

January-March 2020



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BBVA Group highlights

BBVA GROUP HIGHLIGHTS (CONSOLIDATED FIGURES)

	31-03-20	Δ %	31-03-19	31-12-19
Balance sheet (millions of euros)				
Total assets	730,923	5.7	691,200	698,690
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	395,911	0.7	393,321	394,763
Deposits from customers	385,050	1.7	378,527	384,219
Total customer funds	481,488	(0.0)	481,717	492,022
Total equity	49,174	(8.2)	53,547	54,925
Income statement (millions of euros)				
Net interest income	4,556	3.6	4,398	18,124
Gross income	6,484	7.2	6,046	24,463
Operating income	3,566	14.1	3,124	12,561
Net attributable profit	(1,792)	n.s.	1,182	3,512
Adjusted net attributable profit ⁽¹⁾	292	(75.3)	1,182	4,830
The BBVA share and share performance ratios				
Number of shares (million)	6,668	-	6,668	6,668
Share price (euros)	2.92	(42.8)	5.09	4.98
Earning per share (euros) ⁽²⁾	(0.29)	n.s.	0.16	0.47
Adjusted earning per share (euros) ^{(1) (2)}	0.03	(83.4)	0.16	0.66
Book value per share (euros)	6.49	(9.9)	7.20	7.32
Tangible book value per share (euros)	5.78	(2.7)	5.94	6.27
Market capitalization (millions of euros)	19,440	(42.8)	33,960	33,226
Yield (dividend/price; % ⁽³⁾)	8.9		4.9	5.2
Significant ratios (%)				
ROE (net attributable profit/average shareholders' funds +/- average accumulated other comprehensive income) ⁽¹⁾	2.4		10.0	9.9
ROTE (net attributable profit/average shareholders' funds excluding average intangible assets +/- average accumulated other comprehensive income) ⁽¹⁾	2.8		12.1	11.9
ROA (Profit or loss for the year/average total assets) ⁽¹⁾	0.26		0.85	0.82
RORWA (Profit or loss for the year/average risk-weighted assets - RWA) ⁽¹⁾	0.50		1.62	1.57
Efficiency ratio	45.0		48.3	48.7
Cost of risk	2.57		1.03	1.02
NPL ratio	3.6		3.9	3.8
NPL coverage ratio	86		74	77
Capital adequacy ratios (%)				
CET1 fully-loaded ⁽⁴⁾	10.84		11.35	11.74
CET1 phased-in ⁽⁵⁾	11.08		11.58	11.98
Total ratio phased-in ⁽⁵⁾	15.39		15.19	15.92
Other information				
Number of clients (million)	78.5	3.8	75.6	77.9
Number of shareholders	876,785	(1.7)	892,316	874,148
Number of employees	126,041	0.2	125,749	126,973
Number of branches	7,694	(1.9)	7,844	7,744
Number of ATMs	32,275	(0.8)	32,528	32,658

General note: as a result of the decision taken by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) regarding the collecting of interests of written-off financial assets for the purpose of IFRS 9, those collections are presented as reduction of the credit allowances and not as a higher interest income, recognition method applied until December 2019. Therefore, and in order to make the information comparable, the quarterly information of the 2019 income statements has been restated.

(1) Excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States as of 31-03-2020 and 31-12-2019, for an amount of 2,084 and 1,318 millions of euros, respectively.

(2) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

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

(4) As of March 31, 2020 the fully-loaded capital ratios include the positive impact of +2 basis points due the reduction of the limit of share buybacks which is pending to be approved by the ECB.

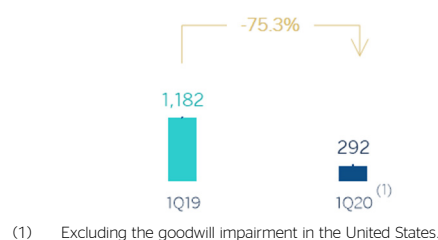
(5) Phased-in ratios include the temporary treatment on the impact of IFRS 9, calculated in accordance with Article 473 bis of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Relevant events

Results

- Good performance of **gross income**, with year-on-year growth in all its components: **recurring income** (net interest income and fees and commissions), which grew in most geographical areas, net trading income (**NTI**), and the **other operating income and expenses** line.
- **Operating expenses** closed in line with the same quarter of the previous year.
- As a result of the above, the **efficiency ratio** improved.
- **Impairment on financial assets** increased mainly due to the deterioration of the macroeconomic scenario resulting mostly from the impacts of COVID-19, which have amounted to €-1,433m at the Group level.
- As a result of the valuation of the **goodwill** of its subsidiaries, the Group has estimated that there is an **impairment in the United States** which has been recorded in the line item "**Other results**" of the Consolidated income statement as of March 31, 2020. This impairment represents an impact of €-2,084m in the net attributable profit and is mainly due to the negative impact of the update of the macroeconomic scenario affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This impact does not affect the tangible net equity, the capital, or the liquidity of BBVA Group and is included in the line item other gains (losses) of the income statement of the Corporate Center.
- Finally, the **net attributable loss** stood at €-1,792m. If the goodwill impairment in the United States is excluded from the year-on-year comparison, the Group's net attributable profit decreased 75.3% compared to the first quarter of 2019 and stood at €292m.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



Balance sheet and business activity

- The figure for **loans and advances to customers** (gross) remained stable compared to December 2019 (up 0.3%), with increases in the commercial portfolio which offsets the deleveraging in the rest of the portfolios.
- **Customer funds** fell in the quarter (down 2.1%) as a result of the negative impact on mutual and pension funds due to the market instability caused by COVID-19.

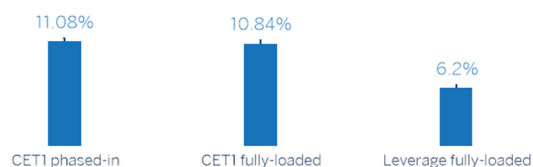
Liquidity

- The availability of ample **liquidity** buffers in each of the geographical areas in which the BBVA Group operates and their management have allowed internal and regulatory ratios to remain comfortably above the minimum levels required.

Solvency

- The BBVA Group has set the objective to maintain a buffer on its CET1 capital ratio requirement (currently, at 8.59%) between 225 and 275 basis points. As of March 31, 2020, the CET1 fully-loaded ratio stood at 10.84%.

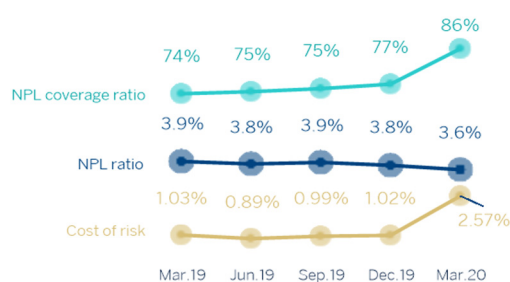
CAPITAL AND LEVERAGE RATIOS AND COST OF RISK (PERCENTAGE AS OF 31-03-20)



Risk management

- The calculation of the **expected credit losses** at the end of March includes the update of the forward looking information in the models under IFRS 9 in order to reflect the circumstances created by the COVID-19 pandemic in the macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty regarding its intensity and duration.

NPL AND NPL COVERAGE RATIOS AND COST OF RISK (PERCENTAGE)



Dividend

- On April 9, a cash payment was made for the supplementary dividend for the 2019 financial year for a gross amount of €0.16 per share, in line with that approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 13. Thus, the **total dividend** for the 2019 financial year amounts to €0.26 gross per share.

Bancassurance agreement

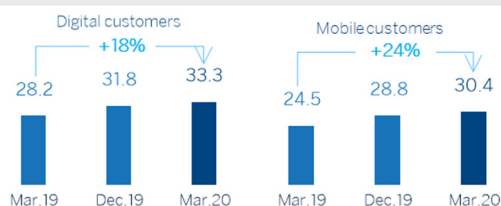
- On April 27, 2020, BBVA reached an agreement with **Allianz, Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.** in order to create a bancassurance partnership, for the purpose of developing the non-life insurance business in Spain, excluding the health insurance line, by establishing a newly-incorporated insurance company. On the closing date of the transaction, BBVA Seguros will transfer 50% plus one share of this new company to Allianz for an initial fixed price of approximately €277m, which will be adjusted based on the variation in the company's shareholders equity between signing and closing date. Excluding a variable part of the price (up to €100m related to achieving specific business goals and certain milestones), it is estimated that the transaction will generate a profit net of taxes amounting to approximately €300m, and that the positive impact on the fully-loaded CET1 capital ratio of the BBVA Group will be approximately 7 basis points. The closing of the transaction is subject to obtaining the required regulatory authorizations.

Security, business continuity and support measures taken by BBVA

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, BBVA has focused on guaranteeing the security and the continuity of the business operations as a priority, and on closely monitoring the impact on the Group's business and risks. Additionally, BBVA adopted from the outset a number of measures to support its main stakeholders, acting with the utmost responsibility and taking a step forward. The main **business continuity** measures taken are:

- In order to serve **customers**, and since financial services are legally considered an essential service in most of the countries where the Group operates, the **branch network remains operational**, with dynamic management of the network and with information about branches and opening times on the website. In addition, customers are using the **digital channels** and their remote agents as the recommended option. BBVA is therefore trying to minimize the number of employees who need to provide services at the branches, trying to limit the risk of contagion as much as possible and protecting the health of its employees, customers and society in general.

DIGITAL AND MOBILE CUSTOMERS (MILLIONS)



- With **employees**, the measures established by the health authorities have been implemented, including taking an early stance on promoting working from home. At the beginning of April 2020, the proportion of the Group's employees working remotely stood at 95% for central service employees and 71% for the branch network.

Other support and responsibility measures taken are the following:

- The banks are a key part of the solution to the COVID-19 crisis. Specifically, BBVA has activated **support initiatives** with a focus on the most affected **customers**, regardless of whether they are companies, SMEs, self-employed workers or private individuals. The following are just some of those initiatives:
 - In **Spain**, credit facilities for SMEs and self-employed workers of up to €25,000m, deferment of mortgage loan repayments for individuals and self-employed workers, and early payment of pensions, with free cash withdrawals for pensioners at the nearest ATM;
 - In the **United States**, flexibility in the repayment of loans for small businesses and for consumer finance, and the removal of certain fees for individual customers;
 - In **Mexico**, a repayment deferment of up to four months on various credit products, fixed payment plan to reduce monthly credit card charges and interruption of Point of Sale (POS) fees to support retailers with lower turnover;
 - In **Turkey**, delay of loan repayments, penalty-free interest and repayments for individual customers, and deferment for up to six months of loan capital repayments for companies;
 - In **South America**, some countries such as Argentina have provided a credit facility for micro-SMEs to help them purchase remote work equipment; Colombia has frozen repayments for up to six months on loans to individuals and companies, and is offering a special working capital facility for companies; and in Peru, a loan facility has been approved to support SMEs.
- To support **society** in its fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, BBVA is committed to making a global donation of €35m to support the health authorities and social organizations and to promote scientific research.

Pronouncements of regulatory bodies and supervisors

- With the aim of **mitigating** the impact of COVID-19, various European and international bodies have made pronouncements aimed at allowing greater flexibility in the implementation of the accounting and prudential frameworks. The BBVA Group has taken these pronouncements into consideration when preparing this report.
- With regard to the **payment of dividends**, on March 27 the European Central Bank recommended that credit institutions should refrain from distributing dividends or making irrevocable commitments to distribute them, and from repurchasing shares to remunerate shareholders, until October 1, 2020 at the earliest. Consequently, the Board of Directors of BBVA has agreed to modify, for the financial year 2020, the Group's shareholder remuneration policy, which was announced through the Relevant Event notification of February 1, 2017, establishing a new policy for 2020 of not making any dividend payment for the 2020 financial year until the uncertainties caused by COVID-19 are resolved and, in any case, not before the end of the financial year.

Group information

Macro and industry trends

Global growth slowed throughout 2019 to 3.0%, down from 3.7% in 2018. However, this more stable environment, supported by the counter-cyclical economic policies announced last year and the reduction in trade tensions, has changed since March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. To contain this health crisis, most countries have put in place strong social distancing measures. At the time of publication of this report, it is unclear how long these will last for and how quickly they will be relaxed. However, they will undoubtedly have a severe impact on activity through the supply, demand and financial channels, despite the economic stimulus measures announced.

Therefore, a severe **global recession** seems inevitable in 2020, although the level of **uncertainty** around the forecasts is very high. BBVA Research's baseline scenario works on the assumption that the confinement measures will generally last for about six weeks, and that they will be relaxed slowly to prevent new waves of infections. This will result in a sharp contraction in activity in the first half of 2020 and a rebound in the third quarter, but which will not be sufficient to compensate for the previous decline. The economic policy measures should prevent a deeper recession and support a partial recovery in 2021. However, the forecast is that the global GDP will shrink by about 2.5% in 2020, and that it will rebound to about 5% in 2021, although the risks for these forecasts are on the downside.

In terms of **economic policy**, the stimuli in the major economies have generally been large and have been adopted relatively quickly. In the **United States**, a significant fiscal package of about 12% of the GDP has been announced to cover health expenditures and mitigate the effects of rising unemployment through financial support to households and businesses. The Federal Reserve (hereafter the Fed), for its part, has cut interest rates by a total of 150 basis points in March to around 0%-0.25%, relaunched its program of quantitative easing, and put in place credit and liquidity facilities (up to USD 2.3 trillion, which represents 11% of the GDP).

In **Europe**, the member states of the European Union (EU) are implementing support packages aimed at guaranteeing credit for businesses, along with discretionary fiscal stimuli as a supplement to the automatic stabilizers. Despite differences between countries, at an aggregate level the fiscal stimulus would account for about 2% of the EU's GDP, and the liquidity facilities would account for 15%. These national measures are supplemented by the approval of a supranational emergency package of about 4% of the GDP to cover healthcare costs, implement a framework to support employment and increase the funds available from the European Investment Bank to support funding for companies. For its part, the European Central Bank (hereafter the ECB) will make purchases of assets for the value of €1,050 billion (8% of the GDP) until the end of 2020, after approving a new extraordinary program (Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme or PEPP) of €750 billion and increasing the Expanded Asset Purchase Programme (APP) by €120 billion, which is in addition to the monthly purchases of €20 billion. Moreover, the European monetary authority has adopted temporary measures to support the liquidity of the banks, especially by relaxing the requirements for the collateral accepted in their transactions, and has acted in a coordinated manner with the Fed for the supply of US dollars.

In this context, **interest rates** will remain low in the major economies for a longer time than previously anticipated, while many emerging countries have recently cut interest rates to mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

As for the **banking system**, in an environment where much of the economic activity is paralyzed, banking services are of fundamental importance for three reasons: first, families and businesses need to make payments and authorize charges to maintain activity; second, a new loan or the renewal of a maturing loan can help families and businesses manage the shock to their income. In the current situation, it is very important to ensure that the temporary liquidity problems faced by companies do not become solvency problems, thus jeopardizing their survival and the jobs they create. To this end, the support provided by banks and public guarantees is essential. Third, banking has become the only source of financing for most companies in light of the turbulence on the financial markets.

While in **profitability** terms the European and Spanish banks are still far from the levels seen before the financial crisis, due mainly to the low interest rate environment we have been experiencing for some time now, the financial institutions are facing this challenge from a position of financial strength since their solvency has been constantly improving since the 2008 financial crisis, with increased capital and liquidity buffers and therefore a greater capacity to lend.

Spain

In terms of **growth**, the most recent activity-level data, along with the deterioration of the labor market, indicate that the emergence of the pandemic earlier this year has suspended the signs of stabilization that had led to its GDP growth in 2019, of about 0.4% quarterly, which was above the growth rates in the rest of the Eurozone. To face this situation, the government launched various support measures amongst which the program of credits with public guarantees, the employment protection and the deferment repayment for the most vulnerable ones stand out. The hibernation of the economy following the strong confinement measures adopted in mid-March will result in a sharp reduction in the capacity being utilized by the economy and a fall in demand in the first half of the year. This will be reflected in a fall in the GDP of

around 8% in 2020, according to BBVA Research estimates. However, a gradual recovery of the economy is expected in the second half of 2020 following the lifting of the confinement, although some sectors and demand segments, such as construction and tourism, may be affected for a longer time. In 2021, the economy is expected to only recover partially growing at a rate of slightly below 5.7%. The uncertainty surrounding the forecasts is high and depends mainly on the evolution of the pandemic, the duration and intensity of the isolation measures, and the effect of the extraordinary economic policy measures being taken.

The United States

The COVID-19 outbreak has created a combination of supply and demand shocks that, although transitional, were already having a significant economic impact at the end of the first quarter, with a sharp reduction in utilized capacity and an unprecedented increase in people applying for unemployment benefits. According to BBVA Research forecasts, the GDP will fall by about 4.4% in 2020, before seeing an increase of around 3.4% in 2021. The risks for this scenario are on the downside. Uncertainty about the economy over the coming quarters is very high due to the ongoing scarcity of data, the volatility of the financial markets and the possible effect of the unprecedented economic policy measures adopted, both fiscal and monetary. In this regard, we expect the Fed to hold rates at 0% at least until the end of 2021 and remain prepared to take further action if necessary, while it is also possible that a new infrastructure spending tax package will be approved.

Mexico

The latest figures suggest that activity continued to stagnate in the first months of 2020, although the fall in industrial production and investment points to a gloomier scenario, especially because, in the face of the pandemic, there is not enough fiscal space for economic policy measures to compensate for the negative effects on the economy. In this context of a sharp moderation in demand, inflation has unexpectedly declined to 3.3% in March, and a greater reduction is forecasted for the remainder of the year. On March 20 and April 21, 2020, Banxico cut the benchmark interest rate for a total of 100 basis points, to 6.0%, and is likely to continue making cuts, causing it to fall below 5% by the end of the year. In addition, Banxico announced an unprecedented program of measures to promote a controlled behavior of the financial markets, strengthen the channels for granting credits and provide liquidity for the development of the financial system. The measures announced for the moment amount to 3.3% of the GDP. Likewise, the Mexican banks have offered deferments of payments up to four months and payment facilities to allow clients to cope with their obligations. There is great uncertainty about the evolution of the economy in the coming months, but the Mexican economy could be one of the most affected in the region because of its close relationship with the United States economy, in addition to the adverse effects related to internal uncertainty, the lack of fiscal stimuli seen so far and weak oil prices. In this context, rating agencies have revised Mexico's long-term sovereign rating in foreign currency. Namely, Fitch announced on April 15th a downgrade from "BBB" to "BBB-", maintaining a stable Outlook and Moody's did the same on April 17th by revising it down from "Baa3" to "Ba2". According to BBVA Research estimates, the GDP could fall by about 7% in 2020.

Turkey

After the strong recovery in activity in the second half of 2019, growth was showing some signs of moderation at the end of the first quarter of 2020, with a reduction in confidence and utilized capacity. In the face of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Turkish government has taken partial confinement measures and announced a program of fiscal measures equivalent to 1.5% of the GDP to fight the effects of the pandemic. The main measures that stand out include the increase in the minimum pension and financial support for the worst affected households, the protection of employment through providing more flexibility in the rules on short-term labor subsidies and the postponement of the payment of taxes in certain industries. The central bank has cut the reference rate in several monetary policy meetings, in the latest reducing it by 100 basis points to 8.75% from 12% at the end of 2019, all of this in addition to the measures announced to provide liquidity through long-term instruments and discount rates. BBVA Research forecasts that the reference rate will reduce to 8% as from May, given the perspective regarding inflation, which could stand at 7.5% at the end of the year according to the latest forecasts. Public banks have granted a three-month deferment in the repayment of bank loans to companies affected by the crisis. According to BBVA Research forecasts, the economy could stagnate in 2020 before returning to more robust growth of around 5% in 2021.

Argentina

The recession seen in the Argentine economy since the middle of last year has been exacerbated in early 2020 by the negative impact on economic growth due to the confinement measures put in place in order to contain the health crisis caused by the COVID-19. To offset the negative impact, the government has announced a series of fiscal measures of about 2.8% of the GDP. This will have a direct cost to the Treasury of at least 1.6% of the GDP, as the rest will be financed through the banking system. It has also imposed the postponement of all capital and interest payments in accordance with local legislation until the end of the year, while debt obligations to other public bodies will be automatically extended with new bond issues. According to BBVA Research forecasts, the GDP could contract by about 6% in 2020 and will grow by around 1.5% in 2021, although there is still a great deal of uncertainty.

Colombia

After the good performance of 3.3% growth in 2019, up from 2.5% in 2018, the figures available early in the year were already showing certain moderation and they have deteriorated sharply since mid-March because of the impact of the pandemic and the fall in oil prices. In addition to the mandatory confinement, a number of measures have been taken to counter the effects of the pandemic. With regard to monetary policy, the central bank has cut the interest rate by 50 basis points to 3.75% and adopted measures to inject liquidity, amongst them, the one destined to provide US dollars with the help of the facility maintained with the Fed (FIMA Repo Facility). However, the BBVA Research scenario foresees a fall in the GDP of around 3% in 2020 and a strong recovery in 2021 (4%). In return, the announced economic measures and low oil prices will result in a weakening of the public finances. This has led Fitch to revise the rating for government debt down to "BBB-", with a negative outlook, which could increase the pressure to obtain external financing.

Peru

Following the slowdown in the economy in 2019 (2.2% after 4% in 2018), the rebound in growth in January (3% year-on-year) was cut short as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. Containment measures have been adopted to tackle this. The government has announced a comprehensive package of measures of up to 12% of the GDP that will be used to finance pandemic-related expenditures, support the labor market and guarantee loans, as well as to underpin the recovery once the health crisis has been overcome. Among these measures, the creation of a universal family allowances, from which a total of 6.8 million families (75% of the total) will benefit, and a new tax on the highest incomes has been announced to try to mitigate the negative effects of COVID-19. In this context, and with the inflation located within the target range (1.8% in March), the central bank reduced interest rates by 200 basis points between March and April to 0.25%, while it has reinforced the message that it is prepared to provide greater monetary stimuli if necessary. However, BBVA Research forecasts consider that the GDP will fall by around 6% in 2020 and partially recover in 2021 with a growth rate of around 5%, although there is still much uncertainty and the risks are on the downside.

INTEREST RATES (PERCENTAGE)

	31-03-20	31-12-19	30-09-19	30-06-19	31-03-19
Official ECB rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Euribor 3 months ⁽¹⁾	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.42)	(0.33)	(0.31)
Euribor 1 year ⁽¹⁾	(0.27)	(0.26)	(0.34)	(0.19)	(0.11)
USA Federal rates	0.25	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.50
TIIE (Mexico)	6.50	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.25
CBRT (Turkey)	9.75	12.00	16.50	24.00	24.00

(1) Calculated as the month average.

EXCHANGE RATES (EXPRESSED IN CURRENCY/EURO)

	Year-end exchange rates			Average exchange rates	
	31-03-20	Δ % on	Δ % on	1Q20	Δ % on
		31-03-19	31-12-19		1Q19
U.S. dollar	1.0956	2.5	2.5	1.1027	3.0
Mexican peso	26.1772	(17.1)	(18.9)	22.0918	(1.3)
Turkish lira	7.2063	(12.0)	(7.2)	6.7428	(9.4)
Peruvian sol	3.7524	(0.7)	(0.9)	3.7528	0.6
Argentine peso ⁽¹⁾	70.6330	(30.7)	(4.7)	-	-
Chilean peso	927.21	(17.5)	(9.3)	885.33	(14.4)
Colombian peso	4,453.41	(19.5)	(17.3)	3,900.44	(8.7)

(1) According to IAS 29 "Financial information in hyperinflationary economies", the year-end exchange rate is used for the conversion of the Argentina income statement.

Results

The BBVA Group generated a net attributable **loss** of €1,792m in the first quarter of 2020. The strong performance of the recurring revenue items (net interest income and fees and commissions), net trading income (NTI) and the other income line was offset by a higher impairments on financial assets, mainly due to the deterioration of the macroeconomic scenario resulting from COVID-19 and higher provisions, and, in addition, to the goodwill impairment in the United States in the first quarter of 2020 of €2,084m included in Other gains (losses) also caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The comparison with the same period in 2019 is impacted by those two factors. Without taking into account the goodwill impairment in the United States, the Group's net attributable profit stood at €292m which corresponds to a decrease of 75.3% compared to the first quarter of 2019.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT: QUARTERLY EVOLUTION (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	2020	2019			
	1Q	4Q	3Q	2Q	1Q
Net interest income	4,556	4,709	4,473	4,544	4,398
Net fees and commissions	1,258	1,290	1,273	1,256	1,214
Net trading income	594	490	351	116	426
Other operating income and expenses	75	(89)	22	(18)	8
Gross income	6,484	6,400	6,120	5,897	6,046
Operating expenses	(2,918)	(3,082)	(2,946)	(2,952)	(2,922)
Personnel expenses	(1,532)	(1,637)	(1,572)	(1,578)	(1,553)
Other administrative expenses	(988)	(1,039)	(971)	(976)	(977)
Depreciation	(397)	(406)	(403)	(398)	(392)
Operating income	3,566	3,317	3,174	2,945	3,124
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(2,575)	(1,169)	(1,172)	(731)	(1,001)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	(312)	(243)	(113)	(117)	(144)
Other gains (losses)	(2,113)	(1,444)	(4)	(3)	(22)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(1,435)	460	1,886	2,095	1,957
Income tax	(186)	(430)	(488)	(595)	(541)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,621)	31	1,398	1,500	1,416
Non-controlling interests	(172)	(186)	(173)	(241)	(234)
Net attributable profit	(1,792)	(155)	1,225	1,260	1,182
Earning per share (euros) ⁽¹⁾	(0.29)	(0.04)	0.17	0.17	0.16
Of which:					
Goodwill impairment in the United States	(2,084)	(1,318)			
Net attributable profit excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States	292	1,163	1,225	1,260	1,182
Earning per share excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States (euros) ⁽¹⁾	0.03	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16

General note: as a result of the decision taken by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) regarding the collecting of interests of written-off financial assets for the purpose of IFRS 9, those collections are presented as reduction of the credit allowances and not as a higher interest income, recognition method applied until December 2019. Therefore, and in order to make the information comparable, the quarterly information of the 2019 income statements has been restated.

(1) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	1Q20	Δ % at constant		1Q19
		Δ %	exchange rates	
Net interest income	4,556	3.6	7.5	4,398
Net fees and commissions	1,258	3.6	6.3	1,214
Net trading income	594	39.5	54.6	426
Other operating income and expenses	75	n.s.	n.s.	8
Gross income	6,484	7.2	11.4	6,046
Operating expenses	(2,918)	(0.1)	2.2	(2,922)
Personnel expenses	(1,532)	(1.3)	1.0	(1,553)
Other administrative expenses	(988)	1.1	3.7	(977)
Depreciation	(397)	1.3	3.1	(392)
Operating income	3,566	14.1	20.3	3,124
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(2,575)	157.3	166.6	(1,001)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	(312)	117.0	119.7	(144)
Other gains (losses)	(2,113)	n.s.	n.s.	(22)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(1,435)	n.s.	n.s.	1,957
Income tax	(186)	(65.6)	(63.4)	(541)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,621)	n.s.	n.s.	1,416
Non-controlling interests	(172)	(26.6)	(15.7)	(234)
Net attributable profit	(1,792)	n.s.	n.s.	1,182
Earning per share (euros) ⁽¹⁾	(0.29)			0.16
Of which:				
Goodwill impairment in the United States	(2,084)			
Net attributable profit excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States	292	(75.3)	(74.0)	1,182
Earning per share excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States (euros) ⁽¹⁾	0.03			0.16

General note: as a result of the decision taken by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) regarding the collecting of interests of written-off financial assets for the purpose of IFRS 9, those collections are presented as reduction of the credit allowances and not as a higher interest income, recognition method applied until December 2019. Therefore, and in order to make the information comparable, the quarterly information of the 2019 income statements has been restated.

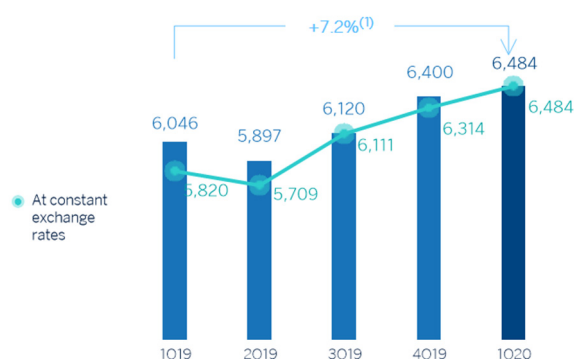
(1) Adjusted by additional Tier 1 instrument remuneration.

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 11.4% year-on-year, supported by the good performance of net interest income and NTI and, to a lesser extent, the growth in net fees and commissions and the other operating income and expenses line.

GROSS INCOME (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



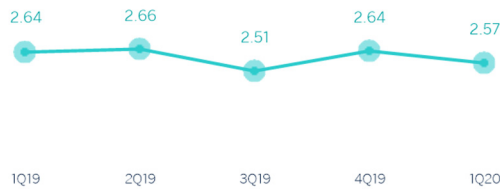
(1) At constant exchange rates: +11.4%.

Net interest income grew by 7.5% year-on-year, fostered by the good performance from Turkey, South America and, to a lesser extent, Mexico, which compensated the lower contribution from the United States as a result of the Fed's interest-rate cuts in the second half of 2019.

Net fees and commissions also performed well and grew by 6.3% year-on-year, thanks to the strong contribution from Spain and the United States.

As a result, the **more recurring revenue items** grew in all geographical areas, with the exception of the United States, and ended the quarter with a year-on-year increase of 7.2%.

NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS (PERCENTAGE)



NET INTEREST INCOME PLUS NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +7.2%.

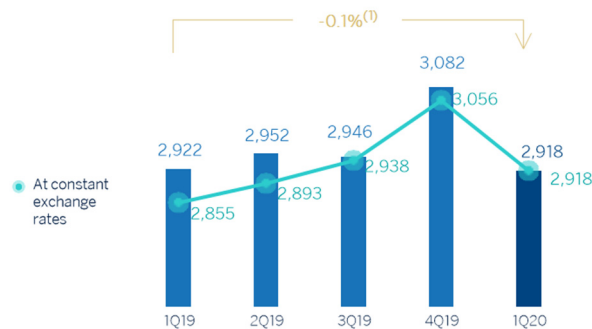
NTI recorded a year-on-year increase of 54.6% mainly due to the foreign-exchange rate hedging gains registered at the Corporate Center, and, to a lesser extent, the earnings generated mainly from Turkey and the United States.

The **other operating income and expenses** line closed the first quarter of the year at €75m, which compares very positively with the €8m recorded in the same period of 2019, mostly due to the evolution of the insurance business in Mexico.

Operating income

Operating expenses increased by 2.2% between January and March 2020 (down 0.1% at current exchange rates) showing a variation below the inflation in most of the countries where BBVA is present. The main drivers are the reduction in expenses in Spain and the Corporate Center, as a result of the cost discipline plans.

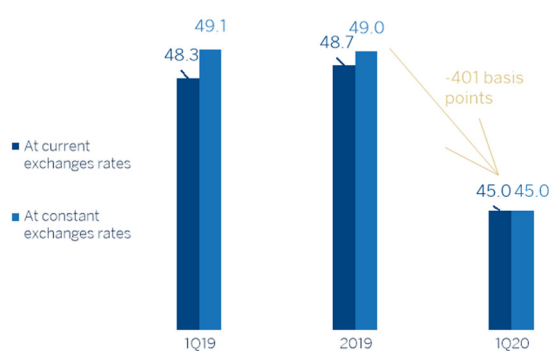
OPERATING EXPENSES (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



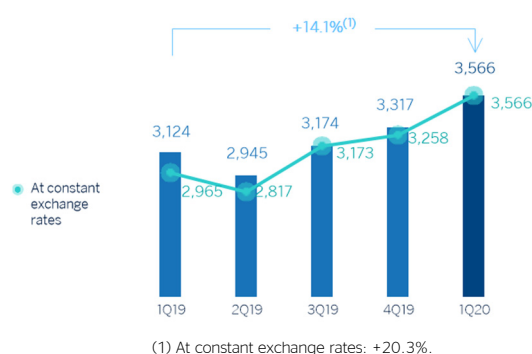
(1) At constant exchange rates: +2.2%.

The **efficiency ratio** stood at 45.0% at the end of the quarter, significantly below the level reached at the end of March 2019 (48.3%). As a result of gross income growing faster than expenses, the **operating income** line increased by 20.3% year-on-year.

EFFICIENCY RATIO (PERCENTAGE)



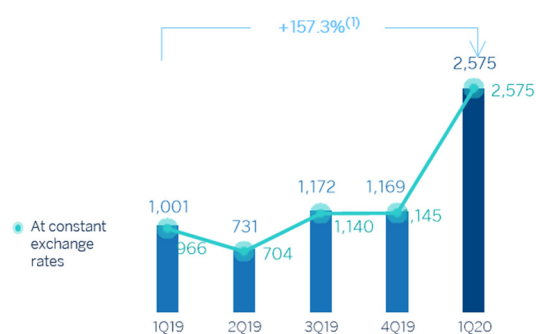
OPERATING INCOME (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



Provisions and other

The impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss (**impairment on financial assets**) increased by 166.6% in the first quarter of 2020, mainly due to the negative impact of the deterioration in the macroeconomic scenario resulting from COVID-19, and had an impact at Group level of €-1,433m.

IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL ASSETS (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



(1) At constant exchange rates: +166.6%.

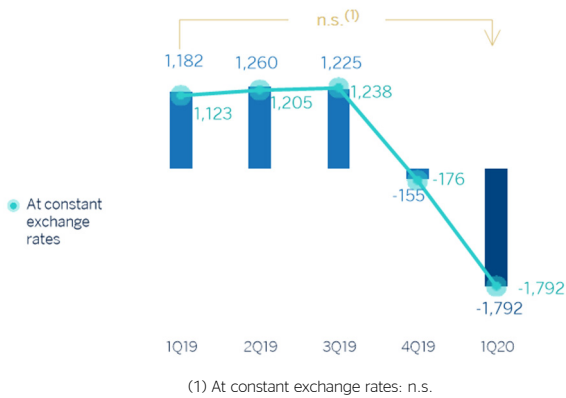
Provisions or reversal of provisions (hereafter provisions) closed the quarter with a negative balance of €312m, 119.7% higher than the figure recorded in the same period of 2019, mainly due to higher provisions in Spain and additional provisions of €27m for COVID-19.

On the other hand, **other gains (losses)** mainly reflects the above mentioned goodwill impairment in the United States closing with a loss of €-2,113m.

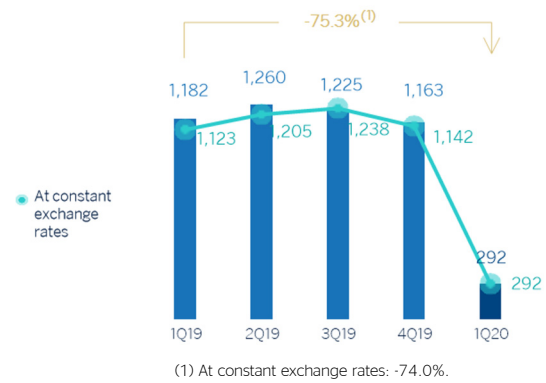
Results

As a result of the above, the Group's net attributable **loss** for the first quarter of 2020 amounted to €1,792m, which compares negatively with the profit of €1,182m obtained in the same quarter of 2019. This comparison is affected by the increase in the impairment on financial assets as well as by the goodwill impairment in the United States, both related to the impact of COVID-19.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT EXCLUDING THE UNITED STATES GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

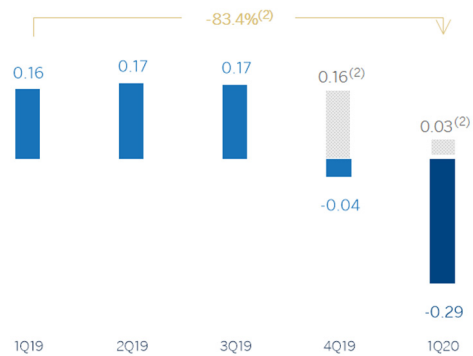


By **business areas**, and in millions of euros, Spain and the United States had a net attributable loss of 141 and 100, respectively, and Mexico, Turkey, South America and the Rest of Eurasia recorded a net attributable profit of 372, 129, 70 and 44, respectively.

TANGIBLE BOOK VALUE PER SHARE AND DIVIDENDS (1) (EUROS)



EARNING PER SHARE (1) (EUROS)



ROE AND ROTE (1) (PERCENTAGE)



ROA AND RORWA (1) (PERCENTAGE)



Balance sheet and business activity

The most relevant aspects related to the **evolution** of the Group's balance sheet and business activity as of March 31, 2020, are summarized below:

- **Loans and advances to customers** (gross) remained stable compared to December 2019 (up 0.3%), with an increase in the corporate portfolio that offsets the deleveraging in the rest of the portfolios.
- **Non-performing loans** fell by 4.4% in the quarter mainly due to decreases in Spain.
- **Customer deposits** remained at the same level as at the end of 2019 (up 0.2%), with a year-on-year increase of 1.7%, strongly supported by the good performance of demand deposits (up 3.0% in the quarter, up 7.9% year-on-year), where customers have deposited the liquidity available to face the pandemic.
- **Off-balance sheet funds** fell by 10.5% in the quarter (down 6.5% year-on-year) as a result of the negative performance of the markets caused by COVID-19.
- Regarding the **intangible assets**, during the first quarter of 2020, the United States goodwill has been impaired by €2,084m due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which does neither affect the tangible net equity, nor the solvency, nor liquidity of the BBVA Group.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19	31-03-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	49,544	11.8	44,303	50,059
Financial assets held for trading	127,103	23.8	102,688	92,366
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5,100	(8.2)	5,557	5,535
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,175	(3.2)	1,214	1,311
Financial assets at fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income	61,229	0.1	61,183	60,204
Financial assets at amortized cost	442,831	0.8	439,162	433,008
Loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	18,854	5.2	17,924	15,787
Loans and advances to customers	382,592	0.1	382,360	380,799
Debt securities	41,385	6.5	38,877	36,421
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	1,440	(3.3)	1,488	1,587
Tangible assets	9,344	(7.2)	10,068	10,408
Intangible assets	4,702	(32.5)	6,966	8,383
Other assets	28,456	9.2	26,060	28,338
Total assets	730,923	4.6	698,690	691,200
Financial liabilities held for trading	113,699	26.8	89,633	80,818
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	8,641	(13.7)	10,010	7,846
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	533,205	3.2	516,641	520,464
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	69,290	26.7	54,700	64,427
Deposits from customers	385,050	0.2	384,219	378,527
Debt certificates	64,937	1.5	63,963	62,365
Other financial liabilities	13,928	1.2	13,758	15,144
Liabilities under insurance and reinsurance contracts	9,593	(9.6)	10,606	10,577
Other liabilities	16,612	(1.6)	16,875	17,947
Total liabilities	681,749	5.9	643,765	637,653
Total equity	49,174	(10.5)	54,925	53,547
Total liabilities and equity	730,923	4.6	698,690	691,200
Memorandum item:				
Guarantees given	45,478	(0.8)	45,952	45,831

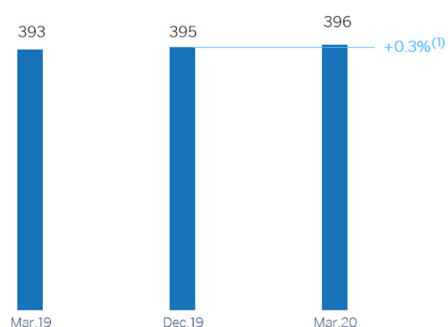
General note: figures considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L), which are included within the other assets and other liabilities figures, respectively, as of 31-03-20 and 31-12-19.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (MILLIONS OF EUROS) ⁽¹⁾

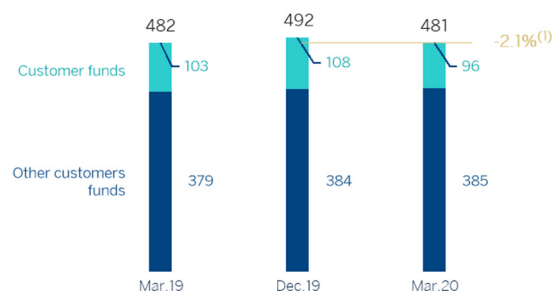
	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19	31-03-19
Public sector	27,391	(2.8)	28,193	29,138
Individuals	167,316	(4.2)	174,608	171,947
Mortgages	107,393	(2.8)	110,500	111,776
Consumer	35,058	(3.8)	36,438	36,159
Credit cards	12,591	(15.4)	14,892	13,644
Other loans	12,274	(3.9)	12,778	10,367
Business	185,962	5.7	176,008	175,678
Non-performing loans	15,242	(4.5)	15,954	16,559
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	395,911	0.3	394,763	393,321
Allowances ⁽²⁾	(13,319)	7.4	(12,402)	(12,522)
Loans and advances to customers	382,592	0.1	382,360	380,799

(1) Figures considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L), which are included within the other assets and other liabilities figures of the Group consolidated balance sheet, respectively, as of 31-03-20 and 31-12-19.

(2) Allowances include the valuation adjustments for credit risk during the expected residual life of those financial instruments which have been acquired (mainly originated from the acquisition of Catalunya Banc, S.A.). As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 the remaining amount was €418m, €433m and €520m, respectively.

**LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS
(GROSS. BILLIONS OF EUROS)**

(1) At constant exchange rates: +4.5%.

CUSTOMER FUNDS (BILLIONS OF EUROS)

(1) At constant exchange rates: +1.9%.

CUSTOMER FUNDS (MILLIONS OF EUROS) ⁽¹⁾

	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19	31-03-19
Deposits from customers	385,050	0.2	384,219	378,527
Current accounts	288,773	3.0	280,391	267,614
Time deposits	88,688	(8.2)	96,583	104,698
Other deposits	7,589	4.7	7,246	6,215
Other customer funds	96,438	(10.5)	107,803	103,189
Mutual funds and investment companies	59,507	(13.3)	68,639	64,928
Pension funds	34,853	(4.8)	36,630	35,071
Other off-balance sheet funds	2,078	(18.0)	2,534	3,191
Total customer funds	481,488	(2.1)	492,022	481,717

(1) Figures considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L), which are included within the other assets and other liabilities figures of the Group consolidated balance sheet, respectively, as of 31-03-20 and 31-12-19.

Solvency

Capital base

BBVA's **fully-loaded CET1** ratio has decreased by 90 basis points in the first quarter of 2020 to 10.84%. It should be noted that the impairment of goodwill recorded by BBVA in the United States at the end of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020, for the amount of €1,318m and €2,084m, respectively, has not had an impact on capital at the consolidated level.

The uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a significant fluctuation in asset prices in the financial markets, accompanied by a sharp increase in volatility. The stock exchanges have experienced falls in response to the impact of the crisis on corporate earnings and the increase in risk aversion that has also spread to the debt markets, as well as the evolution of exchange rates. All of this has had a negative impact on the Group's capital base, particularly with regard to the value of financial assets not valued at fair value through profit and loss, due mainly to the negative impact of the deterioration in the macroeconomic scenario resulting from COVID-19.

The national and supranational authorities are responding to this adverse economic situation by taking steps to mitigate its effects. In the area of prudential regulation, the main measures include the announcements by the European Banking Authority that have focused on making the regulatory framework more flexible, especially in relation to the treatment of public and private moratorium measures for prudential purposes, and the guarantees granted by the different authorities.

As a result of all of the above, **risk-weighted assets** (RWA) increased by approximately €3,884m in the first quarter of the year. Isolating the effect of exchange rates, mainly due to the depreciation of the Mexican peso and the emerging currencies, it would result in a growth of €16,065m. This reflects the strength of the activity in the first two months of the year, as well as the increased demand for credit and drawing down of funding facilities resulting from the COVID-19 situation.

The **fully loaded Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)** stood at 1.63% at the end of March 2020. In February, we saw the early amortization of the issue of CoCos worth €1,500m and with a coupon of 6.75%, issued in February 2015, which since December 2019 no longer computed in the capital adequacy ratio.

In terms of the **issues eligible as Tier 2 capital**, in January 2020 BBVA, S.A. issued €1,000m of Tier 2 subordinated debt over a ten-year period, with an option for early amortization in the fifth year, and a coupon of 1% in January 2020.

With regard to the rest of the Group's subsidiaries, Garanti BBVA carried out a Tier 2 issue in February for TRY 750m (€114m) at TLREF (Turkish Lira Overnight Reference Rate) plus 250 basis points.

All of this, together with the evolution of the remaining elements computable as Tier 2 capital, has placed the **fully loaded Tier 2** ratio at 2.40% as of March 31, 2020.

Moreover, at the supervisory level, the European Central Bank, in its announcement on March 12, has allowed the banks to operate temporarily below the capital level defined by the Pillar II Guide (P2G), the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). In addition to the above, the banks are allowed to use additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments to meet the Pillar II Requirements (P2R). These measures are reinforced by the relaxation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) announced by various national macroprudential authorities and by other complementary measures published by the European Central Bank. All of this has resulted in a reduction of 68 basis points in the fully loaded CET1 requirement for BBVA, with that requirement standing at 8.59%. The reduction in the requirement at the total ratio level is only around 2 basis points, as a result of the lower applicable countercyclical buffer.

As a result, it has been agreed to modify the CET1 capital target in line with the new situation, which has been set as a management buffer between 225 to 275 basis points to the CET1 requirements. This range is the one used as a reference for determining the previous CET1 capital target (under fully-loaded view) of between 11.5% and 12%, which means that the new target maintains an equivalent distance in terms of CET1. At the end of March, the management buffer of the fully-loaded CET1 would amount to 225 basis points.

The **phased-in CET1** ratio stood at 11.08% at the end of March 2020, taking into account the transitory effect of the IFRS 9 standard. **AT1** stood at 1.66% and **Tier 2** at 2.65%, resulting in a **total capital ratio** of 15.39%. The current management buffer at the CET1 level would therefore be 249 basis points.

Regarding **shareholder remuneration**, on April 9 a cash payment was made for a supplementary dividend for the 2019 financial year for the gross amount of €0.16 per share, in line with that approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 13. This amounted to €1,067m. Thus, the total dividend for the 2019 financial year amounts to €0.26 gross per share.

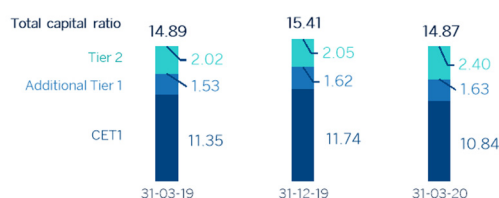
In addition, in accordance with recommendation ECB/2020/19 issued by the ECB on March 27, 2020, on dividend distributions during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the subsequent notifications clarifying the treatment of dividend accruals by financial institutions under its supervision, the Board of Directors of BBVA has agreed to modify, for the financial year

2020, the Group's shareholder remuneration policy, which was announced through the Relevant Event notification of February 1, 2017, establishing a new policy for 2020 of not making any dividend payment for the 2020 financial year until the uncertainties caused by COVID-19 are resolved and, in any case, not before the end of the financial year.

SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE (31-03-2020)

Number of shares	Shareholders		Shares	
	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 500	360,533	41.1	67,493,011	1.0
501 to 5,000	405,879	46.3	707,872,492	10.6
5,001 to 10,000	58,796	6.7	413,591,321	6.2
10,001 to 50,000	46,208	5.3	886,021,853	13.3
50,001 to 100,000	3,455	0.4	235,353,161	3.5
100,001 to 500,000	1,606	0.2	289,282,093	4.3
More than 500,001	308	0.0	4,068,272,649	61.0
Total	876,785	100.0	6,667,886,580	100.0

FULLY-LOADED CAPITAL RATIOS (PERCENTAGE)



CAPITAL BASE (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	CRD IV phased-in			CRD IV fully-loaded		
	31-03-20 ^{(1) (2)}	31-12-19	31-03-19	31-03-20 ^{(1) (2) (3)}	31-12-19	31-03-19
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	40,852	43,653	41,784	39,984	42,856	40,975
Tier 1	46,972	49,701	47,455	45,979	48,775	46,503
Tier 2	9,753	8,304	7,341	8,848	7,464	7,286
Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	56,725	58,005	54,797	54,827	56,240	53,789
Risk-weighted assets	368,654	364,448	360,679	368,827	364,942	361,173
CET1 (%)	11.08	11.98	11.58	10.84	11.74	11.35
Tier 1 (%)	12.74	13.64	13.16	12.47	13.37	12.88
Tier 2 (%)	2.65	2.28	2.04	2.40	2.05	2.02
Total capital ratio (%)	15.39	15.92	15.19	14.87	15.41	14.89

(1) As of March 31, 2020, the difference between the phased-in and fully-loaded ratios arises from the temporary treatment of certain capital items, mainly of the impact of IFRS9, to which the BBVA Group has adhered voluntarily (in accordance with article 473bis of the CRR).

(2) Provisional data.

(3) As of March 31, 2020 the fully-loaded capital ratios include the positive impact of +2 basis points due the reduction of the limit of share buybacks which is pending to be approved by the ECB.

Regarding the **MREL** (Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities) requirements, BBVA has continued its issuance plan during 2020 by closing two public issues of non-preferred senior debt, one in January 2020 for €1,250m over seven years and one coupon of 0.5%, and another in February 2020 for CHF 160m over six and a half years and a coupon of 0.125%.

The supervisor has also made announcements regarding the fulfillment of this MREL requirement, with a delay to be expected in the timetable for its entry into force.

The Group finds that the present structure of shareholders' funds and admissible liabilities, together with the proposed plan for issuances, should enable it to comply with the MREL by the date of entry into force of the requirement.

Finally, the Group's **leverage** ratio maintained a solid position, at 6.2% fully loaded (6.4% phased-in), which remains the highest among its peer group.

Ratings

The rating agencies have kept BBVA's rating unchanged during the first quarter of the year. As a result of the uncertainty generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 27 Fitch decided to change BBVA's outlook to Rating Watch Negative in a joint action that affected 17 Spanish banking groups. This resulted from a review of financial institutions in several European countries. On April 1, 2020, DBRS reported the result of its annual review of BBVA, confirming the rating of A (high). Moody's and S&P have held BBVA's rating at A3 and A-, respectively. These ratings, together with their corresponding outlooks, are shown in the following table:

RATINGS			
Rating agency	Long term ⁽¹⁾	Short term	Outlook
Axesor Rating	A+	n/a	Stable
DBRS	A (high)	R-1 (middle)	Stable
Fitch	A	F-1	Rating Watch Negative
Moody's	A3	P-2	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A-	A-2	Negative

⁽¹⁾ Ratings assigned to long term senior preferred debt. Additionally, Moody's and Fitch assign A2 and A rating respectively, to BBVA's long term deposits.

Risk management

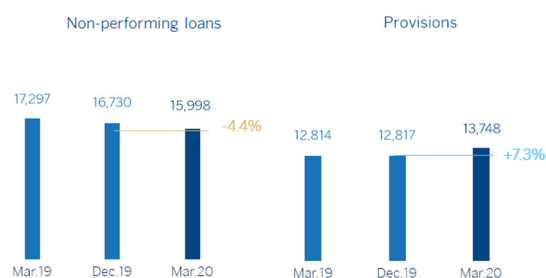
Credit risk

The calculation of the **expected credit losses** at the end of March includes the update of the forward looking information in the models under IFRS 9 in order to reflect the circumstances created by the COVID-19 pandemic in the macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty regarding its intensity and duration. As a consequence, this update is based on the best information available between the reporting date of this report and its date of publication. This information may change in the future depending on the evolution of the macroeconomic environment or its uncertainty. The effect of the aforementioned update is significant in terms of estimated losses and has been calculated for all geographical areas where the Group operates, taking into account both the macroeconomic scenarios as well as the effects on specific sectors and customers as much as possible. The scenarios consider the various economic measures which have been announced by governments and monetary authorities all over the world. Due to this, the scenarios include the prediction that in a relatively close time horizon, a more aligned economic environment with the previously existing long-term perspectives may be reached.

BBVA Group's main risk indicators evolved as follows in the first quarter of 2020, as a result, among other reasons, of the situation explained in the previous paragraph

- **Credit risk** remained stable at +0.2% in the quarter. Nonetheless, at constant exchange rates, it grew by 3.1% with generalized increases in all geographical areas.
- **The balance of non-performing loans** fell by 4.4% in the first quarter of 2020 (down 1.3% at constant exchange rates), primarily due to the reduction in Spain.
- **The NPL ratio** stood at 3.6% as of March 31, 2020 which represents a decrease of 17 basis points compared to December 2019.
- **Loan-loss provisions** increased strongly by 7.3% in the last three months (up 13.6% at constant exchange rates) due to the higher provisions for the adjustment in the macro scenario due to the negative effects of COVID-19 and for specific clients in the commercial portfolio of certain business areas.
- The **NPL coverage ratio** closed at 86%, which was an improvement of 932 basis points compared to the end of 2019.
- The cumulative **cost of risk** stood at 2.57% as of March 31, 2020, which represents a significant increase of 155 basis points compared to the figure at the end of 2019.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND PROVISIONS (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



CREDIT RISK ⁽¹⁾ (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	31-03-20 ⁽²⁾	31-12-19 ⁽²⁾	30-09-19 ⁽²⁾	30-06-19	31-03-19
Credit risk	442,648	441,964	438,177	434,955	439,152
Non-performing loans	15,998	16,730	17,092	16,706	17,297
Provisions	13,748	12,817	12,891	12,468	12,814
NPL ratio (%)	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
NPL coverage ratio (%) ⁽³⁾	86	77	75	75	74

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

(2) Figures without considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L).

(3) The NPL coverage ratio includes the valuation adjustments for credit risk during the expected residual life of those financial instruments which have been acquired (mainly originated from the acquisition of Catalunya Banc, S.A.). Excluding these allowances, the NPL coverage ratio would stand at 83% as of March 31, 2020, 74% in 2019 and 71% as of March 31, 2019.

BREAKDOWN OF CREDIT RISK ACCORDING TO STAGE (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	31-03-2020		31-12-2019		31-03-19	
	Gross exposure	Provisions	Gross exposure	Provisions	Gross exposure	Provisions
Loans and advances to customers	397,170	(13,368)	396,012	(12,447)	393,321	(12,522)
Stage 1	348,564	(2,794)	346,548	(2,138)	345,654	(2,152)
Stage 2	33,316	(2,448)	33,464	(2,185)	31,109	(2,440)
Stage 3	15,291	(8,126)	16,000	(8,124)	16,559	(7,930)
Contingent risks	45,478	(380)	45,952	(370)	45,831	(292)
Stage 1	41,266	(58)	41,715	(60)	41,955	(34)
Stage 2	3,504	(98)	3,507	(83)	3,138	(92)
Stage 3	708	(224)	731	(227)	738	(167)
Credit risk	442,648	(13,748)	441,964	(12,817)	439,152	(12,814)
Stage 1	389,830	(2,852)	388,263	(2,197)	387,608	(2,185)
Stage 2	36,820	(2,546)	36,971	(2,269)	34,247	(2,532)
Stage 3	15,998	(8,349)	16,730	(8,351)	17,297	(8,097)

⁽¹⁾ Figures without considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L).

NON-PERFORMING LOANS EVOLUTION (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	1Q20 ^{(1) (2)}	4Q19 ⁽²⁾	3Q19 ⁽²⁾	2Q19	1Q19
Beginning balance	16,730	17,092	16,706	17,297	17,087
Entries	2,121	2,484	2,565	2,458	2,353
Recoveries	(1,435)	(1,509)	(1,425)	(1,531)	(1,409)
Net variation	686	975	1,139	927	944
Write-offs	(944)	(1,074)	(991)	(958)	(775)
Exchange rate differences and other	(474)	(262)	237	(561)	41
Period-end balance	15,998	16,730	17,092	16,706	17,297
Memorandum item:					
Non-performing loans	15,291	16,000	16,400	15,999	16,559
Non performing guarantees given	708	731	692	707	738

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary data.

⁽²⁾ Figures without considering the classification of BBVA Paraguay as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L).

Structural risks**Liquidity and funding**

Management of **liquidity and funding** at 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. In this context, it is important to notice that given the nature of BBVA's business, the funding of lending activity is fundamentally carried out through the use of stable customer funds.

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 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 transfers or financing occurring between either the parent company and the subsidiaries, or between the 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.

During the first quarter of 2020, **liquidity** conditions remained comfortable across all countries in which the BBVA Group operates. In the second part of the quarter, the global crisis caused by COVID-19 had a significant impact on financial markets. The effects of this crisis on the Group's balance sheets have fundamentally been felt through greater drawing down of credit facilities by wholesale customers in the face of worsening funding conditions in the markets, with no significant effect in the retail world. In view of this situation, a joint response has been made by the different central banks, through specific measures and programs to facilitate the funding of the real economy and the availability of liquidity in the financial markets.

BBVA Group maintains a solid liquidity position in every geographical area with regulatory ratios remained comfortably above the minimum levels required:

- The BBVA Group's **liquidity coverage ratio** (LCR) remained significantly above 100% and stood at 134% as of March 31, 2020. For the calculation of this 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 BBVA Group's LCR would stand at 156% (22 percentage points above 134%). In addition, it comfortably exceeded 100% in all subsidiaries (Eurozone 156%, Mexico 146%, the United States 144% and Turkey 153%).
- The **Net Stable Funding Ratio** (NSFR), defined as the ratio between the amount of stable funding available and the amount of stable funding required, is one of the Basel Committee's essential reforms, and requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. This ratio should be at least 100% at all times. At the BBVA Group, the NSFR, calculated according to the Basel requirements, remained above 100% throughout 2020 and stood at 120% as of March 31, 2020. It comfortably exceeded 100% in all subsidiaries (Eurozone 114%, Mexico 127%, United States 112% and Turkey 151%).

The most relevant aspects related to the main geographical areas are the following:

- In the Eurozone, the liquidity situation remains comfortable with a high quality ample liquidity buffer. The impact of the COVID-19 crisis has led to greater loan volumes through the increase in the drawing down of credit facilities in the wholesale business of Corporate & Investment Banking, also accompanied by a growth in customer deposits. In addition, it is important to mention the different measures implemented by the European Central Bank (ECB) in order to face the crisis, such as the expansion of asset purchase programs, especially through the PEPP (Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program) for €750,000m until the end of the year, the coordinated action of Central Banks for the provision of US dollars, a package of temporary collateral easing measures affecting eligibility for use in funding operations and the easing and improvement of the conditions for the TLTRO III program. This easing of the TLTRO III program conditions will allow the increase of the maximum amount available for BBVA from €21 billion to €35 billion.
- BBVA USA also maintains an adequate liquidity buffer consisting of high-quality assets which allows it to face this environment from a sound position. As in the Eurozone, there was an increase in loans mainly due to a rise in the drawing down of credit facilities by companies. Deposits also grew in the quarter although at a slower rate than loans.
- In BBVA Mexico, the liquidity situation remained sound in the first quarter of 2020. As in the previously mentioned geographical areas, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, there was an increase in the drawdowns of credit facilities, mainly by wholesale customers, which was largely offset by the increase in deposits, and ending the quarter with a comfortable position in all liquidity ratios. Regarding the measures taken by Banxico, in addition to reducing the monetary policy rate, it announced a reduction in the Monetary Regulation Deposit and the start of auctions of US dollars with credit institutions (swap line with the Fed).
- In Garanti BBVA, the liquidity situation remained comfortable in the first quarter of 2020 with a similar contraction in foreign currency loans and deposits, while in the local currency there was similar growth in deposits and loans. As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, there have been increases in some credit risk indicators in Turkey (Credit Default Swaps) which have led to increased collateral requirements that cover derivative valuations and wholesale funding. These increased collateral requirements have been met through the entity's excess liquidity. Despite these outflows, Garanti BBVA maintains a sound liquidity buffer.
- In South America, an adequate liquidity situation prevails throughout the region despite increased volatility in the financial markets in the last month. In Argentina, outflows of US dollar deposits in the banking system have been gradually declining over the first quarter. BBVA Argentina continues to maintain a sound liquidity position, as shown by the liquidity ratios. In Colombia, market volatility has resulted in an increase in customer bank deposits (improving the credit gap) by increasing the preference for liquidity and reducing off-balance sheet funds (mutual funds). An adequate liquidity position also prevails in Peru.

After two months of great stability at the start of 2020, the wholesale **funding** markets in which the Group operates were affected by the events of COVID-19 and secondary prices suffered a material correction as a result of the increased volatility. This led to a significant increase in the issue premiums and levels of access to the primary market.

The main transactions carried out by the companies that form part of the BBVA Group in the first quarter of 2020 were:

- BBVA S.A. carried out two issuances of senior non-preferred debt totaling €1,400m and a Tier 2 issuance totaling €1,000m (see the "Solvency" chapter of this report for more information).
- In the United States, BBVA USA did not issue wholesale debt in the first quarter, in line with the funding plan.
- In Mexico, a local senior issuance was successfully carried out in February for MXN 15,000m (€573m) in three tranches. Two tranches in Mexican pesos over 3 and 5 years (one for MXN 7,123m at the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate (TIIE) 28 plus 5 basis points and another for MXN 6,000m at TIIE 28 plus 15 basis points,

respectively), and another tranche in US dollars over 3 years (USD 100m at 3-month Libor plus 49 basis points). The purpose of this issuance was to bring forward the refinancing of maturities in the year, taking advantage of the good market conditions, as well as to strengthen the liquidity situation by offsetting the seasonal outflows of deposits in the early months of the year.

- In Turkey, Garanti BBVA carried out a Tier 2 issuance for TRY 750m (see the “Solvency” chapter of this report for more information).
- In South America, there have been no issuances during the first quarter of 2020.

Foreign exchange

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

In the first quarter of 2020, foreign exchange markets have also been affected by the shock of COVID-19 spreading globally and its effects on the economy. As a result, after a good start to the year, the Mexican peso closed the first quarter with a depreciation of 18.9% against the euro. Another currency that has been hit hard by these conditions is the Colombian peso (down 17.3%), which like the Mexican peso has been affected by the sharp fall in oil prices. Other currency depreciations have been smaller: Chilean peso (down 9.3%), Turkish lira (down 7.2%), Argentine peso (down 4.7%) and Peruvian sol (down 0.9%). In contrast, the US dollar (up 2.5%) has appreciated against the euro in this environment. 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 a 10% depreciation of the main emerging-market currencies against the euro stood at -3 basis points for the Mexican peso and -3 basis points for the Turkish lira. In the case of the US dollar, the sensitivity to a depreciation of 10% against the euro is approximately +10 basis points, as a result of RWAs denominated in US dollars outside the United States. At the close of March, the coverage level for expected earnings for 2020 stood near 50% in Turkey, 100% in Mexico and also at a very high level in the case of Colombia.

Interest rate

The aim of managing interest-rate risk is to limit the sensitivity of the balance sheets to interest rate fluctuations. BBVA carries out this work through an internal procedure following the guidelines established by the European Banking Authority (EBA), which measures the sensitivity of net interest income and economic value to determine the potential impact of a range of scenarios on the Group's different balance sheets.

The model is based on assumptions intended to realistically mimic the behavior of the balance sheet. Of particular relevance are assumptions regarding the behavior of accounts with no explicit maturity and prepayment estimates. These assumptions are reviewed and adapted at least once a year to take into account any changes in behavior.

At the aggregate level, BBVA continues to maintain a moderate risk profile, in line with the established target, showing a net interest income position which would be favored by an increase in interest rates, through effective management of structural balance sheet risk, taking into account the volatility in rates generated by COVID-19 in the second part of the quarter, this having virtually no effect due to the sound recurrence of the income.

By area, the main features are:

- Spain and the United States have balance sheets characterized by a high proportion of variable-rate loans in the loan portfolio (basically, mortgages in Spain and corporate lending in both countries) and liability composed mainly of customer deposits. The ALCO portfolios act as hedging for the bank's balance sheet, mitigating its sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations. The profile of both balance sheets has remained stable during the first quarter of 2020, with a moderate increase in the sensitivity of net interest income in the United States due to higher forecasts for prepayments in mortgage assets in the face of falling market rates.

In addition, European benchmark interest rates (Euribor) have continued to fall slightly from the close of 2019 to mid-March, recovering since then by around 20-30 basis points (depending on the maturity). This has mainly been the result of two aspects: first, the adjustment of expectations after the European Central Bank maintained the marginal deposit facility rate at -0.50% when the market had discounted a reduction; second, the increase in the required credit spread (since Euribor is a non-collateralized interest rate) and the illiquidity or lack of transactions in the commercial paper market. In the United States, benchmark rates (Libor) have fallen in the quarter (-75 basis points for the 1-month benchmark, -100 basis points for the 12-month benchmark) following the Fed's rate cuts.

- Mexico continues to show a balance between the balance sheet items benchmarked at fixed and variable interest rates. In terms of the assets most sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, the corporate portfolio stands out, while consumer loans and mortgages are mostly at a fixed rate. The ALCO portfolio is used to neutralize the longer duration of customer deposits. The sensitivity of net interest income continues to be limited and stable in 2020, considering the new interest rate scenario that emerged in March, where the market is discounting lower

benchmark rates throughout 2020 compared to the start of the quarter. The variation has been significantly lower for longer maturities.

- In Turkey, the interest rate risk (broken down into Turkish lira and US dollars) was very limited: on the asset side, the sensitivity of loans, mostly fixed rate but with relatively short maturities and the ALCO portfolio, including inflation-linked bonds, is balanced by the sensitivity of deposits, which are re-priced in the short term, in liabilities. The evolution of the currency balance sheets was positive in the year, showing a reduction in the sensitivity of the net interest income. In this new scenario, the market is discounting a benchmark rate below that discounted at the beginning of the quarter.
- In South America, the interest rate risk remained low due to the fixed/variable composition and maturities being very similar for assets and liabilities in most countries in the region. In addition, in balance sheets with several currencies, interest rate risk is managed for each of the currencies, showing a very low level of risk. Balance sheet profiles in the countries that make up this business area remain stable, maintaining a near-constant and limited net interest income sensitivity throughout 2020. Central bank reactions have shown a benchmark rate path below that expected at the beginning of the quarter.

Responsible banking

At BBVA we have a **distinct banking model**, anchored in our purpose: to bring the age of opportunity to everyone. This model is based on the pursuit of profitability grounded on principles, strict compliance with legal regulations, good practices, and the creation of long-term value for all stakeholders.

The key strategic **initiatives** of responsible banking are:

- Creating lasting and more balanced relations with our customers via transparent, clear and responsible communications, and supporting financial literacy in all of the solutions that we offer.
- A fully integrated approach to doing business via responsible business policies, a reputational risk model and people-centric culture throughout the organization.
- Supporting responsible and sustainable growth via financial inclusion, sustainable financing, support for SMEs and responsible investment.
- Investment in the community, prioritizing financial literacy initiatives, entrepreneurship, learning, and other locally significant social causes.

In addition to the business continuity and financial support measures for the commercial and private sector in the light of the situation caused by **COVID-19** mentioned at the beginning of this report, BBVA has stepped up efforts to **help society** in its fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in the form of a pledge to make a donation of around **€35m** in the countries in which the company operates, providing support to health authorities and social organizations and promoting scientific research.

In addition to this institutional donation, BBVA has launched an initiative among its employees in Spain so that they can join in solidarity with providing aid against the pandemic. Employees who want to join this cause can do so through the **"Your contribution is worth double" campaign**, where for every euro contributed by an employee, the Bank contributes another euro. This campaign has been implemented gradually in the countries in which the Group operates. The funds raised are used in the fight against the virus in three lines of action:

- Providing medical equipment and resources to the public health systems in each country where the Group operates.
- Supporting the most vulnerable population in their basic needs.
- Promoting scientific research on the virus and its treatment.

Regarding **suppliers**, BBVA has supported the closest ones with protection schemes for employees and companies, and advancing payment of bills without waiting until the agreed payment date.

For its part, in order to maintain a balanced relationship with its customers, in addition to advancing transparency and clarity in recent years, BBVA has placed emphasis on promoting the **financial health** of its customers. Financial health is defined as the dynamic relationship between health and personal finance and is reached when the individual makes decisions and adopts behaviors, routines and habits that allow him or her to be in a better financial situation to overcome crises and achieve their objectives.

In the area of sustainable finance, BBVA has mobilized around €30 billion since the launch of its **2025 Pledge**, which represents 30% of the total pledge. On the other hand, the Bank set an internal price on its CO2 emissions from January 1 and pledged to be carbon neutral in 2020.

With regard to responsible practices with employees, on International Women's Day, BBVA held a week of events dedicated to commemorating the organization's progress in **gender diversity**. The Bank has identified three major areas to act on in order to foster women's talent: the elimination of unconscious biases in recruitment processes, visibility of women's talent, and balancing professional opportunities for men and women. It should be noted that in the first quarter of 2020, BBVA was included in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index for the third consecutive year.

BBVA is present on other international **sustainability indexes** or Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) indexes, which evaluate companies' performance in these areas. As of March 31, 2020, the main sustainability indexes in which BBVA is included are: Dow Jones Sustainability Indices, as member of the DJSI World and DJSI Europe Indexes; MSCI¹, being listed on the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes; FTSE4Good, being listed on the FTSE4Good Index Series; Euronext Vigeo, as listed entity of the Euronext Vigeo Eurozone 120 and Europe 120 Indexes; and Ethibel Sustainability Excellence, namely the Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Europe and Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Global Indexes.

Finally, in terms of community investment, BBVA allocated €113.8m to **social initiatives** in 2019, which benefited more than 11.4 million people. This figure represents 2.4% 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.

¹ The inclusion of BBVA in any MSCI index, and the use of logos, trademarks, service marks or index names herein does not constitute the sponsorship or promotion of BBVA by MSCI or any of its subsidiaries. The MSCI indexes are the exclusive property of MSCI. MSCI and the MSCI indexes and logos are trademarks or service marks of MSCI or its subsidiaries.

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 the first quarter of 2020, BBVA Group's business areas **reporting structure** basically continued to be the same as the one presented at the end of 2019. BBVA Group's business areas are summarized below:

- **Spain** mainly includes the banking and insurance businesses that the Group carries out in this country.
- **The United States** includes the business in BBVA USA and the activity of the BBVA, S.A. branch in New York.
- **Mexico** includes banking and insurance businesses in this country, as well as the activity that BBVA Mexico carries out through its branch in Houston.
- **Turkey** reports the activity of the group Garanti BBVA that is mainly carried out in this country and, to a lesser extent, in Romania and the Netherlands.
- **South America** basically includes banking and insurance businesses in the region. With respect to the agreement reached with Banco GNB Paraguay, S.A., for the sale of BBVA Paraguay, the closing of the transaction is subject to obtaining the regulatory authorizations from the competent authorities.
- **Rest of Eurasia** includes the banking business activity carried out in Asia and in Europe, excluding Spain.

The **Corporate Center** contains the centralized functions of the Group, 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.

In addition to these geographical breakdowns, supplementary information is provided for the wholesale business carried out by BBVA, **Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)**, in the countries where it operates. This business is relevant to have a broader understanding of the Group's activity and results due to the important features of the type of customers served, products offered and risks assumed.

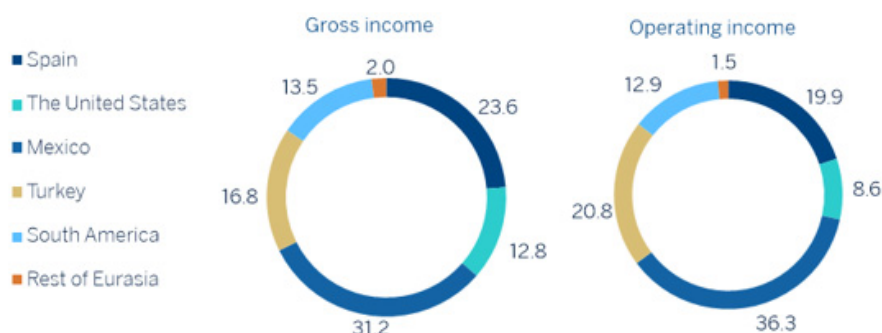
The **information by business area** is based on units at the lowest level and/or companies that comprise the Group, which are assigned to the different areas according to the main region or company group in which they carry out their activity.

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

MAIN INCOME STATEMENT LINE ITEMS BY BUSINESS AREA (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	Business areas							Σ Business areas	Corporate Center
	BBVA Group	Spain	The United States	Mexico	Turkey	South America	Rest of Eurasia		
31-03-20									
Net interest income	4,556	873	549	1,545	819	763	47	4,598	(41)
Gross income	6,484	1,506	814	1,991	1,073	863	126	6,373	111
Operating income	3,566	728	315	1,330	763	473	53	3,664	(98)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(1,435)	(196)	(112)	545	340	137	59	772	(2,207)
Net attributable profit	(1,792)	(141)	(100)	372	129	70	44	374	(2,166)
31-03-19									
Net interest income	4,398	859	615	1,500	695	760	40	4,469	(71)
Gross income	6,046	1,475	804	1,902	884	985	104	6,153	(107)
Operating income	3,124	661	331	1,268	571	606	34	3,471	(346)
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,957	482	160	877	368	417	23	2,327	(370)
Net attributable profit	1,182	345	127	627	142	193	16	1,450	(268)

General note: as a result of the decision taken by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) regarding the collecting of interests of written-off financial assets for the purpose of IFRS 9, those collections are presented as reduction of the credit allowances and not as a higher interest income, recognition method applied until December 2019. Therefore, and in order to make the information comparable, the quarterly information of the 2019 income statements has been restated.

GROSS INCOME⁽¹⁾ AND OPERATING INCOME⁽¹⁾ BREAKDOWN (PERCENTAGE. 1Q20)


(1) Excludes the Corporate Center.

MAIN BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS AND RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS BY BUSINESS AREA (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	Business areas							Σ Business areas	Corporate Center	Deletions	NCA&L ⁽¹⁾
	BBVA Group	Spain	The United States	Mexico	Turkey	South America	Rest of Eurasia				
31-03-20											
Loans and advances to customers	382,592	168,342	69,619	50,484	39,916	34,202	22,248	384,811	353	(1,362)	(1,211)
Deposits from customers	385,050	186,327	70,917	49,072	41,058	35,949	5,138	388,462	323	(2,227)	(1,509)
Off-balance sheet funds	96,438	58,528	-	20,617	3,863	12,935	495	96,438	-	-	-
Total assets/liabilities and equity	730,923	413,193	99,077	104,201	63,504	54,772	26,543	761,290	41,227	(71,593)	-
RWAs	368,654	110,929	68,765	53,522	59,163	44,876	18,878	356,134	12,520	-	-
31-12-19											
Loans and advances to customers	382,360	167,332	63,162	58,081	40,500	35,701	19,669	384,445	813	(1,692)	(1,205)
Deposits from customers	384,219	182,370	67,525	55,934	41,335	36,104	4,708	387,976	308	(2,598)	(1,467)
Off-balance sheet funds	107,803	66,068	-	24,464	3,906	12,864	500	107,803	-	-	-
Total assets/liabilities and equity	698,690	365,380	88,529	109,079	64,416	54,996	23,257	705,656	49,886	(56,852)	-
RWAs	364,448	104,911	65,170	59,299	56,642	45,413	17,989	349,422	15,026	-	-

(1) Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale (NCA&L) from the BBVA Paraguay.

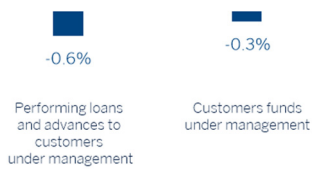
The balance sheet includes a column, which represents the **deletions** and balance sheet adjustments between the different business areas, especially in terms of the relationship between the areas in which the parent company operates, i.e. Spain, Rest of Eurasia, the United States and the Corporate Center.

Spain

Highlights

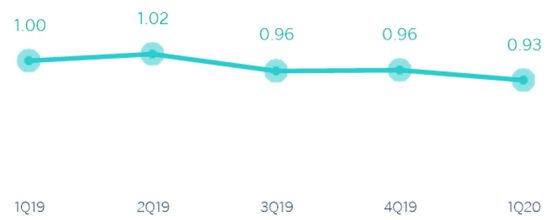
- Positive evolution in the consumer and corporate banking portfolios in the quarter.
- Year-on-year growth in recurring income.
- Reduction of operating expenses.
- Net attributable profit affected by the significant increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY⁽¹⁾ (YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE. DATA AS OF 31-03-20)

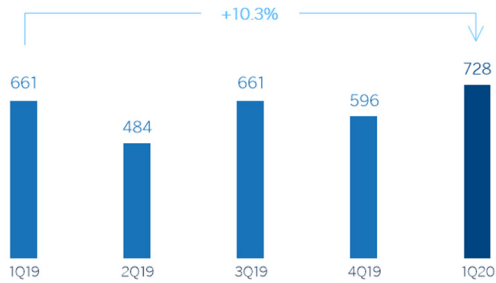


(1) Excluding repos.

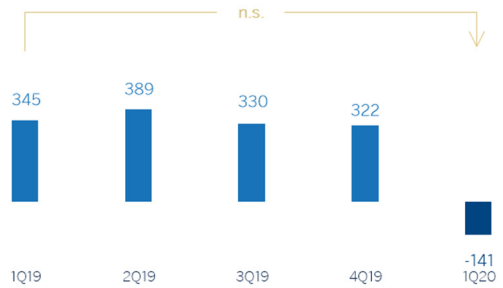
NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS (PERCENTAGE)



OPERATING INCOME (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT (MILLIONS OF EUROS)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	1Q19
Net interest income	873	1.7	859
Net fees and commissions	469	13.4	413
Net trading income	61	(44.0)	108
Other operating income and expenses	103	10.1	94
Of which: Insurance activities ⁽¹⁾	119	(8.3)	130
Gross income	1,506	2.2	1,475
Operating expenses	(778)	(4.4)	(814)
Personnel expenses	(440)	(6.8)	(472)
Other administrative expenses	(223)	0.3	(222)
Depreciation	(115)	(3.7)	(119)
Operating income	728	10.3	661
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(660)	n.s.	(55)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(265)	115.4	(123)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(196)	n.s.	482
Income tax	57	n.s.	(137)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(140)	n.s.	346
Non-controlling interests	(1)	47.5	(1)
Net attributable profit	(141)	n.s.	345

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

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	20,057	26.1	15,903
Financial assets designated at fair value	155,484	26.6	122,844
Of which: Loans and advances	42,671	24.9	34,175
Financial assets at amortized cost	198,606	1.7	195,260
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	168,342	0.6	167,332
Inter-area positions	28,467	31.6	21,637
Tangible assets	3,219	(2.5)	3,302
Other assets	7,362	14.4	6,436
Total assets/liabilities and equity	413,193	13.1	365,380
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	109,856	39.6	78,684
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	55,280	34.5	41,092
Deposits from customers	186,327	2.2	182,370
Debt certificates	37,360	5.2	35,520
Inter-area positions	-	-	-
Other liabilities	14,687	(20.5)	18,484
Economic capital allocated	9,683	4.9	9,229

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾	165,786	1.0	164,140
Non-performing loans	8,413	(2.6)	8,635
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾	186,327	2.2	182,370
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽²⁾	58,528	(11.4)	66,068
Risk-weighted assets	110,929	5.7	104,911
Efficiency ratio (%)	51.6		57.5
NPL ratio (%)	4.3		4.4
NPL coverage ratio (%)	66		60
Cost of risk (%)	1.54		0.08

(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 2020 were:

- The **lending activity** (performing loans under management) was 1.0% higher than at the end of 2019. The reduction in mortgage loans and credit cards was largely offset by higher balances in consumer (up 2.5%) and corporate banking (up 7.3%), where there was an increase in the availability of wholesale customer credit facilities toward the end of the quarter, triggered by the confinement decreed by the Government of Spain in mid-March 2020 as a result of the health crisis caused by COVID-19. The balances in the retail business and SMEs remained stable.
- In terms of **asset quality**, the non-performing loan ratio stood at 4.3% and the NPL coverage ratio at 66%.
- **Total customer funds** decreased by 1.4% from the end of 2019, resulting from two opposing trends: while customer **deposits** under management increased by 2.2%, **off-balance sheet funds** recorded a negative trend (down 11.4%) due to negative behavior of the markets.

Results

Spain generated a **net attributable loss** of €141m during the first quarter of 2020, compared to a profit of €345m in the same period the previous year, due to an increase in impairment on financial assets, as the operating income increased by 10.3% compared to the same period in 2019.

The main highlights of the area's income statement are:

- The **net interest income** increased from the first quarter of the previous year (up 1.7%), mainly due to the greater contribution of the ALCO portfolios.
- **Net fees and commissions** performed well (up 13.4% year-on-year), strongly supported by asset management commissions.
- **NTI** contribution was lower (down 44.0%) mainly due to lower ALCO portfolio contributions as well as irregular market performance during the first quarter as a result of the health crisis.
- **Other operating income and expenses** recorded a growth of 10.1% with respect to the first quarter of 2019, due to lower costs associated with foreclosed properties.
- The downward trend in **operating expenses** (down 4.4% year-on-year) continued as a result of the cost reduction plans. As a result, the **efficiency** ratio stood at 51.6% compared to 55.2% registered during the same period in the previous year.
- The **impairment on financial assets** increased by €605m compared to the first quarter of 2019, mainly due to the negative impact of €517m from the deterioration of the macro scenario caused by COVID-19, which includes loan-loss provisions for the most affected sectors. The comparison is also affected by the portfolio sales last year.
- Finally, **provisions and other results** closed at €-265m, or 115.4% above the previous year, where the provisions derived from the rates applied in the so-called revolving credit cards are noteworthy.

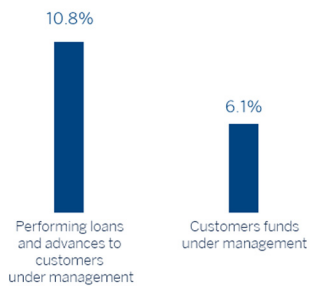
The United States

Highlights

- Activity driven by the dynamic performance of the commercial portfolio and corporate banking in the quarter.
- Net interest income affected by the Fed's rate cuts.
- Good performance of fees and commissions and excellent NTI results.
- Net attributable profit affected by the significant increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY ⁽¹⁾

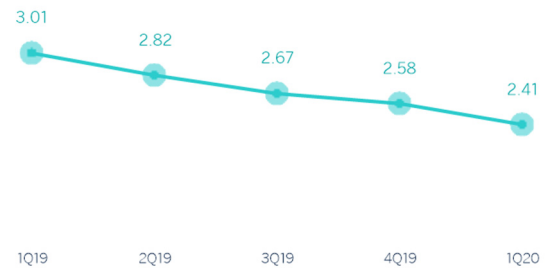
(YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE, DATA AS OF 31-03-20)



(1) Excluding repos.

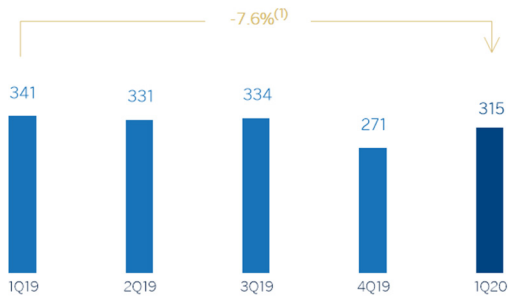
NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS

(PERCENTAGE, CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



OPERATING INCOME

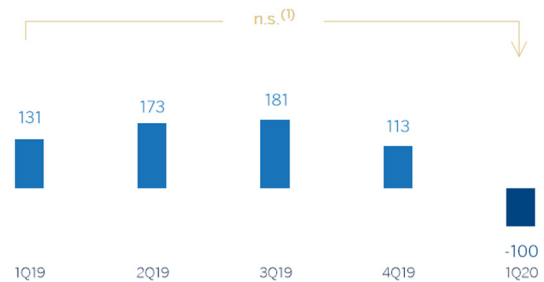
(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: -4.8%.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT

(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: n.s.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Net interest income	549	(10.7)	(13.3)	615
Net fees and commissions	176	16.9	13.5	151
Net trading income	93	128.4	122.0	41
Other operating income and expenses	(4)	51.4	46.5	(3)
Gross income	814	1.3	(1.7)	804
Operating expenses	(499)	5.5	2.4	(473)
Personnel expenses	(299)	7.8	4.6	(278)
Other administrative expenses	(147)	5.2	2.2	(140)
Depreciation	(53)	(5.1)	(7.9)	(55)
Operating income	315	(4.8)	(7.6)	331
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(426)	163.9	156.2	(162)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(1)	(91.4)	(91.6)	(10)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(112)	n.s.	n.s.	160
Income tax	12	n.s.	n.s.	(32)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(100)	n.s.	n.s.	127
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	(100)	n.s.	n.s.	127

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	10,668	28.6	25.5	8,293
Financial assets designated at fair value	7,674	0.2	(2.3)	7,659
Of which: Loans and advances	346	32.5	29.2	261
Financial assets at amortized cost	77,134	11.0	8.2	69,510
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	69,619	10.2	7.5	63,162
Inter-area positions	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	933	2.1	(0.4)	914
Other assets	2,668	23.9	20.9	2,153
Total assets/liabilities and equity	99,077	11.9	9.1	88,529
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	633	124.9	119.3	282
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,405	7.9	5.3	4,081
Deposits from customers	70,917	5.0	2.4	67,525
Debt certificates	3,458	(2.6)	(5.0)	3,551
Inter-area positions	9,398	175.1	168.3	3,416
Other liabilities	6,397	9.7	7.0	5,831
Economic capital allocated	3,869	0.7	(1.8)	3,843

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	70,117	10.9	8.1	63,241
Non-performing loans	740	1.4	(1.1)	730
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	70,914	5.0	2.4	67,528
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Risk-weighted assets	68,765	5.5	2.9	65,170
Efficiency ratio (%)	61.3			61.0
NPL ratio (%)	1.0			1.1
NPL coverage ratio (%)	142			101
Cost of risk (%)	2.60			0.88

(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 rates. These rates, together with the changes at the 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 during the first quarter of 2020 were:

- The **Lending activity** for the area (performing loans under management) increased both in the quarter and over the same period in the previous year (up 8.1% and up 10.8%, respectively), mainly due to the dynamism of the commercial portfolio and corporate banking, where an increase in the drawing down of credit facilities has been observed toward the end of the first quarter. The rest of the **retail** portfolio remained virtually unchanged over the quarter (down 0.3%), with increases in the consumer and credit card portfolios.
- In terms of the **risk indicators**, the NPL ratio remained virtually unchanged over the quarter and closed at 1.0% as of March 31, 2020. The NPL coverage ratio improved to 142%.
- Customer **deposits** under management increased by 2.4% in the quarter, explained by an increase in demand deposits (up 5.5%), which offset the decrease in time deposits (down 9.0%).

Results

The United States generated a net attributable **loss** of €100m during the first quarter of 2020, compared to the profit of €127m in the same period of the previous year. The most relevant aspects related to the income statement are summarized below:

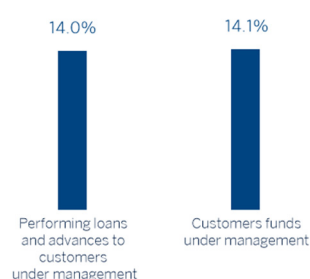
- **Net interest income** fell by 13.3% year-on-year, impacted by interest rate cuts, for a total of 225 basis points, made by the Fed since the first quarter 2019.
- **Net fees and commissions** closed with an increase of 13.5% compared to the same period in the previous year, due mainly to the increase in those relating to investment banking and retail establishments.
- **NTI** contribution increased (up 122.0% year-on-year) as a result of higher capital gains from the sale of ALCO portfolios.
- **Operating expenses** increased (up 2.4% year-on-year), mainly due to the growth in personnel expenses.
- Increase in the **impairment on financial assets** (up 156.2% year-on-year), fundamentally related to the adjustment in the macro scenario due to the negative effects of COVID-19 and, to a lesser extent, to higher loan-loss provisions to cover specific clients from the Oil & Gas sector, for an aggregated amount of €280m. Consequently, the cumulative cost of risk as of March 2020 increased to 2.60%, compared to 1.06% as of March 2019.
- Finally, the heading of **provisions and other results** closed at €-1m, including provisions as a consequence of COVID-19 amounting to €23m.

Mexico

Highlights

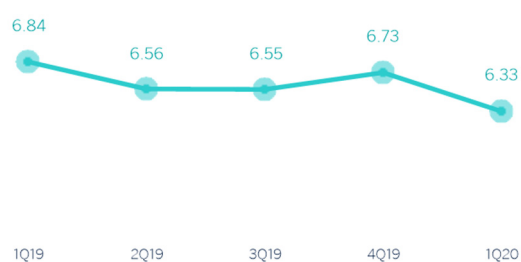
- Good performance of lending activity, supported by the strength of the wholesale portfolio.
- Positive evolution of customer funds, both demand and time deposits.
- Strong operating income.
- Net attributable profit affected by the significant increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY ⁽¹⁾ (YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE. DATA AS OF 31-03-20)

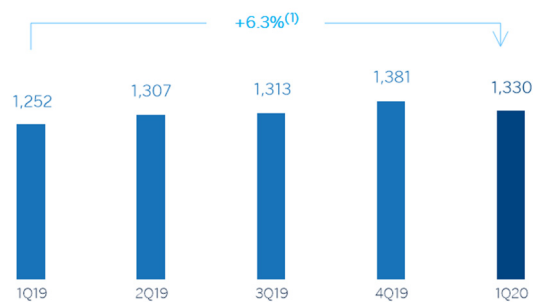


(1) Excluding repos.

NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS (PERCENTAGE. CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)

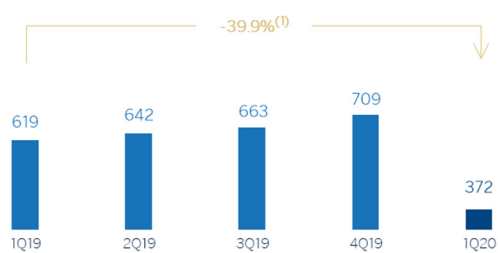


OPERATING INCOME (MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: +4.9%.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT (MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: -40.6%.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Net interest income	1,545	3.0	4.4	1,500
Net fees and commissions	296	(1.4)	(0.1)	300
Net trading income	78	25.1	26.7	63
Other operating income and expenses	71	78.5	80.8	40
Gross income	1,991	4.6	6.0	1,902
Operating expenses	(660)	4.1	5.5	(634)
Personnel expenses	(286)	6.3	7.7	(269)
Other administrative expenses	(289)	2.7	4.1	(281)
Depreciation	(86)	1.8	3.1	(84)
Operating income	1,330	4.9	6.3	1,268
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(773)	95.9	98.5	(395)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(13)	n.s.	n.s.	4
Profit/(loss) before tax	545	(37.9)	(37.1)	877
Income tax	(172)	(31.1)	(30.2)	(250)
Profit/(loss) for the year	372	(40.6)	(39.9)	627
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	372	(40.6)	(39.9)	627

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	5,848	(9.9)	11.2	6,489
Financial assets designated at fair value	34,750	10.7	36.5	31,402
Of which: Loans and advances	990	27.4	57.2	777
Financial assets at amortized cost	58,839	(11.1)	9.7	66,180
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	50,484	(13.1)	7.2	58,081
Tangible assets	1,598	(21.0)	(2.5)	2,022
Other assets	3,166	6.0	30.8	2,985
Total assets/liabilities and equity	104,201	(4.5)	17.8	109,079
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	25,598	17.5	45.0	21,784
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	3,270	54.4	90.5	2,117
Deposits from customers	49,072	(12.3)	8.2	55,934
Debt certificates	8,879	0.4	23.9	8,840
Other liabilities	11,831	(23.7)	(5.9)	15,514
Economic capital allocated	5,551	13.5	40.1	4,889

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	51,172	(12.7)	7.7	58,617
Non-performing loans	1,251	(15.4)	4.4	1,478
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	48,937	(11.6)	9.1	55,331
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	20,617	(15.7)	4.0	24,464
Risk-weighted assets	53,522	(9.7)	11.3	59,299
Efficiency ratio (%)	33.2			32.9
NPL ratio (%)	2.3			2.4
NPL coverage ratio (%)	155			136
Cost of risk (%)	5.30			3.01

(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 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 important developments in relation to activity in the area during the first three months of 2020 have been:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) grew 7.7% in the quarter, supported by the performance of the wholesale portfolio and without any significant impacts from COVID-19 having yet materialized.
- The **wholesale** portfolio increased 15.2%, mainly driven by the depreciation of the Mexican peso against the US dollar, which especially benefited the corporate portfolio due to its higher percentage of US dollar-denominated loans and therefore increased by 16.9% in the quarter. The **retail** portfolio remained flat during the first three months of 2020 (up 0.2%), thanks to the stability in consumer loans (payroll and auto loans, mainly) and mortgages that grew 1.0% and 1.3%, respectively, compared to December 2019.
- The **asset quality** indicators improved compared to December 2019. As a result, the NPL ratio stood at 2.3% and the coverage ratio at 155%.
- Total customer **funds** (customer deposits under management, mutual funds and other off-balance sheet funds) grew by 7.5% in the quarter. The increase is explained by a rise in both demand deposits and time deposits (up 9.1%), partly benefiting from the depreciation of the Mexican peso, as well as the positive trend in mutual funds (up 4.3%).

Results

BBVA Mexico achieved a net attributable **profit** of €372m in the first quarter of 2020, which is a 39.9% reduction compared to the same quarter in the previous year. This was due to an increase in the impairment on financial assets, as the area's operating income grew by 6.3% compared to the same quarter in 2019. The most relevant aspects related to the income statement are summarized below:

- **Net interest income** grew by 4.4% year-on-year, mainly due to the increase in volumes in both the wholesale and retail portfolios.
- **Net fees and commissions** remained flat (down 0.1%), as a result of the bank's ongoing review and reduction of fees for the benefit of customers.
- **NTI** performed strongly, with a year-on-year growth of 26.7%. This was mainly a result of the performance of the BBVA Seguros portfolio in Mexico.
- The **other operating income and expenses** line registered a year-on-year increase of 80.8%, helped by the good performance of the insurance business.
- The **impairment on financial assets** line increased by 98.5%, mainly due to the extraordinary deterioration in the macro scenario resulting from the impact of COVID-19, which amounted to €320m. As a result, the cost of risk stood at 5.30%.
- In the **provisions and other results** line, the comparison was negative due to higher provisions for contingencies.

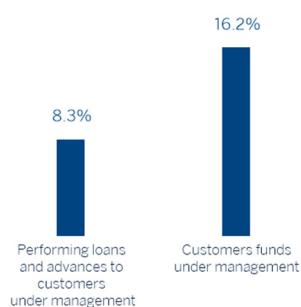
Turkey

Highlights

- Activity has performed well, in both Turkish lira and US dollars.
- Positive evolution of customer funds, especially from demand deposits.
- Good NTI performance and operating expenses growing below inflation.
- Net attributable profit affected by the significant increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY ⁽¹⁾

(YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE. DATA AS OF 31-03-20)



(1) Excluding repos.

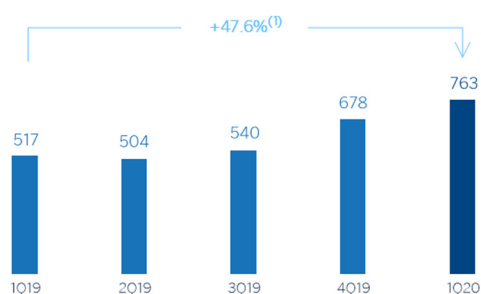
NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS

(PERCENTAGE. CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



OPERATING INCOME

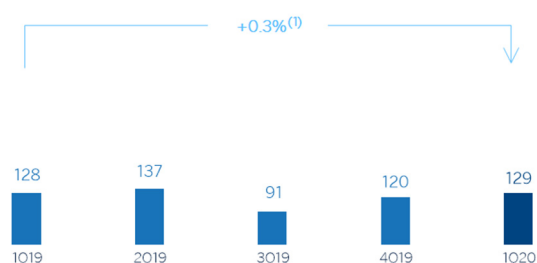
(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: +33.7%.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT

(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



(1) At current exchange rate: -9.1%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Net interest income	819	18.0	30.2	695
Net fees and commissions	165	(14.9)	(6.1)	194
Net trading income	67	n.s.	n.s.	(11)
Other operating income and expenses	22	273.6	n.s.	6
Gross income	1,073	21.5	34.0	884
Operating expenses	(310)	(0.9)	9.3	(313)
Personnel expenses	(157)	(8.5)	0.9	(171)
Other administrative expenses	(105)	8.2	19.4	(97)
Depreciation	(48)	8.4	19.6	(44)
Operating income	763	33.7	47.6	571
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(403)	100.1	120.8	(202)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(20)	n.s.	n.s.	(1)
Profit/(loss) before tax	340	(7.6)	1.9	368
Income tax	(78)	(1.4)	8.8	(79)
Profit/(loss) for the year	262	(9.3)	0.0	289
Non-controlling interests	(133)	(9.6)	(0.2)	(147)
Net attributable profit	129	(9.1)	0.3	142

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	5,194	(5.3)	2.1	5,486
Financial assets designated at fair value	5,059	(4.0)	3.5	5,268
Of which: Loans and advances	463	4.2	12.4	444
Financial assets at amortized cost	50,863	(0.8)	6.9	51,285
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	39,916	(1.4)	6.3	40,500
Tangible assets	1,033	(7.5)	(0.3)	1,117
Other assets	1,355	7.6	16.0	1,260
Total assets/liabilities and equity	63,504	(1.4)	6.3	64,416
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,336	7.0	15.3	2,184
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,415	(1.3)	6.4	4,473
Deposits from customers	41,058	(0.7)	7.1	41,335
Debt certificates	4,201	(1.6)	6.0	4,271
Other liabilities	8,704	(8.2)	(1.0)	9,481
Economic capital allocated	2,790	4.4	12.5	2,672

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ %⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	39,473	(0.5)	7.3	39,662
Non-performing loans	3,503	(4.4)	3.1	3,663
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	41,050	(0.7)	7.1	41,324
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	3,863	(1.1)	6.6	3,906
Risk-weighted assets	59,163	4.5	12.6	56,642
Efficiency ratio (%)	28.9			33.8
NPL ratio (%)	6.7			7.0
NPL coverage ratio (%)	86			75
Cost of risk (%)	3.80			2.07

(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 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 during the first quarter of 2020 were:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) increased by 7.3% year-to-date mainly driven by a growth in Turkish lira loans (up 4.7%) which was supported by a lower interest rate environment and pent up demand from both commercial and retail customers after the contraction in 2019. Foreign-currency loans (in US dollars) also showed a positive trend during the first quarter 2020 and increased by 2.2%.
- By segments, Turkish-lira **commercial loans** continued to grow in the quarter thanks to declining interest rates, although a reduction in activity was noted by the end of the quarter. In addition, **consumer loans** increased significantly, mainly driven by the increase in General Purpose Loans.
- In terms of **asset quality**, the NPL ratio improved to 6.7% from 7.0% as of December 31, 2019 due to less NPL entries in the quarter supported by the good performance of the recoveries. The NPL coverage ratio stood at 86% as of March 31, 2020.
- Customer **deposits** (65% of total liabilities in the area as of March 31, 2020) remained the main source of funding for the balance sheet and increased by 7.1% in the quarter. It is worth mentioning the good performance of demand deposits, whose share in total customer deposits is 42.1%, which increased by 18.3% as of March 2020.

Results

Turkey generated a net attributable **profit** of €129m in the first quarter of 2020, in line with the one generated in the same period of the previous year, despite the impact of the increase in the impairment losses on financial assets, rising the operating income by 47.6%. The most significant aspects of the year-on-year evolution in the income statement are the following:

- **Net interest income** grew (up 30.2%) mainly due to higher Turkish lira customer spreads as well as to higher loan volumes and which was partially offset by a lower contribution from inflation-linked bonds.
- Changes in the regulation that limit certain commissions banks can charge customers, which entered into force in March 2020, are the main drivers for the decrease in **net fees and commissions** of 6.1% in the quarter.
- **NTI** closed the quarter with a positive result comparing favorably with the losses of the first quarter of 2019. This is mainly due to the positive impact of foreign-exchange rates, the good performance of hedging and foreign currency trading operations and the results generated by trading operations.
- **Other operating income and expenses** increased significantly compared to the same period in 2019 mainly due to the positive evolution of non-financial services and net insurance earnings, and stood at €22m at the end of March 2020.
- **Operating expenses** increased by 9.3%, significantly below the average inflation rate. As a result of a strict cost-control discipline, the efficiency ratio remained at low levels (28.9%).
- **Impairment losses on financial assets** strongly increased by 120.8% because of provisions for specific commercial portfolio customers and, specially, the adjustment in the macro scenario due to the negative effects of COVID-19. This increase amounted to €169m. As a result, the cost of risk increased to 3.80%.

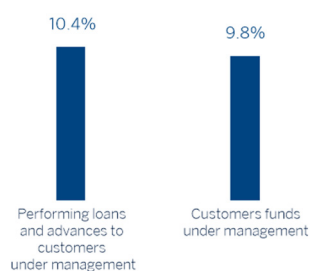
South America

Highlights

- Growth in lending, driven by the wholesale portfolio.
- Year-on-year increase of net interest income.
- Lower contribution from NTI.
- Net attributable profit affected by the increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY ⁽¹⁾

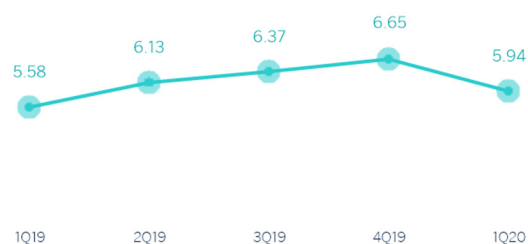
(YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES. DATA AS OF 31-03-20)



(1) Excluding repos.

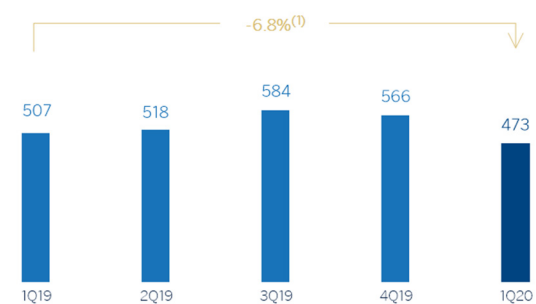
NET INTEREST INCOME/ATAS

(PERCENTAGE. CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATE)



OPERATING INCOME

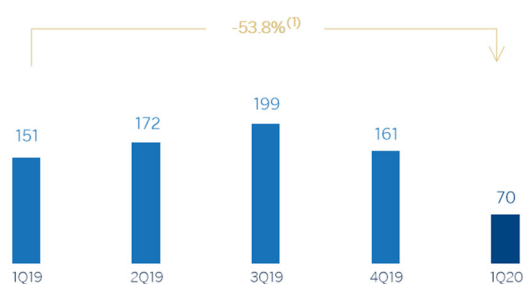
(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES)



(1) At current exchange rate: -22.0%.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT

(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES)



(1) At current exchange rate: -63.8%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Net interest income	763	0.4	14.6	760
Net fees and commissions	119	(11.5)	(1.9)	135
Net trading income	80	(61.0)	(50.7)	206
Other operating income and expenses	(100)	(13.8)	(7.7)	(116)
Gross income	863	(12.4)	2.4	985
Operating expenses	(390)	2.9	16.4	(379)
Personnel expenses	(197)	1.2	15.8	(195)
Other administrative expenses	(148)	4.2	17.5	(142)
Depreciation	(44)	6.6	15.6	(41)
Operating income	473	(22.0)	(6.8)	606
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(319)	80.1	97.5	(177)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(18)	42.3	67.8	(12)
Profit/(loss) before tax	137	(67.2)	(59.3)	417
Income tax	(29)	(78.7)	(74.4)	(138)
Profit/(loss) for the year	107	(61.6)	(51.4)	279
Non-controlling interests	(37)	(56.6)	(46.4)	(86)
Net attributable profit	70	(63.8)	(53.8)	193

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8,313	(3.3)	2.4	8,601
Financial assets designated at fair value	7,561	23.5	36.5	6,120
Of which: Loans and advances	263	130.8	179.1	114
Financial assets at amortized cost	36,146	(4.5)	3.7	37,869
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	34,202	(4.2)	4.2	35,701
Tangible assets	921	(4.9)	(1.1)	968
Other assets	1,830	27.2	36.7	1,438
Total assets/liabilities and equity	54,772	(0.4)	7.8	54,996
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,006	7.8	28.1	1,860
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,055	10.9	16.9	3,656
Deposits from customers	35,949	(0.4)	8.1	36,104
Debt certificates	3,105	(3.6)	3.1	3,220
Other liabilities	7,143	(6.8)	(1.1)	7,664
Economic capital allocated	2,514	0.9	10.9	2,492

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	34,153	(4.1)	4.3	35,598
Non-performing loans	1,803	(2.7)	6.3	1,853
Customer deposits under management ⁽³⁾	35,964	(0.4)	8.1	36,123
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽⁴⁾	12,935	0.6	1.0	12,864
Risk-weighted assets	44,876	(1.2)	6.5	45,413
Efficiency ratio (%)	45.2			40.9
NPL ratio (%)	4.4			4.4
NPL coverage ratio (%)	104			100
Cost of risk (%)	3.00			1.88

(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				
	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Argentina	92	(47.1)	(4.8)	174	8	(87.0)	(70.4)	60
Colombia	140	(17.3)	(9.4)	169	8	(85.8)	(84.5)	58
Peru	183	(5.2)	(5.8)	194	30	(30.3)	(30.7)	43
Other countries ⁽²⁾	58	(17.2)	(6.2)	70	24	(26.1)	(15.8)	32
Total	473	(22.0)	(6.8)	606	70	(63.8)	(53.8)	193

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

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

SOUTH AMERICA. RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS PER COUNTRY (MILLIONS OF EUROS)

	Argentina		Colombia		Peru	
	31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-20	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3,143	2,791	11,094	10,625	15,470	14,902
Non-performing loans and guarantees given ⁽¹⁾	114	100	628	613	866	800
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	4,638	4,159	12,015	10,495	14,765	14,518
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	946	614	689	1,148	1,861	1,805
Risk-weighted assets	6,910	6,093	13,100	14,172	19,278	19,293
Efficiency ratio (%)	56.2	46.9	39.3	36.2	39.5	35.8
NPL ratio (%)	3.5	3.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.1
NPL coverage ratio (%)	148	161	107	98	100	96
Cost of risk (%)	2.62	4.22	4.01	1.67	2.43	1.45

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

(2) Excluding repos.

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

(4) Includes mutual 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 the 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 2020 were:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) was higher than at the end of 2019, up 4.3%. The performance of the wholesale portfolio is noteworthy, due to greater drawdowns of credit facilities by companies in response to the situation generated by the COVID-19 health crisis. With regard to **asset quality**, the NPL ratio remained at 4.4%, the same level seen at the end of 2019, and the NPL coverage ratio has increased to 104%.
- On the **funding** side, customer deposits under management increased by 8.1% in the year, mainly due to the growth of demand deposits and, to a lesser extent, time deposits. Off-balance sheet funds grew by 1.0% in the same period.

Regarding **results**, South America generated a cumulative net attributable profit of €70m between January and March 2020, representing a year-on-year change of -53.8% (down 63.8% at current exchange rates), mainly due to the increase in the impairment on financial assets caused by the COVID-19 crisis. The cumulative impact of inflation in Argentina on the area's net attributable profit in the first quarter of 2020 amounted to €-34m, compared to €-49m in the first quarter of 2019.

The most notable aspects of the evolution of the income statement in the first quarter are summarized below:

- **Net interest income** increased by 14.6% (up 0.4% at current exchange rates).
- Reduced contribution from **NTI** (down 50.7% at constant exchange rates, down 61.0% at current exchange rates) due to the effect of the generalized fall in the markets which affected the valuation of the portfolio, and a smaller contribution from foreign currency transactions.
- Increase in **operating expenses** below the inflation rate of the region (up 16.4%, up 2.9% at current exchange rates), mainly due to the impact of inflation in Argentina.
- Increased need for **impairment on financial assets** (up 97.5%, up 80.1% at current exchange rates) mainly due to the extraordinary deterioration in the macroeconomic scenario caused by the impact of COVID-19 for €145m, causing the cost of risk to increase to 3.00% at the end of March 2020.

The most significant countries in the business area, **Argentina**, **Colombia** and **Peru**, performed as follows in the first quarter of 2020 in terms of activity and results:

Argentina

- **Lending activity** grew by 12.6% in the quarter due to the increase in wholesale portfolios. With regard to asset quality, the NPL ratio increased and stood at 3.5% as of March 31, 2020, continuing to perform better than the system according to the latest data available.
- In terms of **funding**, the customer deposits under management increased by 11.5%, with growth in both time and demand deposits, while off-balance sheet funds increased by 54.1%, both compared to December 2019 figures.
- Net attributable **profit** stood at €8m, or 70.4% below the previous year's figure. The good performance in the generation of net interest income and fees and commissions was negatively impacted by higher operating expenses, strongly influenced by the high levels of inflation, and by the greater need for the impairment on financial assets resulting from the COVID-19 crisis (€39m).

Colombia

- **Lending activity** increased by 4.4% in the quarter due to the performance of the wholesale portfolios. In terms of asset quality, the NPL ratio improved and fell to 5.2% at the end of March 2020.
- Customer **deposits** under management increased by 14.5%, driven by the growth in demand and time deposits. In contrast, off-balance sheet funds declined due to withdrawals in mutual funds at the end of the quarter.
- The net attributable **profit** stood at €8m, with a year-on-year fall of 84.5%. The generation of recurring income remains stable regarding the net interest income, but the COVID-19 crisis has had a negative impact on both the generation of NTI, and especially on loan-loss provisions for an amount of €64m.

Peru

- **Lending activity** was 3.8% higher than at the end of 2019, mainly due to the wholesale portfolio. With regard to asset quality, the NPL ratio increased to 4.3% and the NPL coverage ratio reached 100%.
- Customer **deposits** under management increased by 1.7% in the quarter, mainly due to the 3.5% growth in demand deposits. Off-balance sheet funds increased by 3.1%.
- Net interest income remained stable with respect to 2019 because the pressure on interest rates offset the effect of the higher volume of activity. Of great significance is the increase in the impairment on financial assets as a result of increased loan-loss provisions due to the COVID-19 crisis, which amounted to €42m, as well as a provision of €1m in provisions and other results, and resulted in a 30.7% decrease in net attributable **profit** to €30m.

Rest of Eurasia

Highlights

- Good performance of lending activity.
- Increased recurring revenues resulting from positive transactional and investment banking and the good performance of NTI.
- Contained growth of operating expenses.
- Improved risk indicators.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	1Q19
Net interest income	47	19.3	40
Net fees and commissions	40	12.9	36
Net trading income	36	36.2	27
Other operating income and expenses	2	32.2	2
Gross income	126	21.6	104
Operating expenses	(73)	3.9	(70)
Personnel expenses	(36)	6.9	(34)
Other administrative expenses	(32)	1.2	(32)
Depreciation	(4)	1.4	(4)
Operating income	53	58.4	34
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	n.s.	(10)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(0)	(35.2)	(1)
Profit/(loss) before tax	59	160.6	23
Income tax	(15)	125.8	(7)
Profit/(loss) for the year	44	175.3	16
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	44	175.3	16

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	287	16.2	247
Financial assets designated at fair value	511	7.1	477
Of which: Loans and advances	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	25,415	14.3	22,233
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	22,248	13.1	19,669
Inter-area positions	-	-	-
Tangible assets	69	(4.3)	72
Other assets	261	14.7	228
Total assets/liabilities and equity	26,543	14.1	23,257
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	44	(23.1)	57
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	792	(23.7)	1,039
Deposits from customers	5,138	9.1	4,708
Debt certificates	807	(3.8)	838
Inter-area positions	18,449	20.2	15,351
Other liabilities	399	0.1	399
Economic capital allocated	913	5.7	864

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽¹⁾	22,307	13.4	19,663
Non-performing loans	276	(21.0)	350
Customer deposits under management ⁽¹⁾	5,138	9.1	4,708
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽²⁾	495	(1.1)	500
Risk-weighted assets	18,878	4.9	17,989
Efficiency ratio (%)	57.7		64.6
NPL ratio (%)	0.9		1.2
NPL coverage ratio (%)	121		98
Cost of risk (%)	(0.12)		0.02

(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 in the area in the first quarter of 2020 were:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) grew by 13.4% during the first quarter of the year.
- **Asset quality** indicators improved compared to the end of 2019: the NPL ratio and NPL coverage ratio closed at 0.9% and 121%, respectively, as of March 31, 2020.
- Customer **deposits** under management increased by 9.1% in the first quarter of 2020, supported by the good evolution of both demand deposits and time deposits.
- In terms of **results**, income of a more recurring nature registered a year-on-year increase of 16.2% due to the positive performance of both **net interest income** (up 19.3% year-on-year) and **net fees and commissions** (up 12.9% year-on-year), supported by transactional banking and investment and finance banking. The **NTI** line increased (up 36.2% year-on-year) from the Global Markets activity. Contained growth of **operating expenses** (up 3.9% year-on-year).
- The **impairment on financial assets** line presented releases of €6m in the quarter for lower loan-loss provisions and includes the impacts recognized as a consequence of the deterioration of the macroeconomic scenario caused by COVID-19 which amounted to €2m. As a result, the area's net attributable **profit** in the first quarter of 2020 stood at €44m (up 175.3% year-on-year).

Corporate Center

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	1Q19
Net interest income	(41)	(41.3)	(71)
Net fees and commissions	(9)	(43.3)	(15)
Net trading income	179	n.s.	(7)
Other operating income and expenses	(19)	30.9	(14)
Gross income	111	n.s.	(107)
Operating expenses	(208)	(12.9)	(239)
Personnel expenses	(117)	(12.2)	(133)
Other administrative expenses	(44)	(30.1)	(63)
Depreciation	(48)	10.0	(43)
Operating income	(98)	(71.8)	(346)
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(0)	(95.8)	(1)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(2,109)	n.s.	(23)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(2,207)	n.s.	(370)
Income tax	41	(60.1)	102
Profit/(loss) for the year	(2,166)	n.s.	(268)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-
Net attributable profit	(2,166)	n.s.	(268)
Of which:			
Goodwill impairment in the United States	(2,084)		
Net attributable profit excluding the goodwill impairment in the United States	(82)	(69.4)	(268)

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	767	(8.2)	836
Financial assets designated at fair value	1,967	(20.0)	2,458
Of which: Loans and advances	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,052	(17.3)	2,480
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	353	(56.5)	813
Inter-area positions	15,433	(28.1)	21,477
Tangible assets	2,177	(2.8)	2,240
Other assets	18,831	(7.7)	20,394
Total assets/liabilities and equity	41,227	(17.4)	49,886
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	93	n.s.	14
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	851	18.5	718
Deposits from customers	323	4.9	308
Debt certificates	7,169	(7.7)	7,764
Inter-area positions	-	-	-
Other liabilities	8,937	(11.9)	10,148
Economic capital allocated	(25,320)	5.5	(23,989)
Total equity	49,174	(10.5)	54,925

The Corporate Center registered a net attributable **loss** of €2,166m in the first quarter of 2020, due to the goodwill impairment in the United States of €2,084m in the same quarter which is fundamentally caused by the negative impact of the adjustment of the macroeconomic scenario due to COVID-19. The most relevant aspects about the evolution of the area are:

- The **net interest income** reflects lower financing costs.
- The **NTI** recorded €179m mainly from gains in foreign-exchange rate hedging, which compares very positively to the €-7m of the first quarter of 2019.
- Containment of **operating expenses**, which decreased by 12.9% year-on-year, both for personnel expenses (mainly for variable remuneration) and for general expenses.
- **Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results** include in the first quarter of 2020 the goodwill impairment in the United States.

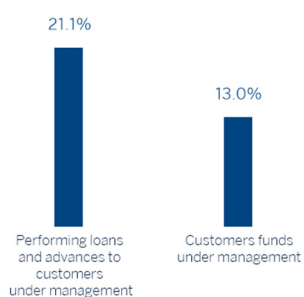
Other information: Corporate & Investment Banking

Highlights

- Good performance of customer activity affecting positively the net interest income and fees and commissions.
- Leadership position in green and sustainable loans.
- Net attributable profit affected by the significant increase in the impairment on financial assets line.

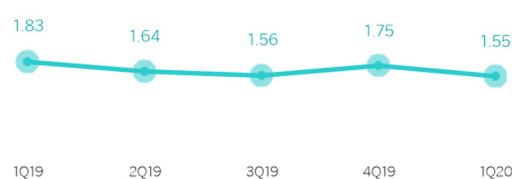
BUSINESS ACTIVITY ⁽¹⁾

(YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES. DATA AS OF 31-03-20)



GROSS INCOME/ATAS

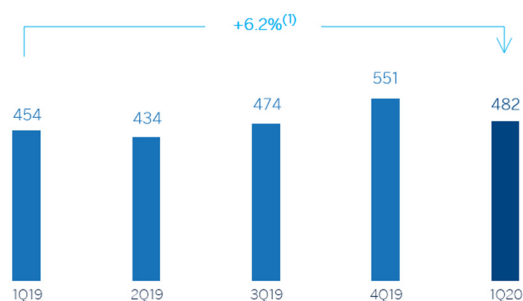
(PERCENTAGE. CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES)



(1) Excluding repos.

OPERATING INCOME

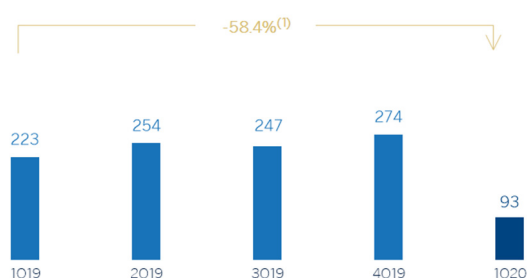
(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES)



(1) At current exchange rate: +0.6%.

NET ATTRIBUTABLE PROFIT

(MILLIONS OF EUROS AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES)



(1) At current exchange rate: -60.4%.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELEVANT BUSINESS INDICATORS (MILLIONS OF EUROS AND PERCENTAGE)

Income statement	1Q20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	1Q19
Net interest income	389	5.9	10.6	367
Net fees and commissions	196	13.4	16.7	173
Net trading income	182	(15.4)	(11.4)	215
Other operating income and expenses	(13)	(13.2)	(7.3)	(15)
Gross income	754	1.8	6.0	740
Operating expenses	(272)	4.1	5.8	(261)
Personnel expenses	(125)	3.8	4.7	(120)
Other administrative expenses	(117)	7.2	10.3	(109)
Depreciation	(30)	(5.5)	(5.4)	(32)
Operating income	482	0.6	6.2	479
Impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(311)	n.s.	n.s.	(55)
Provisions or reversal of provisions and other results	(11)	n.s.	n.s.	5
Profit/(loss) before tax	160	(62.5)	(60.3)	428
Income tax	(44)	(59.2)	(56.9)	(107)
Profit/(loss) for the year	117	(63.7)	(61.4)	321
Non-controlling interests	(24)	(72.4)	(69.9)	(87)
Net attributable profit	93	(60.4)	(58.4)	234

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

Balance sheets	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	5,952	69.4	67.3	3,513
Financial assets designated at fair value	138,068	31.0	34.8	105,386
Of which: Loans and advances	42,896	25.6	25.8	34,153
Financial assets at amortized cost	87,370	14.7	19.5	76,169
Of which: Loans and advances to customers	74,561	13.1	17.8	65,915
Inter-area positions	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	57	(9.6)	(5.4)	63
Other assets	1,641	(34.5)	(37.5)	2,506
Total assets/liabilities and equity	233,090	24.2	28.2	187,637
Financial liabilities held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss	119,659	30.5	34.2	91,657
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	19,484	26.3	27.6	15,426
Deposits from customers	40,931	4.5	10.4	39,166
Debt certificates	2,183	(16.8)	(13.6)	2,625
Inter-area positions	42,320	35.1	38.4	31,316
Other liabilities	3,817	29.0	34.0	2,959
Economic capital allocated	4,696	4.7	9.5	4,487

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

Relevant business indicators	31-03-20	Δ %	Δ % ⁽¹⁾	31-12-19
Performing loans and advances to customers under management ⁽²⁾	74,386	13.6	18.3	65,509
Non-performing loans	1,093	(9.8)	(5.4)	1,211
Customer deposits under management ⁽²⁾	40,607	3.7	9.6	39,150
Off-balance sheet funds ⁽³⁾	724	(30.2)	(19.0)	1,037
Efficiency ratio (%)	36.1			35.2

(1) Figures at constant exchange rates.

(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 profit and loss, will be given at constant exchange rates. These rates, together with changes at current exchange rates, can be found in the attached tables of the financial statements and relevant business indicators.

The most relevant aspects related to the area's activity during the first quarter of 2020 have been:

- **Lending activity** (performing loans under management) grew by 18.3% between January and March 2020. By geographical area, the comparison in the United States, Mexico, Turkey and the Rest of Eurasia was more favorable. It is noteworthy that at the end of March 2020, activity has not yet been affected by the negative effects of COVID-19.
- **Customer funds** increased 8.9% in the first quarter of 2020, mainly due to the performance in Mexico, the United States and Spain.
- BBVA was one of the most active financial institutions in **sustainable finance** in 2019, having participated in a total of 47 green transactions and/or transactions linked to sustainability criteria (ESG scores, environmental and social KPIs), certified by renowned independent consultants. Of these 47 transactions, including syndicated loans (36 transactions) and bilateral loans (11 transactions), 23 were led by BBVA as the sustainable coordinator. This leadership of BBVA materialized in relevant transactions in countries such as Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Belgium, Mexico and China, and in various sectors including hospitality, energy (gas and electricity), recycling and automotive components, among others.
- At the end of the first quarter of 2020, BBVA continued to maintain its activity in the field of sustainable financing with stakes in seven transactions with these characteristics, leading two of them as the sustainable coordinator.

Results

CIB generated a net attributable **profit** of €93m euros in the first quarter of 2020, which is 58.4% less than in the first quarter of 2019. This is due to the increase in the impairment on financial assets, as the operating income grew 6.2% over the same period of time. The most relevant aspects of the year-on-year changes in the income statement are summarized below:

- Positive performance of **net interest income** (up 10.6%) linked to the activity and an improvement in the customer spreads during the first quarter.
- Increase in **net fees and commissions** (up 16.7%), supported by transactional business and investment, and finance banking in most geographic areas. **NTI** closed lower compared to the same period of 2019 (down 11.4%) due to the market turbulences caused by COVID-19. This is despite the positive developments in customer activity, foreign exchange transactions and placement of bonds.
- **Operating expenses** increased 5.8% year-on-year, mainly due to the growing inflation in emerging countries and investments in technology projects.
- Provisions for the **impairment on financial assets** increased significantly, mainly due to the deterioration of the macroeconomic scenario as a result of COVID-19, and amounted to €193m.

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 countries 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.

Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year

Explanation of the formula: The adjusted profit/(loss) for the year is the profit/(loss) for the year from the Group's consolidated income statement, excluding those extraordinary items that, from a management point of view are defined at any given moment.

Relevance of its use: This measure is commonly used, not only in the banking sector, for homogeneous comparison purposes.

Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year			
Millions of euros	Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.19	Jan.-Mar.19
+ Annualized Profit/(loss) for the year	(220)	4,345	5,744
- The United States goodwill impairment	(2,084)	(1,318)	-
= Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year	1,864	5,663	5,744

Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)

Explanation of the formula: The adjusted net attributable profit is the net attributable profit from the Group's consolidated income statement, excluding those extraordinary items that, from a management point of view are defined at any given moment.

Relevance of its use: This measure is commonly used, not only in the banking sector, for comparison purposes.

Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)			
Millions of euros	Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
+ Annualized net attributable profit/(loss)	(911)	3,512	4,795
- The United States goodwill impairment	(2,084)	(1,318)	-
= Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)	1,173	4,830	4,795

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				
	31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19	
Numerator (Millions of euros)	+ Shareholders' funds	55,990	58,950	57,503
	+ Dividend-option adjustment	-	-	-
	+ Accumulated other comprehensive income	(12,805)	(10,226)	(9,674)
Denominator (Millions of euros)	+ Number of shares outstanding	6,668	6,668	6,668
	+ Dividend-option	-	-	-
	- Treasury shares	11	13	27
=	Book value per share (euros / share)	6.49	7.32	7.20

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		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	+ Shareholders' funds	55,990	58,950	57,503
	+ Dividend-option adjustment	-	-	-
	+ Accumulated other comprehensive income	(12,805)	(10,226)	(9,674)
	- Intangible assets	4,702	6,966	8,383
Denominator (Millions of euros)	+ Number of shares outstanding	6,668	6,668	6,668
	+ Dividend-option	-	-	-
	- Treasury shares	11	13	27
=	Tangible book value per share (euros / share)	5.78	6.27	5.94

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		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Numerator (Euros)	∑ Dividends	0.26	0.26	0.25
Denominator (Euros)	Closing price	2.92	4.98	5.09
=	Dividend yield	8.9%	5.2%	4.9%

Adjusted earning per share

The adjusted earning per share takes the earning per share calculated in accordance to the criteria established in the IAS 33 "Earnings Per Share" and takes into account the same adjustments made in the net attributable profit to calculate the adjusted net attributable profit, previously defined in this alternative performance measures.

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 of "Credit risk" within the "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		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	NPLs	15,998	16,730	17,297
Denominator (Millions of euros)	Credit Risk	442,648	441,964	439,152
=	Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%

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 allowances, for both loans and advances to customer and contingent risk. Their calculation is based on the headings in the first table of “Credit Risk” within the “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		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Provisions	13,748	12,817	12,814
Denominator (Millions of euros)	NPLs	15,998	16,730	17,297
=	NPL coverage ratio	86%	77%	74%

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		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Annualized loan-loss provisions	10,166	3,983	4,016
Denominator (Millions of euros)	Average loans and advances to customers (gross)	395,954	390,494	388,634
=	Cost of risk	2.57%	1.02%	1.03%

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.

Efficiency ratio		Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Operating expenses	(2,918)	(11,902)	(2,922)
Denominator (Millions of euros)	Gross income	6,484	24,463	6,046
=	Efficiency ratio	45.0%	48.7%	48.3%

Adjusted ROE

The adjusted 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:

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)}}{\text{Average shareholders' funds + Average accumulated other comprehensive income}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The numerator is the adjusted net attributable profit previously defined in this alternative performance measures.

"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.

Adjusted ROE		Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)	1,173	4,830	4,795
Denominator (Millions of euros)	+ Average shareholder's funds	58,833	58,888	58,556
	+ Average accumulated other comprehensive income	(10,494)	(9,921)	(10,684)
= Adjusted ROE		2.4%	9.9%	10.0%

Adjusted ROTE

The Adjusted 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:

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)}}{\text{Average shareholders' funds} + \text{Average accumulated other comprehensive income} - \text{Average intangible assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The numerator (annualized adjusted 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 the adjusted 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.

Adjusted ROTE		Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Adjusted net attributable profit/(loss)	1,173	4,830	4,795
Denominator (Millions of euros)	+ Average shareholder's funds	58,833	58,888	58,556
	+ Average accumulated other comprehensive income	(10,494)	(9,921)	(10,684)
	- Average intangible assets	6,588	8,303	8,322
= Adjusted ROTE		2.8%	11.9%	12.1%

Adjusted ROA

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

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year}}{\text{Average total assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The numerator is the annualized adjusted profit/(loss) for the year previously defined in this alternative performance measures.

"Average total assets" are the moving weighted average of the total assets of the Group's consolidated balance sheet at the end of each month of the period under analysis.

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.

Adjusted ROA		Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year	1,864	5,663	5,744
Denominator (Millions of euros)	Average total assets	714,030	693,750	676,423
= Adjusted ROA		0.26%	0.82%	0.85%

Adjusted RORWA

The adjusted RORWA (return on risk-weighted assets) ratio measures the return obtained on an entity's assets. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year}}{\text{Average risk – weighted assets} \div \text{Average total assets}}$$

Explanation of the formula: The numerator is the annualized adjusted profit/(loss) for the year previously defined in this alternative performance measures.

"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.

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.

Adjusted RORWA		Jan.-Mar.20	Jan.-Dec.-19	Jan.-Mar.19
Numerator (Millions of euros)	Adjusted profit/(loss) for the year	1,864	5,663	5,744
Denominator (Millions of euros)	Average RWA	369,281	361,359	355,066
= Adjusted RORWA		0.50%	1.57%	1.62%

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 and other off-balance sheet funds.

Other customer funds		31-03-20	31-12-19	31-03-19
Millions of euros				
	+ Mutual funds	59,507	68,639	64,928
	+ Pension Funds	34,853	36,630	35,071
	+ Other off-balance sheet funds	2,078	2,534	3,191
=	Other customer funds	96,438	107,803	103,189

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