

Report on Banks

April 2013



BANCO CENTRAL
DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

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April 2013

Year X, N° 8



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DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA**

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Note | Information for April 2013 available as of June 6th, 2013 is included. This report is focused on the performance of the financial system, including breakdowns by homogeneous sub-sectors. The data reported (particularly, those referring to profitability) are provisional and subject to changes. Except otherwise provided, end-of-month data is included.

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Summary

- **In April, banking activity expanded at a steady pace, exhibiting a rise in credit, deposits and the provision of means of payment. Banks conducted their operations within a framework of limited risks, keeping high levels of coverage.**
- **The stock of loans in domestic currency grew 1.9% over the month, up 42.2% y.o.y.)** The performance of lending in pesos over the past 12 months was mainly explained by **commercial credit lines, recording the highest relative growth.** In turn, total lending to the private sector (in domestic and foreign currency) increased 31.7% y.o.y. over the month under study.
- The positive performance of bank lending to companies was in part influenced by the **Bicentenary Productive Financing Program** and the **Credit Line for Productive Investment.** As regards the latter, estimates predict that total loans granted between the second half of 2012 and the first half of 2013 will reach \$34 billion, which implies the overall compliance with the targets laid down. On the basis of this performance, **the BCRA decided to renew this tool,** keeping current general conditions and allowing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to allocate up to 20% of the disbursed funds to finance working capital. Thus, disbursements are expected to reach \$20 billion during the second half of this year.
- **In April, the non-performance ratio for loans to the private sector stood at 1.9% of total lending to this sector, remaining low in a historical and international comparison.** The financial system continued posting a high coverage ratio of non-performing portfolio with provisions.
- **In April, private sector deposit stock grew 2.2% (27.5% y.o.y.), driven by time deposits in domestic currency, which showed an increase of 2.5% over the month (45.2% y.o.y.). The significant momentum exhibited by time deposits in pesos implied an increase in their share in total deposits of the private sector, from 32.9% to 41.7% over the last three years.** Based on this performance, the balance sheet stock of total deposits (in domestic and foreign currency) in the banking system rose 1.8% over the period (25.7% y.o.y.).
- The liquidity indicator (in domestic and foreign currency) reached 24.2% of total deposits in April, up 0.3 p.p. against the previous month; meanwhile, **the broad liquidity ratio** (including LEBAC and NOBAC holdings) **stood at 38% of total deposits, posting a monthly rise of 0.2 p.p.**
- **Consolidated financial system net worth grew 2.4% in April (30.6% y.o.y.),** mainly explained by book profits.
- Regulatory capital compliance reached 14.3% of total risk-weighted assets (RWA) in April (12.9% in the case of Tier 1), up 0.2 p.p. against March. In turn, **surplus capital compliance for the ensemble of banks stood at 66.4% of the regulatory requirement in April, up 3.5% against the previous month.**
- **In April, financial system's profits amounted to 3.4%a. of assets, up 0.5 p.p. against the previous month,** mostly explained by a rise in the financial margin and a drop in loan loss provisions and operating costs. All groups of banks raised their monthly profitability. **The financial system recorded a 3%a. ROA in the first four months of the year, standing slightly above the figure evidenced in the same period last year, within a framework of an important increase in financial intermediation levels.**
- **The financial system payroll continued to grow in the first quarter of 2013, up 1.1% y.o.y. Banks' operating infrastructure remained expanding** —the number of branches and ATMs increased 2.8% y.o.y. and 8.3% y.o.y., respectively— **with improvements in productivity indicators** as evidenced by a higher number of accounts managed by each bank employee, among other indicators.

I. Activity

In April, the level of financial intermediation with the private sector continued increasing: lending rose 2.1% (31.7% y.o.y.) and deposits showed a similar monthly change rate (27.5% y.o.y.) (see Chart 1). The dynamics of intermediation has been driven by the segments of loans and deposits in domestic currency. Financial system netted assets expanded 2.4% in the month (25.2% y.o.y.).

The main fund source stemmed from a rise in private sector deposits in the month under analysis (nearly \$10 billion). To a lesser extent, financial institutions also obtained funds from their profits, a rise in public sector deposits, and financial trusts placements. These funds were mainly applied to expand lending to the private sector (\$9.1 billion) and, to a lesser extent, to raise liquid assets, securities, loans to the public sector and LEBAC holdings.

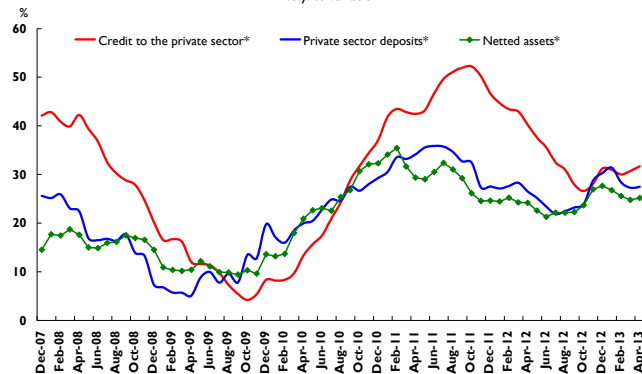
Lending to the private sector increased its share in bank assets over the last 12 months, channeled both to households and companies (see Chart 2). In contrast, liquid assets, BCRA's bills and notes and lending to the public sector decreased their share. In turn, the y.o.y. momentum exhibited by private sector time deposits increased their share in the financial system total funding (liabilities plus net worth). Similarly, higher profits and capital contributions led to an increased share of net worth in funding. Corporate bonds, subordinated bonds, and foreign credit lines as well as public sector time deposits lost their share in total funding.

As is usually the case, following the first quarter of the year the value operated and number of checks cleared rose in April. With this performance, the value of documents operated and the amount issued grew around 41% y.o.y. and 15% y.o.y., respectively. The value of checks returned for insufficient funds in terms of the total issued increased slightly over the month, although it remained below the levels of the previous year (see Chart 3).

The number and value of instant transfers accumulated a significant increase of 59% and 93% respectively in y.o.y. terms. In turn, more direct debits were posted in April, improving 17.9% y.o.y. in number, and 40.5% in value.

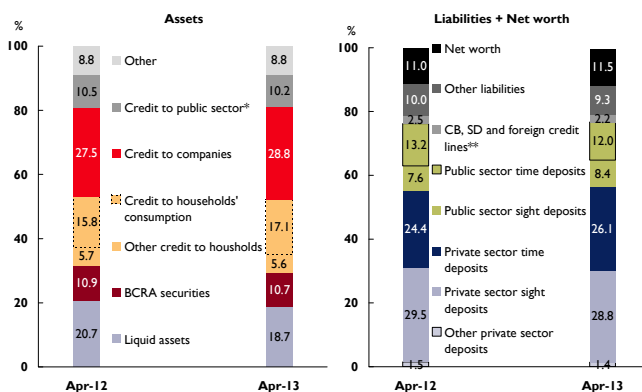
Financial system payroll continued increasing in the first quarter of the year¹. The number of employees increased 1.1% y.o.y., exceeding the y.o.y. growth of the whole economy's employment rate. Banking operating

Chart 1
Financial Intermediation
Y.o.y. % variation



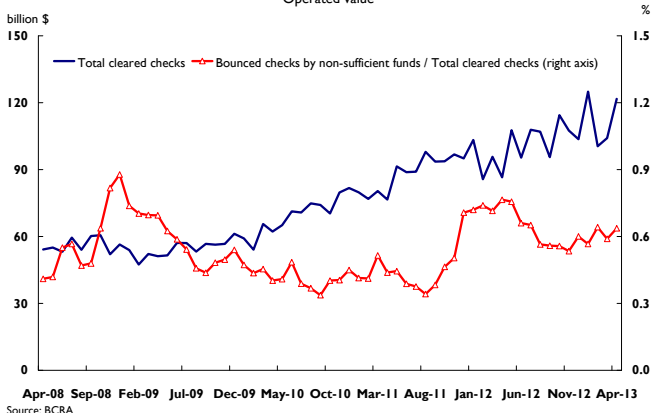
* Financial system. Include national and foreign currency.
Source: BCRA

Chart 2
Financial System Balance Sheet Composition



*Note: Include securities and lending. **Corporate bonds (CB) and Subordinated debt (SD).
Source: BCRA

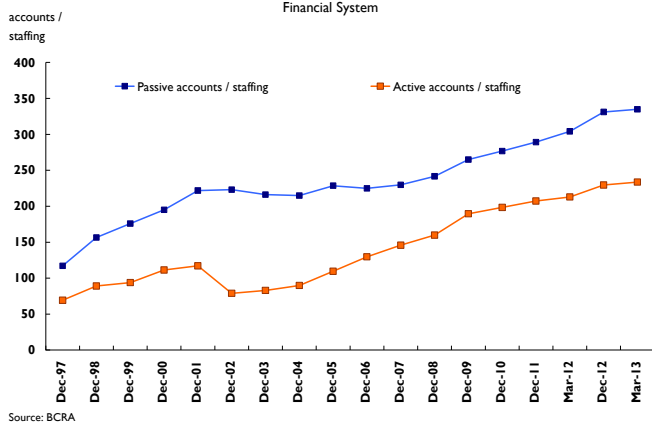
Chart 3
Cleared and Bounced Checks
Operated value



Source: BCRA

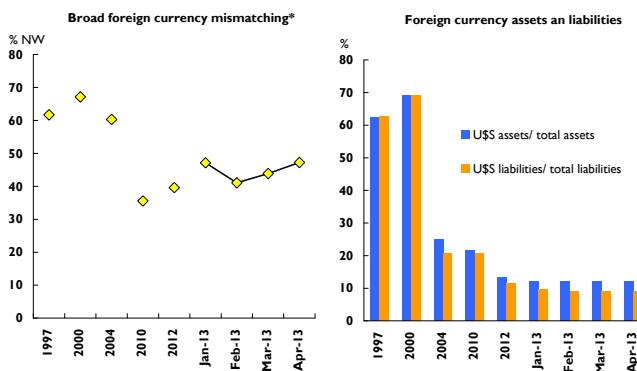
¹ Information available as of March 2013.

Chart 4
Number of Accounts in terms of Staffing
Financial System



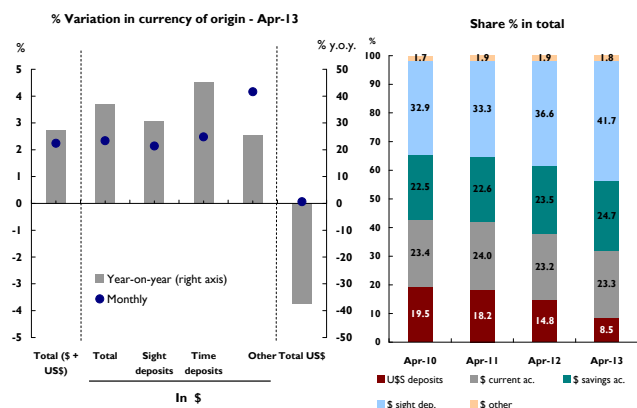
Source: BCRA

Chart 5
Foreign Exchange Mismatching and Financial System Balance Sheet Dollarization



* Includes net undelivered foreign currency term purchases.
Note: For 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2012 quarterly mean is considered. For 1997, 2000 and 2004 stocks are not consolidated.
Source: BCRA

Chart 6
Non-Financial Private Sector Deposits in the Financial System



Source: BCRA

infrastructure continued expanding with a rise in the number of branches and ATMs² which went up 2.8% y.o.y. and 8.3% y.o.y., respectively. Such increases were accompanied by improvements in productivity reflected in, for example, a higher number of accounts managed by employee (see Chart 4).

Foreign currency broad mismatching increased by 3.4 p.p. of net worth in April, reaching 47.2%, going up 8.2 p.p. y.o.y. This performance was led by private banks and explained by a higher relative growth of assets in foreign currency against liabilities in foreign currency, and by a higher number of net forward purchases of foreign currency. Despite this increase, **both currency mismatching and the aggregate level of dollarization of banks' balance sheets³, remain at historically low levels** (see Chart 5). In this sense in April assets (liabilities) in foreign currency accounted for only 12.1% (8.9%) of total assets (liabilities).

II. Deposits and liquidity

The balance sheet stock of total deposits in the financial system (in domestic and foreign currency) rose 1.8% in April, as a consequence of the growth in private sector deposits (2.2%) (see Chart 6), **with an improvement observed in time deposits denominated in domestic currency (2.5%)**.

Total deposits climbed 25.7% y.o.y., with an increase in deposits from the private sector (27.5% y.o.y.) and the public sector (22.3% y.o.y.). **The rise in private sector deposits over the period was mostly driven by the growth recorded by time deposits in pesos (45.2% y.o.y.)** and, secondly, by sight accounts (30.9%). **The important momentum exhibited by time deposits in pesos over the last three years resulted in its increased share in total deposits of the private sector** (see Chart 6). In turn, private sector deposits in dollars fell 37.6% y.o.y. —in currency of origin—.

The funding cost for transactions in domestic currency exhibited a minor increase over the last few months⁴, in a context of a slight rise in interest rates on time deposits. Therefore, the funding cost was 2.1 p.p. higher in y.o.y. terms in April. This rise was observed in all groups of banks but mainly in foreign private financial institutions (see Chart 7).

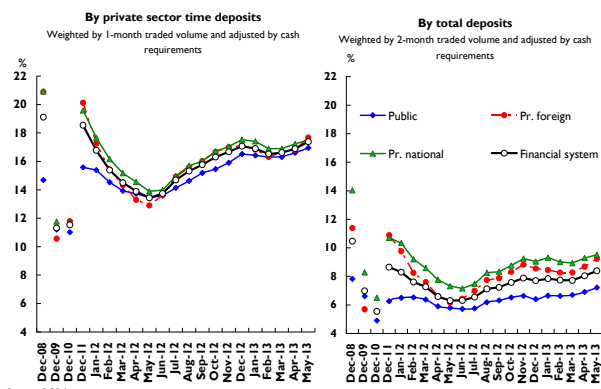
The financial system liquidity indicator (in domestic and foreign currency) posted a slight increase in April, standing at 24.2% of total deposits. Similarly, the broad liquidity ratio (which includes LEBAC and

² Information available as of February 2013.

³ Measured as foreign currency assets over total assets, and foreign currency liabilities over total liabilities.

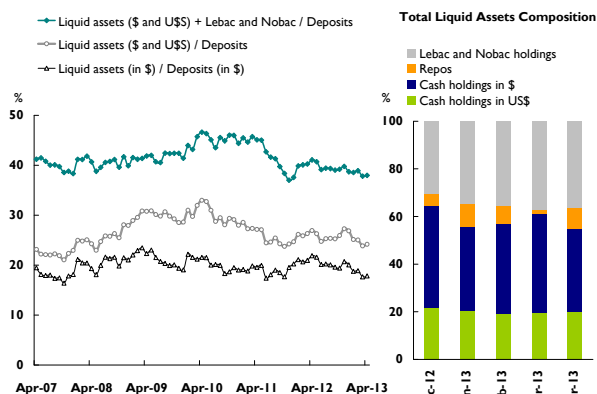
⁴ Latest available information as of May 2013.

Chart 7
Estimation of Average Funding Costs by Deposits in Pesos



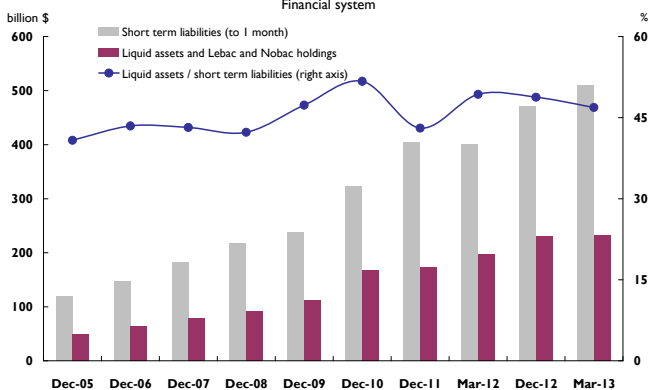
Source: BCRA

Chart 8
Financial System Liquidity



Source: BCRA

Chart 9
Liquid Assets in Terms of Short Term Liabilities*



*Note: Based on residual term.
Source: BCRA

NOBAC holdings) posted a moderated monthly rise, standing at 38% of total deposits. Financial system liquidity composition changed in the period, based on a change in composition of net repos with BCRA, which had reduced temporarily in March. This effect was offset by a decrease in cash holdings' share⁵ (see Chart 8).

Short-term liability coverage through higher-liquidity assets fell slightly during the first quarter of 2013 (latest available information), reaching 46.9% (see Chart 9). This indicator evidenced a 2.4 p.p. drop in a y.o.y. comparison, due to a greater expansion of liabilities with a term to maturity not exceeding 30 days in relation to assets with greater liquidity.

III. Financing

In the past 12 months, total lending⁶ (in domestic and foreign currency) to the private sector increased 31.7% y.o.y., boosted by loans in domestic currency (42.2% y.o.y.). Among credit lines in pesos, commercial loans channeled by promissory notes and overdrafts posted the highest relative y.o.y. change, increasing 63.1% y.o.y. and 45.9% y.o.y., respectively (see Chart 10).

In April, the stock of loans in domestic currency grew 1.9%. All credit lines in pesos expanded against March, with a higher monthly momentum in pledge-backed and personal loans. In turn, lending in foreign currency increased 2.5%⁷ in April. **Therefore, total stock (in domestic and foreign currency) of lending to the private sector rose 2.1%⁸, being mainly driven by private banks (national and foreign), which accounted for almost three quarters of the total increase.**

In April, lending to companies⁹ grew 1.5%¹⁰, boosted by credits to the commercial and manufacturing sector (see Chart 11). Financing to companies increased 31.1% y.o.y in the past 12 months; this performance was mainly explained by lending channeled to the manufacturing and services sectors, which, as a whole, accounted for 61.4% of the y.o.y. increase in total lending to the productive sector. In y.o.y. terms,

⁵ Cash disposal includes minimum cash compliance, cash in banks and other concepts, mainly correspondent accounts.

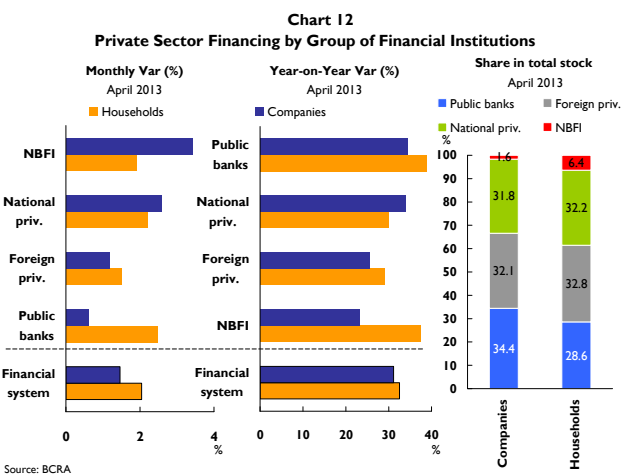
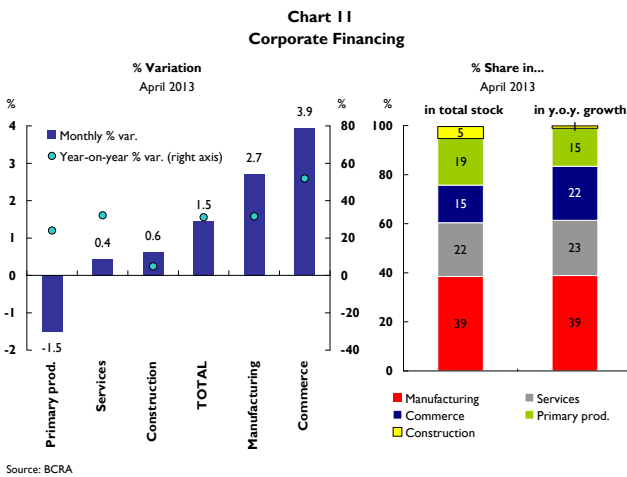
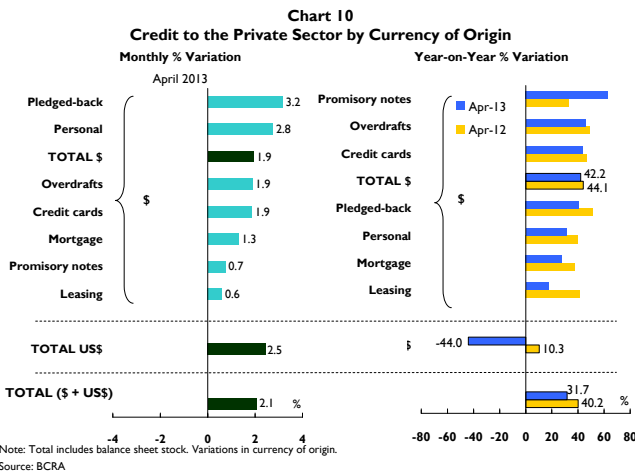
⁶ Information extracted from balance sheet stocks of the BCRA Monthly Information Regime.

⁷ Stocks in domestic and foreign currency are included. Monthly change rate is represented in the currency of origin. The performance observed in lending to the private sector in foreign currency was mainly explained by a rise in loans for pre-financing and financing exports granted by a national private bank.

⁸ In April, four financial trusts were issued with bank personal loans portfolios as underlying assets for \$495 million. If balance sheet stocks are adjusted by the securitized assets during the period, the monthly change in total lending to the private sector would rise to 2.2%.

⁹ Information extracted from BCRA Debtor data base. Lending to companies includes those granted to legal persons and commercial lending granted to individuals. In turn, financing to households are those loans granted to individuals, unless they serve commercial purposes.

¹⁰ The data are provisional and subject to changes.



the increase in lending to the private sector continued to be mainly explained by public financial institutions, with a 34.5% y.o.y. change, accounting for 34.4% of the total stock of loans to the productive sector (exceeding the share recorded by private foreign and national banks: 32.1% and 31.8, respectively) (see Chart 12).

The BCRA continued promoting the **Credit Line for Productive Investment** over the past few months. Furthermore, it has been recently decided that this tool be renewed for the second half of 2013¹¹, keeping the current general conditions¹², and taking as benchmark 5% of private sector deposits stock as of May 2013. Thus, the funds to be disbursed under this **Credit Line** amounts to **\$20.1 billion during the second half of 2013**. Moreover, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises may assign up to 20% of the disbursed funds to finance working capital related to the productive investment involved. **According to information given by financial institutions, the targets set in the first two stages of this line have been broadly exceeded. Total loans granted are expected to reach around \$34 billion in the July 2012 – June 2013 period.** It is worth mentioning that, as established by the applicable regulation, **more than half of loans disbursed were granted to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.**

In turn, within the framework of the **Bicentenary Productive Financing Program**, 23 fund auctions were conducted since its implementation until the end of May for a total amount of \$6.9 billion, from which banks disbursed \$4.8 billion among different companies (see Chart 13). Lending to Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises¹³ accounted for **53.4% of this program's operations.**

These measures contributed to increase the volume and improve conditions to grant loans to small and medium-sized enterprises¹⁴ since the second half of 2012. Thus, loans in pesos granted to this group of companies in the first 4 months of the year accounted for 39.5% of total loans granted to legal persons, up almost 12 p.p. against the share recorded in the first months of 2012 (see Chart 14).

In turn, **lending to households¹⁵ expanded 2%¹⁶ in April, with an improvement in all credit lines against**

¹¹ Communication "A" 5449.

¹² These loans shall be granted for a minimum term of 3 years at a maximum fixed interest rate of 15.25% over the first 3 years; thereafter, in absence of such rate, a floating rate would be applied but it will not exceed the total BADLAR in pesos over 400b.p.

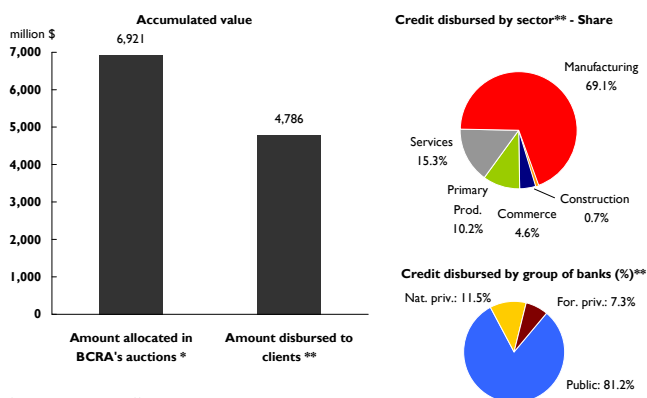
¹³ According to the new classification established in Resolution N° 50/13 adopted by the Secretary of Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Development, micro, small and medium enterprises will be deemed as such according to their maximum annual total sales, the limits being, by type of activity, as follows: \$54 million for the agricultural sector, \$183 million for manufacturing and mining sector, \$250 million for commerce, \$63 million for the service sector, and \$84 million for construction.

¹⁴ For a broader analysis, see Chapter IV of the Financial Stability Report (First Half of 2013).

¹⁵ Information extracted from the BCRA Debtor data base. Stocks in domestic and foreign currency are included.

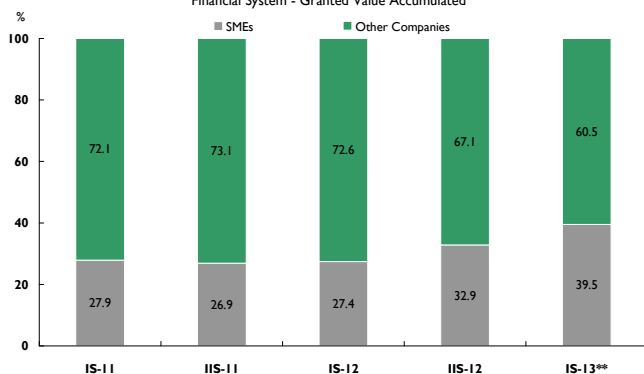
¹⁶ The data are provisional and subject to changes.

Chart 13
Bicentenary Productive Financing Program



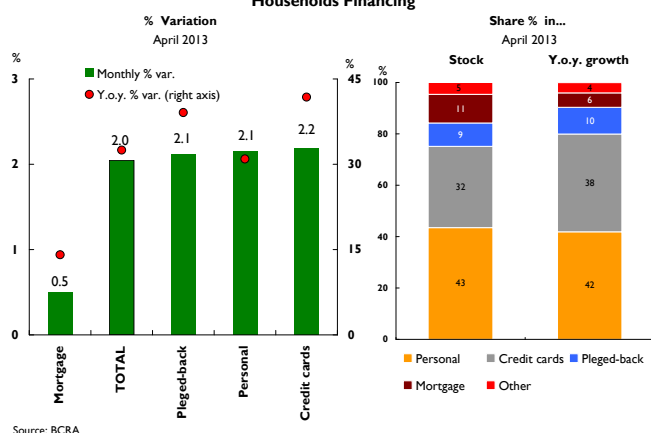
* Includes 23 first auctions. **Data up to May 31st, 2013. Source: BCRA

Chart 14
Credits Granted in Pesos to Legal Persons*



* Overdrafts excluded. **First 4 months of 2013. Source: BCRA

Chart 15
Households Financing



Source: BCRA

the previous month (see Charter 15). Total banking lending to households rose 32.5% in the last 12 months. Private banks (national and foreign) accounted for nearly 65% of the total stock of loans to this sector in April 2013 (see Chart 12).

According to the latest available information, **lending interest rates operated in domestic currency rose moderately in almost all credit lines in May**. So far this year, lending interest rates slightly increased in private banks (national and foreign), whereas they fell in public financial institutions and NBFI. Current levels of interest rates on pledge-backed loans and credit cards were lower than those recorded 12 months ago; however, they were slightly higher in of the remaining credit lines (see Chart 16). In turn, **the rise in funding cost was higher than that evidenced in lending interest rates in y.o.y. terms, prompting a reduction in spreads operated in pesos in all bank groups**.

IV. Portfolio quality

In April, the non-performing ratio for loans to the private sector increased slightly accounting for 1.9% of total lending. This indicator rose 0.3 p.p. in y.o.y. terms mainly due to the performance of foreign private banks and NBFI (see Chart 17). However, **portfolio delinquency remained at low levels both in a historical and international comparison** (see Chart 18).

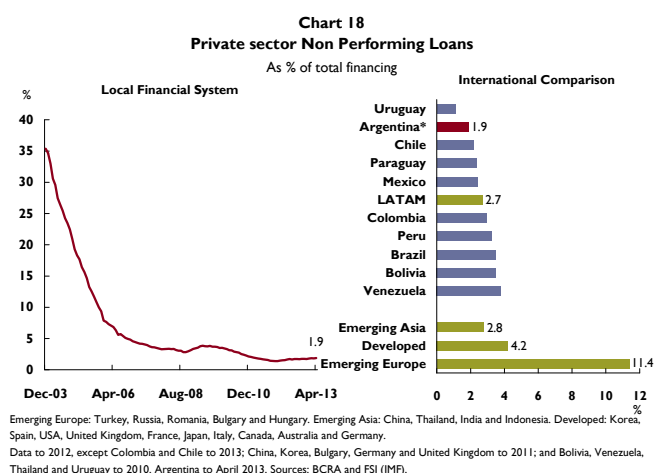
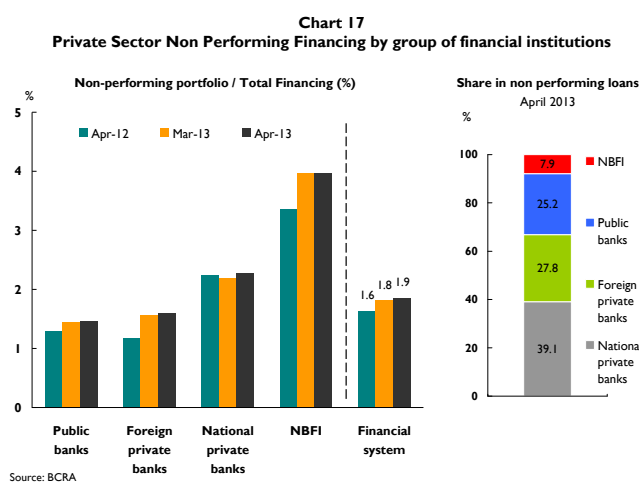
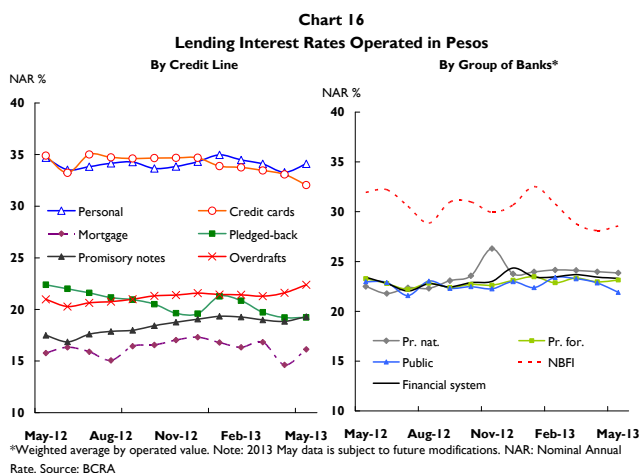
In April, the delinquency ratio of loans granted to companies remained stable, at around 1%¹⁷, slightly above the level recorded twelve months before. The y.o.y. increase resulted mainly from the performance of loans to the construction sector; meanwhile, there were not significant changes in the remaining sectors (see Chart 19).

The non-performing ratio for loans to households rose slightly up to 3%¹⁸ of the portfolio in the month, mainly due to a hike in delinquency in credit cards and personal loans. In a y.o.y. comparison, the non-performing ratio for household financing grew 0.4 p.p. (see Chart 19). Foreign private banks recorded the highest y.o.y. increase in the delinquency ratio of loans granted to households.

The share of loans covered by preferred guarantees in total private sector lending stood at 16.6% in April, a level similar to that observed in the previous month, up 1 p.p. in y.o.y. terms. The non-performing ratio for this segment totaled 1.2%, in line with that

¹⁷ The data are provisional and subject to changes.

¹⁸ The data are provisional and subject to changes.



observed in March and slightly below that of April 2012. In turn, delinquency ratio for unsecured loans reached 2%, slightly above the amount of the previous month and up 0.3 p.p. y.o.y.

Coverage of the private sector non-performing portfolio with provisions stood at 135% in April. Thus, **the financial system continued showing high level of provision coverage.**

V. Solvency

In April, the consolidated financial system net worth grew 2.4%, mainly as a result of book profits. **In terms of the composition of net worth, profits from previous fiscal years were allocated to build up reserves and, to a lesser extent, to increase capital stock¹⁹** (see Chart 20). In y.o.y. terms, banks' net worth expanded 30.6%. This increase was relatively higher than that recorded in total assets, leading to a decrease in **the financial system leverage in a y.o.y. terms.** Thus, assets totaled 8.6 times the net worth in April.

Financial system regulatory capital compliance reached 14.3% of total risk-weighted assets (RWA)²⁰ in April (12.9% in the case of Tier 1), up 0.2 p.p. against March. In turn, **overall surplus in capital compliance for the ensemble of banks stood at 66.4% of the regulatory requirement over the month, up 3.5 p.p. against the previous month.** This increase in capital position was influenced by the effect of financial system's net worth increase due to book profits, in a context of an improvement in the level of intermediation with the private sector.

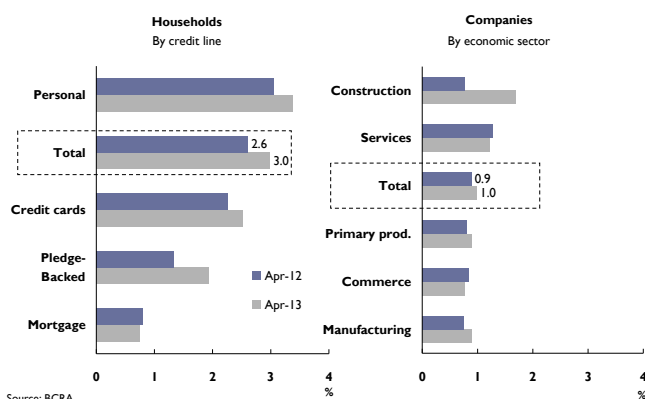
In April, the financial system recorded book profits equivalent to 3.4%a. of assets (see Chart 21), **up 0.5 p.p. against the previous month**, mainly as a result of a raise in the financial margin and a drop in operating costs and loan loss provisions. All groups of banks increased their monthly profitability. Thus, **the financial system registered a 3%a. ROA in the first four months of the year, up 0.2 p.p. y.o.y.** This increase was driven by public banks.

Financial margin for the ensemble of banks expanded 0.2 p.p. of assets up to 10%a. in April. Profits from securities trading and quotation differences grew around 0.2 p.p. of assets in the month, up to 3.2%a. and 1%a., respectively. These increases were partially

¹⁹ In general, these allocations take place in this month, within the framework of general shareholders meetings.

²⁰ Including not only credit risk, but also market and operational risk. Since February 2013 methodological changes in the construction of this indicator were carried out within the framework of the amendment to the minimum capital scheme (Communication "A" 5369). For further details about this regulatory change, see Chapter IV and Paragraph 3 of the Financial Stability Report corresponding to the First Half of 2013.

Chart 19
Private Sector Non performing Financing by Debtor
Non-performing loans / Total loans - Financial System

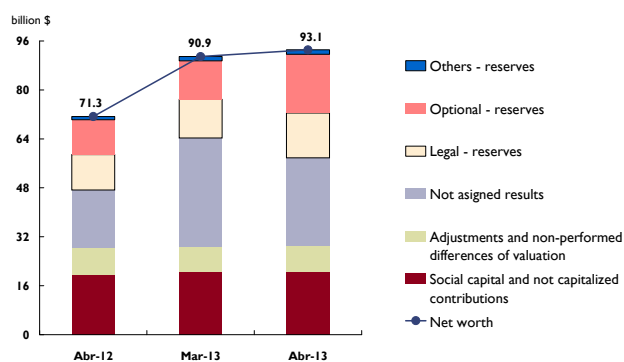


Source: BCRA

offset by lower net income from interest, which stood at 5.7%a. of assets as of April. **Taking into account the first 4 months of the year, the financial margin increased 0.8 p.p. of asset in y.o.y. terms, to 9.6%a.,** mainly due to higher benefits in terms of securities and quotation differences. All groups of banks increased their year-to-date financial margin y.o.y.

Financial system results derived from services stood at 4.4.%a. of assets in the month, increasing slightly against March led by private banks. Thus, **net income derived from services in year-to-date terms stood at 4.2%a. of assets, up 0.3 p.p. against the first four months of 2012,** led by private banks and mainly explained by income related to the issue of credit cards and fees charged on insurance policies, among other concepts.

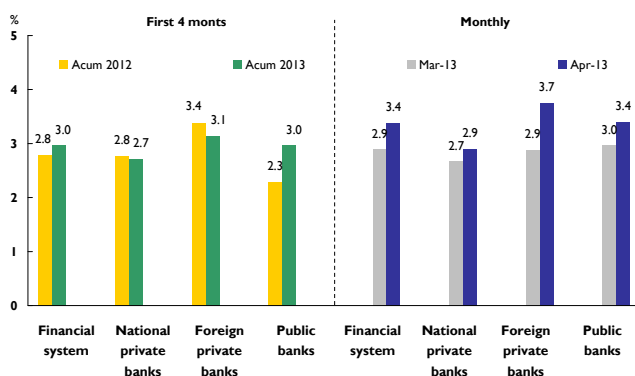
Chart 20
Consolidated Financial System Net Worth Composition



Source: BCRA

In April, operating costs stood at 6.9%a. of assets, 0.2 p.p. below the level recorded last month. So far this year, operating costs reached 7%a. of assets, up 0.2 p.p. y.o.y. This performance was mainly shown by national and foreign private banks. In turn, **loan loss provisions decreased slightly in the month down to 1%a. of assets.** However, considering the first four months, these expenditures increased 0.2 p.p. y.o.y. Higher loan loss provisions were mainly explained by private banks.

Chart 21
Profitability by Group of Banks
As % of netted assets



Source: BCRA

Latest Regulations

This section contains a summary of the main regulations related to the business of financial intermediation issued during the month (referenced by the date on which they came into force).

Communication “A” 5415 – 19/04/13

The list of authorized risk-rating agencies is updated. Fitch Ratings Ltd. agency is excluded since the authorization previously granted by this Institution has expired.

Communication “A” 5416 – 19/04/13

It was established that the financial institution depository of social security funds inform —on their respective ATM system— of the next social security payment where ANSES or any other agency managing payments provides such information.

Communication “A” 5417 – 23/04/13

The rules on “Implementation of the Deposit Insurance Scheme” are updated in order to determine the additional contributions that CAMEL-rated institutions are to make to the Deposits Insurance Fund, including the changes introduced as under the amendment to the rule on “Financial Institutions’ Minimum Capital”, particularly since the enforcement of Communication ‘A’ 5369.

Communication “A” 5418 – 30/04/13

Public financial institutions whose operations are insured by the relevant estates are exempted from building up insurance for the fund they receive in custody from the Guaranty Fund of Sustainability of the Argentine Integrated Pension Administration System. In addition, rules on “Financial Institutions’ Minimum Capital” are amended, public financial institutions being exempted from the duty to comply with the minimum capital that is required to commercial banks where they take funds in custody.

Methodology

- (a) Aggregate balance sheet information is taken from the monthly accounting information system (unconsolidated balance sheets). In order to calculate aggregate data for the financial system, for financial institution that have not provided data for the month reviewed, the most recent information available is repeated in the aggregate balance sheet. On the other hand, for profitability analysis only the banks providing data for that month are considered.
- (b) Due to possible lack of data for some banks at the time this Report was drafted, and due to possible corrections to the data provided by financial institutions later, the data included is of a preliminary nature –particularly for the last month included-. Therefore, and due to the fact that the most recent data available always used, data in connection with earlier periods may not match what was mentioned in earlier issues of the Report. In such cases, the latter release should be regarded as being of better quality.
- (c) Unless otherwise indicated, data about deposits and loans refer to balance sheet information, and do not necessarily agree with those compiled by the Centralized Information Requirement System (SISCEN). Reasons for discrepancies include the precise date considered in order to calculate monthly changes and the items included in the definition adopted in either case.
- (d) Profit ratio calculations are based on monthly results estimated from changes in the aggregate result amounts during the current fiscal year. Profit ratios are annualized with the exception of those ,.
- (e) Initially, the breakdown by group of banks was determined by the majority of decision making role -in terms of voting rights at shareholder meetings- distinguishing between private sector financial institutions (national or foreign depending on their residence) and public banks. In order to increase depth of the analysis, private sector institutions were also classed according to the geographic coverage and business scope of their operations. Investment banking is defined as those specializing in large corporations and investor sector, which in general do not rely on deposits from the private sector for their funding. On the other hand, retail banks were divided into those carrying out business nationwide, those located in certain geographic regions -municipalities, provinces, or regions- and institutions specialized in a financial sector niche market -usually smaller institutions-. Finally, it is worth noting that the classifications defined above are solely for analytical purposes and does not mean it is the only methodology criteria by which to group them; while on the other hand, the listing of features for each financial entity group has been established in a general manner.
- (f) Indicators exhibited in Tables 1 and 5 of Statistical Appendix: 1.- (Minimum cash compliance at the BCRA in pesos and foreign currency + Other cash holding in pesos and foreign currency + Creditor net balance for BCRA repo transactions with Lebac and Nobac) / Total deposits; 2.- (Position in government securities (without Lebac and Nobac) + Loans to the public sector + Compensations receivable) / Total assets; 3.- (Loans to the non-financial private sector + Leasing) / Total assets; 4.- Non-performing portfolio with the non-financial private sector / Loans to the non-financial private sector; 5.- (Total non-performing portfolio – Loan loss provisions) / Net worth. Non-performing portfolio includes loans classified into situations 3, 4, 5 and 6; 6.- Cumulated annual result / Average monthly netted assets - % annualized; 7.- Cumulated annual result / Average monthly net worth - % annualized; 8.- (Financial margin (Net interest income + CER and CVS adjustments + Gains on securities + Foreign exchange price adjustments + Other financial income) + Service income margin) / Cumulated annual operating costs; 9.- Capital compliance (Responsabilidad Patrimonial Computable) / Risk - adjusted assets according to the regulation of BCRA about Minimum Capital Compliance; 10.- Capital compliance Tier 1 / Risk weighted assets, according to the BCRA rule on minimum capital; 11.- (Capital compliance - Capital requirement) / Capital requirement. Included exemptions.

Glossary

%a.: annualized percentage.

Adjusted profit: Total profit excluding payments made due to court-ordered releases and adjustments to the valuation of public sector assets according to Com. "A" 3911 and modifications.

ASE: Adjusted stockholders' equity, for RPC in Spanish. The measure for compliance with bank capital regulations.

CABA: Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

Consolidated (or aggregate) assets and liabilities: Those arising from excluding operations between financial institutions.

Consolidated result: Excludes results related to shares and participations in other local financial institutions.

CEDRO: Certificado de Depósito Reprogramado. Scheduled Stabilization Coefficient.

Financial margin: Income less outlays of a financial nature. Include interest income, gains from securities, CER/CVS adjustments, exchange rate differences and other financial results. Does not include the items affected by Com. A 3911.

Gains from securities: Includes income from government securities, short-term investments, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, options and from other income from financial intermediation. In the case of government securities, it includes the results accrued from income, quotation differences, exponential increase on the basis of the internal rate of return (IRR), and from sales, as well as the charge for impairment to value.

Net Income from services: Commissions collected less commissions paid. Includes commissions on liabilities, credits, securities, guarantees granted, rental of safe deposits boxes and foreign trade and exchange transactions, excluding in the case of the latter results from the trading of foreign currency, which are recorded in the "Exchange difference" accounts (here included under the heading "Other financial results"). Outflows include commissions paid, contributions to the Banking Social Services Institute (ISSB), other contributions on service income and charges accrued for gross income tax.

Net Interest income (interest margin): Interest collected less interest paid on financial intermediation, on an accrual basis – taken from balance sheet – rather than on a cash basis. Include interest on loans of government securities and premiums on repos and reverse repos.

Lebac and Nobac: Bills and notes of the BCRA.

Liquid assets: Cash disposal (Minimum cash compliance – cash, current account at BCRA and special accounts in guarantee – and other liquid items mainly correspondent accounts) plus Creditor net balance for BCRA repo transactions with Lebac and Nobac.

Liquidity ratio: Liquid assets as a percentage of total deposits.

mill.: million.

NBFI: Non-banking financial institution.

Netted assets (NA) and liabilities: Those net of accounting duplications inherent to the recording of repurchase agreements, term transactions or unsettled spot transactions.

Net worth exposure to counterparty risk: Non-performing portfolio net of allowances in terms of net worth.

Non-performing portfolio: Portfolio in categories 3 to 6, as per the debtor classification system.

Operating costs: Includes remuneration, social security payments, services and fees, miscellaneous expenses, taxes and amortization.

ON: Corporate bonds (Obligaciones Negociables).

OS: Subordinated debt (Obligaciones Subordinadas).

Other financial results: Income from financial leasing, adjustments to valuation of credit to the public sector, contribution to the deposit guarantee fund, interest on liquid funds, difference in market price of gold and foreign exchange, premiums on the sale of foreign currency and other unidentified income (net).

PN: Net worth (Patrimonio Neto).

p.p.: percentage points.

Private sector credit: Loans to the private sector and private sector securities.

Public sector credit: Loans to the public sector, holdings of government securities, compensation receivable from the Federal Government and other credits to the public sector.

Quotation differences: Income from the monthly updating of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. The heading also includes income arising from the purchase and sale of foreign currency, arising from the difference in the price agreed (net of direct costs generated by the transaction) and the book value.

ROA: Net profits as a percentage of netted assets. When referring to accumulated results the denominator includes the average netted assets for the reference months.

ROE: Net profits as a percentage of net worth. When referring to accumulated results the denominator includes the average net worth for the reference months.

RPC: Adjusted stockholder's equity, calculated towards meeting capital regulations. (Responsabilidad Patrimonial Computable)

RWA: Risk weighted assets.

SME: Small and Medium Enterprises.

US\$: United States dollars

Statistics annex¹ | Financial system

Chart 1 | Financial Soundness Indicators (see Methodology)

As %	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Apr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13
1.- Liquidity	20.1	22.5	23.0	27.9	28.6	28.0	24.7	26.9	26.8	23.9	24.2
2.- Credit to the public sector	31.5	22.5	16.3	12.7	14.4	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.6
3.- Credit to the private sector	25.8	31.0	38.2	39.4	38.3	39.8	47.4	45.7	49.5	50.1	48.6
4.- Private non-performing loans	7.6	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
5.- Net worth exposure to the private sector	-2.5	-0.8	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3	-3.2	-4.3	-3.5	-3.1	-2.9	-2.8
6.- ROA	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
7.- ROE	7.0	14.3	11.0	13.4	19.2	24.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	24.9	26.1
8.- Efficiency	151	167	160	167	185	179	179	186	190	195	198
9a.- Capital compliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	14.3
9b.- Capital compliance (credit risk)	15.3	16.9	16.9	16.9	18.8	17.7	15.6	16.4	17.1	-	-
10a.- Capital compliance Tier I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	12.9
10b.- Capital compliance Tier I (credit risk)	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.2	14.5	13.1	10.9	13.6	11.9	-	-
11.- Excess capital compliance	173.5	134.0	92.8	89.8	99.8	86.9	68.6	64.9	58.7	62.9	66.4

Note: According to Communication "A" 5369, since February 2013 methodological changes in some indicators were carried out. Among others changes, risk weighing coefficients considered to determine capital requirements were redefined, concepts included in the different segments of capital compliance were rearranged and new minimum limits in terms of the Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWVA) were added. A wider definition of RWVA is considered since Communication "A" 5369, including not only credit risk, but also market and operational risk.

Data subject to changes

Source: BCRA

n.a.: non available

Chart 2 | Balance Sheet

In million of current pesos	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Apr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13	Change (in %)		
									Last month	2013	Last 12 months
Assets	346,762	387,381	510,304	628,381	690,557	790,026	811,923	854,019	5.2	8.1	23.7
Cash disposal ¹	58,676	71,067	93,085	104,389	110,241	148,254	142,698	130,486	-8.6	-12.0	18.4
Public bonds	65,255	86,318	117,951	112,906	133,855	123,491	135,720	155,326	14.4	25.8	16.0
Lebac/Nobac	37,093	43,867	76,948	71,050	96,794	84,057	92,167	110,976	20.4	32.0	14.7
Portfolio	25,652	34,748	61,855	59,664	70,658	70,569	86,197	86,681	0.6	22.8	22.7
Repo ²	11,442	9,119	15,093	11,386	26,136	13,488	5,971	24,295	306.9	80.1	-7.0
Private bonds	203	307	209	212	168	251	285	366	28.5	45.9	117.6
Loans	154,719	169,868	230,127	332,317	351,637	433,925	450,018	459,771	2.2	6.0	30.8
Public sector	17,083	20,570	25,907	31,346	33,437	39,951	40,270	41,165	2.2	3.0	23.1
Private sector	132,844	145,247	199,202	291,708	308,956	383,674	399,498	407,832	2.1	6.3	32.0
Financial sector	4,793	4,052	5,018	9,263	9,244	10,299	10,249	10,774	5.1	4.6	16.6
Provisions over loans	-4,744	-5,824	-6,232	-7,173	-7,866	-9,596	-10,137	-10,469	3.3	9.1	33.1
Other netted credits due to financial intermediation	38,152	33,498	39,009	40,805	54,021	38,769	34,638	58,768	69.7	51.6	8.8
Corporate bonds and subordinated debt	912	1,146	1,433	1,657	1,540	2,255	2,183	2,529	15.9	12.1	64.3
Unquoted trusts	5,714	5,942	6,824	7,967	7,903	10,822	11,539	11,590	0.4	7.1	46.7
Leasing	3,935	2,933	3,936	6,222	6,301	7,203	7,294	7,327	0.4	1.7	16.3
Shares in other companies	7,236	6,711	7,921	9,123	9,740	11,682	12,462	12,527	0.5	7.2	28.6
Fixed assets and miscellaneous	7,903	8,239	9,071	10,111	10,231	11,251	11,468	11,519	0.4	2.4	12.6
Foreign branches	3,153	3,926	3,283	3,525	3,899	4,354	4,540	4,606	1.4	5.8	18.1
Other assets	12,275	10,337	11,943	15,944	18,330	20,441	22,936	23,792	3.7	16.4	29.8
Liabilities	305,382	339,047	452,752	558,264	614,216	699,205	714,413	754,287	5.6	7.9	22.8
Deposits	236,217	271,853	376,344	462,517	498,959	595,764	616,143	627,398	1.8	5.3	25.7
Public sector ³	67,151	69,143	115,954	129,885	136,827	163,691	165,556	167,359	1.1	2.2	22.3
Private sector ³	166,378	199,278	257,595	328,463	357,190	427,857	445,299	455,286	2.2	6.4	27.5
Current account	39,619	45,752	61,306	76,804	82,845	103,192	101,696	106,007	4.2	2.7	28.0
Savings account	50,966	62,807	82,575	103,636	107,393	125,210	126,087	126,775	0.5	1.2	18.0
Time deposits	69,484	83,967	104,492	135,082	154,230	183,736	202,492	206,953	2.2	12.6	34.2
Other netted liabilities due to financial intermediation	57,662	52,114	60,029	76,038	90,960	75,106	67,136	93,938	39.9	25.1	3.3
Interbanking obligations	3,895	3,251	4,201	7,947	7,798	8,329	8,075	8,585	6.3	3.1	10.1
BCRA lines	1,885	270	262	1,920	2,490	3,535	3,927	3,966	1.0	12.2	59.3
Outstanding bonds	5,984	5,033	3,432	6,856	7,708	9,101	9,551	10,503	10.0	15.4	36.3
Foreign lines of credit	4,541	3,369	3,897	6,467	6,175	4,992	4,485	4,592	2.4	-8.0	-25.6
Other ¹	13,974	14,891	17,426	24,137	25,286	26,280	23,719	25,203	6.3	-4.1	-0.3
Subordinated debts	1,763	1,922	2,165	2,065	2,441	2,647	2,462	2,507	1.8	-5.3	2.7
Other liabilities	9,740	13,159	14,213	17,644	21,855	25,688	28,672	30,444	6.2	18.5	39.3
Net worth	41,380	48,335	57,552	70,117	76,342	90,820	97,510	99,732	2.3	9.8	30.6
Memo											
Netted assets	321,075	364,726	482,532	601,380	650,616	767,744	795,281	814,329	2.4	6.1	25.2
Consolidated netted assets	312,002	357,118	472,934	586,805	635,806	750,598	777,979	796,509	2.4	6.1	25.3

(¹) Includes margin accounts with the BCRA. (²) Booked value from balance sheet (it includes all the counterparties)

(³) Does not include accrual on interest or CER.

Source: BCRA

¹ Note | Data available in Excel in www.bcra.gov.ar

Statistics annex¹ | Financial system (cont)

Chart 3 | Profitability Structure

Amount in million of pesos	Annual					First 4 Months		Monthly			Last 12 Months
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	
Financial margin	20,462	28,937	35,490	43,670	61,667	18,330	25,188	5,346	6,449	6,732	68,526
Net interest income	9,573	14,488	17,963	24,903	38,365	11,753	15,198	3,501	3,818	3,843	41,810
CER and CVS adjustments	2,822	1,196	2,434	1,725	2,080	595	806	205	165	146	2,290
Foreign exchange price adjustments	2,307	2,588	2,100	3,025	4,127	905	2,032	448	517	642	5,254
Gains on securities	4,398	11,004	13,449	14,228	17,356	5,182	7,345	1,192	1,996	2,132	19,519
Other financial income	1,362	-339	-457	-211	-261	-106	-193	0	-47	-32	-348
Service income margin	10,870	13,052	16,089	21,391	28,172	8,254	11,013	2,574	2,811	2,941	30,931
Loan loss provisions	-2,839	-3,814	-3,267	-3,736	-6,127	-1,611	-2,617	-590	-725	-699	-7,133
Operating costs	-18,767	-22,710	-28,756	-36,365	-47,318	-14,265	-18,256	-4,423	-4,669	-4,670	-51,310
Tax charges	-2,318	-3,272	-4,120	-6,047	-8,981	-2,583	-3,987	-956	-1,029	-1,030	-10,385
Adjust. to the valuation of gov. Securities ¹	-1,757	-262	-214	-336	-338	-105	-127	-36	-34	-22	-359
Amort. payments for court-ordered releases	-994	-703	-635	-290	-274	-57	-42	-9	-20	-7	-259
Other	1,441	918	2,079	2,963	2,475	749	834	250	253	168	2,559
Total results before tax ²	6,100	12,145	16,665	21,251	29,276	8,712	12,006	2,155	3,035	3,412	32,570
Income tax	-1,342	-4,226	-4,904	-6,531	-9,861	-2,889	-4,199	-653	-1,137	-1,136	-11,170
Total result²	4,757	7,920	11,761	14,720	19,415	5,823	7,807	1,501	1,898	2,276	21,400
Adjusted Result ³	7,508	8,885	12,610	15,345	20,027	5,985	7,976	1,547	1,953	2,306	22,018
Annualized indicators - As % of netted assets											
Financial margin	6.7	8.6	8.5	8.0	9.2	8.8	9.6	8.2	9.8	10.0	9.4
Net interest income	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8
CER and CVS adjustments	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Foreign exchange price adjustments	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Gains on securities	1.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.7
Other financial income	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Service income margin	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3
Loan loss provisions	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0
Operating costs	-6.1	-6.7	-6.9	-6.7	-7.0	-6.8	-7.0	-6.8	-7.1	-6.9	-7.1
Tax charges	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4
Adjust. to the valuation of gov. Securities ¹	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Amort. payments for court-ordered releases	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Total results before tax ²	2.0	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.3	4.6	5.1	4.5
Income tax	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	-1.5
ROA²	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.9
ROA adjusted ³	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.0
ROE before tax	17.2	29.5	34.5	36.5	38.8	37.9	40.1	29.2	40.0	44.0	39.5
ROE ²	13.4	19.2	24.4	25.3	25.7	25.3	26.1	20.3	25.0	29.3	26.0

(¹) Com. "A" 3911. Adjustments to the valuation of government unlisted securities according to Com. "A" 4084 are included under the "gains from securities" heading.

(²) As of January 2008, data to calculate financial system consolidated result is available. This indicator excludes results and asset headings related to shares and participation in other local financial entities.

(³) Excluding amortization of payments for court-ordered releases and the effects of Com. "A" 3911 and 4084.

Source: BCRA

Chart 4 | Portfolio Quality

As percentage	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Apr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13
Non-performing loans (overall)	5.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Provisions / Non-performing loans	115	108	115	117	115	148	176	155	144	140	138
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Overall financing	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Net worth	-2.6	-0.9	-1.6	-1.8	-1.7	-3.6	-4.6	-3.8	-3.4	-3.1	-3.1
Non-performing loans to the non-financial private sector	7.6	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Provisions / Non-performing loans	115	108	114	116	112	143	171	151	141	137	135
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Overall financing	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Net worth	-2.5	-0.8	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3	-3.2	-4.3	-3.5	-3.1	-2.9	-2.8

Source: BCRA

¹ Note | Data available in Excel in www.bcra.gov.ar

Statistics annex¹ | Private banks

Chart 5 | Financial Soundness Indicators (see Methodology)

As %	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Apr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13
1.- Liquidity	21.5	23.7	25.7	34.1	29.8	26.0	26.7	30.2	27.6	26.4	24.8
2.- Credit to the public sector	28.5	16.3	9.5	6.3	6.1	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3
3.- Credit to the private sector	31.1	37.9	46.6	44.0	43.3	50.3	54.5	52.5	58.4	57.9	57.0
4.- Private non-performing loans	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
5.- Net worth exposure to the private sector	-0.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-1.6	-3.4	-4.4	-3.3	-3.1	-2.9	-2.9
6.- ROA	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9
7.- ROE	4.1	15.3	10.9	15.2	22.9	24.5	25.6	26.4	26.4	22.3	23.3
8.- Efficiency	136	158	152	166	195	176	178	184	189	186	188
9a.- Capital compliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.5
9b.- Capital compliance (credit risk)	17.8	18.7	19.2	18.4	22.6	20.3	16.8	17.9	18.3	-	-
10a.- Capital compliance Tier I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	13.5
10b.- Capital compliance Tier I (credit risk)	16.1	15.4	16.8	15.0	17.2	15.2	12.5	15.2	13.4	-	-
11.- Excess capital compliance	155.0	116.6	87.4	87.2	121.3	101.5	72.2	69.1	57.5	64.2	67.8

Note: According to Communication "A" 5369, since February 2013 methodological changes in some indicators were carried out. Among others changes, risk weighing coefficients considered to determine capital requirements were redefined, concepts included in the different segments of capital compliance were rearranged and new minimum limits in terms of the Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) were added. A wider definition of RWA is considered since Communication "A" 5369, including not only credit risk, but also market and operational risk.

Data subject to changes

Source: BCRA

n.a.: non available

Chart 6 | Balance Sheet

In million of current pesos	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Abr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13	Change (in %)		
									Last month	2013	Last 12 months
Assets	208,888	229,549	280,025	364,122	393,257	432,994	452,083	469,808	3.9	8.5	19.5
Cash disposal ¹	37,044	43,562	49,730	58,877	69,025	85,717	84,774	77,411	-8.7	-9.7	12.2
Public bonds	29,552	47,949	48,903	50,055	55,578	43,350	49,339	58,175	17.9	34.2	4.7
Lebac/Nobac	23,457	31,575	34,422	34,246	45,445	30,531	35,088	42,956	22.4	40.7	-5.5
Portfolio	12,858	27,413	31,148	23,908	31,344	27,656	30,941	34,603	11.8	25.1	10.4
Repo ²	10,598	4,161	3,274	10,338	14,101	2,874	4,147	8,353	101.4	190.6	-40.8
Private bonds	127	233	184	164	122	188	197	220	11.6	16.7	80.1
Loans	98,529	101,722	143,202	202,117	210,178	256,708	265,510	271,800	2.4	5.9	29.3
Public sector	6,249	1,694	1,625	1,215	1,281	1,601	1,566	1,628	3.9	1.7	27.0
Private sector	88,426	96,790	137,308	193,126	201,145	246,560	255,310	261,418	2.4	6.0	30.0
Financial sector	3,854	3,238	4,270	7,777	7,751	8,546	8,634	8,754	1.4	2.4	12.9
Provisions over loans	-2,871	-3,653	-3,926	-4,574	-5,040	-6,193	-6,532	-6,781	3.8	9.5	34.5
Other netted credits due to financial intermediation	25,265	21,258	20,241	29,338	33,015	18,646	22,320	31,913	43.0	71.1	-3.3
Corporate bonds and subordinated debt	699	734	757	796	678	988	871	1,185	36.0	19.9	74.7
Unquoted trusts	3,869	4,198	4,500	5,268	5,095	7,084	7,553	7,394	-2.1	4.4	45.1
Leasing	3,451	2,569	3,519	5,452	5,462	6,287	6,377	6,406	0.5	1.9	17.3
Shares in other companies	4,538	4,067	4,934	5,998	6,371	7,920	8,504	8,496	-0.1	7.3	33.4
Fixed assets and miscellaneous	4,926	5,096	5,808	6,663	6,709	7,592	7,756	7,799	0.5	2.7	16.2
Foreign branches	-178	-202	-215	-240	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Other assets	8,505	6,946	7,646	10,271	11,838	12,778	13,839	14,369	3.8	12.5	21.4
Liabilities	182,596	198,438	243,766	321,123	346,185	376,774	392,048	408,464	4.2	8.4	18.0
Deposits	135,711	154,387	198,662	253,705	271,009	317,443	331,767	336,007	1.3	5.8	24.0
Public sector ³	19,600	17,757	23,598	27,664	29,659	33,232	38,795	38,003	-2.0	14.4	28.1
Private sector ³	114,176	134,426	173,203	223,141	238,194	281,698	290,064	295,258	1.8	4.8	24.0
Current account	30,188	35,127	46,297	57,586	61,687	77,269	75,595	79,678	5.4	3.1	29.2
Savings account	32,778	40,999	53,085	66,891	68,597	76,130	75,475	74,646	-1.1	-1.9	8.8
Time deposit	46,990	54,058	67,568	89,924	99,474	117,888	128,546	130,138	1.2	10.4	30.8
Other netted liabilities due to financial intermediation	39,298	34,235	34,427	53,973	59,669	41,780	41,530	52,832	27.2	26.5	-11.5
Interbanking obligations	1,160	1,668	1,903	3,524	3,634	3,473	3,210	3,318	3.4	-4.4	-8.7
BCRA lines	649	41	57	456	554	694	682	680	-0.3	-2.0	22.7
Outstanding bonds	5,672	4,626	2,802	5,119	5,404	6,001	6,085	6,657	9.4	10.9	23.2
Foreign lines of credit	2,261	1,262	1,716	4,252	3,930	2,168	1,763	1,857	5.4	-14.3	-52.7
Other	11,125	12,015	13,849	19,059	21,158	21,087	18,812	20,030	6.5	-5.0	-5.3
Subordinated debts	1,759	1,918	2,148	1,948	2,031	2,253	2,436	2,481	1.8	10.1	22.2
Other liabilities	5,828	7,897	8,528	11,497	13,476	15,297	16,315	17,144	5.1	12.1	27.2
Net worth	26,292	31,111	36,259	42,999	47,072	56,220	60,035	61,344	2.2	9.1	30.3
Memo											
Netted assets	192,074	216,100	267,364	344,101	369,754	425,181	441,629	450,443	2.0	5.9	21.8

(¹) Includes margin accounts with the BCRA. (²) Booked value from balance sheet (it includes all the counterparts).

(³) Does not include accrual on interest or CER.

Source: BCRA

¹ Note | Data available in Excel in www.bcra.gov.ar

Statistics annex¹ | Private banks (cont.)

Chart 7 | Profitability Structure

Amount in million of pesos	Annual					First 4 Months		Monthly			Last 12 Months
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	
Financial margin	12,964	19,724	21,837	27,234	38,151	11,540	15,109	3,363	3,921	3,953	41,720
Net interest income	7,727	10,572	12,842	18,518	27,893	8,405	10,879	2,555	2,799	2,800	30,367
CER and CVS adjustments	651	185	244	288	350	104	130	33	27	26	376
Foreign exchange price adjustments	1,620	1,646	1,493	2,064	2,451	569	1,104	263	307	292	2,987
Gains on securities	1,637	7,343	7,464	6,358	7,426	2,492	3,069	482	799	844	8,003
Other financial income	1,329	-22	-205	6	31	-29	-73	30	-11	-8	-13
Service income margin	7,632	9,198	11,345	15,243	20,081	6,005	7,869	1,846	1,969	2,121	21,946
Loan loss provisions	-1,863	-2,751	-2,253	-2,633	-4,416	-1,115	-1,872	-418	-513	-516	-5,174
Operating costs	-12,401	-14,807	-18,819	-23,821	-30,858	-9,512	-12,240	-2,950	-3,159	-3,137	-33,586
Tax charges	-1,715	-2,380	-2,927	-4,300	-6,450	-1,845	-2,853	-696	-728	-737	-7,458
Adjust. to the valuation of gov. Securities ¹	-267	0	47	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amort. payments for court-ordered releases	-688	-367	-441	-133	-199	-31	-20	-4	-12	-2	-188
Other	916	398	1,382	1,723	1,867	562	633	115	131	220	1,939
Total results before tax ²	4,579	9,014	10,171	13,272	18,176	5,605	6,627	1,256	1,609	1,901	19,198
Income tax	-1,168	-3,001	-2,733	-4,293	-6,089	-1,951	-2,397	-491	-601	-668	-6,535
Total result²	3,412	6,014	7,438	8,980	12,086	3,653	4,230	764	1,009	1,233	12,663
Adjusted Result ³	4,367	6,381	7,832	9,153	12,285	3,684	4,250	769	1,021	1,235	12,851
Annualized indicators - As % of netted assets											
Financial margin	7.3	9.8	9.3	9.0	10.2	9.8	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.7	10.4
Net interest income	4.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.6
CER and CVS adjustments	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foreign exchange price adjustments	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gains on securities	0.9	3.7	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Other financial income	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service income margin	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.5
Loan loss provisions	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3
Operating costs	-7.0	-7.4	-8.0	-7.8	-8.2	-8.0	-8.5	-8.3	-8.7	-8.5	-8.4
Tax charges	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.7	-1.6	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9
Adjust. to the valuation of gov. Securities ¹	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amort. payments for court-ordered releases	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total results before tax ²	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.5	4.4	5.1	4.8
Income tax	-0.7	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.4	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6
ROA²	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.2
ROA adjusted ³	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.2
ROE before tax	20.4	34.4	33.5	37.8	39.8	40.5	36.6	28.0	35.2	40.6	38.4
ROE ²	15.2	22.9	24.5	25.6	26.4	26.4	23.3	17.0	22.1	26.4	25.3

(¹) Com. "A" 3911. Adjustments to the valuation of government unlisted securities according to Com. "A" 4084 are included under the "gains from securities" heading.

(²) As of January 2008, data to calculate financial system consolidated result is available. This indicator excludes results and asset headings related to shares and participation in other local financial entities.

(³) Excluding amortization of payments for court-ordered releases and the effects of Com. "A" 3911 and 4084.

Source: BCRA

Chart 8 | Portfolio Quality

As percentage	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Dec 10	Dec 11	Apr 12	Dec 12	Mar 13	Apr 13
Non-performing loans (overall)	4.4	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Provisions / Non-performing loans	103	114	123	119	116	144	168	146	140	135	134
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Overall financing	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Net worth	-0.4	-1.4	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-3.4	-4.4	-3.5	-3.2	-3.0	-3.0
Non-performing loans to the non-financial private sector	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Provisions / Non-performing loans	102	114	123	118	115	143	167	144	139	135	133
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Overall financing	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
(Total non-performing - Provisions) / Net worth	-0.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-1.6	-3.4	-4.4	-3.3	-3.1	-2.9	-2.9

Source: BCRA

¹ Note | Data available in Excel in www.bcr.gov.ar