

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish - Note 28

Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2011 (unaudited),
December 31, 2010 (audited) and for the three-month periods ended
March 31, 2011 and 2010

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Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

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Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

As of March 31, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010 (audited)

	Note	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)		Note	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Assets				Liabilities and equity			
Cash and due from banks	5			Deposits and obligations	12	12,480,893	11,875,219
Cash and clearing		912,414	1,019,178	Interbank funds		-	3,005
Deposits in the Peruvian Central Bank		2,634,318	3,075,793	Deposits from financial entities		98,313	140,325
Deposits in domestic and foreign banks		488,157	342,765	Due to banks and correspondents	13	2,031,649	2,216,824
Restricted funds		112,225	112,519	Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	11	905,219	528,277
Interest accrued on cash and due from banks		527	2,865	Bonds and other obligations	14	3,132,837	3,135,198
		<u>4,147,641</u>	<u>4,560,858</u>	Technical reserves for premiums and claims	15	1,972,895	1,869,622
Inter-bank funds		98,421	50,008	Total liabilities		<u>20,621,805</u>	<u>19,771,683</u>
Available-for-sale and negotiable investments, net	6	3,057,823	2,805,164	Equity	16		
Loan portfolio, net	9	12,147,022	11,750,308	Equity attributable to Intergroup's equity holders:			
Held-to-maturity investments, net	7	845,352	806,928	Capital stock		799,581	799,581
Real estate investment, net	8	695,776	653,283	Capital surplus		268,077	268,077
Investment in associates, net		30,578	31,074	Treasury stock		(221,886)	(72,850)
Property, furniture and equipment, net	10	473,349	484,452	Unrealized results, net		17,258	26,129
Accounts receivable and other assets, net	11	935,958	741,395	Retained earnings		799,581	799,581
		<u>22,431,917</u>	<u>21,880,980</u>			<u>1,799,193</u>	<u>2,097,468</u>
Total assets				Minority interests		10,919	11,829
Off-balance sheet accounts	18			Total equity		<u>1,810,112</u>	<u>2,109,297</u>
Contingent assets		25,789,252	27,202,724	Total liabilities and equity		<u>22,431,917</u>	<u>21,880,980</u>
Other off-balance sheet assets accounts		38,722,587	35,834,113	Off-balance sheet accounts	18		
		<u>64,511,839</u>	<u>63,036,837</u>	Contingent liabilities		25,789,252	27,202,724
				Other off-balance sheet liabilities accounts		38,722,587	35,834,113
						<u>64,511,839</u>	<u>63,036,837</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated balance sheets.

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Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of income

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2011

	Note	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Financial income	19	581,632	503,085
Financial expense	19	(138,481)	(92,137)
Gross financial margin		443,151	410,948
Provision for loan losses, net	9(d)	(78,571)	(78,887)
Net financial margin		364,580	332,061
Fee income from financial services	20	127,215	108,500
Expenses relating to financial services	20	(26,207)	(24,775)
Result from insurance underwriting, net	21(a)	(15,762)	(4,919)
Operating margin		449,826	410,867
Administrative expenses	22(a)	(226,899)	(211,114)
Net operating margin		222,927	199,753
Provision for contingencies and other		(9,544)	(9,841)
Depreciation of property, furniture and equipment	10(a)	(17,763)	(18,256)
Amortization of intangibles		(5,286)	(7,139)
Operating income		190,334	164,517
Other income, net	23	15,955	26,618
Income before Income tax		206,289	191,135
Income Tax	17(b)	(54,046)	(51,500)
Net income		152,243	139,635
Attributable to:			
Intergroup's equity shareholders		151,341	138,866
Minority interest		902	769
		152,243	139,635
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Intergroup (stated in Nuevos Soles)	24	1.667	1.517
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	24	90,784	91,517

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

Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity

For the three-month periods ended in March 31, 2011 and 2010

	Number of shares (in thousands)		Attributable to Intergroup's equity holders						Minority interest S/.(000)	Total shareholder's equity S/.(000)
	Issued	In treasury	Capital stock S/.(000)	Treasury stock S/.(000)	Capital surplus S/.(000)	Unrealized results, net S/.(000)	Retained earnings S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)		
Balance as of January 1, 2010	93,615	(2,098)	799,581	(66,983)	268,077	43,925	764,766	1,809,366	13,270	1,822,636
Net variation of unrealized results on available-for-sale investments, net of income tax, Note 16(d)						587		587		587
Net variation of unrealized results on derivative financial instruments, net of income tax, Note 16(d)						(5,428)		(5,428)		(5,428)
Net income							138,666	138,666	769	139,635
Other							(7,955)	(7,955)	(1,511)	(9,466)
Balance as of March 31, 2010	93,615	(2,098)	799,581	(66,983)	268,077	39,084	895,677	1,935,436	12,528	1,947,964
Balance as of January 1, 2011	93,615	(1,493)	799,581	(72,678)	268,077	26,129	1,076,359	2,097,468	11,829	2,109,297
Dividends declared, Note 16(a)							(291,900)	(291,900)	-	(291,900)
Net variation of unrealized results on available-for-sale investments, net of income tax, Note 16(d)						(27,518)		(27,518)	-	(27,518)
Net variation of unrealized results on derivative financial instruments, net of income tax, Note 16(d)						18,647		18,647	-	18,647
Net variation of treasury stocks held by Subsidiaries		(1,584)		(149,208)			8,453	(140,755)	-	(140,755)
Net income							151,341	151,341	902	152,243
Other							(8,090)	(8,090)	(1,812)	(9,902)
Balance as of March 31, 2011	93,615	(3,077)	799,581	(221,886)	268,077	17,258	1,228,063	2,091,093	10,919	2,102,012

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Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the three-month periods ended in March 31, 2011 and 2010

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Reconciliation of net income with cash provided by operating activities		
Net income	152,243	139,635
Adjustments to net income		
Plus (minus)		
Provision for loan losses, net	78,571	78,889
Depreciation of property, furniture, equipment and realizable assets	17,763	18,256
Amortization of intangibles	5,286	7,138
Provision for assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	-	21
Income from sale and valuation of investments, net, Note 19	(6,187)	-
Income from sale of real estate investments	(20,292)	
Gain from sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions, Note 23	-	(248)
Other, net	(9,823)	4,433
Net changes in asset and liability accounts		
(Increase) decrease in receivable accrued interest	(29,311)	(42,873)
Increase (decrease) in payable accrued interest	40,035	(2,344)
(Increase) decrease in restricted funds	294	-
Net increase in other assets	(190,701)	(25,230)
Net (decrease) increase in other liabilities	85,042	(61,797)
Increase in technical reserves	103,270	11,929
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by operating activities	226,190	127,809

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Consolidated statements of cash flow (continued)

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	(8,421)	(20,594)
Sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	-	127
Purchase of intangibles	(3,684)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(12,105)</u>	<u>(20,467)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase in loan portfolio	(455,146)	(132,441)
Net increase in negotiable, available-for-sale and investments held to maturity	(455,112)	(160,415)
Collection of dividends net of associate investments decrease	4,126	-
Net increase in deposits and obligations	602,297	38,295
Net increase (decrease) in deposits from financial entities	(42,012)	9,221
Net increase (decrease) in due to banks and correspondents	(197,520)	262,133
Net increase in bonds and other obligations outstanding	(29,885)	(20,102)
Net (increase) decrease in receivable inter-bank funds	(48,413)	-
Net (decrease) increase in payable inter-bank funds	(3,005)	(271,447)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(624,670)</u>	<u>(274,756)</u>
Net cash increase	(410,585)	(167,414)
Balance of cash at the beginning of period	4,445,474	3,193,596
Balance of cash at end of period	<u>4,034,889</u>	<u>3,026,182</u>

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

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Intergroup Financial Services Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010

1. Business activity

Intergroup Financial Services Corp. (henceforth "Intergroup" or "the Company") is a limited liability holding corporation incorporated in Panama on September 19, 2006, as the result of the restructuring of its shareholder IFH Perú Ltd. (henceforth "IFH", a holding corporation incorporated in 1997, in The Bahamas), during 2007. As of March 31, 2011, IFH directly and indirectly holds 68.93 percent of Intergroup's issued capital stock and 71.28 percent of Intergroup's outstanding capital stock (directly and indirectly holds 70.80 percent and 71.95 percent, respectively, as of December 31, 2010).

Intergroup's legal domicile is 50 Street and 74 Street, ST Georges Bank Building, Republic of Panama; on the other hand its Management and administrative offices are at Av. Carlos Villarán 140, Urb. Santa Catalina, La Victoria, Lima, Peru.

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Intergroup holds 99.29 percent and 100 percent of the capital stock of Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. – Interbank (henceforth "the Bank") and of Interseguro Compañía de Seguros S.A. (henceforth "Interseguro"), respectively which main activities are described in Note 2.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by Board of Directors on May 3, 2011. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 have been approved by the General Shareholder's Meeting on March, 30 2011

2. Subsidiaries activities

The detail and business activities of the Company's Subsidiaries are described below:

(a) Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank and Subsidiaries

The Bank is incorporated in Peru and is authorized by the Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones (henceforth the "SBS" for its Spanish acronym), to perform multiple banking activities in accordance with Peruvian legislation. The Bank's operations are governed by the General Act of the Financial and Insurance System and the Organic Act of the Banking and Insurance Superintendence - Act 26702 (henceforth the "Banking and Insurance Act") that establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, guarantees, restrictions and other operation conditions that financial and insurance entities must comply with.

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As of March 31, 2011 the Bank has 238 offices and a branch established in Panama (233 offices as of December 31, 2009). Additionally, it has 100 percent of:

Subsidiary	Activity
Interfondos S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos	As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and 2009, managed mutual funds and investment funds with equity book values of approximately S/.2,488 million and S/.2, 524 million, respectively.
Internacional de Títulos Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. - Intertítulos S.T.	As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, manages securitization funds, with combined assets of approximately S/.1,153 million and S/.1,027million, respectively.
Inversiones Huancavelica S.A.	Real estate activities.
Contacto Servicios Integrales de Crédito y Cobranzas S.A.	Collection services.
Corporación Inmobiliaria de La Unión 600 S.A.	Real estate activities.
Patrimonio en Fideicomiso – D.S. 093-2002-EF, Interproperties Perú - Corporación Inmobiliaria de la Unión 600 S.A.	A special purpose entity, see paragraph (c) below.

- (b) Interseguro Compañía de Seguros S.A. and Subsidiaries - Interseguro was incorporated in Peru and began its operations in 1998 and is authorized by the SBS to offer life insurance products, annuities and others as authorized by Peruvian law, such as accident insurance. Interseguro’s operations are governed by the Banking and Insurance Act. Likewise, during 2008 Interseguro obtained approval to operate as an insurance company which conducts both classes; life insurance risks and general risks.

Interseguro has the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Activity
Real Plaza S.A.	An entity engaged in the administration of eight shopping and entertainment malls (seven, as of December 31, 2009) called “Centro Comercial Real Plaza”, located in Chiclayo, Trujillo, Huancayo, Arequipa and various districts of Lima.
Centro Cívico S.A.	Incorporated jointly with Urbi Propiedades S.A. to operate the concession of surface rights on the property belonging to the Pension Administration Office (Oficina de Normalización Previsional - ONP) also known as the “Civic Center” (Centro Cívico

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Subsidiary	Activity
Centro Comercial Estación Central S.A.	which opened for business in December 2009. Company that began operations in March 2010 and is dedicated to the administration of the mall called "Centro Comercial Estación Central" located in Lima city. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Interseguro holds 75 percent of the shares of this company, and 25 percent belongs to Real Plaza SA.
Interproperties Perú S.A.	An entity engaged in all activities related to real estate and construction industry. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Interseguro holds 100 percent of the capital stock of this entity.
Patrimonio en Fideicomiso - D.S. N°093-2002-EF, Interproperties Perú - Interseguro	A special purposes entity, see paragraph (c) below.

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- (c) Patrimonio en Fideicomiso D.S. 093-2002- EF, Interproperties Perú –
On April 23, 2008, this equity trust fund was incorporated with the contribution of several assets from Interbank Group’s subsidiaries for the purpose of forming a real estate administration independent of each of the investors considered as originators, through which the various real estate projects approved by the managing committee are structured, executed and developed, and through which these originators or trustees, as applicable, are able to invest in real estate projects.

The subsidiaries that consolidate their financial information with Intergroup and that contributed assets to the equity trust fund are: (i) Corporación Inmobiliaria de la Unión 600 S.A., a subsidiary of the Bank, and (ii) Interseguro Compañía de Seguros S.A. Intergroup has also directly contributed with assets to the equity trust fund.

In accordance with the applicable accounting principles, this entity is a Special Purpose Entity (SPE) which must be consolidated by Intergroup. The assets contributed by the subsidiaries mentioned above are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements in the caption “Real estate investment, net”. See Note 8.

The table below presents a summary of the audited individual financial statements of the Bank, Interseguro and the SPE (for the amounts that affects Intergroup and Subsidiaries), before eliminations for consolidation with Intergroup, as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A. - Interbank		Interseguro Compañía de Seguros S.A.		Patrimonio Interproperties	
	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Total assets	19,694,825	19,332,087	2,434,349	2,315,624	734,654	662,603
Total liabilities	18,159,324	17,665,062	2,137,261	1,953,313	328,326	283,410
Shareholders’ equity, net	1,535,501	1,667,025	297,088	362,311	406,328	379,193
Operating income	165,257	660,618	36,973	84,502	2,920	21,646
Net income	125,951	497,541	36,973	84,502	2,773	12,674

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3. Accounting principles and practices

In the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, Management has complied with the regulations established by the SBS and effective in Peru as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, for financial entities (Intergroup, the Bank and its Subsidiaries) as well as for insurance entities (Interseguro and its Subsidiaries).

The accounting principles and practices as of March 31, 2011 are the same as those applied in the audited consolidated financial statements dated March 10, 2011 except for the following in relation with the accounting treatment of workers' profit sharing of Subsidiaries:

At the meeting of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) held in November 2010, it was concluded that the workers' profit sharing shall be treated under IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" instead of IAS 12 "Income Tax". Consequently, an entity is only compelled to recognize a liability when the employee has rendered services; therefore, under this consideration the deferred workers' profit sharing shall not be calculated as it corresponded to future services that shall not be construed as obligations or rights under IAS 19 and the current workers' profit sharing shall be recorded as a personnel expense in the statements of income.

In Peru, the standard practice was to calculate and record the deferred workers' profit sharing in the financial statements. On February 25, 2011, the SBS issued the Resolution N°2740-2011, which established that the accounting treatment of workers' profit sharing since 2011 must follow the IFRIC. In 2011, this modification was applied prospectively without affecting the 2009 and 2010 financial statements, except for the reclassification of workers' profit sharing as personnel expense in the caption "Administrative expenses".

As established by SBS, the Bank recorded the following issues as of March 31, 2011:

1. Balance of deferred worker's profit sharing, amounting to S/.4'856,000, was offset affecting retained earnings.
2. Since January 2011, current expense of worker's profit sharing was recorded as personnel expense.
3. For comparative purposes, 2010 worker's profit sharing expense was reclassified to personnel expense caption.
4. For comparative purposes, 2010 worker's profit sharing balance was reclassified to Other assets caption.

These accounting records were included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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4. Transactions in foreign currency and exchange risk exposure

Transactions in foreign currency are carried out using exchange rates prevailing in the market.

As of March 31, 2011, the weighted average exchange rates in the market as published by the SBS for transactions in US Dollars were S/.2.802 per US\$1.00 bid and S/.2.805 per US\$1.00 ask (S/.2.808 bid and S/.2.809 ask, as of December 31, 2010 respectively). As of March 31, 2011, the exchange rate established by the SBS to record assets and liabilities in foreign currency was S/.2.804 per US\$1.00 (S/.2.809 as of December 31, 2010).

The table below presents a detail of Intergroup and Subsidiaries foreign currency assets and liabilities, stated in US Dollars:

	2011 US\$(000)	2010 US\$(000)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	1,091,708	971,166
Investments, net	766,294	579,183
Held-to-maturity investments, net	216,596	220,952
Loan portfolio, net	1,884,379	1,840,025
Accounts receivable and other assets	110,419	76,001
	<u>4,069,396</u>	<u>3,687,327</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits and obligations	2,221,109	2,113,473
Deposits from financial entities	8,399	15,730
Due to banks and correspondents	387,590	486,678
Bonds and other obligations	978,001	976,326
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities	94,033	63,383
Technical reserves for premiums and claims	557,998	525,625
	<u>4,247,130</u>	<u>4,181,215</u>
Forwards transactions – net long position	336,073	555,769
Currency swap transactions – net position	(58,382)	(58,261)
Net asset (liability) position	<u>99,957</u>	<u>3,620</u>

As of March 31, 2011, the net long position from derivative transactions corresponds to foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts for notional amounts of approximately US\$919,776,000 and US\$583,703,000, equivalent to S/3,288,870,000 and S/1,727,716,000, respectively (purchase and sale contracts of US\$1,170,833,000 and US\$615,064,000 as of December 31, 2010, equivalent to S/3,288,870,000 and S/1,727,716,000, respectively), see Note 18.

As of March 31, 2011, the net position from swap contracts corresponds to foreign currency exchange operations (Nuevos Soles exchanged for US Dollars and vice versa) for notional amounts of

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approximately US\$7,196,000 and US\$65,578,000 and, equivalent to S/ S/.20,177,000 and S/183,880,000., see Note 18.

As of December 31, 2010, the net position in derivatives related to currency swap agreements corresponds to exchange operations (Nuevos Soles exchanged for US Dollars and vice versa) with notional amounts of approximately US\$ 7,888,000 and US\$ 66,149,000, equivalent to S/. 22,157,000 and S/. 185,814,000 respectively, see Note 18.

As of March 31, 2011, Intergroup and Subsidiaries has granted indirect loans (contingent operations), in foreign currency for approximately US\$ 523,520,000 , equivalent to S/. 1,467,950,000 (US\$ 554,996,000, equivalent to S/. 1,558,984,000 as of December 31, 2010), see Note 18; which are not part of the exchange position indicated previously.

5. Cash and due from banks

As of March 31, 2011, cash and due from banks includes approximately US\$656,232,000 and S/.559,722,000 (US\$796,777,000 and S/.502,855,000 as of December 31, 2010), which represents the legal reserve that the Bank must establish for deposits received from third parties. These funds are kept in the Bank's vaults and in the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (henceforth "BCRP" for its Spanish acronym). The Bank maintains such legal reserve within the limits required by prevailing regulations.

As of March 31, 2011, the legal reserve maintained by the Bank at the BCRP does not accrue interest, except for the part that exceeds the minimum reserve required in foreign and local currency. At such date, the monthly amount by which foreign currency deposits exceeded minimum legal reserve requirements was approximately US\$ US\$159,104,000, equivalent to S/. S/.446,128,000, and accrued interest at an annual average rate of 0.15 percent (US\$ 487,523,000, equivalent to S/. 1,369,452,000, and an annual average rate of 0.16 percent as of December 31, 2010), while the exceeding amount in local currency was approximately S/. 143,590,000, and accrued interest at an annual average rate of 1.87 percent (S/. 72,118,000, and accrued interest at an annual average rate of 1.2 percent, as of December 31, 2010).

Deposits in domestic and foreign banks are mainly in Peruvian Nuevos Soles and US Dollars. All amounts are unrestricted and bear interest at market rates.

In October 2010, the BCRP introduced into the financial market time deposits (DPBCRP, for its acronym in Spanish) that can only be accessed by bank entities established in Peru, with an average maturity of less than 90 days. The DPBCRP recorded in this caption as of March 31, 2011, amounted to approximately S/. 430,000,000 and accrued an annual interest between 2.99 and 3.75 percent (S/. 1,109,400,000 and accrued an annual interest between 2.97 and 3.20 percent, as of December 31, 2010).

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As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this caption includes restricted funds for approximately S/.112,225,000 y S/112,519,000, respectively, which corresponds, mainly to requirements from counterparties of derivative transactions and funds provided from remittances received via SWIFT messages which guarantee the payment of the notes issued by IBK DPR Securitizadora, see further detail in Note 14(d) and 14(e).

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6. Available-for-sale and negotiable investments, net

(a) This caption includes the following:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Investment at fair value through profit and loss - (Trading) -		
Peruvian sovereign bonds	1,918	22,195
Corporate bonds	-	17,147
Investment in shares quoted on the Lima Stock Exchange	930	1,979
	<u>2,848</u>	<u>41,321</u>
Available-for-sale -investments		
Negotiable bank certificates in local currency with variable rate issued by BCRP (b)	994,494	807,113
Financial and corporate bonds (c)	786,393	729,549
Credit Suisse Nassau Branch and London Branch – Variable coupon principal protected notes (Royalty Pharma) (d)	418,314	411,410
Government Bonds:		
- Peruvian sovereign Bonds (e)	159,514	207,422
- Peruvian Global Bonds (f)	172,625	181,466
- United States of America Global Bonds	28,757	47,663
- Mexican Global Bonds	-	6,278
- Panamanian Sovereign Bonds	22,710	5,074
- Brazilian Global Bonds	25,066	-
Peruvian and foreign private sector shares (h)	188,909	170,595
Mutual and investment funds participations (j)	133,909	93,096
Royalty Pharma Cayman Partners, LP participations(i)	69,166	68,885
Negotiable Bank Certificates issued by BCRP (g)	20,097	11,784
	<u>3,019,954</u>	<u>2,740,335</u>
Add – Accrued interest on investments	35,021	23,508
Total	<u>3,057,823</u>	<u>2,805,164</u>

(b) The negotiable bank certificates in local currency with variable rate were issued by BCRP (CDV-BCRP) since October, 2010, are denominated in Nuevos Soles and are subject to an adjustment of their interest rate related to changes in the reference rate established by the BCRP.

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As of March 31, 2011, the maturity of said certificates ranges between May and October, 2011 (between January and June, 2011, as of December 31, 2010) and accrued annual interest rates between 3.79 and 3.84 percent (between 3.065 and 3.100 percent, as of December 31, 2010).

During periods 2011 and 2010, the interest accrued on CDV-BCRP amounted to approximately S/. 8,186,000 and is included in the “Financial income” caption of the statement of income.

- (c) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, corresponds mainly to corporate bonds issued by different domestic and foreign companies and financial bonds issued mainly by domestic banks.

As of December 31, 2010, these bonds had maturities between March 2011 and November and accrue effective annual interest rates between VAC plus 4.17 percent and VAC plus 4.94 percent in Nuevos Soles, and between 1.62 and 9.75 percent in foreign currency.

- (d) Corresponds to notes issued by Credit Suisse Bank (CSB) branches in Nassau and London, due in 2036 and 2038. These notes were issued in US Dollars, are not liquid and have a fixed-yield component (zero coupon bond) and a variable-yield component based on Royalty Pharma participations, which shall be delivered to the Company and its Subsidiaries as part of the notes’ yield in the following cases:

- Upon their maturity, together with the payment of the notes’ principal,
- If the prepayment option, is executed in which case it will receive the shares plus an amount equivalent to the zero coupon bond at the execution date.

Royalty Pharma is an investment fund incorporated in Ireland and is dedicated to the purchase of royalties on medical patents and biotechnology; its participations are not liquid and require authorization for their trading.

During the effective term of the notes, they will pay a yield equivalent to the dividends that CSB receives on the Royalty Pharma. During periods 2011 and 2010, Intergroup and Subsidiaries received for this concept approximately US\$2,235,000 and US\$2,129,000, respectively (equivalent to approximately S/. 6,259,000 and S/.6,069,000, respectively), which amount is included in the “Financial income” caption of the consolidated statements of income.

For valuation purposes, since January 2010, the part related to the fixed yield (zero coupon bond) has been separated from the part related to the variable yield (shares) and therefore it has been recognized the accrued interest on zero coupon bond.

As March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Credit Suisse Nassau Branch and Credit Suisse London Branch notes classified as available-for-sale investments consist of 1,627,439 and 1,234,000 Royalty Pharma Cayman Partners LP participations amounting to approximately US\$118,425,000 and US\$49,355,000, respectively, and a zero-coupon financial instrument issued

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by CSB amounting to approximately US\$30,713,000 and US\$16,067,000, respectively, which would allow to collect the nominal amount of the capital Note plus the shares of Royalty Pharma at maturity.

The estimated fair value of the notes as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 has been determined by Intergroup and its Subsidiaries using market information.

- (e) As of March 31, 2011, Peruvian sovereign bonds are denominated in Nuevos Soles, have maturities between August 2020 and February 2042 and accrue effective annual interest at rates between 6.85 and 8.20 percent. As of December 31, 2010, Peruvian sovereign bonds are denominated in Nuevos Soles, have maturities between August 2020 and February 2042 and accrue effective annual interest at rates between 6.85 and 7.84 percent.
- (f) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Peruvian Global Bonds are denominated in US Dollars, have maturities between May 2016 and November 2050, and accrue effective annual interest rates between 5.63 and 8.75.

During periods 2011 and 2010, the interest accrued on these bonds amounted to approximately S/. 1,534,000 and S/. 3,119,000, respectively and are included in the "Financial income" caption of the statement of income.

- (g) The Negotiable Bank Certificates issued by the BCRP (CDN-BCRP), are denominated in Nuevos Soles. As of March 31, 2011 have maturities between August 2011 and March 2012 with effective annual interest rates between 3.34 percent and 4.88 percent (maturity in August 2011 with effective annual interest rate of 3.35 percent, as of December 31, 2010).

During periods 2011 and 2010 the interests accrued on CDN-BCRP amounted to approximately S/. 106,000 and S/. 3,166,000 respectively, and are included in the "Financial income" caption in the statements of income.

- (h) Correspond mainly to shares of private sector companies, recorded to their market value according to the Lima Stock Exchange.
- (i) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, corresponds to 375,212 participations held by Intergroup and Interfondos S.A. Sociedad Administradora de Fondos in the Royalty Pharma fund.

The estimated fair value of the participations as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 has been determined by the Management of the Company and its Subsidiaries based on the NAV (Net Asset Value) provided by the fund administrators, which have been reviewed by Intergroup management, concluding that this is a reasonable indication of their fair value.

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During periods 2011 and 2010, the Company received dividends from these participations for approximately to S/.981,000 and S/./901,000, respectively, which are recorded in the “Financial Income” caption on the consolidated statements of income.

- (j) As of 31, March 2011 and December 31, 2010, correspond to participations in local and foreign investment funds recorded at their quoted value as of the end of the month, which Management estimates is a reasonable estimation of their market value.
- (k) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Management has estimated the fair value of the available-for-sale investments based on market quotations, and if not available, based on discounted cash flows using market rates according to the respective risk rating.

Management has determined that unrealized losses as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are of temporary nature. The Company has the capacity and intents to hold each of these investments with unrealized losses for a period of time sufficient to allow a recovery in the fair value, which may occur at their maturity; therefore it considers that unrealized losses do not qualify as an impairment that needs to be recognized in the results of the period.

7. Held-to-maturity investments, net

- (a) This item comprises the following:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Corporate and financial bonds(b)	561,438	514,894
Sovereign bonds (c)	258,070	265,586
Investment in real estate projects (d)	25,875	26,469
Others	-	10
	<u>845,383</u>	<u>806,959</u>
Less – Provision for impairments	(31)	(31)
	<u>845,352</u>	<u>806,928</u>

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- (b) The table below presents the balance corresponding to corporate and financial bonds, domestic and foreign, help by Interseguro, according to their risk rating:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Instruments issued by local companies		
Instruments rated in Peru		
AAA	263,034	167,150
AA- to AA+	-	4,091
Instruments rated abroad		
AA- a AA+	3,936	-
BBB – to BBB+	58,878	2,805
Instruments issued by foreign entities		
Foreign classification		
BBB- to BBB+	235,590	340,848
	<u>561,438</u>	<u>514,894</u>

The credit risk identified in each financial instrument in these categories is based in the risk ratings issued by a rating agency risk. For investments traded in Peru, risk classifications used are those provided by “Apoyo & Asociados Internacionales S.A.C.” (a Peruvian rating agency approved by the regulator in Peru and related to Fitch Ratings) and Equilibrium, and for investments traded abroad, risk classifications used are those provided by “Standard & Poors”.

- (c) The table below presents the balance corresponding to sovereign bonds:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Peruvian sovereign bonds	212,174	183,660
Colombian sovereign bonds	11,861	31,915
Mexican sovereign bonds	30,538	30,981
Brazilian sovereign bonds	-	15,458
Panamian sovereign bonds	3,497	3,572
	<u>258,070</u>	<u>265,586</u>

As of March 31, 2011 these bonds have maturities between 2018 and 2110 and accrue effective annual interest rates between 5.80 and 7.45 percent annual in foreign currency and VAC plus 3.05 and VAC plus 3.70 percent annual in local currency .

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As of December 31, 2010 have maturities between May 2018 and October 2110 and accrue effective annual interest rates between 5.80 and 7.45 percent annual in foreign currency and VAC plus 3.05 and VAC plus 3.70 percent annual in local currency.

The credit risk classification of these bonds given by leading risk rating agencies ranges from BBB- to AAA.

- (d) Management has estimated the fair value of these investments based on quotes available on the Lima Stock Exchange, foreign stock exchanges, (mainly for sovereign, corporate and financial bonds) or, should those quotes not exist, discounting expected cash flows at an interest rate that reflects the security's risk rating.

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, investments correspond to corporate and financial bonds issued by companies with good credit ratings, and the sovereign bonds of countries with good risk classification. For this reason, there is not any impairment to be provisioned.

8. Real estate investments, net

Real estate investments are held mostly by Interseguro and Patrimonio Interproperties and are composed of shopping and entertainment malls located in Lima, Huancayo, Arequipa, Chiclayo and Trujillo, and are managed by Real Plaza, a related entity. This caption also includes building lots, buildings and works in progress for real estate projects, as explained below:

- (a) Real Plaza Mall - located in the city of Chiclayo, began its operations in November 2005. The building comprises two main areas, for which Interseguro has three lease contracts signed for 30 and 20 year terms, with Saga Falabella S.A., Cineplex S.A. and Supermercados Peruanos S.A. respectively, (these latter two are related entities), which provide for a minimal monthly lease payment, as well as a variable payment based on sales and services revenues received by the tenants.
- (b) Real Plaza Huancayo Mall - located in the city of Huancayo began operations in July 2008 and comprises a hypermarket, department stores, cinema complex, retail stores and entertainment area. Interseguro has a lease contract signed for 30 years with Supermercados Peruanos S.A., Tiendas Peruanas S.A. and Cineplex S.A. (related entities), which provides a minimal monthly lease payment as well as a variable payment based on sales revenues.
- (c) Real Plaza Centro Cívico Mall - located in the city of Lima began to operations in December 2009. It mainly comprises a cinema complex and retail stores. Interseguro holds the concession of surface rights on this building with the ONP. The lease term is for 30 years, which may be extended upon expiration, and requires an annual payment to the ONP equivalent to 15 percent of the mall's gross income or US \$800,000, whatever the highest.

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- (d) Real Plaza Trujillo Mall - located in the city of Trujillo, began operations in July 2007 and comprises a hypermarket, department stores, cinema complex and entertainment area. Interseguro has a lease contract for 30 years with Supermercados Peruanos S.A., Tiendas Peruanas S.A. and Cineplex S.A. (related entities), which provides a minimal monthly lease payment as well as a variable payment based on sales revenues.
- (e) Real Plaza Pro Mall - located in the city of Lima, began its operations in June 2008, and comprises a hypermarket, a complex of retail stores, bank entities and food court. For the first one it has signed a lease contract for 30 years with Supermercados Peruanos S.A. (a related entity), which includes a minimal monthly payment as well as a variable payment based on the hypermarket's sales and services revenue.
- (f) Real Plaza Arequipa Mall - located in the city of Arequipa, began operations in October 2010 and comprises a hypermarket, department stores, retail stores and entertainment area. Interseguro has a lease contract signed for 30 years with Supermercados Peruanos S.A., Tiendas Peruanas S.A. (related entities), which provides a minimal monthly lease payment as well as a variable payment based on sales revenues.

Likewise, over this building a surface contract is maintained for a 30 year terms with an association named " Religiosas del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús", by which the surface rights over the building was acquired and the mall was constructed. As payment for this surface contract, Interproperties, pays a monthly rent accounted for approximately S/. 507,000.

Management periodically obtains independent appraisals of the Company's real estate investments. Based on these appraisals, as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Management has determined that the book value is lower than the estimated fair value.

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9. Loan portfolio, net

(a) The table below presents the component of this caption:

	2011 S/. (000)	2010 S/. (000)
Direct loans		
Loans	8,336,901	8,104,002
Leasing receivables	1,772,101	1,742,852
Credit cards receivables	1,815,778	1,747,487
Discounted notes	238,743	283,502
Factoring receivables	230,568	150,290
Advances and overdrafts	41,805	40,207
Refinanced and restructured loans	89,232	93,057
Past due and under legal collection loans	191,500	187,945
	<u>12,716,628</u>	<u>12,349,342</u>
Add (less)		
Accrued interest from performing loans	189,228	169,092
Deferred interest and interest collected in advance	(244,976)	(262,357)
Allowance for loan losses (e)	(513,861)	(505,769)
	<u>12,147,019</u>	<u>11,750,308</u>
Total direct loans	<u>12,147,019</u>	<u>11,750,308</u>
Indirect loans	<u>2,872,997</u>	<u>2,975,234</u>

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, 51 percent of the direct and indirect loan portfolio corresponded to 1,283 and 1,082 customers, respectively. Loans were mainly given to companies established in Peru or to companies whose shareholders have investments mostly in Peru.

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- (b) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 direct and indirect loan portfolio, classified by credit risk, is as follows:

Risk category	2011		2010	
	S/. (000)	%	S/. (000)	%
Normal	14,366,095	92.2	14,263,418	93.1
With potential problem	674,534	4.3	519,473	3.4
Substandard	162,096	1.0	151,588	1.0
Doubtful	221,399	1.4	233,097	1.5
Loss	165,501	1.1	157,000	1.0
Total	15,589,625	100.0	15,324,576	100.0

- (c) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, financial entities in Peru must constitute allowances for loan losses considering the risk classification mentioned above and using the percentages indicated in the SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and in the SBS Resolution 6941-2008, respectively, as follows:

- (i) For "Normal" category:

Loan types	Fixed-rate	Pro-cyclical component (*)
	%	%
Corporate	0.70	0.40
Large-business	0.70	0.45
Medium-business	1.00	0.30
Small-business	1.00	0.50
Micro-business	1.00	0.50
Mortgage	0.70	0.40
Revolving consumer loan	1.00	1.50
Non-revolving consumer loan	1.00	1.00

(*) In case the loan has highly liquid preferred guarantees (LWHLPG), the pro-cyclical component will be 0%, 0.25% or 0.30%, depending on the loan type.

Through Circular SBS B-2193-2010, dated on September 28, 2010, the SBS informed to the financial entities the reactivation of pro-cyclical component rates for the allowance on direct and indirect loans for borrowers classified as "Normal", because the macroeconomic indicators that activate the rule, were met on that month. A pro-cyclical component was also required by the SBS for the period between December 1, 2008 and August 30, 2009.

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- (ii) For loans classified as “Potential problem”, “Substandard”, “Doubtful” and “Loss”; depending upon if the loans are: Loans Without Guarantees (LWG), Loans With Preferred Guarantees (LWPG) Loans With Readily Preferred Guarantees (LWRPG) or Loans with Highly Liquid Preferred Guarantees (LWHLPG), as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the following percentages were used:

Risk category	LWG %	LWPG %	LWRLPG %	LWPSLG %
With potential problem	5.00	2.50	1.25	1.00
Substandard	25.00	12.50	6.25	1.00
Doubtful	60.00	30.00	15.00	1.00
Loss	100.00	60.00	30.00	1.00

For loans subject to substitution of credit counterparty the allowance requirement depends on the classification of the respective counterparty, for the amount covered, regardless of the debtor’s credit risk classification, using the percentages indicated above.

- (d) The table below presents the allowances for loan losses (direct and indirect) as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011 S/. (000) (*)	2010 S/. (000) (*)
Balance at the beginning of period	550,872	433,302
Provision recognized as year expense (includes pro-cyclical provisions)	102,928	417,949
Prior years provision recoveries	(24,357)	(26,522)
Write-offs, extinguishments and sales	(69,793)	(287,551)
Reclassification to (from) allowance for account receivables	-	17,239
Exchange result, net	(202)	(3,545)
Balance at the end of period	<u>559,448</u>	<u>550,872</u>

- (*) The allowance for loan losses includes the provisions for indirect loans and for credit risk related to over-indebtedness amounting to approximately S/. S/.45,587,000 y S/.45,103,000 as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, which are recorded in the “Provisions and other liabilities” caption of the balance sheet; see Note 11.

In Management’s opinion, the allowance for loan losses recorded as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 complies with SBS regulations in effect at those dates.

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- (e) Interest rates on loans are freely determined, based on the rates prevailing in the Peruvian market.
- (f) The table below presents the direct loan portfolio as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, classified by maturity dates:

	2011 S/. (000)	2010 S/. (000)
Outstanding -		
Due within 1 month	2,085,371	1,445,125
From 1 to 3 months	1,621,500	1,927,043
From 3 months to 1 year	2,533,702	2,766,420
From 1 to 5 years	4,523,847	4,351,748
More than 5 years	1,760,708	1,671,061
	<u>12,525,128</u>	<u>12,161,397</u>
Past due loans	119,052	124,230
Loans in legal collection	72,448	63,715
	<u>12,716,628</u>	<u>12,349,342</u>

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10. Property, plant and equipment, net

(a) The table below presents the movement of these caption in 2011 and 2010:

Description	Land S/.(000)	Buildings and facilities S/.(000)	Furniture and equipment S/.(000)	Vehicles S/.(000)	Leasehold improvements S/.(000)	In-transit equipment and work in progress S/.(000)	Total 2011 S/.(000)	Total 2010 S/.(000)
Cost								
Balance as of January 1	67,673	492,344	365,515	4,212	72,597	14,293	1,016,634	1,014,753
Additions	-	2,593	8,372	-	2,259	(4,803)	8,421	68,160
Retirements and write-offs	-	-	-1,685	-	-	-	-1,685	-26,966
Transfers to intangibles, Note 12(e)	-	-	-	-	-	751	751	-39,313
Balance as of March 31	67,673	494,937	372,202	4,212	74,856	10,241	1,024,121	1,016,634
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as of January 1	-	287,089	212,038	4,079	31,466	-	534,672	480,179
Depreciation for the year	-	3,778	10,640	12	3,333	-	17,763	69,205
Retirements and write-offs	-	-	-1,663	-	-	-	-1,663	-14,712
Balance as of March 31	-	290,867	221,015	4,091	34,799	-	550,772	534,672
Net book value	67,673	204,070	151,187	121	40,057	10,241	473,349	481,962

(b) Financial entities in Peru are prohibited from pledging their fixed assets.

(c) Management periodically reviews the residual values, useful life and the depreciation method to ensure they are consistent with the economic benefits and life expectation for the property, furniture and equipment. In Management's opinion, there is no evidence of impairment of the value in use of property, furniture and equipment as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

(d) With SBS authorization, in the prior years the Bank recorded voluntary revaluations over certain fixed assets at their fair values which were determined by an independent appraiser and amounted to approximately S/. 61,140,000; which generated a deferred Income Tax a. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 the value of the revaluations, net of their accumulated depreciation, amounts to approximately S/. S/43,204,000 y S/.43,589,000, respectively.

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11. **Accounts receivable and other assets, accounts payable, allowances and other liabilities**

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Accounts receivable and other assets		
Value added tax credit (b)	204,024	200,826
Other accounts receivable, net	292,713	117,464
Investment funds participation (c)	92,342	91,620
Transactions in process (d)	45,353	58,167
Intangibles, net	79,821	80,863
Rights paid to related entities (e)	37,557	38,733
Prepaid income tax	13,112	32,457
Deferred charges	42,632	27,572
Accounts receivable related to derivative financial instruments	27,681	23,334
Assets received as payment and seized through legal actions, net	7,960	10,450
Prepaid rent	7,375	7,616
Interest premium (f)	5,061	5,905
Deferred Income Tax, net	43,733	37,540
Other	36,594	8,848
	<u>935,958</u>	<u>741,395</u>
Accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities -		
Dividends, workers' profit sharing and salaries payable, Note 16 (a)	334,220	51,545
Other accounts payable	304,321	183,532
Transactions in process (d)	136,858	156,006
Accounts payable related to derivative financial instruments	58,996	66,770
Allowance for contingent loans, Note 9(d)	45,587	45,103
Provision for contingencies (g)	14,547	15,333
Provisions for country risk	5,013	5,077
Other	5,677	4,911
	<u>905,219</u>	<u>528,277</u>

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- (b) Corresponds to the value added tax (IGV for its Spanish acronym) resulting from the purchase of goods devoted mostly to leasing operations carried out by the Bank, to be recovered through the collection of such lease transactions.
- (c) Corresponds to certificates of participation that the Bank maintains in an investment fund dedicated to grant operating leases to domestic companies. In May 2010, by means of Resolution 24987-2010, the SBS required the Bank to record these participations in the "Other asset" caption at its amortized cost.
- (d) Transactions in process include deposits received, loans disbursed, payments collected, funds transferred and other similar types of transactions made in the last days of the month and reclassified to their final balance sheet account on the following month. These transactions do not affect the consolidated results as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.
- (e) In December 2003, the Bank entered into a concession agreement with Supermercados Peruanos S.A., a related entity, to install financial services locations in the stores of Supermercados Peruanos S.A, for a 15 year-term. For this agreement the Bank paid an amount in foreign currency equivalent to S/. 32,323,000 on December 31, 2003 (Value Added Tax included) which is being amortized over a 15 year period. In addition, during 2009 the Bank entered into a new concession agreement for new spaces ceded to the Bank in new stores of Supermercados Peruanos S.A., for an amount of approximately S/. 16,494,000, which is being amortized during the contract period which is 6 years and 8 months. .

The Bank has recorded for such concepts in 2011 and 2010 expenses for approximately S/.1,166,000 and S/.1,181,000, which is included in the "Administrative expenses" caption in the consolidated statements of income.
- (f) The interest premium corresponds to the premium on the acquisition of the Banco del Trabajo mortgage portfolio in September 2007. The average maturity of the portfolio acquired is November 2020.
- (g) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, these amounts include provisions for sundry legal contingencies originated from ongoing lawsuits against the Company and its Subsidiaries owing to the nature of the business. The Company and its Subsidiaries establishes provisions for such law suits when, in the opinion of Management and its internal legal advisers, it is probable that the liability will be assumed by the Company and its Subsidiaries and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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12. Deposits and obligations

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Time deposits	5,333,435	5,091,476
Saving deposits	3,817,411	3,662,475
Demand deposits	2,778,314	2,575,322
Guarantee deposits (*)	468,193	451,215
Taxes payable	52,742	71,164
Other obligations	10,863	7,009
	<u>12,460,958</u>	<u>11,858,661</u>
Interest payable	<u>19,937</u>	<u>19,968</u>
	<u>12,480,895</u>	<u>11,878,629</u>

(*) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, corresponds to restricted deposits given as guarantees by clients, in connection with direct and indirect loans granted by the Bank for approximately S/. S/.330,340,000 and S/.339,316,000 respectively.

(b) Interest rates applied to deposits and obligations accounts are determined by the Bank based on interest rates prevailing in the Peruvian market.

(c) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, approximately S/. 4,374,696,000 and S/. 4,299,874,000, respectively, of deposits and obligations are covered by the Deposit Insurance Fund.

(d) The table below presents deposits as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, classified by maturity dates

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Due within 1 month	1,794,804	881,056
From 1 to 3 months	1,307,991	383,984
From 3 months to 1 year	1,829,411	3,344,931
From 1 to 5 years	401,229	481,505
	<u>5,333,435</u>	<u>5,091,476</u>

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13. Due to banks and correspondents

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
By type-		
Loans received from foreign entities	877,955	1,161,322
Promotional credit lines (b)	1,033,938	955,272
Obligations with local banks	45,584	38,403
	<u>1,957,477</u>	<u>2,154,997</u>
Interest and commissions payable	74,171	61,630
	<u>2,031,648</u>	<u>2,216,627</u>
By term-		
Short term	1,352,949	1,539,801
Long term	678,699	676,826
	<u>2,031,648</u>	<u>2,216,627</u>
Total	<u>2,031,648</u>	<u>2,216,627</u>

Some of the loan agreements include standard clauses requiring the Bank to meet financial ratios, use of funds criteria and other administrative matters. In Management's opinion, said standard clauses do not limit the normal operation of the Bank and have been met in accordance with international standard practices for these transactions.

(b) Promotional credit lines include loans in Nuevos Soles and US Dollars received from Corporacion Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE), which correspond to credit lines granted to promote economic development in Peru. These loans are guaranteed with loan portfolio up to the limit of the credit line used and include specific agreements on their use, financial conditions to be maintained and other administrative matters. In Management's opinion, such requirements have been complied with. These loans bear annual interest rates ranging between 5.00 and 11 percent in 2011 and 2010.

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14. Bonds and other obligations

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

Issuer	Issuance	Annual Nominal interest rate	Interest Payment basis	Maturity	Authorized amount (000)	Used amount (000)	Outstanding balances as of March 31, 2011 S/.(000)	Outstanding balances as of December 31, 2010 S/.(000)
Negotiable notes (DPR)								
IBK DPR Securitizadora (d)	1 st issue	Libor 3M + 2.75%/Libor 3M+3.00%	Quarterly	2014-2015	US\$200,000	US\$200,000	446,442	474,331
IBK DPR Securitizadora (e)	1 st issue	Libor 3M+4.25%	Quarterly	2016	US\$121,000	US\$121,000	333,048	330,582
							<u>779,490</u>	<u>804,913</u>
Subordinated bonds (b)								
Interbank – 1 st – Program	1 st issue	6.75%	Six-monthly	2013	US\$30,000	US\$15,000	41,763	41,838 ^(*)
Interbank – 1 st – Program	3 rd issue (A series)	3.5% plus (VAC)	Quarterly	2023	S/.135,000	S/.110,000	110,000	110,000
Interbank – 1 st – Program	5 th issue (A, B and C series)	8.80% - 10.50%	Quarterly	2011	US\$30,000	US\$15,000	42,060	42,117 ^(*)
Interbank – 1 st – Program	2 nd issue (B series)	9.50%	Six-monthly	2023	US\$50,000	US\$30,000	84,120	84,270
Interbank – 1 st – Program	5 th issue (A series)	8.50%	Six-monthly	2019	S/.135,000	S/.3,300	3,300	3,300
Interbank – 1 st – Program	6 th issue (A series)	8.16%	Six-monthly	2019	US\$45,000	US\$15,110	42,368	42,444
Interseguro – 1 st – Program	1 st issue	9.00%	Quarterly	2016	US\$5,000	US\$5,000	14,020	14,045
							<u>337,631</u>	<u>338,014</u>
Leasing bonds								
Interbank	1 st issue (2 nd program)	6.45%	Quarterly	2013	S/.136,600	S/.136,450	136,450	136,450
							<u>136,450</u>	<u>136,450</u>
Mortgage bonds								
Interbank – 1 st – Program	1 st issue (A series)	4.90%	Six-monthly	2014	US\$10,000	US\$10,000	8,132	9,550
Interbank – 1 st – Program	2 nd issue (A and B series)	5.6355%/Libor 6M+0.90p.b	Six-monthly	2015	US\$10,000	US\$10,000	11,777	11,798
							<u>19,909</u>	<u>21,348</u>
International Issuance through Panamanian Branch								
Junior Subordinated notes (f)	1 st issue	8.5%	Semiannually	2070	US\$ 200,000	US\$ 200,000	548,044	548,846
Senior bonds (g)	1 st issue	5.75%	Semiannually	2020	US\$ 400,000	US\$ 400,000	1,111,860	1,113,710
							<u>1,659,904</u>	<u>1,662,556</u>

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Issuer	Issuance	Annual Nominal interest rate	Interest Payment basis	Maturity	Authorized amount (000)	Used amount (000)	Outstanding balances as of March 31, 2011 S/.(000)	Outstanding balances as of December 31, 2010 S/.(000)
Securizations bonds								
Equity trust fund – D.S. N°093-2002-EF Interproperties Perú	1 st issue – 5 th class	8.50%	Monthly	2011	US\$10,000	US\$10,000	28,100	28,090
Equity trust fund – D.S. N°093-2002-EF Interproperties Peru - Serie 1	2 nd issue – 7 th class	9.50%	Monthly	2014	US\$8,500	US\$8,500	23,885	23,876
Equity trust fund – D.S. N°093-2002-EF, Interproperties Perú – Serie 2	2 nd issue – 7 th class	8.00%	Mensual	2012	US\$11,500	US\$11,500	32,315	32,304
Equity trust fund – D.S. N°093-2002-EF, Interproperties Perú – Serie 1	3 rd issue – 8 th class	8.50%	Mensual	2013	US\$8,000	US\$8,000	20,072	20,101
Equity trust fund – D.S. N°093-2002-EF, Interproperties Perú – Serie 2	3 rd issue – 8 th class	8.50%	Mensual	2013	US\$12,000	US\$12,000	30,109	30,098
							<u>134,481</u>	<u>134,469</u>
Interest payable							<u>64,973</u>	<u>37,448</u>
							<u>3,132,838</u>	<u>3,135,198</u>

(*) Bonds and other obligations held by Intergroup and its Subsidiaries amounting to S/. 297,000 and S/.315,000 as of March, 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, have been offset from the outstanding balances.

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- (b) Subordinated bonds do not have specific guarantees.
- (c) As indicated in Note 10(b), Peruvian financial entities are prohibited to provide fixed assets as guarantee. The acquired goods for financial lease operations that were financed through the issuance of financial lease bonds guarantee the related bonds.
- (d) In June 2008, IBK DPR Securitizadora (a special-purpose entity domiciled in Bermuda and consolidated by Intergroup) issued negotiable long-term notes for US\$200,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S/.474,331,000 and S/.575,399,000 net of transaction cost and capital repayments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively). The notes were disbursed into two installments of US\$ 60,000,000 and US\$140,000,000, with maturities in 2014 and 2015; they accrue interest at the 3-month Libor rate plus a spread. The notes issued are secured by remittances received by the Bank through SWIFT transfers, such remittances are subsequently transferred by the Bank to IBK DPR Securitizadora as received. The issuance of these notes has standard clauses on meeting financial ratios and other administrative matters which, in Management's opinion, do not affect the Bank's operation and are being met.

In order to hedge the variable rate component of these transactions, the Bank has entered into two interest-rate swap agreements, with notional amounts of US\$60,000,000 and US\$140,000,000, respectively, by which it receives the 3-month Libor rate and pays an annual fixed rate of 3.70 and 3.75 per cent, respectively, starting March 2009. The swaps' payment schedules are identical to those of the loan, and the Bank has recorded these derivatives as cash flow hedges, see Note 18(d).

- (e) In June 2009, IBK DPR Securitizadora issued long-term negotiable notes for US\$121,200,000 (equivalent to approximately S/.330,582,000 and S/.346,256,000, net of transaction cost and capital repayments, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively), with maturity in 2016; they accrue interest at the 3-month Libor rate plus a spread. The notes issued are secured by remittances received by the Bank through SWIFT transfers, such remittances are subsequently transferred by the Bank to IBK DPR Securitizadora as received. The issuance of these notes has standard clauses on meeting financial ratios and other administrative matters which, in Management's opinion, do not affect the Bank's operation and are being met.

For these transactions, the Bank has entered into interest-rate swaps with nominal amounts of US\$121,200,000, for which it receives the 3-month Libor rate plus a spread of 4.25 percent and pays an annual fixed rate of 7.9 percent starting from September 2009. The swap schedule is exactly equal to that of the loan and the Bank has recorded this derivative as a cash-flow hedge, see Note 18(d).

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- (f) In April 2010, Interbank issued junior subordinated notes denominated “Non cumulative fixed floating rate step-up Junior Subordinated Notes due in 2070” with maturity in April 2070 and a fixed annual interest rate of 8.5 percent. Starting in April 2020, the notes will accrue interest at floating rate per year equal to the Libor for the three-month US dollar deposits for the related interest period plus 674 basis points, provided that the floating rate for any interest period will not be less than 10.5 percent per year, with semiannual payments; since that date, on any interest payment date, the Bank can redeem 100 percent of the notes, without penalties. Interest payments are non-cumulative if an interest payment is not made in full or cancelled as set forth, due to Interbank’s right to cancel interest payments, a mandatory prohibition established by the SBS, or if the SBS determines that Interbank is in non-compliance with applicable minimum regulatory capital. In such cases, Interbank will not declare, pay or distribute a dividend for the period in which interest payments are not made. The principal payment will take place at the maturity date or when the Bank redeems the notes.

The amount issued, as authorized by SBS, is part of the regulatory capital (Tier-1) and does not have guarantees.

- (g) In September 2010, the Bank issued senior bonds denominated “5.750 percent Senior Notes due 2020”. These bonds will mature in October 2020 and bear a fixed annual interest rate of 5.75 percent. The Bank can redeem 100 percent of the bonds on any coupon payment date paying as a penalty and interest rate equal to the American Treasury plus 50 basis points. The principal payment will take place at the maturity date of the bonds or when the Bank redeems the bonds.
- (h) International issuances are listed at the Luxemburg Stock Exchange. Likewise, local and international issuances maintain certain financial and operating covenants which in Management’s opinion, the Bank has complied with at the dates of the balance sheets.

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15. Technical reserves for premiums and claims

(a) This item consists of the following:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Technical reserves for premiums (b)	1,919,321	1,816,211
Technical reserves for claims (c)	53,571	53,411
	<u>1,972,892</u>	<u>1,869,622</u>

(b) Technical reserves for premiums disclosed by type of insurance are shown below:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Life mathematical reserves		
Annuities reserves	1,741,134	1,642,030
Disability and survival pensions from old regime	116,106	115,252
Life insurance	52,448	49,886
Unearned premium reserve		
SOAT	9,236	8,624
General insurance	397	370
Personal accident	-	49
	<u>1,919,321</u>	<u>1,816,211</u>

(c) Technical reserves for claims disclosed by type of insurance are shown below:

	2011		
	Claims reported S/.(000)	IBNR (e) S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Life insurance	5,987	179	6,166
Disability and survival from new regime	42,327	14	42,341
SOAT	2,539	1,570	4,109
Personal accident	939	-	939
General insurance	16	-	16
	<u>51,808</u>	<u>1,763</u>	<u>53,571</u>

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	2010		
	Claims reported S/.(000)	IBNR (e) S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Life insurance	5,157	159	5,316
Disability and survival from new regime	43,495	14	43,509
SOAT	2,424	1,449	3,873
Personal accident	696	-	696
General insurance	17	-	17
	<u>51,789</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>53,411</u>

- (d) In Management's opinion, these balances reflect the exposure to life and general insurance contracts as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, in accordance with SBS regulations.
- (e) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the incurred but not reported claims have been determined in accordance with in force regulations approved by SBS. In such sense, in Management's opinion is adequate to properly respond to the incurred but not reported claims.
- (f) Below are the main assumptions for the estimation for annuities reserves, disability and survival reserves, and life insurance as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

Type	Tables	Technical interest %
Annuities reserves (*)	RV-2004 modified, RV-85	
	MI-85 and others	3.00 - 5.45
Disability and survival (*)	RV85,MI-85 and B-85	Old regime 3 and 4.5, New regime in accordance with the rate published
		monthly by the SBS
Life insurance	CSO 80 adjusted	4.00 – 5.00

(*) Mortality tables are established by SBS

Interseguro has consistently applied the methodology of calculation established by the SBS for the determination of the mathematical reserves as well as the assumptions used to obtain its results.

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16. Equity

(a) Capital stock-

As of March 31, 2011 Intergroup's capital stock is represented by 93,615,451 shares with a par value of US\$9.72 per share. IFH owns directly and indirectly 64,532,623 shares representing 68.93 percent of Intergroup's issued capital stock (66,281,142 shares representing 70.80 percent of Intergroup's issued capital stock as of December 31, 2010).

The General Shareholders Meeting held on March 30, 2011 agreed to distribute US\$105,000,000 in dividends (equivalent to approximately S/.291,900,000).

The General Shareholders Meeting held on March 30, 2010 agreed to distribute US\$90,000,000 in dividends for the 2009 year (equivalent to approximately S/.255,690,000).

(b) Treasury stock-

As of March 31, 2011, the Bank holds 3,077,240 Intergroup shares, the amount paid for these shares amounted to S/.221,886,000. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank and Interseguro hold 1,358,490 and 134,316 Intergroup shares, the amount paid for these shares amounted to approximately S/.67,766,000 and S/.4,912,000, respectively

During 2011 Interseguro sold Intergroup shares, generating revenues of approximately S/.8,453,000, net of income tax and Workers' profit sharing. These gains are recorded in the "Retained earnings" caption of the consolidated balance sheet.

(c) Capital surplus -

Corresponds to the difference between the nominal value of the shares issued in June 2007, and September 2008 and their respective book value. The capital surplus is presented net of the expenses incurred relating to the issuance of shares.

(d) Unrealized results on financial instruments-

The table below presents the components of this caption as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale investment, net of income tax	47,442	60,114
Unrealized losses on hedging financial derivatives instruments, net of income tax	(30,184)	(33,985)
	<u>17,258</u>	<u>26,129</u>

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(e) Regulatory capital -

Intergroup is not required to calculate regulatory capital. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 the regulatory capital required for the subsidiaries of Intergroup dedicated to financial and insurance activities in Peru, calculated according to SBS standards, is detailed below:

Bank's Regulatory capital-

In June 2008, by means of Legislative Decree 1028, the Banking Act was amended. The amendments established that the regulatory capital must be equal to or more than 10 percent of the total risk weighted assets and contingent operations, represented by the sum of: (i) the regulatory capital requirement for market risk multiplied by 10, (ii) the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk multiplied by 10, and (iii) the weighted assets and contingent credits by credit risk. This calculation must include all balance sheet exposures or assets in local or foreign currency. This ratio will be gradually implemented until July 2011, considering the percentages and deadlines established by said Legislative Decree. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 the minimum requirement is 9.8. The Legislative Decree 1028 also distinguishes, starting in 2009, between basic equity (Tier 1) and supplementary equity (Tier 2), depending on the definitions and limits there-in established. In Management's opinion, these modifications are being considered in their plans and will not have significant impact on the Bank's operations.

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the weighted assets and contingent credits by credit risk and shareholders' equity for legal purpose (regulatory capital basic and supplementary) pursuant to the Banking Act in effect at those dates was determined as follows in millions of Nuevos Soles:

	31.03.2011	31.12.2010
Total risk weighted assets and credits	14,883,258	14,599,466
Total regulatory capital	2,103,610	2,106,916
Basic regulatory capital (Level 1)	1,518,416	1,417,511
Supplementary regulatory capital (Level 2)	585,194	689,405
Global regulatory capital ratio	14.13%	14.43%

Interseguro's Regulatory capital -

In accordance with SBS Resolution SBS 1124-2006, amended by the Resolutions SBS 8243-2008, 12687-2008 and 5587-2009, Interseguro is forced to maintain a regulatory capital with the purpose of maintain a minimum regulatory capital intended to support the technical risks and other risks that could affect it. The regulatory capital shall be greater than the amount resulting from the sum of the solvency net equity and the guarantee fund and the regulatory capital assigned to cover credit risks.

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As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 surplus over minimum regulatory capital is as follows:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Regulatory capital	212,885	212,910
Less:		
Solvency equity	(111,348)	106,402
Guarantee fund	<u>(38,972)</u>	<u>37,241</u>
Surplus	<u>62,565</u>	<u>69,267</u>

(f) Subsidiaries' legal and special reserves-

In accordance with the Banking and Insurance Act, a reserve of at least 35 percent of the Bank's and Interseguro's paid-in capital is required to be established through annual transfers of not less than 10 percent of their net income; said legal reserve can only be used to absorb losses or be capitalized. In both cases, the Bank and Interseguro have the obligation to replenish it.

In accordance with Legislative Decree 770 (abrogated at present), the Bank established a reserve in order to cover potential losses on assets seized through legal actions prior to December 31, 1994. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the balance of said reserve amounted to S/.8,819,000. The company is not allowed to distribute or use this reserve without prior SBS authorization.

In the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 29, 2004, the Bank approved the creation of a special reserve amounting to approximately S/. 10,882,000 through the transfer of income generated in 2003. The Bank is not allowed to distribute or use this reserve without prior SBS authorization.

17. Tax situation

(a) Because it is incorporated in Panama, Intergroup is not subject to any Income tax.

Entities and individuals not domiciled in Peru must pay an additional tax of 4.1 percent over dividends received from entities domiciled in Peru. The entity that distributes the dividends is responsible of performing the retention of the indicated tax. In this regard, since the Company controls the entities that distribute dividends, recognizes the amount of said income tax, recorded as an expense when such dividends belong. According to this, during 2011 and 2010, the Company has recorded approximately S/. 3,082,000 and S/. 2,201,000, respectively, in the statements of income.

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- (b) Intergroup's Subsidiaries are subject to the Peruvian Tax System and, in compliance with current Peruvian legislation; they calculate their Income tax on the basis of their individual financial statements. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the statutory Income tax rate was 30 percent on taxable income, after calculating the workers' profit sharing, which in accordance with current legislation is determined using a 5 percent rate.
- (c) The tax exemption over capital gains arising from the disposal of securities through the Lima Stock Exchange, as well as interests and other gains obtained from debt instruments issued by the Peruvian Government was extended until December 31, 2009. Since January 1, 2010, only interest and capital gains resulting from bonds issued by the Republic of Peru and from BCRP certificates of deposit used for monetary regulation purposes are exempted from the Income Tax. Likewise, only interest and capital gains resulting from bonds issued before March 11, 2007 are also exempted.

Within this context, the Income Tax Act established that, in order to determine the capital gain derived from the disposal of shares acquired prior to January 1, 2010, the tax basis will be either the listing price at the end of 2009, the acquisition cost or the value registered in the equity, whichever the highest. This regulation is applicable to legal entities when securities are sold through or outside a centralized negotiation market in Peru.

Since 2011, with the Income Tax modification, introduced by Act 29645, interests and other income generated by foreign loans granted to the national public sector, must also be included as an item unaffected by the Income Tax. In addition, with regards to unaffected interests in development credits such operations are those, intended to fund projects or programs for the development of the country in public infrastructure and public services as well as to finance credits for micro businesses, according to Resolution SBS 11356-2008 (or any posterior replacing regulation).

Since January 1^o, 2010, are regarded as non taxable the rents and gains generated by assets that are backing the technical reserves from life insurance entities constituted or established in the country, for retirement, disability and survivorship pensions from the private pension funds administrators constituted according to law.

Likewise, are regarded non taxable the rents and gains generated by assets that are backing the technical reserves determined by law of the annuities pensions different from those mentioned in the previous paragraph and the technical reserves that life insurance entities commercialize, even when these products include a saving or investment component.

Such exemption will be maintained while the rents and gains continue to backing the technical obligation previously mentioned. To proceed with the exemption, the composition of the assets which are backing the technical reserves for which the rents and gains are non taxable, shall be

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reported monthly to the SBS, within the terms it indicates, discriminately and with a similar level of detail required by the private pension funds administrators, for the investment that are made with the resources of the managed funds.

- (d) For the purpose of determining the Income Tax and the Value Added Tax, the transfer prices agreed for transactions between related entities, or for transactions conducted with or through entities domiciled in low or zero tax countries must be supported by documentation containing information on the valuation methods applied and the criteria used in the determination of such prices. The Tax Authority has the right to request this information.

In the opinion of Management and its legal advisors, the application of these tax standards would not have any material consequences on the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

- (e) The Tax Authority is legally entitled to review and, if necessary, adjust the Income Tax computed during a term of four years following the year in which a tax return was filed. The Income tax and Value Added Tax returns of Interbank and Interseguro corresponding to 2007 through 2010 are pending to review by the Tax Authority.

On the other hand, in April 2004, June 2006, February 2007, November 2007, October 2008 and December 2010, the Bank received Tax Assessments and Fine Imposing Resolutions related to Income Tax Returns filed in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006; for all of them the Bank has filed a tax claim. In March 2009, the Tax Authority has issued Tax administration resolutions for the years 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004 for which the Bank has filed appeals.

In the opinion of the Bank's Management, Interseguro's Management and their legal advisors, any possible additional tax assessment would not have any material consequences on the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

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18. Off-balance sheet accounts

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Indirect loans, Note 9(a)		
Bank letters of guaranty and stand-by letters of credit (b)	2,543,721	2,583,908
Import and export letters of credit (b)	301,061	295,082
Due from bank acceptances (b)	25,573	96,244
	<u>2,870,355</u>	<u>2,975,234</u>
Foreign currency forwards operations, Note 4		
Held for trading		
Purchase of foreign currency forwards (c)	2,363,985	3,288,870
Sale of foreign currency forwards (c)	2,109,738	1,727,716
Currency swap transaction	63,857	67,520
Held as hedging		
Currency swap transaction (d)	140,200	140,451
	<u>4,677,780</u>	<u>5,224,557</u>
Responsibilities under credit line agreements (e)	18,241,117	19,002,933
Total contingent operations	<u>25,789,252</u>	<u>27,202,724</u>
Other off-balance sheet accounts (g)		
Interest rates swaps		
Held for trading (c)	179,456	53,371
Held as hedging, Note (d)	776,626	813,461
	<u>956,082</u>	<u>866,832</u>
Guarantees received	13,544,919	12,219,574
Trusts (f)	2,114,303	2,133,202
Securities in custody	2,747,135	2,742,985
Mutual and investment funds managed by Interfondos		
Sociedad Administradora de Fondos	2,487,777	2,524,859
Equity trust managed by Internacional de Títulos Sociedad		
Titulizadora S.A. – Intertítulos S.T.	1,153,373	1,027,149
Collections on behalf of third parties	416,853	292,866
Loan portfolio sold	62,926	63,123
Suspended interests	74,856	70,777
Other	15,164,363	13,892,746
	<u>37,766,505</u>	<u>34,967,281</u>
Total other off-balance sheet accounts	<u>38,722,587</u>	<u>35,834,113</u>
Total off-balance sheet accounts	<u>64,511,839</u>	<u>63,036,837</u>

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- (b) In the normal course of its operation, Intergroup and Subsidiaries performs contingent operations (indirect loans). These transactions expose the Company to additional credit risk beyond the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries applies the same credit policies for granting and evaluating the provisions required for direct loans when performing contingent operations, including obtaining guarantees when it deems it necessary. Guarantees vary and include deposits in financial institutions or other assets.

Taking into account that many of the contingent operations are expected to expire without the Intergroup and Subsidiaries having to disburse funds, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

- (c) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Bank, Interseguro and Interfondos maintained derivative operations related to purchase and sale agreements of foreign currency transaction ("forwards") for trading purposes. These contracts are agreements by which the future delivery of foreign currency is agreed, by which the seller agrees to deliver on a specific future date an amount of foreign currency at a pre-determined price. The risk has its origins in the possibility that the counterparty does not meet the agreed terms and in changes that take place in the exchange rates of the currencies at which the transactions are carried out. These contracts generally have maturities no longer than one year, are carried out only to satisfy client needs and are registered at their estimated fair value.
- (d) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Bank holds a currency swap transaction, which according to SBS approval, has been classified as a cash flow hedge for the issuance of leasing bonds; see Note 14(a). In economic terms this transaction translates the debt issued in Nuevos Soles into US Dollars. This transaction has maturity in March, 2013.

Additionally the Bank holds three interest rates swaps hedges aimed to cover the variable rate component of certain due to banks and correspondents. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, said instruments have maturities between June 2014 and June 2016.

- (e) Unused lines of credit and loans granted but not disbursed do not correspond to commitments to grant loans; and include consumer lines of credit and other consumer loans that are cancelled when the customer receives notice to that effect.
- (f) The Bank provides custody, trust, corporate management, investment management and consulting services to third parties, in which the Bank carries out instructions on behalf of its customers and does not assume responsibility for those decisions. These assets are not included in these consolidated financial statements.

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- (g) The balance of "Other off-balance sheet accounts" includes different transactions recorded mainly for control purposes. The most important balance corresponds to guarantees received and is expressed at the agreed value of guarantees as of the date of the loan agreement. This balance does not represent the fair value of guarantees held by Intergrup and its Subsidiaries.

19. Financial income and expense

The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Financial income		
Interest and commissions on loans	425,013	374,699
Interest on due from banks and inter-bank funds	9,514	823
Investments income:		
Income from interests over investments	68,128	40,735
Income from sale and valuation of investments, net	20,292	19,558
Equity share from investments in associates, net	3,630	3,196
	<u>526,577</u>	<u>439,011</u>
Rental income from real estate investments	6,187	16,889
Income from sale of real estate investments,	3,300	-
Exchange differences, net	36,185	40,122
Other financial income	9,383	7,063
Total financial income	<u>581,632</u>	<u>503,085</u>
Financial expenses		
Interest and commissions on deposits and obligations	39,233	30,620
Interest and fees on deposits and due to banks and correspondents	45,770	26,656
Interest on bonds and obligations outstanding	31,339	8,259
Deposit Insurance fund premium fees	4,880	4,307
Loss on derivative financial products, net	-	12,408
Impairment loss for valuation of trading investments	1,035	-
	<u>122,257</u>	<u>82,250</u>
Depreciation of real estate investments	2,610	1,195
Other financial expense	13,616	8,692
Total financial expense	<u>138,481</u>	<u>92,137</u>
Gross financial margin	<u>443,151</u>	<u>410,948</u>

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20. Income and expenses from financial services

The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Fee income from financial services		
Fee for miscellaneous services	51,441	32,441
Credit and debit card commissions	48,048	40,039
Commissions on contingent operations	10,345	9,256
Fee for collections of services	5,628	4,860
Income from financial advisory services	1,332	2,750
Other	10,421	19,154
	<u>127,215</u>	<u>108,500</u>
Expenses relating to financial services		
Credit and debit card expenses	3,412	8,372
Fees paid to foreign banks	2,578	2,032
Other	20,217	14,371
	<u>26,207</u>	<u>24,775</u>

21. Result of insurance underwriting, net

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Assumed premiums	126,513	63,952
Adjustment of technical reserves for assumed premiums	(104,117)	(35,282)
Ceded premiums	(1,983)	(2,480)
Claims on assumed premiums	(34,229)	(31,319)
Claims on ceded premiums	1,818	1,577
	<u>(11,998)</u>	<u>(3,552)</u>
Gross technical result	(11,998)	(3,552)
Commissions from written premiums	(2,946)	(429)
Other technical income	795	418
Other technical expenses	(1,613)	(1,356)
	<u>(15,762)</u>	<u>(4,919)</u>
Technical result, net	(15,762)	(4,919)

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

22. Administrative expenses

(a) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Services received from third parties (b)	101,044	90,375
Personnel and Board of Directors expenses (c)	119,167	115,344
Taxes and contributions	6,688	5,395
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	226,899	211,114

(b) The amounts recorded as "Services received from third parties" correspond mainly to transportation services, repairs and maintenance services, office leases, advertising expenses, public relations expenses, telecommunication costs, professional fees, among other.

(c) The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Salaries	87,869	91,645
Social security	8,868	8,376
Severance indemnity expenses	7,033	6,615
Vacation, medical assistance and other	15,397	8,708
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	119,167	115,344

24. Other income, net

The table below presents the components of this caption:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Recovery of prior year past due loans	16,622	15,279
Commissions and other services from mutual funds administration	8,263	13,043
Net gain on sale of assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	7	213
Employee retirement incentive	(4,817)	(2,021)
Provision for assets received as payment and seized through legal actions	-	(21)
Other, net	(4,120)	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Total other income, net	<u>15,955</u>	<u>26,618</u>

24. Earnings per share

The table below presents the calculation of the weighted average number of shares and the earnings per share:

	Outstanding shares (in thousands)	Shares considered in computation (in thousands)	Days as of the end of year	Weighted average number of shares (in thousands)
Period 2010				
Balance as of January 1	<u>91,517</u>	<u>91,517</u>	90	<u>91,517</u>
Balance as of March, 31	<u>91,517</u>	<u>91,517</u>		<u>91,517</u>
Net earnings attributable to Intergroup S/.(000)				<u>138,866</u>
Net basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Intergroup (Nuevos Soles)				<u>1.517</u>
Period 2011				
Balance as of January 1	92,123	92,123	90	92,123
Sale of treasury stock	134	134	88	131
Purchase of treasury stock	<u>(1,719)</u>	<u>(1,719)</u>	77	<u>(1,470)</u>
Balance as of March, 31	<u>90,538</u>	<u>90,538</u>		<u>90,784</u>
Net earnings attributable to Intergroup S/.(000)				<u>151,341</u>
Net basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Intergroup (Nuevos soles)				<u>1.667</u>

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25. Transactions with related parties and affiliated companies

- (a) The table below presents the balances with related and affiliated companies as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	2011 S/.(000)	2010 S/.(000)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	9,999	4,150
Held- to- maturity investments (real estate projects)	24,856	26,469
Loan portfolio, net	255,932	143,019
Other assets	34,276	34,073
Liabilities		
Deposits and obligations	124,501	218,683
Bonds and other obligations	11,431	16,987
Other liabilities	10	17
Income (expense)		
Financial income	5,122	15,615
Administrative expenses	(3,538)	(4,514)
Rental income	5,344	18,967
Other, net	799	2,767
Off-balance sheet accounts		
Indirect loans	64,525	44,937

- (b) Some shareholders, directors and officers of Intergroup and Subsidiaries have been involved, either directly or indirectly, in credit transactions with Intergroup and Subsidiaries as permitted by Peruvian legislation, which regulates and limits certain transactions with employees, directors and officers of financial institutions. As of March 31, 2011, loans and other credits to employees and directors amounted approximately to S/ 53.671,000 (S/. 54,904,000 as of December 31, 2010).

In accordance with Peruvian legislation, loans to related parties cannot be made on more favorable terms than those offered to the public.

- (c) As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Intergroup and its Subsidiaries participated in different domestic and foreign mutual and investment funds managed by its Subsidiaries or related parties.

In addition, as of December 31, 2010 the Bank has entered into foreign currency sale forwards with mutual funds managed by Interfondos S.A. - Sociedad Administradora de Fondos, for a notional amount of S/. 78,762,000 which are presented in the "Contingencies" caption of the consolidated balance sheets.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (d) In Management's opinion, transactions with related companies have been performed under normal market conditions. Taxes generated by these transactions and the taxable base used for computing them, are those customarily used in the industry and are determined according to prevailing tax standards.

26. Risk assessment

Intergroup and Subsidiaries' activities relate mainly to the use of financial instruments, including derivatives. The Board of Directors of each of the main subsidiaries, the Bank and Interseguro, are responsible of the general direction with regards to risk management. They are also responsible for the approval of the policies and strategies currently in force. The Board approves the principles for the general risk management, as well as the policies elaborated for these specific areas.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries receives deposits from its customers at both fixed and floating rates and with different terms, with the aim of profiting from interest margins by investing those funds in high-quality assets. Intergroup and its Subsidiaries seeks to increase these margins by consolidating its short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to comply with any withdrawal that may be requested.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries seeks to obtain interest margins above market average, net of provisions, by lending to borrowers by means of a variety of credit products. The exposure not only comprises direct loans, but also indirect loans, such as guarantees, letters of credit or stand-by letters of credit.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries also trades financial instruments outside and inside the stock exchange market, including derivative instruments, to benefit from changes in their prices in the market in the short term and from fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates. Management establishes limits to exposure levels for positions that may be adopted in the market during both, daily operations and overnight positions. The exposure to exchange rates and to interest rates related to such operations is normally offset and controlled through the fluctuations in the net cash amounts required to settle market positions.

Market risk-

Intergroup and Subsidiaries is exposed to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or the cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk arises from interest rate positions, exchange rates and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Also, it arises from changes in the level of volatility of prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates and equity prices.

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into two groups: (i) those that arise from value fluctuation of trading portfolios due to movements of market rates or prices (Trading Book) and (ii) those that arise from changes in the structural positions of non-trading portfolios due to movements of the interest rates, prices and exchange ratios (ALM Book).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Trading portfolios include those liquid positions arising from market-making transactions where the Bank and its subsidiaries act as principal with clients or with the market. Non-trading portfolios include relatively illiquid positions, mainly deposits and loans.

The risks of trading portfolios (Trading Book) and available-for-sale investments are managed through Value at Risk (VaR) historical simulation techniques; while non-trading portfolios are managed using Asset Liability Management (ALM) techniques.

The VaR method is an estimate of the maximum potential loss that might arise if current positions were to be held unchanged for one trading session, taking into account a specific significance level. The measurement is structured so that daily losses exceeding the VaR occur, on average, not more than in one trading session out of one hundred. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and parameters used in the VaR calculation.

The calculation of risks associated with long-term and structural positions is called Asset and Liability Management (ALM). Non-trading portfolios are exposed to different sensitivities that can generate a deterioration in the value of the assets compared to their liabilities and hence to a reduction of their net value. The sensitivities to which the portfolio is exposed are those of interest rate, exchange rate and, management of re-pricing gaps.

The Bank's Management also establishes individual limits for marketable securities, foreign currency exchange positions, and derivative instruments. These limits include both the maximum amount of exposure and the maximum loss value that can be tolerated before demanding immediate settlement in the market (stop-loss). Compliance with these limits and the Bank's VaR are reviewed by Management on a daily basis. Nevertheless, the use of this control measure does not eliminate all risks of loss beyond the limits in place in the event of movements in market prices.

Liquidity risk-

The Bank is exposed to daily withdrawal of its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loans drawdown's, guarantees and other withdrawals. The Bank does not maintain funds available in cash for all of the aforementioned needs, since experience has shown that a minimum level of reinvestment of funds upon their maturity can be predicted with a high degree of certainty. The Bank's Management establishes the limits as to the minimum amount of funds that need to be available to meet such needs and the minimum level of inter-bank loans and other types of loans that should be in place to cover unexpected withdrawals.

The procedure of matching and controlling mismatches of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is essential to Management. Nevertheless, it is unusual for financial institutions to be fully matched, as transacted business is often based on uncertain terms and different systems. An open position in the terms and rates could potentially increase profitability, but it also increases the risk of losses.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors when assessing liquidity and exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

Liquidity requirements to support indirect credits (contingent loans) are significantly lower than the amount of the commitment because it is not expected that funds will be required to honor these commitments. The total amount of the commitments to provide loans does not necessarily represent the requirement of funds in the future, as the majority of these indirect credits will expire or terminate without requiring payment thereof.

Interseguro is exposed to requirements of cash, mainly for the payment of retirement pensions and insurance claims. The liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available in the future to pay commitments at their expiration date. Interseguro sets the limits as to the minimum amount of funds that need to be available to meet such requirements.

Interseguro controls its liquidity risk through the matching of the maturities of assets and liabilities. Therefore, the investment plan has been structured according to their expiration date, thereby having covered the risk of fund requirements destined to cover claims for incidents or other.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements include an analysis of the maturities of the main assets and liabilities, based on contractual maturity dates.

Cash flow risk and fair value of interest rate changes-

The cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The risk of fair value interest rates is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in market interest rates on its financial situation and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event of unexpected fluctuations. Management sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rates that may be undertaken and monitors these levels periodically.

Resources for commercial funding are mainly obtained from short-term liabilities, which generally bear interest at fixed and variable interest rates prevailing in the market. Loans, customer deposits, and other financing instruments are subject to risks arising from interest rate fluctuations. Relevant contractual maturity characteristics and interest rates of such financial instruments are disclosed in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Exchange rate risk-

Intergroup and Subsidiaries is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates prevailing over its financial position and cash flows. The Management of the Subsidiaries sets limits on

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

the level of exposure by currency and in total of overnight positions and monitors these levels on a daily basis.

Most assets and liabilities in foreign currency are stated in US Dollars. Foreign currency transactions are made at free market exchange rate. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, Intergroup and its Subsidiaries' assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are shown in Note 4. Intergroup has used derivative financial instruments in order to hedge, partially, this risk.

Credit risk-

Intergroup and Subsidiaries is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a client will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the consolidated balance sheet date. Significant changes in the economy or in a particular industry segment that represent a concentration in the portfolio of Intergroup and its Subsidiaries could result in losses different from those recorded at the consolidated balance sheet date. Therefore, Management of Intergroup and Subsidiaries carefully manages exposure to credit risk.

The levels of credit risk undertaken are structured by Intergroup and its Subsidiaries, by placing limits to the amount of acceptable risk related to one borrower or groups of borrowers and geographical and industry sectors. Such risks are monitored constantly and subject to frequent review. Limits in the level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved by the Management within the framework of standards in force.

Intergroup and Subsidiaries exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed partially by obtaining corporate and personal guarantees, but there is a significant portion of consumer loans for which no such guarantees can be obtained.

Credit risk of insurance activities is controlled by policies and procedures that establish maximum amounts and limits that can be granted to clients according to their credit classification. Similarly, credit risk with respect to the balances of clients related to non-payments of premiums and contributions will solely persist during a specified period in the contract of the policy until maturity, when the policy is paid or terminated. The commission paid to intermediaries is offset with the accounts receivable to them in order to reduce the risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the book value of available funds, marketable securities, available for sale investments, loans, net, premiums and other receivables, insurance and reinsurance receivables, bank acceptances and contingent loans. The exposure for any borrower, including banks and investments, is further structured by sub-limits covering on and off balance sheet exposures (contingent accounts/.indirect loans) and daily delivery risk limits to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposure is monitored against established limits in a continuous manner.

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Risk of the insurance activity -

The risk covered by any insurance contract, under its different modalities, is the possibility of the insured event occurring and, therefore, the resulting claim having a set value. Due to the nature of the insurance contract, this risk is arbitrary and therefore unpredictable.

As far as the insurance contract portfolio is concerned, where large number and probability theory applies to setting prices and provisions, the main risk Interseguro faces is that claims and/or payment of benefits covered by the policies will exceed the book value of insurance liabilities. This could occur if the frequency and/or severity of claims and benefits is greater than calculated. The following factors are taken into account in evaluating insurance risks:

- Frequency and severity of claims.
- Sources of uncertainty in calculating payment of future claims.
- Mortality tables for different life insurance plans.
- Changes in market rates for investments that have a direct effect on discount rates used to calculate mathematical reserves.

Interseguro has automatic reinsurance contracts to protect itself against frequent and severe losses. The purpose of reinsurance agreements is to prevent total net insurance losses from affecting Interseguro's equity and liquidity in any given year.

Interseguro's insurance underwriting strategy has been developed to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted. Factors aggravating insurance risks include a lack of diversification of risk types and values, and geographical location. The underwriting strategy is designed to guarantee that underwriting risks are well diversified in terms of risk type and value. Underwriting limits serve to implement the selection criteria for adequate risks.

The adequacy of the reserve is a principle of the insurance management. The technical reserves of premiums and claims are estimated by actuaries of Interseguro and are reviewed by independent when necessary.

The Management constantly monitors the trends followed by claims, which allows performing estimations of incurred but not reported claims supported in recent information. These estimations are also reviewed by independent experts.

Furthermore, Interseguro is exposed to the risk that the mortality rates associated with its clients do not reflect the real rate of mortality, which could mean that the premium calculated for the cover offered is insufficient to cover losses. For this reason, Interseguro carries out a careful selection of risk or subscription when issuing its policies, thus enabling it to classify the degree of risk applicable to a given potential policyholder, by analyzing characteristics such as gender, whether or not the person is a smoker, health and others.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

In relation to the risk of reinsurance, Interseguro's policy is to subscribe contracts only with companies with international classification determined by the rules of the SBS. Furthermore, Interseguro subscribes reinsurance contracts as part of its risk mitigation program, which can be in a proportional and non proportional basis. Most proportional reinsurance corresponds to automatic contracts which are entered to reduce the exposition of certain categories of business. Non proportional contracts are mainly the excess of loss of reinsurance intended to mitigate the net exposition of Interseguro to catastrophic losses. The limits to retention of excess of loss of reinsurance vary by type of insurance contract and geographical location.

Interseguro has also limited its exposition defining the highest amounts of claims in certain contracts and in the use in accordance with reinsurers to limit the exposition to catastrophic events.

The insurance contracts do not have terms or clauses particularly relevant that may have a significant impact or represent important uncertainties over the cash flows of the Company.

In the specific case of life annuity insurance, the risk assumed by Interseguro is that the real life expectancy of the insured population is greater than that estimated at the time the annuity is calculated, which would mean a deficit in reserves from which pensions are paid.

27. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments is defined as the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, assuming an on-going enterprise.

When a financial instrument is traded in an active and liquid market, its quoted market price in an actual transaction provides the best evidence of its fair value. When a quoted market price is not available, or may not be indicative of the fair value of the financial instrument, other estimation techniques may be used to determine such fair value, including the current market value of another financial instrument that is substantially similar, discounted cash flow analysis or other techniques applicable thereto, all of which are significantly affected by the assumptions used. Although Management of Intergroup and its Subsidiaries uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. As a result, the fair value may not be indicative of the net realizable or settlement value.

A significant portion of the assets and liabilities of Intergroup and Subsidiaries is comprised by short-term financial instruments, with a remaining maturity of less than one-year. Therefore, these short-term financial instruments are considered to have a fair value equivalent to their book value at the consolidated balance sheet dates, except for those with an active market.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values depend on the terms and risk characteristics of the various financial instruments as follows:

- Cash and due from banks represent cash and short-term deposits that do not represent significant credit or interest risks; in consequence, their book value is equivalent to their fair value in the consolidated balance sheets.
- Available-for-sale investments are recorded at their fair value, and as a result their book value is equivalent to that amount.
- In the case of held-to-maturity financial investments, their estimated fair values have been computed considering the quotes or price information that existed as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. As for held-to-maturity financial investments that do not have price quotes, their estimated market value as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, has been determined by discounting the expected cash flows at an interest rate that reflects the security's risk rating.
- The majority of the loans granted by Intergroup and Subsidiaries accrue interest at variable rates, which are reset against variations in the market conditions. As a result, their book value, net of the allowance for credit risk, with the allowance rates required by the SBS, excluding the increase in the pro-cyclical provisions as indicated by Note 9, is considered to be the best estimate of their fair value as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.
- The fair value of deposits and obligations is similar to their book value, mainly due to their liquid nature and the fact that their variable interest rates can be compared with other similar liabilities as of the date of the consolidated balance sheets.
- Due to banks and correspondents, generate variable interest rate terms and preferential rates, similar to the ones in force in the market. For liabilities that bear interest and have original maturities longer than one year, the fair value has been calculated based on discounted future cash flows, using the Bank's effective interest rate for liabilities with similar characteristics. The estimated fair value approximates the fair value.
- As disclosed in Note 18, the Bank participates in indirect loan operations. Based on the level of fees currently charged for such operations and taking into account their maturity and interest rates together with the present creditworthiness of the counterparties, the difference between their book value and their fair value is not significant.
- Derivative transactions such as currency forwards and interest rate swaps are recorded at their fair value, consequently, there are not differences with their book value.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Based on the prior analysis, Intergroup and Subsidiaries Management consider that, as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the estimated fair values of Intergroup and Subsidiaries financial instruments do not differ significantly from their book values.

28. Additional explanation for English translation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Peru for financial entities. Certain accounting practices applied by Intergroup and Subsidiaries that comply with accounting principles generally accepted in Peru for financial entities may differ in certain aspects to generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails.