Consolidated Financial Statements

COMPARTAMOS, S. A. B. DE C. V., AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2012 and 2011

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Independent *Auditor's Report*

(Free Translation from Spanish Language Original)

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Compartamos, S. A. B. de C. V. and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Compartamos, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries (Compartamos), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these accompanying consolidated financial statements, since Compartamos is a public entity which main subsidiary carries out banking activities under the supervision of the National Banking and Securities Commission (the Commission), they were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria set forth by the Commission for credit institutions in Mexico, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these accompanying consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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cutting through complexity

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Compartamos, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries, corresponding to the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting criteria set forth by the Commission for credit institutions in Mexico.

Other matters

Previously and dated February 20, 2012, we issued our audit report on the consolidated financial statements of Compartamos, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and for the year then ended in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Mexico. As required by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants, ISA are mandatory in Mexico for audits of financial statements beginning from January 1, 2012; consequently, our audit report on the figures of the 2012 and 2011 consolidated financial statements of Compartamos, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries is issued in accordance to ISA.

KPMG CARDENAS DOSAL, S. C.

C.P.C Alejandro De Alba Mora
Presidente del Consejo de Administración

February 26, 2013.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011 (MILLIONS OF MEXICAN PESOS)

ASSETS	2012	2011
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6))	$ 2,426	1,606
Investment securities (note 7):		
Trading	500	501
Debtors on repurchase/resell agreements (note 8)	29	4
Current loan portfolio (note 10):		
Commercial loans:		
Business and commercial	238	191
Consumer loans	17,370	13,870
Residential mortgages	30	36
Total current loan portfolio	17,638	14,097
Past-due loan portfolio (note 10):		
Commercial loans:		
Business and commercial	10	7
Consumer loans	512	375
Residential mortgages	1	1
Total past-due loan portfolio	523	383
Total loan portfolio	18,161	14,480
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses (note 10)	(1,024)	(687)
Loan portfolio, net	17,137	13,793
Other accounts receivable, net (note 11)	493	166
Property, furniture and equipment, net (note 12)	733	447
Deferred taxes, net (note 17)	209	105
Other assets, deferred charges and intangibles, net (note 13)	1,306	935
Total assets	**$ 22,833**	**17,557**

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS	2012	2011
Other contingent liabilities	$ 1,026	1,086
Other contingent liabilities past due loans (note 10)	49	39
Other memorandum accounts	8,387	5,500

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2012	2011
LIABILITIES:		
Deposit funding (note 14):		
Demand deposits	$ 30	186
Time deposits:		
General public	611	117
Money market	601	202
Debt securities issued	6,549	4,516
	7,791	5,021
Bank and other loans (note 15):		
Short-term	1,200	1,763
Long-term	4,137	2,720
	5,337	4,483
Other accounts payable (note 18):		
Income tax payable	21	19
Employee statutory profit sharing payable (note 17)	44	106
Sundry creditors and other accounts payable	934	519
	999	644
Deferred credits and prepayments	62	32
Total liabilities	14,189	10,180
Stockholders' equity (note 20):		
Paid-in capital:		
Capital stock	4,629	4,629
Additional paid-in capital	898	897
	5,527	5,526
Earned capital:		
Statutory reserve	602	3
Prior years' results	207	11
Cumulative translation adjustment	119	163
Net income (net of interim dividends for $452 in 2011)	2,010	1,492
	2,938	1,669
Non-controlling interest	179	182
Total stockholders' equity	8,644	7,377
Compromisos y pasivos contingentes (nota 21)		
Subsequent event (note 25)		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**$ 22,833**	**17,557**

The historical capital stock at December 31, 2012 and 2011, amounts to $4,629.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"These consolidated balance sheets were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission based on Article 78 of "General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and Other Securites Markets Participants" applied on a consistent basis. Accordingly, they reflect the transactions carried out by the Institution through the dates noted above. Furthermore, these transactions were carried out and valued in accordance with sound banking practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions."

"These consolidated balance sheets were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the following officers."
http://compartamos.com/wps/portal/InformaciónFinanciera

Ing. Carlos Labarthe Costas Chief Executive Officer	Lic. Patricio Diez de Bonilla García Vallejo Chief Financial Officer	C.P.C. Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos Auditor General Interno	C.P.C. Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos Subdirector of Financial Information

Consolidated Statements of Income

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011 (MILLIONS OF MEXICAN PESOS, EXCEPT EARNING PER SHARE)

	2012	2011
Interest income (note 23)	$ 10,102	8,022
Interest expense (note 23)	(718)	(477)
Financial margin	9,384	7,545
Provision for loan losses (note 10)	(991)	(537)
Financial margin after provision for loan losses	8,393	7,008
Commissions and fees income (note 23)	437	232
Commissions and fees expense (note 23)	(428)	(337)
Financial intermediation result (note 23)	-	(12)
Other operating income (expenses), net (note 23)	37	20
Administrative and promotional expenses	(5,365)	(3,909)
Operating income before income tax (IT)	3,074	3,002
Current IT (note 17)	(1,159)	(964)
Deferred IT (note 17)	106	(41)
Net income	2,021	1,997
Non-controlling interest	(11)	(53)
Controlling interest net income	**$ 2,010**	**1,944**
Earning per share (in pesos)	**$ 1.21**	**1.17**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"These consolidated statements of income were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission based on Article 78 of "General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and Other Securites Markets Participants" applied on a consistent basis. Accordingly, they reflect the revenues and disbursements relating to the transactions carried out by the Institution during the periods noted above. Furthermore, these transactions were carried out and valued in accordance with sound banking practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions."

"These consolidated statements of income were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the following officers."
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Ing. Carlos Labarthe Costas Chief Executive Officer	Lic. Patricio Diez de Bonilla García Vallejo Chief Financial Officer	C.P.C. Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos General Internal Auditor	C.P.C. Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos Subdirector of Financial Information

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders´ Equity

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011 (MILLIONS OF MEXICAN PESOS)

	PAID-IN CAPITAL		EARNED CAPITAL					
	CAPITAL STOCK	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	STATUTORY RESERVES	PRIOR YEARS´ RESULTS	CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT	NET INCOME	NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS´ EQUITY
Balances as of December 31, 2010	$ 4,629	710	-	-	-	52	158	5,549
Changes resulting from stockholders' decisions:								
Agreement resolution on March 31, 2011:								
Additional paid-in capital, net of placement expenses	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	178
Agreements resolution on April 29, 2011:								
Appropriation of prior year's net income (note 20)	-	-	-	52	-	(52)	-	-
Constitution of statutory reserve (note 20)	-	-	3	(3)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	178	3	49	-	(52)	-	178
Change related to accounting estimates:								
Recognition of change on the allowance model for the loan portfolio (note 3h)	-	-	-	(38)	-	-	(1)	(39)
Changes related to the recognition of comprehensive income:								
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	53	1,997
Cumulative translation adjustment of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	163
Result from valuation of cash flows hedging derivatives (note 9)	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	-	9	-	-	163	1,944	53	2,169
Change resulting from stockholders' decisions:								
Dividends payment (note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(452)	-	(452)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
Balances as of December 31, 2011	4,629	897	3	11	163	1,492	182	7,377
Changes resulting from stockholders' decisions:								
Constitution of reserve for the repurchase shares fund (note 20)	-	-	700	(700)	-	-	-	-
Repurchase of shares (note 20)	-	1	(198)	-	-	-	-	(197)
Agreements resolution on April 23, 2012:								
Appropriation of prior year's net income (note 20)	-	-	-	1,492	-	(1,492)	-	-
Dividends payment (note 20)	-	-	-	(499)	-	-	-	(499)
Constitution of statutory reserve (note 20)	-	-	97	(97)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	599	196	-	(1,492)	-	(696)
Changes related to the recognition of comprehensive income:								
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,010	11	2,021
Cumulative translation adjustment of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	(44)
Total	-	-	-	-	(44)	2,010	11	1,977
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
Balances as of December 31, 2012	**$ 4,629**	**898**	**602**	**207**	**119**	**2,010**	**179**	**8,644**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"These consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission based on Article 78 of "General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and Other Securites Markets Participants" applied on a consistent basis. Accordingly, they reflect all the stockholders' equity account entries relating to the transactions carried out by the Institution during the periods noted above. Furthermore, these transactions were carried out and valued in accordance with sound banking practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions."

"These consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the following officers."
http://compartamos.com/wps/portal/InformaciónFinanciera

Ing. Carlos Labarthe Costas Chief Executive Officer	Lic. Patricio Diez de Bonilla García Vallejo Chief Financial Officer	C.P.C. Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos General Internal Auditor	C.P.C. Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos Sudirector of Financial Information

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011 (MILLIONS OF MEXICAN PESOS)

		2012	2011
Net income	$	2,010	1,944
Adjustment for items not requiring cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortization		218	116
Provisions	315	242	
Current and deferred income taxes		1,053	1,005
Shares placement expenses		-	(10)
Result from valuation of cash flows hedging derivatives		-	9
		1,586	1,362
Operating activities:			
Change in investment securities		1	(102)
Change in debtors on repurchase/resell agreements		(25)	(4)
Change in loan portfolio (net)		(3,344)	(2,742)
Change in other operating assets (net)		(450)	(38)
Change in deposit funding		2,770	2,321
Change in bank and other loans		854	403
Change in other operating liabilities		(1,089)	(1,114)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,313	2,030
Investment activities:			
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries		-	(634)
Proceeds from the disposal of furniture and equipment		3	3
Payments in the acquisition of furniture and equipment		(500)	(257)
Increase in intangibles assets		(267)	(52)
Net cash flows from investment activities		(764)	(940)
Financing activities:			
Payments associated to repurchase of own shares		(198)	-
Dividends payments in cash		(499)	(452)
Increase in additional paid-in capital		1	188
Change in non-controlling interest		(3)	24
Net cash flows from financing activities		(699)	(240)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		850	850
Effects on changes in cash and cash equivalents		(30)	24
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,606	732
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$	2,426	1,606

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"These consolidated statements of cash flows were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions, issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission, based on Article 78 of "General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and Other Securites Markets Participants" applied on a consistent basis. Accordingly, they reflect the cash inflows and outflows arising from transactions carried out by the Institution during the periods noted above. Furthermore, these transactions were carried out and valued in accordance with sound banking practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions."

"These consolidated statements of cash flows were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the following officers."
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Ing. Carlos Labarthe Costas Chief Executive Officer	Lic. Patricio Diez de Bonilla García Vallejo Chief Financial Officer	C.P.C. Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos General Internal Auditor	C.P.C. Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos Sudirector of Financial Information

(1) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS-

Description of business-

Compartamos S. A. B. de C. V. (Compartamos), is a Mexican corporation which purpose is to promote, organize and manage all types of civil or commercial entities, including but not limited to, multiple banking entities with the purpose of providing banking and credit services pursuant to the Law of Credit Institutions, as well as other financial entities, both domestic and foreign.

As of December 31, 2012, Compartamos and its consolidated subsidiaries are comprised of:

i. Banco Compartamos, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple (the Bank) which in accordance with the Law for Credit Institutions, is authorized to carry out multiple banking activities which comprise, among others, granting loans, receipt of deposits, acceptance of loans, operation with securities and other financial instruments.

ii. Compartamos, S. A. (Compartamos Guatemala) which main activity is, among others, granting any type of loans and financing to individuals or entities with own funds in Guatemala, as well as granting or obtaining loans or financing of any nature.

iii. Financiera Créditos Arequipa S. A. (Financiera Crear) is an entity incorporated and operates following the regulations of the Republic of Peru, which its purpose is to operate as a financial services entity, and is allowed to carry out all transactions and provide all services, by any means that results applicable and correspond, according to established legal provisions that regulates entities of this nature in conformity with Peruvian legislation.

iv. Red Yastás, S. A. de C. V. (Red Yastás) has as purpose: a) enter into agreements to provide services, either mandates or commercial commission with credit institutions to engage with other people on behalf of the credit institutions the commissions or services mandated, complying with applicable regulation on each transaction or banking service, b) service credit institutions as manager of commission agents with the purpose of organizing service providers' networks or banking commission agents to carry out certain activities and c) receive, process and distribute all types of funds or economic resources through electronic, manual or telephonic transfers or online though any other means of communication, among others.

v. Compartamos Servicios S. A. de C. V. (Compartamos Servicios) has as purpose to provide human resources services and personnel to the entities of the group, as well as advisory in planning, organization and management of companies among others activities.

vi. Controladora AT, S. A. P. I. de C. V. (Controladora AT) which consolidates Libélula, Agente de Seguros y Fianzas, S. A. de C. V. (Aterna), has as purpose the purchase, sale, transfer, assessment, and in general the marketing in any way with shares, stocks, rights and interests in civil corporations, and any other entities, domestic and foreign, either as a founder or by acquiring shares in companies that were previously constituted.

2012 Significant transactions-

I. On January 1, 2012, employees of the Bank with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer were transferred to Compartamos Servicios (see note 16).

II. On May 21, 2012, Controladora AT was incorporated in Mexico and on May 21, 2012, Controladora AT acquired 99.98% of the shares of the capital stock of Aterna; entity whose main purpose is to operate as an Insurance and Bonding Agent under the terms of the General Law of Institutions and Mutual Insurance Companies, of the Federal Law of Bonding Institutions and the Regulation of Insurance and Bonding Agents.

2011 Significant transactions-

III. On March 9, 2011, Compartamos Guatemala was incorporated in Guatemala.

IV. On June 16, 2011, Compartamos completed the acquisition of 82.7% of the shares of Financiera Crear (see commitment in note 21).

Compartamos paid 174 million of soles ($741 at June 30, 2011) for its 82.7% stake in Financiera Crear, of which 35 million of soles were transferred to a trust managed by FIDUPERU, who will refund such amount to the sellers in 4 years, provided the former shareholders comply with the terms and conditions set forth in the respective agreement.

The fair value of the amount paid for 100% of the shares of Financiera Crear amounts to 207 million of soles, which compared with net assets for 54 million of soles resulted in a goodwill of 153 million of soles at an exchange rate of $4.2645 Mexican pesos per sol ($790 as of December 31, 2012), which was recorded as part of "Other assets, deferred charges and intangibles, net" and is subject to impairment testing.

V. On July 21, 2011, Red Yastás was incorporated in Mexico.

VI. On July 11, 2011, Compartamos Servicios was incorporated in Mexico.

(2) AUTHORIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION-

On February 26, 2013, the following officers approved the issuance of the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements and their related notes.

Carlos Labarthe Costas	Chief Executive Officer
Patricio Diez de Bonilla García Vallejo	Chief Financial Officer
Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos	General Internal Auditor
Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos	Sudirector of Financial Information

Shareholders of Compartamos are empowered to modify the consolidated financial statements after issuance. The accompanying 2012 consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors

On March 16, 2011, the National Banking and Securities Commission (the Commission) issued the "Resolution that modifies the general regulations applicable to securities issuers and other securities market participants", which establishes that securities issuers which, through its subsidiaries, carry out mainly financial activities subject to the supervision of Mexican authorities, have to prepare and audit its financial statements under the same basis applicable to such subsidiaries, with the purpose of ensuring that the financial information of both entities is comparable. The aforementioned is determined when such activities represent more than 70% of consolidated assets, liabilities or total revenues at the prior year-end. Consequently, since the Bank comprises 75% and 90% of the consolidated assets and revenues as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the accounting criteria established by the Commission throughout the "Accounting criteria for credit institutions" in México.

The accounting criteria referred to in the last paragraph from the previous page, points out that the Commission will issue particular rules for specialized operations and in the absence of specific accounting criteria of the Commission for credit institution and in a broader context the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (Mexican FRS) supplementary use of Mexican FRS A-8 will be followed and only in the event that the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) referred to by Mexican FRS A-8 do not provide guidance to the accounting treatment, another set of established accounting standards may be used in the following order: generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP") or any other formal and recognized accounting standards, that do not contravene the criteria of the Commission.

For purposes of disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, pesos or "$" refer to millions of Mexican pesos, and when reference is made to of dollars, it means dollars of the United States of America.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been translated from its recording currency, prior to consolidation, to the accounting criteria set forth by the Commission, to present financial information as required by such criteria.

The financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries have been translated into Mexican pesos (reporting currency) considering that their recording and functional currency are the same, resulting in the use of the following exchange rates: a) month-end for monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities ($5.085 Mexican pesos per sol and $1.6408 Mexican pesos per quetzal as of December 31, 2012), b) historical for stockholder's equity and c) weighted average of the period ($5.0178 Mexican pesos per sol and $1.6312 Mexican pesos per quetzal) for revenues costs and expenses, translation effects are presented as part of stockholders' equity. The exchanged rates used in 2011 were a) month-end for monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities ($5.1734 Mexican pesos per sol and $1.7857 Mexican pesos per quetzal), b) historical for stockholder's equity and c) weighted average of the period ($4.7586 Mexican pesos per sol and $1.6187 Mexican pesos per quetzal) for revenues, costs and expenses, presenting translation effects as part of stockholders' equity.

(3) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant captions subject to these types of estimates and assumptions include allowances for loan losses, valuation of securities, realization of deferred tax asset and liability relating to employee benefits. The real results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The consolidated financial statements of Compartamos recognize assets and liabilities arising from investment securities on the trade date, regardless of the settlement date.

Following is a summary of the most significant accounting criteria followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which have been applied on a consistent basis for the years presented, unless otherwise noted.

(a) Recognition of the effects of inflation-

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the recognition of inflation effects in the financial information through December 31, 2007, based on the measurement factor derived from the value of the Investment Unit (UDI – Spanish abbreviation) which is a unit of measurement, which value is determined by Banco de México (the Central Bank) as a result of inflation, given that beginning in 2008, in accordance with the Mexican FRS B-10 "Effects of Inflation", Compartamos operates on a non-inflationary economic environment (accumulated inflation in the prior three-year period less than 26%). The percentage of accumulated inflation in the prior three-year period, yearly inflation and the value of UDI at each of the year end are shown as follows:

DECEMBER 31	UDI	INFLATION YEARLY	INFLATION CUMULATIVE
2012	$ 4.8746	3.94%	12.31 %
2011	4.6898	3.61%	11.62 %
2010	4.5263	4.29%	15.09 %

(b) Basis of consolidation-

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, include the balances of Compartamos and its subsidiaries, mentioned below. All significant balances and transactions between Compartamos and the subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

ENTITY	EQUITY	FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY
Bank	99.98%	Mexican pesos
Compartamos Guatemala	99.99%	Quetzales
Financiera Crear	84.20%	Soles
Red Yastás	99.99%	Mexican pesos
Compartamos Servicios	99.99%	Mexican pesos
Controladora AT[1]	50.00%	Mexican pesos

1 Controladora AT consolidates beginning on August 1, 2012, as Compartamos controls the financial policies and operating decisions of the subsidiary.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents-

This caption is comprised of cash, bank accounts in local and foreign banks, bank loans with original maturities of up to three days ("Call Money"), and deposits with the Central Bank, which are recognized at face value and cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency are valued at exchange rated issued by the Central Bank at the date of presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Interest earned from cash and cash equivalents are recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis.

The restricted cash and cash equivalents include the Deposit of Monetary Regulation with the Central Bank in accordance with the Law, in order to regulate the money market liquidity, such deposit bears interest at interbank funding rate.

Call Money operations with maturities up to three days as well as the saving fund of Compartamos' employees are recognized as restricted cash and cash equivalents.

(d) Investment securities -

Investment securities consist of government and banking securities, listed and unlisted, which are classified in accordance with the intention of use that Compartamos assigns at the date of their acquisition as "Trading securities".

Trading securities which are held for operation in the market are carried at fair value using current prices obtained from specialists in the supply and price calculation to value securities portfolios, authorized by the Commission, known as "price vendors", in case it is unable to determine a reliable and representative fair value, market prices of financial instruments with similar characteristics are used as reference, which used prices calculated based on formal and widely accepted valuation techniques. The fair value is the amount at which interested parties are willing to exchange for the financial instrument, in an uninfluenced transaction. Valuation effects of this category are directly recognized in the income statement of the year under the caption "Financial intermediation result".

Expenses incurred in the acquisition of trading securities are recognized in the income of the year. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated income statement as accrued.

During the years ended December 31 2012 and 2011, Compartamos did not carry out transfers between categories.

(e) Repurchase/resell agreements-

The repurchase/resell agreements that do not comply with the terms of the criteria C-1 "Recognition and withdrawals of financial assets", are treated as collateralized financing transactions, which reflects the economic substance of those transactions regardless of whether it is a "cash oriented" or "securities-oriented" repurchase/resell agreements.

Compartamos acting as a seller on resell agreements recognizes cash received or a debit settlement account, as well as a payable account valued at the price at origination agreed, which represents the obligation to repay the cash to the buyer reclassifying the financial assets given as collateral presenting it as restricted. While Compartamos acting as a buyer on resell agreements recognizes the out flow of cash and cash equivalentes or a credit settlement account booking an account receivable for the agreed price, which represents the right to recover the cash given and recognizes the collateral in memorandum accounts.

Throughout the life of the repurchase/resell agreements the account payable or receivable is presented in the consolidated balance sheet as debtors or creditors on repurchase/resell agreements as appropriate and is valued at amortized cost by recognizing the interest in for repurchase/resell agreements on the years' income as earned according to the effective interest method.

Interest earned on repurchase/resell agreements transactions are presented in the caption "Interest income or interest expense" whichever is applicable. The differential if any, generated by the sell or lieu of warranty collateral will be presented in the caption "Financial intermediation result".

(f) Derivatives-

Derivative financial instruments transactions up to December 31, 2011, classified for hedging purposes were recognized at contract value and subsequently adjusted at fair value.

Recognition or cancellation of assets and liabilities related to transactions with derivative financial instruments were realized on the day the transactions were known, regardless of the settlement date or delivery of the good.

Open-risk position of a hedging derivative transaction consists of purchasing or selling derivative financial instruments with the purpose of mitigating the risk of a transaction or pool of transactions. These operations must meet all hedging requirements, documenting their designation at the beginning of the hedging transaction, describing the objective, primary position, risk to be hedged, types of derivatives and effectiveness measurement, characteristics and accounting recognition.

Hedging derivative financial instruments of Compartamos were recognized as follows:

Options

Compartamos management entered into an option agreement (CAP) to hedge the volatility of the upward trend of the interest rate of Banking Stock Certificate (Cebures in Spanish abbreviation) (note 14), whereby the holder had the right, but not the obligation, to purchase an underlying asset. The option would be exercised when the interbank rate (TIIE Spanish abbreviation) exceeded 8% in each of the maturity dates of the Cebures coupons.

The exercising price is that agreed in the option and it would be exercised if it was convenient for Compartamos. The instrument on which the price is set is the reference or underlying value. The premium is the price paid by Compartamos to the issuer for the right conferred by the option.

The option premium was recorded as an asset on the date on which the operation was entered into. The effective portion of valuation to market value of the option premium of hedge transactions designated as cash flows is recognized in stockholders' equity under the caption "Result of valuation of cash flows hedging activities", while the ineffective portion of change in fair value is recognized in the income of the year.

Compartamos suspends hedge accounting when a derivative financial instrument has expired, has been sold, is exercised or terminated or the hedge does not meet the requirements of effectiveness to offset the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the instrument hedged, or when the hedging designation is revoked.

Upon suspension of the accounting of cash flow hedging, the accumulated gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the hedge derivative financial instruments recorded in stockholders' equity as part of comprehensive income remains in stockholders' equity up to the time in which the effects of the forecasted transaction or firm commitment affect the results. In the event the firm commitment or forecasted transaction are no longer likely to occur, the gain or loss recognized in the comprehensive income account is immediately applied to results of the year. When hedging of a forecasted transaction was shown as prospectively satisfactory and is subsequently shown not to be highly effective, the accrued effects on comprehensive income in stockholders' equity are proportionately applied to results of the year, to the extent that the forecasted asset or liability affects results of the year.

(g) Loan portfolio-

Represents the unpaid balances of the amounts granted to borrowers (including financed insurances), plus uncollected interest earned. Outstanding loan and interest balances are classified as past due according to the criteria listed below:

Commercial loans with one principal amortization and interest payment – 30 days after due date.

Consumer and mortgage loans – 90 or more days past due.

In addition, a loan is classified as past due when the debtor files for bankruptcy protection.

The amount of the credit facilities that Compartamos has granted and has not been used is recorded in memorandum accounts under the caption of "Credit commitments".

Consumer loans are granted based on an analysis of the customer's application, the socioeconomic study conducted and the consultations made at the credit information bureaus. In some cases, an analysis is conducted to the borrower's financial position, the economic feasibility of the investment projects and other general characteristics established in the Credit Institutions Law, Compartamos' manuals and internal policies.

Loans are controlled by periodic visits to the client by Compartamos personnel, and by daily monitoring of the payments through the system, where the personnel in question can follow-up on late payments.

Loans are collected weekly, biweekly or monthly, when clients make loan payments in the form of deposits in accounts contracted by Compartamos at other multiple banking institutions solely for that purpose, as well as correspondents to conduct this type of operations.

Evaluation and follow-up on the credit risk of each client is handled by verifying their credit history with Compartamos, and checking clients' credit ratings with the credit bureaus.

Compartamos policy for avoiding risk concentration is based mainly on setting maximum amount limits on loans by borrower.

Interests are recognized as income as they are accrued. However, the accumulation of interests is supended when a loan is transferred to past due loan portfolio and is recorded in memorandum accounts. When such interests are collected, they are recognized as income. Reserves are created for the total balance of non-collected accrued ordinary interest, related to the loans transferred to past due loans, at the moment of transfer.

Past due loans are transferred to current loans when the outstanding balances of past-due loans (principal and interest, among others) are totally settled.

Commissions on late payment of loans are recognized in the income statement when the delay occurs.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Compartamos had mainly a short-term loan portfolio (note 10).

(h) Allowance for loan losses-

An allowance for loan losses is maintained which, in the management's opinion, is sufficient to cover credit risks associated with the loan portfolio, as well as other credit risks.

Allowances for loan losses are based on analytical studies of the portfolio in accordance with the "General dispositions applicable to credit institutions" issued by the Commission.

For the commercial portfolio, the loan was evaluated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the Commission.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the commercial loans have balances less than four million of UDI, therefore the commercial loans were evaluated using the collective credit rating methodology and was stratified as Portfolio 1 in accordance to Appendix 17 of the dispositions prescribed by the Commission. The percentage of allowance was assigned in accordance with the following table:

MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST DEFAULT	PERCENTAGE OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES PORTFOLIO1	PERCENTAGE OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES PORTFOLIO 2
0	0.5%	10%
1	5%	30%
2	15%	40%
3	40%	50%
4	60%	70%
5	75%	85%
6	85%	95%
7	95%	100%
8 or more	100%	100%

Troubled loans – Commercial loans with a high probability of not being collected. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Compartamos has troubled loans for $6 and $7, respectively, which come from Financiera Crear. These loans are fully reserved.

Through February 28, 2011, consumer loans were collectively evaluated for credit impairment, calculating provisions based on the percentages established on the dispositions prescribed by the Commission. Beginning March 1, 2011, the calculation of the allowance for loan losses for consumer loans is made in conformity with the modifications to the dispositions issued by the Commission, published in the Official Gazette dated October 25, 2010. The model of expected loss establishes that the allowance for loan losses is based on the probability of default, severity of loss and exposure to default, considering for the calculation of the reserve the figures at the last day of each month, without considering the scheme of payment. This new methodology for consumer loans considers variables such as: i) the amount receivable, ii) payment made, iii) past-due days, iv) total term, v) remaining term, vi) the original loan amount, vii) the original value of the property, viii) loan balance and ix) the type of loan. For mortgage loans the following variables are considered i) the amount receivable ii) payment made iii) value of the property iv) loan balance v) past-due days vi) currency of the loan and vii) integrity of the credit file.

Additionally, when non-revolving consumer loans have guarantees, the covered and exposed parts must be separated, whereas if cash collateral and / or liquid collateral assignment in the severity of the loss of 10% to the covered part and in case mortgage collaterals a severity of the loss of 60% to the covered part may be assigned.

As a result of the methodology change described above, the Commission authorized credit institutions to apply the result of this change against prior year's results. The amount recognized for this concept as a charge in prior year's results amounted to $39 (includes $11 of deferred tax asset, fully reserved).

Allowances for loan losses are established according to the degree of assigned risk, as shown below:

DEGREE OF RISK	PERCENTAGE RANGES OF ALLOWANCE	
A - Minimum	0.50	0.99
B – Low	1.00	19.99
C – Medium	20.00	59.99
D – High	60.00	89.99
E – Loss	90.00	100.00

Compartamos periodically evaluates if a past due loan should remain in the consolidated balance sheet, or be written off once its collection is determined to be impractical. When applicable, write offs are conducted by canceling the unpaid balance of the loan against the allowance for loan losses. In the event the loan balance to be written off exceeds that corresponding to the related reserve, prior to the write off, such reserve is increased up to the amount of the difference.

Recoveries related to written off loans or loans eliminated from the consolidated balance sheet are recognized in income of the year.

The last rating of the loan portfolio was conducted as of December 31, 2012 and Management considers that the allowances resulting from such rating are sufficient to absorb the portfolio's loan loss risks.

(i) Other accounts receivable-

This caption represents, among others, loans to employees and items directly related to the loan portfolio, such as trial expenses and accounts receivable from correspondents.

For the loans to employees and other receivables, including accounts receivable from correspondents, related to identified debtors with maturity exceeding 90 calendar days, a reserve is created for the total unpaid balance (60 days if balances are unidentified), except for those related to recoverable tax balances and clearing accounts.

Management considers that the reserve for doubtful accounts is sufficient to absorb losses in accordance with Compartamos' policies.

(j) Property, furniture and equipment-

Property, furniture and equipment, including acquisitions from financial leases, are stated as follows: i) acquisitions conducted from January 1, 2008 at their historical cost, and ii) domestic acquisitions made up to December 31, 2007 at their restated values, determined applying factors derived from the UDI, to their acquisition costs up to December 31, 2007.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the estimated assets' useful life determined by Compartamos management.

The leases are capitalized if the contract terms substantially transferred all inherent risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset. The capitalized value is the value of the leased asset or the present value of minimum lease payments, whichever is less at lease inception. Beginning 2011, in the case of new capital lease agreements, the interest rate used for calculating the present value of minimum payments is implicit in the related agreement. If interest rate is not available, the incremental rate as established on Mexican FRS D-5 is used.

The related liability with the lessor is included in the consolidated balance sheet as an obligation for capital lease.

The financial costs of the financing granted by the lessor to acquire the leased assets are recognized in the consolidated income statement as they are accrued. Lease payments are allocated between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation in order to achieve a constant interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under capitalized leases are included in furniture and computer equipment, and its depreciation is calculated according to the term of the lease.

(k) Income taxes (income tax (IT) and flat rate business tax (IETU)) and employee statutory profit sharing (ESPS)-

IT and IETU incurred during the year are determined according to current tax legislation.

Deferred tax is recognized using the assets and liabilities method, which compares their accounting and tax values. Deferred income taxes (assets and liabilities) are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the value reflected in the consolidated financial statements of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as well as for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards.

Deferred income taxes (assets and liabilities) are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income taxes are recognized in results of the period in which they were enacted.

Deferred asset for ESPS is not recognized, given that Compartamos has the policy to reward its employees up to a month of salary, even when there is no resulting payment base for ESPS according to the current tax legislation.

(l) Other assets, deferred charges and intangibles-

This caption is mainly comprised of goodwill, investment in the development of the electronic banking system, guarantee deposits, insurance and expenses paid in advance, as well as expenses for debt issuance. Amortization is made using the straight-line method during the life of each transaction. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the charge to the results for amortization amounted to $7 and $11, respectively.

(m) Impairment of long-lived assets-

Compartamos evaluates periodically the net carrying amount of property, furniture and equipment and intangibles assets, to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to future net revenues reasonably expected to be generated by the asset. If the net carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, Compartamos records the necessary provisions. When Compartamos has the intention to sell such assets, these are reported in the consolidated balance sheet at the lower of net carrying amount or realizable value.

Long-lived assets, both tangible and intangible, are subject to impairment testing, in the case of assets with an indefinite life, impairment testing is performed annually and assets with a definite life are only subject to impairment testing when there are signs of impairment.

(n) Deposit funding-

Liabilities arising from deposit funding including demand deposits, Cetificates of Deposit (CEDES for its abbreviation in Spanish) and Cebures are recorded at placement cost, plus interest expense, determined by the straight-line method as they are accrued.

Those securities issued at a different price of the face value, shall be recognized as a deferred charge or credit for the difference between the face value of the security and the amount of cash received and ought to be recognized in the income statement as an interest income or expense as earned, taking into account the term of the security.

Issuance expenses are initially recognized as deferred charges and amortized against results for the period, according to the term of the debt issuance from which they derived.

(o) Bank and other loans-

Bank and other loans comprise loans from banks and financing provided by development banking institutions and development funds specialized in financing economic, productive or development activities. The bank and other loans are recorded at the value of the contractual obligation; interest is recognized on an accruals basis in the results for the year.

(p) Provisions-

Provisions for liabilities represent present obligations arising from past events, likely to require the use of economic resources to settle the obligation in the short term. These provisions have been recorded under management's best estimate.

(q) Employee benefits-

The benefits granted by Compartamos to its employees are described as follows:

Direct benefits (salaries, vacations, holidays and paid leave of absence, among others) are applied to income as they arise and the related liabilities are stated at their face value, due to their short-term nature. Absences payable under legal or contractual provisions are non-cumulative.

Employee benefits upon termination of employment for reasons other than restructuring (severance), as well as retirement benefits (seniority premium) are recorded based on actuarial studies conducted by independent experts by the projected unit credit method, considering projected salaries.

The net cost for the period of each benefit plan is recognized as an operating expense in the year as accrued, which includes, among other items, amortization of the labor cost of past services, financial cost and prior years' actuarial gains or losses.

The actuarial gain or loss for termination benefits are recognized directly in the results for the year as they are accrued, while the retirement benefits are recognized in the results based on the average remaining labor life of employees.

(r) Stockholders' equity-

Capital stock, statutory reserves and prior years' results are stated as follows: i) movements made beginning January 1, 2008 at their historical cost, and ii) movements made prior to January 1, 2008, at their restated values determined by applying factors derived from UDIS to their historical values through December 31, 2007.

(s) Repurchase of shares-

The own shares acquired are shown as a decrease in the fund for repurchase of own shares, included in the consolidated financial statements under the statutory reserves. Dividends received are recognized by decreasing their cost.

With respect to the sale of repurchased shares, the amount obtained in excess or deficit of their restated cost is recognized as additional paid-in capital.

(t) Cumulative translation adjustment-

Represent the difference arising from translating foreign operations from its functional currency to the reporting currency.

(u) Comprehensive income-

Comprehensive income comprises the net income, cumulative translation adjustment of subsidiaries, as well as items required by specific accounting standards to be included in the stockholders' equity, such items do not constitute capital contributions, reductions or distributions.

(v) Revenue recognition-

Interest gained from cash and cash equivalents and investments in securities are recognized in the income statement as they are accrued, in the latter case, as per the straight-line method.

Loan portfolio interest is recognized as it is accrued, except for those related to past-due portfolio, which are recognized in income when they are collected.

Amortization of premiums for the issuance of debt securities is also considered as income.

Income from sales of furniture and equipment is recognized in income when all of the following requirements are met: a) the risks and benefits of the goods have been transferred to the buyer and no significant control thereon is retained; b) income, costs incurred or costs to be incurred are determined on a reliable basis, and c) Compartamos is likely to receive economic benefits from the sale.

(w) Interest expense-

This caption comprises interest accrued on financing received to fund the operations of Compartamos and the interest accrued from the time deposits received, Cebures issued and bank and other loans.

(x) Other operating income (expense)-

This caption comprises interest accrued on financing received to fund the operations of Compartamos and the interest accrued from the time deposits received, Cebures issued and bank and other loans.

(y) Earning per share-

This caption represents the result of dividing the profit for the period by the number of current shares at year end. For the years ended on December 31, 2012 and 2011, the earning per share is $1.21 pesos and $1.17 pesos, respectively.

(z) Contributions to the Banks Savings Protection Institute (IPAB)-

Contributions made by multiple banking institutions to the IPAB are made in order to establish a system to protect the banking savings of parties conducting guaranteed operations in the terms and with the restrictions stipulated in the Bank Savings Protection Law, as well as to regulate the financial support granted to multiple banking institutions for the protection of the interests of the savings of the public.

Contributions made for this concept for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, amounted to $26 and $18, respectively, which were charged directly to results of the year.

(aa) Foreign currency transactions

The accounting records are maintained in both Mexican pesos and foreign currencies, which for financial statement presentation purposes, currencies other than dollars are translated to the dollar equivalent as established by the Commission. For the dollar translation into Mexican pesos, the exchange rate determined by the Central Bank for the settlement in México of transactions denominated in foreign currencies is used. Exchange gains and losses are recognized as earned on an accruals basis in the results of the year.

(bb) Contingencies-

Liabilities or important losses related to contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated. When a reasonable estimation cannot be made, qualitative disclosure is provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Contingent income, earnings or assets are not recognized until their realization is virtually certain.

(cc) Segment information-

The accounting criteria prescribed by the Commission establishes that multiple banking institutions must segregate their activities in order to identify the different operating segments, which as minimum includes: i) loan operations; ii) treasury and investment banking operations, and iii) operations conducted on behalf of third parties. In addition, due to materiality, additional operating segments and sub-segments can be identified (see note 23).

(4) RECLASSIFICATIONS AND NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS-

The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, includes a reclassification for presentation of $52 from de caption of furniture and equipment to other assets, deferred charges and intangibles to adequately compare figures presented in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2012.

The Improvements to the Mexican FRS mentioned below, issued by the Mexican Board of Financial Reporting Standards (CINIF-Spanish abbreviation) became effective for the years beginning on January 1, 2012, with the respective prospective or retrospective application being specified in each case.

- FRS B-14 "Earnings per share"- This standard establishes for those entities within its scope, the disclosure of diluted earnings per share regardless of whether there is income or loss from continuing operations. This revision is retrospectively applicable.

- FRS C-15 "Impairment of long-lived assets and their disposal"- Elimination of the "not in service" requirement to classify a long-term asset as available-for-sale. Previously recognized goodwill impairment losses shall not be reversed and impairment losses shall be presented and reversed on the statement of income under the line items of costs and expenses in which the depreciation or amortization associated with the respective assets is recognized, unless it relates to a permanent investment in associated companies. These improvements are prospectively applicable as to changes in valuation and retrospectively applicable as to changes in presentation.

The above improvements did not generate changes to the consolidated financial statements of Compartamos.

(5) FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION-

Central Bank regulations establish the following standards and caps for operations in foreign currencies carried out by the credit institutions:

1. The (short or long) position in dollars must not exceed a maximum of 15% of the Bank's net capital.
2. The foreign currency position by currency must not exceed 2% of net capital, except that which concerns the dollar or currencies referred to as dollar, which can reach up to 15% of the basic capital of the Bank.
3. Liabilities in foreign currency must not exceed 1.83 times the Bank's basic capital.
4. The foreign currency operations investment regulations make it necessary to hold a minimum amount of liquid assets, in accordance with a calculation mechanism established by Central Bank, based on the maturity of operations in foreign currency.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank had a long position of 19,354 dollars and 51,734 dollars, respectively. The net assets at December 31, 2012 of Compartamos Guatemala and Financiera Crear represent a long position of 18,731,021 dollars and 93,032,769 dollars, respectively (long position of 10,435,207 dollars and 80,399,133 dollars, respectively in 2011).

Al 31 de diciembre de 2012 y 2011 el tipo de cambio determinado por Banxico y utilizado por Compartamos para valuar sus activos en moneda extranjera fue de $12.9658 pesos por dólar ($13.9476 pesos por dólar en 2011). Al 26 de febrero de 2013, fecha de emisión de los estados financieros consolidados, el tipo de cambio era de $12.7028 pesos por dólar.

(6) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS-

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

		2012	2011
Cash on hand	$	39	8
Mexican banks		706	43
Foreign banks		511	361
Restricted funds:			
Monetary regulation deposit with Central Bank		204	204
Bank loans with maturity up to three days		822	883
Other funds		144	107
	$	**2,426**	**1,606**

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the monetary regulatory deposit with Central Bank has no established term and bears interest at the rate of bank deposit funding. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, interest obtained from monetary regulatory deposits amount to $9, in both years.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, other restricted funds correspond to guarantee deposits with financial institutions in Peru incurred by Financiera Crear for $139 and $104, respectively, and the saving fund of Compartamos' employees for $5 and $3, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, the average rate of interbank loans maturing in 3 days was 4.30% (4.34% in 2011). For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, interest earned from call money transactions amounts to $59 and $45, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Compartamos has no precious metals, coins or position in foreign bills and coins.

(7) INVESTMENT SECURITIES-

Cash surpluses resulting from Compartamos operations are invested in debt instruments, and the best available rate is always arranged with the counterparties involved.

Investments in securities are subject to different types of risks directly related to the market in which they operate, such as interest rates and risks inherent to credit and market liquidity.

Risk management policies, as well as the analysis of the risks which Compartamos is exposed to are described in note 24.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, investments in securities are classified as trading securities since the purpose of management is to negotiate in a near term and obtain earnings from its operation as a market participant which are analyzed as follows:

		2012	2011
Debt securities:			
Promissory notes to be settled at maturity	$	400	401
Government securities:			
Cetes		100	100
	$	**500**	**501**

The average maturity terms of these securities range between 8 and 167 days for 2012 and between 6 and 276 days for 2011.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the average rates of investments were 4.47% and 4.53%, respectively. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, interest income from investments of trading securities amounted to $13 and $26, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Compartamos had no investments in securities other than government securities comprised of debt securities pertaining to the same issuer, accounting greater than 5% of the Banks's net capital.

(8) DEBTORS ON REPURCHASE/RESELL AGREEMENTS-

Compartamos carries out transactions of repurchase/resell agreements with a 1 day term, acting as buyer. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the balance of $29 and $4, relates to IPAB bonds.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the interest income arising from repurchase/resell agreements transactions in the consolidated income statement amounted to $2 and $1, respectively.

(9) DERIVATIVES-

As of December 31, 2011, Compartamos had entered into the following option agreement:

TYPE OF OPERATION	UNDERLYING	STRIKE PRICE	REFERENCE AMOUNT	PREMIUM PAID	FAIR VALUE
Purchase	Interest rate	8%	$ 1,500	16	-

The option expired in 2012, and Compartamos management did not exercise any of the caplets due to the ineffectiveness of the hedge, the amount recognized in stockholders' equity at December 31, 2010 of $9 (net of deferred income taxes) was applied in 2011 to the year's result.

The description of the following matters is mentioned in note 24, Risk management: a) Methodology used to value the option; b) manner of evaluating the effectiveness of the hedge, and c) risks to which the operation is exposed.

(10) LOAN PORTFOLIO-

The loan portfolio is composed mainly of loans in Mexican pesos with an average term of four months with a fixed rate and joint guarantee of the borrowers. Capital and interest are mainly paid weekly.

As of December 31 2012 and 2011, total loan portfolio (current and past due loans) are composed as follows:

		2012	
	PRINCIPAL	ACCRUED INTEREST	TOTAL PORTFOLIO
Cartera vigente:			
Créditos comerciales:			
Actividad empresarial o comercial	$ 234	4	238
Créditos al consumo	17,054	316	17,370
Créditos a la vivienda	30	-	30
	17,318	320	17,638
Cartera vencida:			
Créditos comerciales:			
Actividad empresarial o comercial	9	1	10
Créditos al consumo	476	36	512
Créditos a la vivienda	1	-	1
	486	37	523
Total cartera de créditos	**$ 17,804**	**357**	**18,161**

	2011		
	PRINCIPAL	ACCRUED INTEREST	TOTAL PORTFOLIO
Current loans:			
Commercial:			
Business and commercial	$ 191	-	191
Consumer loans	13,709	161	13,870
Residential mortgages	36	-	36
	13,936	161	14,097
Past due loans:			
Commercial:			
Business and commercial	7	-	7
Consumer loans	357	18	375
Créditos a la vivienda	1	-	1
	365	18	383
Residential mortgages	**$ 14,301**	**179**	**14,480**

Income from interest and commissions for the years ended at December 31, 2012 and 2011, segmented by type of loan are described as follows:

	2012	2011
Interest income		
Commercial:		
Business and commercial	$ 59	1
Consumer loans	9,921	7,940
Residential mortgage	6	-
	$ 9,986	**7,941**
Commission income		
Consumer loans	**$ 233**	**108**

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, consumer loans (current and past due loans), are broken-down by economic sector, as follows:

	2012		2011	
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Commerce	$ 15,051	83	12,090	83
Construction	87	-	60	-
Professional services	668	4	280	2
Agriculture	129	1	103	1
Cattle raising	154	1	128	1
Manufacturing	354	2	273	2
Other	1,718	9	1,546	11
	$ 18,161	100	14,480	100

The distribution of the consumer loan portfolio at December 31, 2012 and 2011, by geographical region is shown as follows:

	2012		2011	
IN MEXICO:	CURRENT	PAST-DUE	CURRENT	PAST-DUE
Aguascalientes	$ 75	1	56	1
Baja California Norte	253	7	238	3
Baja California Sur	142	3	62	-
Campeche	177	5	156	4
Chiapas	821	28	768	25
Chihuahua	144	9	106	3
Coahuila	537	30	408	9
Colima	67	3	65	4
Distrito Federal	361	9	207	9
Durango	298	14	214	3
Estado de México	1,552	28	1,016	26
Guanajuato	313	11	239	8
Guerrero	562	14	472	14
Hidalgo	373	7	301	2
Jalisco	321	13	283	8
Michoacán	391	10	358	12
Morelos	330	12	254	8
Nayarit	119	5	91	2
Nuevo León	477	20	431	21
Oaxaca	622	10	538	13
Puebla	1,204	25	945	12
Querétaro	130	2	79	3
Quintana Roo	280	8	238	5
San Luis Potosí	236	6	187	6
Sinaloa	216	5	176	2
Sonora	343	11	286	5
Tabasco	732	22	623	18
Tamaulipas	548	9	498	12
Tlaxcala	396	4	282	2
Veracruz	1,905	47	1,551	41
Yucatán	208	5	190	8
Zacatecas	86	2	94	2
Total Mexico	14,219	385	11,412	291
ABROAD:				
Guatemala	109	2	46	-
Peru	2,989	100	2,478	74
Total abroad	3,098	102	2,524	74
Interest accrued	321	36	161	18
Total portfolio	**$ 17,638**	**523**	**14,097**	**383**

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, aging of the past-due loan portfolio is as follows:

	AGING				
			YEARS		
2012	1 TO 180 DAYS	181 TO 365 DAYS	1 TO 2	MORE THAN 2	TOTAL
Commercial:					
Business and commercial	$ 4	2	2	2	10
Consumer loans	280	205	15	12	512
Residential mortgages	-	-	-	1	1
	$ 284	**207**	**17**	**15**	**523**
2011					
Commercial:					
Business and commercial	-	1	3	3	7
Consumer loans	181	138	34	22	375
Residential mortgages	-	-	-	1	1
	$ 181	**139**	**37**	**26**	**383**

Following is an analysis of the movements of the past-due loans, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Past due loans at the beginning of the year	$ 383	193
Plus:		
Transfer of current loans	1,045	521
Financiera Crear acquisition	-	91
Less:		
Write offs	632	306
Collections	267	95
Transfer to current loans	6	21
Past-due loans at year-end	**$ 523**	**383**

Interest and commission income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, according to the type of loan is comprised as follows:

	2012		
	INTEREST	COMMISSIONS	TOTAL
Current loans:			
Business and commercial	$ 59	-	59
Consumer loans	9,916	233	10,149
Residential mortgages	6	-	6
	9,981	233	10,214
Past due loans:			
Consumer loans	5	-	5
	$ 9,986	**233**	**10,219**

	2011		
	INTEREST	COMMISSIONS	TOTAL
Current loans:			
Consumer	$ 7,928	108	8,036
Past due loans:			
Commercial	1	-	1
Consumer loans	12	-	12
	$ 7,941	**108**	**8,049**

Interest on past due loans, which by accounting criteria is recorded in memorandum accounts and applied to income until collected, as of December 31, 2012 amounts to $49 ($39 in 2011).

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the amount recovered on the previously charged-off loan portfolio amounted to $22 and $13, respectively.

The authorization of loans as the responsibility of the Board of Directors is centralized around committees and officers empowered to authorize loans, who in turn can delegate this authorization to the service office's personnel.

For credit management, the general process is defined from the promotion to the recovery of the loan, specifying from each business unit procedures and responsibilities of the officers involved and the tools to be used in each stage of the process.

The loan process is based on an in-depth analysis of loan applications in order to determine the overall risk of the borrower.

During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, loans were not restructured and therefore, no interest arising from capitalization from loan restructurings was recognized.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank's loan portfolio is not pledged as collateral. However there is portfolio of Financiera Crear pledged as collateral for the funding received for its credit operation.

Allowance for loan losses

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011 the rating of the overall portfolio and the provisions created are shown as follows:

2012 — RISK

RATED PORTFOLIO		A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
Commercial	$	226	11	1	3	6	247
Consumer		9,066	7,945	257	526	88	17,882
Residential		17	9	5	1	-	32
	$	**9,309**	**7,965**	**263**	**530**	**94**	**18,161**

2012 — RISK

REQUIRED ALLOWANCE		A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
Commercial	$	1	1	1	2	6	11
Consumer		26	415	100	381	88	1,010
Residential		-	1	2	-	-	3
	$	**27**	**417**	**103**	**383**	**94**	**1,024**

2011 — RISK

RATED PORTFOLIO		A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
Commercial	$	184	6	1	2	5	198
Consumer		8,238	5,436	160	341	70	14,245
Residential		20	12	5	-	-	37
	$	**8,442**	**5,454**	**166**	**343**	**75**	**14,480**

2011 — RISK

REQUIRED ALLOWANCE		A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
Commercial	$	1	-	-	2	5	8
Consumer		24	276	60	246	70	676
Residential		-	1	2	-	-	3
	$	**25**	**277**	**62**	**248**	**75**	**687**

The movements in the allowance for loan losses during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, are shown as follows:

	2012	2011
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 687	281
Plus:		
Increase in the provision for loan losses	991	537
Effect recognized in priors years ' results as a result of the change in methodology reserve	-	39
Financiera Crear acquisition	-	150
Less application of reserves by write offs:		
From current loans (by death)	22	14
From past due loans	632	306
Allowance for loan losses at year-end	**$ 1,024**	**687**

As of December 31, 2012 the allowance for loan losses set up by Compartamos includes $10 ($6 in 2011), as a complement to reserve 100% of past-due interest at the end of those years.

The following is a breakdown of the general and specific allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	2012		2011	
PORTFOLIO	GENERAL	SPECIFIC	GENERAL	SPECIFIC
Commercial	$ 1	10	1	7
Consumer	26	984	24	652
Residential	-	3	-	3
Total	**$ 27**	**997**	**25**	**662**

(11) OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE-

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, this caption is comprised as follows:

	2012	2011
Loan portfolio accessories	$ 42	26
Other receivables:		
Sundry debtors	112	45
Debit by intermediation	370	111
	524	**182**
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(31)	(16)
	$ 493	**166**

(12) PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT-

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, this caption is comprised as follows:

2012

	ORIGINAL COST	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION RATE (%)	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET VALUE
Land	$ 4	-	-	4
Constructions	19	5	(5)	14
Office furniture and equipment	185	10	(57)	128
Transportation equipment	98	25 y 20	(39)	59
Computer equipment	533	30, 25 y 15	(247)	286
Others:				
Leasehold improvements	291	2*	(166)	125
Telecommunications equipment	142	10	(25)	117
	$ 1,272		**(539)**	**733**

** See comment on next page*

2011

	ORIGINAL COST	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION RATE (%)	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	NET VALUE
Land	$ 5	-	-	5
Constructions	19	5	(4)	15
Office furniture and equipment	128	10	(46)	82
Transportation equipment	71	25 y 20	(25)	46
Computer equipment	382	30, 25 y 15	(202)	180
Others:				
Leasehold improvements	175	2*	(116)	59
Telecommunications equipment	71	10	(11)	60
	$ 851		**(404)**	**447**

** The amortization rate of leasehold improvements is in accordance with the term of the lease agreement for each property.*

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the charge to income in the "Administrative and promotional expenses" caption related to depreciation and amortization amounts to $211 and $7, respectively ($85 and $31, respectively, in 2011).

Fully depreciated assets

	ORIGINAL COST 2012	ORIGINAL COST 2011
Office furniture and equipment	$ 4	2
Transportation equipment	1	2
Computer equipment	94	112
Leasehold improvements	115	77
	$ 214	**193**

The property, furniture and equipment property of Compartamos does not have any burden or restriction for its use or disposal.

Compartamos as lessee has capitalized leases for mobile devices and automated teller machines with a term of 3 years and no option to purchase. The lease of furniture, computer and transportation equipment was recognized as capitalized because the present value of minimum lease payments exceeds 90% of fair market value of the asset at the beginning of the agreement.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, assets leased through capitalized leases are comprised as follows:

	2012	2011
Office furniture and equipment	$ 2	-
Computer equipment	175	32
Transportation equipment	5	-
	182	32
Less accumulated depreciation	29	1
	$ 153	**31**

The liability related to capitalized leases is payable as follows (see note 18):

	2012			2011		
	FUTURE MINIMUM PAYMENTS	DISCOUNTED INTEREST	PRESENT VALUE	FUTURE MINIMUM PAYMENTS	DISCOUNTED INTEREST	PRESENT VALUE
In less of a year	$ 66	(9)	57	11	(2)	9
Between one and five years	104	(5)	99	24	(1)	23
	$ 170	**(14)**	**156**	**35**	**(3)**	**32**

Interest expense over capitalized leases during the years ended December 31, 2012, and 2011, was of $5 million and $187,578 pesos, respectively.

(13) OTHER ASSETS, DEFERRED CHARGES AND INTANGIBLES-

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, this caption comprised as follows:

	2012	2011
Goodwill (a)	$ 776	790
Brand (b)	6	6
Guarantee deposits (c)	61	27
Insurance (d)	8	18
Development of the electronic banking system (e)	341	74
Advance payments	93	8
Debt issuance costs	39	34
	1,324	957
Less:		
Accumulated amortization	18	22
	$ 1,306	935

(a) Results from the acquisition of Financiera Crear which is subject to impairment testing.

(b) During the acquisition of Financiera Crear the brand was recorded at fair value in conformity with Mexican FRS B7.

(c) Not amortizable, subject to recovery upon expiration of each leasing agreement for the respective service office.

(d) Insurance is amortized according to the duration of each policy. The amount charged to income in the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, was $36 and $21, respectively.

(e) Investment intangibles, includes the rent of licenses and acquisition of software for $313 at December 31, 2012 ($52 in 2011), for the development of the new electronic system to book and control the banking operation which is in the development stage as of December 31, 2012. Management estimates that the system will be functional in the last quarter of 2013.

(14) DEPOSIT FUNDING-

Deposit funding includes deposits on demand, time deposits and debt securities issued. As part of the deposit funding, 2 and 35 million of soles at December 31, 2012, and 2011, respectively, are kept as demand deposits (equivalent to $9 and $181 millions of pesos at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively) and 21 million of soles in time deposits at December 31, 2012, (equivalent to $105 millions of pesos) that are managed by FIDUPERU in conformity with the purchase and sale contract of Financiera Crear.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the interest rate on deposits on demand was 2% for both years.

As of December 31, 2012, Compartamos has a liability for issuing certificates of deposit (Cedes-Spanish acronym) for $601 ($600 of principal and $1 of interest accrued in 2012) which accrued interest at the 28 days TIIE plus 0.30 bp with maturity on October 29, 2013.

As of December 31, 2011, Compartamos had a Promissory note settled at maturity for $202 ($200 principal and $2 accrued interest), which was settled on January 5, 2012.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, long term debt securities (Cebures-Spanish acronym) were issued in Mexican pesos of un-secured nature covered by the increase in the program approved by the Commission in the amount of $12,000 and $6,000, respectively, as follows:

2012

CEBURES	AMOUNT OF PROGRAM	DATE OF ISSUANCE	DATE OF MATURITY	INTEREST RATE	BALANCE
COMPART 10	$ 1,000	October 2010	October 2015	TIIE 28 Días + 130 pb	$ 1,000
COMPART 10*	$ 1,500	December 2012	October 2015	TIIE 28 Días + 130 pb	1,500
COMPART 11	$ 2,000	September 2011	September 2016	TIIE 28 Días + 85 pb	2,000
COMPART 12	$ 2,000	August 2012	August 2017	TIIE 28 Días + 70 pb	2,000
					6,500
Interest payable					21
					6,521
Premium carryforwards of the reopening of COMPART10					28
Total debt issuance					$ 6,549

** Reopening*

On December 21, 2012, the reopening of COMPART 10 was made, generating a premium for the debt issuance amounting to $28, which will accrue interest during the term of the issuance.

2011

CEBURES	AMOUNT OF PROGRAM	DATE OF ISSUANCE	DATE OF MATURITY	INTEREST RATE	BALANCE
COMPART 09*	$ 1,500	Julio 2009	Junio 2012	TIIE 28 Días + 200 pb	$ 1,500
COMPART 10	$ 1,000	Octubre 2010	Octubre 2015	TIIE 28 Días + 130 pb	1,000
COMPART 11	$ 2,000	Septiembre 2011	Septiembre 2016	TIIE 28 Días + 85 pb	2,000
					4,500
Interest payable					16
Total debt issuance					$ 4,516

** There is a CAP to cover this transaction (note 9).*

Interest accrued by Cebures for the year ended December 31, 2012 amounts to $261 ($196 in 2011).

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Cebures had the following terms at maturity:

2012

CONCEPT	1 TO 179 DAYS	6 TO 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 1 TO 2 YEARS	OVER 2 YEARS	BALANCE	VALOR VALUE
Cebures	$ 21	-	1,250	5,250	6,521	6,500

2011

CONCEPT	1 TO 179 DAYS	6 TO 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 1 TO 2 YEARS	OVER 2 YEARS	BALANCE	VALOR VALUE
Cebures	$ 1,508	-	-	3,008	4,516	4,500

(15) BANK AND OTHER LOANS -

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Compartamos had contracted the following loans in mexican pesos and foreign currency:

	2012	2011
Demand and short-term:		
Loans of multiple banking institutions	$ -	60
Development banks loans	402	903
Other institutions	798	800
Total demand and short-term	1,200	1,763

	2012	2011
Long-term:		
Loans of multiple banking institutions	522	413
Loans of development banks	1,400	400
Other institutions	2,215	1,907
Total long-term	4,137	2,720
Total bank and other loans	**$ 5,337**	**4,483**

Lines of credit received by Compartamos, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, as well as the unused portion is as shown below:

	2012	
INSTITUTION	LINE OF CREDIT RECEIVED	UNUSED PORTION
Fideicomiso Instituido en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA)	$2,000	2,000
Nacional Financiera, S. N. C. (NAFIN)	2,000	200
BBVA Bancomer, S. A.	250	250
Banco Nacional de México, S. A.	350	350
HSBC México, S. A.	400	400
Banco Ve por Más, S. A.	300	99
Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones	400	-
International Finance Corporation	373	50
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S. A. (Banorte)	900	579
Banco Santander (México), S. A.	250	250
Banco Ahorro Famsa,S. A.	300	300
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A.(COFIDE)	481	166
FONDEMI – COFIDE	8	7
Banco de la Nación	154	24
FIDEICOMISO MIMDES - FONCODES - Banco de la Nación	21	-
BBVA Banco Continental	66	-
Banco Interbank	141	-
Banco Interamericano de Finanzas	34	-
Corporación Andina de Fomento – CAF	25	12
Microfinance Growth Fund LLC	43	22
Dexia Microcredit Fund (Sub-fund BlueOrchard Debt)	43	22
Selectum SICAV-SIF	29	-
Pettelaar Effectenbewaarbedrijf N.V.	102	-
Triodos Fair Share Fund	61	-
Triodos SICAV II – Triodos Microfinance Fund	155	-
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux)	140	-
Credit Suisse Microfinance Fund Management	150	-
Dual Return Fund SICAV	28	-
Microfinance Enhancement Facility S.A., SICAV-SIF	116	-
Oikocredit Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society UA	109	88
FMO	202	-
Finethic Microfinance Societe en Commandite – Symbiotics	26	-
Citibank	131	-

INSTITUTION	2012 LINE OF CREDIT RECEIVED	UNUSED PORTION
DWM Income Funds S.C.A. - SICAV SIF	133	-
SNS Institutional Microfinance Fund II	76	-
Instituto de Crédito Oficial del Reino de España – ICO	95	4
Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones – BID	26	-
Microfinance Loan Obligations S.A.	20	-
	$ 10,138	**4,823**

INSTITUTION	2011 LINE OF CREDIT RECEIVED	UNUSED PORTION
Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA)	$ 2,000	2,000
Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. (NAFIN)	2,000	700
BBVA Bancomer, S.A.	250	250
Banco Nacional de México, S.A.	350	350
HSBC México, S. A.	400	400
IXE Banco, S. A	300	256
Banco Ve por Más, S. A.	250	-
Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones	400	-
International Finance Corporation	200	-
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. (Banorte)	600	425
Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A. (COFIDE)	547	77
FONDEMI – COFIDE	54	16
Banco de la Nación	145	70
FIDEICOMISO MIMDES - FONCODES - Banco de la Nación	21	-
ScotiabankPerú S.A.A.	43	-
BBVA Banco Continental	128	-
Banco Interbank	39	-
BlueOrchard Loans For Development S.A.	82	-
Capital Gestión	42	-
Corporación Andina de Fomento – CAF	26	-
Microfinance Growth Fund LLC	43	-
Dexia Microcredit Fund (Sub-fund BlueOrchard Debt)	43	-
Selectum SICAV-SIF	29	-
PettelaarEffectenbewaarbedrijf N.V.	147	-
Triodos Fair Share Fund	88	-
Triodos SICAV II – Triodos Microfinance Fund	116	-
ResponsAbility SICAV (Lux)	92	-
Credit Suisse Microfinance Fund Management	109	-
Dual Return Fund SICAV	28	-
Microfinance Enhancement Facility S.A., SICAV-SIF	35	-
Oikocredit Ecumenical Development CooperativeSocietyUA	111	60
DWM Income Funds S.C.A. - SICAV SIF	136	-

INSTITUTION	2011 LINE OF CREDIT RECEIVED	UNUSED PORTION
SNS Institutional Microfinance Fund II	78	-
Instituto de Crédito Oficial del Reino de España – ICO	102	-
Microfinance Loan Obligations S.A.	21	-
	$ 9,055	**4,604**

As of December 31, 2012 the Bank had obtained resources from NAFIN for $1,800 ($1,300 as of December 31, 2011). Resources were assigned to small entrepreneurs and the amount accrued in the year ended December 31, 2012, for the loans of NAFIN was $108 ($92 in 2011 by NAFIN and FIRA).

Loans at December 31, 2012 accrued interest at average interest rates of 6.3895% (6.3485% in 2011) for Mexican pesos.

Under article 106, section III of the Law of Credit Institutions, the Bank may not pledge debt securities issued or accepted by them or kept in their treasury.

(16) EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS-

On January 1, 2012, the Bank transfered to Compartamos Servicios, related company, all of its employees with the exception of its Chief Executive Officer who assumed as new employer the obligations incurred by employees up to that date.

As of December 31, 2012, Compartamos has a mixed pension plan (defined benefit and defined contribution) that covers its employees. The benefits are based on years of service and the amount of employee's compensation. Compartamos' policy to fund the defined benefit plan is to contribute according to the project credit unit method, while funding the pension plan of defined contribution is according to seniority and age of the employees. The amount charge to results of the year for 2012 for the defined contribution plan amounts to $9.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, labor liability recognized is comprised as follows:

(a) Reconciliation between the initial and final balances of the defined benefit obligations (OBD-Spanish abbreviation) for the years ended at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	PRE-RETIREMENT SEVERANCE PAYMENT		PRE-RETIREMENT SENIORITY PREMIUM		SENIORITY PREMIUM AT RETIREMENT	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
OBD at beginning of period	$ (21)	(19)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(2)
Plus (less):						
Labor cost of current service	(8)	(7)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)
Financial cost	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Actuarial earnings generated in the period	(5)	(10)	-	2	(3)	1
Paid benefits	1	16	1	1	-	-
OBD at the end of the period	**$ (34)**	**(21)**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(2)**

(b) The value of the acquired benefits obligations as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 was $8,000 pesos and $83,000 pesos, respectively.

(c) Reconciliation of the OBD and the Net Projected Liability (PNP-Spanish abbreviation).

Following is the reconciliation between the OBD and the PNP recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

LABOR LIABILITIES	PRE-RETIREMENT SEVERANCE PAYMENT		PRE-RETIREMENT SENIORITY PREMIUM		SENIORITY PREMIUM AT RETIREMENT	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
OBD at December 31	$ (34)	(21)	(7)	(5)	(6)	(2)
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial position of plan	(34)	(21)	(7)	(5)	(6)	(2)
Actuarial gains	-	-	-	-	2	(1)
PNP	**$ (34)**	**(21)**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**(4)**	**(3)**

(d) **Period net cost (CNP-Spanish abbreviation):**

An analysis of the CNP by plan type is presented as follows:

CNP	PRE-RETIREMENT SEVERANCE PAYMENT		PRE-RETIREMENT SENIORITY PREMIUM		SENIORITY PREMIUM AT RETIREMENT	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Labor cost of the current service	$ 8	7	2	3	2	1
Financial cost	1	1	-	-	2	1
Actuarial (earnings) loss	3	10	-	(3)	-	-
Reduction/liquidation	-	-	-	-		(1)
Amortization of the transition liability	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 13**	**19**	**2**	**-**	**4**	**1**

(e) **Main actuarial assumptions:**

The main actuarial assumptions used, expressed in absolute terms, as well as the discount rates, yield of the plan assets (AP-Spanish abbreviation), salary increases and changes in the indexes or other variables referred, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

		2012	
AGE	DEATH (%)	DISABILITY (%)	ROTATION (%)
20	0.000453	0.000760	0.606061
25	0.000719	0.001000	0.112179
30	0.001085	0.001120	0.068027
35	0.001509	0.001290	0.042735
40	0.002093	0.001640	0.027349
45	0.002969	0.002210	0.016340
50	0.004337	0.003470	0.009033
55	0.006493	0.007120	0.003814
60	0.010062	0.000000	0.000000
65	0.016000	0.000000	0.000000

			2011	
AGE	DEATH (%)	DISABILITY (%)	DISMISSAL (%)	RESIGNATION (%)
15	0.00032	0.00017	0.426291	0.032835
25	0.00084	0.00039	0.225974	0.019910
35	0.00181	0.00068	0.116251	0.010873
45	0.00343	0.00123	0.038911	0.003780
55	0.00706	0.00167	0.013461	0.001323
60	0.01078	0.00257	0.008726	0.000860

	2012	2011
Discount rate	7.00 %	7.50 %
Rate of salary increases	5.57 %	5.47 %
Rate of increases to the minimum salary	3.50 %	4.17 %

(f) OBD and plan situation at the end of the last four annual periods:

The OBD value, the plan situation, as well as the adjustments by experience of the last four years are shown as follows:

SENIORITY PREMIUM
HISTORICAL VALUES

YEAR	OBD	AP	PLAN SITUATION	ADJUSTMENTS BY EXPERIENCE OBD (%)
2012	$ 13	-	13	-
2011	7	-	7	2
2010	7	-	7	10
2009	5	-	5	6
2008	4	-	4	10
2007	3	-	3	11
2006	2	-	2	1
2005	1	-	1	5

SEVERANCE PAYMENT
HISTORICAL VALUE

YEAR	OBD	AP	PLAN SITUATION	ADJUSTMENTS BY EXPERIENCE OBD (%)
2012	$ 34	-	34	-
2011	21	-	21	-
2010	19	-	19	-
2009	14	-	14	-
2008	11	-	11	-
2007	8	-	8	10
2006	5	-	5	21
2005	3	-	3	11

(17) TAX ON EARNINGS (INCOME TAX (IT) AND FLAT RATE BUSINESS TAX (IETU)) AND EMPLOYEE STATUTORY PROFIT SHARING (ESPS)-

(a) IT

In Mexico, companies must pay the tax greater between IETU and IT. If it pays IETU, the payment is considered final and not subject to recovery in subsequent years.

Under the current tax legislation, the IT rate for fiscal years of 2011 to 2013 is 30%, for 2014 29%, and for 2015 and thereafter, 28%. The current rates for 2012 and 2011 for IETU and ESPS are 17.5% and 10%, respectively.

The tax results differ from the accounting result, mainly in such items cumulative by the time and deducted differently for accounting and tax purposes, by the recognition of the inflation effects for tax purposes, as well as such items only affecting either the accounting or tax results.

Based on its financial and tax projections, Compartamos determined that the tax to be paid in the future will be the IT, therefore deferred income tax has been recognized on that basis.

The expense (income) in the consolidated statement of income for current and deferred IT for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, is comprised as follows:

	2012		2011	
	CURRENT	DEFERRED	CURRENT	DEFERRED
Bank (IT)	$ 979	16	938	39
Financiera Crear	49	(2)	26	-
Compartamos S. A. B. de C. V. (IT)	-	-	-	2
Red Yastás (IT)	-	(31)	-	-
Compartamos Servicios (IT)	131	(89)	-	-
	$ 1,159	**(106)**	**964**	**41**

The reconciliation between the current and effective IT tax rates of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2012 which provision is the main consolidated IT expense, is shown as follows:

		2012	2011
Income before IT	**$**	**3,046**	**3,045**
IT at the rate of 30% on income before IT	$	(914)	(914)
Plus (minus) the effective IT on:			
Deductible annual inflation adjustment		59	65
Non-deductible provisions		(141)	(60)
Other non-deductible or cumulative		17	(29)
Current IT		(979)	(938)
Deferred IT		(16)	(39)
IT provision	**$**	**(995)**	**(977)**
Effective IT rate	**$**	**33%**	**32%**

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the main temporary differences on which deferred IT was recognized are as follows:

		2012	2011
Provision for loan loss reserves	$	948	473
Furniture and equipment		(1)	(52)
Installation expenses		135	98
Valuation of financial instruments		5	17
ESPS payable		44	96
Employees' benefits		253	29
Provisions		38	138
Tax loss		107	93
Other		105	124
IT rate		29 y 30 %	29 y 30 %
Deferred IT		488	267
Less:			
Valuation allowance		279	162
Deferred IT (net)	**$**	**209**	**105**

(b) IETU-

Current IETU for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, is calculated at the 17.5% rate on the profit determined based on the cash flows, such net income represents the difference between the total income collected by taxable activities, less the authorized tax deduction paid. IETU credits are deducted from the aforementioned result, in accordance with current legislation. In the case of Compartamos, IT was greater than IETU.

(c) ESPS-

For the year ended December 31, 2012, Compartamos Servicios calculated ESPS base on article 16 of the IT Law and in 2011 the Bank used as the basis for calculation of ESPS article 127, section III of the Federal Labor Law. The amount of ESPS determined for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 amounts to $43 and $96, respectively, which were recognized under administrative and promotion expenses in the consolidated income statement. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, Financiera Crear recorded a provision of $9 and $10, respectively, for this concept.

(18) SUNDRY CREDITORS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE-

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the balance of this caption is comprised as follows:

	2012	2011
Taxes payable	$ 21	19
ESPS (note 17)	44	106
Capitalized lease liabilities (note 12)	156	32
Social security contributions	68	66
Other taxes	87	96
Labor liabilities (note 16) (*)	57	33
Sundry provisions	272	146
Sundry creditors	294	146
	934	519
	$ 999	**644**

(*) Includes $12 and $4, at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, of labor liability of Financiera Crear.

Following is the analysis of the activity of the most significant provisions for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

TYPE OF PROVISION	BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2012	PLUS INCREASES	LESS APPLICATIONS	LESS CANCELLATIONS	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2012
Short term:					
ESPS	**$ 106**	**43**	**105**	**-**	**44**
Sundry provisions	**$ 146**	**680**	**549**	**5**	**272**

TYPE OF PROVISION	BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2012	PLUS INCREASES	LESS APPLICATIONS	LESS CANCELLATIONS	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2011
Short term:					
ESPS	**$ 68**	**106**	**68**	**-**	**106**
Sundry provisions	**$ 112**	**146**	**98**	**14**	**146**

The liabilities' provisions represent present obligations for past events where more likely than not there will be outflow of economic resources in the short-term.

Following are presented the main provision concepts as of December 31 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Performance bonus	$ 221	108
Commissions	22	23
Other	29	15
Total provisions	**$ 272**	**146**

(19) INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF BANK SAVING (IPAB-SPANISH ABBREVIATION)-

The Bank Savings Protection Law went into effect on January 20, 1999 as part of the measures adopted by the federal government to deal with the economic crisis arising in late 1994. The law provides for the creation of the IPAB to replace the Bank Savings Protection Fund.

The purpose of the IPAB is to apply a series of preventive measures designed to avoid financial problems at banks and ensure compliance with bank obligations towards their depositors.

The IPAB administers the Bank Savings Protection System, which was gradually restructured as per the transition guidelines established. The new System for the Protection of Bank Savings, in effect since 2005, comprises, among other changes, the protection of deposits from the general public amounting to the equivalent of 400,000 UDI (approximately $1.95 and $1.87 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively), excluding interbank deposits and those payable to its stockholders and upper bank management, among others.

Fees paid to the IPAB during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, amounted to $26 and $18, respectively, which were charged directly to the results of the year.

(20) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY-

The company was incorporated with a minimum fixed capital of fifty thousand pesos and an unlimited variable capital.

Movements 2012-

During the term of the trust that is mentioned on capital movements in 2011 (the Trust), 268,084 shares of Compartamos, equivalent to 67,021 shares of the Bank were sold. On August 31, 2012, the Technical Committee of the Trust instructed its cancellation, in which 46,008 remaining shares of Compartamos were transferred to Shares in Treasury recognizing an effect of $1 in additional paid-in capital.

At the April 23, 2012 Ordinary and Extraordinary General Stockholders' Meeting, it was resolved to declare and pay dividends for $499 equivalent to $0.03 pesos per share, which was paid on May 23, 2012 through S.D. Indeval S.A. de C.V., (Institution for the Deposit of Securities). In the same meeting it was resolved to declare a fund for the acquisition of own shares for $700. At December 31, 2012, 14,066,994 shares have been repurchased amounting to $198. In addition it was approved the increase of statutory reserve for $97.

Movements 2011-

On September 6, 2011, Compartamos started the public offering of the acquisition and reciprocal subscription of shares to acquire up to 2.84% of the Bank's shares, which were owned by public investors and they were different from those owned by Compartamos. On October 4, 2011, such public offering was finalized having acquired 11,749,290 shares which represents the 2.83% of the Bank's subscribed and paid capital, in exchange of the subscription of 46,997,160 shares which represent the 2.83% of Compartamos subscribed and paid capital. As a result of the Public Offering, Compartamos owns 99.98% of the Bank's capital stock, recording an additional paid-in capital for $178, net of placement expenses of $10.

Compartamos decided to cancel the registration of the Bank's shares in the National Securities Registry, as well as delisting the shares from the Mexican Stock Exchange. Based on the aforementioned, and in terms of Article 108 of the Securities Exchange Act, from the date of cancellation of the registration of the shares, 314,092 shares of Compartamos, equivalent to 78,523 shares of the Bank that were not acquired in connection with the Exchange Offer, will be affected in a trust, for a minimum period of six months.

At the April 29, 2011 Ordinary General Stockholders' Meeting, the stockholders agreed to apply income for the year ended December 31, 2010, increasing the statutory reserve by $3 and payment of dividends of $48, equivalent to $0.03 pesos per share and the remaining balance of $1 was applied to prior years' income. In the same Stockholders' meeting, the stockholders decreed an interim dividend derived from the results as of March 31, 2011 for $404, equivalent to $0.25 pesos per share.

At the March 31, 2011 Extraordinary General Stockholders' Meeting, the stockholders agreed the cancellation of 12,241,200 shares related to the fixed minimum capital and 36,723,600 shares related to the variable capital held in Treasury, given that on December 24, 2010, when the mandatory acquisition and reciprocal subscription public offering made by Compartamos was settled, such shares were not exchanged in connection with the Public Offering because they were not subject to be exchanged due to express restriction prescribed by law.

Derived from the aforementioned cancellation of shares, the capital stock was reduced to 415,595,676 ordinary shares corresponding to the fixed minimum portions and 1,246,787,028 ordinary shares corresponding to the variable portion, "Single" series, with no face value.

Compartamos equity subscribed and paid at December 31, 2012 and 2011 is comprised as follows:

SERIES	SHARES*	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
"Single"	415'595,676	Minimum fixed capital with no withdrawal rights	$ 1,157
	1,246'787,028	Variable capital	3,472
	1,662'382,704	**Capital stock as of December 31, 2012 and 2011**	**$ 4,629**

The General Corporations Law requires the Company to separate annually 5% of their profits to constitute the statutory reserve until it reaches 20% of the capital stock.

Dividends paid are not subject to IT if they are paid from the net tax profit account (CUFIN -Spanish abbreviation). Any dividends paid in excess of this account will cause IT. The current tax will be payable by Compartamos and may be credited against its IT in the same year or the following two years or in its case against IETU of the period. Dividends paid that come from earnings previously taxed by IT will not be subject of any kind of retention or additional tax payment.

In the event of a capital reduction, the provisions of the IT Law arrange any excess of stockholders' equity over capital contributions, to be accounted with the same tax treatment as dividends.

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP-Spanish acronym) requires banks to have a percentage of capitalization on assets at risk, which are calculated by applying certain percentages depending on assigned risk. As of December 31, 2012, the Bank had complied with the percentage.

Minimum capital stock-

The Bank's subscribed and paid-in minimum capital is equivalent, in Mexican pesos, to the value of ninety million UDIs. The minimum capital stock required for the Bank to operate must be subscribed and paid-in. When the capital stock exceeds the minimum, at least 50% must be paid-in, provided this percentage is not below the established minimum.

In order to comply with minimum capital requirements, the Bank can consider the net capital held, as per the provisions of article 50 of the Law of Credit Institutions. At no time net capital can be less than minimum capital.

Capitalization-

Net capital-

The Bank maintains net capital related to the market, credit and operating risk to which it is exposed, and which is not below the sum of the capital requirements pertaining to said types of risk, in terms of the Capitalization Requirement Rules for Multiple Banking Institutions issued by the SHCP.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Bank is in compliance with the capitalization rules, which require it to maintain a certain net capital in relation to market and credit risks incurred in their operations, which may not be less than the amount arrived at by adding capital requirements for both types of risk.

Capitalization index-

Capitalization rules for financial institutions establish requirements for specific levels of net capital, such as a percentage of assets subject to market, credit or operational risks. The Bank's capitalization Index (Icap by its acronym in Spanish) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 is 33.4% and 39.6%, respectively.

To calculate the Icap, assets are weighted according to the related market, credit and operating risks. The Icap on assets subject to credit risk as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, is 40.5% and 47.3%, respectively.

Following are the most relevant items of the Icap as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Assets in market risk	$ 1,515	1,003
Assets in credit risk	15,971	12,922
Assets in operational risk	1,879	1,511
Total risk assets	**$ 19,365**	**15,436**
Net capital	**$ 6,475**	**6,115**
Ratio on assets subject to credit risk	**40.5%**	**47.3%**
Ratio on assets subject to total risk	**33.4%**	**39.6%**

The Bank's net capital requirement for its exposure to credit risk must have a minimum Icap of 8%, which is the result of multiplying the weighted assets for which the standard method was used.

The net capital is determined by decreasing the amounts corresponding to investments in shares and intangible assets from stockholders' equity, plus the general preventive reserves set up in an amount not exceeding 1.25% of the weighted assets subject to credit risk, as follows:

	DECEMBER 31	
	2012	2011
Stockholders' equity	$ 6,764.4	6,093.0
Deduction of investments in shares of non - financial entities	(0.2)	(0.2)
Deduction of intangibles and deferred expenses or costs	(313.6)	(0.5)
Basic capital	6,450.6	6,092.3
General preventive loan loss reserves	24.6	22.9
Complementary capital	24.6	22.9
Net capital	**$ 6,475.2**	**6,115.2**

In 2004, the Commission issued general rules for rating multiple banking institutions on the basis of their capitalization indexes (categories I to V, whereby category I is the best and category V the worst) and, when pertinent, applying the necessary corrective measures to guarantee a proper capital amount that will allow for facing solvency problems experienced by this type of institutions.

Multiple banking institutions will be notified by the Commission of their rating with respect to their categories, as well as the corresponding minimum corrective measures and/or special additional measures.

Special additional corrective measures could be applied by the Commission in addition to minimum corrective measures, which, depending on the category, could include the requirement to issue more detailed reports to the Board of Directors of those institutions and the Commission, and contracting special auditors to deal with specific questions with external auditors authorized by the Commission, to the replacement of officers, directors, statutory auditors and auditors, the modification of interest rate policies and the withdrawal of the multiple banking institution's operating permit.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, since the capitalization index is more than 10%, the Bank was classified in Category I, as established in Title Five of chapter I of article 220 of the General Dispositions Applicable to Credit Institutions published in the December 2, 2005 Official Gazette and in subsequent amendments.

(a) Market risk-

The capital required for the position of assets at market risk of the Bank as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	AMOUNT OF THE EQUIVALENT POSITIONS		CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
ITEM	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operations at nominal rate in local currency	$ 1,514.4	1,002.2	121.2	80.2
Positions in foreign currency or with return indexed to exchange rates	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1
	$ 1,514.8	**1,003.4**	**121.2**	**80.3**

(b) Credit risk-

The amount corresponding to weighted assets subject to credit risk and their respective capital requirements of the Bank as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 is described below per risk group and item:

	RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS		CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Risk group:				
Group III (weighted at 20%)	$ 69.9	33.8	5.6	2.7
Group III (weighted at 50%)	287.5	375.1	23.0	30.0
Group VI (weighted at 100%)	14,056.5	11,341.0	1,124.5	907.3
Group VII (weighted at 23%)	-	3.5	-	0.3
Group VIII (weighted at 125%)	116.8	95.1	9.3	7.6
Customer in debt securities	300.3	300.9	24.0	24.1
Permanent investments and other assets	1,140.1	772.7	91.2	61.8
Total credit risk	**$ 15,971.1**	**12,922.1**	**1,277.6**	**1,033.8**

(c) Operational risk-

The capital requirement of the Bank pertaining to exposure to operational risk for December 2012 is $159.3, while in 2011 was $120.9, both equivalent to the corresponding percentage (15%), as established in Transitory Rule Eight of the rules setting forth the capitalization requirements for multiple banking institutions, of the average of the requirement for market and credit risks.

Capital requirements are calculated periodically and the sufficiency on the Bank's capital is evaluated. Over the past two years, the Bank has maintained an Icap without relevant fluctuations.

(21) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES–

Compartamos has entered into a number of lease agreements for its head office and service offices from which it performs its transactions. The average terms of these agreements range from two to five years. Rent payments to be made over the next five years amount to $462 ($154 in 2013, $91 in 2014 $81 in 2015, $78 in 2016, $53 in 2017 and $5 in 2018).

Compartamos Servicios entered into a lease agreement of a building for the exclusive use of corporate offices, the amount of the rent is in dollars and will be translated into Mexican pesos as of April 1, 2013, in which conditions are met to occupy the building. The term of the agreement is for a period of 126 months, starting on October 1, 2012, and ending on March 31, 2023, paying a total of 44,889,935 dollars during the aforementioned period. For the payment of the rent Compartamos has a grace period of six months to condition the property for its use beginning on October 1, 2012. To date Compartamos has not contracted a hedge to cover its payments of his commitments of the rent in dollars.

The lease agreements for the service offices are, for the most part, Compartamos' forms, containing the following clauses: purpose, intent, duration, rent, guarantee deposit, form of payment, expense, additional obligations, rescission, returning of the building, maintenance and leasehold improvements, assignment, absence of flaws and jurisdiction.

Most of the agreements establish the option of early termination for Compartamos after notifying the lesser in writing.

For the most part, contract renewals require that the lesser respect the preemptive right established in the legislation, as well as signature of a new lease agreement in the same terms and conditions set forth in the expiring agreement. The lesser is to grant the Bank 60 days prior to expiration of the agreement to conduct the renewal. Compartamos will enjoy a term of 10 business days as from the first working date after the lesser delivers the agreement, in order for the former to decide whether or not to sign the agreement.

All of the lease agreements are guaranteed with guarantee deposits, which are the equivalent of 1 or 2 months' rent, as the case may be. Under no circumstances does Compartamos offer additional guarantees.

Rent conditions are updated annually and increases are determined as per the National Consumer Price Index published by Central Bank the month immediately prior to signing the agreement supporting said increase.

In most cases, the annual increase is capped at 10% of the rent price paid the prior year, as a result of which, in the event of macro-economic contingencies, said percentage will be applied.

Rent increases must be supported through an amending agreement, to be signed 30 days prior to the date on which the rent is to be increased.

Compartamos' lease agreements do not consider caps on dividend payments and debt contracting.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, lease payments were recorded in the consolidated income statement for $189 and $140, respectively.

The Bank is involved in several claims and judgments, derived from the normal course of its operations, according to the opinion of its legal counsels and the assessment made by management, there are elements of defense in which exists a probability to obtain a favorable outcome. As part of those claims, up to date stands out the nullity judgments and claims brought by the Mexican Internal Revenue Service (SAT-Spanish acronym) for fiscal years 2004, 2006 and 2008, whose claim comes mainly from the difference in the criteria applied up to 2011 for determining the ESPS; the amounts observed by the SAT, regarding to ESPS are $26, $74 and $101 for the years 2004, 2006 and 2008, respectively.

Commitment on option to purchase shares

Per the agreement entered into on March 28, 2011 by Compartamos related to the acquisition of 82.70% of the stockholders' equity of Financiera Crear, as described in note 1, the minority shareholders, whose equity represents 17.3% of Financiera Crear's paid-in capital, and Compartamos agreed an option to purchase/sale shares as follows: (i) Compartamos may exercise the purchase over all the shares owned by minority shareholders and (ii) minority shareholders may exercise the sale over all the shares owned by them. Such options may be exercised by any of the parties considering the following: (i) 15% of the minority interest (represented by 552,l74 shares) exercisable at either 18, 24, 36 and 48 months following the day after the agreement is closed, considering the highest price per share between 57.05 soles ($290.07 pesos as of December 31, 2012) or 3.5 times the net stockholders' equity per share, to the extent that such value is not greater than 114.09 soles ($580.10 pesos as of December 31, 2012) (ii) 2.3% of the minority interest (represented by 84,666 shares) will be exercisable beginning 18 months and up to 5 years after the agreement is closed, considering the highest price per share between 57.05 soles ($290.07 pesos as of December 31, 2012) or 3.5 times the net stockholders' equity per share, among other considerations. As of December 31, 2012, an option of purchase was exercised acquiring 97,793 shares of Financiera Crear at a price of 57.05 soles per share, increasing Compartamos participation in 84.20% leaving the minority stockholders with 15.80%.

(22) BALANCES AND OPERATIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES-

During the normal course of operations, Compartamos conducted transactions with related parties.

Related parties are defined as either individuals or entities holding direct or indirect control of 2% or more of the shares representing Compartamos' capital and the members of Compartamos' Board of Directors.

Also considered as related parties are entities, as well as the advisors and officers thereof, in which Compartamos has direct or indirect control over 10% or more of their shares.

The total sum of operations with related parties did not exceed 50% of the basic portion of the Bank's net capital, as set out in article 50 of the Law of Credit Institutions.

The main transactions celebrated with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

	EXPENSES	
	2012	2011
Donations	$ 13	13
Advisory and services	2	2
Other	**-**	**1**

For the year ended December 31, 2011, $10 were capitalized within the caption of furniture and equipment, as leasehold improvements expenses paid to related parties.

(23) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT-

Compartamos has consumer, commercial and mortgage, thus its source of income is derived from interest of the loan products offered, in addition to the products of treasury operations, such as interest from investments in securities. Liability transactions include time deposits, Cebures and bank and other loans, from which interest expenses arise.

Out of the total income earned by the Bank (main subsidiary) for the year ended December 31, 2012, 99% came from its credit operation. Consequently, the resources of deposit funding and bank and other loans obtained during the year were primarily used for the placement of credits, therefore the accrued interest is identified by the credit segment, and the same trend is reflected in administrative expenses. The remaining operations (approximately 1% of the operation of the Bank for 2012) is the treasury segment.

Financial margin

For the years ended on December 31, 2012 and 2011, the financial margin is shown as follows:

	2012	2011
Interest income:		
Loan portfolio interest	$ 9,986	7,941
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	101	54
Interest arising from investments in securities		
Interest for repurchase/resell agreements	13	26
	2	1
	$ 10,102	**8,022**
Interest expense:		
Time deposits and deposits on demand	$ 44	11
Cebures (includes amortization of issuance expenses		
$11 in 2012 and 2011, respectively)	271	207
Bank and other loans	391	255
Commissions for the initial granting of credit lines	12	4
	$ 718	**477**

Interests and commissions per type of loan-

Interests and commissions per type of loan, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are comprised as follows:

	2012		2011	
	CURRENT	PAST-DUE	CURRENT	PAST-DUE
Interest income				
Commercial:				
Business and commercial	$ 60	-	-	1
Consumer loans	9,916	5	7,928	12
Residential mortgage	5	-	-	-
	$ 9,981	**5**	**7,928**	**13**

For the years ended at December 31, 2012 and 2011, income and expense for commissions and fees are comprised as follows:

	2012	2011
Commissions and fees income:		
Consumer loans	$ 233	118
Insurance operations	127	111
Other	77	3
	$ 437	**232**
Comisiones y tarifas pagadas:		
Bank fees	$ 282	206
Brokers	42	33
Insurance operations	102	98
Other	2	-
	$ 428	**337**

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, financial intermediation result, generated income and losses for $64,383 pesos and $12 millions of pesos, respectively, from valuation of hedging derivatives.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, "Other operating income (expenses)" are shown as follows:

	2012	2011
Other operating income (expenses)		
Loan portfolio recoveries	$ 21	11
Allowance for bad debts	(34)	(13)
Miscellaneous losses	(2)	(3)
Donations	(36)	(34)
Results on sales of furniture and equipment	(4)	2
Other income (expenses) (*)	92	57
Totals	**$ 37**	**20**

(*) For the year ended December 31, 2012, includes, mainly, dividends of premium insurance for $32 and provision cancellations for $11 (dividends of premium insurance for $40 and provision cancellations for $18 in 2011).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(MILLIONS OF MEXICAN PESOS)

2012	COMPARTAMOS	SUBSIDIARIES BANK	COMPARTAMOS GUATEMALA	FINANCIERA CREAR	RED YASTÁS	COMPARTAMOS SERVICIOS	AT	TOTAL
Interest income	$ 2	9,159	58	873	-	10	-	10,102
Interest expenses	(1)	(503)	-	(214)	-	-	-	(718)
Financial margin	**1**	**8,656**	**58**	**659**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**9,384**
Financial margin adjusted for credit risk	**1**	**7,837**	**50**	**495**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**8,393**
Operating income before income taxes	**(45)**	**6,972**	**(8)**	**154**	**(37)**	**(3,971)**	**9**	**3,074**
Net result	**$ (45)**	**5,977**	**(8)**	**107**	**(6)**	**(4,013)**	**9**	**2,021**

2011	COMPARTAMOS	SUBSIDIARIES BANCO	COMPARTAMOS GUATEMALA	FINANCIERA CREAR	RED YASTÁS	COMPARTAMOS SERVICIOS
Interest income	$ -	7,645	8	369	-	8,022
Interest expenses	-	(388)	-	(89)	-	(477)
Financial margin	**-**	**7,257**	**8**	**280**	**-**	**7,545**
Financial margin adjusted for credit risk	**-**	**6,783**	**7**	**218**	**-**	**7,008**
Operating income before income taxes	**(46)**	**2,980**	**(2)**	**77**	**(7)**	**3,002**
Net result	**$ (47)**	**2,002**	**(2)**	**51**	**(7)**	**1,997**

(24) COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT (CRM) (INFORMATION FROM THE BANK, MAIN SUBSIDIARY) (UNAUDITED)-

The Bank recognizes that the essence of its business is to assume risks in seeking potential financial and social returns. Consequently, CRM is a core component of the business' strategy for identifying, measuring, overseeing and controlling the different types of risks faced during the normal course of operations.

The Bank's CRM is considered to be an on-going process involving all levels of management. The structure for the Bank's CRM is based on the following guidelines:

a. Commitment by the Top Management and the Board of Directors to properly manage risks encountered.

b. On-going supervision of CRM policies and procedures.

c. Clear segregation of duties to ensure independence and objectivity in risk management.

d. Formal cooperation between the CRM structure and the business units.

e. Clear determination of responsibilities pertaining to CRM.

f. On-going supervision of the Internal Control and Audit area, to ensure proper compliance with CRM duties.

The Board of Directors has set up a Risk Committee to ensure that operations are conducted in line with the objectives, policies and procedures for CRM, as well as with the exposure limits approved by said committee. This committee meets at least once a month and works in accordance with the guidelines set out in the General dispositions applicable to credit institutions.

The Risk Committee is aided by the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit (CRMU) for identification, measurement, oversight and disclosure of risks as per the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions in effect and applicable best practices.

CRM is mainly based on the determination of a structure of global and specific limits, and on the application of risk methodology authorized by the Board of Directors.

Credit risk-

Credit risk management considers: identification, quantification, establishing of limits, risk policies and risk monitoring, potential losses due to borrower or counterparty default in operations with financial instruments.

The Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2012 is made up in 100% of loans made to individuals for a specific purpose (consumer portfolio) in Mexican pesos. The consumer portfolio is sufficiently diversified to represent no concentration risk and there is a scarce value of individual positions. The commercial loans, despite being focused on a single counterparty, have the lowest risk accoording to the rating given.

In accordance with the criteria set forth in paragraph 70 of "International convergence of capital measurements and capital standards" Basel II, we classified the Bank's loan portfolio as retail portfolio.

As of December 31, 2012, the portfolio is comprised of 2.8 million loans (2.6 million in 2011), the average outstanding balance in 2012 has remained at approximately $5,127 mexican pesos ($4,537 mexican pesos for 2011), at an average term of four months.

The maximum authorized amount for a loan is $100,000 Mexican pesos, as a result of which, the maximum financing limits established in the provisions for one individual or group of individuals representing a common risk were complied with no exceptions. In addition, no operations were conducted with customers considered an individual or group of individuals who, comprising one or more liabilty operations payable by the Bank, exceeded 100% of the basic capital.

Analyses of quality of the loan portfolio and credit risk rating thereof are conducted at least monthly. Loans are rated as per the methodology mentioned in note 10.

Rating-based distribution of the loan portfolio, that could be interpreted as the risk profile of the Bank's loan portfolio, shows its greatest concentration in rating A, current portfolio.

Commercial

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOAN PORTFOLIO BY RATING
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012
(DATA IN PERCENTAGES TO THE TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO)

RATING	SALDO	PROMEDIO
A-1	**100**	**100**

Consumer loan portfolio

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOAN PORTFOLIO BY RATING
(DATA IN PERCENTAGES TO THE TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO)

	2012		2011	
RATING	BALANCE	AVERAGE	BALANCE	AVERAGE
A	59.6	65.4	68.5	73.8
B	35.7	30.5	27.6	23.1
C	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8
D	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.9
E	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The measurement methodology used in calculating expected and unexpected losses arising from the portfolio's credit risk is a Credit Risk+ model, which generates a thousand scenarios for each loan pertaining to the portfolio considered. The risk exposure considered by the model is that of the loan portfolio that has shown no default at the date of the analysis, defining default as an event in which a loan has not been paid in the allotted time and in the proper form.

The expected loss is calculated, multiplying the exposure of the operation by the likelihood of default by the borrower, using the aforementioned rating model for assigning of likelihood of default, mentioned above.

Commercial loan portfolio

CONCEPT	CREDIT RISK 2012 BALANCE	AVERAGE
Commercial loan portfolio:		
Total exposure	$ 0.0	138.5
Expected loss	0.0	0.7
Unexpected loss at 95%	**0.0**	**8.9**
Expected loss/total exposure	0.0%	0.4%
Unexpected loss/total exposure	0.0%	5.6%

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011 the quantitative information for the credit risk of the consumer loan portfolio, is as follows:

	CREDIT RISK			
	BALANCE	AVERAGE	BALANCE	AVERAGE
CONCEPT	2012	2012	2011	2011
Consumer loan portfolio:				
Total exposure	$ 14,216	12,969	11,559	10,715
Expected loss	230	195	172	168
Unexpected loss at 95%	**232**	**197**	**174**	**169**
Expected loss/total exposure	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Unexpected loss/total exposure	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%

The expected loss pertaining to the portfolio under consideration as of December 31, 2012 represents 1.6% of the overall balance exposed to default. The Bank has set up loan loss reserves totaling $761, equivalent to 5.1% of the balance of the overall portfolio. As of December 31, 2011, the expected loss was of 1.5% and the allowance amounted to $487; 4.1% with respect to the balance of the overall portfolio. The loan portfolio is rated in accordance with the rules for rating the loan portfolio issued by the SHCP and the methodology established by the Commission. The Bank only sets up allowance for loan losses in addition to those created as a result of the portfolio rating process, in compliance with Title Two, Chapter I, Section Four of Art. 39 of the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, no additional allowance for loan losses were required (note 10).

Expected and unexpected losses are calculated monthly under different scenarios (sensitivity analyses), including stress scenarios. The results of the analyses are presented to the areas involved in portfolio risk management, to the Chief Executive Officer's Office and to the Risk Committee.

The efficiency of the model and assumptions assumed are evaluated periodically "backtesting;" in the event the projected results and those observed differ significantly, the necessary corrections are made; however, this has not been necessary, as the expected loss has been smaller than the loss observed in 100% of the cases in a one-year horizon.

Income from loan operations of the Bank at December 31, 2012 were $9,086, representing 99% of the Bank's total income, compared to the same item as of December 31, 2011, the variation in income, in percentage terms is 19%.

Income from loan operations

	2012	2011	VARIATION (%)
Loan income	$ 9,086	7,607	19
Total income	$ 9,168	7,676	19
Income from loan operations (%)	**99**	**99**	**-**

With respect to credit risk management for operations with financial instruments or counterparty risk, the credit risk exposure in operations with financial instruments, and the expected and unexpected loss thereof, are calculated on a daily basis. Said allowance forms part of the daily report on market risk. As of December 31, 2012, the Bank's position in financial instruments subject to counterparty risk totals $1,322; 62% in call money operations and 38% in direct positions in CETES and PRLVs. The expected loss pertaining to counterparty risk is 4.5% of the overall exposure. In comparison, as of December 31, 2011, the Bank's position in financial instruments subject to counterparty risk totaled $1,383; 64% in call money operations and the remaining 36% in direct positions in PRLV with an expected loss from counterparty risk of 4.9%, with respect to the overall exposure.

The methodology for managing credit risk in financial operations consists of an economic capital type model which generates an allocation of capital that must be available to cover the losses.

Likelihood of default: This information is obtained from 4 sources, which are used in the following order: 1) Standard & Poors, rating granted to financial institutions based on their rating scale known as CAVAL over the long term; 2) Moody's, as with S&P, according to the rating granted over the long-term; 3) Fitch, is the third source for learning the rating granted by this agency, and 4) in the event the Bank has no rating from any of the 3 agencies, an average rating is assigned according to its group. The above grouping refers to the group to which it pertains in the market (P8, AAA, P12, other). In the event of rating differences, the lowest rating is used.

Following is the exposure to counterparty risk for purchase/sale of securities and interbank loans as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 of the Bank, as well as the maximum exposure to said risk during said years.

	EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY RISK AT DECEMBER 31, 2012		
	AMOUNT AT END	MAXIMUM EXPOSURE	CONCENTRATION AT END (%)
Total positionl	**1,322**	**1,889**	**100**
Purchase/sale of securities	500	99	37.8
Rating AAA	99	99	7.5
Rating AA	200	-	15.1
Rating A	201	-	15.2
Call Money	822	1,790	62.2

** The authorized counterparty risk limit is 10% of the Bank's latest know net capital. The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2012 is $6,475.2.*

EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY RISK
AT DECEMBER 31, 2011

	AMOUNT AT END	MAXIMUM EXPOSURE	CONCENTRATION AT END (%)
Total position	$ 1,384	2,007	100
Purchase/sale of securities	$ 501	660	36
Rating AAA	100	89	7
Rating A	201	571	15
Rating BBB	200	-	14
Call Money	$ 883	1,347	64

** The authorized counterparty risk limit is 10% of the Bank's latest known net capital. The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2011 is $6,115.*

In order to reduce risk exposure related to movements in interest rates or exchange rates, operations with derivative financial instruments conducted by the Bank are solely intended for hedging purposes.

Due to the nature of its business, it is the Bank's policy not to conduct brokerage operations or to act as issuer of derivative products.

As of December 31, 2012, the Bank does not have operations with derivative financial instruments intended solely for cash flow hedging. Respect the position at December 31, 2011 to recognize said purpose, the requirements set forth in the Accounting Criteria of Statement C-10 of Mexican FRS must be met, such as showing, among other aspects, that there is significant inverted relation between the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the value of the liability to be hedged. In compliance with Title Two, Chapter IV, Section Four, Article 85, Point A, of the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions.

Following are the features of the Bank's derivative, which it had at December 31, 2011:

Counterparty:	Banamex
Date of operation:	14/10/2009
Notional amount:	$1,500
Reference:	TIIE 28
Maturity date:	18/06/2012
Net initial investment:	$16.6
CAP or Floor, as applicable:	
Cap (C) or Floor (F):	C
Long (L) or Short (S):	L
Style in exercising option (A, E, other):	European
Exercising price or return:	8.0%
Fisrt date of review of reference rate:	09/11/2009
Frequency of review:	Every 28 days
Number of periods to be hedged:	34

The operation in question was conducted to manage risk arising from interest rates on interest payments pertaining to issuance of unsecured notes known as COMPART 09. The effectiveness of the hedge is determined based on changes in the intrinsic and extrinsic values of the option (time value and volatility) are excluded from measurement of the effectiveness of this option-based hedge.

Market risk-

Market risk management considers, at least, identification, quantification and establishing of limits and monitoring of risks arising from changes in the risk factors affecting the valuation or expected results of active or passive operations or those giving rise to contingent liabilities.

As of December 31, 2012, the Bank's portfolio of financial instruments subject to market risk is comprised solely of Call Money operations and purchase of CETES and PRLVs. As a result, the main risk factors that could affect the value of the investment portfolio are interest rates, spreads, and the prices of other financial instruments. It should be mentioned that the Bank's treasury operation is limited to investment of cash surpluses from the credit operation.

The means for measurement of risk assumed by the Bank to manage this type of risk is the Value at Risk (VaR), which is calculated daily. VaR is an estimation of the potential loss in value of a determined period of time given the level of confidence. The method used by the Bank is the historical simulation method.

Parameters used in calculating the VaR.

- Method: Historical simulation
- Confidence level: 99%
- Investment horizon: one day
- Number of observations: 252 days
- Weighting of scenarios: Equally probable

Following is the quantitative information for market risk as of December 31, 2012:

VALUE AT RISK, 1 DAY (VAR) ON DECEMBER 31, 2012

PORTFOLIO	MARKET VALUE	VAR AT 99%	% POSITION	USE OF LIMIT (%)[1]
Total position	1,322	0.03	0.002	0.3
Money[2]	1,322	0.03	0.002	0.3
Purchase of securities	500	0.03	0.002	0.3
Call Money	822	0.00	0.000	0.0
Derivatives[3]	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-

1. The authorized risk limit is .15% of the Bank's last known net capital. The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2012 is $6,475.2.
2. The positions subject to market risk referred to are call money operations and purchase of PRLVs and CETES.
3. There are no derivative operations for trade or hedge purposes to be sold.

Following is the quantitative information for market risk as of December 31, 2011:

VALUE AT RISK, 1 DAY (VAR) ON DECEMBER 31, 2011

PORTFOLIO		MARKET VALUE	VAR AT 99%	% POSITION	USE OF LIMIT (%)[1]
Total position	$	1,384	0.02	0.001	0.2
Money[2]	$	1,384	0.02	0.001	0.2
Purchase of securities		501	0.01	0.003	0.1
Call Money		883	0.01	0.001	0.1
Derivatives[3]		-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange		-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-

1. The authorized risk limit is .15% of the Bank's latest known net capital. The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2011 is $5,993.

2. The positions subject to market risk referred to are call money operations and purchase of PRLVs and CETES

3. There are no derivative operations for trade or hedge purposes to be sold.

The market VaR is calculated daily, including the main positions, asset and liability, subject to market risk shown in the balance sheet, which is also used for interest rate risk management. The daily average VaR of the Bank in 2012 was $46,756 pesos, corresponding to 0.0007% of the last known net capital as of December 31, 2012. The daily average VaR held in 2011 was $16,678 pesos, corresponding to 0.003% of the last known net capital as of December 31, 2011.

As part of the market-risk management process, backtesting, sensitivity and stress scenario tests are conducted.

Backtesting is conducted monthly to compare the losses and gains that would have been observed had the same positions been maintained, considering only the change in value due to market movements, against the calculation of the VaR. This allows for evaluating the accuracy of the prediction. To date, testing has been highly effective by more than 94.6%.

The sensitivity analyses conducted periodically normally considers movements of ±100 base points in rates or risk factors. Whereas to generate stress scenarios, movements of ±150 base points are considered in rates or risk factors.

Following are the sensitivity and stress tests of the Bank conducted as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

		MARKET VALUE	VAR AT 99%	SENSITIVITY +100 PB	STRESS +150PB
Total position	$	1,322	0.10	0.4	0.6
Money	$	1,322	0.10	0.4	0.6
Purchase of securities		500	0.10	0.4	0.6
Call money		822	0.01	0.1	0.1

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

		MARKET VALUE	VAR AT 99%	SENSITIVITY +100 PB	STRESS +150PB
Total position	$	1,383	0.02	0.3	0.4
Money	$	1,383	0.02	0.3	0.4
Purchase of securities		501	0.01	0.2	0.3
Call money		883	0.01	0.1	0.2

Income from treasury operations at end of 2012 was $81, accounting for 0.6% of the Bank's overall income. The variation in treasury income was determined comparing the same item for the prior year 2011, was $70.

INCOME FROM TREASURY OPERATIONS

		2012	2011	VARIATION (%)
Income from treasury operations	$	81	70	15
Total income	$	9,168	7,676	26
Income from treasury operations (%)		0.6%	1%	-

Liquidity risk-

Liquidity risk management includes, at least, identification, measurement and establishment of limits and follow up on risks or potential losses arising from the impossibility or difficulty of renewing liabilities or of contracting others under normal Institution conditions due to early or forced sale of assets at unusual discounts to settle its obligations, or to the fact that a position cannot be promptly sold, acquired or hedged by means of establishing an equivalent contrary position.

The Banks's business model is based on its reputation as a solid institution that always responds to its customers' credit needs. Therefore, liquidity risk management is an essential element for timely prevention of the differences arising from the possible "gap" between its main positions in terms of liquidity risk: expected cash flows (payments on current loans) and projected outflows (current expenses, placement of new loans).

The measurement methodology used in liquidity risk management is:

- Liquidity gap analyses consider the Bank's main assets and liabilities, whether recorded on or off the balance sheet, establishing maturity bands according to the characteristics of the products offered. A limit is established for each bucket.

- Liquidity Value at Risk (liquidity VaR) for measurement of the market's liquidity risk determines the possible inability to liquidate positions in one day and is calculated in the same way as the market VaR with a 10-day horizon.

As of December 31, 2012, the quantitative information for the analysis of liquidity gaps is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY GAPS 2012

BUCKETS	GAP	LIMIT*	USE OF LIMIT (%)
1-30 days	4,920	80 %	0%
31-60 days	4,188	149 %	0%
61-90 days	2,287	186%	0%
91-120 days	1,033	203%	0%
121-180 days	770	216%	0%
181-270 days	750	228%	0%
271-360 days	(267)	224%	0%
361-720 days	(1,444)	200%	0%
721-1080 days	(2,688)	213%	0%
1,081-1440 days	(2,199)	120%	0%
1441-1800 days	(1,491)	-24%	24%

** The authorized risk limit is calculated as a percentage of the total assets considered.*

The Bank's total assets at December 31, 2012 were $17,286.

As of December 31, 2011, the quantitative information for the analysis of liquidity gaps is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY GAPS 2011

BUCKETS	GAP	LIMIT*	LIMIT (%)
1-30 days	3,021	49%	0%
31-60 days	6,659	109%	0%
61-90 days	8,848	145%	0%
91-120 days	9,620	157%	0%
121-180 days	8,539	140%	0%
181-270 days	8,232	135%	0%
271-360 days	8,330	136%	0%
361-720 days	7,070	116%	0%
721-1080 days	5,708	213%	0%
1,081-1440 days	5,708	93%	0%
1441-1800 days	(2,481)	-41%	41%

** The authorized risk limit is calculated as a percentage of the total assets considered.*

The Bank's total assets at December 31, 2011 were $13,810.

Differences in flows (gaps) show excesses (greater asset flows than liability flows) in the first buckets, which is natural for the type of operations handled by the Bank, as 82.0% of the assets considered correspond to cash flows arising from recovery of loans with an average term of four months and investments at terms below 180 days, while liability flows correspond to financing contracted at the short and medium term maturity date, giving rise to a positive accumulated gap over 360 days, at the end of 2012, of $8,330. The overall accumulated gap is negative.

On January 25, 2012, the Risk Committee approved the methodology for the calculation of liquidity gaps at year end of December 31, 2012, this change was approved to be best practices in risk monitoring Liquidity Risk. This change ranges from the construction of time intervals up how to consolidate assets and liabilities maturing in each of the intervals.

Under the change in methodology mentioned above, the calculation is made with the data at December 31, 2011. This information has no impact on financial statements and is used only for monitoring the Bank's cash outflows.

As of December 31, 2012 the quantitative information for market liquidity risk, as follows:

	VAR LIQUIDITY, 10 DAYS 2012		
	VALUE	POSITION (%)	LIMIT (%)*
VaR liquidity at 99%	0.10	0.007	0.3
Money	0.10	0.007	0.3
Repurchase of securities	0.10	0.020	0.3
Call money	0.01	0.002	0.0

The authorized risk limit is 0.48% of the Bank's last known net capital.

The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2012 is $6,475.2.

As of December 31, 2011 the quantitative information for market liquidity risk, as follows:

	VAR LIQUIDITY, 10 DAYS 2011		
	VALUE	POSITION (%)	USE OF LIMIT (%)*
VaR liquidez al 99%	$ .05	.004	.2
Money	.05	.004	.2
Repurchase of securities	.04	.01	.1
Call money	**.02**	**.003**	**.1**

The authorized risk limit is 0.48% of the Bank's last known net capital. The Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2011 is $6,115.

The average liquidity VaR for 2012 was $81,120 Mexican pesos, equivalent to .001% of Bank's net capital. Sensitivity and stress tests are also conducted for liquidity risk management. The average liquidity VaR for 2011 was $80,212 Mexican pesos, equivalent to .001% of Bank's net capital as of December 31, 2011.

Diversification of the Bank's sources of financing are assessed periodically, assuming the related risk limits established in Chapter III of the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions on Risk Diversification for conducting Active and Passive Operations. The diversification is evaluated through the liquidity indicators, mentioned above.

Additionally, in complying with the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions, there is a Liquidity Contingency Plan in place, the purpose of which is to ensure that the Bank will be able to face its daily obligations under any circumstances, including a liquidity crisis; said Plan has been included in the policies and procedures manual for CRM.

Operational risk (including legal and technological risk).

Operational risk can be defined as the potential loss due to defects or deficiencies in internal controls resulting from errors in processing and storing operations or in the transmission of information, as well as to adverse administrative and legal rulings, fraud or theft, and it includes legal and technological risks.

In the Bank's methodology, management and control of operational risks include the following matters, among others:

The processes that describe each area's duties are identified and documented. The Bank has areas engaged in developing and documenting methods, procedures and processes under the Internal Control Director's Office.

Inherent operational risks and the controls pertaining to the processes that describe the Bank's substantial processes under "Risk and Control Matrixes" are identified and documented. Additionally, the internal audit area has implemented its audit model based on risks.

Consequences for the business arising from materialization of identified risks are assessed and reported to the heads of the areas involved, to the Chief Executive Officer and the Risk Committee. Each area must be aware of and participate in the control and management of own risks.

A historical database is maintained through systematic recording of the different loss events and their effects on the accounting records. Those events are duly identified through classification per business unit within the Bank, and are recorded in the Operational risk system.

A global level of tolerance has been established for operational risks, taking into account the causes, origin and risk factors thereof.

Loss events identified by both the Risk area and the other Bank's areas are recorded, which are responsible for reporting any operating risk event that could arise or that has represented a loss for the Bank, the mentioned above environment of a culture of risk.

Loss events related to operational risks, including technological and legal risks, are recorded systematically, with an association to the corresponding lines of business or business units, as well as to the type of loss. The Bank considers events of fraud or asset damage to be its main exposures.

There is a Business Continuity Management (BCM) Plan in place that includes a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) focusing on technological risks, as well as a Business Contingency Plan (BCP). Special officers are designated to ensure that such plans are duly updated.

Technological risk-

One important aspect of operational risk management is that pertaining to technological risk, which involves potential loss due to damage or failure from use or reliance on hardware, software, systems, applications, networks and any other means of conveying information in the Bank's supply of services to its customers. There are policies and procedures in place intended to minimize the negative impacts of materialization of technological risks such as: historical filing of all operations and transactions entered into, daily reconciliations, contingency policies in the event of: electrical power failure, communication failure, acts of vandalism, and natural disasters, among others.

Due to the nature and characteristics of the market served by the Bank, there are no channels of distribution for banking operations conducted with customers via the Internet.

Legal risk

With respect to legal risk management, the Bank has implemented policies and procedures for minimizing this risk, which include the following matters:

i. The review and approval of all agreements by the Legal Director's Office to ensure proper instrumentation of agreements and contracts.
ii. Detailed management of powers granted to the Board of Directors, so as to avoid misuse.
iii. Procedures for filing and safeguarding agreements and other legal information.
iv. Preparation of reports on the likelihood of issuance of adverse legal or administrative rulings. The reports are prepared at least on a quarterly basis.

The Bank estimates that materialization of operational risks identified would generate an annual loss of no more than 0.4% of the Bank's annual income, which is considerably below the authorized level of tolerance, which is the same at the end of year.

At December 31, 2012, the Bank's ICAP is 33.4% according to the current rules. ICAP with Basel III rules at the same date remains at 33.4% since the comprised of its core capital (99.6% of net's capital) is considered high quality because it comes from capital accounts, capital reserves, retained earnings and net income, and has no involvement whatsoever with capital deductions for deferred taxes. Also, the Bank considers to be in a position to meet the new liquidity requirements of Basel III.

(25) SUBSEQUENT EVENT-

On January 2, 2013, the loan with Banco Ve por Más was settled in advance for an amount of $201, which had an original maturity date on July 31, 2014, this operation generated an expense fee of $2 that corresponds to 1% of the amount of the loan in accordance with the agreement between the two parties.

(26) RECENTLY ISSUED FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS-

The CINIF has issued the Mexican FRS and improvements listed below:

FRS B-3 "Statement of comprehensive income"- FRS B-3 supersedes FRS B-3 "Statement of Income", Bulletin B-4 "Comprehensive Income" and the FRS Guideline 1 "Presentation or disclosure of the operating income or loss", and is effective beginning January 1, 2013. The principal changes with respect to the superseded FRS B-3 include what is shown on the next page.

- The comprehensive income can be displayed in one or two statements as follows:

  a) In one statement: all the line items that comprise the net income or loss, as well as other comprehensive income (OCI) and the equity in the OCI of other entities shall be presented in one single document and shall be named "Statement of Comprehensive Income".

  b) In two statements: the first statement shall include solely the line items that comprise the net income or loss and shall be named "Statement of Income" and, the second statement shall bring forward the net income or loss reported at the end of the statement of income and present right away the OCI and the equity in the OCI of other entities. This statement shall be named "Statement of Other Comprehensive Income".

- The OCI shall be presented right after the net income or loss.
- Items shall not be presented in a segregated manner as non-ordinary, neither in the financial statement nor in the notes to the financial statements
- Certain points are clarified regarding the items that shall be presented as part of the comprehensive financial results.
- "Other income and expenses" shall regularly include amounts that are not relevant and shall not include operating items (such as gain or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and the ESPS); thus, it is not required that it be presented in a segregated manner.

FRS B-4 "Statement of changes in stockholders' equity"- FRS B-4 is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013 and is applicable retrospectively. It mainly requires that the following be presented in a segregated manner under the statement of changes in stockholders' equity:

- Reconciliation between the initial and final balances of the line items that comprise the stockholders' equity.
- If applicable, retrospective adjustments arising from accounting changes and error corrections, which have an effect on the initial balances of each of the line items that comprise the stockholders' equity.
- Give a breakdown of ownership transactions relating to owners' equity in the entity.
- Reserve transactions.
- Comprehensive income in one line item, but broken down into all the items that comprise it: net income or loss, other comprehensive income, and the equity in the other comprehensive income of other entities.

FRS B-6 "Statement of Financial Position"- FRS B-6 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The main distinguishing feature of this FRS is that a single standard specifies the structure of the statement of financial position, as well as the related presentation and disclosure principles.

At the date of entry into force of the NIF above, it would have no effect on the financial statements of Compartamos, unless adopted as a standard by the Commission applicable to credit institutions.

2013 Improvements to FRS

In December 2012 the CINIF published a document called "Improvements to 2013 FRS, which contains specific amendments to certain existing FRS. The improvements that produce accounting changes are as follows:

- FRS C-5 "Prepayments", Bulletin C-9 "Liabilities, provisions, contingent assets and liabilities and commitments" and Bulletin C-12 "Financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities, equity or both"- Provides that expenses on the issue of debentures such as legal fees, issuance, printing and placement costs, etc. should be presented as a reduction of the corresponding liability and charged to income based on the effective interest method. This improvement is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and presentation changes should be recognized retrospectively.

- FRS D-4 "Income taxes"- Establishes that current and deferred income tax shall be recognized and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event that is recognized in a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. This improvement is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and presentation changes should be recognized retrospectively.

- Bulletin D-5 "Leases"- It was defined that costs incurred and directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease (fees, legal fees, tenancy rights (extra pay) etc.), both for the lesser and lessee shall be deferred in the lease term and charged or credited to income in proportion to the related income or expense. This improvement is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and its recognition is retrospective.

Compartamos management estimates that improvements to FRS will not have important effects on Compartamos' consolidated financial statements.

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C.P.C. Oscar Luis Ibarra Burgos Auditor General Interno	C.P.C. Marco Antonio Guadarrama Villalobos Subdirector de Información Financiera

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At Compartamos we are interested in your opinion
For more information, or in order to offer comments about this report, please contact: grupo@compartamos.com

COMPARC

EMPRESA SOCIALMENTE RESPONSABLE

This annual report contains certain statements of a general nature about the activities of Compartamos S.A.B. de C.V. (Copartamos) to date. It includes a summary of information with no claim to covering all of the information about Compartamos, nor has such information been included with a view to offering specific advice to investors. Some of the statements contained in this annual report reflect the current vision of Compartamos with regard to future events and are subject to certain risks and uncertain aspects and premises. Many factors could cause the future results, performance, or achievements of Compartamos to be different than those expressed or assumed in said statements. If one or several of these risks were to materialize, or if the premises or estimates should prove to be incorrect, future results could vary significantly from those described, anticipated, assumed, estimated, expected, or presupposed herein. Compartamos does not attempt to render actual, nor can it assume any liability for, the statements contained herein. Some of these statements contain words such as "we believe," "we think," "we expect," "we seek," "we anticipate," "we estimate," "strategy,", "plans,", "pattern," "calculation," "should," and other similar terms, although these are not the only means by which to identify such statements.

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