Salles Sainz
Grant Thornton

Consolidated financial statements and Auditor's opinion

Banco Interacciones, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Interacciones and Subsidiaries

December 31, 2011 and 2010

(Translation of the auditor's opinion and financial statements originally issued in Spanish)

Banco
Interacciones

Banco Interacciones, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple,
Grupo Financiero Interacciones and Subsidiaries

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Auditor's opinion

(Translation of the auditor's opinion originally issued in Spanish)
(See Notes to the financial statements)

To the Shareholders of
Banco Interacciones, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple,
Grupo Financiero Interacciones and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of BANCO INTERACCIONES, S. A. INSTITUCION DE BANCA MULTIPLE, GRUPO FINANCIERO INTERACCIONES, and SUBSIDIARIES as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the related memorandum accounts and consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows, for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Managements' Bank and their Subsidiaries. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Mexico. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, and are prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria discussed in the following paragraph. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; an audit also includes assessing the accounting criteria used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 a), the accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the accounting criteria for credit institutions, issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV, *for its acronym in Spanish*). These accounting criteria adopted by the Bank set forth valuation, recording, and presentation rules for specific captions of the financial statements, which are similar to Financial Reporting Standards applicable in Mexico.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Interacciones, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Interacciones and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, their related memorandum accounts, and the results of their operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the accounting criteria for credit institutions set forth by the CNBV.

SALLES, SAINZ – GRANT THORNTON, S.C.

C. P. C. Julián A. Abad Riera

Mexico, City, Mexico
February 13, 2012

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

(Amounts stated in millions of Mexican pesos)

Method of presentation and translation into English:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were originally issued in Spanish for their use in Mexico. They have been translated into English for the convenience of users in certain other countries. As indicated in Note 2 a) below, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria prescribed by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV, *for its acronym in Spanish*) in Mexico. These accounting criteria differ in certain respects from financial reporting standards applicable in Mexico and in other countries.

1 Legal and operating provisions that govern the Bank:

On September 8, 1993, the authorization for Banco Interacciones, S. A. (the Bank or the Institution) to incorporate and operate as a Full Service Banking Institution was published in the Official Daily Gazette. The main stockholder is "Grupo Financiero Interacciones, S. A. de C. V.", which holds 99.99% of the stock of the Institution. The activity of Banco Interacciones, S. A. is governed, among others, by the Lending Institutions Law, which regulates Banking and Lending services.

2 Significant accounting policies:

a) Basis of preparation and presentation of financial information

The accompanying consolidated financial statements presented on a consolidated basis have been prepared in conformity with the accounting criteria prescribed by the CNBV through "General provisions applicable to Lending Institutions", subject to the supervision of the CNBV ("Sole Bank Circular"). In the absence of a specific accounting standard from the CNBV to the Companies, or in a broader context, the Financial Reporting Standards (NIF *for its Acronym in Spanish*) as issued by the Mexican Board of Financial Reporting Standards (CINIF *for its Acronym in Spanish*) shall apply provided the basis for supplementary use in NIF A-8.

The NIF are comprised of: a) the NIF, NIF annual improvements, NIF interpretations (INIF) and NIF Orientations (ONIF); b) Accounting Principles Bulletins issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants (IMCP for its acronym in Spanish) that have not been modified, replaced or repealed by the NIF; and c) by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are applicable on a supplementary basis.

At 2008 year-end, the CNBV issued a press release reporting on the adoption process of IFRS for issuers of securities in Mexico, which sets forth the option for issuers that meet the requirements set forth by the CNBV, to adopt the IFRS early for fiscal year 2012.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors to be issued on February 29, 2012 under the responsibility of the directors: Gerardo C. Salazar Viezca, Chief Excecutive Officer; Alejandro Frigolet Vazquez-Vela, Administration and Finance Corporate Director, Carlos Adrián Madrid Camarillo, Director of Financial Accounting and Financial Reporting; and Gustavo Espinosa Carbajal, Corporate Director of Internal Audit. Consequently, they do not reflect the events that occurred subsequent to that date.

The General Law of Commercial Companies and the by-laws of the Company, granted shareholders the right to amend the financial statements after issuing them. The accompanying financial statements will be submitted to the meeting of ordinary shareholders. In addition, the CNBV might request that corrections be made to the audited financial statements in the event that noncompliance with the applicable accounting criteria should be identified.

b) Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries-
Therefore, the financial statements of Banco Interacciones, S. A. de C. V. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 are presented consolidated with audited financial statements of the Bank (Holding Company) and Inmobiliaria Interorbe, S. A. de C. V.; Inmobiliaria Mobinter, S. A. de C. V. and Interacciones Sociedad Operadora de Sociedades de Inversion, S. A. de C. V. (Subsidiary Companies). The consolidated financial statements reflect the operating income of the subsidiaries, as of the date on which they are acquired and up to the closing of the year reported.

The financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared at the same date and for the same period. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Condensed information of the financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 of each one of the subsidiaries is presented below:

	2011					
Subsidiary	**% of ownership**	**Total assets**	**Total liabilities**	**Equity**	**Opera-ting income**	**Net incom for th year**
Inmobiliaria Interorbe, S.A. de C.V.	**99.99%**	**$ 16**	**$ -**	**$ 16**	**$ 4**	**$**
Inmobiliaria Mobinter, S.A. de C.V.	**99.99%**	**18**	**-**	**18**	**5**	
Interacciones Sociedad Operadora de Sociedades de Inversión, S.A. de C.V.	**99.90%**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**18**	**-**
		$ 41	**$ 6**	**$ 35**	**$ 27**	**$**

	2010					
Subsidiary	% of ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Equity	Operating income	Net income for the year
Inmobiliaria Interorbe, S. A. de C. V.	99.99%	$ 15	$ -	$ 15	$ 4	$
Inmobiliaria Mobinter, S. A. de C. V.	99.99%	16	-	16	5	
Interacciones Sociedad Operadora de Sociedades de Inversión, S. A. de C. V.	99.90%	6	5	1	17	-
		$ 37	$ 5	$ 32	$ 26	$

Interacciones Sociedad Operadora de Sociedades de Inversion, S. A. de C. V. mainly manages assets of mutual funds, as well as distributes, and values the shares issued by those companies. It additionally provides accounting and administration services to mutual funds and carries out the necessary activities to provide such services. These activities are authorized by the CNBV for consolidation as they are considered compatible, analogous, related, and supplementary to its own activities.

Trusts UDIS (Up to December 2010)
Up to December 31, 2010 the Bank's financial statements included amounts of the trusts created for the restructuring of credits denominated in Investment Units (UDIS *for its Acronym in Spanish*). Those trusts were extinguished in the first quarter of 2011, since they met the corporate purpose for which they were created.

Investments in governmental securities acquired by the Bank in the net amount of the loans restructured in UDIS were eliminated against the bond trusts issued by the respective trusts. Likewise, income and expenses recorded in the trusts were eliminated in the consolidation process against other receivables and/or other payable accounts, without applying them to income of the period.

The amounts for administrative expenses recovered that the trusts liquidated to the Bank were eliminated against the respective income recorded therein.

The trust portfolio restructured in UDIS is presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in the caption of “Mortgage loans” and the non-accrual part of the restructured portfolio is presented in the caption of “Non-accrual loan portfolio – mortgage loans".

“Trusts, support to debtors of UDIS mortgage loans program” balances of the memorandum accounts and their related credit balances were eliminated in the consolidated balance sheets.

Prior to the consolidation, UDIS denominated balances applicable to the trusts were restated in local currency at the fiscal year-end 2010 UDIS value (balance sheet accounts) and at the value of the UDIS average for 2010 (income accounts). The gain or loss on restatement of UDIS trusts is presented within the accompanying consolidated statements of income as interest income or interest expense, respectively.

Balances as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 of the most significant captions affected in the consolidation process, before and after eliminations, are shown on the following page:

	2011		2010	
	Individual accounts	**Consolidated accounts**	Individual accounts	Consolidated accounts
Balance sheets-				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 6,696**	**$ 6,696**	$ 4,831	$ 4,835
Trading securities	**28,764**	**28,769**	16,434	16,438
Securities held to maturity	**1,203**	**1,203**	5,301	5,298
Allowance for loan losses	**(1,872)**	**(1,873)**	(1,343)	(1,345)
Other accounts receivable (net)	**2,017**	**2,197**	5,198	5,198
Property, furniture and equipment (net)	**149**	**161**	133	146
Permanent share investments	**39**	**4**	36	5
Demand deposits	**11,765**	**11,765**	5,613	5,609
Time deposits	**8,681**	**8,681**	6,504	6,487
Other accounts payable	**2,990**	**2,990**	4,196	4,203
Statements of income-				
Interest expense	**3,619**	**3,619**	3,285	3,285
Administrative and promotional expenses	**2,065**	**2,078**	1,839	1,850
Other operating expenses	**131**	**129**	191	209

c) Changes in accounting policies by adopting provisions of the CNBV and new NIFs

Provisions of the CNBV:

Various resolutions that amend the General Provisions applicable to Lending Institutions were published in the Official Daily Gazette on January 24 and 27, March 4, April 21, July 15, August 3 and 12, September 30, October 5 and 27, and December 28, 2011. The purpose of the Provisions published on January 27, 2011 is to supersede the "Accounting criteria for lending Companies" contained in Exhibit 33, as the result of the ongoing updating of accounting criteria applicable to lending Companies, as well as the search for consistency with international standards. On the other hand, the purpose of those published on October 5, 2011 is to amend the model in effect of the loss incurred, in the case of the commercial loan portfolio granted to the states and their municipalities, in order to establish a methodology in accordance with which the portfolio indicated is rated and estimated, based on the expected loss model in which the expected loss is estimated for the following 12 months with the credit information that forecasts them. The purpose of those published on October 27 is to authorize lending Companies to use Criterion B-6 "Loan portfolio", starting September 30, 2011, in connection exclusively with commercial credits granted to states and municipalities or with their guarantee, which defines the particular standards relative to the recognition, valuation, presentation, and disclosure of the loan portfolio of those Companies in the financial statements, as well as the accounting guidelines relative to the preventive estimate for loan risks. This allows for having transparent, comparable financial information.

NIF effective January 1, 2011-

- NIF B-5 "Financial reporting by segments"
- NIF C-5 "Prepaid expenses"
- NIF C-6 "Property, plant and equipment"
- NIF C-18 "Obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment"

- Improvements to NIF 2011

The standards and improvements issued by the CINIF had no substantial effect on the Bank's financial information.

d) Convergence of financial information standards applicable in Mexico.

The accounting criteria of the CNBV adopted by the Bank are similar to the "NIF".

e) Consolidated statements of income

In accordance with the updates of criterion D-2 "Statement of income" of the Sole Circular, effective April 28, 2009, income not included in other items of the statement of income, or in administrative and promotional expenses should be considered as other operating income (loss); such as: a) recoveries of loan portfolios; b) gain or loss on the acquisition or assignment of portfolios; c) donations; d) impairment loss or effect of impairment reversals of property, goodwill, other long-lived assets in use or available for sale, and other assets; e) dividends from other permanent stock investments and from investments in affiliates available for sale; and f) the loss on assets acquired through judicial proceedings, the gain or loss on the valuation of foreclosed assets, the gain or loss on foreclosed assets, as well as the estimate for the loss of value of foreclosed assets, and the gain or loss on monetary position and changes generated by items not related to the financial margin of entities, in the case of an inflationary environment.

f) Consolidated statements of cash flows

The Bank presents the consolidated statement of cash flows by the indirect method, whereby net income for the year is increased or decreased by the effects of transactions of items that do not imply a cash flow, changes that occur in the balances of operating items, and for cash flows associated with investing or financing activities.

g) Recognition of the impact of inflation

Effective January 1, 2008, recognition of the impact of inflation is suspended based on the fact that the Bank is now operating in a non-inflationary environment, in view that the accumulated inflation is less than 26% in the three years prior to the date of the financial statements.

Annual inflation in 2011, 2010, and 2009 was 3.8187%, 4.4016% and 3.5735%, respectively, therefore accumulated inflation for the prior three year period was 12.2617%.

h) Buy and sell transactions of US dollars

The Bank buys and sells US dollars futures with at 24, 48 and 72 hour value periods. Dollars purchased or sold are recorded in assets or liabilities when the transaction is carried out at its equivalent in Mexican pesos, considering the exchange rate in effect at that date. The foreign currency position is determined at monthend and valued at the FIX exchange rate of the immediately preceding business day; the exchange fluctuation is recorded in the statement of income.

A contract is entered into for future (Dollar) buy and sells transactions whereby the right to acquire or the obligation to pay the differences in Mexican pesos derived from the fluctuation of the Mexican peso against the US dollar on an amount in a foreign currency is stipulated in such contract. At month end the position is valued at the exchange rate of the last day, recording the exchange fluctuation in the statement of income.

i) Investments in Securities

Trading securities:
These are securities acquired with the intent of selling them and obtaining gains from price differences resulting from short-term trading operations with such securities carried out by market participants. They are valued at fair value and their effect will be recognized in income for the year. At the time they are sold, that effect is reclassified as part of the gain or loss on trading.

Securities available for sale:
These are debt securities and net equity instruments whose intent is not for the purpose of obtaining gains from price differences resulting from short-term trading operations. Further, there is neither any intent nor capacity to hold debt securities to their maturity, therefore, they represent a residual category, that is, their purpose is other than trading or held to maturity securities, respectively. They are valued at fair value and the gain or loss thereof will be recognized in other items of comprehensive income within shareholders' equity as referred to in Bulletin B-4 "Comprehensive income" of NIF. At the time they are sold, the gain or loss is reclassified as part of the gain or loss on trading.

Securities held to maturity:
These are debt securities whose payments are set or predicted, with a fixed maturity date (which means that the amounts and dates of payments to the holding institution are defined in a contract). The Bank has the intent and capacity to hold these securities to their maturity. A security is not classified as held-to-maturity if the Bank has sold or reclassified a security with similar characteristics during the current year or during the two prior years, except for those sales or reclassifications that:

a) are made within 28 calendar days prior to their maturity or otherwise from the date of the repurchase option of the security by the issuer; or

b) occur after the Bank accrued or, otherwise collected more than 85% of their original value in nominal terms.

Held to maturity securities are valued at their amortized cost, which implies that the amortization of the premium or discount (included in the fair value, if applicable, at which they are recognized initially), as well as the transaction costs form part of the accrued interest.

At the time they are acquired, investments in securities are initially recognized at their fair value (which includes the discount or surcharge, if applicable). Transaction costs for the acquisition of securities are recognized depending upon their category: a) trading securities are recognized in income of the year at the date of acquisition; and b) available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities are recognized initially as part of the investment.

Interest accrued of debt securities is determined in accordance with the effective interest method and it is recognized in the applicable classification in the caption of investments in securities against income of the year (even in the case of available for sale securities). At the time accrued interest is collected, the caption of investments in securities is reduced against the caption of cash and cash equivalents.

Categories of securities are not reclassified except when reclassified from held-to-maturity to available for sale, provided that there is no intent to hold them to maturity.

The gain or loss on valuation applicable to the reclassification date, in the event that the reclassification described in the foregoing paragraph is carried out, it is recognized in other items of comprehensive income within shareholders' equity.

At the time the 20th Amending Resolution of the Sole Circular became effective, an optional treatment for reclassifications between categories of investments in securities was incorporated into accounting treatment B-2, upon authorization by the CNBV.

j) Repurchase agreement transactions

The Bank carry out repurchase transactions as both a buyer and seller of governmental and bank securities.

The receivable or payable that represents the right or obligation to receive or refund the cash, as the case may be, as well as prize accrued are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet under repurchase agreements receivable or repurchase agreements payable, as the case may be.

Financial assets classified as collateral delivered by the Institution as the seller, are presented as restricted in accordance with the type of financial assets involved, whereas they are presented in memorandum accounts, as the buyer, under the caption of collateral received.

Memorandum accounts recognized as collateral received, as the buyer, which have been sold or pledged, are cancelled when the Bank acquire the collateral sold to return it to the seller, or otherwise the second transaction in which the collateral pledged reaches its maturity, or there is counterparty noncompliance. That collateral is presented in memorandum accounts under the caption "collateral received and sold or pledged by the entity".

Acting as a seller-
A cash receipt or a receivable clearing account – collateral delivered is recognized, and a payable initially measured at the agreed upon price, which represents the obligation to refund the cash to the buyer. Over the life of the repurchase agreement, the payable is valued at its amortized cost through the recognition of the interest under repurchase transactions in income, as accrued, in accordance with the effective interest method.

Acting as a buyer-
A cash disbursement or payable clearing account is recognized, and a receivable initially measured at the agreed upon price, which represents the right to recover the cash delivered to the seller. Over the life of the repurchase transaction, the receivable is valued at its amortized cost through recognition of the premium on the repurchase transaction in income, as accrued, in accordance with the effective interest method, affecting such account receivable.

k) Derivative Financial transactions

Options:
Options are contracts that set forth that the Bank has a call option of an underlying security at a determined price known as a strike price on an established date or in an established period. In the purchase of an option, the premium paid on the transaction is recorded and presented in the consolidated balance sheet segregated in the caption of derivatives (debit balance) for trading or hedging purposes. That premium is valued at the fair value of the option.

Interest rate swap:
This is a contract that sets forth that the two parties bind themselves to exchange a series of cash flows calculated on a notional amount over a determined period of time, denominated in the same currency, but exchanged at different interest rates.

Both at the beginning and the end of the contract, neither partial nor total cash flows are exchanged on the notional amount. One party receives a fixed interest rate and the other party receives a variable rate.

Future contracts:
Future contracts are agreements to buy or sell a financial assets or underlying asset at predetermined amount, quality, and price in a future date. Future contracts have a standardized term, quantity, quality, place of delivery, and method of liquidation. Their price is negotiable, there is a secondary market, and margin accounts are established. The counterparty is a clearing house; therefore, there is not significant credit risk involved.

Forward contracts:
Forward contracts are those whereby an obligation is established to buy a financial or underlying asset in an amount, quality, and pre-established prices in the contract at a future date. Those contracts may essentially be traded in connection with the price, term, quantity, quality, collateral, place of delivery, and form of liquidation. This type of contracts does not have a secondary market and exposes the Company to credit risks.

All derivatives are recognized as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet initially at their fair value, which applies to the agreed upon price of the transaction. Subsequently, other than those that form part of a hedging relationship, they are valued at fair value without deducting the transaction costs that might be incurred in the sale or other type of disposal. That valuation effect is recognized in income of the period.

Fair value hedge:
This represents a hedge on the exposure of changes in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments, or of an identified portion of those assets, liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments that is attributable to a particular risk that can affect the gain or loss of the period.

The gain or loss on the valuation of the hedging instrument at fair value should be recognized in income of the period.

The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk should adjust the carrying value of that item and should be recognized in income of the period. The foregoing applies even if the hedged item is valued at cost.

In a fair value hedge on an interest rate risk of a portion of a portfolio comprised of financial assets or financial liabilities (and only in this type of specific hedge), the adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item on the gain or loss recognized in income of the period is recognized in the caption of valuation adjustments for hedging financial assets, or valuation adjustments for hedging financial liabilities, as the case may be, which are presented immediately after the applicable financial assets or liabilities.

Cash flow hedges:
This represents a hedge on the exposure of the change in cash flows of a forecasted transaction that: (i) is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability (such as the total or some of the future interest payments applicable to a credit or debt instrument at a variable interest rate), or with a highly likely event; and that (ii) it can affect income of the period.

The effective hedging component recognized in shareholders' equity associated with the hedged item is adjusted to equal the lower amount (in absolute terms) from between the following items:

i. the accumulated gain or loss of the hedging instrument since the inception thereof; and

ii. the accumulated change in fair value (present value) of expected future cash flows of the hedged item from the inception of the hedge.

Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument or designated component thereof (which does not constitute an effective hedge) should be recognized directly in income of the period.

l) Loan portfolio

Main policies and procedures established for granting, controlling, and recovering loans:
Management of the Bank is based on well-defined strategies highlighted by the centralization of lending processes, portfolio diversification, better credit analysis, and strict oversight and rating model.

Business areas develop and structure different proposals that are analyzed by the credit department or, if applicable, recommended at the pertinent resolution level, outlining a proper segregation between the business originators and authorizations of transactions.

Business areas constantly evaluate the financial position of each client, performing an exhaustive review and risk analysis of each credit at least once a year. If any impairment should be detected in the client's financial position, his rating is changed immediately. This way, the Bank determines the changes occurred in the risk profiles of each client.

The Bank has implemented policies and procedures to maintain a healthy, diversified portfolio with prudent controlled risks. The foregoing also considers business units, currency, term, sector, etc. Limits are submitted annually to the Board of Directors for authorization.

<u>Identification of delinquent loans -</u>
Lending transactions that may have real or potential problems, for any reason, in recovering the loan through the administrative collection scheme in amount, form, and terms agreed upon, are identified as delinquent loans and transferred to the loan recovery area. The foregoing is intended to take advantage of its experience and use specialized negotiation tactics, recovery, and intensive follow-up, thereby determining the most

advisable way to act Companyally, and striving to maximize recovery of the impaired amount in the shortest possible time.

Loan portfolio rating and allowance for loan losses:
In conformity with the provisions of the SHCP and the CNBV, the loan portfolio is rated based on predetermined risk parameters, and reserves are based on methodologies that reflect the expected loss in which losses are estimated of the following 12 months with the credit information that best forecasts them.

The preventive estimate for loan risks is determined by using financial information relative to the quarters that end in March, June, September, and December. The applicable preventive reserves are recorded in the books at the end of every quarter, considering the balance of the debt recorded on the last day of the months referred to above. Note 10 below presents the detail of the results of the rating of the portfolio, in accordance with the policy followed to create that reserve, with amounts as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The trade portfolio is classified pursuant to the provisions of the general methodology described in Articles 112 to 123, and in Annexes 17, 18, 18-A and 19 of the "Sole Circular".

For purposes of disclosing in the public domain, Lending Companies should classify the Consumer Lending Portfolio without including credit cards transactions and Mortgage Portfolio, and present it in its financial information pursuant to levels of risk rated A, B, C, D, and E. Companies should further present the degrees of risk rated A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, D, and E with respect to the Commercial Loan Portfolio.

Consumer and Mortgage Portfolio:
The preventive reserves created for the Consumer Lending Portfolio and Mortgage Portfolio which level of risk is rated A will be considered "general". The preventive reserves created for the portfolios discussed above with a level of risk rated from B to E will be considered "specific".

Performing Loan Portfolio:
The preventive reserves created for the commercial loan portfolio with levels of risk rated A-1 and A-2 will be considered "general". The preventive reserves created for the portfolio discussed above with a level of risk rated B-1 to E are considered "specific".

The amount of reserves to be created derived from applying the methodology contained in exhibits 17, 18, 18-A, and 19, as well as the estimation methodology of an expected loss set forth in Article 129 of the provisions referred to above will be considered "general" when the percentage of provisions for each loan is equal to or less than 0.99%. The remaining provisions will be classified as "specific".

The amount of reserves to be created derived from the use of guarantees under first loss schemes should be considered under the caption of specific provisions.

The individual rating consists of evaluating borrower creditworthiness, which is determined starting with the specific independent rating of the country risk, financial risk, industry risk, and payment experience, thereby achieving the accumulated borrower rating that will be assigned as an opening rating to all the loans related to it. From this initial rating, each loan's rating may vary based on borrower's personal or real guarantees.

Loans with balances lower than the peso equivalent of four million investment units, including the aggregate amount of loans of an individual borrower are rated in compliance with exhibit 17 of the Sole Circular, by using the parametric methodology. This procedure consists of classifying the total portfolio under this assumption, based on the number of delayed payment periods whether if total or partial at the rating date.

Credits granted to States, Municipalities, and their Decentralized Regulatory Agencies are rated in accordance with the provisions of Exhibits 18 and 18-A of the Sole Circular. Toward that end, the likelihood of nonperformance is taken as a base and, if applicable, the severity of the loss associated with the value and nature of the credit guarantees.

Loans intended to investment projects with their own source of payment will be rated in compliance with exhibit 19 of the Sole Circular, which establishes all the requirements that will be met by the projects to be rated under this procedure.

Consumer loan portfolio is rated considering delayed periods of billing, probability of delays and, if applicable, the severity of the loss associated with the value and nature of the guarantees of such loans. Ratings and the determination and recognition of the related preventive reserve of the loan portfolio is performed at each month end. Therefore, the reserve determined as of December 31, 2011 results from the rating of this loan portfolio at the same date.

The methodology for rating the mortgage portfolio considers the classifications of the portfolio in accordance with payment delays, type of credit, borrowers' likelihood of defaulting, or the ratio resulted of the balance of the loan over the loan guarantee. Preventive reserves are determined accordingly. Ratings and the determination of the related preventive reserve is performed at each month end of the loan portfolio balance. Therefore, the reserve determined as of December 31, 2011 results from the rating of this loan portfolio at the same date.

In the event that the Bank should be in the position of having to create additional estimates to cover risks that are not provided for in the different lending portfolio rating methodologies, prior to the creation thereof, the following will be reported to the CNBV:

1. origin of the estimates
2. methodology for their determination
3. amount of estimates to be recognized and
4. time they should be maintained in the books.

For the creation of provision for holding assets acquired through judicial or out-of-court proceedings or received as an in kind payment, provisions are created quarterly whereby potential losses in value are recognized on the time elapsed of the assets referred to above, whether personal or real, as well as collection rights and investments in securities. To create these reserves a percentage is applied related to the asset involved, in accordance with the time elapsed from the date it was acquired through judicial proceedings or received as an in kind payment.

m) Transfer to the non-accrual portfolio

In accordance with the terms set forth in the loan agreement, the unpaid balance is recorded as nonaccrual portfolio when it is known that the borrower is declared in bankruptcy, in accordance with the Bankruptcy Act, or his amortizations have not been entirely liquidated in the terms agreed upon originally, considering the following:

i) Debts consisting of single payment loans on principal and interest that are 30 or more calendar days past due.

ii) Debts referring to single payment loans on principal with periodic payments of interest that are 90 or more days past due or the payment on principal is 30 or more days past due.

iii) Debts consisting of loans for which amortization of principal and interest has been stipulated in periodic partial payments, including mortgage loans, that are 90 or more days past due.

iv) Debts consisting of revolving loans with two monthly billing periods or, if applicable, 60 or more days past due.

v) Overdrafts in clients checking accounts will be reported as non-accrual portfolio when occur.

Non-accrual loans in which outstanding balances (principal and interest, among other) are paid-off or restructured or renewed loans that comply with consistent committed payments are recorded back as current loan portfolio. Note 9 shows the main variations in non-accrual portfolio, and identifies, among others, renewals, total payments, parties payments, as well as transfers to current portfolio.

n) Other write-offs

In accordance with the provisions of the CNBV, the Bank recognizes the losses occurred during the year, without authorization from the CNBV to record the loss.

o) Collection rights

For those financial instruments which are not considered investments in securities not been issued in series or in mass by a trust or other legal entity, as well as impaired loans for which a high likelihood of nonperformance has been determined, based on information, the most current facts and a review performed on such loans. There exists the possibility that the total contractual amount will not be recuperated. These contractual amounts encompass both the principal and interest, in accordance with the terms and conditions originally agreed upon.

The amount to be recognized as another receivable for collection rights is the price paid at the time of its acquisition, and no estimate should be created at that date. The valuation of collection rights is performed pursuant to the cash based method, which considers that the initial investment is systematically amortized and the associated return is recognized in income accounts of the Bank, by using an estimated rate of return for cash recovered and other assets derived from collection rights. When the total price paid for the collection right has been recovered, any subsequent recovery will be included in income for the year. Moreover, the Bank will perform a quarterly evaluation of expected cash flows during the duration of collection rights and, in the event that it should determine that cash flows will decrease, an allowance will be recognized for doubtful accounts.

p) Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are recognized at the lower of their cost or fair value deducted from costs and expenses strictly indispensable that are disbursed in their acquisition. Up to December 31, 2007, assets acquired through judicial adjudications were restated in accordance with Bulletin B-10 of NIF.

At the time foreclosed assets are sold, the difference between the selling price and carrying value of the foreclosed assets, net of estimates, as well as adjustments of value, creation, and adjustment of the respective estimate, are recognized in the caption of other operating income (expenses).

Foreclosed assets, as well as those received as in kind payment, which due to their characteristics are earmarked for use by the Bank, are recorded in the caption of the balance sheet that applies thereto according to the asset involved.

q) Property, furniture and equipment

Property, furniture and equipment are recorded at their acquisition cost. Up to December 31, 2007, those assets were restated by applying factors derived from the Units of Investment Value (UDI).

Depreciation is calculated based on the value of fixed assets (historical cost for acquisitions made as of 2008, and restated value for acquisitions made up to December 31, 2007), under the straight-line method, based on the useful life of the assets, applied to the historical and restated value, respectively.

r) Evaluation of long-lived assets impairment

The values of long-lived assets, tangible and intangible, including goodwill are tested at least once a year or when there are events or changes in business circumstances which indicate that those values can not be recoverable. In order to calculate the impairment loss, the recoverable value must be determined that is defined as the higher between the net selling price of a revenue generating assets and its value in use, which is the present value of future net cash flows, by using an appropriate discount rate.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Bank shows no impairment indicators in its long-lived assets.

s) Permanent share investments

The investments in associates are valued by using the equity method.

t) Funding

Liabilities from deposits and interbank loans and from other agencies are recorded based on the contractual value of the obligation, and accrued interest is recognized directly in the income statement of the year as an interest expense.

u) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate of the date on which they are carried out or paid. Furthermore, foreign currency assets and liabilities are valued at the end of each period and at year-end at the "FIX" exchange rate published by the Central Bank of Mexico at year-end. The resulting exchange gain or loss is applied or charged to income of the year.

v) Transactions denominated in investment units (UDIS, *for its Acronym in Spanish)*

Transactions carried out in UDIS are recorded when realized. Balances of rights and obligations denominated in UDIS at year-end are restated in accordance with the UDIS value at that date. The gain or loss generated by changes in the value of the UDIS derived from positions related to revenues or expenses that form part of net interest income are recognized as interest income and expenses, respectively. Further, the difference in changes not related to net interest income is recognized in the caption of other operating income (expenses).

w) Benefits to employees

Payments to employees who no longer render their services, as provided for in the Federal Labor Law, are recorded as shown below:

Indemnifications-
Indemnifications, other than retirement, intended to personnel retiring because of corporate reorganizations, are either charged to income of the period they are paid, or a related accrual is determined when: i) a present obligation of such events exists, ii) there is a high probability of cash disbursed, and iii) such obligation can be reasonably estimated. Indemnifications, other than retirement, covering personnel retiring because of different circumstances, other than corporate reorganizations, are determined based on actuarial calculations.

Seniority Premiums-
Seniority premiums payable to employees that have completed fifteen or more years of service, as provided for in the Federal Labor Law, are recognized as a cost during the years of service; thus, an accrual intended to cover actual benefits obligation has been determined based on actuarial calculations, with amounts at December 31, 2011 and 2010. As of December 31, 2011, the actuarial study shows the following information:

	Seniority Premiums	Indemni-fications
Vested benefit obligation (VBO)	$ .5	$ 10
Nonvested benefit obligation	1	-
Defined benefit obligations (DBO)	1.5	10
Opening transition liability	1	10
Unrecognized actuarial gains	1	(.5)
Projected net liability recognized in the balance sheet	2.5	9.5
Current labor service cost	.3	1
Financial cost	.1	1
Actuarial loss	(.1)	(1)
Net cost of the period	$ .3	$ 2

Actuarial hypotheses used in absolute terms:

Discount Rate	7.89%	7.89%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.04%	5.04%

As of December 31, 2010, the actuarial study shows the following information:

	Seniority Premiums	Indemni-fications
Vested benefit obligation (VBO)	$ 1	$ 9
Nonvested benefit obligation	1	-
Defined benefit obligations (DBO)	2	9
Opening transition liability	2	9
Unrecognized prior service for nonvested benefits	-	(1)
Unrecognized actuarial gains	1	-
Projected net liability recognized in the balance sheet	3	8
Current labor service cost	.3	1
Financial cost	-	.5
Amortization of the initial transition liabilities	-	.5
Net cost of the period	$ .3	$ 2
Actuarial hypotheses used in absolute terms:		
Discount Rate	8.03%	8.03%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.04%	5.04%

Items not yet amortized-
The unamortized balance of prior service of the transition asset or liability and amendments of plan will be amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years starting in 2008, since the average remaining labor life exceeds five years. The amortization of 2011 and 2010 amounted to $ 0.5 in every year, and was part of the net cost of the year.

The projected net liability is recognized in the balance sheet in the caption of accruals and other payables. The subsidiaries do not have employees at their service, except for Interacciones Sociedad Operadora de Sociedades de Inversion, S.A. de C.V.

x) Income tax (ISR, *for its Acronym in Spanish*), Corporate Flat Tax (IETU, *for its Acronym in Spanish*) and employee profit sharing (PTU, *for its Acronym in Spanish*), prepaid or deferred

Provisions for ISR, IETU and PTU are recorded in income for the year they become payable. Also, a deferred tax effect related to these three items is included, arising from temporary differences resulting from comparing book and tax values of assets and liabilities, including the benefit of tax loss carryforwards and tax credits. The deferred asset effect is recorded only when there is a high likelihood that it can be recovered. Deferred taxes are determined using effective tax rates that are estimated will be effective on the dates temporary items shall be recovered or accrued.

As of December 31, 2011, there are no temporary items that generate deferred PTU in accordance with the guidelines of NIF D-3, effective January 1, 2008, since the policy of paying PTU is in an amount equivalent to one month of salary, in accordance with the provisions of subsection III of Article 127 of the Federal Labor Law.

The IETU is a tax that co-exists with ISR, therefore, the Bank has drawn up projections based on reasonable, reliable assumptions properly supported, which represent Management's best estimate where it has identified that the expected trend is essentially that ISR will be paid in future years. Accordingly, only deferred ISR has been recognized.

y) Outstanding subordinated debentures

The liability for issuances of debentures represents the amount payable for the debentures issued, in accordance with the face value of the securities, less the discount or plus the premium for its placement. Interest will be payable as accrued.

The amount of issuance expenses, as well as the premium or discount in the placement of debentures should be amortized during the period in which debentures will be outstanding, in proportion to their maturity. Those expenses are recognized as deferred charges. The premium or discount on the placement of debentures is shown in the line item of subordinated debentures outstanding.

z) Restatement of common stock, statutory reserves, and retained earnings from prior years

Up to December 31, 2007, the restatement of common stock, statutory reserves, and retained earnings from prior years, was determined by applying the UDIS. That restatement represents the amount necessary to convert shareholders' contributions, statutory reserves, and retained earnings from prior years into pesos equivalent to pesos 2007 year-end pesos.

The restatement of shareholders' equity was distributed among each and every one of the equity accounts that gave rise thereto. Consequently, each one is comprised of the sum of its nominal value and its applicable restatement as shown in Note 21), next.

aa) Earned interest

Uncollected earned interest on the current loan portfolio is reflected in income for the year. This interest is included in the loan portfolio rating, together with the related principal, to determine the estimated reserve for possible credit risks discussed in Note 2 l, above.

Earned interest or financial revenue on past due portfolio is recorded as memorandum accounts, and is recognized in income when collected. Interest income on financial instruments is credited to income as it is earned.

Amortization of interest collected on the initial issuance of credits granted is recognized as interest income.

Interests related to operations are recognized in income when earned, regardless of the date of their collection date.

bb) Memorandum accounts

The Bank records in memorandum accounts financial and non-financial information, complementary to that presented in the consolidated balance sheets, mostly by contracted loan commitments, letters of credit, securities on custody and administration valued at fair value, assets managed under contracts trust (where the Bank acts as trustee), assets and liability positions generated by repurchase agreements, accrued interest receivable arising non-performing loans and the amount of derivative financial instruments transactioned at the end of each year.

cc) Use of estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, various estimates and assumptions have been used related to the presentation of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, such as the preventive reserve for possible credit risks, deferred tax of the year, the depreciation of furniture and equipment and provision for labor liabilities; in order to present its financial information, in conformity with the accounting criteria prescribed by the CNBV.

dd) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing net income for the year by the average of outstanding shares at the date of the financial statements. There are no effects of potentially dilutive shares.

ee) Comprehensive income

The amount of comprehensive income presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity is the result of the total performance of the Bank during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Further, it is represented by net income and the effect of the valuation of available for sale securities at their fair value, which are presented in the consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity.

3 Cash and cash equivalents:

	2011	2010
Cash	**$ 9**	$ 12
Foreign bills and coins	**5**	3
Central Bank of Mexico (BANXICO)	**3,211**	3,210
Domestic and foreign Banks	**221**	1,582
Call money trading up to maximum of 3 days	**1,869**	5
Remittances in transit	**5**	4
Foreign currency at 24 and 48 hours		
Purchase	**1,721**	433
Sales	**(345)**	(415)
Others	**-**	1
	$ 6,696	$ 4,835

The BANXICO balance is summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
Circular - telefax 36/2008	**$ 3,201**	$ 3,201
Accrued interest in deposits	**10**	9
	$ 3,211	$ 3,210

Pursuant to circular telefax 36/2008 issued by the Central Bank of Mexico, the monetary regulation deposits created in accordance with the circulars in effect up to that date are terminated. Likewise, it sets forth the creation of a new restricted monetary regulation deposit by lending Companies through the "cuenta unica" (master account) using the Account-Holder's Attention System of BANXICO (SIAC-BANXICO) in order to encourage healthy development of the financial system. The total amount applied to the Company was transferred to BANXICO in 2008, wich was made in eight payments on August 21 and 28, September 4, 11, 18, and 25, and October 2 and 9. Their characteristics are as follows:

	36/2008
Date of published	August 1, 08
Individual amount	$ 3,201
Term of deposit	Undefined
Rate	Weighted funding Rate
Yield period	28 days

The balance of domestic and foreign banks is summarized as follows:

	2011		2010	
	Currency		Currency	
	Local	**Foreign**	Local	Foreign
Domestic banks in US dollars	**$ 125**	**$ 9**	$ 287	$ 23
Foreign banks in US dollars	**84**	**6**	7	1
Domestic banks in local currency	**12**	**-**	1,288	-
	$ 221	**$ 15**	$ 1,582	$ 24

Call Money-

As of December 31, 2011, the Bank maintained Call Money operation with a three business day term with Banco Mercantil del Norte, Banco Multiva, HSBC, and BANAMEX at return rates of 4.30% and 4.5% in a total amount of $1,869, whose interest was accrued in January 2012. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank maintained one call money operation with a three business day term with Banco Mercantil del Norte, at a rate of return of 4.25%, in the amount of $5 and which interests were accrued in January 2011. Those transactions are documented pursuant to master contracts and counterparty transaction verification.

4 Margin accounts:

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the "Margin accounts" are originated by the $20 and $179 delivered to Scotiabank - Inverlat, S. A., to support future operations contracted in Mexican pesos and that were in effect at those dates.

5 Investments in securities:

Trading securities-	**2011**			
Unrestricted	**Historical cost**	**Valuation**	**Total**	**Days to maturity**
Debt instruments-				
Governmental securities				
Udibono 401115 S	**$ (202)**	**$ -**	**$ (202)**	**Various**
Oaxaca 11 90	**404**	**1**	**405**	**Various**
Others				
Ocalfa 95U R1	**31**	**2**	**33**	**Various**
Subtotal of debt instruments	**233**	**3**	**236**	

	2011			
Capital market instruments-	**Historical cost**	**Valuation**	**Total**	**Days to maturity**
Mutual funds	**$ 5**	**$ -**	**$ 5**	**-**
Subtotal of unrestricted titles	**238**	**3**	**241**	
Restricted				
Governmental securities				
Bonds of development (BONDESD)	**18,621**	**(20)**	**18,601**	**Various**
Bonds payable to IPAB (BPA182)	**4,381**	**14**	**4,395**	**Various**
Bonds of development with fixed rate (several year) (BONOS)	**1,438**	**-**	**1,438**	**Various**
Udibono 401115 S	**284**	**1**	**285**	**Various**
Marketable certificates				
PEMEX	**1,826**	**14**	**1,840**	**Various**
CFE	**1,969**	**-**	**1,969**	**Various**
Subtotal of restricted titles	**28,519**	**9**	**28,528**	
Total trading securities	**$ 28,757**	**$ 12**	**$ 28,769**	

	2010			
Unrestricted				
Debt instruments- Governmental securities	Historical cost	Valuation	Total	Days to maturity
Bonds 241205 M	$ (81)	$ -	$ (81)	5,088
Bonds Governmen MC	2,079	7	2,086	Various
Bonds payable to IPAB BPAT	8	-	8	216
Others				
Ocalfa 95U R1	31	-	31	-
Subtotal of debt instruments	2,037	7	2,044	
Capital market instruments -				
Mutual funds	3	-	3	-
Subtotal of unrestricted titles	2,040	7	2,047	
Restricted				
Debt instruments-				
Governmental securities				
Bonds 241205 M	63	-	63	Various
Bonds 290531 M	294	-	294	-
Bonds of saving to protection BPAs	4,810	9	4,820	-
Bonds of saving to protection BPATs	840	2	842	-
Bonds of development (BONDESD)	5,429	3	5,431	Various
Bonds payable to IPAB (BPA182)	6	-	6	-
Bonds of development with fixed interest rate at 10 and 20 years (BONOS)	107	(3)	104	-
Certificates of deposit-				
PEMEX	1,457	16	1,473	Various
CFE	1,355	3	1,358	1,428
Subtotal of restricted titles	14,361	30	14,391	
Total trading securities	$ 16,401	$ 37	$ 16,438	

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, interest income, gain on valuation and on securities trading are summarized as follows. Likewise, the gain on valuation and on securities trading are included in the line item "financial intermediations income" in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

	2011	2010
Interest earned	**$ 20**	$ 17
Gain on valuation	**(22)**	(11)
Securities trading	**26**	68

The base criteria for classifying trading securities considers that they are highly marketable securities. The Bank carries out these transactions to obtain quick gains derived from market price fluctuations (trading position).

Securities available for sale-

	2011			
Unrestricted Capital market instruments-	**Historical cost**	**Valuation**	**Total**	**Days to maturity**
Mutual funds	**$ 552**	**$ 254**	**$ 806**	**-**
Restricted				
Debt instruments-				
Governmental securities				
Bonds 200611 M	**343**	**3**	**346**	**2020**
Bonds NTNF (BRL)	**1,109**	**94**	**1,203**	**2017**
Certificates of deposit				
PEMEX	**762**	**1**	**763**	**Various**
CFE	**272**	**(2)**	**270**	**Various**
	2,486	**96**	**2,582**	
Capital market instruments -				
Bolsa A (Mexican Securities Exchange)	**228**	**77**	**305**	**-**
Subtotal of restricted titles	**2,714**	**173**	**2,887**	
Total of available-for-sale securities	**$ 3,266**	**$ 427**	**$ 3,693**	

	2010			
Capital market instruments-	Historical cost	Valuation	Total	Days to maturity
Unrestricted				
Mutual funds	$ 322	$ 172	$ 494	-
Restricted				
Bolsa A (Mexican Securities Exchange)	228	125	353	-
Total of available-for-sale securities	$ 550	$ 297	$ 847	

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, interest earned on these securities amounts to $11 and $1, respectively.

The base criteria to classify available-for-sale securities, trading securities at value date, Variable-Bearing Securities, and Mutual Funds considers those securities to be medium-term and traded on the market with the expectation of improving the selling price over the time, in order to obtain a higher gain (directional positions) and marketable for liquidity hedges.

Mutual funds -
As of December 31, 2011, the caption of Shares of mutual funds is represented by 20,894,787 and 157,672 ICAPITAL series B securities and INTERMED series M5 securities, respectively, with a value in the amount of $38.55037 and $3.519728 pesos each one. On the other hand, as of December 31, 2010, the caption of Shares of mutual funds was represented by 14,883,410 ICAPTAL Series B securities at a price of $32.960555 pesos each one.

Bolsa A (Mexican Securities Exchange)-
As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the caption of Shares of the Mexican Stock Exchange is represented by 13,600,326 Series A "Bolsa" shares at a price of $22.45 y $25.96 Mexican pesos, respectively.

Securities held to maturity-

	2011			
Unrestricted-	**Historical cost**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Days to maturity**
Ocalfa 95U R1	**$ 318**	**$ 2**	**$ 320**	**5,263**
Gmacfin07	**153**	**-**	**153**	**163**
Others	**2**	**-**	**2**	**8,920**
Subtotal of unrestricted titles	**473**	**2**	**475**	
Restricted-				
Debt instruments:				
Governmental securities				
Federal Government Bonds	**3**	**-**	**3**	**Various**
Marketable certificates:				
Issued by States and Municipalities (CBPF48)	**725**	**-**	**725**	**13,053**
Subtotal of restricted titles	**728**	**-**	**728**	
Total held to maturity titles	**$ 1,201**	**$ 2**	**$ 1,203**	

	2010			
Unrestricted-	Historical cost	Interest	Total	Days to Maturity
Ocalfa 95U R1	$ 323	$ 2	$ 325	5,628
Gmacfin07	153	-	153	528
Others	1	-	1	9,285
Subtotal of unrestrited titles	477	2	479	
Restricted -				
Debt instruments:				
Governmental securities				
Bonds of savings protection BPATs	2,898	7	2,905	Various
Marketable certificates:				
Issued for states and municipalities	726	-	726	13,418
CFE	413	3	416	Various
PEMEX	764	8	772	Various
Subtotal marketable certificates	1,903	11	1,914	
Subtotal of restricted titles	4,801	18	4,819	
Total held to maturity securities	$ 5,278	$ 20	$ 5,298	

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, interest earned on these securities amounts to $54 y $70, respectively

During 2011 and 2010, the Bank sold the following securities held to maturity; therefore, in accordance with Criterion B-2, section b), paragraph 54 "Investment in securities" issued by CNBV, any security acquired by the Bank in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 may not be classified as held to maturity.

	2011	2010
BPAT 110505	**-**	539,696
BPAS 110303 IP	**-**	116,671
BPAS 110414 IP	**-**	9, 428,990
BPAT 110505 IT	**-**	2, 000,000
BPAT 111103 IT	**1,071,010**	-
BPAT 111222 IT	**3,172,793**	-
BPAT 120322 IT	**2,782,800**	-
BPAT 120503 IT	**1,890,000**	-
BPAT 120802 IT	**4,000,000**	-
BPAT 120809 IT	**5,000,000**	-
BPAT 120920 IT	**3,000,000**	-
BPAT 121101 IT	**2,448,807**	-
BPAT 130801 IT	**2,000,000**	-
CFECB 07 95	**400,000**	-
CFEHCB 08 95	**931,772**	-
	26,697,182	12,085,357

In addition, in 2011 the bank reclassified the following securities from held to maturity to available-for-sale, in order to align the intent of the securities investment portfolio to the accounting policy established by The Bank, which is in accordance with the Provisions set forth in criterion B-2 "Investments in securities" of the Sole Circular for lending Companies. Pursuant to the foregoing, the classification of held to maturity Securities will be released in order for that classification to be able to be used effective fiscal 2014:

PEMEX 9-03 95	**6,250,000**
PEMEX 9-05 95	**1,250,000**
CFECB 6 95	**110,000**
CFECB 06-02 95	**1,300,000**
CFEHCB 8 95	**3,168,228**
	12,078,228

CPOS OCALFA 95 U R1-
As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the position of CPOS OCALFA 95 UR1 represents the direct purchase made on October 2 and 15, 2008 for a total of 151,005,812 securities, those securities were acquired to be held to maturity.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, trading securities, available for sale securities, and held to maturity securities presented as restricted apply to those that were traded in repurchase agreements. In 2011, the Bank delivered restricted securities in the amount of $89 as an additional guarantee in repurchase agreements, whose effectiveness exceeds three days.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, Investments in securities other than government securities, consisting of debt securities from the same issuer that represent more than 5% of the net capital of the Institution and imply a credit risk, consist marketable certificates of Ocalfa 95U R1 and those issued by CFE, States and Municipalities (CBPF 48), and PEMEX which total value at December 31, 2011 and 2010 amounts to $6,073 and $5,101, respectively.

6 Repurchase agreement transactions:

Acting as a buyer:	2011 Collateral received	Earned premiums	Total	Days to maturity
Debit in repurchase transactions -				
Development Bonds (BONDESD)	$ 784	$ -	$ 784	Various
Fixed Rate Development Bonds 20 years (BONOS)	655	-	655	Various
Debtors balances under repurchase agreements	$ 1,439	$ -	$ 1,439	

Acting as a buyer:	Collateral received	Days to maturity
Governmental debt trading-		
BONDESD 150115 LD	$ 264	3
BONDESD 180927 LD	520	Various
Bonds 241205 MP	655	Various
Debtors balances under repurchase agreements	$ 1,439	

Acting as a seller-	2011 Collateral furnished	Accrued premiums	Total	Days to maturity
Credit in repurchase transactions:				
Development Bonds (BONDESD)	$ 18,532	$ 10	$ 18,542	Various
Bonds of development with fixed rate (several year) (BONOS)	1,389	-	1,389	Various
Fixed Rate Development Bonds 20 years (BONOS)	49	-	49	3
IPAB bonds payable (BPA182)	4,381	2	4,383	21
Udibonos 401115S	284	-	284	3
Government Bonds	1,142	4	1,146	2,192
	25,777	16	25,793	
Other debt securities trading:				
PEMEX marketable certificates	2,588	2	2,590	Various
Marketable certificates issued by States and Municipalities (CBPF48)	725	-	725	3
Marketable certificates CFE	2,241	1	2,242	Various
	5,554	3	5,557	
Creditors balances under repurchase agreement	$ 31,331	$ 19	$ 31,350	

Acting as a seller-	**Collateral furnished**	**Days to Maturity**
Government debt trading:		
BONDESD 140717	$ 1,717	Various
BONDESD 151105	99	27
BONDESD 160107	7,177	Various
BONDESD 160303	1	Various
BONDESD 160505	2,141	3
BONDESD 160630	3,524	Various
BONDESD 160901	1,098	28
BONDESD 161027	177	28
BONDESD 180927	2,598	3
BONOS 120621	79	3
BONOS 121220	77	3
BONOS 130620	75	3
BONOS 131219	73	3
BONOS 140619	71	3
BONOS 141218	69	3
BONOS 150618	67	3
BONOS 151217	65	3
BONOS 160616	63	3
BONOS 161215	61	3
BONOS 170615	59	3
BONOS 171214	57	3
BONOS 180614	55	Various
BONOS 190613	51	3
BONOS 181213	54	3
BONOS 191211	49	3
BONOS 200611	47	3
BONOS 201210	45	3
BONOS 210610	43	3
BONOS 211209	42	3
BONOS 220609	40	3
BONOS 221208	39	3
BONOS 230608	37	3
BONOS 231207	36	3
BONOS 240606	35	3
BONOS 241205	49	3
BPA182 120920	3	Various
BPA182 170629	505	27
BPA182 180104	909	Various
BPA182 180412	2,061	Various
BPA182 180705	405	Various
BPA182 181011	498	3
UDIBONO 401115S	284	3
BONOS 200611	305	2,192
BONOS NTNF-17	837	2,192
PEMEX 11-2	737	Various

	Collateral furnished	Days to Maturity
PEMEX 10	**$ 580**	**15**
PEMEX 09-3	**637**	**Various**
PEMEX 10-3	**509**	**Various**
PEMEX 09-5	**125**	**7**
CBPF 48	**725**	**3**
CFE 10	**1,435**	**3**
CFECB 06	**5**	**28**
CFECB 10	**197**	**3**
CFECB 06-2	**59**	**Various**
CFECB 10-2	**337**	**Various**
CFEHCB 8	**208**	**Various**
Accrued interest	**19**	**15**
Creditors balances under repurchase agreemen	**$ 31,350**	

	2010			
Acting as a buyer: Debit in repurchase transactions-	Collateral received	Accrued interest	Total	Days to maturity
Quarterly Taxable IPAB Bonds (BPAT)	$ 444	$ 1	$ 445	Various
Quarterly Taxable IPAB Bonds (BPAS)	76	-	76	3
Udibonos 10 years	24	-	24	7
Debtors balances under repurchase agreement	$ 544	$ 1	$ 545	

Acting as a buyer:	Collateral received	Days to maturity
Government debt trading-		
BPAS 110714	$ 75	3
BPAT 110203	443	28
BPAT 110203	1	21
BPAT 110203	1	28
UDIBONO 401115	24	7
Accrued interest	1	-
Debtors balances under repurchase agreement	$ 545	

	2010			
Acting as a seller- Credit in repurchase transactions-:	Collateral furnished	Accrued interest	Total	Days to maturity
Development Bonds (BONDESD)	$ 5,429	$ -	$ 5,429	Various
Fixed Rate Development Bonds 20 years (BONOS)	106	-	106	Various
Fixed Rate Development Bonds 10 years (BONOS)	1	-	1	195
Bonds BPAs savings protection	4,808	8	4,816	Various
IPAB bonds payable (BPA182)	6	-	6	Various
Bonds BPATs saving protection	3,729	9	3,738	Various
	14,079	17	14,096	

	2010			
	Collateral furnished	Accrued interest	Total	Days to maturity
Other debt securities trading:				
PEMEX stock certificates	$ 2,221	$ 1	$ 2,222	Various
Certificates issued by States and Municipalities	726	-	726	13,418
Stock certificates CFE	1,768	-	1,768	Various
	4,715	1	4,716	
Creditors balances under repurchase agreemen	$ 18,794	$ 18	$ 18,812	

Acting as a seller-	Collateral furnished	Days to maturity
Government debt trading:		
BONDESD 111208	$ 207	3
BONDESD 130926	501	3
BONDESD 140717	2,581	3
BONDESD 150115	497	3
BONDESD 150514	745	3
BONDESD 150910	898	3
BONOS 110714	1	17
BONOS 241205	84	3
BONOS 381118	23	3
CBPF 48	726	3
PEMEX 9	132	15
PEMEX 09-3	638	3
PEMEX 09-5	125	3
PEMEX 10	576	15
PEMEX 10-3	749	3
CFE 10	1,355	3
CFECB 6	6	80
CFECB 06-2	72	80
CFECB 7	26	3
CFEHCB 8	310	Various
BPAS 110714	199	3
BPAS 110901	1,440	Various
BPAS 111013	898	28
BPAS 120105	891	28
BPAS 130704	269	7
BPAS 130815	496	28
BPAS 131003	198	3
BPAS 131114	416	Various
BPA182 111215	3	7
BPA182 120920	3	Various
BPAT 110203	331	Various
BPAT 110324	235	7
BPAT 110505	324	Various

Acting as a seller-	Collateral furnished	Days to maturity
BPAT 110623	$ 100	7
BPAT 110804	44	Various
BPAT 110922	160	7
BPAT 111103	107	Various
BPAT 111222	317	7
BPAT 120322	278	7
BPAT 120503	189	42
BPAT 120802	400	42
BPAT 120809	500	28
BPAT 120920	299	7
BPAT 121101	245	42
BPAT 130801	200	28
Accrued interest	18	-
Creditors balances under repurchase agreemen	$ 18,812	

7 Derivatives:

As of December 31, 2011:

For trading purposes:

	Lending	**Borrowing**	**Total**
Forward contracts long position (Foreign currency)	**$ 24**	**$ 24**	**$ -**
Forward contracts short position (Foreign currency)	**23**	**23**	**-**
Forward contracts short position (Forwards)	**230**	**232**	**(2)**
Forward contracts short position (Swap)	**1,160**	**1,164**	**(4)**
Total	**$ 1,437**	**$ 1,443**	**$ (6)**

For hedging purposes:

	Lending	**Borrowing**	**Total**
Future	**$ -**	**$ (3)**	**$ (3)**

As of December 31, 2010:

For trading purposes:

	Lending	Borrowing	Total
Forward contracts long position	$ 1	$ 1	$ -
Forward contracts short position	20	20	-
Option	-	1	(1)
Total	$ 21	$ 22	$ (1)

For hedging purposes:

	Lending	Borrowing	Total
Future	$ -	$ 6	$ (6)
Forwards	341	338	3
Swap	1	1	-
Total	$ 342	$ 345	$ (3)

Forwards-
As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Bank has a US dollar loan portfolio, which it considers an exposure to an exchange rate risk. As part of the strategy to hedge foreign exchange risks, forward contracts were entered into in US dollars. At those dates, there was a sale position of 3 and 4 forwards, respectively, with a total value of ($2) and $3, respectively.

Interest rate Swap-
The Bank considers there is exposure on interest rate risks in the loan portfolio of its customers, which are granted at a fixed rate, funded by EIIR rate at 28 days term. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Bank has contracted in each year 3 interest rate swaps hedges with a total notional amount of $4 and $0.3, respectively.

In 2010, the Bank carried out the measurement of hedge effectiveness based on an analysis of historical changes of the underlying asset and the price of the derivative (future), and determined that the hedge is considered highly efficient.

During 2010 The Bank conducted an analysis of its hedging transactions; monitored compliance with the requirements established by existing regulations and enhanced the comprehensive package of information and valuation models. As a result of this analysis there was no effect on the Bank's equity.

Options-
As of December 31, 2011-
As of December 31, 2011, the Bank maintained Options contracted with BBVA Bancomer, S. A., Barlcays Bank Mexico, S. A., and HSBC Mexico in the amount of $8 billion 766 million Mexican pesos, whose maturity will be in fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014. The premiums paid for these options amounted to $15.

As of December 31, 2011, the Bank maintained Options in position that it sold to the Free and Sovereign State of Coahuila and to the Municipality of Tulancingo in the amount of $8 billion 766 million Mexican pesos, whose maturity will be in fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014. The premiums collected on these options amounted to $81.

As of December 31, 2010-
On December 22 and 24, 2010, the Bank contracted with BBVA Bancomer, S.A. two options "Call Europea" type by US $5 and US $60 million with maturity of March 31 and May 2, 2011 at an exercise price of 18.50 and 19.24 MXP/USD, respectively, the premiums paid for these options were $.1 and $2, respectively.

On December 22 and 24, 2010, the Bank sold to Desarrollos Quintana Roo, S. A. de C. V. and Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S. A. de C. V. two options "Call Europea" by US $5 and US $60 million with maturity of March 31 and May 2, 2011 at an exercise price of 18.50 and 19.24 MXP / USD, respectively. The premiums charged by these options were $.2 and $2, respectively.

These Call Options are designated as hedging derivative financial instruments for a forecasted operation within the cash flows hedge transactions. The intrinsic value methodology was established to measure the hedge efficiency.

At the Board of Directors Meeting of Banco Interacciones, S. A., Institucion de Banca Multiple, Grupo Financiero Interacciones held on November 3, 2009 and February 10, 2010, the shareholders agreed and ratified, respectively, to invest in a subsidiary company in the United States of America, subject to authorization by the Mexican finance authorities. The activity of the company is to trade securities listed on markets affiliated with the IOSCO (International Organization of Securities Commission) for Mexican and US customers with an estimated investment amounting to US $100 million. The shareholders further authorized an exchange rate hedge to be contracted.

Forwards- Underlying asset	**Contract value**	**Receivable**	**Deliverable**	**Net position**
As of December 31, 2011				
Foreign currencies – Trading	**$ 234**	**$ 230**	**$ 232**	**$ (2)**
As of December 31, 2010				
Foreign currencies – Hedges	$ 341	$ 341	$ 338	$ 3

Swap- Underlying asset	**Contract value**	**Receivable**	**Deliverable**	**Net position**
As of December 31, 2011				
Interest rate – Trading	**$ 2,280**	**$ 1,160**	**$ 1,164**	**$ (4)**
As of December 31, 2010				
Interest rate – Hedges	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ -

Forward contracts (Forward):
For trading purposes -
As of December 31, 2011

		Sales		**Purchases**		
Transaction	**Underlyin assets**	**Contract Value**	**Receivable**	**Contract value**	**Deliverable**	**Net position**
Forwards contracts	US Dollars	**16.7**	**16.7**	**$ 230**	**$ 234**	**$ (4)**

For hedging purposes-
As of December 31, 2010

		Sales		Purchases		
Transaction	Underlying assets	Contract value	Receivable	Contract value	Deliverable	Net position
Forwards contracts	US Dollars	20	20	$ 1	$ 1	$ -

Future:
For hedging purposes-
As of December 31, 2011

	Sales		Purchases		
Underlying assets	Contract Value	Receivable	Contract value	Deliverable	Net position
Bono M-10	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 307**	**$ 3**	**$ 3**

As of December 31, 2011-
Options (Purchase)-

Fr trading purposes:

Underlying assets	Contract value	Premium collected	Valuation	Net position
Interest rate	**$ 8,766**	**$ 15**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Options (Sale)-

For trading purposes:

Underlying assets	Contract value	Premium collected	Valuation	Net position
Interest rate	**$ 8,766**	**$ 81**	**$ -**	**$ -**

As of December 31, 2010-
Options-
For hedging purposes:

Underlying assets	Contract value	Premium collected	Valuation	Net position
US Dollars	**65 USD**	**$ 2**	**$ (2)**	**$ -**
Interest rate	**5,206 MXN**	**7**	**(7)**	**-**

For trading purposes:

Underlying assets	Contract value	Premium collected	Valuation	Net position
US Dollars	**65 USD**	**$ 2**	**$ (2)**	**$ -**
Interest rate	**5,206 MXN**	**47**	**(47)**	**-**

Internal control policies and procedures for managing risks inherent to derivative financial instrument contracts are described in Note 33 below.

In 2010, the Bank sold the loan portfolio it had for the project "Torre Civica" and therefore cancelled the hedging instruments that were associated with this credit.

Early termination of the swap with Credit Suisse-

In 2010, the Institution paid in advance the interest rate swaps that had contracted with Credit Suisse, which was considered an unlisted over the counter hedge. In this operation, Credit Suisse had agreed to pay the first day of each month during the term the rate MXN-EIIR-BANXICO plus 227 base points and the Bank was required to pay on a monthly basis the amount resulting from increasing the annual growth rate inflation represented by the difference (in percentage) between the National Consumer Price Index (INPC *for its Acronym in Spanish*) from the date of exchange less the INPC in the immediate prior period to such date of exchange.

The starting price for early termination of the swap interest rate amounted to $560, with this settlement the following accrued balances were cancelled $909 ($1,402) and $738, which correspond to the value of the active portion of the swap, the value of the liability portion of the swap and the amount of valuation of the hedged position, respectively.

This operation is considered as a hedge because it covers the risk of interest rate for the loans granted to Torre Civica and, upon sale of this loan portfolio, all effects that were generated were compensated in full. The Company recognized a loss for this operation in the amount of $806.

Transfer of Torre Cívica loans-

In December 2010, the Company transferred its participation (75%) in the syndicated loan agreement entered into by the consortium Torre Civica, S. A. de C. V. (Torre Civica) as Debtor and Credit Suisse ("CS") as Lender and Agent Bank, which granted the right to receive proceeds that increase annually according to the INPC.

This participation owned the rights and obligations of the loan documented in the credit agreement called "Secured Term Loan Agreement", and was secured by the assets of the "Guarantee Trust" and the assets pledged under the terms of the "Pledge Agreement with no Transfer of Possession". In exchange for this participation The Bank received the amount of $1,495 of which, $655 wase applied to principal and interest.

Because the Bank considered itself to be exposed to interest rate risk in its participation of this loan, and to mitigate the possible fluctuations effects therewith it entered into a hedge through an interest rate swap. By transferring Torre Civica's loan portfolio, as mentioned above, the related hedge instrument was terminated in advance; all the effects which were generated by this operation were compensated in full. The Bank recognized a gain on sale of portfolio in the amount of $839.

8 Loan portfolio:

	2011	2010
Total credit portfolio on the balance sheet	**$ 43,702**	$ 43,014
Prepaid interest collected	**36**	50
Recorded in memorandum accounts:		
Opening of irrevocable loans	**964**	1,133
Total loan portfolio per operative reports	**$ 44,702**	$ 44,197

Classification of loan portfolio by type of currency:

Mexican pesos-	**2011**	2010
Commercial	**$ 10,970**	$ 9,843
Financial entities	**1**	269
Consumer	**12**	297
Mortgages	**205**	164
Guvernment	**33,214**	33,325
	44,402	43,898
US dollars-		
Commercial	**280**	176
Government	**20**	123
	300	299
	$ 44,702	$ 44,197

The impaired commercial loans as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 amount to $933 and $476, respectively.

Classification of credit portfolio by region:

			% of loan portfolio	
	2011	2010	**2011**	2010
Coahuila	**$ 11,382**	$ 10,245	**25.46%**	23.18%
Mexico City	**10,070**	8,721	**22.53%**	19.73%
Puebla	**3,911**	3,923	**8.75%**	8.88%
State of Mexico	**3,395**	2,531	**7.60%**	5.73%
Jalisco	**2,809**	2,602	**6.28%**	5.89%
Michoacán	**2,501**	3,052	**5.60%**	6.91%
Nayarit	**1,826**	843	**4.08%**	1.91%
Quintana Roo	**1,699**	2,186	**3.80%**	4.95%
Zacatecas	**1,467**	1,306	**3.28%**	2.95%
Aguascalientes	**1,291**	1,579	**2.88%**	3.57%
Chihuahua	**1,227**	391	**2.75%**	0.89%
Tamaulipas	**880**	772	**1.97%**	1.75%
San Luis Potosí	**402**	412	**0.90%**	0.93%
Durango	**305**	315	**0.68%**	0.71%
Colima	**260**	404	**0.58%**	0.91%
Morelos	**229**	79	**0.51%**	0.18%
Querétaro	**170**	144	**0.38%**	0.33%
Chiapas	**161**	222	**0.36%**	0.50%
Nuevo León	**158**	1,138	**0.35%**	2.57%
Baja California Norte	**132**	4	**0.30%**	0.01%
Campeche	**126**	35	**0.28%**	0.08%
Guanajuato	**72**	-	**0.16%**	0.00%
Hidalgo	**61**	51	**0.14%**	0.12%
Veracruz	**57**	3,064	**0.13%**	6.93%
Tabasco	**32**	37	**0.07%**	0.08%
Oaxaca	**27**	56	**0.06%**	0.13%
Yucatán	**13**	19	**0.03%**	0.04%
Sinaloa	**13**	35	**0.03%**	0.08%
Guerrero	**16**	19	**0.04%**	0.04%
Baja California Sur	**6**	7	**0.01%**	0.02%
Tlaxcala	**3**	3	**0.01%**	0.01%
Sonora	**1**	2	**0.00%**	0.01%
	$ 44,702	$ 44,197	**100.00%**	100.00%

Classification of credit portfolio by economic groups:

			% of loan portfolio	
	2011	2010	**2011**	2010
Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila	**$ 11,363**	$ 10,175	**25.42%**	23.02%
Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco	**1,875**	1,951	**4.19%**	4.41%
José Alfredo Primelles Williamson	**1,688**	1,266	**3.78%**	2.87%
Gobierno del Estado de Nayarit	**1,572**	825	**3.52%**	1.87%

	2011	2010	% of loan portfolio 2011	% of loan portfolio 2010
Gobierno del Estado de Quintana Roo	**$ 1,437**	$ -	**3.21%**	0.00%
Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua	**1,226**	-	**2.74%**	0.00%
Gobierno del Estado de México	**1,069**	742	**2.39%**	1.68%
GIA	**1,052**	-	**2.35%**	0.00%
Grupo Hermes	**973**	519	**2.18%**	1.17%
PEMEX	**913**	353	**2.04%**	0.80%
Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo	**562**	310	**1.26%**	0.70%
Grupo Tu Solución	**466**	-	**1.04%**	0.00%
Comisión Federal de Electricidad	**433**	452	**0.97%**	1.02%
Guagnelli	**291**	274	**0.65%**	0.62%
Grupo Financiero Interacciones	**247**	272	**0.55%**	0.61%
Diavaz	**193**	152	**0.43%**	0.34%
Gobierno del Estado de Morelos	**182**	-	**0.41%**	0.00%
Capital Leasing	**105**	105	**0.23%**	0.24%
Grupo La Nacional	**-**	619	**0.00%**	1.40%
Fármacos	**-**	439	**0.00%**	0.99%
Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua	**-**	390	**0.00%**	0.88%
IXE Grupo Financiero	**-**	174	**0.00%**	0.39%
Intra	**-**	53	**0.00%**	0.12%
Other economic groups	**342**	-	**0.77%**	0.00%
Portfolio not forming part of economic groups	**18,713**	25,126	**41.87%**	56.84%
	$ 44,702	$ 44,197	**100.00%**	100.00%

Loans to related parties-

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, loans to related parties in conformity with the provisions of Article 73 of the Lending Companies Act amount to $981 y $1,142, respectively, which were approved by the Board of Directors, and were contracted using market rates, guarantees, and terms in accordance with best banking practices

9 Non-accrual loan portfolio:

	2011				
	From 1 to 180 days	**From 181 to 365 days**	**From 366 to 730 days**	**Over 730 days**	**Total non-accrual**
Commercial	**$ 22**	**$ 20**	**$ 216**	**$ 99**	**$ 357**
Mortgages	**1**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**10**
	$ 23	**$ 21**	**$ 220**	**$ 103**	**$ 367**

	2010				
	From 1 to 180 days	From 181 to 365 days	From 366 to 730 days	Over 730 days	Total non-accrual portfolio
Commercial	$ 149	$ 149	$ 108	$ 35	$ 441
Mortgages	6	-	2	3	11
	$ 155	$ 149	$ 110	$ 38	$ 452

Annual activity of non-accrual portfolio-	**2011**	2010
Opening balance	**$ 452**	$ 441
Add:		
Reclassifications from current portfolio	**1,885**	783
Less:		
Total payments	**-**	(457)
Partial payments	**(1,833)**	(315)
Punishment	**(137)**	-
	(1,970)	(772)
	$ 367	$ 452

10 Allowance for loan losses:

As a result of the amendments to the Provisions of the CNBV applicable to 2011, which are discussed in Note 2 c) above, the Bank's Administration changed the method in September 2011 that it had been using for the determination of the rating and provisions of the loan portfolio granted to states and municipalities, from the loss incurred model to the expected loss model. This change generated an increase as of September 30, 2011 in the amount of $1,042 in the caption "Preventive estimate for loan risks", which is included in the consolidated balance sheet and statement of income. That amount was obtained from the rating of the loan portfolio with amounts as of September 30, 2011, and is summarized as follows:

STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES PORTFOLIO			INCURRED LOSS MODEL			EXPECTED LOSS MODEL		
As of August 31, 2011	As of September 30, 2011	Net effect	As of August 31, 2011	As of September 30, 2011	Net effect	As of August 31, 2011	As of September 30, 2011	Net effect
$ 32,462	$ 33,503	$ 1,041	$ 668	$ 1,578	$ 910	$ 668	$ 1,710	$ 1,042

The change of model was not applied to the financial statements of 2010; therefore, the amount of the prior year of the caption pointed out is not comparable with that of the current year.

	2011					
	General		**Specific**		**Total**	
Commercial	**$ 85**	**5%**	**$ 1,784**	**95%**	**$ 1,869**	**100%**
Mortgages	**1**	**25%**	**3**	**75%**	**4**	**100%**
	$ 86	**5%**	**$ 1,787**	**95%**	**$ 1,873**	**100%**

	2011					
	General		Specific		Total	
Commercial	$ 240	17%	$ 1,089	83%	$ 1,329	100%
Consumer and personal	1	44%	2	56%	3	100%
Mortages	-	-	13	100%	13	100%
	$ 241	17%	$ 1,104	83%	$ 1,345	100%

The summary of portfolio balances, as well as the required preventive estimate rated by level of risk follows:

	Amount of the portfolio			Amount of the reserve	
Risks level	**2011**	2010	% of allowance	**2011**	2010
Commercial-					
A	**$ 18,579**	$ 30,784	Up 0.99	**$ 85**	$ 240
B	**24,634**	11,848	Up 19.99	**915**	628
C	**400**	348	Up 59.99	**156**	78
D	**84**	102	Up 89.99	**51**	61
E	**661**	322	Up 100	**662**	322
	44,358	43,404		**1,869**	1,329
Consumer and personal-					
A	**7**	295	Up 0.99	**-**	1
B	**5**	-	Up 59.99	**-**	-
E	**-**	2	Up 100	**-**	2
	12	297		**-**	3
Mortgage					
A	**177**	110	Up 0.99	**1**	-
B	**25**	42	Up 19.99	**2**	1
C	**3**	4	Up 59.99	**1**	2
E	**-**	8	Up 100	**-**	8
	205	164		**4**	11
Add -					
Exempted portfolio	**127**	332		**-**	-
Total portfolio	**$ 44,702**	$ 44,197			1,343
Additional reserves in trusts UDIS				**-**	2
Consolidated balance of the preventive reserve				**$ 1,873**	$ 1,345

The rating of the loan portfolio to December 31, 2011 and 2010 was determined based on the figures of the portfolio at that date. The changes carried out in the preventive estimate for possible credit risks during 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2011	2010
Opening consolidated balance	**$ 1,345**	$ 991
Add-		
Increases of the year-		
Charged to income	**704**	651
Gain on valuation of the US dollars reserve	**4**	-
Less-		
Applications of the year	**(180)**	(296)
Loss on valuation of the US dollars reserve	**-**	(1)
Final consolidated balance	**$ 1,873**	$ 1,345

The Bank is authorized to deduct for tax purposes the amount of overall preventive reserves that were created or increased in the year up to 2.5% of the annual average balance of the loan portfolio. The portion exceeding 2.5% may be deducted in subsequent years, provided that this deduction and the deduction of the year do not exceed the 2.5% referred to above. The excess that can be deducted will be restated by applying the restatement factor applicable to the period extending from the month of the immediately preceding year-end of the year in which the excess is deducted.

Restructured and renewed loans-
As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, restructured loans are summarized as shown bellow:

	2011			2010		
	Current	**Non-accrual**	**Total**	Current	Non-accrual	Total
Restructured Credits	**$ 18,348**	**$ 94**	**$ 18,442**	$ 7,005	$ 113	$ 7,118

At December 31, 2011, The Bank restructured three hundred thirty one contracts, while in 2010 it restructured three hundred seventy seven contracts, thereby maintaining or increasing and, if applicable, enhancing the original terms and guaranties through their respective contracts.

Rediscount of credits with recourse-
The Mexican Government has created certain funds to encourage the development of specific areas of agricultural, industrial, and tourist activity under the administration of Mexican Central Bank "BANXICO", Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Nacional Financiera, and Fondo de Garantia y Fomento para la Agricultura, principally, by rediscounting loans with either own or third party resources. The accumulated amount of credits granted in 2011 and 2010 under this scheme amounts to:

	2011		2010	
	Mexican pesos	**Thousands US dollars**	Mexican pesos	Thousands US dollars
Commercial loans (NAFIN rediscounts)	**$ 7,835**	**19,432**	$ 9,985	1,718
Commercial loans (FIRA rediscounts)	**69**	**172**	177	-
Commercial loans (FOVI rediscounts)	**-**	**-**	18	-
Commercial loans (Bancomext rediscounts)	**1,932**	**-**	1,783	367
Commercial loans (FIFOMI rediscounts)	**55**	**-**	58	-
	$ 9,891	**19,604**	$ 12,021	2,085

Accrued interest and commissions-

	Interest		Commissions	
	2011	2010	**2011**	2010
Commercial	**$ 733**	$ 819	**$ 12**	$ 13
Loans to financial entities	**10**	44	**-**	-
Consumer	**11**	17	**-**	-
Mortgage	**13**	11	**-**	-
Loans to government	**2,713**	2,237	**-**	-
	$ 3,480	$ 3,128	**$ 12**	$ 13

Commissions for initiating loans are recorded as deferred revenue, which are amortized as interest income using the straight-line method during the life of the loan. Any other type of commissions are recognized when occurred in the line item of commissions and rates collected. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, commissions for initiating loans not yet amortized in income amount to a $178 and $3, respectively, of which $1 and $2 derived from commercial credits, respectively; $177 and $1 from credits to governmental entities, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the impact on the consolidated statement of income derived from the suspension of the interest accruals of the non-accrual portfolio amounts to $383 and $227, respectively.

11 Other receivables, net:

	2011	2010
Deposits in FEPI Trust	**$ -**	$ 5
Deposits in Invex 867 Trust	**34**	35
Deposits in Monex 258 Trust	**41**	46
Receivables on liquidation of trades	**548**	3,087
Various Billings receivable	**170**	162
Other debts	**265**	336
Loans to employees	**10**	25
Taxes recoverable	**179**	259
Guarantee deposits	**2**	2
Receivables from trust company fees	**10**	12
Receivables rights	**1,375**	1,495
	2,634	5,464
Estimate for uncollectibility or doubtful accounts	**(437)**	(266)
	$ 2,197	$ 5,198

As of December 31, 2010, the "Receivables on liquidation of trades " includes segregated securities corresponding to fixed rate Federal Government Development Bonds deposited by the Institution in S.D. Indeval, S. A. de C. V. for segregation and reconstruction. Segregation was performed on 23,997,600 securities worth $ 107.960745 (Mexican pesos) each.

The Receivables rights arise from the acquisition of Redeemable Ordinary Participation Certificates maturing on June 15, 2034, issued by the Irrevocable Trust Administration and Source of payment Num F/671 entered into between the Banca Monex , S. A. where Bank's Management irrevocably provided all the rights and obligations of the credit documented in the credit agreement called "Secured Term Loan Agreement", signed by Torre Civica with Credit Suisse. These certificates were purchased directly from the Trust and represent a private placement of securities that are not issued in series and mass.

On October 25 and November 29, 2011, Banco Interacciones sold certificates to Tecnologia Intercontinental, S. A. de C. V. and Union de Credito para la Contaduria Publica, S. A. de C. V. in a total amount of $16 and $20, respectively. Banco Interacciones recovered collection rights in 2011 in the amount of $84 of which $83 apply to the principal and $1 to accrued interest.

Collection rights are allocated in the balance sheet, net of its estimate, as part of other accounts receivable caption.

12 Foreclosed assets, net:

	2011	2010
Land	$ 276	$ 5
Buildings	-	57
Rights	132	48
Machinery and equipment	29	29
Estimate for decline in value	(79)	(50)
	$ 358	$ 89

13 Property, furniture and equipment, net:

	2011	2010
Land	$ 6	$ 6
Buildings	52	52
Furniture and equipment	34	51
Transportation equipment	-	7
Computer equipment	43	148
Leasehold improvements	153	129
Others	8	6
	296	399
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(135)	(253)
	$ 161	$ 146

14 Other assets:

	2011	2010
Other assets-		
Software	$ 42	$ 5
Other intangible assets (net)	72	42
Prepaid Expenses-		
Aerolíneas Ejecutivas, S. A. de C. V.	100	102
Aseguradora Interacciones, S. A. de C. V.	-	4
Prepaid expenses	103	73
Trust 8105	10	11
Fee paid on bank loans	11	5
Deferred charges-		
Expenses for issue of debentures	29	28
	$ 367	$ 270

15 Time deposits:

	2011			2010
Money market:	Capital	Interest	Total	Total
Promissory notes with interest at maturity	$ 5,420	$ 20	$ 5,440	$ 18,437
General public:				
Counter notes	6,924	12	6,936	3,929
Time deposits in US dollar in domestic and foreign entities	2	-	2	37
Fixed term promissory notes	-	-	-	15
Certificates of deposit	1,740	3	1,743	2,506
	8,666	15	8,681	6,487
	$ 14,086	$ 35	$ 14,121	$ 24,924

The balance of promissory notes with interest at maturity is summarized as follows:

2011

Issue	Series	Amount	Accrued interest	Total	Maturity date
Binter	12011	470	-	$ 470	Jan-12
Binter	12012	952	3	955	Jan-12
Binter	12014	715	1	716	Jan-12
Binter	12021	100	-	100	Jan-12
Binter	12023	120	3	123	Jan-12
Binter	12032	609	1	610	Jan-12
Binter	12033	29	-	29	Jan-12
Binter	12034	426	1	427	Jan-12
Binter	12044	59	-	59	Jan-12
Binter	12054	100	-	100	Feb-12
Binter	12064	440	3	443	Feb-12
Binter	12081	700	1	701	Feb-12
Binter	12083	100	2	102	Feb-12
Binter	12102	100	-	100	Mar-12
Binter	12104	150	-	150	Mar-12
Binter	12142	150	2	152	Apr-12
Binter	12185	100	1	101	May-12
Binter	12365	100	2	102	Sept-12
		$ 5,420	$ 20	$ 5,440	

2010

Issue	Series	Amount	Accrued interest	Total	Maturity date
Binter	11011	$ 2,374	$ 1	$ 2,375	Jan-11
Binter	11012	1,411	14	1,425	Jan-11
Binter	11013	2,584	7	2,591	Jan-11

2010					
Issue	Series	Amount	Accrued interest	Total	Maturity date
Binter	11014	$ 2,346	$ 5	$ 2,351	Jan-11
Binter	11015	1,423	3	1,426	Jan-11
Binter	11021	1,200	2	1,202	Jan-11
Binter	11022	1,057	2	1,059	Jan-11
Binter	11023	1,100	1	1,101	Jan-11
Binter	11024	159	1	160	Jan-11
Binter	11041	2,283	3	2,286	Jan-11
Binter	11042	430	-	430	Jan-11
Binter	11043	100	-	100	Jan-11
Binter	11062	18	-	18	Feb-11
Binter	11084	200	1	201	Feb-11
Binter	11091	26	-	26	Feb-11
Binter	11092	210	1	211	Mar-11
Binter	11101	24	-	24	Mar-11
Binter	11104	25	-	25	Mar-11
Binter	11114	200	-	200	Mar-11
Binter	11123	100	-	100	Mar-11
Binter	11174	100	1	101	Apr-11
Binter	11205	152	5	157	May-11
Binter	11212	158	5	163	May-11
Binter	11214	65	2	67	May-11
Binter	11305	57	1	58	Jul-11
Binter	11315	150	3	153	Aug-11
Binter	11353	25	-	25	Aug-11
Binter	11424	50	1	51	Oct-11
Binter	11512	350	1	351	Dec-11
		$ 18,377	$ 60	$ 18,437	

Time deposits in US dollars in domestic entities and abroad, stated in thousands of US dollars, are summarized as shown below:

	2011				
	Currency			**Interest provision**	
	US dollars	**Mexican pesos**	**Net rate**	**US dollars**	**Mexican pesos**
From 1 to 5 days	**-**	**$ 2**	**Various**	**-**	**$ -**
	2010				
From 1 to 5 days	3	$ 37	Various	-	$ -

Certificates of deposit are summarized as follows:

2011					
Issue	**Series**	**Amount**	**Accrued Interest**	**Total**	**Maturity date**
Binter	**10004**	**$ 1,000**	**$ 2**	**$ 1,002**	**Jun-12**
Binter	**11005**	**40**	**-**	**40**	**Feb-12**
Binter	**11008**	**300**	**-**	**300**	**Jan-12**
Binter	**10009**	**400**	**1**	**401**	**Feb-12**
		$ 1,740	**$ 3**	**$ 1,743**	

2010					
Binter	10001	$ 1,000	$ 2	$ 1,002	Jan-11
Binter	11464	1,000	3	1,003	Nov-11
Binter	10006	500	1	501	Mar-11
		$ 2,500	$ 6	$ 2,506	

16 Debt securities issued:

Through Official letter number 153/78721/2009 dated July 14, 2009, the CNBV authorized the establishment of the Bank's program of placing money bank deposit certificates of money up to an amount equal to or less than $10,000 and communications 153/89399 / 2010 and 153/30452/2011 dated November 30, 2010 and February 28, 2011, respectively, the CNBV has authorized the Bank for the issuance and bank securities up to $1,500 and $2,000, respectively.

Characteristics of the issuance of Bank Exchange Certificates (CB's) BINTER 11-

Ticker symbol:	BINTER 11
Nominal value:	$100 (one hundred Mexican pesos)
Amount issued:	$2,000
Number of CB´s outstanding:	20,000,000
Total program authorized:	$10,000
Issue number under program:	Second
Term of issue:	The duration of the issue is 1,092 days, equivalent to 39 periods of 28 days from March 3, 2011 to February 27, 2014.
Issue date:	March 3, 2011
Date of maturity:	February 27, 2014
Underwriters:	Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Interacciones. HSBC Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V. Grupo Financiero HSBC
Common Representative:	Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Monex Grupo Financiero
Interests:	From the issue date and while the CB's are not amortized, will generate annual gross interest on its nominal value calculated by the Common Representative 2 business days prior to the date of payment of CBs.

Guarantee:	The CB's are unsecured, therefore, they neither have a specific guarantee, nor are they backed by the IPAB or by any other Mexican governmental entity.
Interest rate:	EIIR at 28 days (calculated 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period) plus 1.15%.
First interest payment:	March 31,2011

Bank Exchange certificates (BINTER 10)-

Through Official letter number 153/78721/2009 dated July 14, 2009, the CNBV authorized the establishment of the Bank's program of placing money bank deposit certificates, bank stock certificates and promissory notes with interest payable at maturity, and with Official letter number 153/89399/2010 dated November 30, 2010, the CNBV authorized the Bank for the issuance and placement of bank exchange certificates for an amount equal to or less than $10,000 or its equivalent in UDIS.

Characteristics of the issuance of Bank Exchange Certificates (CB's) BINTER 10-

Ticker symbol:	BINTER 10
Nominal value:	$100 (one hundred Mexican pesos)
Amount issued:	$1,500
Number of CB´s outstanding:	15,000,000
Total program authorized:	$10,000
Issue number under program:	Second
Term of issue:	The duration of the issue is 1,092 days, equivalent to 39 periods of 28 days from December 2, 2010 to November 28, 2013.
Issue date:	December 2, 2010
Date of maturity:	November 28, 2013
Underwriters:	Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Interacciones. HSBC Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V. Grupo Financiero HSBC
Common Representative:	Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Monex Grupo Financiero
Interest:	From the issue date and while the CB´s are not amortized, will generate annual gross interest on its nominal value calculated by the Common Representative 2 business days prior to the date of payment of CBs.
Guarantee:	The CB's are unsecured, therefore, they neither have a specific guarantee, nor are they backed by the IPAB or by any other Mexican governmental entity.
Interest rate:	EIIR at 28 days (calculated 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period) plus 1.25%.
First interest payment:	December 30, 2010

Debt securities issued are summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
BINTER 10	**$ 1,500**	$ 1,500
BINTER 11	**2,000**	-
Unpaid accrued interest	**9**	1
	$ 3,509	$ 1,501

17 Loans from Banks and other agencies:

As of December 31, 2011, the Bank has contracted call money transactions with Banco Azteca, S. A., BACOMEXT, and BANSI totaling $1,569, at interest rates of 4.3%, 0.45%, and 4.5%, respectively, with a maturity of 3 business days each one;whereas as of December 31, 2010, the Bank entered into two call money transactions with Banco Multiva, S. A. totaling $660, at a rate of 4.5% and 4.3%, respectively, and with maturity of 3 business days. These transactions are documented pursuant to master contracts and counterparty transaction verification.

	2011			2010		
	Short-term loans	**Long-term loans**	**Total**	Short-term	Long-term loans	Total
Local currency-						
Banco de México	**$ 1,500**	**$ -**	**$ 1,500**	$ 700	$ -	$ 700
Nacional Financiera, S.N.C.	**1,346**	**6,474**	**7,820**	3,540	5,000	8,540
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C.	**363**	**1,569**	**1,932**	1,428	537	1,965
Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.N.C.	**-**	**1,053**	**1,053**	-	1,460	1,460
	3,209	**9,096**	**12,305**	5,668	6,997	12,665
Denominated in foreign currency translated into Mexican pesos-						
Nacional Financiera, S.N.C.	**19**	**-**	**19**	21	-	21
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C.	**-**	**-**	**-**	5	-	5
	19	**-**	**19**	26	-	26
Loans from public trust Funds in Mexican pesos-						
Fondo de Garantía y Fomento Para la Agricultura, Ganadería y Avicultura (FIRA)	**59**	**6**	**65**	28	149	177
Fondo de Operaciones y Financiamiento Bancario para la Vivienda (FOVI)	**18**	**-**	**18**	21	-	21
Fideicomiso de Fomento Minero (FIFOMI)	**-**	**55**	**55**	-	58	58
	77	**61**	**138**	49	207	256
Loans from public trust funds in dollars - translated into Mexican pesos-						
Fondo de Garantía y Fomento para la Agricultura, Ganadería y Avicultura (FIRA)	**-**	**2**	**2**	-	2	2
Interest provision	**23**	**-**	**23**	39	-	39
	$ 3,328	**$ 9,159**	**$ 12,487**	$ 5,782	$ 7,206	$ 12,988

Banco de México (BANXICO)-
As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Bank had contracted with BANCOMEXT EIIR inauctions for $1,500 and $700, respectively, at terms of three and four business days, and at rates of 4.5%, 4.52%, and 4.59% each one.

Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. (NAFINSA)-
The Bank has contracted a credit line with NAFIN up to the amount of $9,500. The funds are received by the Bank in local and foreign currency. No guarantees are furnished since this refers to notes discounted.

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C. (BANCOMEXT)-
Opening of a line of credit with BANCOMEXT to be exercised by discount, with responsibility for Banco Interacciones, S. A.; would represent credit securities freely negotiable by the Bank to third parties. This line of credit amounts to 400 million U.S. dollars.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S. N. C. (BANOBRAS) - Gobiernos- Fideicomiso Invex 867-
The Bank entered into a loan agreement up to the amount of $2,000 (which is due November 30, 2023), in order for the Bank, in turn, to grant loans to public entities, which earmarked them for public investments attributed to the areas of attention of BANOBRAS. The funds with which the payment of each and every one of the contract obligations will be covered are derived from exercising the original rights of the credits and promissory notes of those credits, as well as the additional contributions made by the Bank to the trust, in accordance with the provisions set forth in the trust agreement. This loan will accrue monthly interest at the EIIR rate plus 1.66 percentage points. At December 31, 2011 and 2010 the balance of the trust amounted to $806 and $1,048 respectively.

On February 9, 2009, the Bank entered into an Irrevocable Management and Source of Payment Trust agreement No. 867 as Trustor and Secondary Beneficiary with BANOBRAS as Primary Beneficiary, and Banco INVEX, S. A., Institucion de Banca Multiple, INVEX Grupo Financiero, Trustee as Trustee, in order to create a payment mechanism (but not the only mechanism) for the Loan Agreement, through the revenues derived from exercising the original rights of 4 credits, which were placed through this trust. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the balance of the trust amounts to $34 y $35, respectively, as presented in Note 11 above.

BANOBRAS (Infrastructure- Fideicomiso Monex 258)
On January 21, 2009, the Bank obtained a loan in current account up to a total amount of $2,500 (which is due 240 months counted as of the first drawdown, which was made on January 30, 2009) with BANOBRAS, in order to be allocated to various financial commitments that the Bank maintained at the date of the agreement on various infrastructure projects in an investment stage, as well as to continue to finance new infrastructure and/or public service projects. That loan will accrue interest at the EIIR rate plus a surcharge determined in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The balance as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, amounts to $246 and $412, respectively.

On January 23, 2009, the Bank entered into Irrevocable Trust Agreement No. F/258 as Trustor; as Trustee: Banco Monex, S. A., Institution of Banca Multiple, Monex Grupo Financiero, Trustee Division; as Primary Beneficiary BANOBRAS; as Secondary Beneficiary: the Bank, which is established as the main source of payment of the loan (but not the only source), to which the original rights of 3 loan and/or debt recognition agreements are placed, as well as the revenues derived from exercising such rights. If the funds of the management trust are insufficient to cover payment of the liability, the Bank will continue to be bound to cover the difference with its own funds, as a supplementary source of payment. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the balance of the trusts amounts to $41 and $46 as presented in Note 11 above.

Export - Import Bank of Korea-
On March 19, 2009, Export-Import Bank of Korea granted a revolving credit line to the Bank up to a limit of US $10 million (which was due March 18, 2013), as: i) an interbank loan on financing to be granted by Binter to buyers of the items eligible, in accordance with the loan agreement, for periods of less than twenty-four (24) months; ii) letter of credit; and iii) as a guarantee fund in the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement. The interest rate for this loan is the LIBOR rate. As of December 31, 2011, the Bank has not used the funds of this line of credit.

Trusts-
The Bank contracted credit lines with FIRA and FIFOMI up to the amount of $1,200 and 20 million US dollars. These funds apply to public trust funds, and the guarantee furnished is the credit itself.

Lines of credit in force:

2011

Entity	**Amount of the credit line**	**Currency**	**Valued in local currency**	**Amount exercised**	**Amount to be exercised**
NAFINSA	**9,500**	**Mexican pesos**	**$ 9,500**	**$ 7,853**	**$ 1,647**
BANCOMEXT	**400**	**US Dollar**	**5,579**	**1,935**	**3,644**
FIFOMI	**20**	**US Dollar**	**279**	**55**	**224**
FIRA	**1,200**	**Mexican pesos**	**1,200**	**68**	**1,132**
BANOBRAS	**4,450**	**Mexican pesos**	**4,450**	**1,058**	**3,393**
Export - Import Bank of Korea	**10**	**US Dollar**	**139**	**-**	**139**
			$ 21,147	**$ 10,969**	**$ 10,179**

2010

Entity	Amount of the credit line	Currency	Valued in local currency	Amount exercised	Amount to be exercised
NAFINSA	9,500	Mexican pesos	$ 9,500	$ 8,561	$ 939
BANCOMEXT	200	US Dollar	2,470	1,970	500
FIFOMI	20	US Dollar	247	58	189
FIRA	2,500	Mexican pesos	2,500	179	2,321
BANOBRAS	4,340	Mexican pesos	4,340	1,460	2,880
Export - Import Bank of Korea	10	US Dollar	123	-	123
			$ 19,180	$ 12,228	$ 6,952

Contracted credit lines with the financial Companies listed contain restrictive clauses, which require the Bank, among other things, to comply with other obligations to do and not do, during the term thereof. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we were informed by the executives of the Bank that the Bank had satisfied its restrictive covenants and other obligations, and expects to meet each of them until the end of those contracts.

18 Creditors on settlement of transactions:

	2011	2010
Segregated securities	**$ -**	$ 2,597
Operations-value date-		
Investment securities	**-**	357
Of foreign exchange and 24 and 48 hours	**1,719**	433
	$ 1,719	$ 3,387

19 Outstanding subordinated debentures:

Outstanding subordinated Binter 10 and Binter 08-

At the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on November 6, 2008, the shareholders approved granting one or more collective credits to Binter, pursuant to one or more Issues of Preferential or Non-Preferential Subordinated Debentures that may not be converted into shares of the common stock of the Bank, up to an amount equal to $2,000. The proceeds of the placement of Subordinated Debentures of the Program will be used to strengthen the Company's capital.

The issue of Subordinated Debentures was authorized by BANXICO pursuant to official letter number S33/18643 dated November 27, 2008 and has been filed with the CNBV, in accordance with the debenture indenture signed on November 28, 2008.

Subordinated preference and not likely to be converted into shares (BINTER 10)-

This subordinated debenture is registered in the RNV of the CNBV under number 2312-2.00-2008-006-02 CNBV, through official letter number 153/89436/2010 dated December 14, 2010, as well as on the pertinent Mexican Securities Exchange (BMV *for its Acronym in Spanish*) list.

The main characteristics of the issue of the debenture BINTER 10 are described below:

Ticker symbol:	BINTER 10
Nominal value:	$100 (one hundred pesos)
Amount:	$650
Number of outstanding debentures:	6,500,000
Total authorized amount of the program	$2,000
Number of issue of the program	Second
Term:	The duration of the issue is 3,640 days, equivalent to 130 periods of 28 days from December 16, 2010 until December 3, 2020.
Issue date:	December 15, 2010
Date of maturity:	December 3, 2020
Underwrite:	Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Interacciones.
Common Representative:	Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Monex Grupo

	Financiero
Interest:	From the issue date and as long as subordinated debentures are not redeemed, annual gross interest will be generated on their nominal value, which will be calculated by the Common Representative 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period.
Guarantee:	Subordinated debentures are unsecured, therefore, neither do they have a specific guarantee, nor are they backed by the IPAB, not by other Mexican governmental entity.
Interest rate:	EIIT at 28 days

Subordinated preference and not likely to be converted into shares (BINTER 08)-
This subordinated debenture is registered in the RNV of the CNBV under number 2312-2.00-2008-006-01, through official letter number 153/1795626/2008 dated November 27, 2008, as well as on the pertinent BMV list.

The main characteristics of the issue of the debenture BINTER 08 are described below:

Ticker symbol:	BINTER 08
Nominal value:	$100 (one hundred pesos)
Amount:	$500
Number of outstanding debentures:	5,000,000
Total authorized amount of the program	$2,000
Number of issue of the program	First
Term:	The duration of the issue is 3640 days, equivalent to 130 periods of 28 days from November 28, 2007 until November 16, 2018
Issue date:	November 28, 2008
Date of maturity:	November 16, 2018
Underwrite:	Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Interacciones.
Common Representative:	Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Monex Grupo Financiero
Interest:	From the issue date and as long as subordinated debentures are not amortized, annual gross interest will be generated on their nominal value, which will be calculated by the Common Representative 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period.
Guarantee:	Subordinated debentures are unsecured, therefore, they neither have a specific guarantee, nor are they backed by the IPAB, nor by any other Mexican governmental entity.
Interest rate:	EIIR at 28 days (calculated 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period) plus 1,75%
First interest payment date:	December 26, 2008

Outstanding subordinated BINTER 07-

At the General Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Interacciones held on October 12, 2007, the shareholders agreed to issue of non-preferred, non-convertible to equity subordinated debenture (BINTER 07) up to the amount of $700. The proceeds of the placement of subordinated debentures will be used to strengthen the Bank's capital and carry out the operations permitted, in accordance with the Law of Credit Institutions and other pertinent provisions.

The issue of the subordinated debenture was authorized by BANXICO pursuant to oficial communication number S33/18468 dated November 8, 2007 and has been filed with the CNBV, in accordance with the debenture indenture signed on November 16, 2007. The subordinated debenture is registered in the RNV of the CNBV under number 2312-2.00-2007-005, through official letter number 153/1654726/2007 dated November 14, 2007, as well as on the pertinent BMV list.

At the General Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on July 23, 2008, the shareholders approved the change in the issue of BINTER 07 subordinated debentures from Non-Preferential to Preferential.

That change in the subordinated debentures is authorized for the RNV pursuant to oficial communication number 153/17940/2008 dated November 12, 2008, for the bond indenture pursuant to official communication number 311-32166/2008 CNBV 311.311.19(82), and with BANXICO with official communication S33/18646 dated November 4, 2008.

The main characteristics of the issue of the debenture BINTER 07 are described below:

Ticker symbol:	BINTER 07
Nominal value:	$100 (one hundred pesos)
Amount:	$700
Number of outstanding debentures:	7,000,000
Term:	The duration of the issue is 3640 days, equivalent to 130 periods of 28 days from November 20, 2007 until November 7, 2017
Issue date:	November 20, 2007
Date of maturity:	November 7, 2017
Underwriter:	Casa de Bolsa BBVA Bancomer, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer
Common Representative:	Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Monex Grupo Financiero
Interest:	Effective the issue date and as long as subordinated debentures are not redeemed, annual gross interest will be generated on their nominal value, which will be calculated by the Common Representative 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period.
Guarantee:	Subordinated debentures are unsecured, therefore, neither do they have a specific guarantee, nor are they backed by the IPAB, nor by any other Mexican governmental entity.
Interest rate:	EIIR at 28 days (calculated 2 business days prior to the beginning of each interest period) plus 1.75%
First interest payment date:	December 18, 2007

In accordance with the provisions of Article 64 of the Lending Companies Act (LIC - *for its Acronym in Spanish*), numeral M.11.43.1 of the Circular 2019/95 issued by BANXICO, as well as the provisions of Rule Six of the "resolution whereby rules are issued for capitalization requirements of full-service banks and government-controlled development banks (the "Capitalization Rules") issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and published in the Official Daily Gazette on December 28, 2005; the issuer will have the right to anticipate debenture's payment, subject to the authorization of Banxico in terms of the fifth paragraph of Article 64 of the LIC, on any payment date, after the fifth year from the issue date, of the total subordinated debentures, but not less than the total thereof, at a price equal to their nominal value plus accrued interest at the date of early redemption, provided that: (a) the issuer, through the common representative, notifies its decision to exercise that right of early redemption to Holders, the CNBV, the Indeval, and the Mexican Securities Exchange in writing, through the means determined by the Mexican Securities Exchange at least 10 (ten) business days in advance of the date of intended redemption; and (b) the early redemption is carried out in the form and place of payment set forth in clause fourteen of the respective debenture indenture.

As of December 31, 2011, the liability for this item amounts to $1,855, and it is comprised of the issue of BINTER 10, BINTER 08, and BINTER 07 debentures in the amount of $650, $500 and $700 and accrued interest in the amount of $2, $1, and $2, respectively, whereas the liability for this item as of December 31, 2010, amounts to $1,712 and consists of the amount of the issue of debentures BINTER 10, BINTER 08 and BINTER 07 amounting to $507, $500 and $700 and interest on $2, $1 and $2, respectively.

20 Foreign currency position:

As of December 31, 2011 and February 13, 2012, issue date of the auditor´s report, the US dollar Exchange rates set by the Central Bank of Mexico were $13.9476 and $12.7392, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars are as follows:

	Currency (thousands)	
A ssets-	**US Dollars**	**Mexican pesos**
Cash and cash equivalents	**16**	**$ 223**
Securities and derivatives transactions	**211**	**2,943**
Loan portfolio	**21**	**293**
Preventive reserve for possible credit risk	**(6)**	**(84)**
	242	**3,375**
Liabilities-		
Demand deposits	**11**	**153**
Time deposits	**100**	**1,395**
Creditors in Repurchase/Agreements	**82**	**1,144**
Securities and derivatives transactions	**27**	**376**
Loans from banks and Other liabilities	**4**	**56**
	224	**3,124**
Active position	**18**	**$ 251**

As of February 13, 2012, the Bank's foreign currency position (unaudited) is similar to the position as of December 31, 2011.

21 Shareholders' equity:

a) Common stock-

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, common stock is represented by 872,500 series "O" shares fully subscribed and paid, with a par value of one thousand pesos each.

b) Additional paid-in capital-

At the Board of Directors meeting held on July 30, 2008, the contribution for future common stock increases was made in the amount of $38, which was made by Grupo Financiero Interacciones.

c) Statutory reserves-

Net income of each year is subject to the legal requirement that requires that at least 10% of such income be appropriated to a capital reserve until that reserve equals the paid-in capital. The balance of the capital reserve may not be distributed to the shareholders during the existence of the Bank, except as stock dividends.

On April 30, 2011 and 2010, at the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the Shareholders agreed to appropriate from the 2010 and 2009, respectively, net income the amount of $84 and $80 respectively, to increase the capital reserve.

d) Restatement of common stock, additional paid-in capital, statutory reserves, and retained earnings from prior years

As of December 31, 2011, the restatement of common stock, additional paid-in capital, statutory reserves, and retained earnings from prior years are summarized as follows:

	Historical value	Restatement	Total
Common stock	$ 872	$ 1,041	$ 1,913
Additional paid-in capital	38	-	38
Statutory reserves	318	19	337
Retained earnings from prior years	3,661	(712)	2,949
	$ 4,889	$ 348	$ 5,237

e) Distribution of earnings-

Net taxable income account (CUFIN, *for its Acronym in Spanish*)-

As of December 31, 2011, the updated balance of the so-called "net taxable income account" (CUFIN) is $674. No income tax will be assessed on dividends distributed to shareholders up to the balance of that account. Any amount paid in excess of the balance of the CUFIN shall be multiplied by 1.4286 and the result is subject to 30% tax, which will be considered final. This balance may be restated up to the date earnings are distributed by using the INPC.

Individuals should include dividends or earnings received as part of their total income. Individuals may credit the income tax paid by the company that reimbursed dividends or earnings against the tax determined in their annual tax return, provided that they consider the amount of income tax paid by that company on the dividend or earning received as cumulative income, in addition to the related dividends.

f) Capital reductions -

As of December 31, 2011, the balance of the Restated Contributed Capital Account (CUCA, *for its Acronym in Spanish*) amounts to $2,280. In the event of a reimbursement or capital stock decrease in favor of the stockholders, the excess of the reimbursement over such account should be treated as a distributed earning.

In the event that stockholders equity should exceed the balance of the CUCA, the spread will be considered as a dividend or distributed earning subject to the payment of income tax. If the earnings referred to above are paid out of the CUFIN, there will be no corporate tax payable for the capital decrease or reimbursement. Otherwise, it should be treated as a dividend or a distributed earning.

g) Capitalization ratio-

The Rules are issued for the determination of capitalization requirements of full service banking institutions. They are intended to set principles and guidelines for the Capitalization Index of Institutions to reflect the risks faced by those brokers with greater accuracy and sensitivity, such as credit, market, and now operating risks, in order to encourage more efficient use of capital by Institutions.

For those purposes with respect to credit risks, either of the two approaches may be applied, namely, a standard method and the other method based on internal ratings, the latter could also be basic or advance type and its use will be subject to approval by the CNBV. Institutions will use the Standard method in connection with market risk. Distinct methods of growing complexity may be applied for Operating Risk in accordance with what is set forth in those rules.

The computation for determining the performance of the capitalization requirements was carried out in accordance with the summary of the market, credit, and operating risks set forth in those rules. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Institution shows a capitalization ratio as follows, which exceeds the minimum required by the authorities:

Capitalization ratio	**2011**	2010
Net capital/ Total capital required	**2.02**	2.20
Net capital/ Assets at credit risk	**27.89%**	25.02%
Net capital/ Total assets at risk	**16.16%**	17.57%
Basic Capital / Total assets at risk	**11.74%**	11.62%
Basic Capital / Total capital required	**1.47**	1.45

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit requires lending institutions to have a minimum percentage of capitalization over assets at risk, which is calculated by applying determined percentages in accordance with the assigned risk. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the information applicable to basic, complementary, and net capital is presented as shown:

	2011	2010
Basic capital-		
Shareholders' equity	**$ 5,237**	$ 4,133
Less-		
Deduction of investments in non-financial stock	**1**	1
Deduction of intangibles and deferred costs and expenses	**70**	39
Total basic capital	**5,166**	4,093
Complementary capital-		
Computable capitalization instruments as complementary	**1,855**	1,852
Preventive reserves for both computable and complementary credit risks	**86**	242
Net capital	**$ 7,107**	$ 6,187

The amount of net capital presented in the foregoing chart was determined based on audited amounts. Such information was sent to BANXICO on January 21, 2012.

Assets at risk-

The amount of weighted positions exposed to market risks and weighted assets subject to loan risks are as shown below:

Year 2011:	**Weighted asset risk**	**Capital Require-ments**
By Market Risk-		
Local currency transactions at nominal rate	**$ 5,323**	**$ 427**
Local currency transactions with surcharges	**3,244**	**259**
Local currency transactions at real rate	**2,016**	**161**
Foreign currency transaction at nominal rate	**512**	**41**
Positions in foreign currency	**102**	**8**
Positions in UDIS or reference to the INPC	**10**	**1**
Operations with shares	**2,777**	**222**
	13,984	**1,119**
Credit Risk-		
Group II (weighted at 50%)	**602**	48
Group III (weighted at 20%)	**1,984**	159
Group IV (weighted at 20%)	**671**	54
Group V (weighted at 20%)	**4,363**	349
Group V (weighted at 50%)	**3,011**	241
Group V (weighted at 150%)	**1,138**	90
Group VI (weighted at 100%)	**206**	17
Group VII (weighted at 100%)	**10,716**	857
Group VII (weighted at 115%)	**1,041**	83
Group VIII (weighted at 100%)	**1,288**	103
Group VIII (weighted at 125%)	**459**	37
	25,479	2,038
Operational Risk-	**4,523**	362
	$ 43,986	$ 3,519

Year 2010:	Weighted asset risk	Capital Require-ments
By Market Risk-		
Local currency transactions at nominal rate	$ 3,255	$ 260
Local currency transactions with surcharges	1,289	103
Local currency transactions at real rate	259	21
Foreign currency transaction at nominal rate	3	-
Positions in UDIS or reference to the INPC	2	-
Positions in foreign currency	37	3
Operations with shares	2,117	169
	6,962	556

	Weighted asset risk	Capital Require-ments
Credit Risk-		
Group III (weighted at 100%)	$ 358	$ 29
Group III (weighted at 11.5%)	14	1
Group III (weighted at 20%)	1,367	109
Group V (weighted at 20%)	3,813	305
Group V (weighted at 10%)	191	15
Group V (weighted at 50%)	3,217	257
Group V (weighted at 150%)	3,018	242
Group VI (weighted at 20%)	631	51
Group VI (weighted at 100%)	437	35
Group VII (weighted at 100%)	7,950	636
Group VII (weighted at 115%)	1,074	86
Group VIII (weighted at 100%)	2,096	168
Group VIII (weighted at 125%)	565	45
	24,731	1,979
Operational Risk-	3,523	282
	$ 35,216	$ 2,817

In the year 2011, the item (weighted at 100%) includes $38 and $2,061, of weighted assets at risk and capital requirements, respectively, which apply to the capital requirement for permanent investments in stock, properties, prepayments, and deferred charges.

In the year 2010, the item (weighted at 100%) includes $35 and $2,061, of weighted assets at risk and capital requirements, respectively, which apply to the capital requirement for permanent investments in stock, properties, prepayments, and deferred charges.

22 Institute for the Protection of Bank Savings (IPAB, for its Acronym in Spanish):

In conformity with Article 21 of the Protection of Bank Savings Act, the Bank is obligated to cover the ordinary and extraordinary contributions determined by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit at the petition of BANXICO, as a preventive mechanism to protect savings.

During 2011 and 2010, capital contributions to the IPAB amounted to $185 y $166, respectively.

23 Income tax:

For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Bank generated taxable income in the amount of $940. A condensed tax to book reconciliation is presented below:

Income before taxes	**$ 1,042**
Add (less) - Reconciling items:	
Difference between book and tax depreciation	**12**
Annual adjustment on inflation	**(131)**
Estimate for asset write-downs	**393**
Write-offs	**1**
Provisions	**211**

Non deductible expenses	$	**44**
Interest collected in advance, previous year's net		**161**
Cumulative tax loss on the trading of segregated securities		**1,569**
Tax loss for the purchase and sale of segregated securities in the year		**(2,602)**
Other, net		**240**
Tax income		**940**
Tax loss carryforwards		**(411)**
Taxable income	**$**	**529**

As part of the Bank's investment strategy, it acquired Bonds in 2011 issued by the Federal Republic of Brazil with a maturity in the amount of 371,183,855 Brazilian Reales as of January 1, 2017. Those bonds were segregated and immediately thereafter, the Bank sold the securities that supported the principal (Coupon Zero) to Credit Suisse Brasil through the local Brazilian securities market at their market value. That operation generated a tax loss in the amount of $1,182. The domestic bonds segregated in 2011 generated a tax loss in the amount of $1,420.

In connection with the issue discussed in the above paragraph, both the Institution's Management and its legal and tax advisors consider that there are sufficient, necessary tax and legal arguments to support the loss deducted in 2011, as well as the accumulation in 2011 of the loss deducted in 2010.

During the year ended as of December 31, 2011, the subsidiary companies of the Bank generated Income tax in the amount of $2.

24 IETU:

The IETU for the period will be calculated by applying a 17.5% rate (by operation of a transition provision, the IETU rate will be 16.5% for 2008, 17% for 2009, and 17.5% effective 2010) to income determined based on cash flows, which is calculated by reducing authorized deductions from the total income received for activities to which it applies. These IETU credits are reduced from the above income, as provided for in currently enacted legislation.

IETU credits are amounts that can be reduced from the IETU itself, which include, among other things, the major deductions for prior year income (negative basis), the credits on salaries and social security contributions paid, and the accreditation for investments made from January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2007.

Similarly, various accreditations are included that were derived during the transition period for the entry into force of the flat tax, where among others, this tax loss is covered.

The IETU is a tax that co-exists with Income Tax; therefore, it will be subject to the following:

a If the amount of the IETU exceeds Income Tax of the same period, the Company will pay IETU. Pursuant to the foregoing, the Company will reduce Income Tax paid in the same period from the IETU of the period.

b If the IETU is less that Income Tax of the same period, the company will not pay IETU in the period.

c If the IETU base is negative due to deductions that exceed taxable income, there will be no IETU due. Additionally, the amount of that base multiplied by the IETU rate results in a IETU credit that can be credited against Income Tax of the same period up to December 31, 2009. Effective 2010, only IETU of subsequent periods may be credited.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Bank did not generate basis for payment IETU. Consequently, income tax was considered as the final tax.

25 Deferred income tax:

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the net liability from the accrued effect of deferred income tax amounts to $227 and $428, respectively, and is determined as follow:

		2011		2010
(Excess) insufficiency of book over tax value of assets and liabilities, net	**$**	**(757)**	$	(1,426)
Income tax rate		**30%**		30%
Deferred income tax liability	**$**	**(227)**	$	(428)

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010 the net deferred income tax liabilities applies mainly to the early deduction of tax loss on sale of securities segregated.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Bank generated deferred Income Tax in the amount of ($201), of which ($211) was credited to income for the year and the amount of $10 was charged to the caption of "Gain or loss on valuation of available-for-sale securities", which is included in the consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity, since it applies to the deferred Income Tax of investments in unrealized available-for-sale securities. On the other hand, for the year ended December 31, 2010, the Bank generated deferred income tax in the amount of $342.

26 Employee statutory profit sharing:

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Institution determined employee statutory profit sharing in the amount of $28. Employee Statutory Profit Sharing is included in administrative and promotional expenses. Earlier this concept was included in current ISR and PTU in the consolidated income statement. Moreover, Interacciones Sociedad Operadora also determined its employee profit sharing.

27 Related party transactions:

	Balance		**Transactions**			
As of December 31, 2011:	**Debit (credit)**		**Income**		**Expenses**	
Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S. A. de C. V.	**$**	**1,799**	**$**	**147**	**$**	**483**
Grupo Financiero Interacciones, S. A. de C. V.		**(247)**		**-**		**-**
Banco Monex Bmo 220410/F517 Lerma- Santiago		**(429)**		**-**		**-**
Banco Monex Bmo 250310/F437 Hermes.		**(365)**		**-**		**-**
Grupo Hermes, S. A. de C. V.		**(179)**		**-**		**-**
Aseguradora Interacciones S. A.		**(163)**		**-**		**16**
	$	**416**	**$**	**147**	**$**	**499**

	Balance	Transactions	
As of December 31, 2010:	Debit (credit)	Income	Expenses
Mutual Funds	$ -	$ 39	$ -
Interacciones Casa de Bolsa, S. A. de C. V.	494	4	661
Grupo Financiero Interacciones, S. A. de C. V.	272	-	-
La Peninsular Compañía Constructora, S. A. de C. V.	223	-	-
Banco Monex Bmo 220410/F517 Lerma- Sntiago	396	-	-
Banco Monex Bmo 250310/F437 Hermes	337	-	-
Grupo Hermes, S. A. de C. V.	179	2	-
	$ 1,901	$ 45	$ 661

In accordance with accounting criterion C-3, disclosed related party transactions included above are those representing more than 1% of net capital of December 2011 and 2010, respectively.

28 Earnings per share:

	2011	2010
Number of average shares outstanding	**872,500**	872,500
Income for the year	**$ 1,092**	$ 840
Earnings per share	**$ 0.00125**	$ 0.00096

29 Memorandum Accounts:

The Bank's trustee activity, which is recorded in memorándum accounts, is summarized as shown below:

	2011	2010
Trusts-		
Administration	**$ 27,068**	$ 24,142
Guarantee	**2,855**	2,918
Investment	**1,061**	1,044
	30,984	28,104
Mandates	**92**	285
	$ 31,076	$ 28,389

Income received for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, applicable to trustee activities, amount to $76 y $78, respectively.

Pledged assets or securities that are received in safekeeping or to be administered are recorded in the account "Securities held in custody or under administration", this account is summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
Others	**$ 4**	$ 1,240
Securities of companies in administration	**6,718**	6,718
	$ 6,722	$ 7,958

30 Statement of income:

Interest income-	**2011**	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 190**	$ 183
Investments in securities	**85**	88
Interest and premiums in repurchase transactions	**1,215**	1,179
Loan portfolio	**3,480**	3,128
Others, including restatement	**26**	26
	$ 4,996	$ 4,604

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, total interest earned includes interest in foreign currency of investments in securities in the amount of US $16 million and US $13 million, respectively, which are summarized as follows:

	2011		2010	
Interest by type of credit-	**Current**	**Non-accrual**	Current	Non-accrual
Commercial loans	**$ 729**	**$ 4**	$ 771	$ 23
Loans to financial entities	**10**	**-**	44	-
Consumer lending	**11**	**-**	17	-
Mortgage	**13**	**-**	11	-
Loans to government	**2,699**	**14**	2,245	17
	$ 3,462	**$ 18**	$ 3,088	$ 40
	$ 3,480		$ 3,128	

Total interest earned includes interest in foreign currency on loan portfolio in the amount of US $13 millions, each year.

Interest expense-	**2011**	2010
Demand deposits	**$ 309**	$ 202
Time deposits	**1,317**	1,222
Loans from banks and other agencies	**1,171**	1,180
Subordinated debentures	**120**	83
Other	**702**	598
	$ 3,619	$ 3,285

Total interest expense includes interest in foreign currency and UDIS of time deposits in the amount of US $1 million, each year.

Financial intermediation income-		
Gain on valuation-	**2011**	2010
Market valuation		
Repurchase transactions	**$ (20)**	$ (10)
Derivative financial instruments	**18**	19
Impairment utility or effect of reversal of impairment	**-**	290
Valuation of foreign currency and precious metals	**17**	(8)
Gain on trading-		
Foreign currency and precious metals	**121**	103
Investments in securities and derivatives	**25**	67
	$ 161	$ 461

Commissions and fees income-

	2011	2010
Letter of credit without refinancing	**$ 27**	$ 13
Fiduciary activity	**76**	78
Electronic banking services	**5**	11
Lending operations	**4,622**	3,318
Other quotas and fees collected	**171**	47
	$ 4,901	$ 3,467

Commissions and fees expenses-

	2011	2010
Fund transfers	**$ 15**	$ 10
Placement of Debt	**7**	5
Timely payment of credit	**2,456**	1,244
Other fees and rates paid	**11**	300
	$ 2,489	$ 1,559

Other operating expenses-

	2011	2010
Recovery of loan portfolio	**$ 15**	$ 24
Gain on assignment of loan portfolio	**-**	27
Recovery	**156**	124
Applications for uncollectibility or doubtful aacounts	**(364)**	(239)
Lease agreement receivables	**21**	20
Loss on valuation of foreclosed assets	**(29)**	(36)
Other	**72**	63
	$ (129)	$ (17)

31 Segment information (unaudited information):

Banco Interacciones carries out operations in the following segments:

1. Lending operations:
- States and municipal governments
- Notes discounted
- Agribusiness
- Infrastructure
- Business banking
- Construction

2. Treasury operations:
- Domestic treasury
- International treasury
- Money market

3. Other segments:

- Exchange operations
- Trustee

The information derived from the operation of each segment is shown as follows:
Loan portafolio:

States and Municipal Governments

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 31,083
Interest income	2,209
Interest expense	1,494
Financial margin	715
Allowance for loan losses	709
Commissions and fees income	4,269
Commissions and fees expense	2,409
Administrative and promotional expenses	586
Other operating expenses	214
Net income for the year	$ 1,066

Agribusiness

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 120
Interest income	18
Interest expense	2
Financial margin	16
Allowance for loan losses	(-)
Commissions and fees income	8
Commissions and fees expense	25
Administrative and promotional expenses	42
Other operating expenses	-
Net income for the year	$ 43

Notes discounted

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 5,246
Interest income	479
Interest expense	270
Financial margin	209
Allowance for loan losses	(1)
Commissions and fees income	174
Commissions and fees expense	2
Administrative and promotional expenses	63
Other operating income	9
Net income for the year	$ 328

Infrastructure

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 6,463
Interest income	552
Interest expense	377
Financial margin	175
Allowance for loan losses	(2)
Commissions and fees income	105
Commissions and fees expense	6
Administrative and promotional expenses	79
Other operating income	19
Net income for the year	$ 216

Business banking

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 1,302
Interest income	113
Interest expense	60
Financial margin	53
Allowance for loan losses	(1)
Commissions and fees income	54
Commissions and fees expense	4
Administrative and promotional expenses	44
Other operating income	12
Net income for the year	$ 138

Construction

ITEM	Amount
Average capital	$ 1,764
Interest income	137
Interest expense	88
Financial margin	49
Allowance for loan losses	-
Commissions and fees income	40
Commissions and fees expense	1
Operating expenses	42
Other operating income (expenses)	-
Net income for the year	$ 46

Domestic and International treasury:

I T E M	Amount
Average capital	$ 5,735
Interest income	272
Interest expense	158
Financial margin	114
Administrative and promotional expenses	53
Commissions and fees income	152
Commissions and fees expense	25
Financial intermediation income	6
Other operating income	13
Net income for the year	$ 207

Money market:

I T E M	Amount
Average capital	$ 22,181
Interest income	1,215
Interest expense	1,171
Financial intermediation income	10
Administrative and promotional expenses	36
Other operating income	20
Net income for the year	$ 38

Other segment:

Exchange operations

I T E M	Amount
Financial intermediation income	$ 151
Commissions and fees income	3
Commissions and fees expense	3
Administrative and promotional expenses	76
Net income for the year	$ 75

Trustee

I T E M	Amount
Commissions and fees income	$ 76
Commissions and fees expense	10
Administrative and promotional expenses	40
Other operating income	3
Net income for the year	$ 29

Reconciliation of the significant concepts of the operating segments disclosed, against the total amount presented in the consolidated income statements are presented in the following table:

I T E M	Information by segment	Consolidates Statements of Income	Variation	
Interest income	$ 4,996	$ 4,996	$ -	
Interest expense	3,619	3,619	-	
Allowance for loan losses	704	704	-	
Commissions and fees income	4,901	4,901	-	
Commissions and fees expense	2,485	2,489	4	(A)
Financial intermediation income	161	161	-	
Other operating expenses	1020	124	4	(B)
Administrative and promotional expenses	$ 1,027	$ 2,079	$ 1,052	(C)

(A) The variation in these items applies to consolidation items.

(B) The variation in operating expenses is comprised of (69):

Effect applicable to other áreas	$	(25)
Consolidation items		21

(C) The change in administration and promotional expenses is comprised of:

Effect applicable to administrative areas	$	1,037
Consolidation items		15

32 Contingencies:

a) Review-tax authorities -

Under current tax law, the authorities are entitled to review up to five fiscal years preceding the last income tax return filed. Due to these reviews, there might be eventual claims due to questions of interpretations of various transactions such as the sale of financial instruments issued by the Federal Republic of Brazil. However, the Bank's Management and its external advisors consider that there are sufficient elements in all cases to challenge the possible claims made by the tax authorities.

b) Review by Servicio de Administración Tributaria (SAT, *for its Acronym in Spanish*)-

The Bank has filed various motions for annulment against the resolutions handed down by the SAT, whereby various tax liabilities were determined against the Bank for presumed omissions in the payment of Value Added Tax (Fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004) in the amount of $1, Employee profit sharing (Fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005) in the amount of $69, and corporate income tax (Fiscal years 2004 and 2005) in the amount of $74. However, the Bank's external legal advisors consider that "there are serious, reasonable defense elements to have a ruling handed down that favors the Bank's interests. However, as is the case of any litigious matter, it is not possible to guarantee the result".

c) Other contingencies:

As of December 31, 2011 there are contingencies arising from claims and lawsuits filed against the Bank. The Bank's management believes that the final resolution of claims and lawsuits will not have a significant effect on its financial position; however, a provision for $1 to cover any losses that could be generated as a result of these lawsuits and judgments was created.

33 Risk management ((unaudited quantitative information):

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

a) Objectives of risk exposure

Given that the fundamental business of the Bank is to offer a service with high added value to clients, the Bank uses its own positions in different business units to reduce risk exposure to a minimum, so that the capital of Grupo Financiero Interacciones is not exposed. When conditions are favorable on financial markets, business units that have their own positions are protected by levels of risk exposure that impose limits on potential losses that could be generated by those positions.

The role of risk management seeks to guarantee that the Bank's proprietary positions are maintained at all times within risk tolerance levels, through limits authorized by the Board of Directors, whereby it seeks to continuously avoid exposing the bank to potential losses that may damage its equity and compromise its financial sovereignty. Moreover, this role includes identifying, measuring, and monitoring the different risk factors.

Moreover, the function of Integral Risk Management of Banco Interacciones is to identify and monitor the underlying factors on the level of capitalization of the Institution, as well as maintain an optimum level in this indicator. The objectives, policies and procedures for risk management will be submitted periodically to the Risk Management Board meeting for their ratification and approval.

b) Risk management role in Banco Interacciones, S. A.
The Bank's risk management role is carried out mainly through the Risk Management Committee supported by the Corporate Board of Risk Management, which reports the most relevant aspects related to this function to the Board of Directors every quarter.

The Board of Directors has authorized applicable risk management policies and procedures, as well as exposure limits to the various types of quantifiable risks.

The Risk Management Committee meets every month. Participating in these meetings are two regular Board members, the General Director, as well as the Corporate Directors of Risk Management and Internal Audit. At the Risk Management Committee meetings, the Corporate Board of Risk Management presents its various reports, as well as the limits exceeded in transactions, and implementation progress on new projects.

c) Risk management process
The Corporate Board of Risk Management identifies the types of risk in Grupo Financiero Interacciones, and consists mainly of determining:

1. The business units that generate risk exposure.
2. The types of risk those units are exposed to.
3. The risk factors that affect market value of instruments and/or transactions.

The detailed analysis of the characteristics of transactions and instruments, the markets they operate in, and the regulation that transactions and counterparties with which they carry out transactions are subject to, allow for detecting the risks that business units are exposed to.

Particularly for the market and credit risks, a detailed analysis is made of the positions, instruments, and transactions, as well as creditworthiness that allow for identifying specific factors that could generate potential positions losses. Risk factors for each business unit are dependent upon:

a) Lending and borrowing transactions carried out.
b) The complexity of the transactions and instruments involved.

Business units that generate risk exposure are identified after vigorously analyzing the transactions carried out by each one of the areas of the Bank and the instruments that are traded. The business units subject to risk analysis are as follows:

- Money Market

- Foreign Exchange Market
- Derivatives Market
- Treasury
- Credit

d) Risk management methodologies

Banco Interaccione s has developed a Risk Management Manual, which is constantly updated. This manual includes policies and procedures to carry out this function, as well as the main methodologies applied to each one of the types of risks.

I. Quantifiable Risks

Discretionary Risks

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential loss of fails to pay by a barrower or issuer in transactions carried out by entities. The Administration of this type of risk is managed through counterparty analysis and obtaining the expected loss of the loan portfolio, based on default probabilities associated with the ratings of each one of the barrowers.

The methodology for the ratings of credit risk in the Institution, is based on probabilistic models to estimate a distribution of losses from such risk. The Integrated System of Risk Management includes the methodology for measuring this type of risk, called Credit Risk +, from which it is carried out to quantify this risk, both for the credit portfolio and financial instruments operations. From this methodology the expected loss is obtained, which is defined as the amount relative to capital that the Institution could face as a result of the exposure to credit risk. Likewise, the loss resulting from changes in quality of counterparties is called unexpected loss. The methodology for the quantification of credit risk applies to all the bank's loan portfolio, as well as to the position in investment insecurities.

To measure the credit risk the following is considered:

- Amount of exposure
- Recovery rate
- Probability of default

The probability of default is associated with credit ratings of each counterparty. Additionally, estimates are made of the expected loss from extreme scenarios in which deteriorates the quality of the loan portfolio to determine the impact on the estimation of expected and unexpected losses.

Also to complement the management of credit risk is monitored concentration of the credit portfolio, based on several indicators, depending on the borrower, geographic area, target market, among others.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the potential loss due to the impossibility or difficulty of renewing liabilities in normal conditions for the entities, or due to advanced or forced sale of assets at unusual discounts.

Liquidity risk is managed by incorporating aspects related to analyzing gaps for open positions that form part of the Company's balance sheet. As part of risk control strategy, the Corporate Board of Risk Management performs a monthly GAP report of interest and maturity rates. Moreover, methodologies have been developed that allow for quantifying liquidity risk for cases of advanced or forced sales, or renewal of liabilities in normal conditions.

For quantifying the potential loss generated by the advanced sale of assets, a function is defined that relates the loss of asset value with the amount of assets offered for sale. Accordingly, a potential loss on assets to be liquidated is determined starting with the depreciation factor calculated, based on distinct liquidity requirement scenarios. This methodology considers all assets presented in the balance sheet.

For the potential loss derived from the renewal of liabilities in unusual conditions, liabilities with a maturity of less than one month are selected and their interest rate levels are determined. A surcharge will be applied thereto to obtain the additional charge for the renewal of those liabilities in unfavorable conditions.

3. Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the underlying potential loss for changes of risk factors on the valuation or expected results of operations, such as interest rates, exchange rates, price indexes, among others.

Market risk on positions in the Bank's financial instruments is measured by using the Value at Risk methodology (VaR), which indicator is defined as the maximum expected loss in a given time span with a certain level of confidence. The VaR is directly related to the volatility of portfolio value, which is affected by underlying changes in the factors on the value of positions that comprise the portfolio.

The VaR summarizes the expected loss on a target time span within a range of confidence.

The most significant characteristics of the market risk model are:

- Based on *statistical methods* that approximate the effect of changes in risk factors on the market value of assets and liabilities.
- Adhered to those used in the financial services industry with the necessary adaptations to the Banco Interacciones, S.A.
- Evaluated periodically by the Corporate Board of Risk Management.

In order to measure market risk, the Corporate Board of Risk Management uses the Integral Risk Management System (IRMS) to calculate daily Value at Risk (VaR). Banco Interacciones estimates the risk value by considering a 95% confidence level for a one-day span. This is interpreted as the potential loss the position maintains in one of every twenty days of operation.

To supplement market risk methodology, sensitivity tests are used that simulate variations in risk factors that affect the value of positions. In turn, back testing is performed to verify the validity of the model, by comparing the results generated by the model with the results actually observed. Additionally, the effectiveness of the model is tested as part of the ongoing improvement process to statistically strengthen the estimates of the model used.

Market risk methodologies are applied to the Money Market Desk, Currency Desk and Derivatives Desk, as well as the Banco's own position in financial instruments, regardless of their classification (trading, available-for-sale, and held-to-maturity).

Nondiscretionary risks

1. Operating Risk.
Operating risk is defined as a potential loss caused by: failures or deficiencies in internal controls, errors in the procedure and storage of operations, data transmission, as well as adverse administrative and judicial resolutions, frauds, and theft.

The process for operating risk management consists of the following stages:

1. Identification: Identification consists of gathering the information from the organization through a wide array of inputs existing or delivered at the request of the UAIR to identify and document the processes that describe the business of Banco Interacciones, as well as the implied risks therein.

   During this stage, surveys and interviews are conducted and a risk identification report is drawn up to identify and document the processes and activities of the BINTER, the responsible persons thereof (to define duties and levels of authorization), and implied risks therein. Likewise, a first identification is made of the internal controls that the Bank has for each one of the risks. This process involves each one of the areas that describe the Bank's business, including the areas that protect, safeguard, and give maintenance and control of files, as well as the supervision and evaluation of the service providers who are in charge of the settlement of operations.

2. Qualitative Analysis: This consists of performing a systematic analysis of operating risks, their causes and consequences to carry out the analysis of the potential impact of the operating risk.

   Once the processes, responsible persons, and implied risks are identified, the pertinent data continues to be recorded in a qualitative database where risks are classified in accordance with:

   - Type: Operative, Technological, Legal, and Creditworthiness.
   - Causes and consequences.
   - Taxonomy: Persons, Processes, Systems, and External.
   - Events of loss: Rating given by Basilea II.
   - Controls: preventive and corrective.
   - Qualitative risk maps: Rating of frequency and Severity in the following ranges:

Qualitative	Code
Very High	MA
High	A
Medium	M
Low	B
Very Low	MB

3. Quantitative Analysis: Losses caused by the operative risk are estimated.

In accordance with the above steps, events are assessed and the loss of each event is estimated for each business unit, and each trial balance account is identified. This leads to the estimate of tolerance levels. Risks are recorded on color maps in accordance with the tables shown below:

Frequency		Code
Low	Every 10 years	A
	Every 5 years	B
	Semi-annual	C
	annual	D
Medium	semester	E
	quarterly	F
	bimonthly	G
	1 month	H
Hight	1 fifteen day period	I
	1 weekly	J
	1 every other day	K
	daily	L

Severity		Code
Low	0 to 30,000	A
	30,001 to 60,000	B
	60,001to 90,000	C
	90,001 to 120,000	D
	120,001 to 150,000	E
Medium	150,001 to 300,000	F
	300,001 to 500,000	G
	500,001 to 800,000	H
	800,001 to 1,500,000	I
	1,500,001 to 3,000,000	J
Hight	3,000,001 to 5,000,000	K
	5,000,001 to 10,000,000	L
	10,000,001 to 17,000,000	M
	17,000,001 to 30,000,000	N
	30,000, 001 <	O

4. Administration: Possible actions are analyzed to mitigate the risks and their cost – benefit analysis. Likewise, these actions are implemented and they are followed up on

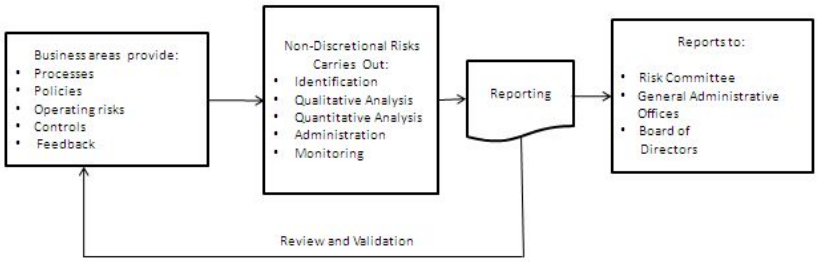
   In accordance with the analyses previously performed, risks are determined and monitored in accordance with the quantitative risk map. Risks at a high level of frequency and severity are reviewed and their preventive and corrective controls are evaluated. In the event that any deficient control is found, the change is proposed and a cost-benefit analysis is performed on those controls that imply re-engineering or a high cost. Then the controls referred to above are followed up on.

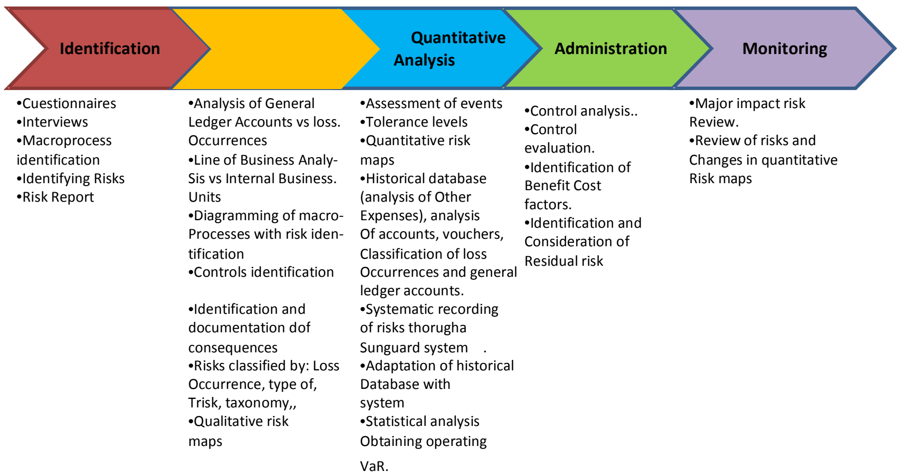
5. Monitoring: Major impact risks are overseen permanently in the Bank. Likewise, mitigation strategies are determined in coordination with the affected areas.

6. Disclosure: The advances, results, and impacts of operating risks are reported to the General Director of Banco Interacciones, Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, and the pertinent authorities and the areas involved.

Risk Materialization Report: Materialization is calculated considering the implied operating risks in the business unit processes that have been identified. Accordingly, based on this criterion, there is a close approximation to the operating events that occur at Banco Interacciones, S. A.

OPERATIONAL RISK





2. *Legal Risk.*

The legal risk is defined as the potential loss due to the noncompliance of applicable legal and administrative provisions, the issue of unfavorable administrative and legal resolutions, as well as the application of sanctions in connection with the operations carried out by the Bank.

The process for Legal Risk management consists of the following stages:

1. Recording of database: At the time of receiving any official communication, fine, administrative penalty, and litigations. Every area involved will be responsible for recording the pertinent information in the database of the main fields stated: the cause, event, date, official communication No., line of business that caused it, occurrence of loss, type of loss, cost, and book entry. The áreas involved are: Audit, Legal, and Risks.

2. Identification: of the Legal Risk and existing classification in Banco Interacciones which can be:

- Acts having legal effects in which the Bank participates as a legal entity that can result in an adverse ruling.

- Administrative sanctions that it can be subject to in view of the noncompliance of the regulations in effect.

The legal area is responsible for its processes, policies, methodologies, implementation, and controls of the activities that it carries out. The UAIR will be responsible for gathering evidence of the implementation of:

- Policies and procedures so that the legal validity is analyzed prior to carrying out acts that have legal consequences, and take steps to legally implement those acts, including formalization of guarantees to avoid defects in carrying out operations.

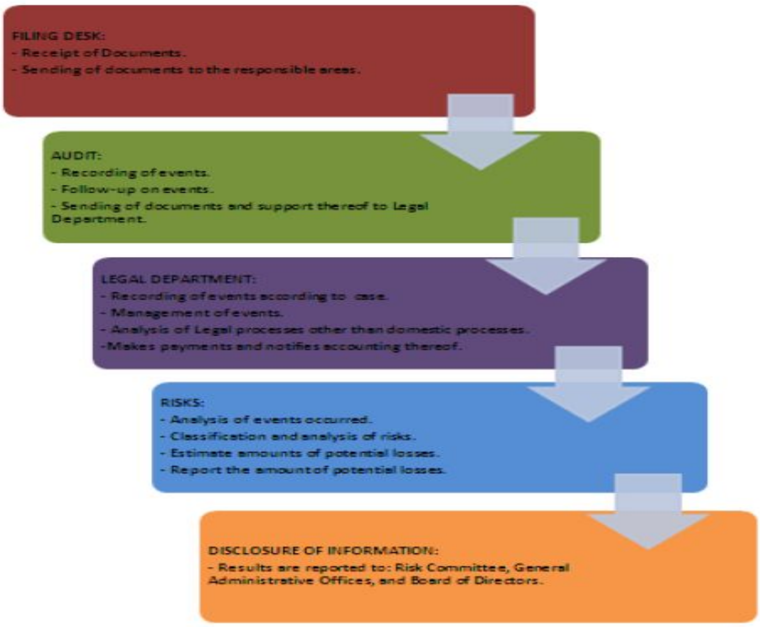
3. A Qualitative Analysis: through information furnished by the supplying areas, their causes and consequences are analyzed with those that will be inputted into historical databases. Moreover, events of loss and lines of business generated will be classified in accordance with the nature of the events.

4. Quantitative Analysis: The frequency and severity of administrative sanctions due to noncompliance of regulations are assessed, and the litigations in which the Bank participates, as well as the economic impact that such noncompliance will have on Banco Interacciones.

5. Administration: Possible actions are analyzed to mitigate the risks that reflect their cost – benefit analysis.

6. Monitoring: Major impact risks are permanently overseen in coordination with the areas involved.

7. Disclosure: Disclosures are reported to the General Director of Banco Interacciones, Board of Directors, Risk Committee, pertinent Authorities, and areas involved.



3. *Technological Risk.*

Technological risk is defined as the potential loss on damages, interruption, alteration or failures derived from the use or dependence upon hardware, software, systems, applications, networks, and any other information distribution channel in the presentation of banking services with the Bank's clients.

The UAIR together with the IT area developed a database that can generate reports for events in software, hardware, networks, and servers, based upon the different problems users have reported. Through this means of reporting, technological risks were identified and classified as follows:

- ✓ Office
- ✓ Reinstallation
- ✓ Personalization of PC
- ✓ Configuration of new PC
- ✓ Configuration of WEB services
- ✓ Printers (Configuration)
- ✓ Mail in general
- ✓ Applications
- ✓ Damaged printer
- ✓ Mouse
- ✓ General PC (Hardware)
- ✓ Keyboard
- ✓ Network slowness
- ✓ Change of network cable
- ✓ Virus
- ✓ Delivery of PC
- ✓ E-mail failure
- ✓ Registration on server
- ✓ SAP

Applicability of the severity for each classification is to be done as follows:

Classification of the reports based upon the following: the internal solution given to reports, required personnel, position of employees and their skills. This will give a cost per hour that will be calculated via Man-Hours.

When systems are involved that require external personnel, the following items will be taken: Purchase Price, Replacement Parts Price, and a Cost Factor in which the problem was incurred.

For the calculation of the cost of Operating and Control Areas, we will need the following variables: the daily gain or loss of promotion areas, the number of transactions that were liquidated and their amount to have the average of the cost incurred in the event that they should have any inherent risks. Throughout the monitoring process, IT personnel generate reports and controls required by the Bank:

II. Unquantifiable Risks

Follow up on insured assets was performed and vulnerable processes were identified on which there is no type of coverage. The methodology to follow up on the coverage of risks that the Bank is exposed to consists of:

Determine the need to cover operating events.- Recognize the need to cover both Assets or Liabilities and operating events that the Bank or any of the companies that comprise Grupo Financiero Interacciones are exposed to.

In accordance with the value of Assets or Liabilities to cover, or the Expected Loss in the activities of the Business Units, if any, an insured sum is determined that meets the needs of the Bank.

Decision criteria.- The contracting of Policies should be decided based on the lower Premium and greater coverage offered by the different Insurance Companies.

Development of alternatives.- Identify the Insurance Companies that offer the coverage required by the Bank and characteristics that should comply in accordance with the Computation of the Capital Requirement for Operating Risk of the Rules for the capitalization requirements of banking institutions.

Evaluate the alternatives.- Request quotes on the coverage required by the Insurance Companies that have a high rating, in accordance with the information available from Rating Agencies.

Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of each quote submitted.

Select the best alternative.- Present the best alternatives to the Risk Committee for discussion and approval thereof to contract the Policy that adapts to the Institution's requirements, in connection with the criteria of lower Premium and greater coverage offered..

e) Portfolios and holdings subject to comprehensive risk management
The risk management process is comprehensive, since this process evaluates the different types of risks that the Bank is exposed to. It is also global since it analyzes risk in all the business units that exist at Banco Interacciones, S. A. It can generally be considered that risk management is applied to the following portfolios and holdings:

- Loan portfolio (commercial, mortgage and consumer)
- Money market desk
- Currency desk
- Derivatives desk
- Securities portfolio (trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity)

The risk analysis performed by the UAIR includes all the positions taken by the Bank, in accordance with the provisions of the senior management and the needs of the Bank, as well as looking at the regulatory guidelines and accounting classification of instruments both at a global level and for each of the defined classifications such as business unit, operating desk, regionalization, classification, etc. It is worth noting that specifically for market risk, a study of the exposure assumed according to the accounting classification in trading , available for sale, and held to maturity securities is carried out, making the corresponding monitoring as provided in the regulations.

All positions included in the Bank's balance sheet are considered for liquidity risk

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION
(Amount in thousands of pesos)

Market Risk:

Value at Risk by type of portfolio of the Institution at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011, is shown below:

The Bank

Value at Risk (VaR) (Amounts in thounsands pesos)

Business unit	Amount	% Capital
Money Desk (Business)	-16,474	0.32%
Money Desk (held to maturity)	-58	0.00%
Currency Desk	-73	0.00%
Derivatives Desk	0	0.00%
Trading	-16,515	0.32%
Available-for-sale	-9,293	0.18%
Held-to-maturity	-5,292	0.10%
Global VaR	-21,998	0.43%

Note: The global VaR the portafolio includes of derivatives desk, foreign desk, Operations with liquidation dates value, Securities to negotiate and available for the sale

BANK MARKET RISK LIMIT

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2011 (Amounts in thousands)

MONTH	RISK LIMIT	VaR BANK	% USED
OCTOBER	-47,783	-13,654	29%
NOVEMBER	-48,897	-16,665	34%
DECEMBER	-50,857	-18,690	37%

The data applies to the average of the indicators in the period at issue

BANK MARKET RISK INDICATORS

October - December 2011 (Amounts in thousands)

MONTH	VaR BANK	VaR FOREIGN DESK	VaR DERIVATIVES DESK
OCTOBER	-13,654	-57	0
NOVEMBER	-16,665	-176	0
DECEMBER	-18,690	-137	0

The data applies to the average of the indicators in the period at issue

Loan Risk:

Data in connection with the computation of potential loan risk losses of the loan portfolio as of the fourth quarter of 2011 is summarized below:

Loan portfolio Risk December 2011

Portfolio 2	Exposure 1	Expected loss	Unexpected loss	Percentil 99.5%
Commercial	44,489,615.4	1,479,287.6	3,768,071.5	5,247,359.1
Excluded rated	138,499.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumer	11,826.7	1,080.8	2,568.9	3,649.7
Mortgages	203,849.2	4,372.6	10,518.6	14,891.10
Total	**44,843,790.8**	**1,484,740.9**	**3,781,159.0**	**5,265,899.9**

[1]Amounts stated in thousands of pesos

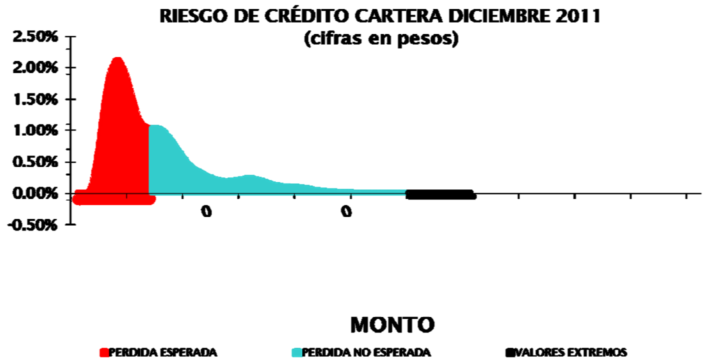
[2]From July 2009 are operating balances portfolio

[3] From August 2009 using a confidence level of 95% in all the bank information

Bank Loan Risk (Credit portfolio)
October 2011 - December 2011 (Amounts stated in thousands of pesos)

Portfolio 2	Amount portfolio	Expected loss	Unexpected loss
October	50,303,857.3	255,711.4	861,478.7
November	50,682,536.4	608,858.1	1,373,034.3
December	44,843,790.8	2,925.5	29,002.9
Average	**48,610,061.5**	**289,165.0**	**754,505.3**

[1] Amounts stated in thousands of pesos
[2]From July 2009 are operating balances portfolio
[3] From August 2009 using a confidence level of 95% in all the bank



On the other hand, the computation of the consolidated loan risk (loan portfolio and financial instruments) during the mentioned period is as follows:

LOAN RISK CONSOLIDATED OCTOBER 2011 – DECEMBER 2011

PORTFOLIO 2	EXPOSURE 1	EXPECTED LOSS	UNEXPECTED LOSS	PERCENTIL 99.5%
OCTOBER	79,625,458.9	1,441,503.0	5,893,268.5	7,334,771
NOVEMBER	79,839,017.7	1,127,124.4	3,704,476.0	4,831,600
DECEMBER	80,151,195.9	1,486,756.1	3,777,511.7	5,264,267.7
AVERAGE	**79,871,890.8**	**1,351,794.5**	**4,458,418.7**	**5,810,213.2**

[1] Amounts in thousands of pesos

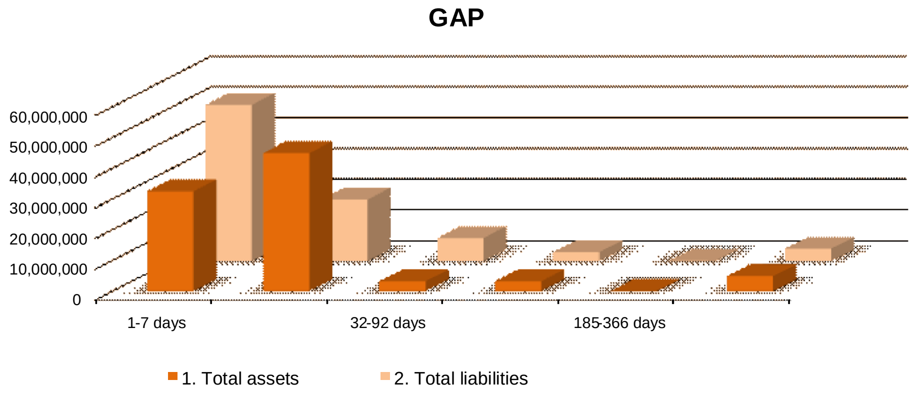
[2] From July 2009 are operating balances portfolio

[3] From August 2009 using a confidence level of 95% in all the bank information

There are 20 financing arrangements that exceed 10% of the basic capital for common risk which amount to $31,152 million pesos.

The maximum amount of financing of the three major borrowers considered as a common risk at December year-end amounted to $3,478 million pesos, whereas the maximum limit of financing is placed in $1,847 million pesos.

Liquidity Risk:
The chart that shows the due date gaps of the Company's Treasury, with which liquidity risk was reported at December 2011 year-end, is presented in the following page:



The calculation of the potential loss derived from the early or mandatory sale of assets is presented in the following levels:

2) Potential loss arising from sale of assets		
Liqidity requirement calculation	$750,000	
Potencial loss	$11,239	
Limit (2%) Basic capital	$1,457,413	Does not exceed limit

On the other hand, the potential loss is estimated for the renewal of liabilities in unusual conditions for the Institution, starting with the difference between the cost of funding in normal market conditions, and the cost of liabilities in abnormal market conditions. The estimate is presented below:

3) Potential loss of liabilities renonacion		
Renovation cost of liabilities in market conditions	$23,169,794	
Renovation cost of liabilities in anormal conditions	$23,171,071	
Potencial loss	-$1,277	
Limit (2% CN)	$14,215	Does not exceed limit

The estimate of potential losses for liquidity risk during the period at issue is summarized as follows:

BANK'S LIQUIDITY RISK INDICATORS		
October - December 2011 (Amounts in thousands))		
MONTH	EXPECTED LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS	EXPECTED LOSS ON RENEWAL OF LIABILITIES
OCTOBER 2011	-10,924.2	599,789.4
NOVEMBER 2011	-11,303.3	67,111.4
DICEMBER 2011	-11,238.9	-1,277.5
AVERAGE	-11,155.5	221,874.4

THE DATA APPLIES TO THE CLOSING OF THE PERIOD AT ISSUE

It is important to note that the differences in data are derived from the strengthening of the liquidity risk management processes.

Nondiscretionary Risks:
Operational Risk
In accordance with the CUB, Article 86 paragraph II.a).3. and Article 88, the consequences that would generate the materialization of the risks identified should be evaluated and reported, at least quarterly, through the notes to the financial statements. Materialization is calculated considering the implied operating risks in the business unit processes that have been identified. Accordingly, taking this criterion provides a close approximation to the operating events that occur at the Banco Interacciones, S. A.

Considering by the foregoing, the estimate of the materialization of operating risk at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011 amounts to $14.

Moreover, the calculation made of the capital requirement for operating risk of September, 2011 is presented: $497

Calculation of the VaR Severity by event.

VaR December2011	
Expected value	866,771
Average	497,003
Standard deviation	988,750
Level of confidence	95%
Maximum expected loss	1,571,989
VaR	705,219

Legal Risk:

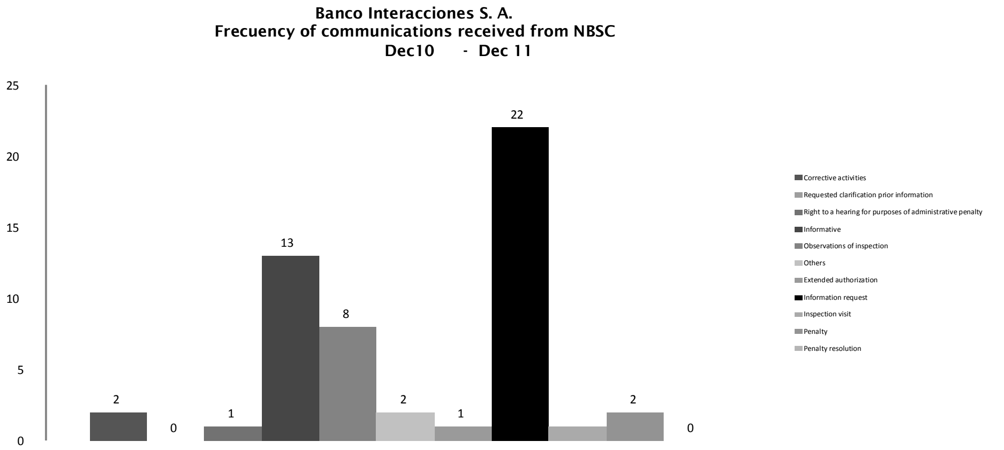
The events occurred in 2011 are presented below:

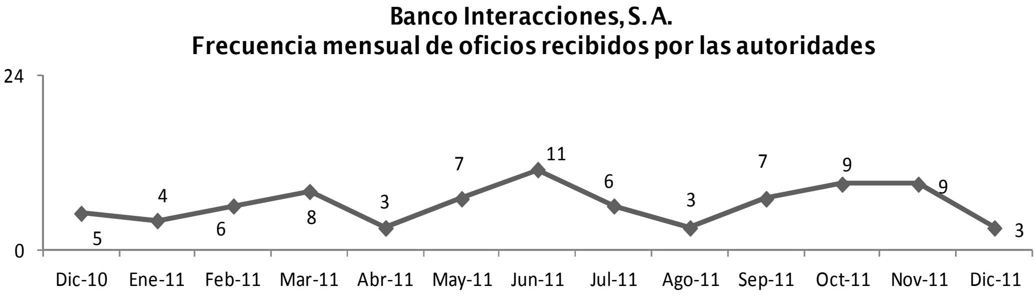
Banco Interacciones, S.A.

Month	Corrective activities	Right a hearing for purposes of administrative penalty	Informative	Observations of inspection	Others	Extended authorization	Information request	Inspection visit	Penalty	Amount claimed (Penalty)	Total of communication received from The NBSC
NBSC											
Dec-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0
Jan -11	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	$0	3
Feb-11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	1
Mar-11	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	$0	4
Apr-11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0	2
May-11	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	$0	6
Jun-11	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	$0	6
Jul-11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	$23,400	3
Aug-11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	$140,400	0
Sep-11	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	$0	0
Oct-11	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	$0	0
Nov-11	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	$0	0
Dec-11	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	$0	0
Total	2	1	13	8	2	1	22	1	2	163800	27
Averange	0.14	0.07	0.93	0.57	0.14	0.07	1.57	0.07	0.14	11700.00	1.93

Banco Interacciones, S.A.

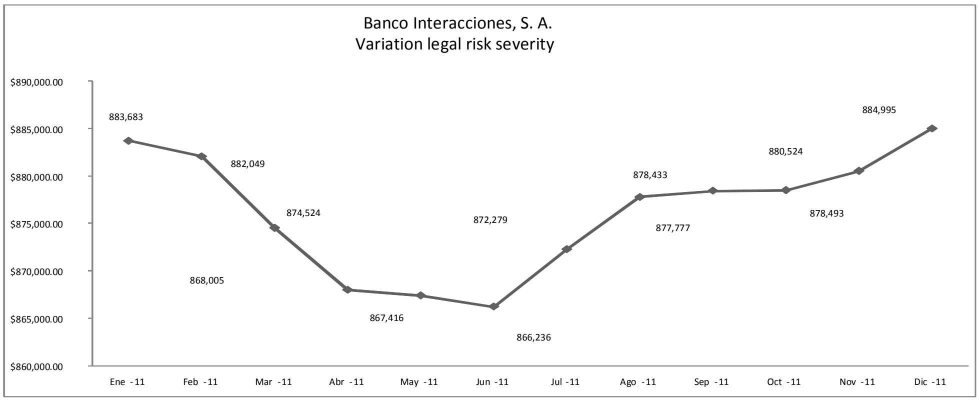
Rights of audience for purposes Of administrative sanctions	Informative	Information request	Others	Informative	Information request	Others	Penalty	Amount claimed (Penalty)	Information request	Total of communications received
CONDUSEF				BANXICO					SAT	
1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	$0	0	5
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	$0	0	4
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	$0	0	6
0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	$0	0	8
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	3
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0	0	7
0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	$0	0	11
0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	$0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	3
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	$239,280	0	7
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	$0	1	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	$0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0	3
2	2	6	10	5	3	2	2	239280	1	85
0.14	0.14	0.43	0.71	0.36	0.21	0.14	0.14	17091.43	0.07	6.07





Calculation VaR Severity for penalties according the accounting records.

VaR December 2011	
Expected value	111,062
Average	170,016
Standard deviation	508,116
Level of confidence	95%
Maximum expected loss	996,057
VaR	884,995



Unquantifiable Risks:
In accordance with the procedure for unquantifiable risk management, the current locations were updated within GFI, insurable securities, liability limits, and a quote was requested for insurance packages. For the company policy, the General Administrative Controllership Offices delivered the updated list of locations, appraisals, and included the remodeling of the ground floor, floor 13, and floor 6.

In connection with financial lines (BBB, D&O, and FIPI), a quote was requested from the insurance companies that have operations for financial lines (specialized insurance). The companies that quoted are:

- Interacciones
- ACE Seguros
- Chubb de México
- Chartis
- Zurich México

Variations in financial revenues and economic value:
The changes in financial revenues and economic value of fiscal 2011 are presented below:

	ene-11	feb-11	mar-11	abr-11	may-11	jun-11	jul-11	ago-11	sep-11	oct-11	nov-11	dic-11
INGRESOS POR INTERESES	377	346	383	386	423	399	424	439	463	438	441	476
COSTO FINANCIERO	279	260	287	279	301	288	303	323	328	328	319	324
MARGEN FINANCIERO	98	86	96	107	122	111	121	116	135	110	122	152
VARIACIONES EN INGRESOS:	-24	-31	37	3	37	-24	25	15	24	-25	3	35
%	-5.99%	-8.22%	10.69%	0.78%	9.59%	-5.67%	6.27%	3.54%	5.47%	-5.40%	0.68%	7.94%

34 Changes in Financial Reporting Standards, effective January 1, 2012:

At the authorization date of these financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations, and

improvements to existing standards have been published, but have neither gone into effect nor have they been adopted early by the Bank.

Management expects all pronouncements will be adopted in the Institution's accounting policies for the first period that starts after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information about the new standards, interpretations, and improvements is expected to be pertinent for the Company's financial statements, is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not expected to have a substantial effect on the Bank's financial statements.

- **NIF B-3 "Statement of Comprehensive Income" (Effective january 1, 2013)**
- **NIF B-4, "Statement of changes in equity" (Effective January 1, 2013)**
- **NIF Improvements 2012**