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(11,957
)

(12,968
)

(10,765
)

Net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as previously reported

175,024

181,885

135,600

Foreign exchange differences on available-for-sale debt securities, net of impairment of US$8,912 in 2005 (c)

-

53,293

(16,404
)
Minority interest

-

(5,055
)

3,258

Net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as restated

175,024

230,123

122,454

Net income per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP based on weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, as previously reported

2.19

	2.28
	1.70
Net income per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP based on weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, as restated	
	2.19
	2.89
	1.54
Weighted average number of outstanding shares issued and outstanding, excluding treasury stock (in thousands of shares)	
	79,761
	79,761
	79,758

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(h) Summary of significant adjustments to shareholders' equity -

A summary of the significant adjustments that would be required to determine the shareholders' equity of the Group under U.S. GAAP instead of under IFRS are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2006	**2005**	**2004**
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
Shareholders' equity in accordance with IFRS	1,533,768	1,291,955	1,150,450
Additions (deductions):			
Minority interest (f)	(136,946)	(101,515)	(85,253)
Income taxes, net of minority interest (e)	(4,987)	-	-
Reversal of amortization of goodwill (d)	12,109	12,109	12,109
Shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	1,403,944	1,202,549	1,077,306

The changes in shareholders' equity of the Group under U.S. GAAP are summarized below:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2006	**2005**	**2004**
	US$(000)	US$(000) **(As restated)**	US$(000) **(As restated)**
Balances as of January 1	1,202,549	1,077,306	917,986
Cash dividends	(87,738)	(63,810)	(31,900)
Decrease in treasury stock	-	-	263
Other comprehensive income (loss)	114,109	(41,066)	68,527
Net income under U.S. GAAP (g)	175,024	230,123	122,454
Other	-	(4)	(24)
Balances as of December 31	1,403,944	1,202,549	1,077,306

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(i) Other comprehensive income -

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2006	**2005**	**2004**
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
		(As restated)	**(As restated)**
Net income in accordance with U.S.GAAP	175,024	230,123	122,454
Other comprehensive income (loss) -			
Unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period, net of tax and minority interest (*)	85,372	(26,920)	70,942
Transfer of realized losses (gains) to net income (**)	27,421	(15,768)	(2,415)
Net gain on cash flow hedge.	1,316	1,622	-
	114,109	(41,066)	68,527
Comprehensive Income	289,133	189,057	190,981

(*) Include exchange differences for US$15,961, US$(34,041) and US$14,196 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, net of minority interest.

(**) Include exchange differences for US$34,041, US$(14,196) and US$(1,050) in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, net of minority interest.

Cumulative other comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2006	**2005**	**2004**
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
		(As restated)	**(As restated)**
Beginning balance	49,261	90,327	21,800
Current period changes	114,109	(41,066)	68,527
Ending balance	163,370	49,261	90,327

As result of the inclusion of the foreign exchange difference as part of the unrealized gains (losses) in available-for-sale debt securities, the amounts presented in Note 6 for 2006 and 2005 for U.S. GAAP purposes are as follow:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	2006			
		Unrealized gross amount		
	Amortized Cost US$(000)	**Gains** US$(000)	**Losses** US$(000)	**Estimated market value** US$(000)
Fixed maturity -				
BCRP deposit certificates	1,265,351	12,262	-	1,277,613
Government treasury bonds	471,615	63,982	(1,617)	533,980
Other	1,359,237	39,962	(4,528)	1,394,671
	3,096,203	116,206	(6,145)	3,206,264
Shares -	96,486	119,989	(292)	216,183
	3,192,689	236,195	(6,437)	3,422,447
Accrued interest				28,264
Total				3,450,711

	2005			
		Unrealized gross amount		
	Amortized cost US$(000)	**Gains** US$(000)	**Losses** US$(000)	**Estimated market value** US$(000)
Fixed maturity -				
BCRP deposit certificates	1,180,484	-	(34,669)	1,145,815
Government treasury bonds	367,866	20,662	(1,374)	387,154
Other	1,088,169	18,651	(7,742)	1,099,078
	2,636,519	39,313	(43,785)	2,632,047
Shares -	72,218	91,113	(749)	162,582
	2,708,737	130,426	(44,534)	2,794,629
Accrued interest				16,076
Total				2,810,705

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The unrealized losses for 2005 have existed for less than 12 months and such amounts are presented net of a permanent impairment of US$ 8,912; which has been fully realized during 2006.

(j) Commitments and guarantees -

The disclosures required for FIN 45 applicable to Credicorp's operations are as follow:

Commitments to extend credit -

The Group does no have commitments to extend credit. The caption "responsibilities under credit lines agreements" (see note 20), correspond to consumer credit lines and other consumer loans that are cancelable upon notification to the consumer. In addition, these credit lines generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. The contractual amount of the credit line represents the Company's exposure to credit loss, in the event of default by the borrower and by the amount of the credit line used at the default date. The Group manages this credit risk by using the same credit policies it applies to loans. Collateral is obtained to commercial commitments based on management's credit assessment of the borrower. Since the Group expects many of the commitments to expire without being drawn, or to cancel them in case of client default as allowed by the contracts signed, total responsibilities under credit lines agreements amounts do not necessarily represent the Group's future liquidity requirements. The contract or notional amounts of these credit lines at December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006			2005		
	Expire within 1 year	**Expire after 1 year**	**Total**	**Expire within 1 year**	**Expire within 1 year**	**Total**
	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)	US$(000)
Consumer credit cards	-	814,745	814,745	-	531,816	531,816
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	814,745	814,745	-	531,816	531,816

Letters of credit and guarantees -

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments the Group issues to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third-party. The guarantees frequently support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper issuances, bond financings and other similar transactions. The Group issues commercial letters of credit on behalf of customers to ensure payment or collection in connection with trade transactions. In the event of a customer's nonperformance, the Group's credit loss exposure is the same as in any extension of credit, up to the letter's contractual amount. Management assesses the borrower's credit to determine the necessary collateral, which may include marketable securities, real estate, accounts receivable and inventory. Since the conditions requiring the Group to fund letters of credit may not occur, the Group expects its liquidity requirements to be less than the total outstanding commitments. The maximum potential future payments guaranteed by the Group under letters of credit and guarantee arrangements as of December 31, 2006, were approximately US$1,204.5 million (approximately US$982.0 million as of December 31, 2005) with a weighted average term of approximately 24 months. The estimated fair value of standby letters of credit and guarantees was approximately US$1.0 million as of December 31, 2006 (approximately US$0.8 million as of December 31, 2005). The contract or notional amounts of letters of credit and guarantees at December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	2006 Expire within 1 year US$(000)	2006 Expire after 1 year US$(000)	2006 Total US$(000)	2005 Expire within 1 year US$(000)	2005 Expire after 1 year US$(000)	2005 Total US$(000)
Standby letters of credit and guarantees	1,195,790	8,710	1,204,500	944,598	37,446	982,044
Import and export letters of credit	250,466	410	250,876	238,902	-	238,902
	1,446,256	9,120	1,455,376	1,183,500	37,446	1,220,946

(k) Recently Issued US Accounting Standards

\- Stock-Based Compensation -

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Shared Based Payments (SFAS 123R). This statement eliminates the option to apply the intrinsic value measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" to stock compensation awards issued to employees. Rather, SFAS 123R requires companies to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award - the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R applies to all awards granted after the required effective date, December 15, 2005, and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after that date. SFAS 123R was effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005 and therefore we applied this standard for U.S. GAAP purposes in the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2006 and as a result, there were not any material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(l) Other Issued US Accounting Standards

- FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1 “The Meaning of Other- Than- Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments” -

In November 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1 “The Meaning of Other- Than- Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments”. The FSP addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. Credicorp adopted the FSP on January 1, 2006. The adoption of the standard did not have a significant impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

- Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108 “Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements” -

In September 1, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108 “Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements” (SAB 108). SAB 108 expresses the SEC Staff’s views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. SAB 108 states that in evaluating the materiality of financial statement misstatements, a corporation must quantify the impact of correcting misstatements, including both the carryover and reversing effects of prior year misstatements, on the current year financial statements. SAB 108 is effective for the year ended December 31, 2006. The application of SAB 108 did not have an impact on the Group’s financial condition and results of operations.

(m) Recently issued US accounting standards not yet adopted

- Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 155: “Accounting for Certain Hybrid Instruments”- an amendment of FASB Statements 133 and 140.

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Instruments, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140 (SFAS 155). SFAS 155 permits Credicorp to elect to measure any hybrid financial instrument at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in net profit, if the hybrid instrument contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation under SFAS 133. The election to measure the hybrid instrument at fair value is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irreversible. SFAS 155 is effective after the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, with early adoption permitted in certain circumstances. At adoption of SFAS 155, any difference between the total carrying amount of the individual components of an existing hybrid instrument and the fair value of the combined hybrid financial instrument is recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings. Credicorp did not elect to early adopt SFAS 155 and, therefore, will adopt the new standard as of 1 January 2007. Credicorp does not believe that SFAS 155 will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" (SFAS 156)- and amendment of FASB Statement 140

In March 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets (SFAS 156). SFAS 156 addresses the accounting for recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities related to certain transfers of the servicer's financial assets and for acquisitions or assumptions of obligations to service financial assets that do not relate to the financial assets of the service and its related parties. SFAS 156 requires that all recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at either fair value or by applying an amortization method for each class of recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS 156 is effective in fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 156 is not expected to have a material impact on Credicorp's Financial Statements.

- FIN 48, "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" - an interpretation of SFAS 109* - In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of SFAS 109*, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions. FIN 48 is effective for years commencing after December 15, 2006. Credicorp is continuing to evaluate the impact of FIN 48 on its Financial Statements.

- Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements" (*SFAS 157) - In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements (*SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands the required disclosures about an entity's fair value measurements. Additionally, SFAS 157 eliminates the requirement to defer calculated profit or loss on transaction values that include unobservable inputs ("Day 1 profit and loss") and eliminates the use of block discounts for securities traded in an active market. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The provisions of SFAS 157 should be applied prospectively upon initial adoption, except for the provisions that eliminate prior measurement guidance regarding block discounts and Day 1 profit and loss. These changes should be applied retrospectively as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. Credicorp is still assessing the impact that SFAS 157 will have on its Financial Statements.

- Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities"* (SFAS 159) -

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities* (SFAS 159). This new standard permits entities to irrevocably choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are recognized in net profit at each subsequent reporting date. The election in SFAS 159 is similar, but not identical, to the fair value option in IAS 39. The fair value option in IAS 39 is subject to certain qualifying criteria not include in this standard, and it applies to a slightly different set of instruments. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted only if the provisions of SFAS 157 are also applied. Credicorp is currently assessing the impact SFAS 159 will have on its Financial Statements.