

January-March 2019

1Q19



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BBVA Group highlights

BBVA Group highlights (Consolidated figures)

	31-03-19	Δ %	31-03-18	31-12-18
Balance sheet (millions of euros)				
Total assets	691,200	0.8	685,688	676,689
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	393,321	3.0	381,683	386,225
Deposits from customers	378,527	5.1	360,213	375,970
Total customer funds	481,754	4.9	459,113	474,120
Total equity	53,547	2.9	52,043	52,874
Income statement (millions of euros)				
Net interest income	4,420	3.1	4,287	17,591
Gross income	6,069	0.7	6,026	23,747
Operating income	3,147	3.2	3,050	12,045
Net attributable profit	1,164	(9.8)	1,290	5,324
The BBVA share and share performance ratios				
Number of shares (million)	6,668	-	6,668	6,668
Share price (euros)	5.09	(20.8)	6.43	4.64
Earning per share (euros) ⁽¹⁾	0.16	(9.7)	0.18	0.76
Book value per share (euros)	7.20	5.4	6.83	7.12
Tangible book value per share (euros)	5.94	6.1	5.60	5.86
Market capitalization (millions of euros)	33,960	(20.8)	42,868	30,909
Yield (dividend/price; %)	4.9		3.4	5.4
Significant ratios (%)				
ROE (net attributable profit/average shareholders' funds +/- average accumulated other comprehensive income) ⁽²⁾	9.9		11.5	11.5
ROTE (net attributable profit/average shareholders' funds excluding average intangible assets +/- average accumulated other comprehensive income) ⁽²⁾	11.9		14.0	14.1
ROA (Profit or loss for the year/average total assets)	0.84		0.93	0.91
RORWA (Profit or loss for the year/average risk-weighted assets - RWA)	1.60		1.75	1.74
Efficiency ratio	48.1		49.4	49.3
Cost of risk	1.06		0.85	1.01
NPL ratio	3.9		4.4	3.9
NPL coverage ratio	74		73	73
Capital adequacy ratios (%)				
CET1 fully-loaded	11.3		10.9	11.3
CET1 phased-in ⁽³⁾	11.6		11.1	11.6
Total ratio phased-in ⁽³⁾	15.2		15.4	15.7
Other information				
Number of clients (million)	75.7	2.9	73.6	74.8
Number of shareholders	892,316	0.2	890,146	902,708
Number of employees	125,749	(4.6)	131,745	125,627
Number of branches	7,844	(4.3)	8,200	7,963
Number of ATMs	31,922	1.0	31,602	32,029

General note: the application of accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina was performed for the first time in September 2018 with accounting effects on January 1, 2018, recording the impact of the nine months in the third quarter. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the income statements and balance sheets of the first three quarters of 2018 have been reexpressed to reflect these impacts.

(1) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

(2) The ROE and ROTe ratios include, in the denominator, the Group's average shareholders' funds and take into account the item called "Accumulated other comprehensive income", which forms part of the equity. Excluding this item, the ROE would stand at 8.6%, in the first quarter of 2019; 10.1%, in 2018; and 10.1%, in the first quarter of 2018; and the ROTe at 10.2%, 11.9% and 12.0%, respectively.

(3) As of March 31, 2019, phased-in ratios include the temporary treatment on the impact of IFRS 9, calculated in accordance with Article 473 bis of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

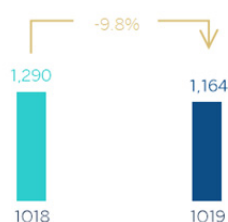
Group information

Relevant events

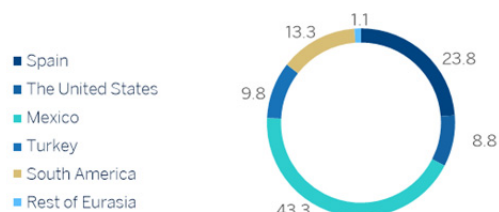
Results

- In the first quarter of 2019, the overall growth of **recurring income** is maintained, with a positive evolution in terms of net interest income in most business areas.
- The trend of containing **operating expenses** and improving the efficiency ratio compared to the same period of the previous year continues.
- Higher **impairment on financial assets** (up 24.4% year-on-year), mainly as a result of the higher reserve requirements due to the impairment of specific portfolios and the updating of the macroeconomic scenarios in the United States and Turkey, were not offset by the lower needs in Spain. Nevertheless, the impairment on financial assets decreased by 24.3% compared to the last quarter of 2018.
- As a result, the net attributable **profit** was €1,164 million, 9.8% less than in the same period of the previous year.

Net attributable profit
(Millions of Euros)



Net attributable profit breakdown ⁽¹⁾
(Percentage. 1Q19)



(1) Excludes the Corporate Center.

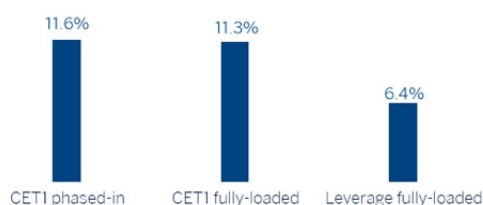
Balance sheet and business activity

- As of March 31, 2019, the number of **loans and advances to customers** (gross) recorded a 1.8% growth with respect to December 31, 2018, with improved levels of activity in all business areas.
- Within **off-balance-sheet funds**, good development of investment funds and pension funds in the quarter.

Solvency

- **Capital** position above regulatory requirements, with a fully loaded CET1 ratio at 11.3%, similar to the level at the end of December 2018, which absorbs the 11 basis points impact as a result of the implementation of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

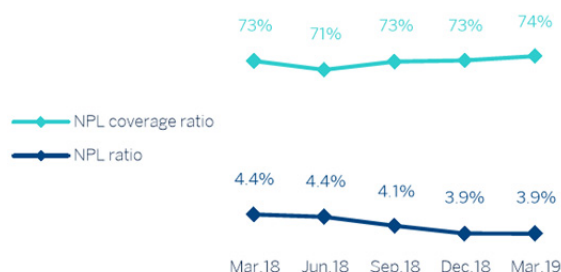
Capital and leverage ratios (Percentage as of 31-03-19)



Risk management

- Although the **Non-performing loans** showed a slight rebound in the quarter (up 1.2%), the indicators of the main **credit-risk metrics** remain solid: as of March 31, 2019, the NPL stood at 3.9%, coverage at 74% and the accumulated cost of risk at 1.06%.

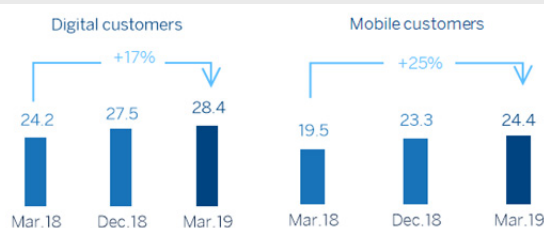
NPL and NPL coverage ratios (Percentage)



Digital customers

- The Group's **digital and mobile customer** base and **digital sales** continue to increase in all the geographic areas where BBVA operates with a positive impact on efficiency.

Digital and mobile customers (Millions)



Dividends

- On April 10, 2019, there was a gross cash payment of €0.16 per share, corresponding to the supplementary **dividend** for 2018 that was approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 15.

Other matters of interest

- IFRS 16** 'Leases' came into effect on January 1, 2019, a standard on leases that introduces a single lessee accounting model and will require lessees to recognize assets and liabilities of all lease contracts. The main impacts on the Group are the recognition of assets by right-of-use and liabilities per lease, amounting to €3,419m and €3,472m, respectively, and the above stated impact in terms of capital, both as of the effective date.
- In 2019, the balance sheets, income statements and ratios of the first three quarters of 2018 have been reexpressed for the Group and the business area of South America to reflect the impacts derived from the hyperinflation in Argentina as a result of the application of IAS 29 on the income and expenses as well as the assets and liabilities, in order to make the financial information of 2019 comparable to the one of 2018. This is due to the impact been registered for the first time in the third quarter 2018, with accounting effects as from January 1, 2018.

Results

In the first quarter of 2019, BBVA Group obtained a net attributable **profit** of €1,164m. This figure represents an increase of 16.2% compared to the one obtained in the last quarter of 2018, although it is 9.8% lower than in the same quarter in the previous year (-8.1% at constant exchange rates). The good performance of recurring revenue items, particularly net interest income, as well as the evolution of operating expenses growing below gross income stand out.

Consolidated income statement: quarterly evolution (Millions of euros)

	2019		2018		
	1Q	4Q	3Q	2Q	1Q
Net interest income	4,420	4,692	4,309	4,302	4,287
Net fees and commissions	1,214	1,226	1,173	1,244	1,236
Net trading income	426	316	212	285	410
Other operating income and expenses	8	(83)	38	6	92
Gross income	6,069	6,151	5,733	5,838	6,026
Operating expenses	(2,922)	(2,981)	(2,825)	(2,921)	(2,975)
Personnel expenses	(1,553)	(1,557)	(1,459)	(1,539)	(1,565)
Other administrative expenses	(977)	(1,119)	(1,061)	(1,087)	(1,106)
Depreciation	(392)	(305)	(304)	(295)	(304)
Operating income	3,147	3,170	2,908	2,916	3,050
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,023)	(1,353)	(1,023)	(783)	(823)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	(144)	(66)	(123)	(85)	(99)
Other gains (losses)	(22)	(183)	(36)	67	41
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,957	1,568	1,727	2,115	2,170
Income tax	(559)	(421)	(419)	(605)	(617)
Profit/(loss) after tax from ongoing operations	1,398	1,147	1,308	1,510	1,553
Results from corporate operations ⁽¹⁾	-	-	633	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,398	1,147	1,941	1,510	1,553
Non-controlling interests	(234)	(145)	(154)	(265)	(262)
Net attributable profit	1,164	1,001	1,787	1,245	1,290
Net attributable profit excluding results from corporate operations	1,164	1,001	1,154	1,245	1,290
Earning per share (euros) ⁽²⁾	0.16	0.14	0.26	0.17	0.18

General note: the application of accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina was performed for the first time in September 2018 with accounting effects on January 1, 2018, recording the impact of the 9 months in the third quarter. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the income statements for the first three quarters of 2018 have been reexpressed to reflect the impacts of inflation on their income and expenses.

(1) Includes net capital gains from the sale of BBVA Chile.

(2) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

Consolidated income statement (Millions of euros)

	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % at constant exchange rates	1Q18
Net interest income	4,420	3.1	6.7	4,287
Net fees and commissions	1,214	(1.8)	1.3	1,236
Net trading income	426	3.9	8.4	410
Other operating income and expenses	8	(91.3)	(90.2)	92
Gross income	6,069	0.7	4.3	6,026
Operating expenses	(2,922)	(1.8)	1.1	(2,975)
Personnel expenses	(1,553)	(0.8)	2.1	(1,565)
Other administrative expenses	(977)	(11.6)	(8.6)	(1,106)
Depreciation	(392)	28.9	31.2	(304)
Operating income	3,147	3.2	7.4	3,050
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,023)	24.4	27.2	(823)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	(144)	45.1	52.7	(99)
Other gains (losses)	(22)	n.s.	n.s.	41
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,957	(9.8)	(5.3)	2,170
Income tax	(559)	(9.4)	(5.7)	(617)
Profit/(loss) after tax from ongoing operations	1,398	(10.0)	(5.1)	1,553
Results from corporate operations	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,398	(10.0)	(5.1)	1,553
Non-controlling interests	(234)	(10.8)	13.9	(262)
Net attributable profit	1,164	(9.8)	(8.1)	1,290
Net attributable profit excluding results from corporate operations	1,164	(9.8)	(8.1)	1,290
Earning per share (euros) ⁽¹⁾	0.16			0.18

General note: the application of accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina was performed for the first time in September 2018 with accounting effects on January 1, 2018, recording the impact of the 9 months in the third quarter. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the income statements for the first three quarters of 2018 have been reexpressed to reflect the impacts of inflation on their income and expenses.

(1) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

Unless expressly indicated otherwise, to better understand the changes in the main headings of the Group's income statement, the year-on-year percentage changes provided below refer to **constant exchange rates**.

Gross income

Gross income increased by 4.3% year-on-year, supported by the positive performance of net interest income.

Gross income (Millions of Euros)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +4.3%.

Net interest income registered a growth of 6.7% year-on-year, with increases in all business areas due to lower financing costs, except for Spain and Rest of Eurasia, which are more influenced by the interest rate situation in the Eurozone.

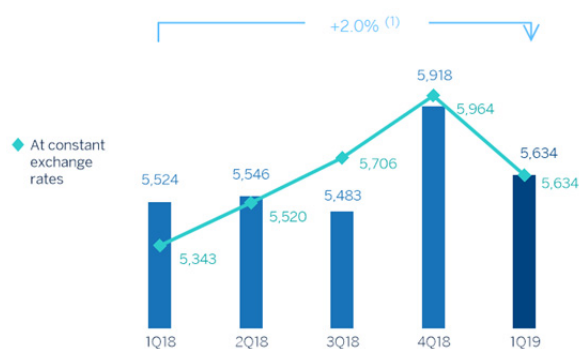
Net interest income/ATAs (Percentage)



On the other hand, cumulative **net fees and commissions** (up 1.3% year-on-year) also increased, thanks to their adequate diversification.

As a result, the **more recurring revenue items** (net interest income plus net fees and commissions) increased by 5.5% year-on-year.

Net interest income plus net fees and commissions (Millions of Euros)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +5.5%.

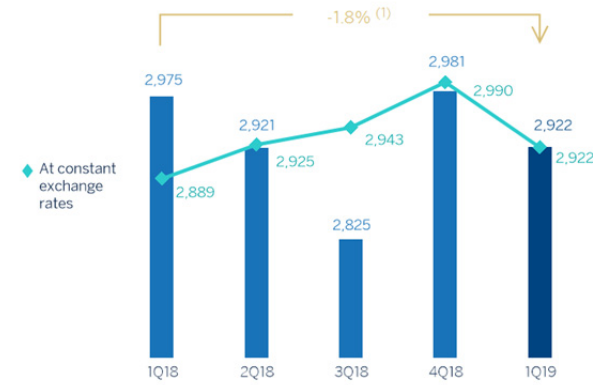
NTI between January and March 2019 was 8.4% higher than the figure obtained in the same quarter of 2018, supported by one-off transactions and in general by gains deriving from securities portfolio management, particularly in the United States and South America.

Other operating income and expenses decreased by 90.2% year-on-year, mainly as a result of higher levels of inflation. However, the net contribution of the insurance business grew by 10.3% year-on-year.

Operating income

Operating expenses in the first quarter of 2019 registered a growth of 1.1% year-on-year, considerably below the inflation rate recorded in the main countries where BBVA is present (down 1.8% at current exchange rates). The Group continues to apply strict cost discipline in all areas of the Group.

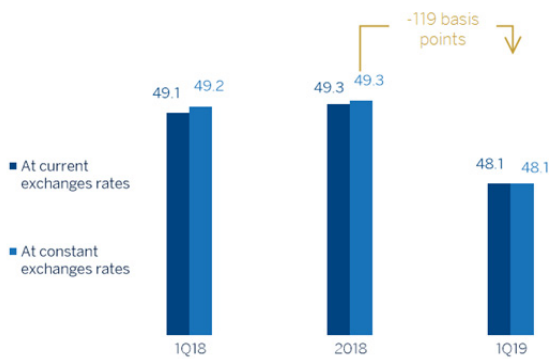
Operating expenses (Millions of Euros)



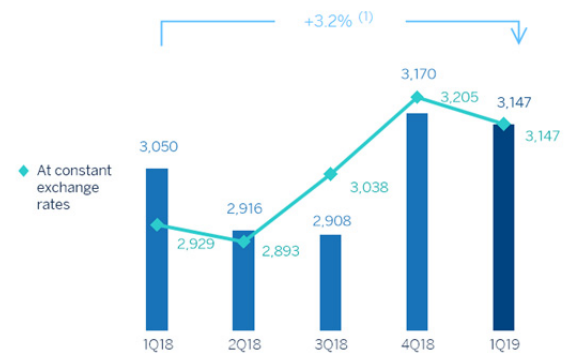
(1) At constant exchange rates: +1.1%.

As a consequence of this evolution of operating expenses, the **efficiency** ratio continued to improve and stood at 48.1%, below the level reached at the end of 2018 (49.3%), while **operating income** registered an increase of 7.4% year-on-year.

Efficiency ratio (Percentage)



Operating Income (Millions of Euros)

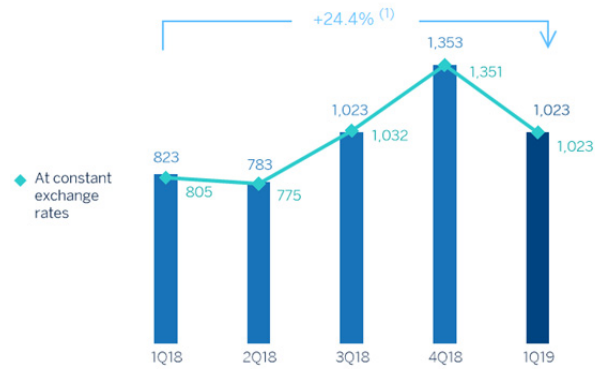


(1) At constant exchange rates: +7.4%.

Provisions and other

Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss (**impairment on financial assets**) in the first three months of 2019 decreased by 24.3% compared to the fourth quarter of 2018, while it increased 27.2% compared to the first quarter of the same year. By business areas, there were higher loan-loss provisions in the United States due to the deterioration of some specific customers in the commercial portfolio and some write-offs in consumer, and in Turkey due to the deterioration of wholesale client portfolios. In addition, both countries are also located in geographic areas affected by the update of the macroeconomic outlook. On the contrary, Spain recognized lower loan-loss provisions, and Mexico remained at similar levels compared to the first quarter of last year.

Impairment on financial assets (net) (Millions of Euros)



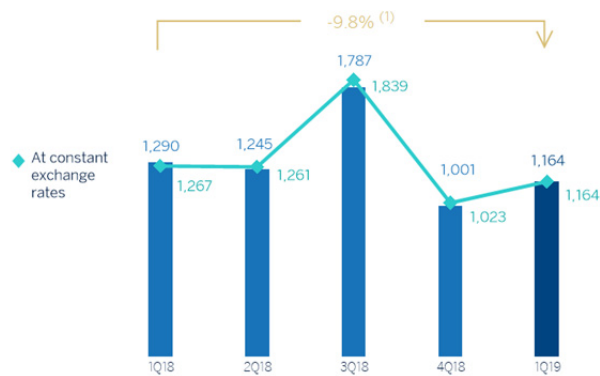
(1) At constant exchange rates: +27.2%.

Finally, the heading **provisions or reversal of provisions** (hereinafter, "provisions") was 52.7% above the figure recognized in the same quarter of 2018.

Results

As a result of the above, the Group's **net attributable profit** in the first quarter of 2019 was 8.1% below that obtained in the same period of the previous year, characterized by stable levels of recurring revenue that were negatively impacted by higher loan-loss provisions.

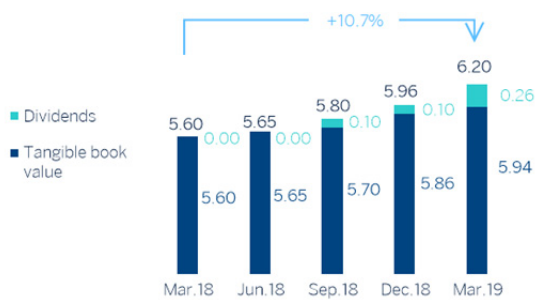
Net attributable profit (Millions of Euros)



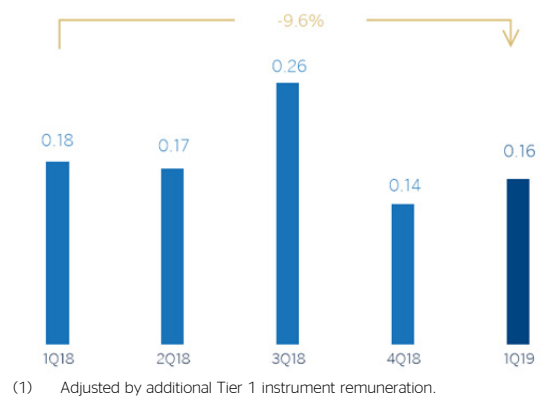
(1) At constant exchange rates: -8.1%.

By **business area**, Spain generated net attributable profit of €345m, the United States €127m, Mexico recognized a profit of €627m, Turkey contributed €142m, South America €193m, and Rest of Eurasia €16m.

Tangible book value per share and shareholder remuneration (Euros)



Earning per share ⁽¹⁾ (Euros)



ROE and ROTE ⁽¹⁾ (Percentage)



ROA and RORWA (Percentage)



(1) The ROE and ROTE ratios include, in the denominator, the Group's average shareholders' funds and take into account the item called "Accumulated other comprehensive income", which forms part of the equity. Excluding this item, the ROE would stand at 10.1% in 1Q18, 10.1% in 2018 and 8.6% in 1Q19; and the ROTE on 12.0%, 11.9% and 10.2%, respectively.

Balance sheet and business activity

The most relevant **aspects** of the Group's balance sheet and business activity as of March 31, 2019 is summarized below:

- **Loans and advances to customers** (gross) registered a growth of 1.8% in the quarter (up 1.4% at constant exchange rates), in all business areas, especially in Turkey, South America and Rest of Eurasia.
- **Non-performing loans** continued to decrease year-on-year (down 11.4%), thanks to the positive performance showed, especially in Spain and, to a lesser extent, Rest of Eurasia. However, there was a slight rebound of 1.2% in the quarter due to increases in the United States, Turkey and, to a lesser extent, South America.
- In terms of customer **deposits**, time deposits decreased by 3.3% in the quarter (down 12.6% year-on-year), offset by an increase of 2.7% in demand deposits in the quarter (up 10.7% year-on-year), particularly in Spain and, to a lesser extent, the United States.
- Within **off-balance sheet funds**, both investment funds and pension funds showed a positive trend in this quarter.
- In **tangible assets**, the balance as of March 31, 2019 is affected by the impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 "Leases", which entails an increase of 44.0% compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

Consolidated balance sheet (Millions of euros)

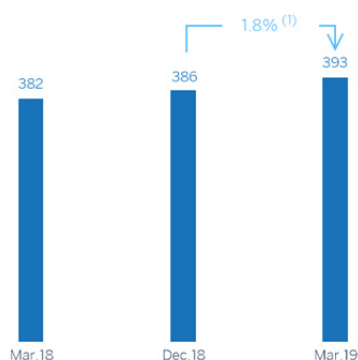
	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18	31-03-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	50,059	(14.0)	58,196	43,167
Financial assets held for trading	92,366	2.5	90,117	94,745
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5,535	7.8	5,135	4,360
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,311	(0.2)	1,313	1,330
Financial assets at fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income	60,204	6.9	56,337	59,212
Financial assets at amortized cost	433,008	3.2	419,660	417,646
Loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	15,787	20.5	13,103	17,751
Loans and advances to customers	380,799	1.8	374,027	367,986
Debt securities	36,421	12.0	32,530	31,909
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	1,587	0.6	1,578	1,395
Tangible assets	10,408	44.0	7,229	7,238
Intangible assets	8,383	0.8	8,314	8,203
Other assets	28,338	(1.6)	28,809	48,392
Total assets	691,200	2.1	676,689	685,688
Financial liabilities held for trading	80,818	0.1	80,774	86,767
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	7,846	12.2	6,993	6,075
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	520,464	2.2	509,185	497,298
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	64,427	8.7	59,259	63,031
Deposits from customers	378,527	0.7	375,970	360,213
Debt certificates	62,365	2.1	61,112	60,866
Other financial liabilities	15,144	17.9	12,844	13,188
Liabilities under insurance and reinsurance contracts	10,577	7.6	9,834	9,624
Other liabilities	17,948	5.4	17,029	33,881
Total liabilities	637,653	2.2	623,814	633,645
Non-controlling interests	5,718	(0.8)	5,764	6,665
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,656)	(7.8)	(7,215)	(6,195)
Shareholders' funds	54,485	0.3	54,326	51,573
Total equity	53,547	1.3	52,874	52,043
Total liabilities and equity	691,200	2.1	676,689	685,688
Memorandum item:				
Guarantees given	46,406	(2.3)	47,574	47,519

General note: the application of accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina was performed for the first time in September 2018 with accounting effects on January 1, 2018, recording the impact of the nine months in the third quarter. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the balance sheet of the first three quarters of 2018 has been reexpressed to reflect the impacts of inflation on its assets and liabilities.

Loans and advances to customers (Millions of euros)

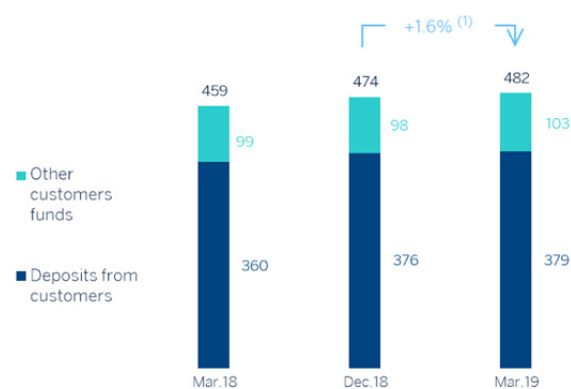
	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18	31-03-18
Public sector	29,138	2.2	28,504	28,176
Individuals	171,947	0.8	170,501	169,541
Mortgages	111,772	0.2	111,528	112,979
Consumer	36,159	3.5	34,939	33,335
Credit cards	13,644	1.0	13,507	13,263
Other loans	10,371	(1.5)	10,527	9,963
Business	175,678	2.8	170,872	165,398
Non-performing loans	16,559	1.3	16,348	18,569
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	393,321	1.8	386,225	381,683
Loan-loss provisions	(12,522)	2.7	(12,199)	(13,697)
Loans and advances to customers	380,799	1.8	374,027	367,986

Loans and advances to customers (gross) (Billions of Euros)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +1.4%.

Customer funds (Billions of Euros)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +1.1%.

Customer funds (Millions of euros)

	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18	31-03-18
Deposits from customers	378,527	0.7	375,970	360,213
Of which current accounts	267,614	2.7	260,573	239,360
Of which time deposits	104,698	(3.3)	108,313	113,469
Other customer funds	103,227	5.2	98,150	98,900
Mutual funds and investment companies	64,928	5.8	61,393	62,819
Pension funds	35,071	3.7	33,807	33,604
Other off-balance sheet funds	3,228	9.5	2,949	2,477
Total customer funds	481,754	1.6	474,120	459,113

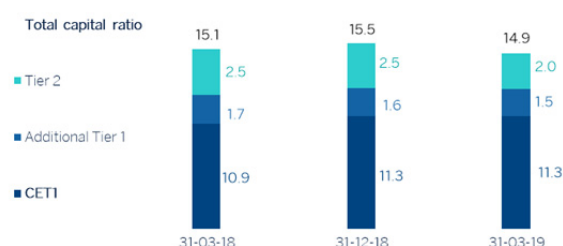
Solvency

Capital base

BBVA's **fully-loaded CET1** ratio stood at 11.3% at the end of March 2019. This ratio includes the impact of -11 basis points for the first application of the IFRS 16 standard, which entered into force on January 1, 2019. Excluding this effect, the ratio increased by +12 basis points, supported by the recurring organic capital generation and the positive evolution of the markets.

Risk-weighted assets (RWAs) fully-loaded increased in the quarter by €12,368m, due to the implementation of IFRS 16, the evolution of foreign currencies, mainly the appreciation of the US dollar and the growth of the activity in emerging economies.

Evolution of fully-loaded capital ratios (Percentage)



Capital base (Millions of euros)

	CRD IV phased-in			CRD IV fully-loaded		
	31-03-19 ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18	31-03-18	31-03-19 ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18	31-03-18
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	41,756	40,313	39,858	40,983	39,571	38,899
Tier 1	47,427	45,947	45,987	46,511	45,047	44,795
Tier 2	7,336	8,756	8,397	7,288	8,861	8,423
Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	54,764	54,703	54,384	53,799	53,907	53,218
Risk-weighted assets	360,689	348,264	358,941	361,173	348,804	358,315
CET1 (%)	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.9
Tier 1 (%)	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.5
Tier 2 (%)	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4
Total capital ratio (%)	15.2	15.7	15.2	14.9	15.5	14.9

General note: the main difference between the phased-in and fully loaded ratios arises from the temporary treatment of the impact of IFRS9, to which the BBVA Group has adhered voluntarily (in accordance with Article 473bis of the CRR).

(1) Preliminary data.

Regarding capital **issuances**, BBVA S.A. conducted two capital issuances: the issuance of preferred securities that may be converted into ordinary BBVA shares (CoCos), registered in the Spanish Securities Market Commission (CNMV) for €1,000m, with an annual coupon of 6.0% and an amortization option from the fifth year; and a Tier 2 subordinated debt issue of €750m, with a maturity period of 10 years, amortization option in the fifth year, and a coupon of 2.575%. These issuances, pending receipt of ECB computability authorization, are not included in the capital ratios as of March 2019, but would have an impact of +28 basis points in Tier 1 and +21 basis points in Tier 2.

In the first quarter of 2019, the Group continued with its program to meet the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (**MREL**) published in May 2018, closing the public issuance of senior non-preferred debt for a total of €1,000m. BBVA estimates that complies with the MREL requirement.

In addition, early amortization options were implemented for two issuances: the issuance of contingent convertible bond (CoCos) for €1,500m with a coupon of 7% issued in February 2014, and another Tier 2 subordinated debt issuance for €1,500m with a coupon of 3.5% issued in April 2014 and amortized in April 2019.

Regarding **shareholder remuneration**, on April 10, 2019, BBVA paid a final cash dividend of €0.16 per share for the fiscal year 2018, in line with the Group's dividend policy of maintaining a pay-out ratio of 35-40% of recurring profit. During the first quarter, this final dividend does not have any impact on the solvency ratio of the Group, as it is already incorporated as of December 2018.

The **phased-in CET1** ratio stood at 11.6% as of March 31, 2019, taking into account the impact of the IFRS 9 standard. Tier 1 capital stood at 13.1% and Tier 2 at 2.0%, resulting in a **total capital ratio** of 15.2%.

These levels are above the requirements established by the supervisor in its SREP letter, applicable in 2019. Since March 1, 2019, at consolidated level, this requirement has been established at 9.26% for the CET1 ratio and 12.76% for the total capital ratio. Its variation compared to 2018 is explained by the end of the transitional period for implementation of capital conservation buffers and the capital buffer applicable to Other Systemically Important Institutions, as well as the progression of the countercyclical capital buffer. For its part, the CET1 of Pillar 2 (P2R) requirement remains unchanged at 1.5%.

Finally, the Group's **leverage** ratio maintained a solid position, at 6.4% fully-loaded (6.6% phased-in), which is still the highest among its peer group.

Ratings

At present, all agencies assign to BBVA a category "A" rating, with no variation in the first three months of 2019. These ratings are detailed in the following table:

Ratings			
Rating agency	Long term	Short term	Outlook
DBRS	A (high)	R-1 (middle)	Stable
Fitch	A-	F-2	Negative
Moody's ⁽¹⁾	A3	P-2	Stable
Scope Ratings	A+	S-1+	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A-	A-2	Negative

(1) Additionally, Moody's assigns an A2 rating to BBVA's long term deposits.

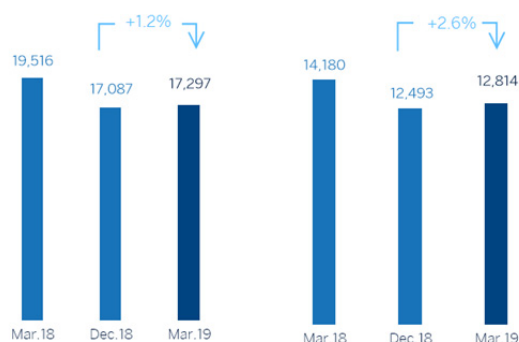
Risk management

Credit risk

BBVA Group's risk metrics show the following evolution in the first quarter of 2019:

- **Credit risk** increased by 1.2% in the quarter at current exchange rates (up 0.6% at constant exchange rates), with generalized growth in all areas except Turkey, which remains flat, impacted by the exchange rate evolution (up 2.1% at constant rates). The United States, which was positively impacted by the dollar evolution, grew 1.0% at current exchange rates and contracted 0.9% at constant exchange rates.
- **Balance of non-performing loans** registered a decrease of 11.4% year-on-year, although they increased by 1.2% in the quarter (0.6% in constant terms). Good performance in Spain during the first quarter (down 2.8%) which does not offset the increase of NPLs in other areas, especially the United States and Turkey.
- The **NPL ratio** stood at 3.9% as of March 31, 2019, stable with respect to the ratio registered at the end of December 2018. However, it decreased by 47 basis points compared to the end of March 2018.
- **Loan-loss provisions** increased by 2.6% in the quarter (2.4% at constant exchange rates).
- The **NPL coverage ratio** stood at 74% at the end of the quarter, an improvement of 97 basis points in the first three months of 2019 and 142 basis points higher than the end of March 2018.
- The accumulated **cost of risk** as of March 31, 2019 was 1.06%, which is a slight increase of 5 basis points compared to the end of 2018.

Non-performing loans and provisions (Millions of Euros)



Credit risk ⁽¹⁾ (Millions of euros)

	31-03-19	31-12-18	30-09-18	30-06-18 ⁽²⁾	31-03-18 ⁽²⁾
Credit risk	439,152	433,799	428,318	451,587	442,446
Non-performing loans	17,297	17,087	17,693	19,654	19,516
Provisions	12,814	12,493	12,890	13,954	14,180
NPL ratio (%)	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4
NPL coverage ratio (%)	74	73	73	71	73

(1) Include gross loans and advances to customers plus guarantees given.

(2) Figures without considering the classification of non-current assets held for sale.

Non-performing loans evolution (Millions of euros)					
	1Q19 ⁽¹⁾	4Q18	3Q18	2Q18 ⁽²⁾	1Q18 ⁽²⁾
Beginning balance	17,087	17,693	19,654	19,516	20,492
Entries	2,342	3,019	2,168	2,596	2,060
Recoveries	(1,408)	(1,560)	(1,946)	(1,655)	(1,748)
Net variation	934	1,459	222	942	311
Write-offs	(769)	(1,693)	(1,606)	(863)	(923)
Exchange rate differences and other	45	(372)	(576)	59	(365)
Period-end balance	17,297	17,087	17,693	19,654	19,516
Memorandum item:					
Non-performing loans	16,559	16,348	17,045	18,627	18,569
Non performing guarantees given	738	739	649	1,027	947

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Figures without considering the classification of non-current assets held for sale.

Structural risks

Liquidity and funding

Management of **liquidity and funding** in BBVA aims to finance the recurring growth of the banking business at suitable maturities and costs, using a wide range of instruments that provide access to a large number of alternative sources of financing, always in compliance with current regulatory requirements.

Due to its subsidiary-based management model, BBVA is one of the few major European banks that follows the Multiple Point of Entry (MPE) resolution **strategy**: the parent company sets the liquidity and risk policies, but the subsidiaries are self-sufficient and responsible for managing their own liquidity (taking deposits or accessing the market with their own rating), without fund transfer or financing occurring between either the parent company and the subsidiaries, or between different subsidiaries. This strategy limits the spread of a liquidity crisis among the Group's different areas, and ensures that the cost of liquidity and financing is correctly reflected in the price formation process.

The financial soundness of the Group's banks continues to be based on the funding of lending activity, fundamentally through the use of stable customer funds. During the first quarter of 2019, **liquidity** conditions remained comfortable across all countries in which the BBVA Group operates:

- In the Eurozone, the liquidity situation remains comfortable, and the credit gap was stable throughout the first quarter.
- In the United States, the liquidity situation is adequate. The credit gap decreased in the quarter, due mainly to the increase in deposits as a result of the deposit growth campaigns launched and seasonal fluctuations in the first quarter of the year.
- In Mexico, a solid liquidity position has been maintained. The credit gap increased slightly in the first quarter of the year, affected by the seasonal outflow of deposits, while the loan portfolio remained virtually flat in the quarter.
- In Turkey, positive liquidity situation, with an adequate buffer against a possible liquidity stress scenario. The overall credit gap remained virtually flat, with the larger gap in Turkish lira due to the increase in loans being offset by a reduction in the credit gap in foreign currency, due to an increase in deposits.
- In South America, the liquidity situation remains comfortable throughout the region. In Argentina, despite market volatility, the liquidity situation remains adequate.

The BBVA Group's liquidity coverage ratio (**LCR**) remained comfortably above 100% throughout the first quarter of 2019, and stood at 127% as of March 31, 2019. All subsidiaries remained comfortably above 100% (Eurozone, 144%; Mexico, 151%; Turkey, 208%; and the United States, 145%). For the calculation of the ratio, it is assumed that there is no transfer of liquidity among subsidiaries; i.e. no kind of excess liquidity levels in foreign subsidiaries are considered in the calculation of the consolidated ratio. When considering these excess liquidity levels, the ratio would stand at 155% (28 percentage points above 127%).

Wholesale **financing** markets in which the Group operates remained stable, even in the case of Turkey, where the higher volatility at the end of March due to the local elections did not affect its financing.

The main **transactions** carried out by the entities of the BBVA Group during the first quarter of 2019 were as follows:

- BBVA S.A. issued senior non-preferred debt for €1 billion, with a fixed-rate coupon of 1.125% over a five-year period; an issue of preferred securities which may be converted into ordinary BBVA shares (CoCos), registered in the Spanish Securities Market Commission (CNMV) for €1 billion, with an annual coupon of 6.0% and an amortization option from the fifth year; and a Tier 2 subordinated debt issue for €750m, with a maturity period of 10 years, amortization option in the fifth year and a coupon of 2.575%.
- In addition, early amortization options have been implemented for the issue of CoCos for €1.5 billion with a coupon of 7% issued in February 2014, and another for Tier 2 subordinated debt for €1.5 billion with a 3.5% coupon issued in April 2014 and amortized in April 2019.
- In Turkey, Garanti issued a five-year Diversified Payment Rights (DPR) for US\$150m.
- Finally, BBVA in Argentina issued negotiable instruments on the local market for an amount equivalent to €33m, while in Chile, Forum issued a bond on the local market for an amount equivalent to €108m.

Foreign exchange

Foreign exchange risk management of BBVA's long-term investments, principally stemming from its overseas franchises, aims to preserve the Group's adequacy capital ratios and to ensure the stability of its income statement.

In the first quarter of **2019**, the Turkish lira (down 4.5%) and the Argentine peso (down 11.6%) depreciated against the euro, while the Mexican peso (up 3.7%) and the US dollar (up 1.9%) appreciated compared to the end of 2018. BBVA has maintained its policy of actively hedging its main investments in emerging markets, covering on average between 30% and 50% of annual earnings and around 70% of the CET1 capital ratio excess. Based on this policy, the sensitivity of the CET1 ratio to the depreciation of 10% against the euro by the main emerging-market currencies stood at -3 basis points for the Mexican peso and -2 basis points for the Turkish lira. In the case of the US dollar, the sensitivity is approximately +11 basis points to a depreciation of 10% against the euro, as a result of RWAs denominated in US dollars outside the United States. At the end of March 2019, the coverage level for expected earnings in 2019 stood at 75% for Mexico and 30% for Turkey.

Interest rates

The aim of managing **interest-rate** risk is to maintain sustained growth of net interest income in the short- and medium-term, irrespective of interest rate fluctuations, while controlling the impact on capital through the valuation of the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's banks maintain fixed-income portfolios to manage their balance sheet structure. In the first quarter of 2019, the results of this management were satisfactory, with limited risk strategies maintained in all the Group's banks.

In Turkey, there was an increase in market volatility prior to the local elections held on March 31, which led the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) to raise the cost of financing to stabilize the Turkish lira. However, this did not have any impact on the balance sheet structure. In this context, the management of the customer spread was very positive, thanks to the efforts made to reduce the cost of funding, which enabled good net interest income growth in the quarter, despite a lower contribution of inflation-linked bonds compared to previous quarters.

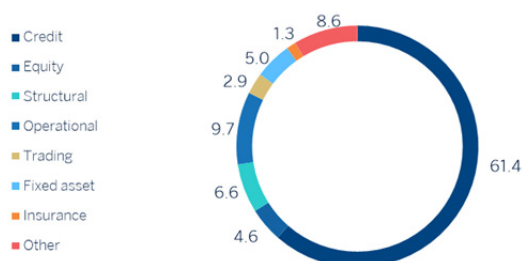
Finally, with regard to the **monetary policies** pursued by central banks in the main countries where BBVA operates, in the first quarter of 2019, it should be noted that:

- The interest rate of 0% and deposit facility rate of -0.40% were maintained in the Eurozone. The ECB indicated at its meeting in March that it would delay rate increases until at least December 2019, lowering its growth and inflation forecasts for the year. In addition, it announced a new round of liquidity injections (TLTRO III) starting from September.
- In the United States, the Fed decided to pause the normalization process in the face of increased downside risks, mainly due to the weakness of the global economy, and the absence of inflationary pressures, keeping interest rates stable at 2.5% at its March meeting.
- In Mexico, Banxico decided to maintain its monetary policy rate at 8.25%, considering that this position is consistent with meeting its target inflation rate.
- In Turkey, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) maintained rates at 24.00% during the first quarter, raising the average cost of financing to 25.50% at the end of March to stabilize the Turkish lira, before returning to 24.00% at the beginning of April.
- In South America, the monetary authorities of Colombia and Peru maintained their respective reference rates during the quarter the same as at the end of 2018, while in Argentina, interest rates rose to 68.16% at the end of the quarter, with the aim of avoiding an increase in the monetary base and halting the rise in inflation.

Economic capital

Economic risk capital (ERC) consumption at the end of February 2019, in consolidated terms, stood at €28,722 million, a decrease of 7.9% compared to the end of December 2018 (down 8.4% at constant exchange rates). This decrease is mainly focused on eliminating ERC consumption through goodwill and equity, as this will be considered a deduction of assets used in the calculation of the Group's solvency.

Consolidated economic risk capital breakdown
(Percentage. Feb. 19)



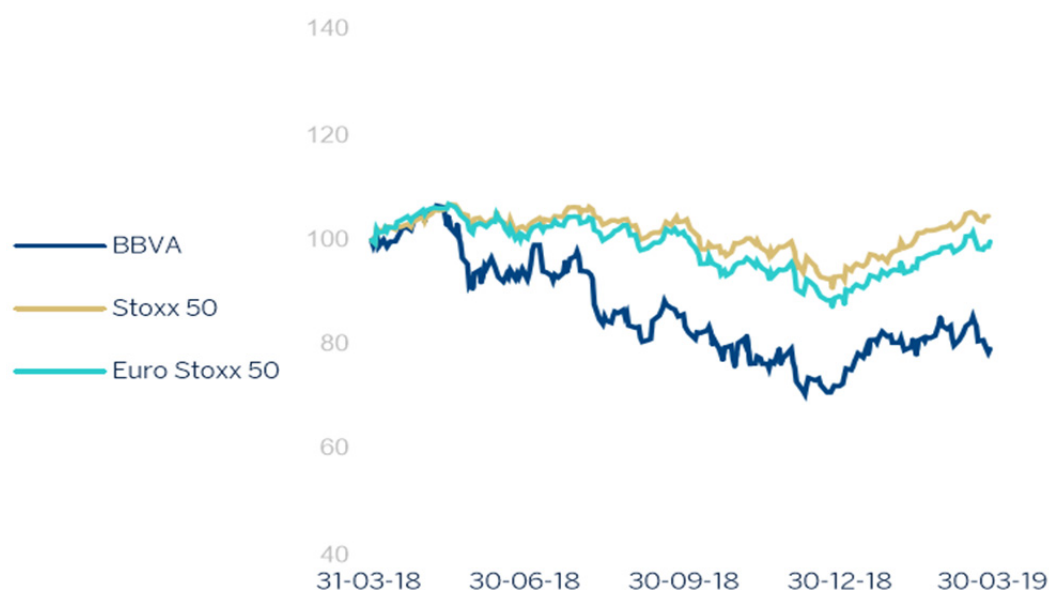
The BBVA share

The major **stock market** indices improved during the first quarter of 2019. In Europe, the Stoxx 50 and Euro Stoxx 50 rose 12.9% and 11.7%, respectively, while in Spain the Ibex 35 index rose 8.2%. Over the same period in the United States, the S&P 500 index rose 13.1%, marking the largest quarterly increase since the third quarter of 2009.

Banking sector performance in particular was also positive in the quarter, although to a lesser extent than the general market indices. Furthermore, the Stoxx European Banks index, which includes the United Kingdom, rose 4.5%, while the Euro Stoxx Banks index for the eurozone rose 7.1%. In the United States, the S&P Regional Banks Select Industry Index grew 9.6% in comparison to the close of the 2018.

On the other hand, the **BBVA share** performed slightly better than those of the European banking sector and Ibex 35 during the first quarter of 2019, with the share price increasing 9.9% to €5.09 at the close of the quarter.

BBVA share evolution compared with European indices (Base indice 100=31-03-18)



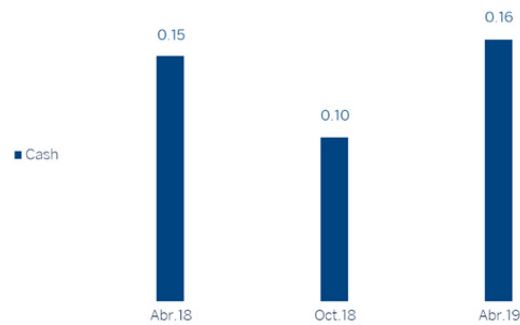
The BBVA share and share performance ratios

	31-03-19	31-12-18
Number of shareholders	892,316	902,708
Number of shares issued	6,667,886,580	6,667,886,580
Daily average number of shares traded	23,536,617	35,909,997
Daily average trading (millions of euros)	122	213
Maximum price (euros)	5.55	7.73
Minimum price (euros)	4.51	4.48
Closing price (euros)	5.09	4.64
Book value per share (euros)	7.20	7.12
Tangible book value per share (euros)	5.94	5.86
Market capitalization (millions of euros)	33,960	30,909
Yield (dividend/price; %) ⁽¹⁾	4.9	5.4

(1) Calculated by dividing shareholder remuneration over the last twelve months by the closing price of the period.

Regarding **shareholder remuneration**, on April 10, 2019 BBVA paid in cash a gross amount of €0.16 per share as a final dividend for the 2018 fiscal year, which represents a 7% increase compared to April 2018. Thus, the total dividend for the 2018 fiscal year amount to €0.26 gross per share, with a payout of 37% of net attributable profit, excluding the gains of the sale of BBVA Chile. BBVA will continue to pay out between 35% and 40% of its yearly earnings in dividends, with 100% cash remuneration.

Shareholder remuneration (Euros per share)



As of March 31, 2019, the number of BBVA **shares** remained at 6,668 million, held by 892,316 **shareholders**, of whom 44.73% are Spanish residents and the other 55.27% are non-residents.

Shareholder structure (31-03-2019)

Number of shares	Shareholders		Shares	
	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 150	177,281	19.9	12,565,086	0.2
151 to 450	177,739	19.9	48,727,280	0.7
451 to 1800	280,798	31.5	274,676,758	4.1
1,801 to 4,500	134,826	15.1	384,055,358	5.8
4,501 to 9,000	62,727	7.0	395,229,468	5.9
9,001 to 45,000	52,468	5.9	910,481,356	13.7
More than 45,001	6,477	0.7	4,642,151,274	69.6
Total	892,316	100.0	6,667,886,580	100.0

BBVA **shares** are included on the main stock market indices, including the Ibex 35, Euro Stoxx 50 and Stoxx 50, with a weighting of 7.0%, 1.4% and 0.9% respectively at the close of March 2019. They also form part of several sector indices, including the Euro Stoxx Banks, with a weighting of 8.5%, and the Stoxx Banks, with a weighting of 4.0%.

Finally, BBVA maintains a significant presence on a number of international **sustainability indices** or ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) indices, which evaluate companies' performance in these areas. This presence is summarized in the following table:

Main sustainability indices on which BBVA is listed as of 31-03-19



Listed on the DJSI World and DJSI Europe indices



Listed on the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes

AAA Rating



FTSE4Good

Listed on the FTSE4Good Global Index Series



Listed on the Euronext Vigeo Eurozone 120 and Europe 120 indices



Listed on the Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Europe and Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Global indices



Listed on the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index



In 2018, BBVA obtained a "B" rating

(1) The inclusion of BBVA in any MSCI index, and the use of MSCI logos, trademarks, service marks or index names herein, do not constitute a sponsorship, endorsement or promotion of BBVA by MSCI or any of its affiliates. The MSCI indices are the exclusive property of MSCI. MSCI and the MSCI index names and logos are trademarks or service marks of MSCI or its affiliates.

Responsible banking

At BBVA we have a differential banking **model**, that we refer to as responsible banking, based on seeking out a return adjusted to principles, strict legal compliance, best practices and the creation of long-term value for all stakeholders. The four pillars of BBVA's responsible banking model are as follows:

- Balanced relationships with its customers, based on transparency, clarity and responsibility.
- Sustainable finance to combat climate change, respect human rights and achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Responsible practices with employees, suppliers and other stakeholders.
- Community investment to promote social change and create opportunities for all.

In 2018, BBVA announced its **2025 Pledge**. This sets out the Bank's strategy for climate change and sustainable development, working toward meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The pledge is an eight-year commitment based on three lines of action:

- To finance: BBVA is pledging to mobilize €100 billion in green and social finance, sustainable infrastructures and agribusiness, social entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.
- To manage the environmental and social risks associated with the Group's activity in order to minimize its potential direct and indirect negative impacts. BBVA pledges that 70% of energy used by the Group will be renewable by 2025, increasing to 100% in 2030, as well as to reduce CO₂ emissions by 68% compared to 2015.
- To engage all stakeholders to collectively promote the financial sector's contribution to sustainable development.

In 2018, the first year of the Pledge, €11,815m was mobilized for **sustainable financing**. In the first quarter of 2019, BBVA continued to be very active in sustainable corporate financing, mainly in loans with profit margins linked to the borrower's performance in terms of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria, certified by an independent expert. BBVA was also part of the working group preparing Sustainability Linked Loan Principles (SLLP), the new market standards for this financial instrument, which were published in March.

In terms of mitigating social and environmental risks, in the first quarter of 2019, BBVA updated its sector norms setting out the due diligence to be performed in accordance with four sectors of special environmental and social impact: mining, energy, infrastructure and agribusiness. These standards provide clear guidance on the procedures to follow when managing customers and transactions in these sectors. As a result of discussions with stakeholders and in order to meet expectations, stricter restrictions have been incorporated:

- In the energy sector, the coal threshold for BBVA customers' energy mix has been reduced from 40% to 35%.
- Transporting of tar sands has been explicitly added to the list of prohibited activities, as well as to the existing exploration and production activities. BBVA's exposure in financing projects of exploration, production and transportation of tar sands was zero by the close of the first quarter of 2019, and no projects of this nature are being considered.
- In the energy and agriculture sectors, reference to biofuels as an alternative in the fight against climate change, which appeared in a previous version of the standards, has been removed.
- New restrictions relating to tobacco advertising have been incorporated.

As part of its objective to engage its stakeholders, BBVA continues to participate in various initiatives at the heart of sectoral associations such as the AEB (Asociación Española de Banca — Spanish banking association) or the EBF (European Banking Federation), where the Bank presides over the sustainable finance group and participates in working groups related to this matter, as well as collaborating in consultations on taxonomy, regulation, disclosure and other objectives of the European Commission action plan on sustainable finance.

Regarding responsible practice, BBVA updated its action plan on human rights matters in February 2019, which, combined with the renewed human rights commitment, allows closer monitoring of actions identified during a due diligence process conducted due to the potential special impact on human rights.

In terms of community investment, BBVA allocated €104.5m to social initiatives in 2018, which benefited more than 8 million people. This figure represents approximately 2% of the net attributable profit for that financial year. Through social programs, BBVA acts as an engine of opportunities for people, and seeks to have a positive impact on their lives, with regard to vulnerable people in particular. BBVA's investment in social programs is channelled through its local banks within the Group, and through its corporate foundations.

Business areas

This section presents and analyzes the most relevant aspects of the Group's different business areas. Specifically, for each one of them, it shows a summary of the income statement and balance sheet, the business activity figures and the most significant ratios.

In 2019, BBVA Group's business areas **reporting structure** of the BBVA Group's business areas differs from the one presented at the end of the 2018, as a result of the integration of the Non-Core Real Estate business area into Banking Activity in Spain, now reported as "Spain". In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the figures for both areas have been reexpressed. BBVA Group's business areas are summarized below:

- **Spain** mainly includes the banking and insurance businesses that the Group carries out in Spain.
- **The United States** includes the Group's business activity in the country through BBVA Compass group and BBVA's New York branch.
- **Mexico** includes the Group's banking and insurance businesses in this country as well as the activity of BBVA Bancomer's branch in Houston.
- **Turkey** reports the activity of Garanti group that is mainly carried out in this country and, to a lesser extent, in Romania and the Netherlands.
- **South America** basically includes the Group's banking and insurance businesses in the region.
- **Rest of Eurasia** includes the banking business activity carried out by the Group in Europe, excluding Spain, and in Asia.

The **Corporate Center** contains the Group's holding function, including: the costs of the head offices with a corporate function; management of structural exchange rate positions; some equity instruments issuances to ensure an adequate management of the Group's global solvency. It also includes portfolios whose management is not linked to customer relationships, such as industrial holdings; certain tax assets and liabilities; funds due to commitments to employees; goodwill and other intangible assets.

The **information by business area** is based on units at the lowest level and/or companies that comprise the e Group, which are assigned to the different areas according to the main region or company group in which they carry out their activity.

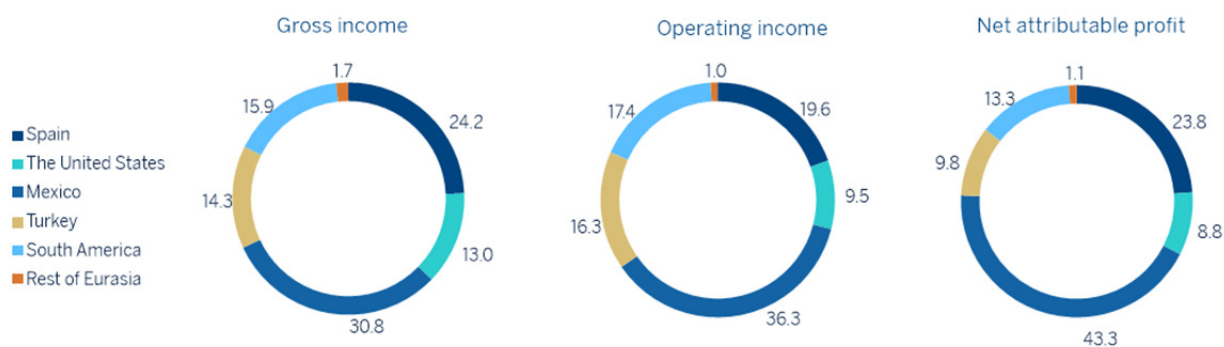
As usual, in the case of the different business areas in America and Turkey, the results of applying constant **exchange rates** are given as well as the year-on-year variations at current exchange rates.

Major income statement items by business area (Millions of euros)

	BBVA Group	Business areas						Σ Business areas	Corporate Center
		Spain	The United States	Mexico	Turkey	South America	Rest of Eurasia		
31-03-19									
Net interest income	4,420	882	615	1,500	695	760	39	4,491	(71)
Gross income	6,069	1,497	804	1,902	884	985	103	6,176	(107)
Operating income	3,147	683	331	1,268	571	606	34	3,493	(346)
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,957	482	160	877	368	417	23	2,327	(370)
Net attributable profit	1,164	345	127	627	142	193	16	1,450	(286)
31-03-18 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾									
Net interest income	4,287	927	524	1,317	753	791	43	4,355	(67)
Gross income	6,026	1,588	699	1,711	996	1,008	126	6,127	(102)
Operating income	3,050	744	264	1,138	641	523	54	3,365	(314)
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,170	577	252	782	519	345	71	2,546	(376)
Net attributable profit	1,290	404	196	567	200	157	48	1,572	(282)

(1) The impact derived from the accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina for the first nine months of 2018 was recorded for the first time in the third quarter of the year, with accounting effects on January 1, 2018. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to 2018, the income statements for the first three quarters of the 2018 fiscal year have been reexpressed to reflect the impacts of inflation on their income and expenses.

(2) The income statements for 2018 were reexpressed due to changes in the reallocation of some expenses related to global projects and activities between the Corporate Center and the business areas incorporated in 2019.

Gross income⁽¹⁾, operating income⁽¹⁾ and net attributable profit⁽¹⁾ breakdown (Percentage. 1Q19)

(1) Excludes the Corporate Center.

Major balance-sheet items and risk-weighted assets by business area (Millions of euros)

	Business areas							Σ Business areas	Corporate Center	Deletions
	BBVA Group	Spain	The United States	Mexico	Turkey	South America	Rest of Eurasia			
31-03-19										
Loans and advances to customers	380,799	170,893	61,403	53,480	42,025	35,691	18,257	381,748	551	(1,500)
Deposits from customers	378,527	181,723	65,165	50,904	40,544	37,236	5,065	380,638	280	(2,391)
Off-balance sheet funds	103,227	64,225	-	22,744	3,370	12,481	407	103,227	-	-
Total assets/liabilities and equity	691,200	356,552	85,160	101,738	67,130	57,031	20,582	688,193	16,075	(13,068)
Risk-weighted assets	360,689	107,935	64,969	54,794	58,526	44,964	16,004	347,191	13,498	-
31-12-18 ⁽¹⁾										
Loans and advances to customers	374,027	170,438	60,808	51,101	41,478	34,469	16,598	374,893	990	(1,857)
Deposits from customers	375,970	183,414	63,891	50,530	39,905	35,842	4,876	378,456	36	(2,523)
Off-balance sheet funds	98,150	62,559	-	20,647	2,894	11,662	388	98,150	-	-
Total assets/liabilities and equity	676,689	354,901	82,057	97,432	66,250	54,373	18,834	673,848	16,281	(13,440)
Risk-weighted assets	348,264	104,125	64,175	53,177	56,486	42,724	15,464	336,151	12,113	-

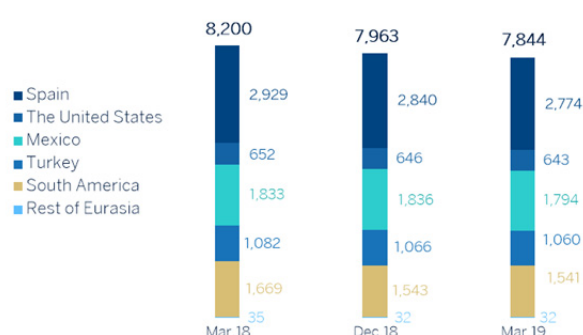
(1) The impact derived from the accounting for hyperinflation in Argentina for the first nine months of 2018 was recorded for the first time in the third quarter of the year, with accounting effects on January 1, 2018. In order to make the 2019 information comparable to the 2018, the balance sheets of the first three quarters of the 2018 have been reexpressed to reflect the impacts of inflation on their assets and liabilities.

Since 2019, a column has been added, which includes the **deletions** and balance sheet adjustments between different business areas, especially in terms of the relationship between the areas in which the parent company operates, i.e. Spain, Rest of Eurasia and Corporate Center. In previous years, these deletions were allocated to the different areas, mainly in Banking Activity in Spain. Accordingly, the figures from the previous year have been reexpressed to show comparable series.

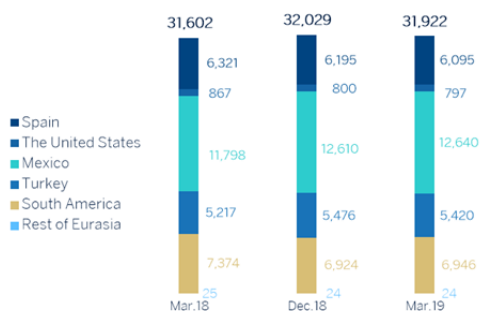
Number of employees



Number of branches



Number of ATMs



Macro and industry trends

World GDP grew by 3.8% in 2018, despite the slowdown in the second half of the year. In the first quarter of 2019, **global growth** moderated due to manufacturing and trade weaknesses. However, the service sector and employment remain robust. The cyclical slowdown in the United States and China's moderation trend have been accompanied by an unexpected slowdown in Europe, affected by global trade tensions and idiosyncratic factors (such as regulatory changes in the automobile sector, protests in France and, mainly, Brexit).

In light of greater cyclical weakness and in the absence of inflationary pressures, main central banks have reacted with more accommodative **monetary policies**. The United States Federal Reserve (Fed), after raising benchmark interest rates to 2.50% in December, has signaled a pause that is likely to continue until the end of 2019, and will put an end to the reduction in its balance earlier than expected. The European Central Bank, after completing the asset purchase program in December and in the face of weak economic activity, has announced a new round of liquidity auctions, delaying the interest rates increase, which is no longer expected until mid-2020 at the earliest. Furthermore, the Chinese authorities have been adopting fiscal and monetary stimuli following recent signs of weakening activity. Thus, interest rates will remain low for longer in the developed economies, allowing emerging countries to gain room for maneuver. These stimuli are a factor supporting growth, but a **moderation** on growth rates is expected for the coming quarters.

Spain

The Spanish economy grew by 2.6% in 2018, above the euro area (1.8%). In the first quarter of 2019, growth remains strong due to the good performance of public and private consumption, while exports and investment in machinery and equipment are slowing down. In the coming quarters the economy will grow at a lower pace due to the exhaustion of the fiscal stimulus and the global weakness, while uncertainty about economic policy will continue to have a negative impact on activity.

Regarding the banking sector, the system's de-leveraging and the improvement of asset quality indicators (NPL of 5.8% in January 2019) continued. Profitability remains under pressure (ROE at the close of 2018 stands at 5.4%) due to the low interest rate environment and lower business volumes. Spanish banks continue to have high levels of solvency and liquidity.

United States

The United States grew 2.9% in 2018, its unemployment rate fell below 4% and the Fed increased rates to 2.50%. Growth is being moderated by increased interest rates, the global slowdown, the exhaustion of the fiscal stimulus and political uncertainty. Some financial indicators show an increase in the risk of recession, but the economy maintains a good growth rate, especially in consumption. The pause in interest rate rises is a supporting factor.

The most recent bank activity figures show that credit and deposits are growing at rates of 5.2% and 3.3% respectively. Delinquencies continued to fall. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the NPL ratio was 1.57%.

Mexico

As of the end of 2018, the economy closed with a rate of growth of 2%. In the first months of 2019, the service sector was resilient and private consumption gave positive signs following the weakness of the fourth quarter of 2018. However, private investment remains weak while the manufacturing sector and exports are moderating. The central bank continues with its restrictive bias; however, good figures for inflation and the exchange rate would allow interest rates to be cut to mitigate the foreseeable slowdown in growth.

The banking system continues to grow in year-on-year terms. With figures as of February 2019, loans and deposits grew by 9.4% and 8.5%, respectively, showing growth in all segments. Delinquencies remain contained (2.11%, compared to 2.20% twelve months earlier) while capital indicators remain at comfortable levels.

Turkey

The economy grew 2.6% in 2018, after registering two consecutive quarters of decline. Consumption and investment registered a sharp contraction, partially offset by external demand. Although activity kept falling at the beginning of the year, it seems to have reached a bottom. Interest rates will remain high until exchange rate pressure is resolved and inflation moderates. The Government has announced a new economic plan, some of the measures include the capitalization of the banking system and the strengthening of the asset quality.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2019, the banking system showed high growth rates. Total credit in the system (adjusted for the exchange rate effect) grew 18.1% with growth in all portfolios, driven especially by public banks after the government's package of measures to support SMEs. The NPL ratio of the system is 4.1%.

Argentina

The economy registered a sharp contraction in 2018 (GDP fell by 2.5%) following the exchange rate crisis and a severe drought. But the end of the first quarter presents signs of a lukewarm recovery in activity, while the IMF has approved an additional US\$ 10.8 billion loan after favorably completing the third review of its support program. Inflation remains high and with strong inertia due to the impact of exchange rate depreciation, despite a more contractionary monetary policy. In the financial system, loans and deposits are growing at high rates, with a notable influence of the high inflation. As of January 2019, profitability indicators are very high (ROE: 37% and ROA: 4.2%) and delinquencies remain contained, with a NPL ratio of 3.2%.

Colombia

The Colombian economy grew by 2.6% in 2018. Growth continued in the first quarter of 2019, supported by private consumption and public spending, while investment has not taken off. With weak demand and low inflation (about 3%), the central bank has held interest rates at 4.25% and it is not expected to increase them in the short term. In Colombia, as of January 2019, the system's total credit grew by 5.9% year-on-year, with a NPL ratio of 4.7%. Since January 2018, total deposits increased 4.7%.

Peru

After growing by 4% in 2018, growth is moderating mainly explained by the primary sector, construction and the recent fall in public investment. The central bank has held interest rates at 2.75%, which implies an expansionary bias for monetary policy. Interest rates are expected to rise in the coming months. The banking system presents moderate year-on-year growth rates in loans and deposits (+9.3% and +5.7% respectively, as of January 2019), with reasonably high profitability levels (ROE: 18.5%, ROA: 2.7%).

End of period interest rates (Percentage)

	2019		2018		
	1Q	4Q	3Q	2Q	1Q
Official ECB rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Euribor 3 months	(0.31)	(0.31)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.33)
Euribor 1 year	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.19)
USA Federal rates	2.43	2.40	2.18	1.91	1.67
TIEE (Mexico)	8.52	8.41	8.11	7.93	7.83
CBRT (Turkey)	25.50	24.06	24.01	17.77	12.75

Exchange rates (Expressed in currency/euro)

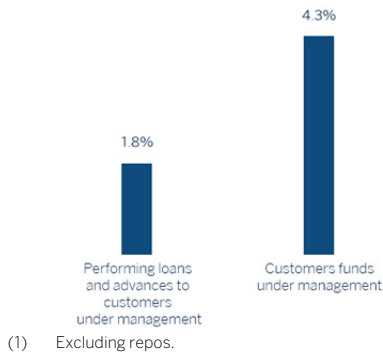
	Year-end exchange rates			Average exchange rates	
	31-03-19	Δ % on	Δ % on	1Q19	Δ % on
		31-03-18	31-12-18		1Q18
Mexican peso	21.6910	3.8	3.7	21.8057	5.6
U.S. dollar	1.1235	9.7	1.9	1.1358	8.2
Argentine peso	48.9734	(49.3)	(11.6)	48.9734	(49.3)
Chilean peso	765.20	(2.5)	4.0	757.96	(2.3)
Colombian peso	3,585.02	(4.5)	4.5	3,561.35	(1.5)
Peruvian sol	3.7275	6.7	3.6	3.7738	5.4
Turkish lira	6.3446	(22.8)	(4.5)	6.1102	(23.2)

Spain

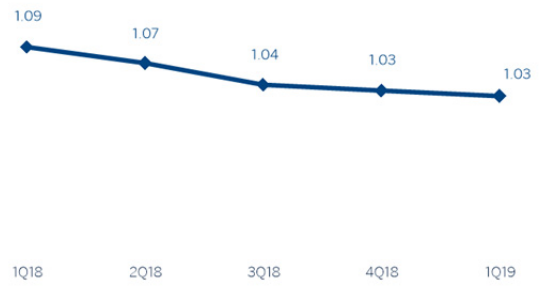
Highlights

- Positive trend of activity, especially in high profitable segments.
- Net Interest income affected by lower ALCO contribution and the impact of IFRS 16.
- Significant reduction in operating expenses.
- Continues improvement in Credit risk indicators.

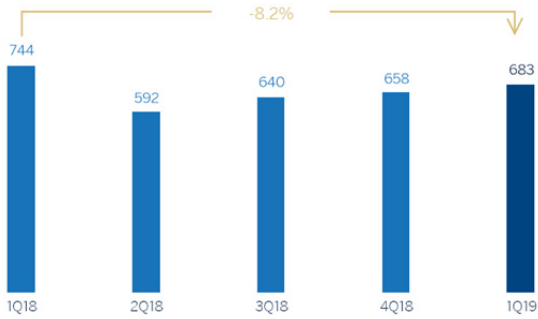
Business activity⁽¹⁾ (Year-on-year change. Data as of 31-03-19)



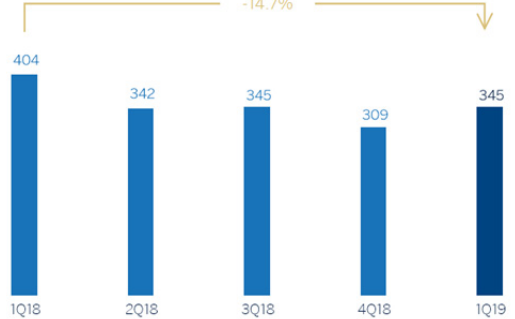
Net interest income/ATAs (Percentage)



Operating income (Millions of Euros)



Net attributable profit (Millions of Euros)



Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	1Q18
Net interest income	882	(4.9)	927
Net fees and commissions	414	0.3	412
Net trading income	108	(35.2)	167
Other operating income and expenses	94	14.0	82
of which Insurance activities ⁽¹⁾	130	13.5	114
Gross income	1,497	(5.7)	1,588
Operating expenses	(814)	(3.5)	(844)
Personnel expenses	(472)	(1.6)	(480)
Other administrative expenses	(223)	(22.5)	(287)
Depreciation	(119)	55.7	(77)
Operating income	683	(8.2)	744
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(78)	(37.9)	(125)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(123)	194.7	(42)
Profit/(loss) before tax	482	(16.5)	577
Income tax	(137)	(20.7)	(172)
Profit/(loss) for the year	345	(14.7)	405
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(7.4)	(1)
Net attributable profit	345	(14.7)	404

(1) Includes premiums received net of estimated technical insurance reserves.

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	18,875	(33.9)	28,545
Financial assets designated at fair value	113,735	6.0	107,320
of which loans and advances	30,715	1.6	30,222
Financial assets at amortized cost	199,111	1.9	195,467
of which loans and advances to customers	170,893	0.3	170,438
Inter-area positions	13,173	(6.1)	14,026
Tangible assets	3,530	172.9	1,294
Other assets	8,129	(1.5)	8,249
Total assets/liabilities and equity	356,552	0.5	354,901
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	70,283	(1.1)	71,033
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	46,697	1.7	45,914
Deposits from customers	181,723	(0.9)	183,414
Debt certificates	31,490	0.4	31,352
Inter-area positions	-	-	-
Other liabilities	17,756	22.3	14,519
Economic capital allocated	8,602	(0.8)	8,670
Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾	166,802	0.2	166,396
Non-performing loans	9,794	(2.8)	10,073
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾	181,283	(0.9)	182,984
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽²⁾	64,225	2.7	62,559
Risk-weighted assets	107,935	3.7	104,125
Efficiency ratio (%)	54.4		55.9
NPL ratio (%)	4.9		5.1
NPL coverage ratio (%)	58		57
Cost of risk (%)	0.18		0.21

(1) Excluding repos.

(2) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity

The most relevant aspects related to the area's activity during the first quarter of 2019 were:

- As of March 31, 2019 **Lending** (performing loans under management) stood at a similar level than the one registered on December 31, 2018 (up 0.2%). We highlight the positive evolution of consumer loans and credit cards (up 3.4%) as well as lending to medium-sized enterprises (up 2.1%) that offset the reduction in mortgage loans (down 0.5%). In year-on-year terms, lending activity grew by 1.8%.
- In **terms of asset quality**, non-performing loans showed a downward trend over the quarter, with a positive effect on the NPL ratio which stood at 4.9% as of March 31, 2019 (5.1% as of December 31, 2018), mainly explained by a lower level of NPLs in the mortgage portfolios. The NPL coverage ratio stood at 58%, above the closing of 2018.
- Regarding customer **deposits under management**, it is important to highlight the good performance of demand deposits, which increased by 2.5% in the quarter (up 13.3% year-on-year), representing more than 80% of total deposits by March 2019. On the other hand, time deposits continued their downward trend (down 13.2% in the quarter, down 19.1% year-on-year). Overall, total deposits remained flat during the quarter while increasing by 5.2% in the last twelve months.
- **Off-balance sheet funds** showed a mild recovery (up 2.7% since December 31, 2018 and up 1.9% year-on-year), particularly evident in investment funds as a result of a good market performance during the quarter.

Results

In the first quarter of 2019, the net attributable profit of BBVA in Spain stood at €345m, a 14.7% decline compared to the same quarter of 2018 but an increase of 11.7% compared to the previous quarter. The main highlights of the area's income statement are:

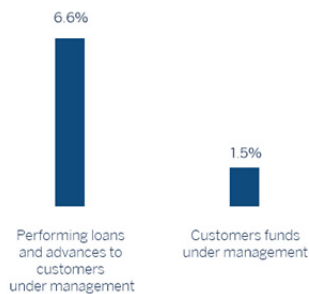
- **Net interest income** decreased by 4.9% year-on-year, strongly influenced by a lower contribution from the ALCO portfolio and the effect of the implementation of IFRS 16.
- **Net fees and commissions** remained stable year-on-year (up 0.3%).
- Lower **NTI** contribution (down 35.2% compared to the same quarter of 2018) due to uneven market performance in the quarter and lower portfolio sales.
- Growth in **other operating income and expenses** (up 14.0% year-on-year) was mainly due to the good performance of net earnings from the insurance business which showed an increase of 13.5%.
- **Operating expenses** decreased by 3.5% in the last twelve months, remaining flat over the last three months. Thus, the **efficiency** ratio stood at 54.4%, improving compared to the end of 2018.
- Decline in **impairment on financial assets** (down 37.9% year-on-year) as a result of lower loan-loss provisions of real-estate developer loans previously allocated to the former Non Core Real Estate area. As a result, the cumulative cost of risk stood at 0.18% as of March 31, 2019.
- Finally, **provisions (net) and other gains (losses)** showed a year-on-year increase due mainly to the positive valuation of assets in the former Non Core Real Estate area during the first quarter of last year.

The United States

Highlights

- Good performance in consumer and commercial segments activity.
- Net interest income increase, main lever of results and of customer spreads.
- Operating expenses growth below the inflation rate, efficiency improvement.
- Net attributable profit affected by impairment on financial assets associated to the macroeconomic environment, to specific customers and to write-offs in consumer.

Business activity ⁽¹⁾ (Year-on-year change at constant exchange rate. Data as of 31-03-19)

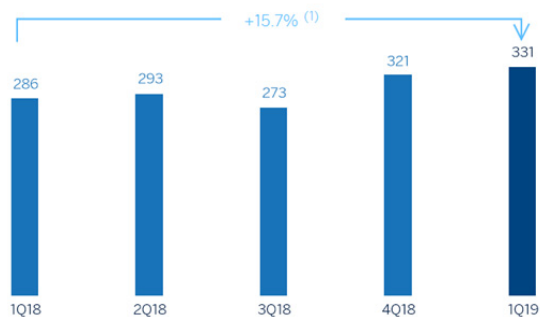


(1) Excluding repos.

Net interest income/ATAs (Percentage. Constant exchange rate)

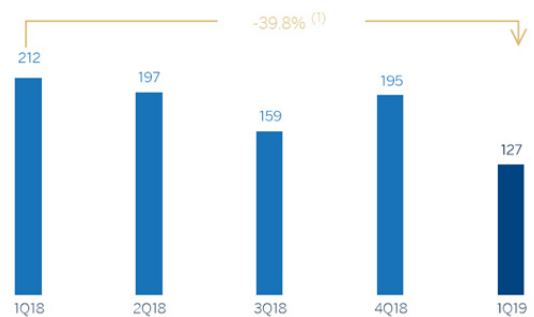


Operating income (Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



(1) At current exchange rate: +25.3%.

Net attributable profit (Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



(1) At current exchange rate: -34.8%.

Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q18
Net interest income	615	17.4	8.4	524
Net fees and commissions	151	2.1	(5.7)	148
Net trading income	41	67.3	54.0	24
Other operating income and expenses	(3)	n.s.	n.s.	3
Gross income	804	15.1	6.3	699
Operating expenses	(473)	8.8	0.5	(434)
Personnel expenses	(278)	10.4	1.9	(252)
Other administrative expenses	(140)	(0.6)	(8.2)	(141)
Depreciation	(55)	31.1	21.2	(42)
Operating income	331	25.3	15.7	264
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(162)	n.s.	n.s.	(20)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(10)	n.s.	n.s.	8
Profit/(loss) before tax	160	(36.6)	(41.4)	252
Income tax	(32)	(42.6)	(47.0)	(56)
Profit/(loss) for the year	127	(34.8)	(39.8)	196
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	127	(34.8)	(39.8)	196

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6,550	35.5	32.9	4,835
Financial assets designated at fair value	9,330	(11.0)	(12.7)	10,481
of which loans and advances	236	51.1	48.2	156
Financial assets at amortized cost	65,629	3.3	1.3	63,539
of which loans and advances to customers	61,403	1.0	(0.9)	60,808
Inter-area positions	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	952	42.5	39.8	668
Other assets	2,700	6.5	4.5	2,534
Total assets/liabilities and equity	85,160	3.8	1.8	82,057
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	305	30.0	27.6	234
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,710	39.8	37.1	3,370
Deposits from customers	65,165	2.0	0.1	63,891
Debt certificates	3,364	(6.5)	(8.3)	3,599
Inter-area positions	1,737	(9.9)	(11.6)	1,926
Other liabilities	6,198	9.6	7.6	5,654
Economic capital allocated	3,682	8.8	6.8	3,383

Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	61,405	1.0	(0.9)	60,784
Non-performing loans	904	12.7	10.6	802
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	65,163	2.0	0.1	63,888
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Risk-weighted assets	64,969	1.2	(0.7)	64,175
Efficiency ratio (%)	58.8			62.2
NPL ratio (%)	1.4			1.3
NPL coverage ratio (%)	85			85
Cost of risk (%)	1.06			0.39

(1) Figures at constant exchange rate.

(2) Excluding repos.

(3) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity

Unless expressly stated otherwise, all the comments below on rates of change, for both activity and earnings, will be given at constant exchange rate. These rates, together with changes at current exchange rate, can be seen in the attached tables of financial statements and relevant business indicators.

The most relevant evolution to the area's activity in the first quarter of 2019 was:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) increased by 6.6% year-on-year, even though the activity showed a slight decrease of 0.9% compared to the last quarter of 2018.
- The **commercial portfolio** showed a positive evolution year-on-year (up 6.8% and up 0.3% in the quarter), while the higher interest rates continued to affect mortgages (up 3.3% year-on-year, down 0.5% in the quarter). Regarding **retail** portfolios, credit cards and indirect consumer loan portfolios, which are increasingly being granted through digital channels and have higher margins, increased by 22.2% (year-on-year) and remained flat in the quarter.
- Regarding the **risk indicators**, the NPL ratio increased slightly in the quarter, and stood at 1.4% from 1.3% registered at the end of December 2018, due to the deterioration related to commercial clients. The NPL coverage ratio closed at 85%.
- Even though the competition for deposits remains intense, customer **deposits** under management remained at the same level of December 2018 (up 1.5% year-on-year), mainly due to the increase in demand deposits (up 1.0% in the quarter, up 0.3% year-on-year) which offsets the slight decrease in time deposits (down 2.5% in the quarter, up 5.3% year-on-year).

Results

The United States generated a cumulative net attributable **profit** of €127m through March 2019, 39.8% lower than the one registered twelve months earlier, due mainly to higher impairments on financial assets registered in the quarter.

The most relevant aspects of the evolution of the results is summarized below:

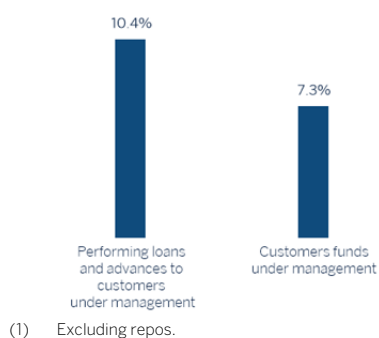
- **Net interest income** continued to perform positively, with an increase of 8.4% year-on-year, in an environment in which no interest rate hikes are foreseen.
- **Net fees and commissions** declined by 5.7% year-on-year, mainly due to those related to investment banking and a lower contribution from markets.
- Higher contribution from **NTI** due to the good performance associated with higher ALCO portfolio sales in the first quarter of 2019.
- **Operating expenses** grew slightly by 0.5% year-on-year, mainly due to a good performance by savings in personnel expenses. This increase is lower than that shown by the gross income (6.3%), as a result, the efficiency ratio improved.
- **Impairment on financial assets** increased in the last twelve months, due to the macro scenario adjustment, to provisions for some specific customers in the commercial portfolio and some write-offs in consumer. In addition, the first quarter of 2018 was positively impacted by the release of provisions related to the Hurricanes the previous year. As a result, the cumulative cost of risk through March 31, 2019 increased to 1.06%.

Mexico

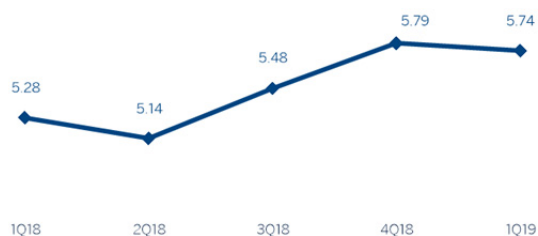
Highlights

- Lending growth, supported by commercial, consumer and mortgages.
- Positive trend of net interest income in line with activity.
- Operating expenses influenced by the increase of the contribution to the BBVA Bancomer Foundation.
- Good asset quality indicators.

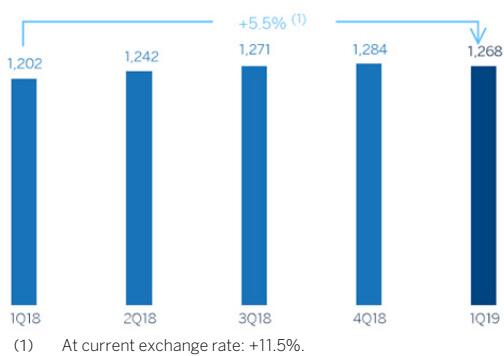
Business activity ⁽¹⁾ (Year-on-year change at constant exchange rate. Data as of 31-03-19)



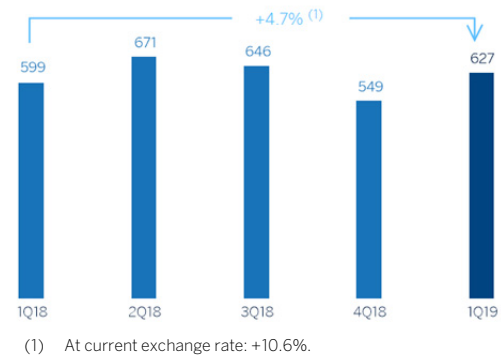
Net interest income/ATAs (Percentage. Constant exchange rate)



Operating income (Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



Net attributable profit (Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q18
Net interest income	1,500	13.9	7.8	1,317
Net fees and commissions	300	6.9	1.2	281
Net trading income	63	(7.4)	(12.3)	67
Other operating income and expenses	40	(11.1)	(15.9)	45
Gross income	1,902	11.2	5.3	1,711
Operating expenses	(634)	10.7	4.8	(573)
Personnel expenses	(269)	9.2	3.3	(246)
Other administrative expenses	(281)	5.8	0.1	(266)
Depreciation	(84)	38.9	31.5	(60)
Operating income	1,268	11.5	5.5	1,138
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(395)	4.7	(0.9)	(377)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	4	(82.1)	(83.1)	21
Profit/(loss) before tax	877	12.2	6.2	782
Income tax	(250)	16.7	10.4	(214)
Profit/(loss) for the year	627	10.6	4.7	567
Non-controlling interests	(0)	14.1	8.0	(0)
Net attributable profit	627	10.6	4.7	567

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8,678	4.9	1.2	8,274
Financial assets designated at fair value	26,193	0.7	(2.9)	26,022
of which loans and advances	216	198.9	188.2	72
Financial assets at amortized cost	60,754	5.3	1.5	57,709
of which loans and advances to customers	53,480	4.7	0.9	51,101
Tangible assets	2,029	13.5	9.5	1,788
Other assets	4,083	12.2	8.2	3,639
Total assets/liabilities and equity	101,738	4.4	0.7	97,432
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	17,747	(1.6)	(5.1)	18,028
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	3,533	n.s.	n.s.	683
Deposits from customers	50,904	0.7	(2.8)	50,530
Debt certificates	9,071	5.9	2.1	8,566
Other liabilities	16,545	6.8	3.0	15,485
Economic capital allocated	3,938	(4.9)	(8.3)	4,140

Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	54,174	5.4	1.7	51,387
Non-performing loans	1,182	3.8	0.1	1,138
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	50,829	2.2	(1.4)	49,740
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	22,744	10.2	6.2	20,647
Risk-weighted assets	54,794	3.0	(0.6)	53,177
Efficiency ratio (%)	33.3			33.3
NPL ratio (%)	2.0			2.1
NPL coverage ratio (%)	159			154
Cost of risk (%)	2.93			3.07

(1) Figures at constant exchange rate.

(2) Excluding repos.

(3) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity

Unless expressly stated, all the comments below on exchange rates, for both activity and results, will be given at constant exchange rate. These rates, together with changes at current exchange rate, can be seen in the accompanying tables of financial statements and relevant business indicators.

The most relevant aspects related to the area's activity in the first quarter of 2019 were:

- **Lending** (performing loans under management) registered a 1.7% growth during the first three months of the year (up 10.4% year-on-year). That allows BBVA in Mexico to maintain its leading position in the country, with a market share of 22.3% in performing loans, according to local figures as of February 2019, from the CNBV (National Banking and Securities Commission).
- The **wholesale** portfolio, which represents 50% of total lending, fell by 2.1% in the quarter due to the year-end seasonal effect. Year-on-year, it grew by 9.9% as a result of the performance in businesses financing. On the other hand, the **retail portfolio** (including SMEs) rose by 2.4% in the quarter, mainly driven by consumer loans (payroll and personal loans) which increased by 6.7%.
- **Asset quality** indicators remained at similar levels to those of the previous quarter: the NPL ratio closed at 2.0% (2.1% as of December 31, 2018), and coverage ratio at 159% (154% as of December 31, 2018).
- Total customer **funds** (customer deposits under management, mutual funds and other off-balance sheet funds) showed an increase of 0.8% in the quarter, mainly due to the seasonal effect at the end of 2018 (up 7.3% year-on-year). Both time deposits and investment funds increased during the quarter (3.1% and 6.3% respectively). The bank maintains a profitable funding mix, where low-cost deposits represent 76% of total customer deposits under management.

Results

During the first quarter of 2019, BBVA in Mexico showed a net attributable **profit** of €627m, a year-on-year increase of 4.7%. The most relevant aspects in the evolution of the income statement are summarized below:

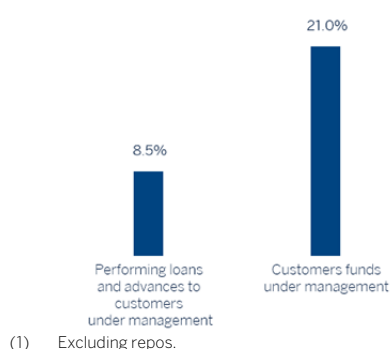
- Positive performance of the **net interest income**, which showed a year-on-year increase of 7.8%, lower than growth in activity (10.4%) due to a slight deterioration of customer spreads.
- **Net fees and commissions** showed a moderate growth (up 1.2% year-on-year).
- The **NTI** showed a 12.3% decrease, mainly due to a lower contribution under this heading from the Global Markets unit.
- **Other operating income and expenses** registered a year-on-year decrease of 15.9%, due to higher expenses derived from the deposit guarantee fund, as well as lower results from the insurance business.
- The **operating expenses** increased by 4.8%, compared to the same period from the previous year, strongly influenced by the effect of doubling the contribution to BBVA Bancomer's Foundation to strengthen community support in 2019. **Gross income** registered an increase of 5.3%. As a result, the efficiency ratio stood at 33.3% as of March 31, 2019.
- The good evolution of the risk indicators was reflected in the decrease of 0.9% year-on-year of **impairment on financial assets**. The cost of risk stood at 2.93%, improving from 3.18% in the same period of the previous year or when compared to the 3.07% cumulative figure as of the end of 2018.
- **Provisions (net) and other gains (losses)** showed an unfavorable comparison in the first quarter of 2018 due to extraordinary income derived from the sale of the stake on a real estate development by BBVA in Mexico.

Turkey

Highlights

- Positive trend in lending.
- Good performance of net interest income, as a result of the inflation-linked bonds performance.
- Operating expenses growth below the inflation rate.
- Net attributable profit affected by the impairment on financial assets associated to the macroeconomic environment.

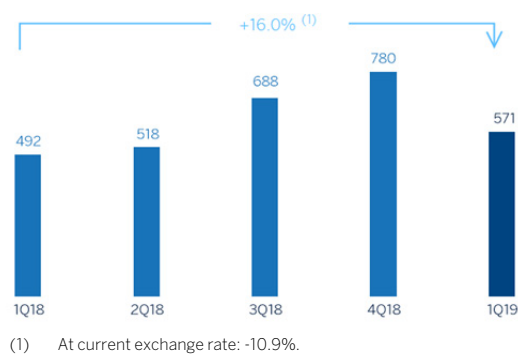
Business activity ⁽¹⁾ (Year-on-year change at constant exchange rate. Data as of 31-03-19)



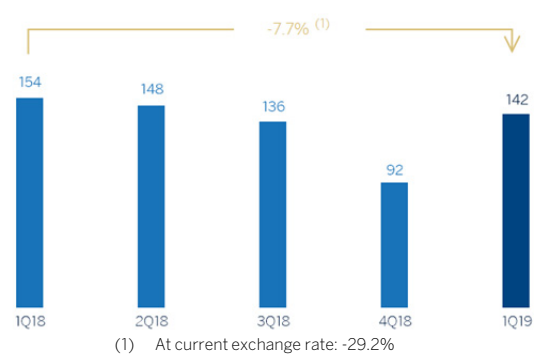
Net interest income/ATAs
(Percentage. Constant exchange rate)



Operating income
(Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



Net attributable profit
(Millions of Euros at constant exchange rate)



Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	1Q18
Net interest income	695	(7.7)	20.2	753
Net fees and commissions	194	(3.4)	25.8	201
Net trading income	(11)	n.s.	n.s.	20
Other operating income and expenses	6	(74.5)	(66.8)	23
Gross income	884	(11.3)	15.5	996
Operating expenses	(313)	(12.0)	14.7	(355)
Personnel expenses	(171)	(3.3)	26.0	(177)
Other administrative expenses	(97)	(29.4)	(8.1)	(138)
Depreciation	(44)	9.5	42.6	(40)
Operating income	571	(10.9)	16.0	641
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(202)	33.9	74.5	(151)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(1)	n.s.	n.s.	29
Profit/(loss) before tax	368	(29.1)	(7.7)	519
Income tax	(79)	(30.0)	(8.8)	(113)
Profit/(loss) for the year	289	(28.9)	(7.4)	406
Non-controlling interests	(147)	(28.6)	(7.0)	(206)
Net attributable profit	142	(29.2)	(7.7)	200

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	7,171	(8.7)	(4.4)	7,853
Financial assets designated at fair value	5,598	1.7	6.5	5,506
of which loans and advances	410	0.2	4.9	410
Financial assets at amortized cost	51,656	2.7	7.5	50,315
of which loans and advances to customers	42,025	1.3	6.1	41,478
Tangible assets	1,164	9.9	15.0	1,059
Other assets	1,541	1.6	6.4	1,517
Total assets/liabilities and equity	67,130	1.3	6.1	66,250
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,792	(3.2)	1.3	1,852
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	6,950	3.2	8.1	6,734
Deposits from customers	40,544	1.6	6.4	39,905
Debt certificates	6,335	6.2	11.2	5,964
Other liabilities	8,786	(5.2)	(0.7)	9,267
Economic capital allocated	2,723	7.7	12.7	2,529

Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	41,388	1.0	5.7	40,996
Non-performing loans	3,138	9.1	14.3	2,876
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	40,540	1.6	6.4	39,897
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	3,370	16.4	21.9	2,894
Risk-weighted assets	58,526	3.6	8.5	56,486
Efficiency ratio (%)	35.4			32.0
NPL ratio (%)	5.7			5.3
NPL coverage ratio (%)	78			81
Cost of risk (%)	1.82			2.44

(1) Figures at constant exchange rate.

(2) Excluding repos.

(3) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity

Unless expressly stated and communicated otherwise, rates of changes explained ahead, both for activity and for income, will be presented at constant exchange rates. These rates, together with changes at current exchange rates, can be observed in the attached tables of the financial statements and relevant business indicators.

The most relevant aspects related to the area's activity year-to-date as of March 31, 2019 were:

- **Lending** activity (performing loans under management) grew by 5.7% in the quarter (up 8.5% year-on-year). Turkish-lira loan growth accelerated in this quarter by 7.2%, which grew above the sector after the deceleration observed during the last quarter of 2018. On the other hand, foreign-currency loans (in U.S. dollars) remained stable in this quarter.
- By **segments**, Garanti significantly outperformed in Turkish Lira Business Banking loans on a quarterly basis, thanks to the newly launched CGF- Credit Guarantee Fund (loans which are provided with Treasury-backed Credit Guarantee) to support SMEs and commercials. On the other hand, there is a decrease in consumer loans and mortgages during the quarter. In addition, credit cards remained stable in the quarter in line with the evolution of this segment as shown by the country's private banks.
- In terms of **asset quality**, the NPL ratio stood at 5.7%, with lower provisions than those registered in the previous quarter due to a lower deterioration of the retail and wholesale portfolios. The NPL coverage ratio stood at 78%.
- Customer **deposits** (60% of total liabilities in the area as of March 31, 2019) remained the main source of funding for the balance sheet and grew by 6.4% in the quarter mainly supported by the growth of foreign currency deposits (in US dollars).

Results

In the first quarter of 2019, Turkey generated a cumulative net attributable **profit** of €142m representing a decrease of 7.7% year-on-year (up 54.8% in comparison with the previous quarter). The most significant aspects of the year-on-year evolution in the income statement are the following:

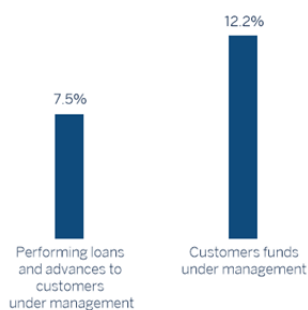
- Positive performance of **net interest income** (up 20.2%) mainly thanks to the significant income from inflation-linked bonds. Even though the customer spreads decreased slightly compared to the same quarter of last year, it is worth mentioning the good recovery compared to the last quarter due to declining cost of funding.
- Income from **net fees and commissions** grew by 25.8%. This significant increase was mainly driven by the positive performance in payment systems and money transfers.
- Decrease in **NTI** due to the unfavorable performance of the markets, which was not offset by the asset and liabilities management and derivative gains.
- **Gross income** grew 15.5% year-on-year, thanks to the increase in core banking activities and the aforementioned higher inflation-linked bonds contribution.
- **Operating expenses** increased by 14.7%, well below the average inflation rate (18.7%) and below the year-on-year growth rate in gross income. As a result of strict cost-control discipline, the efficiency ratio remained at low levels (35.4%).
- **Impairment on financial assets** increased year-on-year by 74.5% although it fell by 63.2% with respect to the previous quarter, mainly due to lower macro scenario adjustments and less deterioration of wholesale portfolios. As a result of the above, the cost of risk decreased 62 basis points in the quarter, which stood at 1.82%.

South America

Highlights

- Activity continues to grow at a good pace.
- Good performance of net interest income.
- Net attributable profit impacted by Argentina's hyperinflation adjustment.
- Positive trend in net attributable profit of the main countries in the region: Argentina, Colombia and Peru.

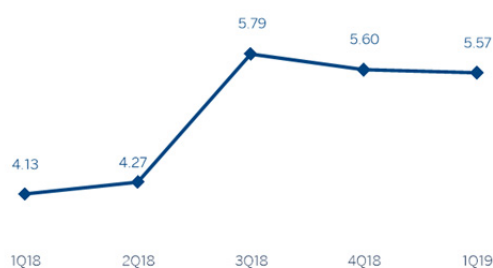
Business activity ⁽¹⁾ (Year-on-year change at constant exchange rates ⁽²⁾. Data as of 31-03-19)



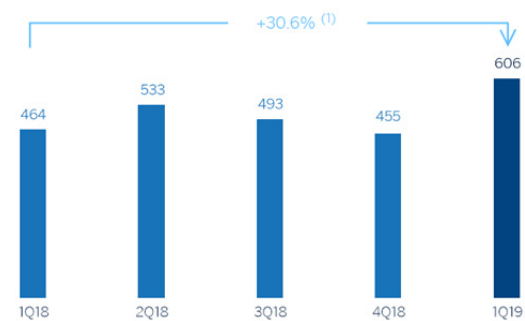
(1) Excluding repos.

(2) Excluding BBVA Chile as of March 31, 2018.

Net interest income/ATAs (Percentage. Constant exchange rate)

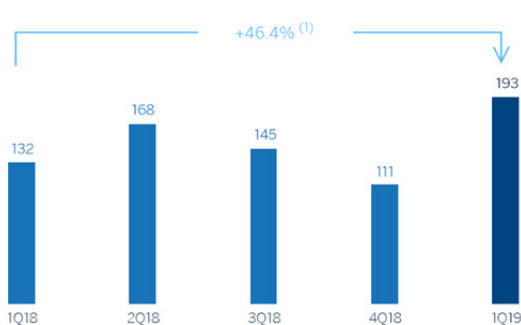


Operating income (Million euros at constant exchange rates)



(1) At current exchange rate: +15.9%.

Net attributable profit (Million euros at constant exchange rate)



(1) At current exchange rate: +23.0%

Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q18
Net interest income	760	(3.9)	7.7	791
Net fees and commissions	135	(17.4)	(5.9)	163
Net trading income	206	84.9	121.1	112
Other operating income and expenses	(116)	100.0	77.0	(58)
Gross income	985	(2.3)	12.4	1,008
Operating expenses	(379)	(21.9)	(8.2)	(485)
Personnel expenses	(195)	(20.9)	(6.0)	(246)
Other administrative expenses	(142)	(32.6)	(21.5)	(211)
Depreciation	(41)	53.6	74.9	(27)
Operating income	606	15.9	30.6	523
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(177)	6.1	10.2	(167)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(12)	14.6	80.5	(11)
Profit/(loss) before tax	417	20.7	40.5	345
Income tax	(138)	3.7	16.2	(133)
Profit/(loss) for the year	279	31.4	56.6	213
Non-controlling interests	(86)	55.1	85.8	(56)
Net attributable profit	193	23.0	46.4	157

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8,830	(1.7)	(0.4)	8,987
Financial assets designated at fair value	6,861	21.8	20.3	5,634
of which loans and advances	125	(2.9)	(7.0)	129
Financial assets at amortized cost	37,986	3.6	2.4	36,649
of which loans and advances to customers	35,691	3.5	2.2	34,469
Tangible assets	972	19.6	20.2	813
Other assets	2,382	4.0	2.1	2,290
Total assets/liabilities and equity	57,031	4.9	4.1	54,373
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,325	71.3	64.9	1,357
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	3,154	2.5	(0.1)	3,076
Deposits from customers	37,236	3.9	3.5	35,842
Debt certificates	3,388	5.7	2.1	3,206
Other liabilities	8,501	(0.4)	(0.9)	8,539
Economic capital allocated	2,429	3.1	2.6	2,355

Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	35,434	2.7	1.3	34,518
Non-performing loans	1,827	4.6	1.9	1,747
Customer deposits under management ⁽³⁾	37,341	3.8	3.4	35,984
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽⁴⁾	12,481	7.0	5.4	11,662
Risk-weighted assets	44,964	5.2	4.9	42,724
Efficiency ratio (%)	38.4			46.2
NPL ratio (%)	4.4			4.3
NPL coverage ratio (%)	96			97
Cost of risk (%)	1.94			1.44

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

(2) Excluding repos.

(3) Excluding repos and including specific marketable debt securities.

(4) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

South America. Data per country (Millions of euros)

Country	Operating income				Net attributable profit			
	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q18	1Q19	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q18
Argentina	174	181.3	n.s.	62	60	n.s.	n.s.	1
Chile	35	(67.2)	(66.4)	108	17	(63.4)	(62.5)	46
Colombia	169	6.2	7.8	159	58	(6.4)	(5.0)	62
Peru	194	19.2	13.0	162	43	21.3	15.1	35
Other countries ⁽²⁾	35	8.7	11.5	32	16	25.9	31.1	13
Total	606	15.9	30.6	523	193	23.0	46.4	157

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

(2) Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia. Additionally, it includes eliminations and other charges.

South America. Relevant business indicators per country (Millions of euros)

	Argentina		Chile		Colombia		Peru	
	31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-19	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3,891	3,731	2,117	2,127	12,199	12,365	14,290	13,833
Non-performing loans and guarantees given ⁽¹⁾	90	77	68	60	776	803	748	735
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	5,683	5,291	11	11	12,799	13,104	14,356	13,306
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	1,033	692	-	-	1,449	1,344	1,714	1,726
Risk-weighted assets	7,963	8,036	2,361	2,243	13,671	12,680	17,129	15,739
Efficiency ratio (%)	37.6	73.7	32.0	42.1	35.6	37.1	36.7	36.0
NPL ratio (%)	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.8	5.8	6.0	4.0	4.0
NPL coverage ratio (%)	110	111	89	93	98	100	95	93
Cost of risk (%)	2.13	1.60	2.34	0.81	2.30	2.16	1.60	0.98

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

(2) Excluding repos.

(3) Excluding repos and including specific marketable debt securities.

(4) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity and results

Unless expressly stated otherwise, all the comments below on rates of change, for both activity and results, will be given at constant exchange rates. These rates, together with changes at current exchange rates, can be found in the attached tables of financial statements and relevant business indicators.

The most relevant aspects related to the area's activity in the first quarter of 2019 were:

- **Lending** (performing loans under management) increased by 1.3% compared to the closing of the previous year. By segments, the performance was especially positive in credit cards and enterprises.
- In **asset quality**, the NPL ratio stood at 4.4% at March 31, 2019 in line with the previous quarter, as well as the coverage ratio which stood at 96% (97% at December 31, 2018).
- Customer deposits increased 3.4% while off-balance sheet funds grew 5.4% during the quarter.

Regarding results, South America generated a cumulative net attributable **profit** of €193m in the first quarter of 2019, representing a year-on-year growth of 46.4% (23.0% at current exchange rates). This performance was negatively affected by the negative effect of the hyperinflation in Argentina on the region's net attributable profit (down €49m). The highlights of the income statement in the quarter were:

- The more recurring revenue items rose 5.4% (down 6.2% in current), especially due to the growth of **net interest income** (up 7.7% year-on-year, down 3.9% in current).

- Good performance of financial transactions, obtaining some NTI which increased at a rate of 121.1% year-on-year (up 84.9% in current).
- Higher requirements for **impairment** on financial assets (up 10.2% year-on-year, up 6.1% current). As a result, the cumulative cost of risk as of March 2019 stood at 1.94%.

Excluding BBVA Chile from the 2018 comparison (the sale was completed in July 2018), the net attributable profit increased 50.9% in the first quarter of 2019, at current exchange rates, compared to the same figure in the previous year.

The most significant countries in the business area, **Argentina**, **Colombia** and **Peru**, showed the following activity and results evolution during the first quarter of 2019:

Argentina

- Growth of 4.3% in the quarter in **lending activity** mainly explained by the performance of consumer, credit cards and mortgages retail portfolios. As for **asset quality**, there was a slight increase in the NPL ratio to close at 2.2% as of March 31, 2019.
- Customer deposits increased 7.4%, while off-balance sheet funds increased by 49.2%, both compared to 2018 year end figures.
- The net attributable **profit** stood at €60m, based both on the positive performance of the more recurring revenue items (driven by a greater contribution of the securities portfolio and an improvement in the customer spread) as well as in the positive impact arising from the stake sale in Prisma Medios de Pago S.A (€50m net of taxes).

Colombia

- **Lending activity** decreased by 1.3% in the quarter (up 2.1% year-on-year) due to consumer and enterprises while mortgages and credit cards remained flat. In terms of **asset quality**, the NPL ratio fell to 5.8% in the quarter due to the written-off a wholesale customer. .
- Although **customer deposits** fell 2.3% during the first quarter of 2019, they increased by 2.7% in year-on-year terms.
- Good year-on-year performance of **net interest income**, which grew 2.7% (up 1.2% at current exchange rate) as a result of higher activity volumes and good management of customer spreads. This evolution of net interest income, together with a positive contribution from the **NTI** as a result of the profits stemming from the management of securities portfolio, along with a reduction in operating expenses, resulted in an increase of 7.8% in the **operating income** compared to the previous year. Net attributable **profit** stood at €58m, a year-on-year reduction of 5.0%, derived from higher provisions due to the impact of write-offs mainly from the aforementioned customer.

Peru

- In the quarter, **lending activity** grew by 3.3%, explained by the good performance of both the retail (consumer, credit cards and mortgages) and wholesale portfolios. **Asset quality indicators** remained stable with respect to the closing of 2018, with a NPL ratio of 4.0% and a coverage ratio of 95%.
- Customer **deposits** increased 7.9% in the first quarter of 2019 (up 14.5% year-on-year), supported by time deposits (up 20.3%).
- Net attributable **profit** was €43m, representing a year-on-year increase of 15.1% due to the good performance of the more recurring revenue items, i.e. **net interest income** plus **net fees and commissions** (up 15.0% and up 5.8%, respectively). This evolution offsets the slight increase on operating expenses and on the impairment on financial assets.

Rest of Eurasia

Highlights

- Good performance in lending activity.
- Positive trend of operating expenses.
- Net attributable profit affected by the decline in income in an environment of negative interest rates.
- Improvement in risk indicators.

Financial statements and relevant business indicators (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	1Q18
Net interest income	39	(8.0)	43
Net fees and commissions	36	(7.6)	39
Net trading income	27	(39.0)	44
Other operating income and expenses	2	141.5	1
Gross income	103	(17.8)	126
Operating expenses	(70)	(2.6)	(71)
Personnel expenses	(34)	(3.8)	(35)
Other administrative expenses	(31)	(9.6)	(35)
Depreciation	(4)	185.3	(2)
Operating income	34	(37.8)	54
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(10)	n.s.	17
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(1)	1.2	(1)
Profit/(loss) before tax	23	(67.6)	71
Income tax	(7)	(69.3)	(22)
Profit/(loss) for the year	16	(66.9)	48
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	16	(66.9)	48

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	212	(11.1)	238
Financial assets designated at fair value	503	(0.1)	504
of which loans and advances	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	19,520	9.7	17,799
of which loans and advances to customers	18,257	10.0	16,598
Inter-area positions	-	-	-
Tangible assets	99	150.5	39
Other assets	247	(2.8)	254
Total assets/liabilities and equity	20,582	9.3	18,834
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	42	0.9	42
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	929	(26.9)	1,271
Deposits from customers	5,065	3.9	4,876
Debt certificates	197	(7.7)	213
Inter-area positions	13,220	15.9	11,406
Other liabilities	343	26.9	270
Economic capital allocated	786	3.9	757

Relevant business indicators	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾	18,218	10.1	16,553
Non-performing loans	430	(0.1)	430
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾	5,065	3.9	4,876
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽²⁾	407	5.0	388
Risk-weighted assets	16,004	3.5	15,464
Efficiency ratio (%)	67.3		69.3
NPL ratio (%)	1.6		1.7
NPL coverage ratio (%)	84		83
Cost of risk (%)	0.24		(0.11)

(1) Excluding repos.

(2) Includes mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Activity and results

The most relevant aspects of the activity and results of the area during the first quarter of 2019 were:

- **Lending** activity (performing loans under management) registered an increase of 10.0% in the first quarter of the year, and a growth of 20.3% year-on-year.
- **Credit risk** indicators improved slightly in the first three months of the year: the NPL ratio closed at 1.6% (1.7% at the close of December 2018) and the NPL coverage ratio closed at 84% (83% as of December 31, 2019).
- Compared to the previous quarter, customer **deposits** under management increased by 3.9%, although they remained strongly influenced by the region's negative interest rate environment and showed a year-on-year decrease of 6.5%.
- Regarding **results**, gross income declined 17.8% year-on-year (down 19.3% Rest of Europe and down 7.1% in Asia), concentrated in Global Markets as a result of lower commercial activity. Operating **expenses** continued to fall due to the tight control of personnel and other administrative expenses. The **Impairment on financial assets** registered an increase with respect to the same quarter of the previous year. The comparison is affected by the reversal of provisions in the first quarter of 2018 due to lower loan-loss provisions in Europe. As a result, the cumulative **net attributable profit** for the first three months of 2019 stood at €16m (down 66.9% year-on-year).

Corporate Center

The Corporate Center contains the Group's holding function, including: the costs of the head offices with a corporate function; management of structural exchange rate positions; some equity instruments issuances to ensure an adequate management of the Group's global solvency. It also includes portfolios whose management is not linked to customer relationships, such as industrial holdings; certain tax assets and liabilities; funds due to commitments to employees; goodwill and other intangible assets.

Financial statements (Millions of euros and percentage)

Income statement	1Q19	Δ %	1Q18
Net interest income	(71)	4.9	(67)
Net fees and commissions	(15)	104.9	(7)
Net trading income	(7)	(70.2)	(24)
Other operating income and expenses	(14)	n.s.	(3)
Gross income	(107)	5.1	(102)
Operating expenses	(239)	12.7	(212)
Personnel expenses	(133)	3.9	(128)
Other administrative expenses	(63)	122.1	(28)
Depreciation	(43)	(22.5)	(56)
Operating income	(346)	10.2	(314)
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	n.s.	(0)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(23)	(63.0)	(62)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(370)	(1.7)	(376)
Income tax	84	(11.3)	94
Profit/(loss) after tax from ongoing operations	(286)	1.6	(282)
Results from corporate operations	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	(286)	1.6	(282)
Non-controlling interests	(0)	(89.7)	(0)
Net attributable profit	(286)	1.5	(282)
Net attributable profit excluding results from corporate operations	(286)	1.5	(282)

Balance sheets	31-03-19	Δ %	31-12-18
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	745	1.8	732
Financial assets designated at fair value	2,732	(0.2)	2,738
of which loans and advances	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,293	(13.9)	2,665
of which loans and advances to customers	551	(44.3)	990
Inter-area positions	(13,173)	(6.1)	(14,026)
Tangible assets	2,254	43.2	1,573
Other assets	21,224	(6.1)	22,598
Total assets/liabilities and equity	16,075	(1.3)	16,281
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	18	(53.0)	39
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	740	0.9	733
Deposits from customers	280	n.s.	36
Debt certificates	8,521	3.8	8,212
Inter-area positions	(25,746)	12.9	(22,808)
Other liabilities	1,080	(45.3)	1,975
Economic capital allocated	(22,159)	1.5	(21,833)
Shareholders' funds	53,341	6.8	49,927

The Corporate Center registered a net attributable **loss** of €286m in the first quarter of 2019, compared with a loss of €282m (up 1.5%) in the same period of 2018.

Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

BBVA presents its results in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (EU-IFRS). However, it also considers that some **Alternative Performance Measures** (APMs) provide useful additional financial information that should be taken into account when evaluating performance. These APMs are also used when making financial, operational and planning decisions within the Entity. The Group firmly believes that they give a true and fair view of its financial information. These APMs are generally used in the financial sector as indicators for monitoring the assets, liabilities and economic and financial situation of entities.

BBVA Group's APMs are given below. They are presented in accordance with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) guidelines, published on October 5, 2015 ([ESMA/2015/1415en](#)). These guidelines are aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of APMs included in prospectuses or regulated information in order to protect investors in the European Union. In accordance with the indications given in the guidelines, BBVA Group's APMs:

- Include clear and readable definitions of the APMs (paragraphs 21-25).
- Disclose the reconciliations to the most directly reconcilable line item, subtotal or total presented in the financial statements of the corresponding period, separately identifying and explaining the material reconciling items (paragraphs 26-32).
- Are standard measures generally used in the financial industry, so their use provides comparability in the analysis of performance between issuers (paragraphs 33-34).
- Do not have greater preponderance than measures directly stemming from financial statements (paragraphs 35-36).
- Are accompanied by comparatives for previous periods (paragraphs 37-40).
- Are consistent over time (paragraphs 41-44).

Constant exchange rates

When comparing two dates or periods in this management report, the impact of changes in the exchange rates against the euro of the currencies of the countries in which BBVA operates is sometimes excluded, assuming that exchange rates remain constant. This is done for the amounts in the income statement by using the average exchange rate against the euro in the most recent period for each currency of the geographies where the Group operates, and applying it to both periods; for amounts in the balance sheet and activity, the closing exchange rates in the most recent period are used.

Book value per share

The book value per share determines the value of a company on its books for each share held. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Shareholders' funds} + \text{Accumulated other comprehensive income}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding} - \text{Treasury shares}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The figures for both "shareholders' funds" and "accumulated other comprehensive income" are taken from the balance sheet. Shareholders' funds are adjusted to take into account the execution of the "dividend-option" at the closing dates on which it was agreed to deliver this type of dividend prior to the publication of the Group's results. The denominator includes the final number of outstanding shares excluding own shares (treasury shares). The denominator is also adjusted to include the capital increase resulting from the execution of the "dividend options" explained above. Both the numerator and the denominator take into account period-end balances.

Relevance of its use: It shows the company's book value for each share issued. It is a generally used ratio, not only in the banking sector but also in others.

Book value per share		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator (million euros)	+ Shareholders' funds	54,485	54,326	51,573
	+ Dividend-option adjustment	-	-	-
	+ Accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,656)	(7,215)	(6,195)
Denominator (million euros)	+ Number of shares outstanding	6,668	6,668	6,668
	+ Dividend-option	-	-	-
	- Treasury shares	27	47	27
=	Book value per share (euros / share)	7.20	7.12	6.83

Tangible book value per share

The tangible book value per share determines the value of the company on its books for each share held by shareholders in the event of liquidation. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Shareholders' funds} + \text{Accumulated other comprehensive income} - \text{Intangible assets}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding} - \text{Treasury shares}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The figures for "shareholders' funds", "accumulated other comprehensive income" and "intangible assets" are all taken from the balance sheet. Shareholders' funds are adjusted to take into account the execution of the "dividend-option" at the closing dates on which it was agreed to deliver this type of dividend prior to the publication of the Group's results. The denominator includes the final number of shares outstanding excluding own shares (treasury shares). The denominator is also adjusted to include the result of the capital increase resulting from the execution of the "dividend options" explained above. Both the numerator and the denominator take into account period-end balances.

Relevance of its use: It shows the company's book value for each share issued, after deducting intangible assets. It is a generally used ratio, not only in the banking sector but also in others.

Tangible book value per share		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator (million euros)	+ Shareholders' funds	54,485	54,326	51,573
	+ Dividend-option adjustment	-	-	-
	+ Accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,656)	(7,215)	(6,195)
	- Intangible assets	8,383	8,314	8,203
Denominator (million euros)	+ Number of shares outstanding	6,668	6,668	6,668
	+ Dividend-option	-	-	-
	- Treasury shares	27	47	27
=	Tangible book value per share (euros / share)	5.94	5.86	5.60

Dividend yield

This is the remuneration given to the shareholders in the last twelve calendar months, divided by the closing price for the period. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\sum \text{Dividend per share over the last twelve months}}{\text{Closing price}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The remuneration per share takes into account the gross amounts per share paid out over the last twelve months, both in cash and through the flexible remuneration system called "dividend option".

Relevance of its use: This ratio is generally used by analysts, shareholders and investors for companies that are traded on the stock market. It compares the dividend paid out by a company every year with its market price at a specific date.

Dividend yield

		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator (euros)	∑ Dividends	0.25	0.25	0.22
Denominator (euros)	Closing price	5.09	4.64	6.43
=	Dividend yield	4.9%	5.4%	3.4%

Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio

This is the ratio between the risks classified for accounting purposes as non-performing loans and the total credit risk balance for customers and contingent risks. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Non – performing loans}}{\text{Total credit risk}}$$

Explanation of the formula: "Non-performing loans" include those related to loans and advances to customers (gross) and those related to contingent risk, excluding the non-performing loans of credit institutions and securities. "Total credit risk" includes both pending and contingent risk. Their calculation is based on the headings in the first table on "Risk management" section of this report.

Relevance of its use: This is one of the main indicators used in the banking sector to monitor the current situation and changes in credit risk quality, and specifically the relationship between risks classified in the accounts as non-performing loans and the total balance of credit risk, with respect to customers and contingent liabilities.

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio

			31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator	(million euros)	NPLs	17,297	17,087	19,516
Denominator	(million euros)	Credit Risk	439,152	433,799	442,446
=		Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%

NPL coverage ratio

This ratio reflects the degree to which the impairment of non-performing loans has been covered in the accounts via loan-loss provisions. It is calculated as follows:.

$$\frac{\text{Provisions}}{\text{Non – performing loans}}$$

Explanation of the formula: "Non-performing loans" include those related to lending activity and those related to contingent risk, excluding non-performing loans from credit institutions and securities. "Provisions" are loan-loss provisions, for both customer loans and contingent risk. Their calculation is based on the headings in the first table on "Risk management" section of this report.

Relevance of its use: This is one of the main indicators used in the banking sector to monitor the situation and changes in the quality of credit risk, reflecting the degree to which the impairment of non-performing loans has been covered in the accounts via loan-loss provisions.

NPL coverage ratio

		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator (million euros)	Provisions	12,814	12,493	14,180
Denominator (million euros)	NPLs	17,297	17,087	19,516
=	NPL coverage ratio	74%	73%	73%

Cost of risk

This ratio indicates the current situation and changes in credit-risk quality through the annual cost in terms of impairment losses (accounting loan-loss provisions, included in the “impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss” line) of each unit of loans and advances to customers (gross). It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annualized loan – loss provisions}}{\text{Average loans and advances to customers (gross)}}$$

Explanation of the formula: “Annualized loan-loss provisions” are calculated by accumulating and annualizing the loan-loss provisions of each month of the period under analysis, to standardize the comparison between different periods. For example, loan-loss provisions for six months (180 days) are divided by 180 to obtain daily loan-loss provisions and multiplied by 365 to obtain the annualized figure. This calculation uses the calendar days of the period under consideration.

“Loans and advances to customers (gross)” refers to the portfolio of financial assets at amortized cost of the Group’s consolidated balance sheet. The average of loans and advances to customers (gross) is calculated by using the average of the period-end balances of each month of the period analyzed plus the previous month.

Relevance of its use: This is one of the main indicators used in the banking sector to monitor the situation and changes in the quality of credit risk through the cost over the year.

Cost of risk

		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
Numerator (million euros)	Annualized loan-loss provisions	4,107	3,964	3,370
Denominator (million euros)	Average loans and advances to customers (gross)	388,634	392,037	396,979
=	Cost of risk	1.06%	1.01%	0.85%

Efficiency ratio

This measures the percentage of gross income consumed by an entity's operating expenses. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Operating expenses}}{\text{Gross income}}$$

Explanation of the formula: Both “operating expenses” and “gross income” are taken from the Group’s consolidated income statement. Operating expenses are the sum of the administration costs (personnel expenses plus other administrative expenses) plus depreciation. Gross income is the sum of net interest income, net fees and commissions, net trading income dividend income, share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method, and other operating income and expenses. For a more detailed calculation of this ratio, the graphs on “Results” section of this

report should be consulted, one of them with calculations with figures at current exchange rates and another with the data at constant exchange rates.

Relevance of its use: This ratio is generally used in the banking sector. It is also a ratio linked to one of the Group's six Strategic Priorities.

Efficiency ratio		Jan.- Mar.2019	Jan.-Dec.2018	Jan.-Mar.2018
Numerator (million euros)	Operating expenses	(2,922)	(11,702)	(2,975)
Denominator (million euros)	Gross income	6,069	23,747	6,026
=	Efficiency ratio	48.1%	49.3%	49.4%

ROE

The ROE (return on equity) ratio measures the return obtained on an entity's shareholders' funds plus accumulated other comprehensive income. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annualized net attributable profit}}{\text{Average shareholders' funds} + \text{Average accumulated other comprehensive income}}$$

Explanation of the formula: "Annualized net attributable profit" is taken directly from the Group's consolidated income statement. If the metric is presented on a date before the close of the fiscal year, the numerator must be annualized. If extraordinary items (results from corporate operations) are included in the net attributable profit for the months covered, they are eliminated from the figure before it is annualized, and then added to the metric once it has been annualized.

"Average shareholders' funds" are the weighted moving average of the shareholders' funds at the end of each month of the period analyzed, adjusted to take into account the execution of the "dividend-option" at the closing dates on which it was agreed to deliver this type of dividend prior to the publication of the Group's results.

"Average accumulated other comprehensive income" is the moving weighted average of accumulated other comprehensive income, which is part of the equity on the Entity's balance sheet and is calculated in the same way as average shareholders' funds (above).

Relevance of its use: This ratio is very commonly used not only in the banking sector but also in other sectors to measure the return obtained on shareholders' funds.

ROE		Jan.- Mar.2019	Jan.-Dec.2018	Jan.-Mar.2018
Numerator (million euros)	Annualized net attributable profit	4,720	5,324	5,233
	+ Average shareholder's funds	54,793	52,877	52,057
Denominator (million euros)	+ Average accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,921)	(6,743)	(6,374)
=	ROE	9.9%	11.5%	11.5%

ROTE

The ROTE (return on tangible equity) ratio measures the return on an entity's shareholders' funds, plus accumulated other comprehensive income, and excluding intangible assets. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annualized net attributable profit}}{\text{Average shareholders' funds} + \text{Average accumulated other comprehensive income} - \text{Average intangible assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The numerator (annualized net attributable profit) and the items in the denominator "average intangible assets" and "average accumulated other comprehensive income" are the same items and are calculated in the same way as explained for ROE.

"Average intangible assets" are the intangible assets on the balance sheet, including goodwill and other intangible assets. The average balance is calculated in the same way as explained for shareholders' funds in ROE.

Relevance of its use: This metric is generally used not only in the banking sector but also in other sectors to measure the return obtained on shareholders' funds, not including intangible assets.

ROTE

		Jan.- Mar.2019	Jan.-Dec.2018	Jan.-Mar.2018
Numerator (million euros)	Annualized net attributable profit	4,720	5,324	5,233
	+ Average shareholder's funds	54,793	52,877	52,057
Denominator (million euros)	+ Average accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,921)	(6,743)	(6,374)
	- Average intangible assets	8,322	8,296	8,281
=	ROTE	11.9%	14.1%	14.0%

ROA

The ROA (return on assets) ratio measures the return obtained on an entity's assets. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annualized profit for the year}}{\text{Average total assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: "Annualized profit for the year" is taken directly from the Group's consolidated income statement. If the metric is presented on a date before the close of the fiscal year, the numerator must be annualized. If extraordinary items (results from corporate operations) are included in the net attributable profit for the months covered, they are eliminated from the figure before it is annualized and then added to the metric once it has been annualized.

"Average total assets" are taken from the Group's consolidated balance sheet. The average balance is calculated in the same way as explained for shareholders' funds in ROE.

Relevance of its use: This ratio is generally used not only in the banking sector but also in other sectors to measure the return obtained on assets.

ROA

		Jan.- Mar.2019	Jan.-Dec.2018	Jan.-Mar.2018
Numerator (million euros)	Annualized profit for the year	5,669	6,151	6,298
Denominator (million euros)	Average total assets	676,423	678,998	679,759
=	ROA	0.84%	0.91%	0.93%

RORWA

The RORWA (return on risk-weighted assets) ratio measures the accounting return obtained on average risk-weighted assets. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Annualized profit for the year}}{\text{Average risk – weighted assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: “Annualized profit for the year” is the same figure as explained for ROA.

“Average risk-weighted assets”(RWA) is the moving weighted average of the risk-weighted assets at the end of each month of the period under analysis and is calculated in the same way as explained for shareholders' funds in ROE..

Relevance of its use: This ratio is generally used in the banking sector to measure the return obtained on RWA.

RORWA

		Jan.- Mar.2019	Jan.-Dec.2018	Jan.-Mar.2018
Numerator (million euros)	Annualized profit for the year	5,669	6,151	6,298
Denominator (million euros)	Average RWA	355,139	353,204	360,028
=	RORWA	1.60%	1.74%	1.75%

Other customer funds

This includes off-balance sheet funds, these are, mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds.

Explanation of the formula: It is the period-end sum on a given date of the mutual funds, pension funds and other off-balance sheet funds; as displayed in the table on “Balance sheet and business activity” section of this report.

Relevance of its use: This metric is generally used in the banking sector, as apart from on-balance sheet funds, financial institutions manage other types of customer funds, such as mutual funds, pension funds, other off-balance sheet funds, etc.

Other customer funds

Million euros		31-03-19	31-12-18	31-03-18
+	Mutual funds	64,928	61,393	62,819
+	Pension Funds	35,071	33,807	33,604
+	Other off-balance sheet funds	3,228	2,949	2,477
=	Other customer funds	103,227	98,150	98,900