Intercorp Financial Services

IFS Climate Report 2025

www.intercorp.com.pe

IFS

Contents

About this report

This second edition of Intercorp Financial Services' (IFS) Climate Report has been prepared in alignment with the recommendations and framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

It reflects our ongoing commitment to transparency and accountability in managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Scope

The information presented in this report covers the companies in which IFS holds full ownership, including:

- Interbank – Banco Internacional del Peru S.A.A.
- Interseguro - Interseguro Compañía de Seguros S.A.
- Inteligo – Inteligo Group Corp, which includes:
  - Inteligo Bank – Inteligo Bank Ltd.
  - Inteligo SAB – Inteligo Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.
  - Inteligo USA – Inteligo USA Inc.
  - Interfondos – Interfondos S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos
  - IPH – Inteligo Peru Holdings S.A.C.
  - Veltria – Veltria Advisor Corp.[1]
- PMP – Procesos de Medios de Pago S.A, which includes: Izipay – Izipay S.A.C.

This edition covers the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, and follows the previous publication of July 2024.

Reporting Approach

This report builds on IFS's broader sustainability and annual disclosures by integrating climate-related financial risks and opportunities across our operations, governance, and strategy. The information has been compiled using the best available data at the time of publication and reflects our continuous progress in strengthening climate governance, risk management, and performance metrics.

IFS is committed to updating this Climate Report every two years, ensuring that our disclosures remain relevant, comparable, and aligned with international best practices.

[1] In 2025, Inteligo Group acquired Veltria. This subsidiary is not included in the scope of this climate report, as the integration of its climate-related management and data is expected to be implemented progressively.

Our climate journey and goals

IFS has progressively strengthened its climate approach by enhancing governance, integrating climate considerations into sustainable finance and risk management, and expanding its measurement and disclosure capabilities.

This roadmap outlines the key milestones achieved to date and our forward-looking climate ambitions as we support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

2023
Governance foundations

- Publication of the Sustainable Finance Framework, externally verified by S&P.
- Strengthening Sustainable Finance governance structures.
- Update and Board approval of the Environmental and Social Risk Analysis System (ESRA) Policy.
- Adoption of and becoming a signatory to the Equator Principles.
- Implementation of Inteligo Group's Responsible Investment Policy, embedding ESG criteria into the investment process.

2024
Transparency and recognition

- Completion of a qualitative climate risk assessment.
- Execution of the first green trade finance transaction with CaixaBank.
- Publication of the first Climate Report aligned with the TCFD recommendations.
- First inclusion of IFS in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), specifically in the MILA Pacific Alliance Index, in addition to its distinction as a member in the Sustainability Yearbook.
- Enhanced capabilities in ESG risk management and sustainable investment through specialized training in partnership with Escuela FEF.

2025
Measurement and capability building

- First measurement of financed emissions in priority sectors (agriculture, fisheries, and energy).
- Strengthening internal processes and climate-related capabilities.
- Client awareness initiatives to support climate transition.
- Establishment of IFS Eco-efficiency Committee.
- Definition of decarbonization targets for own operations in the banking segment, aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

2026
Integration and scaling

- Integration of climate metrics and insights into business decision-making processes.
- Continued enhancement of climate risk management and sustainable finance and investment capabilities.

2028
Portfolio measurement expansion

- Expand the scope of coverage of financed emissions measurements in our commercial portfolio.

2030
Long-term impact

Mobilization of
USD 1.3 billion
in sustainable finance.

01

Governance

- Sustainability and Climate Governance
- Climate-Related Mechanisms & Frameworks

Sustainability and climate governance

At IFS, climate governance is embedded within the holding's overall sustainability strategy, ensuring that climate-related risks and opportunities are subject to effective oversight at both Board and management levels.

Clear roles and responsibilities have been defined to integrate climate considerations into strategic decision-making, risk management, and sustainability execution across all business units, in line with each long-term objectives and strategic priorities[2]

This governance approach supports consistent implementation, accountability, and escalation of climate-related matters, while allowing for specific oversight at each business unit.

Board governance oversight

The IFS's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the application and implementation of the Sustainability Policy across IFS and its business units. The Board defines the holding's sustainability strategic vision and ensures effective oversight of climate matters and other strategical sustainability matters, aligning them with long-term corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

The Board meets at least 4 times a year and conducts an in-depth review of sustainability and climate-related matters annually during the first quarter. This review covers progress in climate and sustainability objectives, key initiatives, and relevant performance indicators. Additional updates may be presented throughout the year, as needed, based on developments identified by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO).

At the business unit level, each Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing sustainability and climate-related matters relevant to its sector, ensuring alignment with the IFS Sustainability Policy and holding strategic priorities. In addition, the Boards of Directors of Interbank and Interseguro approve the Corporate Sustainability Report of each business unit, which are submitted annually to the Peruvian Securities Market Superintendency.

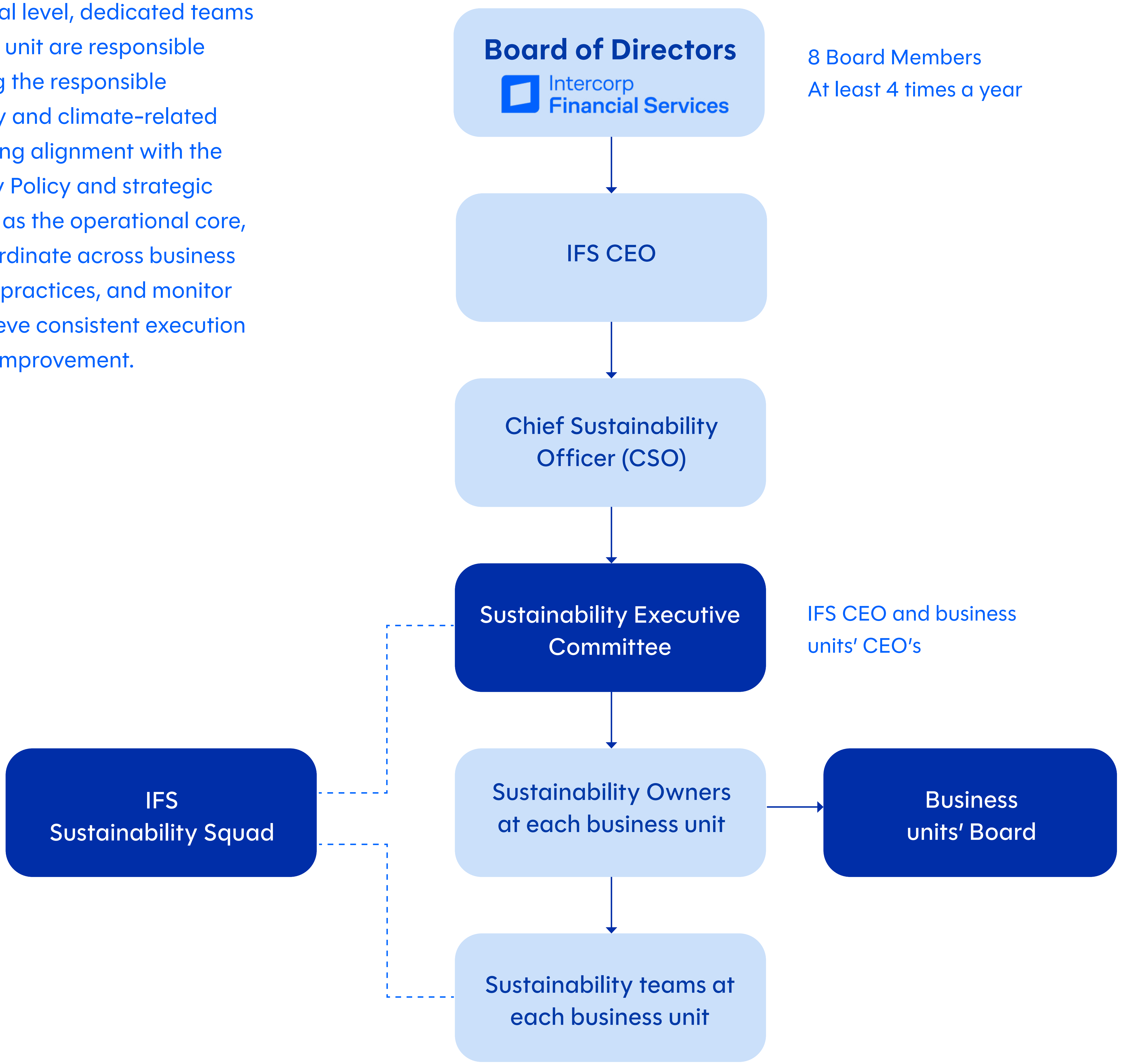
This governance framework establishes clear responsibilities across the IFS Board and the Boards of each business unit, supporting the consistent implementation of climate-related initiatives. The framework is periodically reviewed to ensure its continued effectiveness and alignment with regulatory expectations, international best practices, and IFS sustainability priorities, including reviews conducted at the business unit level in coordination with the CSO.

[2] No climate-specific training was delivered to the IFS Board of Directors during 2025. IFS has committed to addressing it through a dedicated programme on IFRS S1 and S2 climate-related disclosure Standards.

Management responsibilities

At the operational level, dedicated teams at each business unit are responsible for implementing the responsible business strategy and climate-related initiatives, ensuring alignment with the IFS Sustainability Policy and strategic priorities. Acting as the operational core, these teams coordinate across business units, share best practices, and monitor progress to achieve consistent execution and continuous improvement.

Sustainability and climate governance structure



Topics covered

Interbank | Interseguro | INTELIGO GROUP

- Carbon footprint and eco-efficiency
- Sustainable Finance
- ESG integration in investment portfolio
- Climate Risk Management

Roles	Description	Frequency
The IFS Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Leads the implementation of IFS Sustainability Strategy, ensuring alignment across all business units in accordance with strategic direction defined by the Board.	Reports annually to the IFS Board of Directors and provides updates to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In addition, the CSO may present climate or sustainability related matters directly to the Board at any of its scheduled sessions throughout the year, should developments identified require timely Board-level attention or decision.
Executive Sustainability Committee	Composed of the CEOs of the IFS business units. The committee sets strategic priorities, allocates resources, assigns responsibilities, and oversees the coordinated and consistent execution of sustainability initiatives across IFS, under the guidance of the CSO.	Meets at least twice a year, or more frequently as requested by the IFS CEO.
Sustainability Heads at each business unit	Responsible for executing sustainability initiatives within respective business units, in close coordination with the CSO, the Executive Sustainability Committee, and the business units Board and management.	Quarterly.
IFS Sustainability Squad	Cross-business units working groups composed of sustainability owners and teams from the business units. The Squad reviews progress at the business unit level, coordinates group-wide initiatives, monitors performance and promotes collaboration and knowledge-sharing to accelerate impact.	Quarterly.
Eco-efficiency Committee	Oversees environmental performance across IFS' business units by monitoring key indicators and driving initiatives to improve operational efficiency and reduce emissions, ensuring the implementation of eco-efficiency initiatives. The Committee is composed of representatives from facilities and operational teams.	Quarterly.

Climate-related mechanisms & frameworks

Sustainability Policy

Sustainability is embedded into IFS's day-to-day operations, ensuring that environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations are systematically integrated into decision-making processes. A key mechanism supporting this integration is the Sustainability Policy, which provides clear guidelines and framework for embedding sustainability across each business unit, and is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the holding's commitment to climate action and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

In 2024, the Policy was updated and approved by the Board of Directors, reinforcing its role as a cornerstone of IFS' sustainability strategy. The Policy is structured around six core principles that guide the organization's approach:

- Ethics and Integrity
- Human Rights
- Development and Inclusion
- Service and Innovation
- Environmental and Climate Commitment
- Partnership and Public Engagement.

For more information, visit Sustainability Policy

It also establishes clear roles and responsibilities for the oversight and implementation of ESG-related matters. The Board of Directors provides strategic direction and oversight, while senior management is responsible for execution and integration across business units. This governance structure ensures accountability and enables the effective incorporation of climate-related risks and opportunities into the holding's strategy, risk management and operations.

Sustainable Finance Framework

Interbank has developed a Sustainable Finance Framework, which has been externally reviewed by S&P Global, reinforcing its robustness. This Framework serves as a key instrument to guide the allocation of capital toward activities that support the transition to a low-carbon and more inclusive economy.

Aligned with internationally recognized principles, including those of International Finance Corporation (IFC) and market standards such as the Green and Social Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the Green and Social Loan Principles of the Loan Market Association (LMA); Interbank's Framework establishes clear eligibility criteria, governance processes, and project evaluation guidelines to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into financing decisions.

A core component is Interbank's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, which enables the classification and tracking of eligible activities across green and social categories. These include areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, water management, circular economy, and sustainable transportation, as well as financing for SMEs, underserved groups, financial inclusion, and access to basic services.

Through this structured approach, the Framework supports the identification of climate-related opportunities and facilitates the channeling of financial flows toward low-carbon and climate-resilient sectors, strengthening the integration of climate considerations into portfolio management.

For more information, visit Sustainability Framework

Environmental and Social Risk Analysis Policy

Interbank's Environmental and Social Risk Analysis (ESRA) Policy establishes the principles and guidelines governing the identification, assessment and management of environmental and social risks in financing activities. The policy provides a structured framework to ensure that these risks are consistently integrated into credit evaluation and decision-making processes.

The ESRA system plays a critical role in integrating environmental and social considerations into the bank's risk management approach. It ensures that environmental and climate-related risks are assessed as part of standard due diligence procedures, enabling the organization to identify potential impacts, define mitigation measures and align financing decisions with its sustainability commitments.

From a governance perspective, the policy defines clear roles and responsibilities across risk and business units, ensuring that environmental and social risk considerations are incorporated throughout the credit lifecycle. This includes the application of internal controls, escalation mechanisms, and ongoing monitoring processes, particularly for transactions with higher environmental or climate-related risk exposure.

For more information, visit Environmental and Social Risk Analysis Policy

Responsible Investment Policy

Inteligo Group has established a Responsible Investment Policy that sets out the guidelines for integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into its investment processes, contributing to a more comprehensive assessment of portfolio risk and return.

The Policy applies to the Group's main investment activities, covering proprietary products, managed funds, recommended third-party funds, and securities under coverage.

As part of this framework, Inteligo integrates ESG factors into investment analysis and decision-making, complementing traditional financial analysis through the assessment of material risks and opportunities. In its most recent update (2025), the Policy incorporated internationally recognized standards such as those of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), strengthening the assessment of ESG materiality by industry and embedding these criteria more systematically into the investment process.

Additionally, the Policy includes exclusion criteria aimed at avoiding exposure to activities that are not aligned with Inteligo's responsible investment principles. These include, among others, controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, and coal-related activities, with defined thresholds guiding investment decisions and portfolio construction. In this context, the Policy update strengthened coal-related criteria by adopting more stringent thresholds and aligning them with international market standards, including those considered in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Index, incorporating the differentiation between mining, power generation, and related infrastructure activities.

The Policy is approved by the Board of Directors, and its implementation is monitored by investment and risk functions, ensuring its application within investment processes and its periodic update in line with market developments and international best practices.

Through this framework, Inteligo strengthens the management of ESG-related risks and opportunities across its investment portfolios, including those associated with climate change.

For more information, visit [Inteligo Group's Responsible Investment Policy]

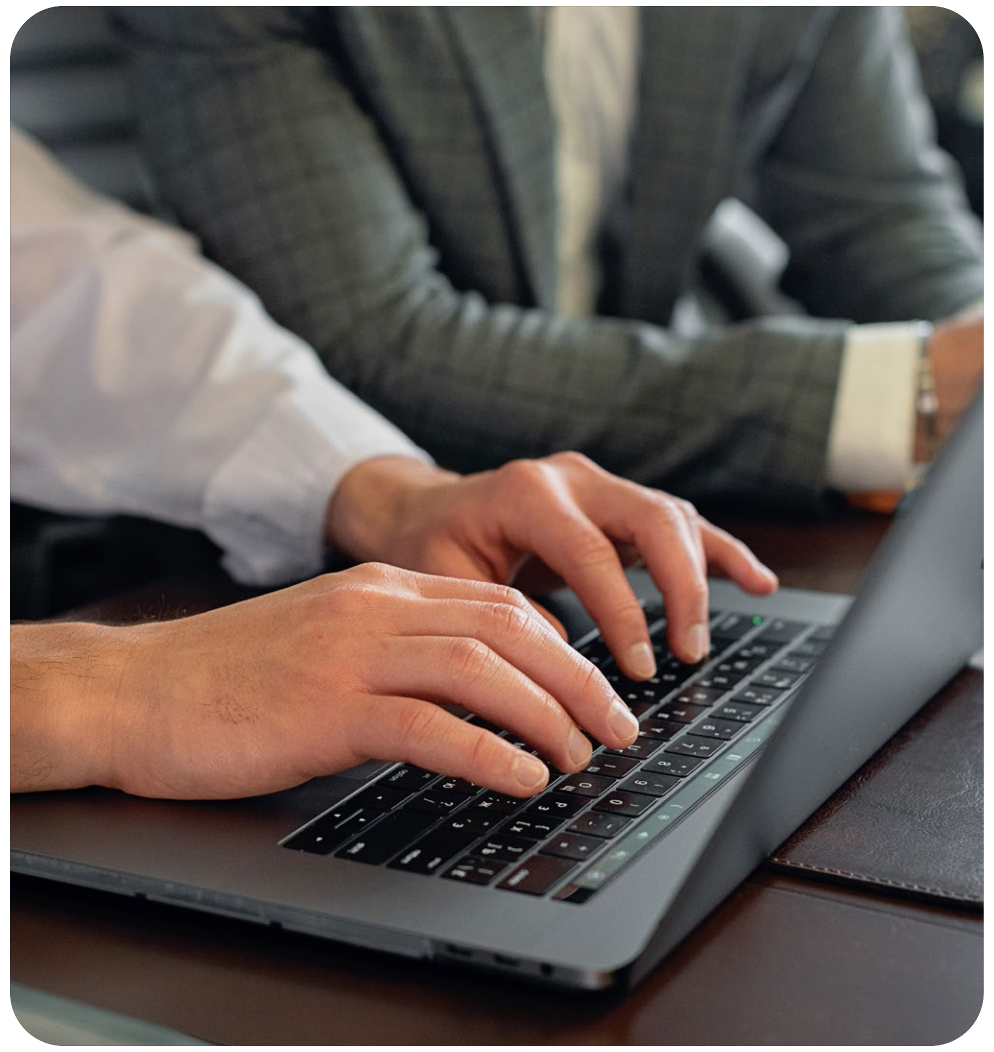
Proxy Voting Policy

Inteligo Group, through its subsidiary Interfondos, has established a Proxy Voting Policy that defines the guidelines for exercising voting rights on behalf of its clients, as part of its fiduciary duty and long-term investment approach.

Voting is conducted under a formal framework that establishes criteria and decision-making processes, with a primary focus on corporate governance matters, including board structure and composition, remuneration, and other aspects relevant to company performance.

As part of this approach, Interfondos evaluates proposals submitted at Shareholders' Meetings based on independent and technical analysis, promoting sound corporate governance practices in the companies in which it invests.

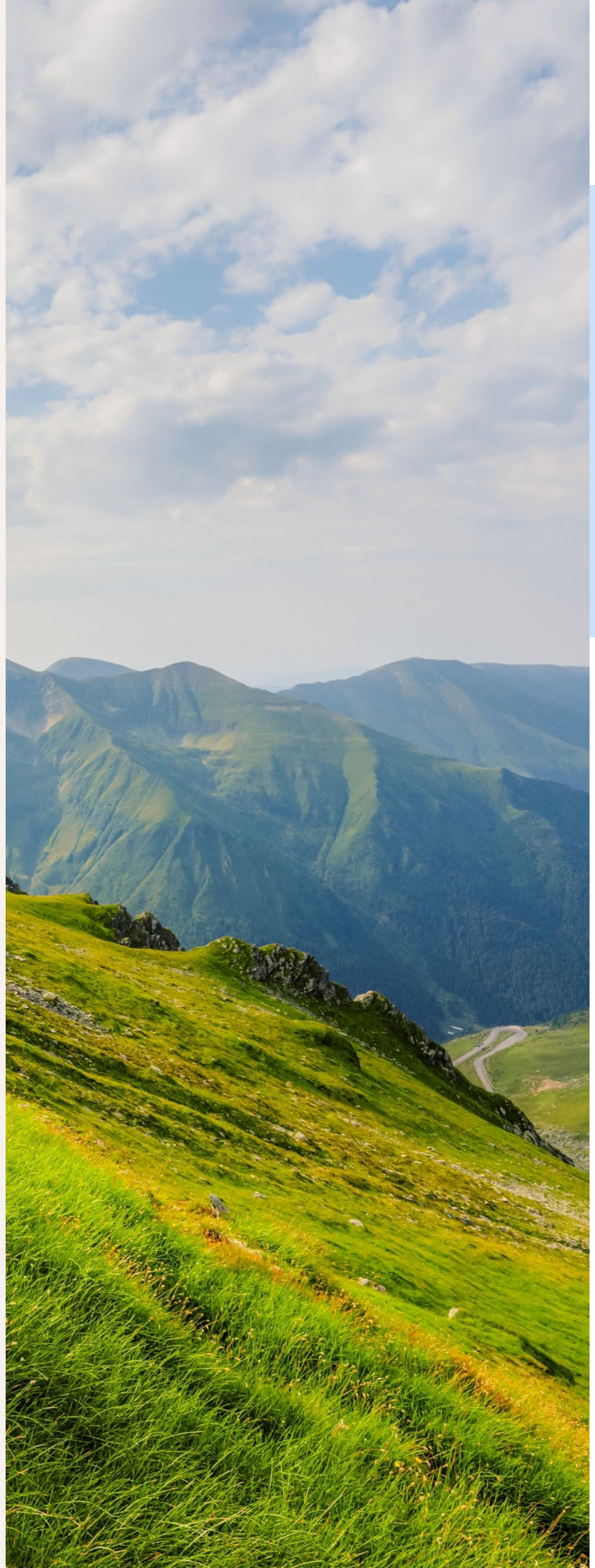
From a governance perspective, the voting process is governed by the corresponding policy and carried out by investment functions, with internal oversight mechanisms in place. Voting decisions are documented and recorded, ensuring traceability, consistency, and transparency in their application. This process includes maintaining structured records of participation in shareholders' meetings, the matters evaluated, and the voting decisions. During 2025, participation was recorded in two shareholders' meetings, with one vote in favor and one vote against, in accordance with the criteria established in the policy.



This approach is complemented by interactions with issuers, in line with the Group's Responsible Investment Policy, aimed at strengthening the understanding of relevant aspects for investment decision-making and promoting better corporate practices.

Through this framework, the role as a responsible investor is strengthened, contributing to the promotion of sound corporate governance practices across investment portfolios.

For more information, visit [Interfondos' Proxy Voting Policy]



IFS integrates climate-related objectives into its incentive structure by linking variable compensation to the achievement of sustainability-related KPIs.

Variable compensation and incentives

These incentives are designed to promote the origination of sustainable finance transactions, aligning employee performance with the organization's strategic priorities on sustainability and climate action.

The specific targets and mechanisms vary depending on the role, as outlined below[3]:

Beneficiary	Type of incentive	KPI description
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary	The IFS CEO's compensation is determined by key factors that align with the company's financial performance and strategic priorities. These priorities include performance metrics such as product innovation and sustainability, which measure progress toward IFS' core strategic objectives.
Commercial executives	Monetary	The KPI for earning monetary climate incentives is the successful closing of one or more green loans (depending on the role- e.g. commercial manager, commercial executive). Achieving such target, as applicable, results in a 5% variable accelerator, granting the employee an additional percentage of remuneration for closing sustainable loans.

Climate-related variable compensation currently applies to the IFS CEO and to commercial executives responsible for originating sustainable finance transactions. Other roles with significant climate-related responsibilities, including the Chief Sustainability Officer, Sustainability Heads at each business unit, and credit risk management functions, do not have formal climate-specific KPIs linked to their variable compensation. Their accountability for climate outcomes is embedded instead through performance objectives, and the organizational frameworks described in section 1.1 of this report. IFS will continue to evaluate the scope of its climate incentive structure as its climate strategy and measurement capabilities mature.

[3] The current incentive structure does not include climate- or sustainability-related KPIs linked to the compensation of the Board of Directors. IFS recognises this as a known gap and is committed to addressing it as part of a broader review of its governance and compensation framework.

02

Strategy

- Climate-related risk
- Climate-related opportunities
- Approach to climate in strategic and financial management
- Analysis of Potential Climate Pathways

At IFS, we have a responsible business strategy, recognizing the key role of the financial sector in supporting the transition to a low-carbon and more sustainable economy.

Through the model, IFS integrates ESG considerations into decision-making processes and core operations, contributing to long-term value creation and resilience.

IFS's responsible business strategy is structured around three main pillars, which guide our purpose to building financial well-being together. Within this framework, the "Acting for Climate Change" pillar plays a central role in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities. This pillar includes initiatives aimed at improving eco-efficiency across operations, managing climate-related risks, and reducing both direct and indirect emissions.

This strategic approach is complemented by ongoing capacity-building efforts with both employees and clients to strengthen climate-related discussions and support the transition to more sustainable business models.

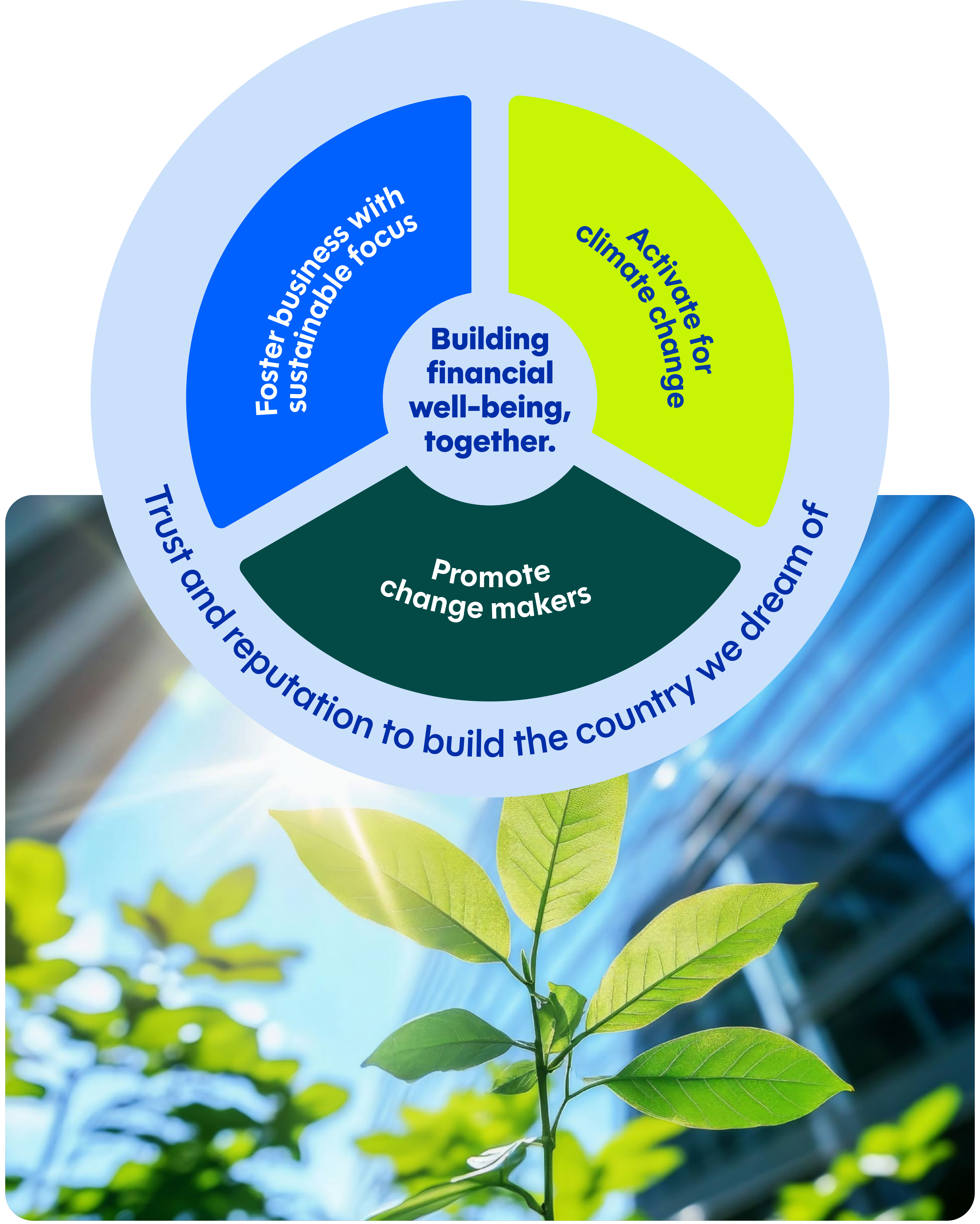
In 2024, a training on sustainable investments was delivered to employees. In the same year, this topic was also extended to a client-focused session, covering sustainable investment strategies and opportunities.

Additionally, during 2024 and 2025, internal capabilities in climate-related disclosures and risk management were strengthened through specialized training on international standards such as IFRS S1 and S2. In parallel, organization-wide training on waste management was conducted, promoting eco-efficiency practices across the organization.

Furthermore, technical capabilities were enhanced through certifications and specialized programs in ESG topics and environmental and social risk analysis.

Overall, these initiatives contribute to strengthening internal capabilities in sustainability and climate change, supporting the integration of these considerations into risk management, decision-making, and investment processes, in line with frameworks such as IFRS.

Additionally, IFS has progressively advanced from high-level climate commitments toward more structured and systematic approaches to measuring and managing its climate impact. This evolution reflects our understanding that robust data and consistent frameworks are essential to effectively manage climate-related risks, identify opportunities, and support informed decision-making across the organization.



Climate-related risk

Identification process and results

IFS identifies climate-related risks through a structured process grounded in the TCFD framework, which classifies risks into two primary categories: physical risks and transition risks. The identification process draws on international reference scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Peru's National Adaptation Plan, and meteorological data from the Peruvian National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI).

At the business unit level, Interbank conducted a qualitative materiality assessment in partnership with a specialist consultant, evaluating how physical and transition risks may affect key prudential risks — including credit, market, liquidity, operational, and reputational risk — across short, medium, and long-term horizons. On the other hand, for Inteligo Group, climate-related risks are identified through the integration of ESG criteria into its investment screening and risk assessment processes.

The results of this identification process are presented in sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 below.

Physical risks

Physical climate risks may affect IFS both directly, through impacts on its own operations and workforce, and indirectly through disruptions experienced by clients, investees, suppliers, and broader economic systems. Acute and chronic climate hazards can influence asset values, operational continuity, market conditions, and the financial resilience of stakeholders across the value chain.

As part of its climate risk assessment, IFS evaluated its exposure to relevant physical hazards across different climate scenarios and time horizons. The analysis considered potential impacts on business continuity, financial performance, counterparties, and strategic objectives, providing the foundation for the identification and prioritization of material physical climate-related risks.

Peru's geographic and climatic conditions make it one of the most vulnerable countries in Latin America to the physical impacts of climate change. According to the World Bank's Climate and Development Country Report, natural disasters cause average annual losses equivalent to 2% of GDP, and welfare losses equivalent to 5.2% of GDP. Progressive changes in precipitation patterns, accelerating glacial retreat, and the increasing frequency and severity of floods, landslides, and droughts are already affecting agricultural productivity, water availability, and energy generation, with significant economic consequences across the country's productive sectors.

The country's climate is shaped by three major geographical and climatic factors: the Humboldt Current, the Andes Mountain Range, and cyclonic and anticyclonic dynamics. These conditions translate into three climatic zones: coastal (arid and warm), highland (temperate-cold), and jungle (humid and warm); each subject to distinct physical risk profiles. A key modulating force is the El Niño phenomenon (FEN), which periodically intensifies torrential rainfall on the Pacific coast and triggers secondary hazards including floods and landslides. According to Peru's National Adaptation Plan and projections by SENAMHI, the four most material physical climate hazards for the country are declining precipitation and drought, flooding, landslides (huaycos), and glacial retreat.

Interbank's internal analysis of the two most recent El Niño events illustrates this dynamic. The 2017 "Niño Costero" event, concentrated in the northern region and dominated by infrastructure damage, exposed a balance of S/3,232 million (10.6% of the relevant portfolio), affected 137

thousand clients (of whom 8 thousand received support) and generated an associated expense impact of S/142 million. The 2023 "Costero-Global" event, compounded by social conflict and the Yaku cyclone, was dominated by damage to production and growth and exposed a balance of S/6,711 million (13%), affected 327 thousand clients (of whom 53 thousand received support) and generated an associated expense impact of S/330 million. Both events primarily affected the Consumer and Business Banking portfolios, while Mortgages and Commercial lending showed greater resilience.

Looking forward, climate projections indicate a significant increase in torrential rainfall and a rise in maximum temperatures of between 0.5°C and 2.5°C by 2030, concentrated in the Amazon and Andean regions, potentially reaching 3°C by 2050. These trends are expected to have a meaningful impact on the availability of water for agriculture, human consumption, and energy production. Currently, an estimated 5.5 million Peruvians are vulnerable to intense rainfall, 2.6 million are exposed to drought, and 14 million face food insecurity risks, underscoring the systemic nature of the physical climate challenge in the country where IFS operates.

This context is directly relevant to IFS's risk profile, with significant credit exposure in climate-sensitive sectors and with mortgage collateral concentrated in geographically vulnerable areas, the materialization of physical climate hazards can affect the value of collaterals, the ability of borrowers to service their obligations, and the continuity of client operations. The physical risks identified in the assessment below are framed against this national climate backdrop.

Risk	Description	Potential impact and non-financial impact[4]	Time horizon	Responses
Acute	Risks are caused by extreme climate events such as droughts, storms, cyclones, and floods.	• Impact on transportation, electrical, and communications systems. • Damage to facilities that prevents the normal provision of services. • Impact on lending activity and the value of collaterals. • Impact on the value of assets or companies with insurance. • Increase in the cost of insurance. • Disruption to customers' operations in sectors that are highly dependent on weather conditions, such as agriculture, fishing, or tourism. • Increased operating costs of offices and stores to ensure proper temperature conditions at work. • Affecting the health of employees and customers. • Disruptions in the value chain due to loss of value of assets or damage to infrastructure in risky or vulnerable areas. • Loss of profitability of clients with operations located in areas of higher risk or vulnerability. • Threats or loss of value of customer assets (guarantees).	ST, MT, LT	• Including climate events into Interbank's commercial risks macroeconomic projections. • Establishing a business continuity plan that integrates climate disasters. • Interbank's real estate properties and client mortgages are protected by insurance that covers climate related events. • Implementing eco-efficiency technologies in the administrative and financial stores. • ESG risk analysis at Interbank, Interseguro and Inteligo Group's. • Offering green loans and sustainability linked loans at Interbank. • Implementing a qualitative assessment of climate risk with a deep dive into Interbank's commercial portfolio.
Chronic	Risks resulting from progressive changes in weather patterns, such as rising temperatures, water scarcity, and sea level rise.		LT	

[4] Identified impacts are for illustrative purposes and represent potential impacts on IFS or its clients.

Short-term (ST): Up to 3 years
Medium-term (MT): From 4 to 10 years
Long-term (LT): More than 10 year.

Transition risks

Transition risks are the risks associated with the transition to a lower-carbon economy. They refer to the potential financial and non-financial impacts that may arise directly or indirectly from the process of adjusting to a more sustainable and climate-resilient economy. These risks may result from the adoption of new climate-related policies and regulations, technological developments, changes in market dynamics, shifts in capital allocation, and evolving customer and stakeholder expectations.

To understand its exposure to these risks, IFS assessed the potential implications of relevant transition drivers across different climate scenarios and time horizons. The assessment considered the extent to which regulatory, technological, market and reputational changes could affect the organization's operations, counterparties and long-term strategic objectives.

The material transition risks identified through this assessment are presented below:

Risk	Description	Potential impact and non-financial impact[5]	Time horizon	Responses
Legal and regulatory	Policy and regulatory measures to curb GHG emissions.	• New market entry barriers caused by political changes that could affect us • New banking regulations (e.g., disclosures, stress tests, taxonomies). • Tax reforms and incentives related to climate change (e.g., carbon tax).	ST, MT, LT	• Monitoring of climate risk disclosure regulations that could potentially impact IFS. • Strengthening our climate reporting aligned with best practices and TCFD. • Measuring GHG emissions (scope 1, 2, and 3) and managing the carbon footprint at each business unit.
Technology	Transition to new climate technologies and substitution of carbon-intensive products.	• Potential change in clients' current business models, affecting profitability and loan/investment performance. • Increased costs related to research and development of new technologies.	ST, MT, LT	• Monitoring of green technologies and trends. • Offering green loans for Interbank's commercial client's climate investments. • Offering financial incentives under Sustainability Linked Loans aligned to our investments. • Offering thematic investments related to climate to Inteligo Group's clients.
Market	Alterations in the supply and demand of certain goods and services in the market.	• Investment revaluation. • Increased demand for liquidity. • Increased business needs to develop green and climate solutions in their products. • Decrease in demand for products or services that have an adverse environmental impact.	ST, MT, LT	• Integrating climate criteria into existing or new products. • Expanding the green products that we already offer (green loans, mortgages, thematic investments). • Implementing phase-out of coal investments and unconventional oil and gas at Interbank commercial banking. • Disclosure of the Inteligo Group's Responsible Investment Policy. • Implementing ESG risk analysis at Interbank, Interseguro, and Inteligo Group.
Reputation	Increased demand for transparency and accountability by stakeholders.	• Reputational impact due to increased accusations of greenwashing or ESG-washing. • Reputational impact when negative environmental issues arise among customers in the IFS portfolio. • Decreased competitive ability due to loss of trust.	ST, MT, LT	• Disclosing our climate change responses through the sustainability report and other reports. • Increasing green external communication. •Establishing clear protocols and escalation processes in case of any greenwashing of ESG-washing news. • Implementing phase-out of coal investments and unconventional oil and gas. • Implementing a culture strategy that includes climate change as one of its main pillars.

[5] Identified impacts are for illustrative purposes and represent potential impacts on IFS or its clients.

Short-term (ST): Up to 3 years
Medium-term (MT): From 4 to 10 years
Long-term (LT): More than 10 year.

Climate-related opportunities

Climate change, while presenting significant risks, also generates concrete opportunities for IFS across its three business dimensions: sustainable finance, responsible investment management, and the reduction of operational costs through eco-efficiency.

IFS approaches these opportunities systematically, embedding them into the strategic priorities of each business unit in line with the holding's responsible business strategy.

The main climate-related opportunities identified for IFS and its subsidiaries are presented below:

Climate-related opportunities	Description	Potential impact	Time horizon
Operational eco-efficiency	Reducing our consumption of water, energy, paper and recovering the waste generated.	• Purchase of renewable energy. • Initiatives to reduce water and energy consumption. • Initiatives to reduce paper consumption. • Initiatives for solid waste management. • Transition to renewable energy in financial stores.	ST, MT
New products and services or innovation in existing products	Adding value to our new or existing products through innovations that promote energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and decarbonization of our portfolio.	• Promotion of commercial banking products that allocate funds for assets or projects with a positive impact on the environment (green loans). • Promotion of retail banking products that have a positive impact on the environment (hybrid and electric vehicles, green housing). • Promotion of thematic investments. • Positioning and increased competitiveness. • Business diversification and access to new customers, thus generating positive impacts on revenues.	ST, MT
International markets	Seeking funds for sustainable financing to drive the transition to a greener and more climate-resilient economy.	• Access to incentives from the public sector, green funds, and multilaterals. • Expansion of competitive income sources.	ST

The following subsections describe how IFS is actively capturing each of these opportunity areas.

Short-term (ST): Up to 3 years
Medium-term (MT): From 4 to 10 years
Long-term (LT): More than 10 year.

Sustainable finance and business opportunities

Interbank channels capital toward activities that support the transition to a low-carbon and more sustainable economy through a portfolio of green, social, and sustainability-linked loans. This approach enables the banking business unit to respond to evolving client needs while capturing growth opportunities associated with climate transition.

Interbank's Sustainable Finance Strategy focuses on expanding sustainable financial solutions, strengthening measurement and transparency, and deepening client engagement to support transition pathways in key sectors. To operationalize these transition pathways, Interbank's client engagement approach follows a structured prioritization, focusing primarily on corporate clients within the identified key sectors of high carbon intensity. Under these guidelines, the engagement process aims to understand clients' current climate mitigation plans, support their data collection for environmental impacts, and encourage the adoption of progressive decarbonization practices over time.

In parallel, internal capabilities and incentives are being aligned to embed sustainability considerations into commercial and risk decision-making. Through this approach, Interbank enhances portfolio resilience, strengthens client relationships, and positions itself to capture long-term business opportunities in the growing sustainable finance market.

Supporting the Sustainable Transformation of Peruvian Agriculture

Agriculture is a key industry in Peru, playing a critical role in food security, rural development, economic growth, and environmental stewardship. Interbank is committed to creating opportunities for its agricultural clients and strengthening the competitiveness of the country's agricultural sector. In recent years, the sector has faced significant challenges, including the impacts of El Niño and other climate-related events, rising freight and fertilizer costs, and changes in labor regulations. To support clients amid this uncertainty, Interbank has addressed working capital needs and helped maintain sound financial structure during periods of volatility.

A dedicated commercial team focuses on understanding the specific characteristics of agricultural value chains and production cycles, enabling the Bank to offer tailored financial services and solutions aligned with clients' operational and sustainability needs. As part of this approach, Interbank visited 100 agricultural clients in 2025 to gain firsthand insight into their challenges and priorities. Client engagement was further strengthened through training and dialogue initiatives aimed at supporting the management of climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, as well as the measurement of carbon footprints and environmental impacts.

Interbank holds the largest share in Peru´s agricultural sector, with approximately 20% market participation, and an increasing number of agricultural subsectors consider it their primary financial partner. By the end of 2025, Interbank maintained a financial balance of S/2,700 million in the agricultural sector. To reinforce its long-term commitment to sustainable agriculture, Interbank incorporated a Sustainable Agriculture category into its Sustainable Finance Framework.

For more information, visit Sustainable Finance Framework

Responsible investment approach

The transition to a low-carbon economy presents opportunities for IFS to strengthen its responsible investment approach by enhancing the integration of climate-related and ESG considerations into investment analysis. While ESG criteria currently complement investment decision-making in selected portfolios, IFS continues to monitor market developments and build capabilities to support the evolution of sustainable investment practices over time.

At Inteligo Group, climate-related investment opportunities are captured through its Responsible Investment Policy, which integrates ESG criteria, including environmental factors such as climate change, biodiversity and energy resource management, into portfolio screening, investment analysis and investment decision-making process.

The Policy is grounded in the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN-PRI) definition of ESG integration as the explicit inclusion of ESG metrics in investment analysis and processes. This framework is complemented by the adoption of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards, which enable a more rigorous, comparable, and financially relevant assessment of sustainability risks and opportunities by identifying material ESG factors at the industry level.

In practice, ESG integration at Inteligo Group is being progressively incorporated considering three dimensions: the incorporation of ESG factors into investment analysis tasks; portfolio construction, informed by periodic reviews of ESG criteria applied to all assets and funds; and investment decision-making. This approach enables Inteligo to identify assets that are better positioned for the low-carbon transition and to build portfolios with improved long-term resilience.

Through Interfondos, Inteligo offers thematic investment products linked to sustainability, providing clients with access to funds exposed to climate solutions and ESG-aligned sectors.

These strategies reflect Inteligo's approach to incorporating sustainability considerations as part of its fiduciary duty, contributing to long-term risk management and strengthening its investment practices.

At Interseguro, ESG factors are incorporated alongside traditional financial analysis to strengthen the understanding of potential climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the investment portfolio. This integrated approach supports the identification of assets whose long-term value may benefit from climate transition, contributing to a more resilient and forward-looking investment portfolio.

Own operations management

Improving the eco-efficiency of IFS's own operations represents a direct business opportunity: it reduces operational costs, strengthens the resilience of physical assets against climate-related disruptions, and demonstrates IFS's credibility as a sustainability leader to clients, investors, and regulators. Each IFS business unit has defined eco-efficiency plan with quantitative targets covering energy, water, and waste management.

Interbank's eco-efficiency plan focuses on reducing the environmental impact of its operations through defined targets:

- **Energy consumption:** The bank aims to reduce energy consumption by 5% against a 2023 baseline, with a cumulative 30% reduction target by 2030.
- **Water use:** The bank has set a target to reduce usage by 6% compared to the 2023 baseline, targeting a 35% reduction by 2030; an approximate 11% reduction already achieved in 2025.
- **Waste generation:** The bank seeks to reduce non-reusable waste generation by 35% compared to a 2020 baseline.

Beyond operational efficiency, Interbank has strengthened the ambition of its decarbonization targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, committing to an 84% reduction by 2030 in alignment with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). These targets were reviewed and validated by the Bank's Sustainability Governance Committee, reinforcing internal oversight and accountability.

Interseguro's eco-efficiency actions are closely linked to the management of its carbon footprint and focus on optimizing resource use and promoting responsible environmental practices. During 2025, initiatives were primarily oriented toward embedding an eco-efficiency culture and encouraging behavioral change across operations.

While certain service-related indicators, such as those associated with mobility, showed an increase during the period due to higher on-site presence, Interseguro continues to monitor these trends and assess opportunities to strengthen eco-efficiency actions within its operational scope.

Environmental awareness was further reinforced through the "Activa tu modo Sostenible" initiative, which promotes responsible use of resources including water and energy. In 2025, this initiative achieved broad internal engagement, with more than 4,000 views on social media and active employee participation.

Inteligo has defined internal medium-term eco-efficiency targets aimed at reducing energy and water consumption, improving waste management, and strengthening environmental awareness and efficient procurement practices.

These targets are supported by plans combining operational, technological, and awareness-raising actions.

By the end of 2025, progress was aligned with planning, including reductions in energy consumption through infrastructure efficiency improvements, strengthened waste segregation at source, and internal awareness campaigns on efficient energy use. In the area of water management, Inteligo implemented flow restrictors in restroom faucets across its offices in Peru to optimize consumption without affecting operational performance, reinforced by internal communication campaigns promoting responsible water use in both office and remote work settings.

To coordinate and accelerate eco-efficiency efforts across the group, IFS established the Eco-efficiency Committee in 2025, bringing together representatives from facilities and operational teams across all business units.

Approach to climate in strategic and financial management

IFS progressively integrates climate-related risks and opportunities into its financial management practices, with a growing focus on understanding their potential implications for portfolio performance, cost structures, and long-term value creation. This integration reflects IFS's understanding that climate factors are not only an environmental consideration but a financially material dimension of its business, that requires structured analysis, informed decision-making, and ongoing capability development.

Climate risks in financial analysis

From a risk perspective, climate change introduces both regulatory and physical drivers that may affect financial performance over the medium and long term. Increasing regulatory expectations, including enhanced disclosure requirements, climate stress testing, and the development of sustainable finance taxonomies, may lead to higher compliance costs and influence risk perception, potentially affecting funding conditions and portfolio quality. In parallel, transition dynamics such as changes in sector profitability, operating costs, and the repricing of carbon-intensive assets may impact clients' financial performance and, consequently, credit risk across the portfolio. Physical risks are particularly relevant in the Peruvian context. Climate events associated with the El Niño phenomenon (FEN) may disrupt infrastructure, affect supply chains, and reduce productivity in climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and fisheries. Given their concentration within Interbank's commercial portfolio, these risks are increasingly considered in financial analysis and management practices.

Stress testing as a financial management tool

To strengthen its understanding of these impacts, in 2023 Interbank conducted a climate stress test to assess financial exposure under two FEN scenarios (moderate and strong). The analysis incorporated client-level data on financials, production volumes, yields, and geographic location. Using this information, a baseline scenario was developed and then stressed with climate variables to estimate the probability of client impact and the associated financial implications for the portfolio. The results of the stress test, presented in detail in section 2.4.2, indicated potential provisioning needs of up to USD 7.9 million under a severe FEN scenario.

Climate opportunities in financial management

At the same time, climate change presents tangible financial opportunities. At the operational level, eco-efficiency initiatives contribute to cost optimization through reduced energy and resource consumption. During 2025, IFS invested USD 152,935 in eco-efficiency initiatives, as detailed below:

initiative

USD
1,762
Purchase of I-REC Certificates

USD
151,173
Installation of solar panels at Interbank headquarter

USD
152,935
Total cost of eco-efficiency initiatives

The installation of solar panels at Interbank's headquarters represents a long-term investment in operational resilience and cost reduction, while the purchase of I-REC Certificates reflects IFS's commitment to sourcing renewable energy and managing its Scope 2 emissions footprint.

From a business perspective, the expansion of sustainable finance portfolio supports revenue growth and portfolio diversification, enabling Interbank to capture the increasing demand for climate-aligned financial solutions, as reflected in the S/ 1,797.9 million in green and sustainability-linked loans outstanding as of December 31, 2025.

Towards greater integration

IFS continues to strengthen its capabilities to assess and manage the financial implications of climate change, including improvements in data quality, methodologies, and scenario analysis. The 2026 roadmap milestone of integrating climate metrics into business decision-making processes reflects this direction, moving from analysis and measurement toward embedding climate insights as a regular input to portfolio management, capital allocation, and strategic planning across the holding.

Analysis of Potential Climate Pathways

IFS uses climate scenario analysis and stress testing as complementary tools to explore how different climate futures may affect the organization's strategy, operations, and financial performance. These analytical approaches allow IFS to assess the resilience of its business model under a range of plausible outcomes, identify vulnerabilities, and inform the progressive integration of climate considerations into risk management and strategic planning. The analysis presented in this section was conducted in 2024 in partnership with a specialist consultant and remains the foundational reference for IFS's current climate risk assessment framework.

Scenario analysis

Scenario framework

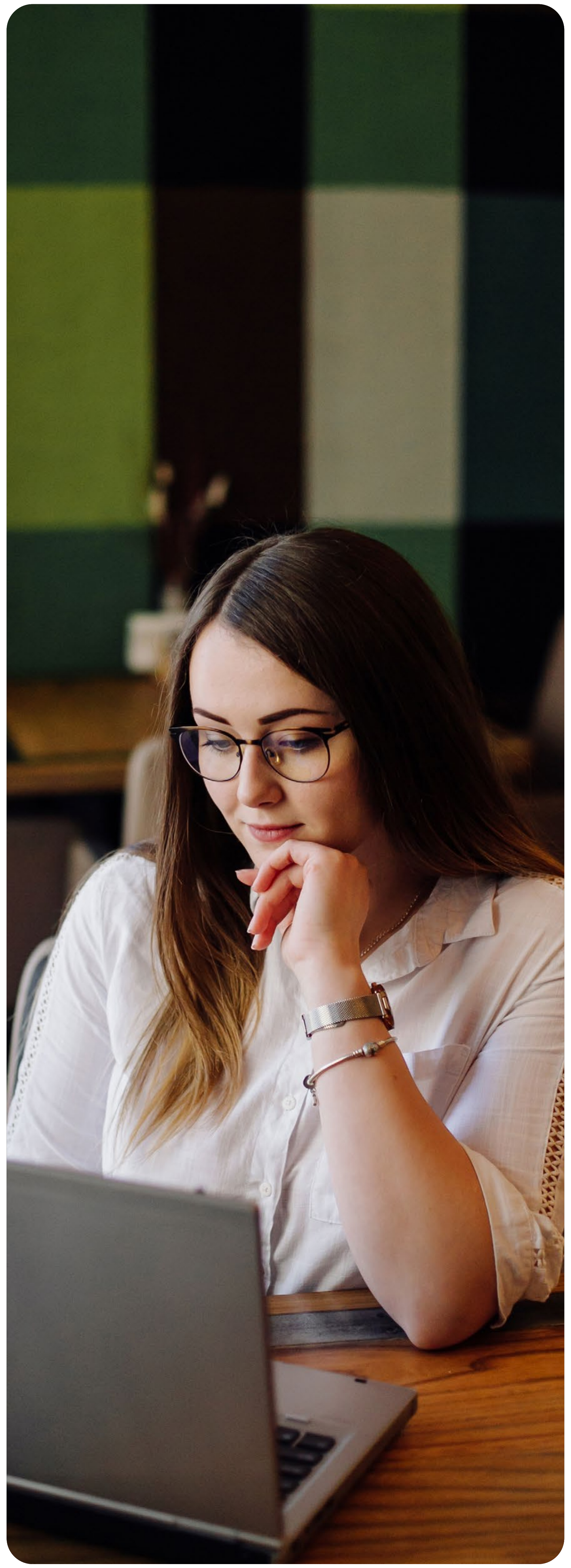
IFS's scenario analysis is grounded in the climate scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), an international group of central banks and financial supervisors that works to ensure climate risks are fully reflected in the assessment of global financial stability. The NGFS framework provides a structured set of plausible climate trajectories that differ in the degree of policy ambition, the speed of the low-carbon transition, and the resulting balance between physical and transition risks.

The four NGFS scenarios considered in this analysis are:

- **Orderly:** Climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued, as the economy adjusts smoothly to a low-carbon pathway.
- **Disorderly:** Higher transition risk arises from delayed or divergent climate policy implementation across countries and sectors. For instance, carbon prices increase abruptly after a period of inaction, generating significant economic disruption.
- **Hot House World:** Some climate policies are implemented in certain jurisdictions, but global efforts are insufficient to prevent significant warming. Critical temperature thresholds are exceeded, leading to severe and potentially irreversible physical risks, including sea level rise.
- **Too Little, Too Late:** Delays and international divergences in climate policy ambition result in elevated transition risks in some countries and high physical risks across all, reflecting the combined failure of both mitigation and adaptation.

The position of each scenario along the physical and transition risk axes is illustrated in the diagram below:

Source: Adapted from the Network for Greening the Financial System NGFS climate scenarios



Scenario selection and methodology

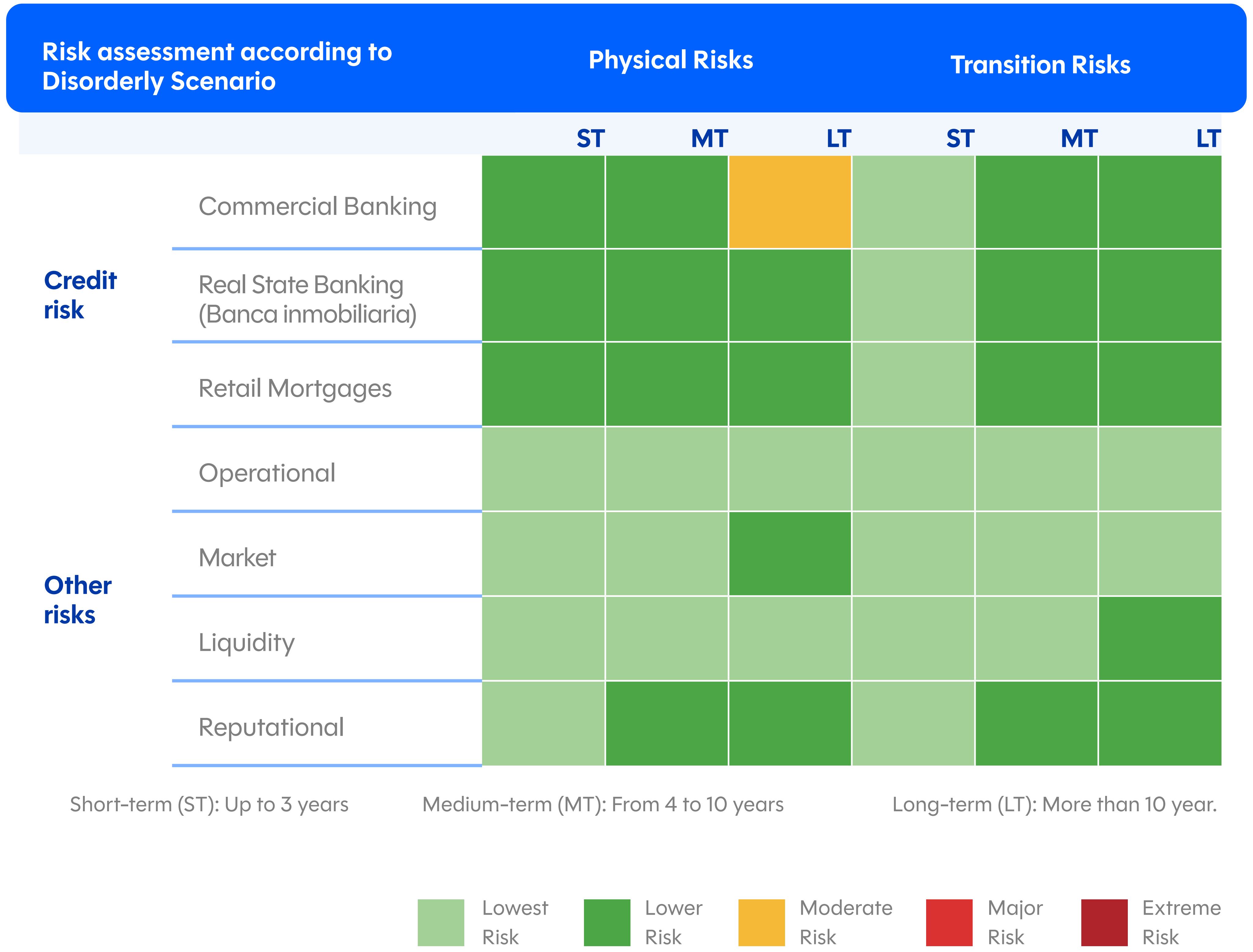
For Interbank, the Disorderly Scenario was selected as the primary analytical reference, given its alignment with Peru's regulatory, market, and socioeconomic context. This scenario reflects a plausible trajectory in which the transition to a low-carbon economy occurs unevenly and with policy delays — a pattern consistent with Peru's current regulatory environment and the carbon intensity of key sectors in its commercial portfolio. While the primary focus of this analysis is the Disorderly Scenario, the assessment was also performed under the Orderly and Hot House World Scenarios to provide a complete picture of climate risk across different projections.

The materiality analysis followed a qualitative approach structured in three components:

- **Conceptual framework:** Definition of climate risk categories (physical and transition) and the transmission mechanisms through which they affect traditional prudential risks (credit, market, liquidity, operational, and reputational).
- **Qualitative materiality analysis:** Assessment of the probability and potential impact of climate risks on each prudential risk category, across short (up to 3 years), medium (4–10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years) horizons, under the selected scenario.
- **Deep dive into the commercial portfolio:** A more granular analysis of the sectors within Interbank's commercial lending portfolio most exposed to climate risks, considering both their financial materiality and carbon intensity.

Materiality results under the Disorderly Scenario

The qualitative assessment identified credit risk as the most materially affected prudential risk in the short and medium term, driven primarily by transition risk exposure in carbon-intensive sectors. Physical risks become more relevant over longer horizons, particularly for retail mortgages and real estate banking given Interbank's collateral exposure. The results are summarized in the heatmap below:



Deep dive: Material sectors in the commercial portfolio

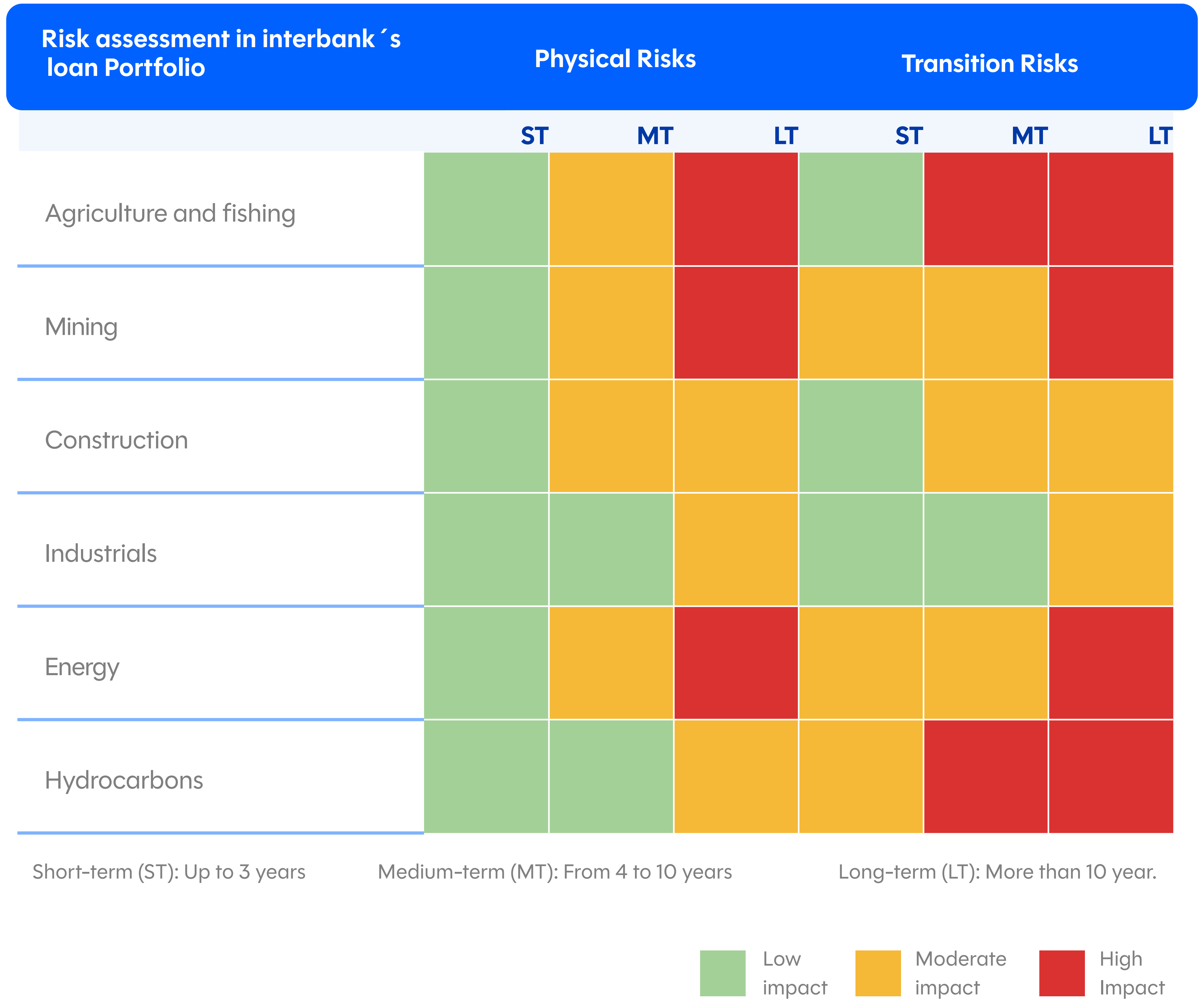
As part of the analysis exercise, and with the objective of conducting a deep dive into the commercial banking loan portfolio, the sectors that are material to the entity have been identified through an evaluation of the most impacted sectors within Interbank's commercial portfolio, including the portfolio of the Corporate Banking, Business Banking, and Small Business Banking segments.

Sector	Portfolio analysis		Qualitative analysis	
	%	Carbon-intensive sectors[6]	Final materiality assessment	
Agriculture and fishing	18%			The most material sector in terms of portfolio exposure and one of the most affected by climate risks, both physical and transitional, according to the BCE.
Mining	13%			Material sector for Interbank and affected, according to the BCE, by physical risks.
Retail	13%			A key sector for Interbank, but less carbon intensive.
Construction	11%			A sector representing 10.6% of the retail portfolio, affected by climate risks according to the BCE and prioritized by the NZBA.
Industry	10%			A key sector in terms of portfolio exposure and one of the most affected by climate risks according to the BCE.
Services	8%			A sector representing 7.9% of the retail portfolio, but of little relevance in terms of CO_2 emissions
Energy	6%			A sector representing 5.8% of Interbank's portfolio, highly affected by climate risks according to the BCE and prioritized by the NZBA.
Hydrocarbons	4%			A sector representing 3.8% of the Interbank's portfolio and highly affected by climate risks according to the BCE and prioritized by the NZBA
Transportation	4%			Sector representing 3.6% of the portfolio and highly affected by climate risks according to the BCE and prioritized by the NZBA.
Telecommunications	3%			Sector representing 3% of the commercial portfolio, although affected by physical risks according to the BCE.
Automotive	2%			Sector with low material impact in terms of exposure and carbon intensity.
Real estate	2%			Sector representing 2.4% of the portfolio and highly affected by climate risks according to the BCE and prioritized by the NZBA.
Health	1%			Sector with low materiality in terms of exposure and carbon intensity.

6 Aligned with BCE Guidelines and NZBA priority sectors.

The following sectors were identified as material based on Interbank's credit exposure and their relative carbon intensity: agriculture and fishing, mining, construction, industrials, energy, and hydrocarbons. The sector-level risk assessment under physical and transition risk dimensions, across time horizons, is presented below:

The analysis also considered the geographic distribution of mortgage collateral, given the relevance of real estate exposure in both the retail and commercial banking segments and its vulnerability to acute physical climate events.



Stress testing

Complementary to the scenario analysis, Interbank conducted a climate stress test in 2023 to quantify the potential financial impact of acute physical climate events on its commercial portfolio. The exercise focused on El Niño phenomenon (FEN), the most material acute physical climate hazard for Peru, and assessed exposure under two severity levels: moderate and strong.

Methodology

The stress test incorporated client-level data including financial statements, production volumes, agricultural and fishery yields, and geographic location. Using this information, a baseline scenario was constructed and then stressed with climate variables to estimate the probability of client-level financial distress and the associated implications for Interbank's provisioning requirements. The analysis focused on two of the portfolio's most climate-sensitive sectors: agriculture and fishing.

These results highlight the financial materiality of acute physical climate risk for Interbank's commercial portfolio, particularly in the agriculture sector under a severe El Niño event. The findings have informed the bank's approach to sector exposure management, collateral assessment in climate-sensitive geographies, and the integration of climate variables into credit risk models.

Forward-looking commitment

The stress testing methodology conducted in 2023 represents IFS's first structured quantitative climate risk exercise. IFS is committed to evolving this capability over time: expanding sector coverage, incorporating updated climate projections, and progressively integrating stress testing outputs into regular credit risk management and financial planning processes, in line with the 2026 roadmap milestone of embedding climate metrics into business decision-making.

The stress test results indicated the following potential provisioning needs under each scenario:

Scenario	Fishing sector (USD million)	Agriculture sector (USD million)	Total (USD million)
Moderate FEN	1,474	2,034	3,058
Strong FEN	2,165	5,741	7,906

03

Risk Management

- Integration of ESG Criteria
- Sustainable Finance
- Responsible Investment
- Physical Climate Risk Adaptation Measures

Integration of ESG Criteria

Within IFS, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations are progressively embedded into risk management practices across its business units, reflecting their relevance to each unit's risk profile and strategic priorities.

In this context, climate risk management has evolved in a gradual and targeted manner, particularly where potential financial impacts are most significant. This approach supports more robust risk identification, enhances portfolio resilience, and contributes to informed decision-making aligned with long-term value creation.

Sustainable Finance

Within IFS's risk management framework, ESG integration in the context of sustainable finance operates across two complementary dimensions: the assessment and mitigation of environmental and social risks embedded in the lending process, and the direct consideration of climate-related variables in credit analysis and portfolio management. Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 describe how each of these dimensions is operationalized at Interbank.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

As part of our strategy to promote sustainable businesses, ESG criteria are integrated into our risk and investment analysis process, with particular attention to environmental and social risks.

ESG risk analysis in corporate lending

At Interbank, environmental and social risks are integrated into the credit risk assessment process through a Social and Environmental Risk Management System (ESRA), which establishes clear guidelines, responsibilities, and due diligence standards across corporate and credit risk management teams. This system enables the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of environmental and social risks associated with financing activities, supporting responsible lending and long-term portfolio resilience.

The ESRA is aligned with international best practices, including the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles. It also complies with applicable local regulatory requirements (SBS Resolution No. 1928-2015).

Scope of Application

The ESRA framework applies to the following financial services, subject to defined thresholds:

a. Project finance transactions
b. Project-related credits
c. Bridge loans
d. Corporate loans
e. Medium-term non-project loans and structured leasing originated by Structured Finance and Corporate Finance.

It also applies to credit exposures in high-risk industries, including mining, agriculture, energy, hydrocarbons, oil, and fisheries, when such operations are approved by the Executive Committee.

All applicable transactions are screened against Interbank's Exclusion List and must comply with Peruvian environmental and social regulations, as well as the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles.

For more information, visit Interbank's Environmental and Social Risk Analysis Policy

Environmental and Social Risk analysis process

Environmental and Social Risk Analysis Process	
1	**Initial Review** Interbank applies an Exclusion List to avoid financing activities that are illegal or considered environmentally or socially harmful. For transactions not covered by the Exclusion List, an initial questionnaire is used to determine whether an Environmental and Social Due Diligence Evaluation is required. Responsible: Commercial executives.
2	**E&S Due Diligence Evaluation** For applicable financing, an initial assessment is conducted to categorize environmental and social risk as category A, B, or C based on questionnaire results and potential severity of impacts. Where required, an Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan is developed including mitigation measures and monitoring requirements and reviewed with Credit Risk Management. Responsible: Depending on the risk category, the assessment is conducted by a commercial executive or an external specialist.
3	**Management and Monitoring Program** Based on the assigned risk category and due diligence findings, Interbank supports clients in meeting applicable environmental and social requirements. Mitigation actions and monitoring mechanisms are implemented to ensure that environmental and social risks are managed throughout the life of the loan. Responsible: Risk Credit Monitoring Management

Risk Categorization Process for Projects and Non-Projects

Interbank applies differentiated environmental and social risk categorization processes depending on whether a transaction is classified as a Project or a Non-Project, ensuring that the level of assessment is proportionate to the nature and potential impacts of the operation.

Project Finance Transactions

For project finance, the risk categorization process is conducted using the Interbank Social and Environmental Questionnaire – Client, which supports the identification and assessment of key environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the transaction.

Non-Project Transactions

For non-project financing, the risk categorization is carried out using the Environmental and Social Categorization Questionnaire – Non-Projects. Prior to its application, transactions are screened through an Applicability Questionnaire, which considers the following factors:

- Type of transaction
- Transaction amount, to assess the potential scale of impacts
- Potential environmental risk level, to determine the magnitude of environmental impacts

This initial screening determines whether a full environmental and social categorization assessment is required. Where applicable, the Environmental and Social Categorization Questionnaire – Non-Projects must be completed.

Risk Categories and External Review

- **Category A:** Transactions with potentially significant adverse social or environmental impacts. These impacts may be diverse, irreversible, and unprecedented.
- **Category B:** Transactions with limited adverse social or environmental impacts. Such impacts are typically site-specific, largely reversible, and can be effectively managed through appropriate mitigation measures.
- **Category C:** Transactions expected to have minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts.

For project finance transactions classified as Category A or B, an external specialist participates in the review and follow-up of the Environmental and Social Management Plans to ensure that identified risks are appropriately addressed.

For non-project transactions, commercial executives complete the environmental and social categorization questionnaires with clients, and the risk underwriting team evaluates the transaction based on the assigned risk categorization.

Equator Principles

In line with our adherence to the Equator Principles and as part of our commitment to transparency and accountability, in 2025 we published our Annual Equator Principles Report strengthening disclosure on how environmental and social risks are integrated into our project finance decision-making processes.

The report outlines our governance framework, due diligence processes, and monitoring practices applied to transactions within the scope of the Equator Principles, reinforcing the integration of ESG considerations into credit risk assessment and decision-making.

For more information, visit Annual Equator Principles Report

Climate risk considerations in credit assessment

At Interbank, climate-related risks are systematically incorporated into the credit assessment process as part of the bank's broader risk management framework. Environmental and climate variables are evaluated on a client-by-client basis, ensuring that exposure to both physical and transition risks is reflected in credit analysis and decision-making. This approach enables a more comprehensive understanding of how climate factors may affect clients' financial performance, resilience, and long-term creditworthiness.

For portfolios in climate-sensitive sectors, such as power generation, agriculture, and fisheries, Interbank conducts scenario-based stress testing to assess potential financial impacts under different climate conditions when necessary. These analyses incorporate variables such as the effects of El Niño phenomenon (FEN) (including extreme rainfall and flooding), droughts, and other acute or chronic climate events. The stress testing framework evaluates implications for operational and economic performance, variability in revenues, projected cash flows, and ultimately, debt servicing capacity. This forward-looking perspective strengthens risk identification and supports more informed credit decisions.

Based on the outcomes of these assessments, Interbank integrates targeted risk mitigation measures into its credit structuring. For instance, in cases where clients are exposed to climate-related disruptions, particularly those associated with El Niño events, credit agreements may include adaptive mechanisms such as refinancing clauses to provide flexibility under adverse conditions. In parallel, it considers other financially material risks within its credit analysis, including foreign exchange risk, by assessing companies' currency exposure and applying specialized tools to estimate potential impacts on financial stability. Through this integrated approach, Interbank enhances its ability to manage climate-related risks while supporting the resilience of its loan portfolio. The processes described in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 form the foundation of IFS's climate risk management in banking, complemented by the responsible investment frameworks applied across the investment businesses, as described in section 3.3.

Prudential risk materiality assessment

As part of its climate risk management strategy, Interbank partnered with a specialist consultant in 2024 to conduct a qualitative climate risk assessment focused on understanding how physical and transition risks may transmit into traditional prudential risks.

Climate risks

Physical risks

Acute risks arising from extreme events such as droughts, storms, hurricanes, and floods.

Chronic risks arising from progressive changes in climate patterns such as rising temperatures, water stress, sea level rise, etc.

Transitional risks

Risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy:

- Regulations and standards
- Technological development
- Consumer preferences

Transmission channels

Climate risks act as drivers of traditional risks, rather than as stand-alone risks.

- Reduction in purchasing power
- Decrease in the value of collateral
- Property damage
- Business disruption
- Changes in societal perception
- Price fluctuations

Potential impacts on financial risks

Credit risk

- Depreciation of collateral
- Increased probability of customer default

Market risk

- Investment revaluation
- Increased demand for liquidity

Operational risk

- Difficulty in continuing business operations, damage to physical assets

Reputational risk

- Decreased creditworthiness

Climate effects

Economic and financial effects

This assessment represents a foundational step in Interbank's progressive integration of climate risk into its broader risk management framework, and its results continue to inform the bank's approach to risk identification and credit analysis in 2025.

The assessment evaluated five prudential risk categories: credit, market, liquidity, operational, and reputational; across short (up to 3 years), medium (4–10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years) horizons, under the NGFS Disorderly Scenario selected as the primary reference for Interbank's context.

The main potential impacts identified for each category are presented below:

Prudential risk	Potential Physical Risk Impacts	Potential Transition Risk Impacts
Credit	• Reduced purchasing power due to borrowers' inability to meet financial obligations following extreme weather events. • Increased probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) due to severe weather events. • Business disruption and increased non-payment risk from commercial clients affected by asset damage or supply chain disruption.	• Increased PD in carbon-intensive sectors driven by energy transition policies and regulations. • Increased PD and decreased collateral value due to energy efficiency regulation compliance costs. • Reduced revenues and higher PD from commercial banking clients involved in ESG-related legal proceedings or fines.
Market	• Revaluation of prices and loss of value of investments, assets, and commodities due to acute physical risks that alter market expectations.	• Reduction in prices of financial derivatives and securities due to market and regulatory changes.
Liquidity	• Increase in client fund withdrawals to finance repairs of damage caused by physical risk events.	• Withdrawal of funds from coal-related sectors following tightening of climate policies. • Divestments or capital outflows from investors due to lack of alignment with transition and decarbonization objectives.
Operational	• Significant impact on business continuity (products, services, obligations, and prioritized channels) due to extreme weather events. • Local losses resulting from the impact of climate events on financial stores.	• Operational risk arising from insufficient investment in new technologies and processes to meet climate-related needs. • Operational risk losses from climate-related litigation.
Reputational	• Reputational damage due to stakeholder perception of inadequate management of extreme weather event impacts.	• Risk of legal action for non-compliance with climate change regulations. • Social disapproval for financing activities misaligned with fossil fuel phase-out commitments.

The qualitative materiality analysis, assessed under the Disorderly scenario and across time horizons, identified credit risk as the most materially affected category, particularly in the short and medium term, driven by transition risk exposure in carbon-intensive sectors of Interbank's commercial portfolio. Physical risks gain greater relative weight over longer horizons, with operational and reputational risks showing relevance across all time horizons under both physical and transition risk drivers. The full heatmap of risk materiality by business segment and time horizon is presented in section 2.4.1 of this report.

These findings have been incorporated into Interbank's approach to credit risk assessment and sector exposure management, as described in section 3.2.2, and provide the analytical foundation for the stress testing exercise presented in section 2.4.2.

Responsible Investment

Responsible investment is a key component of IFS's approach to long-term value creation and climate risk management. For a financial company with significant investment management activities, the progressive integration of ESG and climate-related considerations into portfolio analysis and asset selection represent a material level to identify risks, capture transition opportunities, and align capital allocation with low-carbon economy. Across IFS's investment business this approach is operationalized through distinct but complementary frameworks at Inteligo Group and Interseguro, reflecting each business unit's investment mandate, asset class profile, and stage of ESG integration.

Inteligo Group's Framework

Governance Model

Given Inteligo Group's focus on private banking and Wealth Management, its responsible investment model is centered on the transversal integration of ESG criteria within investment management and advisory processes.

This approach enhances the assessment of risks, opportunities, and long-term value creation by incorporating environmental, social, and governance considerations alongside traditional financial analysis. Through this integrated model, Inteligo seeks to strengthen portfolio resilience and align investment decision-making with evolving sustainability dynamics.

The model includes the integration of ESG factors into investment analysis and recommendations, the assessment of issuers and funds through asset-class-specific ESG questionnaires, the application of defined sector exclusions, the active and documented exercise of proxy voting rights, and the ongoing monitoring of external asset managers through Investment Committees. Together, these elements reinforce fiduciary responsibility and protect the long-term interests of our clients.

Responsible Investment Policy

Inteligo Group's governance model is guided by a Responsible Investment Policy applicable to Inteligo SAB, Inteligo Bank and Interfondos. The Policy establishes the principles and exclusion criteria to integrate ESG considerations into investment analysis, portfolio construction and oversight, ensuring a consistent framework for investment evaluation and risk management.

In 2025, Inteligo Group strengthened the Policy to enhance methodological robustness and alignment across subsidiaries. Key updates included the incorporation of the SASB materiality approach into issuer evaluations, enabling a more industry-specific identification of financially material ESG risks and opportunities.

The Group also reinforced its coal-related exclusion criteria by reducing the applicable revenue threshold from 25% to 5% and refining definitions to ensure alignment across coal mining, coal-based power generation, and coal-related infrastructure activities.

As of 2025, the policy covers approximately 50% of actively managed investments and just under 25% of externally managed assets, reflecting the current scope of application across the Group's investment universe.

Sector Exclusions

Under the Policy framework, Inteligo SAB, Inteligo Bank, and Interfondos apply the following exclusion criteria:

- **Coal mining:** No coverage or investment is provided to companies whose primary or secondary source of revenue is coal production.
- **Coal-based power generation:** No coverage or investment is provided to companies that use coal for power generation. In 2025, for example, we withdrew from a company involved in coal-based power generation.
- **Coal infrastructure:** No coverage or investment is provided to companies engaged in coal infrastructure activities.

ESG Integration Strategy

ESG integration is operationalized through structured and asset-class-specific methodologies embedded within investment processes.

Issuers and investment funds are evaluated using ESG questionnaires tailored to each asset class, supporting a structured assessment of sustainability performance and relevant risk and opportunity factors. New issuers and funds undergo ESG screening prior to their inclusion, contributing to the progressive integration of sustainability considerations across assets managed by Inteligo Bank and Interfondos.

Integration approaches could vary depending on product structure, asset class, and subsidiary, reflecting the diversity of Inteligo Group's investment strategies. Internal evaluation processes incorporate sector-specific considerations and are progressively strengthened to improve analytical consistency and documentation.

Inteligo Group continues to strengthen its responsible investment framework by increasing methodological depth and expanding ESG screening coverage across additional mandates and externally managed portfolios. The incorporation of industry-specific materiality criteria in 2025 further aligned ESG analysis with financially material risk drivers. As market disclosure practices evolve, it monitors data quality and comparability to progressively enhance the robustness of its ESG assessments.

Stewardship: Proxy voting and Engagement

Inteligo Group recognizes proxy voting as a key stewardship tool to promote sound corporate governance practices and strengthen accountability in investee companies. Its Proxy Voting Policy provides guidance to ensure consistency and transparency in the exercise of voting rights.

During 2025, Interfondos exercised its voting rights in two General shareholders' meetings, applying the criteria established in its stewardship framework and aligned with their Engagement Guidelines for Governance Issues. In one case, all agenda items were supported, while in the other, a vote against a corporate governance-related proposal was issued due to insufficient information to meet independence standards.

To further strengthen stewardship processes, an Advisory Committee was established, comprising senior representatives from Inteligo Bank, IPH, Inteligo Group, and Interfondos. The committee may be convened in the event of disputes to assess critical situations and support decision-making regarding issuer management and fund positions. To date, it has not been necessary to convene the committee.

Through these practices, Inteligo Group seeks to promote solid governance standards and support sustainable long-term sustainable value creation. As of 2025, the proxy policy covers approximately 50% of actively managed investments.

Through this comprehensive responsible investment framework, combining structured ESG screening, sector exclusions, stewardship activities, and ongoing methodological development, Inteligo Group progressively strengthens its ability to identify and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across its investment portfolios. The incorporation of SASB materiality criteria and the tightening of coal-related exclusions in 2025 reflect a deliberate trajectory toward more rigorous and financially relevant ESG integration. Quantitative results on ESG screening coverage are presented in section 4.1.2 of this report.

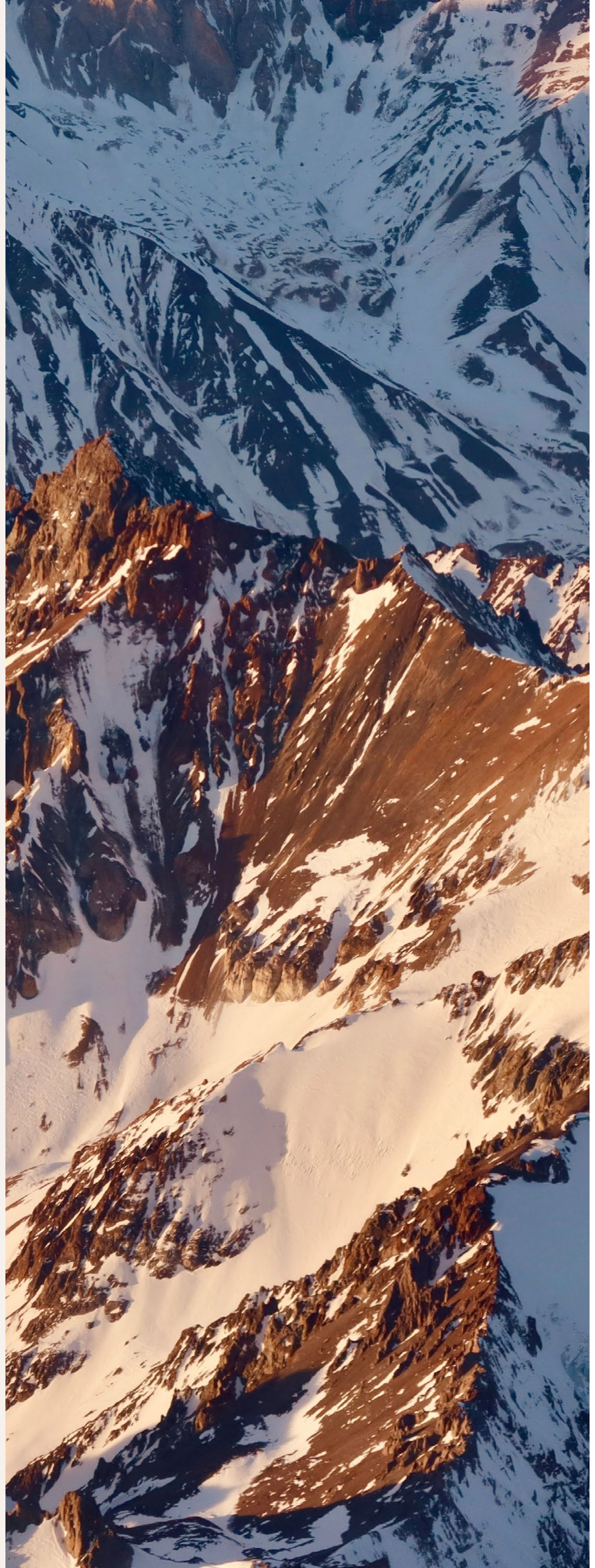
Interseguro's Framework

At Interseguro, ESG factors are incorporated as a complementary input to traditional financial analysis, with the aim of broadening the information available for investment monitoring and portfolio oversight. This approach is currently in an initial phase of development and does not yet determine investment inclusion or exclusion decisions; rather, it serves as an informational layer that supports a more comprehensive view of the assets held within the portfolio.

From an investment perspective, Interseguro applies ESG criteria through a screening process covering a portion of its investment portfolio. ESG evaluations, including environmental considerations, are conducted using a proprietary questionnaire and are used for monitoring and informational purposes, complementing the financial analysis carried out in the investment process.

In 2025, Interseguro evaluated S/ 2,694.38 million of assets under management using its ESG criteria questionnaire, representing 17% of its total AuM. This reflects the initial phase of ESG integration within Interseguro's investment universe and a commitment to progressively expand coverage across additional asset classes, including non-conventional sectors such as government investments.

As part of IFS's broader governance roadmap, Interseguro is advancing toward the formalization of its responsible investment framework through the development and Board approval of a dedicated Responsible Investment Policy. This milestone, included in IFS's 2024–2026 climate strategy roadmap, will strengthen the governance foundations of ESG integration at Interseguro and align its investment processes with the standards already in place at Inteligo Group.



Physical Climate Risk Adaptation Measures

Managing physical climate risks requires not only identifying and assessing exposure but also implementing measures that strengthen the operational and financial resilience of IFS and its clients in the face of acute and chronic climate hazards. While IFS's formal physical climate risk adaptation framework is still being developed as part of its progressive climate risk management roadmap, several concrete measures are already embedded across its operations and lending practices.

At the operational level, Interbank maintains business continuity plans that incorporate climate-related disruption scenarios, including those associated with El Niño events and other acute physical hazards relevant to the Peruvian context. Real estate properties and client mortgages are covered by insurance policies that include climate-related events, providing a financial buffer against acute physical risk impacts on collateral values. The installation of solar panels at Interbank's headquarters and ongoing eco-efficiency investments also contribute to reducing dependency on centralized energy infrastructure, strengthening operational resilience over time.

At the portfolio level, Interbank's credit structure incorporates adaptive mechanisms for clients exposed to physical climate disruptions. As described in section 3.2.2, credit agreements in climate-sensitive sectors may include refinancing clauses that provide flexibility under adverse climate conditions, supporting clients' ability to manage cash flow disruptions without triggering default. Additionally, climate variables (including the effects of El Niño on agricultural yields and fisheries productivity) are incorporated into Interbank's macroeconomic projections and sector-level credit risk assessments, enabling more proactive portfolio management in response to evolving physical risk conditions.

To translate this approach into concrete action, Interbank developed a dedicated 2026 El Niño Action Plan ("Plan FEN") in anticipation of the forecasted event. As of 2026, an estimated 11% of the Bank's portfolio, approximately 212 thousand clients and S/6,450 million in exposed balances, is exposed to El Niño-related physical risk, with a potential impact on loan loss provisions estimated between S/128 million and S/259 million. Exposure is concentrated in Lima (67% of exposed clients; S/2,064 million in exposed balances) and the northern region (14% of exposed clients but 58% of the exposed balance, reflecting a higher relative severity of impact in that area), with the southern, central, and eastern regions accounting for the remainder.

The Plan FEN is structured around four workstreams: client communication, payment solutions, portfolio monitoring processes, and specialized service channels; deployed across Retail and Business Banking between July 2026 and March 2027, including proactive outreach to exposed clients, differentiated payment support, and early-warning monitoring of portfolio performance.

For Commercial banking clients, particularly in the agriculture and fisheries sectors of the northern and southern regions, the plan is aligned with harvest and flowering cycles and includes the evaluation of loan restructuring and the activation of El Niño-specific contractual clauses.

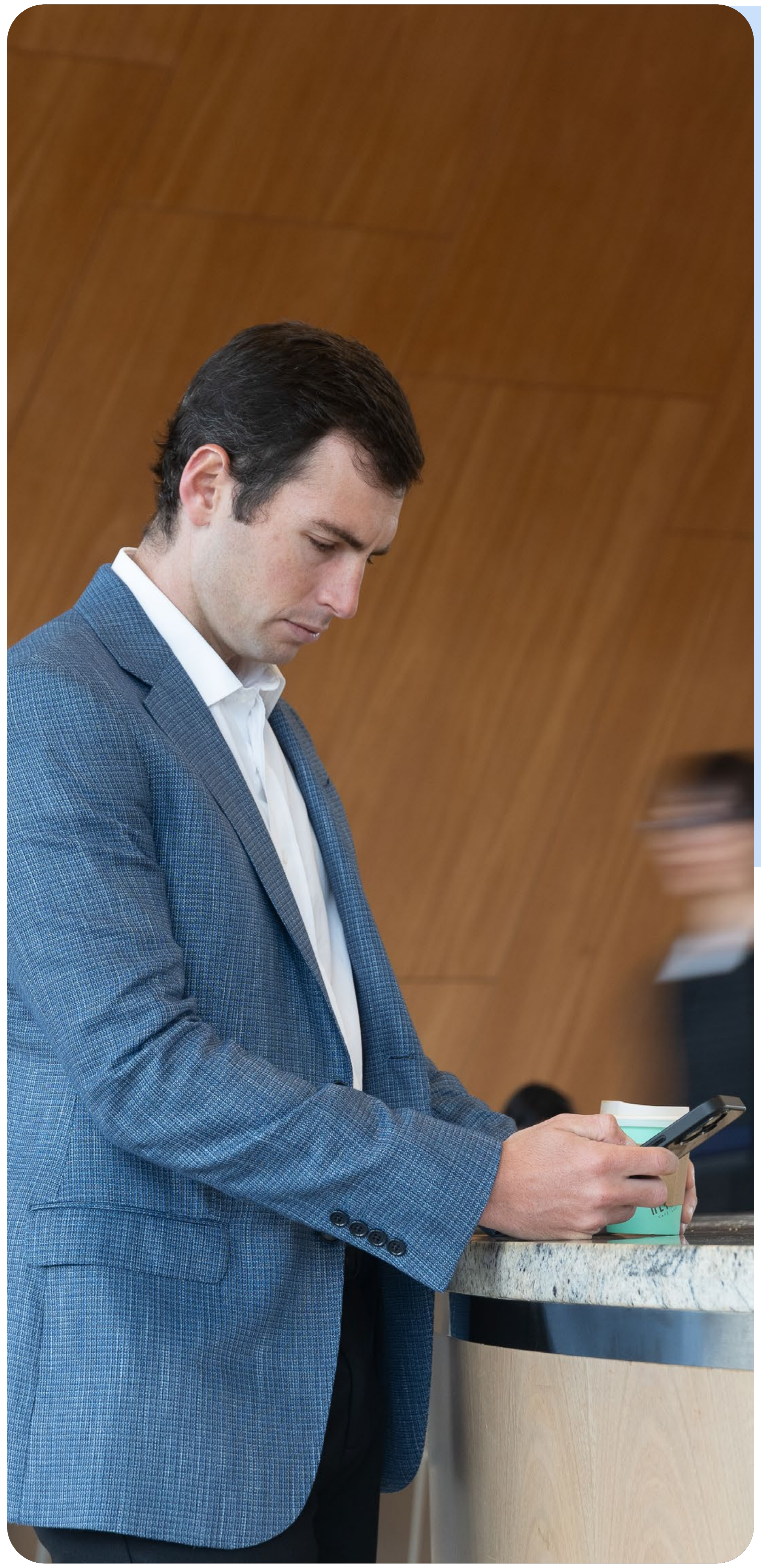
IFS recognizes that physical climate risk adaptation requires continued development of both analytical capabilities and operational measures. As climate risk assessment methodologies mature and scenario analysis is expanded across business units, IFS will progressively formalize its adaptation framework and strengthen disclosure in this area in future reporting cycles.

04

Metrics and Targets

- Sustainable Finance
- Financed emissions
- Carbon footprint in own operations

Sustainable Finance



This section presents the quantitative metrics associated with IFS's sustainable finance activities, covering Interbank's commercial lending portfolio and the ESG screening coverage of assets managed by IFS's investment business units.

Commercial portfolio

At Interbank, the sustainable portfolio includes a range of financial solutions such as green loans, social loans, and sustainability-linked loans. For the purposes of this report, only green loans and sustainability-linked loans are included, as they are directly linked to environmental performance and climate-related outcomes.

Green and sustainability linked loans in 2025

Product	Balance as of December 31, 2025 (million of S/)
Green loans	1,045
Sustainability linked loans	752.9
Total	1,797.9

Green loans finance projects and activities with measurable environmental benefits, in line with the eligibility criteria established in Interbank's Sustainable Finance Framework. Sustainability-linked loans are structured instruments whose financial conditions are tied to the borrower's performance against predefined sustainability key performance indicators, incentivizing continuous improvement in environmental and social outcomes.

In 2025, transactions assessed under Interbank's Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) system were classified according to their environmental and social risk category, in line with the IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles framework. The table below presents the distribution of these transactions evaluated during the year.

Environmental and social evaluation in 2025

Transactions 2025	Categories*		
	A	B	C
Projects	0	0	0
Non-Projects	0	15	14

Category A transactions are those with potential significant adverse environmental or social impacts; Category B includes transactions with limited and manageable impacts; and Category C covers transactions with minimal or no environmental and social impacts. The absence of Category A transactions in 2025 reflects the nature of Interbank's current project finance pipeline and the effectiveness of early-stage ESG screening in directing the portfolio toward lower-risk activities.

ESG Screening coverage (AuM assessed)

As part of IFS's commitment to strengthening ESG integration across its investment businesses, Interseguro, Inteligo Bank and Interfondos apply sustainability evaluation framework to assets under management. The scope and depth of ESG integration vary by entity, reflecting each business unit's investment mandate, asset class composition, and stage of ESG framework development.

In 2025, S/ 13,198.61 million of assets under management (AuM) were evaluated using ESG criteria questionnaire, representing 30% of the combined AuM.

	2025			
Criteria	Interseguro	Inteligo Bank	Interfondos	Total IFS
AuM evaluated under the ESG criteria questionnaire (million soles)	2,694.38	2,285.83	8,176.13	13,156.34
Thematic investment in sustainability (million soles)	-	20.75	21.52	42.27
Total ESG assets (million soles)	2,694.38	2,306.58	8,197.65	13,198.61
Total AuM (million soles)	16,077.32	18,618.57	9,340.95	44,036.84
Percentage of total AuM evaluated under the ESG criteria	17%	12%	88%	30%

The higher coverage at Interfondos (88%) reflects the more mature stage of ESG integration within its actively managed investment universe, where ESG screening has been systematically applied to new issuers and funds since December 2022. At Inteligo Bank (12%) and Interseguro (17%), ESG integration is at an earlier stage, with coverage currently focused on specific asset classes and expanding progressively toward broader portfolio segments, including externally managed assets and non-conventional instruments such as government securities.

Stewardship: Proxy Voting outcomes in 2025

As part of its responsible investment framework, Inteligo Group exercises proxy voting rights as a key stewardship tool to promote sound corporate governance practices in investee companies. During 2025, Interfondos exercised its voting rights on four agenda items across two General Shareholders' Meetings, applying the criteria established in its Proxy Voting Policy and aligned with its Engagement Guidelines for Governance Issues. Three agenda items were supported, while one vote against was issued on a proposal related to the appointment and remuneration of external auditors, due to insufficient information on whether non-audit fees exceeded 50% of audit fees, which could compromise auditor independence.

	Date	Agenda items	Vote in favor	Vote against	Reason for vote against
1	02/20/2025	1. Amendment to the Bylaws due to changes in share capital, equity, and/or investment account. 2. Approval of the repurchase of the company's own shares under Article 104 of the General Corporations Law. 3. Delegation to the Board of Directors and/or Management of the broadest powers to determine the amount, price, timing, and other conditions for the repurchase of the company's own shares.	Yes		
2	03/26/2025	1. Appointment of external auditors for fiscal year 2025 and delegation to the Board of Directors to determine and approve their fees		Yes	Insufficient detail was provided on fees, and on whether non-audit fees exceeded 50% of audit fees, which could compromise auditor independence.

As of 2025, the Proxy Voting Policy covers approximately 50% of Interfondos' actively managed investments.

Financed emissions

Methodology

The calculation of financed emissions is aligned with the methodology established by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), focusing on Scope 3 emissions – Category 15 (Investments), and covers Interbank's commercial lending portfolio and unlisted equity exposures.

Interbank has progressively enhanced its measurement approach over time, reflecting improvements in data availability, methodological tools, and sectoral coverage. For the 2023 baseline, financed emissions were estimated covering approximately 18% of the commercial portfolio, with a focus on high-impact sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and power generation. Due to limited availability of verified emissions data at the time, the Bank applied internally developed proxy approaches, including economic intensity and production-based metrics, calibrated using client-level information and assuming comparable levels of activity within each sector. This approach provided an initial estimate of financed emissions and established a methodological baseline for future improvements.

As part of its continuous improvement efforts, in 2025 Interbank participated in a pilot initiative led by the Ministry of Environment of Peru to implement a financed emissions calculator based on national emissions factors and sector-specific methodologies. This enhanced approach enabled:

- The incorporation of updated and more granular emissions factors.
- The expansion of portfolio coverage to additional sectors, including manufacturing and other previously unmeasured activities.
- A more accurate representation of the carbon profile of the commercial portfolio.

Financed emissions are attributed using the proportional attribution method, whereby emissions are allocated based on Interbank's share of financing relative to the total enterprise value or outstanding debt, in line with PCAF guidance.

Given the methodological enhancements and expanded scope, results for 2024 and 2025 are not directly comparable to the 2023 baseline without adjustments. Interbank will continue to refine its methodology over time, with the objective of improving data quality, increasing coverage, and ensuring greater consistency in emissions measurement.

Results

The table below presents Interbank's financed emissions across three reporting periods. The 2023 figures correspond to the initial baseline measurement covering three priority sectors. The 2024 and 2025 figures reflect the expanded measurement scope resulting from the enhanced MINAM-based methodology described in section 4.2.1 and are therefore not directly comparable to the 2023 baseline.

Financed Emissions – Interbank's Commercial Portfolio

Scope 3 Financed Absolute Emissions	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Financed absolute emissions (Scope 1+2)	tCO2e	2,181,691	6,970,594,540.39	5,768,420,653.08
Portfolio coverage	% of total commercial portfolio	18%	48%	52%
Portfolio size (covered)	Million soles	3,115	9,365.36	10,431.70
Data quality score	PCAF score (1-5)	3.0	3.97	3.98
Total commercial loan portfolio	Million soles		20,963.02	21,873.48
Customer leasing portfolio	Million soles		1,598.92	1,710.96
Final direct commercial loan portfolio	Million soles		19,364.10	20,162.52

The significant increase in portfolio coverage, from 18% in 2023 to 48% in 2024 and 52% in 2025, reflects the expansion of the measurement scope to seven economic sectors, enabled by the adoption of national emissions factors through the MINAM pilot initiative.

This broader coverage provides a more comprehensive view of the carbon profile of Interbank's commercial portfolio, though results across periods should be interpreted with this methodological context in mind.

Breakdown of financed absolute emissions by sectors in 2024 and 2025				
Sectors	Total 2024 (tCO²e)	Score 2024	Total 2025 (tCO²e)	Score 2025
Agriculture and livestock	2,617,954,632	3.93	3,239,629,645	3.98
Manufacturing	3,888,633,203	3.96	1,639,454,932	4.00
Power generation & utilities	115,553,738	4.0	186,562,765	3.90
Transportation & storage	227,808,417	4.0	237,369,515	3.99
Extractive industries	66,897,963	4.0	80,959,253	3.88
Construction	48,630,266	4.0	244,263,741	3.94
Fishing & aquaculture	5,047,329	4.0	4,192,310	4.00
Total	6,970,525,548	3.98	5,623,432,159	3.95

Breakdown of financed absolute emissions by sectors in 2023 (reference)		
Sectors	Total 2023 (tCO²e)	Score 2023
Agriculture*	2,004,103	2.58
Fishing	149,248	3.72
Power generation	28,340	2.69
Total	2,181,691	3.00

*Due to limited data on agricultural clients' emissions, Interbank was able to calculate financed emissions for 67% of the agriculture portfolio's debt balance (after exclusions).

The improvement in the weighted average PCAF data quality score (from 3.00 in 2023 to 3.95 in 2025) reflects the progressive adoption of more granular national emissions factors and the incorporation of updated client-level financial data, contributing to a more accurate representation of portfolio emissions over time. Interbank will continue to refine its methodology with the objective of improving data quality, increasing sector coverage, and ensuring greater consistency in emissions measurement across reporting periods.

Carbon footprint in own operations

IFS monitors and manages the environmental footprint of its own operations across its three business units: Interbank, Interseguro, and Inteligo Group. The approach combines quantitative eco-efficiency targets, decarbonization commitments, and operational initiatives, reflecting each business unit's level of maturity in environmental management. As IFS's largest business unit by operational footprint, Interbank currently leads the group's formalized environmental targets; Interseguro and Inteligo Group are advancing their own frameworks and are expected to formalize quantitative targets in subsequent reporting periods.

Environmental indicators management

At the IFS group level, eco-efficiency management is coordinated through the Eco-efficiency Committee established in 2025, which brings together representatives from facilities and operational teams across all business units to align efforts and share best practices.

Interbank has defined quantitative eco-efficiency targets covering energy, water, and waste with a 2030 ambition aligned with the bank's broader sustainability commitments.

Environmental focus area	Annual target	Baseline year	2030 ambition	2025 status
Energy	-5% per year	2023	-30% cumulative	In progress
Water	-6% per year	2023	-35% cumulative	~-11% achieved
Waste	-	2020	-35% cumulative	In progress

Interseguro and Inteligo Group are advancing eco-efficiency practices through operational and behavioral initiatives across their respective facilities.

While formalized quantitative targets are still being developed, both business units actively monitor resource consumption and implement measures to reduce their environmental footprint, as described in section 2.2.3 of this report. IFS is committed to progressively formalizing eco-efficiency targets across all business units as measurement capabilities and data quality mature.

Decarbonization ambition

In 2025, Interbank strengthened its decarbonization strategy by increasing the ambition of its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets, which account to an 84% reduction by 2030 relative to the 2023 base year. These targets, which account for approximately 44% of Interbank's total base-year emissions, are reviewed and presented to Interbank's Sustainability Governance Committee, reinforcing governance oversight and accountability in the implementation of the decarbonization pathway.

Interbank's absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 reduction targets – 2023- 2030

Absolute target (tCO_2e)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Scope 1	1,381	619	471	415	442	428	403	366
Reduction target from base year (%)	-	-46%	-53%	-59%	-66%	-72%	-78%	-84%
Accomplished (%)	-	-55%	-74%					
Scope 2	3,004	1,610	1,410	1,220	1,031	843	655	469
Reduction target from base year (%)	-	-46%	-53%	-59%	-66%	-72%	-78%	-84%
Accomplished (%)	-	-17%	-13%					

Interbank's decarbonization performance in 2024 and 2025 demonstrates that the bank is ahead of its emission reduction trajectory, having achieved a 55% and 74% reduction in Scope 1 emissions against the 2023 base year, respectively, exceeding the targets set for those periods.

At the IFS group level, Interseguro and Inteligo Group are in earlier stages of formalizing their decarbonization pathways. Both business units implement operational measures to reduce their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and IFS is committed to establishing group-wide decarbonization targets as emissions measurement capabilities are strengthened across all business units.

This represents a key milestone in IFS's climate strategy roadmap for the coming reporting cycle.Looking Ahead.

This report reflects the progress IFS has made in building a more structured, measurable, and integrated approach to climate risk and opportunity management. From the first financed emissions baseline to the formalization of science-based decarbonization targets at Interbank, and from the strengthening of responsible investment frameworks at Inteligo Group to the early-stage ESG integration underway at Interseguro, each step forward represents the cumulative effort of teams working across different business contexts toward a shared climate commitment.

Managing this transition across three business units, each with its own investment universe, regulatory environment, and client relationships, demands both coordination and patience. IFS will continue to invest in the capabilities, data, and governance structures needed to close the gaps that remain and to report on them with increasing precision and confidence.

As part of its ongoing commitment to sustainability and responsible finance, IFS remains focused on developing improved metrics and frameworks to more effectively gauge its environmental impact, measure its contribution to the transition to a low-carbon economy, and communicate its progress with the transparency that stakeholders deserve.

Intercorp
Financial Services

IFS Climate Report 2025

Av. Carlos Villarán 140 Urb.
Santa Catalina- La Victoria

Contact:
Alejandra Cruz
acruzcu@intercorp.com.pe