notification to the client.

5. F Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Credicorp enters into various contractual obligations that may require future cash payments. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations by remaining maturity as of December 31, 2013. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—(B) Business Overview—(1) Introduction – Review of 2013”.

	Total at December 31, 2013	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)				
Borrowed funds	1,922,262	1,362,627	547,455	2,257	9,923
Promotional credit lines	463,917	48,534	59,326	63,259	292,727
Interbank funds	170,304	170,304			
Time deposits	7,519,664	6,996,749	246,222	226,692	50,000
Operating lease obligations	146,570	28,373	48,539	35,889	33,770
Total	10,222,717	8,606,588	901,542	328,097	386,490

Borrowed funds include two syndicated loans obtained from foreign financial entities in March 2013 and March 2011 amounting to US\$150.0 million each loan, with maturity in September 2016 and March 2014, respectively, with interest payments semester at Libor 6m+1.75 percent in both loans. Likewise, as of December 31, 2013, the syndicated loans amounting to US\$300 million, which are subject to variable interest rate risk, were hedged through Interest rate swap (IRS) with the same notional and maturities, see Note 12(b) to the Consolidated Financial Statements; as a result, the loans were economically converted to fix interest rate.

Loans obtained include the obligation to comply with certain covenants which, in our management’s opinion, are being complied with as of the consolidated balance sheet dates.

Some international funds and promotional credit lines include standard covenants related to the compliance with financial ratios, use of funds and other administrative matters. In our management’s opinion, these covenants do not limit our operations and we have fully complied with them as of the consolidated balance sheet dates.

Our deposits and obligations are widely diversified and have no significant concentrations.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

6. A Directors and Senior Management

Board of Directors

The following table sets forth information about the persons that served as our directors during 2013:

Name	Position	Years served as a Director ⁽¹⁾
Dionisio Romero Paoletti	Chairman	11
Raimundo Morales Dasso	Vice Chairman	6
Fernando Fort Marie	Director	32
Reynaldo A. Llosa Barber	Director	31
Juan Carlos Verme Giannonni	Director	24
Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	Director	18
Felipe Ortiz de Zavallos Madueño	Director	9
Germán Suárez Chávez	Director	9

(1) Of Credicorp, our subsidiaries and their predecessors as of December 31, 2013.

Dionisio Romero Paoletti is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Credicorp and Banco de Credito – BCP, and 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., Agricola del Chira S.A., Compañía Universal Textil 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 Hermes Transportes Blindados S.A. Mr. Romero P. is an economist from Brown University, USA with an MBA from Stanford University, USA.

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. Mr. Morales received his Master's degree in Finance from the Wharton School of Business in the United States

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 chairman of Hermes Transportes Blindados S.A. and a director on the Board of Inversiones Centenario S.A.A., Motores Diesel Andinos S.A. (MODASA) and Edelnor S.A.A.

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 main partner and COO of F.N. Jones S.R. Ltda. and serves as Chairman of the board at Edelnor S.A.A and as a board member of Edegel S.A.A.

Juan Carlos Verme Giannonni is a private investor and businessman and has served on the Board of Directors since August 1995. He has served on the Board of Directors of BCP since March 1990 and was on the Board of Directors of ASB and BCP Bolivia. Mr. Verme is Chairman of Inversiones Centenario; and Director of, Paz Centenario and Paz Centenario Global; and he also serves as a member of the Board of other Peruvian companies such as Celima, Corcesa, Piscifactorias de los Andes, and Medlab. He is the Chairman of the Board of WWG 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.

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.

Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos Madueño is an industrial engineer with a Master's degree in Management Science from the University of Rochester and an OPM from Harvard Business School. Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos has served on the Board of Directors since March 2006. He also serves as a director on the boards of Grupo APOYO (where he is the Chairman), Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A., Sociedad Minera El Brocal S.A. (where he is the Chairman) and AC Capitales SAFI. From September 2006 until March 2009, Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos was Ambassador of Peru to the United States. Prior to this post, Mr. Ortiz de Zevallos served as the President of Universidad del Pacífico in Lima (elected for the period 2004 – 2006).

Germán Suárez Chávez is an economist from the National University of San Marcos, Lima, and holds a master's degree in Economics from Columbia University, New York. Chairman of the Banco Central de Reserva del Peru between April 1992 and September 2001; institution where he did most of his professional career. President of Banco de la Nación (September 1990 - April 1992). He was Governor of the IMF and President of G-24 (Group of Governors of developing countries in International Monetary Affairs). Mr. Suárez was Vice-Minister of Economics and worked at the International Monetary Fund. He has been Director of the Latin American Reserve Fund, the Bladex, Extebandes, Arlabank and Refinería La Pampilla S.A.. Since April 2005, he is Director of Credicorp. Also, he serves as director on the boards of BCP and Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A..

Codan Services serves as Corporate Secretary and Mr. Mario Ferrari is the Deputy General Secretary, since February 2012.

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 31, 2014, shareholders approved the election of the Directors of the Company who will hold office for three years unless their appointment is terminated in accordance with the Bye-laws until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2017:

§	Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (Independent)
§	Fernando Fort Marie (Non-independent)
§	Reynaldo Llosa Barber (Non-independent)
§	Raimundo Morales Dasso (Independent)
§	Martín Pérez Monteverde (Non-independent)
§	Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Non-independent)
§	Juan Carlos Verme Giannoni (Independent)
§	Luis Enrique Yarur Rey (Independent)

Mr. Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara and Mr. Martín Pérez Monteverde are new members of the Board, please see below a brief resume.

Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara is an economist from Universidad Católica del Perú and has a Master's degree from the Colegio de México. Mr. Cigüeñas has studies of Statistics and Economics at the Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza del Estado, Chile; and the Advanced Management Program from Universidad de Piura, Peru. He has been a Director of Banco de Crédito del Perú since January 2005. He is also a Director of Atlantic Security Bank and Financiera Edyficar. Previously, he served as Financial Economic Advisor of BCP and as Chief Financial Officer (1992 - April 2004). He held the position of Regional CEO of Extebandes and CEO of Banco Continental del Peru. He served as CEO and CFO of Banco de la Nación, and Vice Minister of Economy and Finance. Also, he was an executive at the 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.

Martín Pérez Monteverde is a Senior Executive, with studies in Business Administration, Marketing and Finance at Universidad del Pacifico, a graduate from the Advanced Management Program at Universidad de Piura, with a 23-year career, 18 years in the private sector, and 5 years in the public sector, as Congressman of the Republic of Peru, and Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism. He is Chairman of the Instituto Peruano de Economía - IPE – and Senso Consulting S.A.C. He is also Director of Inversiones Centenario S.A., Sigma Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión (SAFI), Sociedad de Comercio Exterior del Perú – COMEXPERU, and Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas – CONFIEP.

Executive Officers

Our management consists of certain principal executive officers of BCP, ASHC, Grupo Pacífico and Credicorp Capital. Credicorp believes that a unified financial group with a coordinated strategy is best able to take advantage of growth in the Peruvian economy and achieve synergies from cross-selling financial services and products (e.g., through BCP's extensive branch network). Pursuant to Credicorp's bye-laws, the Board of Directors has the power to delegate its power over day-to-day management to one or more directors or officers. The following table sets forth the name, position and term of service for each of our executive officers.

Name	Position	Years Served as an Officer (1)	Entity
Dionisio Romero P.	Chief Executive Officer	5	Credicorp
Walter Bayly	Chief Operating Officer	21	Credicorp
Fernando Dasso	Chief Financial Officer	19	Credicorp
Alvaro Correa	Chief Insurance Officer	17	Credicorp
Reynaldo Llosa	Chief Risk Officer	15	Credicorp
	Executive Officer –		
Pedro Rubio		30	BCP
	Wholesale Banking		
	Executive Officer –		
Gianfranco Ferrari		17	BCP
	Retail Banking and Wealth		
	Management		
	Executive Officer –		
Jorge Ramirez del Villar		20	BCP
	Operations, Systems and		
	Administration		

(1) Of Credicorp, our subsidiaries and their predecessors as of December 31, 2013.

Walter Bayly was named Chief Executive Officer of BCP, and Chief Operating Officer of Credicorp effective April 2008. Before being CEO he was the Chief Financial Officer of the organization. Previously, Mr. Bayly held various other management positions within BCP, which included managing the Wholesale Banking Group, Investment Banking as well as Systems and Reengineering. Mr. Bayly joined BCP in 1993, after three years at Casa Bolsa México where he was Partner and Managing Director in Corporate Finance. Prior to that, for ten years he was with Citibank in Lima, New York, México, and Caracas, where he worked primarily in the corporate finance and loan syndications. Mr. Bayly received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Universidad del Pacífico in Lima, Peru, and a Master's degree in Management from Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Bayly is currently Chairman of The Board of Prima AFP (Private Pension Management Co), Member of the Board of Directors of The Institute of International Finance, Cia de Seguros Pacífico Peruano Suiza, Inversiones Centenario, and the Fondo de Seguro de Depósitos (Deposit Insurance Fund), and Member of the Board of Advisors of Universidad del Pacífico and the Peruvian chapter of Universidad Tecnológica de Monterrey.

Fernando Dasso is the Chief Financial Officer for Credicorp Ltd. and BCP since October 2013. He received a Bachelor's degree in Business from Universidad del Pacífico in Lima, Peru and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He started his professional career with McKinsey & Co. in Madrid, Spain in 1992. Mr. Dasso joined Banco de Crédito del Perú in 1994 as a member of the Corporate Finance team within the Corporate Banking Division. During his career he has been engaged in various responsibilities in BCP including Marketing & Retail Product Development and as the General Manager and Board Member of Grupo Crédito.

Álvaro Correa is an industrial Engineer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru and holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School. In 1997, he joined BCP as Retail Credit Risk Manager, serving later as IT Solutions Manager under the IT Division. Mr. Correa then served as COO of Credicorp's Cayman based private banking operation Atlantic Security Bank, COO of Miami based broker dealer Credicorp Capital Securities and BCP's Miami Agency, all between January 2006 and March 2008. Since February 2008, he serves on the board of directors of Credicorp's subsidiaries Prima AFP and Financiera Edyficar. Mr. Correa has been Chief Financial Officer for Credicorp Ltd. and BCP since April 2008 to September 2013. As of October 1st, 2013 he serves as Chief Insurance Officer of Credicorp and CEO of PPS.

Reynaldo Llosa Benavides is the Chief Risk Officer of Credicorp and BCP since January, 2012. Previously, Mr. Llosa held different positions at BCP as Head of Risk, Head of Middle-Market Banking and Head of Corporate Banking. He received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas, USA, and holds a Master's degree in Business Administration with specialization in Finance from Northwestern University (J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management), Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Pedro Rubio Feijoo is the Wholesale Banking Executive Officer of BCP, responsible for the Wholesale Banking Group at Banco de Crédito which includes the Corporate, Investment and Middle Market Banking Divisions. He is also responsible for the Leasing, Trade Finance and Cash management Areas. Prior to this, he has held several positions within Credicorp. He has been Head of The Middle Market Division, CEO of Banco Tequendama in Colombia and Head of Trade Finance, starting his career as a Relationship Manager in the Corporate Banking Group over 30 years ago. Mr. Rubio holds BS in Industrial Engineering from North Carolina State University.

Gianfranco Ferrari has worked at BCP since 1995, holding various positions such as Associate of Corporate Finance, Associate of Special Accounts, Head of Corporate Finance and Head of Corporate Banking. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Ferrari was the Chief Executive Officer of BCP Bolivia. Currently, he is Executive Officer of Retail Banking and Wealth Management at BCP. He has been a member of the board of PRIMA AFP since September 2008. He is Chairman of the Board of Financiera EDYFICAR, a position he has held since March 2010, and Chairman of Tarjeta Naranja Peru, a position he has held since September 2011. Mr. Ferrari holds a Business Administration degree from Universidad del Pacífico, and has a Master's degree from Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University.

Jorge Ramírez del Villar has worked at BCP since 1994, holding positions such as Head of the Corporate Finance Area, Head of the Finance Division, Head of the Administration and Process Division, and Executive Vice President of Operations, Systems and Administration, position that he holds today. Previously, he was General Manager of Credibolsa SAB, a financial analyst at Occidental Petroleum Corporation and a business consultant for Booz, Allen & Hamilton International. Mr. Ramírez del Villar earned a degree in Industrial Engineering from Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería, holds a Master's degree in Systems of the University of Pennsylvania, a Master's degree in Business Administration from The Wharton School, a Master's degree in Economics from London School of Economics and a Master's degree in International Relations from University of Cambridge.

6. B Compensation

The aggregate amount of directors compensation and executive officers salaries (including our executive officers listed above and four additional executive officers of BCP) for 2013 was US\$10.3 million. We do not disclose to our shareholders or otherwise make available to the public information as to the compensation of its individual directors or executive officers.

As indicated in Note 3(x) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Credicorp has granted SARs to certain employees who have at least one year service to Credicorp or any of our subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, all SARs had vested and they can be executed up to April, 2014.

Key executives' compensation also includes share based payments. SARs valuation for the years 2013, 2012 and 2011 resulted in an expense amounting to US\$1.0 million, an expense amounting to US\$5.3 million and an income amounting to US\$5.8 million, respectively. During 2013, there were no executed SARs (approximately US\$8.9 million and US\$25.5 million of SARs were executed during 2012 and 2011, respectively, which corresponding to vested SARs in prior years. Likewise, approximately US\$5.6 million of stock awards vested in the year 2013 (US\$5.6 million and US\$4.9 million during 2012 and 2011, respectively. The related executives' income tax is assumed by the Group.

The liability recorded for this plan, including the above mentioned income tax, is included in the caption "Other liabilities – Payroll, salaries and other personnel expenses" of the consolidated statements of financial position, Note 12(a), and the related expense in the caption "Salaries and employees benefits" of the consolidated statements of income.

As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, these SARs were owned by 7, 10 and 15 executives, respectively.

In connection with the liabilities that result from Credicorp's stock appreciation rights (SARs), BCP signed several contracts with Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc., Citigroup Capital Limited, Citigroup Capital Market Inc. (collectively hereinafter "Citigroup") and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (hereinafter "Calyon"). See Note 8(c) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	2012			2013		
	Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs	Amount	Outstanding SARs	Vested SARs	Amount
	Number	Number	US\$(000)	Number	Number	US\$(000)
Balance as of January 1	243,223	243,223	22,088	132,694	132,694	16,652
Exercised	-110,529	-110,529	-12,750	-31,251	-31,251	-3,926
Decrease in the option fair value	-	-	7,314	-	-	-1,272
Balance as of December 31	132,694	132,694	16,652	101,443	101,443	11,454

Since 2009, Credicorp has a new plan to certain key employees. Under this new plan (stock awards), on March or April of each year (the “grant date”), the Group grants Credicorp shares (“stock awards”) to certain employees. Shares granted vest 33.3 percent in each one of the subsequent three years. The Group assumes the payment of the related income tax on behalf of its employees, which corresponds to 30 percent of the benefit. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, this plan included 152, 154 and 147 executives, respectively.

The fair value of stock awards granted is estimated at the grant date using a binomial pricing model with similar key assumptions as those used for the valuation of SARs, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted.

During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Group has granted approximately 117,562, 144,494 and 165,343 Credicorp' shares, of which 269,006 and 311,275 shares were included pending delivery as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. During those years, the recorded expense amounted to approximately US\$18.6 million, US\$16.9 million and US\$15.7 million, respectively.

6. C Board Practices

Credicorp's management is the responsibility of its Board of Directors, which, pursuant to Credicorp's bye-laws, is comprised of eight members. Directors may but they are not required to be shareholders. Directors are elected and their remuneration is determined at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Directors hold office for three-year terms. In the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 31, 2014, shareholders elected Directors that will hold office until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2017 (See section Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - 6. A Directors and Senior Management).

Our directors have no benefits in addition to the remuneration authorized at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, and they do not have any benefits that could be enjoyed at the termination of their service terms. The conditions approved by the Annual General Meetings of Shareholders (March 31, 2014) are presented below:

To pay a net annual remuneration of US\$100,000 to each of Credicorp's directors that does serve on the Board of Directors of BCP.

To pay an additional annual remuneration of US\$40,000 to each director who participates in the Audit Committee and to each director of Credicorp's subsidiaries who serves as an advisor to the Audit Committee.

To pay a remuneration of US\$1,500 for each session attended by each director who serves on the Executive Committee of Credicorp. This additional compensation will not be paid to directors of Credicorp who receive compensation for attending sessions of the Executive Committee of BCP.

Pursuant to Credicorp's bye-laws, the required quorum for business to take place during a Board meeting shall be a majority of the directors of the Company. The Board of Directors has the power to appoint any person as a director to fill a vacancy on the Board for as a result of the death, disability, disqualification or resignation of any director for the remainder of such director's term. A resolution in writing signed by all directors shall be as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting duly called and constituted.

Credicorp's Board of Directors has established the following corporate level Committees:

- (1) The Executive Committee was created in March 28, 2012.
- (2) The Audit Committee was created in October 31, 2002.
- (3) The Corporate Governance Committee was created in June 23, 2010.
- (4) The Compensation Committee was created in January 25, 2012.
- (5) The Nominations Committee was created in March 28, 2012.
- (6) The Risk Committee was created in March 28, 2012.

The Board of Directors, acting on the recommendation of the Chairman, shall decide on the appointment, ratification or removal of committee members. Directors who are members of committees will initially be appointed up to a three year term, and shall maintain such appointments only while a member of the Board. Non-director members of the committees shall maintain such appointment only while he or she is an employee of the Company. Each committee shall have a charter approved by the committee itself and shall designate a chair among its members.

Executive Committee

Credicorp's Executive Committee is responsible for responding to management's queries on business or operations that require guidance from the Board; making urgent decisions that correspond to the Board by submitting these decisions for ratification at its next session; and making decisions on other specific matters that the Board has delegated to it.

The Committee is comprised by five directors and its number may be modified by agreement of the Board. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board must be members of the committee. Until March 30, 2014, the members were: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (Vice Chairman, Independent), Fernando Fort Marie (non-independent), Reynaldo Llosa Barber (non-independent), and Juan Carlos Verme Giannoni (Independent). After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 increased the number of members of its Executive Committee to six and appointed to: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (Vice Chairman, Independent), Fernando Fort Marie (non-independent), Reynaldo Llosa Barber (non-independent), Juan Carlos Verme Giannoni (independent) and Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (independent).

Audit Committee

Credicorp's Audit Committee is responsible for assisting in the recommendation of independent external auditors to be appointed at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and reviewing the scope of internal and external audits. The Audit Committee also (i) reviews compliance with our system of internal control and financial controls, (ii) reviews our annual financial statements before their presentation to regulatory bodies, (iv) maintains the integrity of the preparation of audits, (v) oversees compliance with applicable law and regulations, and (iv) establishes procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters, fraud and ethics, through Credicorp's Complaint System. Until March 30, 2014, the members of the Audit Committee were Mr. Raimundo Morales (Chairman since July 2011), Mr. Germán Suárez (financial expert), and Mr. Juan Carlos Verme; and Mr. Benedicto Cigüeñas served as advisor to the committee. After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 appointed the following members to its Audit Committee: Raimundo Morales (Chairman since July 2011), Juan Carlos Verme and Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (financial expert).

The Board of Directors has also assigned the Audit Committee responsibility for overseeing the audit committee of all Credicorp subsidiaries, where permitted by local regulations. Credicorp's Audit Committee therefore functions as the statutory audit committee of all Credicorp subsidiaries, except Credicorp Capital Colombia (Colombia) and IMTrust (Chile) which are in the process of adopting corporate policies and procedures that confirm to their respective local regulations, and BCP Bolivia, which has special audit committee requirements set by the local banking superintendent. Nevertheless, the Audit Committee receives periodic information from the chief audit executive of all Credicorp's subsidiaries, including these entities. Therefore, in practice, Credicorp's Audit Committee oversees all of its subsidiaries systems of internal control. During 2013, Audit Committee held fourteen meetings.

Corporate Governance Committee

Credicorp's Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for (i) proposing to the Board of Directors good corporate governance practices to be implemented throughout the Company; (ii) assessing the adequacy of the corporate governance policies adopted by the Company and conforming these policies to current best practices; and (iii) deciding and/or resolving cases of serious misconduct in compliance with corporate governance policies and cases of conflicts of interest or ethics conflicts of Directors and senior executives.

The Committee is comprised by four Directors of Credicorp or its subsidiaries. At least one member should be independent. Until March 30, 2014, the members were Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent); Felipe Ortiz de Zavallos (Independent); Juan Carlos Verme (Independent) and Eduardo Hochschild (Independent Director of BCP). After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 appointed the following members to its Corporate Governance Committee: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent); Juan Carlos Verme (independent), Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (independent) and Eduardo Hochschild (independent Director of BCP).

Compensation Committee

Credicorp's Compensation Committee is responsible for establishing the remuneration policy for Credicorp and its subsidiaries; approving the remuneration and compensation of the principal executives and managers of Credicorp and its subsidiaries; and recommending to the Board of Directors, for submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting, basic compensation guidelines and levels of compensation for the members of the board of directors and committees of Credicorp and its subsidiaries. It is also responsible for approving any service contracts between the directors and their companies, and Credicorp and its subsidiaries.

The committee consists of three directors of Credicorp or its subsidiaries and Credicorp's COO (who is not a member of the Board of Directors). Until March 30, 2014, the members were Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (Independent), Reynaldo Llosa Barber (member of the Board of Directors, non-independent) and Walter Bayly Llona (COO of Credicorp). After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 appointed the following members to its Compensation Committee: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (independent), Reynaldo Llosa Barber (non-independent).

Credicorp does not have an independent compensation (remuneration) committee. When the committee was created in January 2012, the Board of Directors determined that the most important criteria in selecting directors to serve on the committee were both deep knowledge of the organization and its people and also the leadership and continuity

provided by senior management. The Board of Directors believes that the individuals on the committee can and do make quality and independent judgments in the best interest of Credicorp on all relevant issues and that the existing membership will best accomplish the goals of the committee.

Nominations Committee

Credicorp's Nominations Committee is responsible for (i) proposing to the Board of Directors the selection criteria for director nominees; (ii) selecting and recommending nominees to the Board of Directors based and to the shareholders at the Shareholder's Annual General Meeting; and (iii) recommending nominees to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors.

The committee consists of three Directors. Until March 30, 2014, the members were: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (Independent) and Reynaldo Llosa Barber (member of the Board of Directors, non-independent). After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 appointed the following members to its Nominations Committee: Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman, non-independent), Raimundo Morales Dasso (independent) and Reynaldo Llosa Barber (non-independent).

Risk Committee

Credicorp's Risk Committee is responsible for establishing, periodically evaluating and reporting to the Board of Directors, the guidelines and policies for the integrated risk management of Credicorp and its subsidiaries. It also is responsible for (i) proposing to the Board of Directors the risk appetite and exposure levels that Credicorp assumes in developing its business; (ii) approving all new strategic business and product initiatives that may alter the risk profile of Credicorp or its subsidiaries, consistent with the policies approved by the Company; and (iii) establishing specialized subcommittees to manage the different types of risks faced by Credicorp.

The committee consists of three Directors of Credicorp or its subsidiaries and four executive officers of Credicorp or its subsidiaries. Until March 30, 2014, the members were: Raimundo Morales Dasso (Chairman, Independent); Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman of the Board of Directors, non-independent), Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (BCP Director, Independent), Walter Bayly Llona (Credicorp's COO - BCP's CEO), Fernando Dasso Montero (CFO), Reynaldo Llosa Benavides (Chief Risk Officer), and Harold Marcenaro Goldfarb (Head of Risk Management at BCP). After the election of the new Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 31, 2014, the Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 23, 2014 appointed the following members to its Risk Committee: Raimundo Morales Dasso (Chairman, independent); Dionisio Romero Paoletti (Chairman of the Board of Directors, non-independent), Benedicto Cigüeñas Guevara (independent), Walter Bayly Llona (Credicorp's COO - BCP's CEO), Fernando Dasso Montero (CFO), Reynaldo Llosa Benavides (Chief Risk Officer), and Harold Marcenaro Goldfarb (Head of Risk Management at BCP).

6. D Employees

On December 31, 2013, Credicorp had 27,629 employees, distributed as set forth in the following table:

	At December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
BCP (1)	18,588	21,774	22,657
Grupo Pacífico (2)	2,759	3,038	3,154
ASB	77	81	94
Prima AFP	814	876	708
Credicorp Peru (3)	28	771	1,006
Credicorp Securities	10	8	9
Total Credicorp	22,276	26,548	27,629

* Includes full-time and part-time employees.

(1) BCP includes BCP Miami Agency, BCP Panamá Agency, BCP Bolivia and Edyficar.

(2) Does not include the employees of the acquired private hospitals.

(3) Credicorp Capital Peru includes Credicorp Capital Bolsa, Credicorp Capital Fondos, Credicorp Capital Servicios Financieros, Credicorp Capital Colombia and Inversiones IMT.

All bank employees in Peru are given the option of belonging to an employee union. At the end of June 2013, some employees of the commercial area in Lima decided to form a union to stand for their rights. Complying with the Peru's laborlaw, we accepted the existence of the union. However, as of December 31, 2013, the union had not satisfied all the legal requirements that would enable it to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement under Peru's labor law. We believe that our managers have a good relationship with our employees.

6. E Share Ownership

As of February 11, 2014, the Romero family owned 12.47 million (13.22%) of our common shares. Mr. Luis Enrique Yarur is a controlling shareholder of BCI Chile, which owns 1.77 million (1.88%) of Credicorp's common shares. None of our other directors or executive officers beneficially own more than 1% of our common shares. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—(A) Major Shareholders." Other members of the Board of Directors that own our common shares are Mr. Raimundo Morales, Mr. Fernando Fort Marie, Mr. Reynaldo Llosa Barber, Mr. Juan Carlos Verme, Mr. Felipe Ortiz de Zavallos and Mr. Germán Suárez. Each of these directors own less than 1% of our total outstanding common shares. The new elected Directors Mr. Benedicto Cigüeñas and Mr. Martín Pérez Monteverde, each also own less than 1% of our total outstanding common shares.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7. A Major Shareholders

As of December 31, 2013, Credicorp had issued 94,382,317 common shares, of which 14,620,846 were held by ASHC. Under Bermuda law, ASHC has the right to vote the common shares it owns. In order to restructure long term holdings, substantially all of our common shares held by BCP and Grupo Pacífico were transferred to ASHC in April 2004.

The table below provides details about the percentage of Credicorp's common shares owned by holders of 5% or more of our total common shares, as of February 11, 2014.

Owner	Common Shares	Percent of Class(1)
Atlantic Security Holding Corporation (2)	14,620,846	15.49 %
Romero family (3)	12,476,453	13.22 %

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

As of February 11, 2014, Atlantic Security Bank (a subsidiary of ASHC) held 3,228,279 shares of Credicorp on behalf of clients as part of the Private Banking Services that ASB provides, and which shares are purchased or sold (2) based on client instructions. ASB does not have the power to dispose of these shares. Because the shares are held by ASB on behalf of clients, which have the power to vote the shares, ASHC and ASB each disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares.

(3) Includes common shares directly or indirectly owned by Dionisio Romero Paoletti and his family or companies owned or controlled by them. Mr. Romero P. is the Chairman of the Board.

Approximately 10.75% of Credicorp's total issued and outstanding common shares are currently held in 2,805 individual accounts with Cavali, a Peruvian securities clearing company.

As of February 11, 2014, 79,761,471 of common shares of Credicorp (excluding the 14,620,846 shares held by ASHC) were outstanding, of which approximately 72.56% were held in the United States. There were approximately 60 registered holders of Credicorp's common shares in the United States. Because many of these common shares were held by brokers or other nominees, and because of the impracticability of obtaining accurate residence information for all beneficial shareholders, the number of registered holders in the United States is not a representative figure of the

beneficial holders or of the residence of beneficial holders. Credicorp is neither directly nor indirectly controlled by another corporation or by any foreign government.

7. B Related Party Transactions

(i) Credicorp

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

Credicorp's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 include transactions with related parties. For its 2011, 2012 and 2013 consolidated financial statements, Credicorp defines related parties as (i) related companies, (ii) its board of directors, (iii) its key executives (defined as the management of our holdings) and (iv) enterprises that are controlled by these individuals or entities through majority shareholding or their role as chairman or principal executive officer in those companies.

The following table shows Credicorp's main transactions with related companies as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

	Related companies		
	2011	2012	2013
	(U.S. Dollars in thousands)		
Direct loans	258,088	448,353	367,062
Investments available-for-sale and trading securities	139,676	171,025	106,837
Deposits	72,264	237,610	97,835
Contingent credits	38,927	52,556	50,673
Interest income related to loans – income	5,755	7,851	9,297
Interest expense related to deposits - expense	1,564	6,651	2,541
Derivatives at fair value	(1,491)	(1,833)	128
Other income	2,147	2,136	3,446

Credicorp made these loans, contingent operations and derivative contracts with related parties in the ordinary course of business and in accordance with the normal market terms available to other customers. Outstanding loan balances at the year-end are guaranteed by collateral given by the related party. The loans to related companies as of December 31, 2013 have maturity dates ranging between January 2014 and July 2021 and an accrued annual interest average of 8.43% (and as of December 31, 2012 had a maturity between January 2013 and August 2022 and an accrued annual interest average of 7.76%). As of December 31, 2013, we recorded a US\$0.2 million provision for doubtful debt in connection with loans to related parties and as of December 31, 2012 this provision amounted to US\$0.7 million. The amount of this provision is established based on an assessment, performed on a continuous basis, of the financial position of each related party and the market in which it operates.

As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, Credicorp's directors, officers and employees had been involved, directly and indirectly, in credit transactions with certain subsidiaries, as permitted by Peruvian Law No. 26702. This law regulates and limits certain transactions with employees, directors and officers of banks and insurance companies in Peru. As of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013, direct loans to employees, directors and key management of Credicorp amounted to US\$176.5 million, US\$247.2 million and US\$265.5 million, respectively. These loans have been granted in the ordinary course of business and on market terms as allowed by regulations promulgated under Section 402 of Sarbanes-Oxley. Therefore, no privileged conditions have been granted on any type of loans to directors and executive officers. These loans are paid monthly and earn interest at rates that are similar to market rates for comparable loans.

Credicorp does not grant directors or key personnel loans that are guaranteed with its shares or shares of its other companies.

7. C Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

8. A Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Legal Proceedings

We, along with our subsidiaries, are involved in certain legal proceedings that arise in the normal course of conducting business. We do not believe that any liabilities that may result from such proceedings would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, or on the financial condition or results of operations of any of our subsidiaries.

The following is a description of material ongoing litigation as of the date of this Annual Report.

Madoff Trustee Litigation. On September 22, 2011, the Trustee for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BLMIS), and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“the Madoff Trustee”) filed a complaint against Credicorp’s subsidiary ASB (the “Madoff Complaint”) in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”), pending under adversary proceeding number 11-02730 (SMB). The Madoff Complaint seeks recovery of approximately US\$120 million. This amount is alleged to be equal to amount of funds that ASB managed in Atlantic US Blue Chip Fund that were invested in Fairfield Sentry Fund Limited (hereafter “Fairfield Sentry”) and redeemed, along with returns thereon between the end of 2004 and the beginning of 2005. The Madoff Complaint further alleges that Fairfield Sentry was a “feeder fund” that invested in BLMIS; that the Madoff Trustee filed an adversary proceeding against Fairfield Sentry, seeking to avoid and recover the initial transfers of monies from BLMIS to Fairfield Sentry; that on June 7 and 10, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement among the Madoff Trustee, Fairfield Sentry and others; and that the Madoff Trustee is entitled to recover the sums sought from ASB as “subsequent transfers” or “avoided transfers” from BLMIS to Fairfield Sentry that Fairfield

Sentry in turn subsequently transferred to ASB. The Madoff Trustee has filed similar actions against numerous other alleged “subsequent transferees” that invested in Fairfield Sentry and its sister entities which, in turn, invested and redeemed funds from BLMIS. ASB’s counsel and the Madoff Trustee have entered into a stipulation extending ASB’s time to move, answer or otherwise respond to the Madoff Complaint through July 16, 2014. Management believes that ASB has substantial defenses against the Madoff Trustee’s claims alleged in the Madoff Complaint and intends to contest these claims vigorously.

In addition, ASB, as well as other defendants, filed a motion to withdraw the reference to Bankruptcy Court pursuant to an Administrative Order entered by the Bankruptcy Court on March 5, 2012 directing that all defendants to pending adversary proceedings brought by the Madoff Trustee file their motions to withdraw the reference no later than April 2, 2012. ASB's management asserted that the Madoff Complaint against ASB raised several important issues that it believed required interpretation of federal, non-bankruptcy law and which interpretation should be addressed by a U.S. federal district court as opposed to a federal bankruptcy court and ASB filed its Motion to Withdraw the Bankruptcy Court Reference (the "Withdrawal Motion") on or prior to April 2, 2012. The Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "District Court") established various consolidated briefing procedures and schedules which have directly impacted the action pending against ASB, including with respect to one or more of the other issues advanced in support of ASB's Withdrawal Motion. The District Court has now ruled on many of those issues. To date, the District Court has declined to dismiss the complaints, but issued several rulings regarding legal standards that will apply to the litigation of the cases before the Bankruptcy Court, to which the Federal District Court remanded the cases.

Fairfield Litigation. On April 13, 2012, Fairfield Sentry Limited (In Liquidation) and its representative, Kenneth Kryz (the "Fairfield Liquidator"), filed a complaint against ASB (the "Fairfield Complaint") in the Bankruptcy Court, styled as Fairfield Sentry Limited (In Liquidation) v. Atlantic Security Bank and Beneficial Owners of Accounts Held in the Name of Atlantic Security Bank 1-1000, Adv. Pro. No. 12-01550 (SMB) (the "Fairfield v. ASB Adversary Proceeding"). The Fairfield Complaint seeks to recover the amount of US\$115,165,423.28, reflecting ASB's redemptions of certain investments in Fairfield Sentry, together with investment returns thereon. These are essentially the same moneys that Madoff Trustee seeks to recover in the Madoff Trustee Litigation described above. Thereafter, the Fairfield v. ASB Adversary Proceeding was procedurally consolidated by the Bankruptcy Court with other adversary actions brought by the Fairfield Liquidator against former investors in Fairfield Sentry. Pursuant to that consolidation, and by stipulation of the parties, the Bankruptcy Court's previously entered stay of all proceedings in the Fairfield Liquidator adversary actions (except for the filing of amended complaints) in light of pending litigation in the British Virgin Island courts (the "BVI Litigation") calling into question the Fairfield Liquidator's ability to seek recovery of funds invested with and redeemed from Fairfield Sentry, was applied in the Fairfield v. ASB Adversary Proceeding, thereby indefinitely extending ASB's time to answer, move or otherwise respond to the Fairfield Complaint until the stay is lifted. On January 14, 2013, the Fairfield Liquidator filed an Amended Complaint in the Fairfield v. ASB Adversary Proceeding seeking the same amount of recovery as in the original Fairfield Complaint but adding additional allegations and causes of action. On April 16, 2014, the Privy Council of Great Britain delivered a judgment with respect to the pending BVI Litigation, finding that Fairfield could not recover. For now the Bankruptcy Court stay remains in effect, and ASB's time to answer, move or otherwise respond to the Amended Complaint remains stayed pending further order of the Bankruptcy Court. Management believes it has substantial defenses against the Fairfield Liquidator's claims alleged in the Amended Complaint and intends to contest these claims vigorously.

Litigation against Banco de Crédito de Bolivia. On November 26, 2013, Mr. Marcelo Urbach, a former client of Credifondo SAFI Bolivia, a subsidiary of Banco de Crédito de Bolivia S.A. (BCP BOLIVIA), initiated a constitutional recourse against BCP BOLIVIA petitioning the reimbursement of almost US\$31 million. He holds he has a right to a judgment with respect to his accounts in Credifondo SAFI Bolivia. BCP BOLIVIA has sustained that a constitutional recourse is a legal remedy to be used in case of violations of constitutional rights and not a lawsuit or a means to prove the existence or inexistence of debts or civil obligations and has asked the court to deny the recourse. The case is expected to be argued in the Constitutional Tribunal the second semester of 2014. Management believes

that BCP BOLIVIA defense against Mr. Urbach's claim is a substantial one and must prevail.

Government Investigations

Neither we, nor any of our subsidiaries, are involved in any government investigation.

Dividend Policy

Pursuant to Bermuda law, we may declare and pay dividends from time to time provided that after payment of the dividends: (i) we are able to pay our liabilities as they become due, and (ii) the realizable value of our assets is not less than the aggregate value of our liabilities, issued share capital, and share premium accounts. We cannot make any assurances as to the amount of any dividends or as to whether any dividends will be paid at all, although we currently intend to declare and pay dividends annually, and our Board of Directors currently expects to authorize the payment of an annual dividend to the shareholders of no less than 25% of our consolidated net income. However, our payment of dividends is subject to Bermuda law and to the discretion of our Board of Directors. The Board's decision will depend on (i) general business conditions, (ii) our financial performance, (iii) the availability of dividends from our subsidiaries and any restrictions on their payment, and (iv) other factors that the Board may deem relevant.

We rely almost exclusively on dividends from our subsidiaries for the payment of our corporate expenses and for the distribution of dividends to holders of our common shares. Subject to certain reserve and capital adequacy requirements under applicable banking and insurance regulations, we are able to cause our subsidiaries to declare dividends. To the extent our subsidiaries do not have funds available or are otherwise restricted from paying us dividends, our ability to pay dividends on our common shares will be adversely affected. Currently, there are no restrictions on the ability of Grupo Crédito, BCP, ASHC, Grupo Pacífico and Credicorp Capital or any of our other subsidiaries to pay dividends abroad. In addition, Grupo Crédito, BCP, and Grupo Pacífico intend to declare and pay dividends in Nuevos Soles, while we intend to declare and pay dividends in U.S. Dollars. If the value of the Nuevo Sol falls relative to the U.S. Dollar between the date of declaration and the date of payment of dividends, the value of the dividends we pay would be adversely affected. See "Item 3. Key Information—(A) Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates."

The following table shows cash and stock dividends that we paid in the periods indicated:

Year ended December 31,	Number of Shares Entitled to Dividends	Cash Dividends Per Share	Stock Dividends Per Share
2000	94,382,317	US\$ 0.10	0.00
2001	94,382,317	US\$ 0.10	0.00
2002	94,382,317	US\$ 0.40	0.00
2003	94,382,317	US\$ 0.30	0.00
2004	94,382,317	US\$ 0.40	0.00
2005	94,382,317	US\$ 0.80	0.00
2006	94,382,317	US\$ 1.10	0.00
2007	94,382,317	US\$ 1.30	0.00
2008	94,382,317	US\$ 1.50	0.00
2009	94,382,317	US\$ 1.70	0.00
2010	94,382,317	US\$ 1.95	0.00
2011	94,382,317	US\$ 2.30	0.00
2012	94,382,317	US\$ 2.60	0.00
2013	94,382,317	US\$ 1.90	0.00

On February 26, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of US\$1.90 per common share held at the close of business on April 22, 2014. This dividend will be distributed on May 16, 2014.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

9. A Offer and Listing Details

Price History of Credicorp's Stock

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

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	High	Low	Average Daily Volume
2009	US\$76.74	US\$ 32.23	359,807
2010	US\$124.9	US\$ 69.02	253,573
2011	US\$117.31	US\$ 82.25	477,181
2012	US\$147.86	US\$ 103.01	272,320
2013	US\$163.33	US\$ 113.5	354,841

2011