Bankia

Earnings report

January-September 2020

28 October 2020

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Group meets its strategic objectives for generating capital and asset quality.

Bankia Board of Directors approves joint merger plan with CaixaBank to create leading bank in Spain.

Joint merger plan between CaixaBank and Bankia

- On 17 September 2020, the Boards of Directors of Bankia and CaixaBank signed the joint merger plan by absorption of Bankia, S.A. by CaixaBank, S.A.
- The proposed merger will be submitted to the approval of the shareholders of Bankia, S.A. and of CaixaBank, S.A. in their respective extraordinary general meetings, which are to be held in December 2020.
- The definitive closing of the transaction will be conditional on attainment of the requisite regulatory clearances, with the legal execution of the merger projected to be completed during the first quarter of 2021 and the technological integration completed in the last quarter of next year.
- After the integration of the two banks, CriteriaCaixa will remain as shareholder of reference with an approximate shareholding of 30%, while the FROB will hold a 16.1% interest.

At the close of September the Core Result is up 1.3% year-on-year and the bank has set aside extraordinary provisions of 465 million euros for COVID-19.

- Robust fee and commission income (+10.5%) and the reduction in operating expenses (-2.8%) boost the Core Result for the first nine months of the year to 958 million euros (+1.3%). The quarterly numbers were also strong, with the Core Result rising 2.1% over the quarter and 11.5% from the third quarter of 2019.
- In the year to date the Group has made extraordinary provisions of 465 million euros in anticipation of future impacts from the deteriorating macroeconomic scenarios caused by COVID-19. Some 155 million euros of that amount were set aside in the third quarter of the year.
- Stripping out the COVID-19 extraordinary provision, profit before tax for the first nine months of the year is 683 million euros (-13.8% with respect to September 2019). After the provision, profit before tax totals 218 million euros and the attributable profit reaches 180 million euros.
- In the third quarter of the year, profit before tax prior to COVID-19 provisioning amounts to 203 million euros.

Strong growth in lending to corporates and SMEs and recovery of business with retail customers.

- In corporates and SMEs, new lending grows 65.8% year-on-year, lifted by new ICO-guaranteed lending, which totals 8,972 million euros (21.1% of the total loans to corporates and SMEs at the end of September) and boosts the bank's market share in corporates and SMEs lending to 8.04% (+50 basis points year-on-year). In consumer finance, new lending grows 56.3% in the quarter and new mortgage loans post an all-time high in a third quarter with a quarterly gain of 16.3%.
- Net flows into mutual funds continue the uptrend of the previous quarter, boosting the market share by 56 basis points year-on-year to 7.50%.
- The digitisation of the bank's customer base continues to expand. In September 2020, digital sales have reached 40.5% of the Group's total sales (+14.4 percentage points year-on-year) and 58.8% of customers are operating through digital channels (+7.4 percentage points over September 2019).

Reduction of non-performing assets, growth in coverage and high liquidity and capital strength.

- At September 2020 the NPL ratio stands at 4.9%. Extraordinary provisioning for the pandemic boosted coverage to 58.2%, 4.2 percentage points higher than in December 2019.
- The volume of NPAs (non-performing loans and foreclosed assets) totals 8,294 million euros gross (-0.7% versus December of the previous year) and coverage increases to 52.2% (+3.5 percentage points in the first nine months of the year), bringing the net NPA ratio to the 3% target charted in the Strategic Plan for December 2020.
- The bank enjoys a solid liquidity position. At the close of the third quarter liquid assets cover debt maturities 1.5 times and the bank has 22,919 million euros under the ECB's TLTRO III facility.
- Turning to capital ratios, in terms of regulatory ratios before applying any flexibility measures, Bankia has a CET1 ratio of 15.95% on a phase-in basis and 14.79% on a fully loaded basis. These levels imply a buffer of +757 basis points above the regulatory minimum for 2020 at the phase-in CET1 level and +641 basis points on a fully loaded basis. Applying the easing of requirements announced by supervisory bodies in response to the COVID-19 crisis (IFRS 9 "Quick Fix" measures and removal of unrealised gains and losses from CET1 calculation), gives a fully loaded CET1 ratio of 15.48%.
- In addition, the entry into force of the prudential treatment of intangible assets associated with software scheduled for the coming months will have a positive impact for the Group of +29 basis points that is pending recognition and would place the fully loaded CET1 to 15.77% in 30 September 2020.
- From the Strategic Plan perspective, at the end of September 2020 the Group has a buffer over the 12% fully loaded CET1 ratio (excluding sovereign gains) of 2,535 million euros, thus hitting the target of 2,500 million euros set in the Strategic Plan.

1. RELEVANT DATA

	Sep-20	Dec-19	Change
Balance sheet (€ million)			
Total assets	216,160	208,468	3.7%
Loans and advances to customers (net)	120,739	117,444	2.8%
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	124,201	120,623	3.0%
On-balance-sheet customer funds	145,286	143,464	1.3%
Customer deposits and clearing houses	126,721	124,785	1.6%
Borrowings, marketable securities	15,591	15,697	(0.7%)
Subordinated liabilities	2,975	2,983	(0.3%)
Total customer funds	176,375	174,267	1.2%
Equity	12,896	13,142	(1.9%)
Common Equity Tier I - BIS III Phase In	10,990	11,120	(1.2%)
Solvency (%)			
Ratio CET1 BIS III Fully Loaded (1)	14.79%	13.02%	+1.77 p.p.
Common Equity Tier I - BIS III Phase In (1)	15.95%	14.32%	+1.63 p.p.
Total capital ratio - BIS III Phase In (1)	20.55%	18.09%	+2.46 p.p.
MREL Ratio - Phase In (1)	24.32%	21.92%	+2.40 p.p.
Risk management (€ million and %)			
Total risk	131,900	128,156	2.9%
Non performing loans	6,458	6,465	(0.1%)
NPL provisions	3,755	3,491	7.6%
NPL ratio	4.9%	5.0%	-0.1 p.p.
NPL coverage ratio	58.2%	54.0%	+4.2 p.p.
	Sep-20	**Sep-19**	**Change**
Results (€ million)			
Net interest income	1,411	1,520	(7.2%)
Gross income	2,395	2,546	(5.9%)
"Core" result (Net interest income + Net fees and commissions - Operating Expenses)	958	946	1.3%
Pre-provision profit	1,063	1,176	(9.7%)
Profit before taxes pre-COVID-19 provision	683	792	(13.8%)
COVID-19 provision	(465)	-	-
Profit before taxes post COVID-19 provision	218	792	(72.5%)
Profit/(loss) attributable to the Group	180	575	(68.8%)
Key ratios (%)			
Cost to Income ratio (Operating expenses / Gross income)	55.6%	53.8%	+1.8 p.p.
R.O.A. (Profit after tax / Average total assets) (2)	0.1%	0.4%	-0.3 p.p.
RORWA (Profit after tax / RWA) (3)	0.3%	1.0%	-0.7 p.p.
ROE (Profit attributable to the group / Equity) (4)	1.9%	6.0%	-4.1 p.p.
ROTE (Profit attributable to the group / Average tangible equity) (5)	1.9%	6.2%	-4.3 p.p.
ROE (Profit attributable to the group / Equity) pre COVID-19	5.2%	6.0%	-0.8 p.p.
ROTE (Profit attributable to the group / Average tangible equity) pre COVID-19	5.4%	6.2%	-0.8 p.p.
	Sep-20	**Dec-19**	**Change**
Bankia share			
Number of shareholders	167,868	173,949	(3.5%)
Number of shares in issue (million)	3,070	3,070	0.0%
Closing price (end of period, €)(6)	1.24	1.90	(34.7%)
Market capitalisation (€ million)	3,811	5,840	(34.7%)
Earnings per share(7) (€)	0.08	0.18	(55.6%)
Tangible book value per share(8) (€)	4.09	4.21	(2.9%)
PER (Last price (6) / Earnings per share(7))	15.87x	10.79x	47.1%
PTBV (Last price (6) / Tangible book value per share)	0.30x	0.45x	(32.8%)
Cash dividend per share (cents) (9)	-	11.576	-
Additional information			
Number of branches	2,127	2,275	(6.5%)
Number of employees	15,956	16,035	(0.5%)

(1) "Quick Fix" measures (IFRS 9 and adjustment of unrealised gains/losses) would have a positive impact of 69 bps in CET1 ratio, 62bps in Total Capital ratio an 65bps in MREL ratio.
(2) Annualised profit after tax divided by average total assets for the period
(3) Annualised profit after tax divided by risk weighted assets at period end
(4) Annualised attributable profit divided by the previous 12 months average equity. In Sep-20 is not deducted any expected dividend payment against 2020 result.
(5) Annualised attributable profit divided by the previous 12 months average tangible equity. In Sep-20 is not deducted any expected dividend payment against 2020 result.
(6) Using the last price as of 30 September 2020 and 31 December 2019.
(7) Annualised attributable profit divided by the number of shares in issue.
(8) Total Equity less intangible assets divided by the number of shares in issue
(9) Distribution against the annual result. In Sep-20 is not contemplated any dividend payment against 2020 result.

2. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

After the world economy was hit by a historic recession in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of the lockdown to curb the COVID-19 pandemic, the easing of those measures in May opened the door to a generalised albeit uneven rebound across the globe, spurred by unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimuli. The third quarter 2020 growth figures were very dynamic, but with the lone exception of China, fall far short of making up for the collapse suffered during the lockdown. The recovery will continue in the fourth quarter of the year, but at a much slower pace and with some sectors, such as hotels and restaurants, leisure and tourism, still stymied by the outbreak of second waves of the epidemic. The USA and Germany are therefore not be expected to recoup their pre-pandemic GDP levels until the first quarter of 2022, and countries in southern Europe may not close that gap until 2023, unless an effective and safe vaccine becomes available in the coming months. The effects of the crisis and the subsequent recovery are so uneven in the euro area that they represent a new threat of fragmentation. This has led the EU to sign a historic agreement, giving the green light to a Recovery Fund of 750 billion euros (390 in grants and the remaining 360 in credit facilities), which together with the SURE employment programme and soft credit lines made available to governments under the EFSM and to businesses by the EIB will increase the EU stimuli package to 1.3 trillion euros. The biggest beneficiaries will be the countries in eastern and southern Europe, with injections of aid that could surpass 10% of their GDP.

Central banks have also contributed to the recovery, maintaining very loose monetary policy and eschewing doubts as to its continuance in the coming years. In addition to temporarily expanding the facilities it introduced in the worst moments of the crisis, the Fed has retooled its strategy, allowing inflation to top 2% and placing greater emphasis on employment within its dual objective. The ECB is also considering changing its target inflation in step with the Fed and is starting to view QE as a standard part of its toolkit, instead of as an exceptional measure. All this confirms that interest rates will remain low for a long time and that the liquidity excess, which has taken the 12-month Euribor to new all-time lows, will remain very high.

This monetary policy, combined with the uncertainty stirred by the pandemic, has buoyed public debt, but especially peripheral bonds. Spanish and Portuguese 10-year yields shed 22 basis points in the third quarter of the year, while Italy's fell 39 basis points to new all-time lows in October. The ECB's purchases, search for returns, strong coverage of borrowing requirements, Italy's effective management of the second wave of the pandemic and the increased stability of its government after a string of electoral successes, have whetted investor appetite for these assets.

In Spain, after the sharp fall of the previous quarter, GDP is expected to rebound strongly in the third quarter of 2020, by around 13% q-o-q, although some weakening has been observed over the course of the quarter, due to growing uncertainty over new outbreaks of the pandemic and the lockdown measures that would follow. This explains the woeful tourist season, which, in turn, has curbed the recovery of the job market: despite record numbers of Social Security enrolments, there are still half a million fewer workers on active status than when the crisis started. In addition, the return of workers from the temporary furlough schemes (ERTEs) has slowed (there were still some 728,909 in ERTES at the end of September). Households have nonetheless managed to continue improving their financial position, responding to the second quarter's fall in income (softened by social welfare programmes) by slashing their consumer spending even more to send the household savings rate up to 11.2% of gross disposable income, a level not seen since 2010. Although some of the saving was precautionary, most was forced by the impossibility of consuming under the lockdown measures and restrictions.

In the banking sector, the progressive activation of the programmes of pubic guarantees managed by ICO has been crucial for the necessary expansion of lending to meet the liquidity needs of the businesses hardest hit by the pandemic. The effectiveness of those measures is reflected by the turnaround seen in the outstanding balance of loans and advances to businesses, which was shrinking before the start of the crisis and is now expanding. On the funding side, the volume of deposits in financial institutions continues trending upward, reflecting the rise in household savings to all-time highs and the accumulation of liquidity in businesses in the face of the uncertainty unleashed by the crisis. In this difficult environment, the sector's profitability has dipped, in part due to the anticipation of loan provisions. This will require new gains in efficiency not just by cost-cutting but also by boosting spending on digitisation and in new technologies and through the sector's consolidation. The capital adequacy of Spanish banks, meanwhile, remains strong, bearing out the importance of the prudential measures taken. In this context, in July the ECB released the aggregate results of its analysis of vulnerability to assess bank resilience to the disturbance generated by the pandemic. Those results indicate that, despite the heterogeneous situation seen across the sector, euro area banks, as a whole, have the capacity to withstand the impact of COVID-19.

3. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Core Result grows 1.3% and in the first nine months of the year the bank sets aside 465 million euros in extraordinary COVID-19 provisions.

The Bankia Group posts attributable profit of 180 million euros at the close of September 2020, a decline of 68.8% versus the same period of the previous year, due to lower net trading income (NTI) and **extraordinary provisioning** of 465 million euros in the face of the deteriorating macroeconomic scenario caused by **COVID-19**. However, the **Core Result rises 1.3%** to 958 million euros, reflecting strong fee and commission income and reduced costs.

In the third quarter of the year, the gains in net interest income and stability in fee and commission income lifted the **Group's Core Result to 342 million euros, 2.1% higher than the previous quarter and 11.5% above the Core Result for the third quarter of 2019**. Attributable profit totals 37 million euros, 22% less than in the second quarter.

INCOME STATEMENT

(€ million)	9M 2020	9M 2019	Change Amount	Change %
Net interest income	**1,411**	**1,520**	**(109)**	**(7.2%)**
Dividends	1	15	(14)	(91.9%)
Share of profit/(loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	33	42	(9)	(21.6%)
Total net fees and commissions	880	796	84	10.5%
Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities	133	236	(103)	(43.6%)
Exchange differences	11	12	(1)	(6.0%)
Other operating income/(expense)	(75)	(75)	1	(0.8%)
Gross income	**2,395**	**2,546**	**(151)**	**(5.9%)**
Administrative expenses	(1,189)	(1,222)	33	(2.7%)
Staff costs	(799)	(853)	53	(6.2%)
General expenses	(389)	(369)	(20)	5.4%
Depreciation and amortisation	(144)	(148)	5	(3.2%)
Pre-provision profit	**1,063**	**1,176**	**(114)**	**(9.7%)**
Provisions	(314)	(305)	(9)	2.9%
Provisions (net)	48	(31)	79	-
Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	(362)	(274)	(88)	32.1%
Operating profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	**749**	**871**	**(122)**	**(14.0%)**
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	(10)	(14)	4	(27.4%)
Other gains and other losses	(56)	(66)	9	(14.4%)
Profit/(loss) before tax pre COVID-19 provision	**683**	**792**	**(109)**	**(13.8%)**
Extraordinary COVID-19 provision	(465)	-	(465)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax post COVID-19 provision	**218**	**792**	**(574)**	**(72.5%)**
Corporate income tax	(38)	(215)	178	(82.6%)
Profit/(loss) in the period	**180**	**576**	**(396)**	**(68.8%)**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to minority interests	0.2	0.8	(0.6)	(79.4%)
Profit/(loss) attributable to the Group	**180**	**575**	**(396)**	**(68.8%)**
Cost to Income ratio (1)	**55.6%**	**53.8%**	**+1.8 p.p.**	**1.8%**
Recurring Cost to Income ratio (2)	**59.2%**	**59.6%**	**(0.4) p.p.**	**(0.4%)**
PRO-MEMORY				
"Core" Result (3)	**958**	**946**	**12**	**1.3%**

(1) Operating expenses / Gross income.
(2) Operating expenses / Gross income (excluding gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences).
(3) Net interest income + total net fees and commissions - administrative expenses - depreciation and amortization

QUARTERLY RESULTS

(€ million)	3Q 20	2Q 20	1Q 20	4Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 19	1Q 19
Net interest income	**489**	**464**	**458**	**503**	**502**	**516**	**502**
Dividends	1	0	0	3	1	14	1
Share of profit/(loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	9	12	12	18	13	15	14
Total net fees and commissions	296	300	284	284	263	273	260
Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities	3	66	64	62	97	102	37
Exchange differences	(2)	4	9	3	5	4	3
Other operating income/(expense)	(7)	(63)	(4)	(174)	(5)	(66)	(4)
Gross income	**788**	**784**	**823**	**699**	**875**	**858**	**813**
Administrative expenses	(393)	(381)	(415)	(394)	(409)	(407)	(407)
Staff costs	(260)	(255)	(285)	(267)	(282)	(286)	(285)
General expenses	(133)	(126)	(130)	(127)	(127)	(121)	(122)
Depreciation and amortisation	(49)	(48)	(47)	(53)	(49)	(49)	(50)
Pre-provision profit	**346**	**355**	**361**	**252**	**417**	**402**	**357**
Provisions	(104)	(111)	(99)	(173)	(119)	(121)	(65)
Provisions (net)	73	(11)	(14)	17	14	(35)	(10)
Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	(176)	(100)	(85)	(189)	(132)	(86)	(55)
Operating profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	**242**	**245**	**262**	**80**	**299**	**281**	**292**
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	(2)	(5)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(4)
Other gains and other losses	(37)	(7)	(12)	(110)	(42)	(4)	(19)
Profit/(loss) before tax pre COVID-19 provision	**203**	**233**	**247**	**(36)**	**252**	**271**	**269**
Extraordinary COVID-19 provision	(155)	(185)	(125)	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax post COVID-19 provision	**48**	**48**	**122**	**(36)**	**252**	**271**	**269**
Corporate income tax	(10)	0	(27)	2	(76)	(76)	(64)
Profit/(loss) in the period	**38**	**48**	**94**	**(34)**	**176**	**196**	**205**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to minority interests	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	(0.0)
Profit/(loss) attributable to the Group	**37**	**48**	**94**	**(34)**	**176**	**195**	**205**
Cost to Income ratio [1]	**56.1%**	**54.7%**	**56.1%**	**63.9%**	**52.3%**	**53.2%**	**56.1%**
Recurring Cost to Income ratio [2]	**56.2%**	**60.1%**	**61.5%**	**70.4%**	**59.2%**	**60.7%**	**59.0%**
PRO-MEMORY							
"Core" Result [3]	**342**	**335**	**280**	**341**	**307**	**333**	**306**

(1) Total costs / Gross income.
(2) Total costs / Gross income (excluding trading income and exchange differences).
(3) Net interest income + fees and comissions - administrative expenses - depreciation and amortisation

- **Net interest income for the first nine months totals 1,411 million euros**, 7.2% less than in September 2019, due to the impact of the fall in the interest rate curve (12-month Euribor) on the return on the credit book (mainly mortgage loans), the changed mix of the loan portfolio, with a larger proportion of loans to corporates and SMEs and smaller volumes in consumer loans, and the lower contribution of interest from the fixed-income securities. Part of this decline has been offset by the lower cost of deposits and the positive effect of the volume of funding obtained from the ECB on better terms after the support measures adopted by the central banks in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

  In the third quarter net interest income rises to 489 million euros, 5.3% higher than the previous quarter as a result of the progress of the customer margin and the ECB funding at positive rates, which have offset the lower return on fixed-income securities and the rise in funding costs in the quarter, which included under customer deposits the expenses of the ICO-backed loans in the context of COVID-19. Stripping out the cost of the ICO guarantees, the average cost of customer deposits would be 0.05% in the third quarter of 2020 and 0.06% in the second quarter.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	3Q 2020			2Q 2020			1Q 2020			4Q 2019		
(€ million & %)	**Avg. Amount**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**
Loans and advances to credit institutions (2)	19,887	68	1.36%	17,143	43	1.00%	17,604	29	0.67%	17,066	26	0.61%
Net loans and advances to customers (a)	120,764	465	1.53%	120,324	457	1.53%	117,092	464	1.59%	118,553	513	1.72%
Debt securities	46,859	53	0.45%	48,836	57	0.47%	45,148	56	0.50%	45,399	69	0.61%
Other interest earning assets (3)	785	1	0.40%	989	1	0.42%	1,049	1	0.39%	1,014	3	1.31%
Other non-interest earning assets	25,824	-	-	26,210	-	-	26,480	-	-	26,798	-	-
Total Assets (b)	**214,118**	**587**	**1.09%**	**213,503**	**557**	**1.05%**	**207,372**	**551**	**1.07%**	**208,830**	**612**	**1.16%**
Deposits from central banks and credit (2)	44,809	18	0.16%	44,370	16	0.14%	40,342	18	0.18%	38,220	20	0.21%
Customer deposits (c)	126,551	25	0.08%	126,222	22	0.07%	123,121	21	0.07%	127,064	27	0.08%
Strict Customer Deposits	*121,698*	*13*	*0.04%*	*121,106*	*10*	*0.03%*	*117,857*	*8*	*0.03%*	*120,958*	*9*	*0.03%*
Repos	*36*	*1*	*7.00%*	*215*	*1*	*1.15%*	*81*	*1*	*3.02%*	*390*	*1*	*0.62%*
Single-certificate covered bonds	*4,817*	*12*	*0.96%*	*4,900*	*12*	*0.97%*	*5,182*	*13*	*1.00%*	*5,716*	*17*	*1.20%*
Marketable securities	15,599	35	0.90%	15,597	35	0.91%	15,761	37	0.94%	15,343	37	0.96%
Subordinated liabilities	2,967	16	2.10%	2,952	15	2.09%	2,969	15	2.10%	2,983	16	2.10%
Other interest earning liabilities (3)	1,482	4	1.08%	1,371	4	1.22%	1,569	1	0.33%	1,425	9	2.50%
Other liabilities with no cost	9,663	-	-	10,055	-	-	10,327	-	-	10,474	-	-
Equity	13,047	-	-	12,937	-	-	13,284	-	-	13,321	-	-
Total equity and liabilities (d)	**214,118**	**98**	**0.18%**	**213,503**	**93**	**0.18%**	**207,372**	**93**	**0.18%**	**208,830**	**109**	**0.21%**
Customer margin (a-c)			**1.45%**			**1.46%**			**1.52%**			**1.64%**
Net interest margin (b-d)		**489**	**0.91%**		**464**	**0.87%**		**458**	**0.89%**		**503**	**0.96%**

(1) Calculated over monthly balances at each closing date.
(2) Loans and advances to credit institutions include revenues arising from the negative interest rates applicable on "Deposits from central banks and credit institutions" (mainly income from TLTRO and repo transactions) as according to accounting standards, income arising from the application of negative interest rates are accounted for according to its nature. On the liabilities side, the contrary occurs with regards to "Deposits from central banks and credit institutions"
(3) Insurance contracts related to pensions, liabilities under insurance contracts and other financial liabilities, including those associated with IFRS 16 ("Financial Leasing") starting January 2019.

	4Q 2019			3Q 2019			2Q 2019			1Q 2019		
(€ million & %)	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**	**Avg. Amount (1)**	**Revenues /**	**Yield**
Loans and advances to credit institutions (2)	17,066	26	0.61%	14,714	23	0.61%	16,477	27	0.66%	7,536	23	1.24%
Net Loans and advances to customers (a)	118,553	513	1.72%	118,670	516	1.72%	118,299	517	1.75%	117,970	496	1.70%
Debt securities	45,399	69	0.61%	46,583	72	0.62%	49,070	80	0.65%	51,775	83	0.65%
Other interest earning assets (3)	1,014	3	1.31%	1,023	3	1.30%	1,022	3	1.31%	1,026	3	1.32%
Other non-interest earning assets	26,798	-	-	27,431	-	-	27,401	-	-	27,580	-	-
Total Assets (b)	**208,830**	**612**	**1.16%**	**208,420**	**614**	**1.17%**	**212,269**	**628**	**1.19%**	**205,888**	**605**	**1.19%**
Deposits from central banks and credit (2)	38,220	20	0.21%	35,922	23	0.26%	41,033	25	0.24%	36,024	17	0.19%
Customer deposits (c)	127,064	27	0.08%	129,014	31	0.09%	128,328	31	0.10%	126,550	33	0.10%
Strict Customer Deposits	*120,958*	*9*	*0.03%*	*122,572*	*10*	*0.03%*	*121,449*	*10*	*0.03%*	*120,266*	*11*	*0.04%*
Repos	*390*	*1*	*0.62%*	*244*	*1*	*0.97%*	*655*	*1*	*0.37%*	*36*	*1*	*6.20%*
Single-certificate covered bonds	*5,716*	*17*	*1.20%*	*6,198*	*21*	*1.32%*	*6,223*	*21*	*1.33%*	*6,248*	*21*	*1.36%*
Marketable securities	15,343	37	0.96%	14,870	36	0.95%	14,646	29	0.80%	14,560	30	0.84%
Subordinated liabilities	2,983	16	2.10%	2,975	16	2.09%	3,478	20	2.28%	3,493	18	2.12%
Other interest earning liabilities (3)	1,425	9	2.50%	1,503	7	1.74%	1,552	7	1.79%	1,834	6	1.34%
Other liabilities with no cost	10,474	-	-	10,782	-	-	10,023	-	-	10,181	-	-
Equity	13,321	-	-	13,354	-	-	13,209	-	-	13,246	-	-
Total equity and liabilities (d)	**208,830**	**109**	**0.21%**	**208,420**	**112**	**0.21%**	**212,269**	**112**	**0.21%**	**205,888**	**103**	**0.20%**
Customer margin (a-c)			**1.64%**			**1.63%**			**1.65%**			**1.60%**
Net interest margin (b-d)		**503**	**0.96%**		**502**	**0.96%**		**516**	**0.98%**		**502**	**0.99%**

(1) Calculated over monthly balances at each closing date.
(2) Loans and advances to credit institutions include revenues arising from the negative interest rates applicable on "Deposits from central banks and credit institutions" (mainly income from TLTRO and repo transactions) as according to accounting standards, income arising from the application of negative interest rates are accounted for according to its nature. On the liabilities side, the contrary occurs with regards to "Deposits from central banks and credit institutions"
(3) Insurance contracts related to pensions, liabilities under insurance contracts and other financial liabilities, including those associated with IFRS 16 ("Financial Leasing") starting January 2019.

- **Net fee and commission income performed strongly to total 880 million euros, a cumulative increase year-on-year of 10.5%**, buoyed by the rise in fees and commissions from the banking business with customers and from the origination business. The expansion of the group to which the no-fee commercial policy is applied (the "Just for being you" programme) decreased fees from payment and collection services (mainly cards) by 10.8%, in as much as the customers that are part of said programme stop paying fees related to their cards.

  In the quarter, net fee and commission income was similar to the second quarter, totalling 296 million euros (-1.3%), as the recovery in the use of cards and payment systems after the end of the lockdown helped offset the decline in account administration fees brought about by easing of fees for customers as a support measure in the COVID-19 crisis.

NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

			Change	
(€ million)	9M 2020	9M 2019	Amount	%
Assets under management	**309**	**307**	**1**	**0.4%**
Securities brokerage service	55	50	5	9.8%
Mutual funds, Pension funds and insurances	253	257	(4)	(1.4%)
Payments services	**221**	**248**	**(27)**	**(10.8%)**
Bills of exchange	13	15	(2)	(15.3%)
Debit and credit cards	165	188	(24)	(12.6%)
Payments services	44	44	(1)	(1.3%)
Origination	**157**	**152**	**5**	**3.3%**
Contingent risks and commitments	79	73	6	7.9%
Forex	23	30	(7)	(24.6%)
Structuring and design of transactions and others	56	49	7	13.4%
Management of NPLs, write offs and others	**82**	**97**	**(14)**	**(15.0%)**
Management of NPLs and write offs	1	1	(1)	(59.2%)
Claims on Past due	82	95	(14)	(14.3%)
Accounts administration (sight deposits)	**162**	**57**	**105**	**183.0%**
Fees and commissions received	**931**	**861**	**70**	**8.1%**
Fees and commissions paid	**51**	**65**	**(14)**	**(21.3%)**
TOTAL NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	**880**	**796**	**84**	**10.5%**

								Change on	
(€ million)	3Q 20	2Q 20	1Q 20	4Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 19	1Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 20
Assets under management	**101**	**103**	**105**	**104**	**101**	**106**	**100**	**0.0%**	**(2.3%)**
Securities brokerage service	19	19	17	18	17	16	17	7.0%	(3.5%)
Mutual funds, Pension funds and insurances	82	84	87	86	83	90	84	(1.4%)	(2.0%)
Payments services	**75**	**65**	**81**	**90**	**83**	**86**	**79**	**(9.6%)**	**16.1%**
Bills of exchange	3	4	6	6	5	5	5	(34.1%)	(17.9%)
Debit and credit cards	57	47	60	69	64	66	59	(10.2%)	20.9%
Payments services	15	13	16	15	14	15	15	1.4%	9.4%
Origination	**54**	**55**	**48**	**57**	**54**	**50**	**49**	**1.1%**	**(1.0%)**
Contingent risks and commitments	28	25	25	26	25	24	24	15.6%	13.2%
Forex	7	7	9	10	11	10	9	(34.0%)	8.3%
Structuring and design of transactions and others	19	23	14	21	18	16	15	2.8%	(19.2%)
Management of NPLs, write offs and others	**24**	**26**	**32**	**35**	**30**	**33**	**33**	**(19.3%)**	**(7.8%)**
Management of NPLs and write offs	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	(3.9%)	-
Claims on Past due	24	26	32	33	30	33	33	(19.6%)	(9.6%)
Accounts manteinance (Sight deposits)	**59**	**67**	**36**	**19**	**18**	**20**	**19**	**221.6%**	**(11.0%)**
Fees and commissions received	**314**	**316**	**302**	**306**	**286**	**295**	**281**	**9.7%**	**(0.6%)**
Fees and commissions paid	**17**	**16**	**18**	**22**	**23**	**22**	**20**	**(23.9%)**	**12.4%**
TOTAL NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	**296**	**300**	**284**	**284**	**263**	**273**	**260**	**12.7%**	**(1.3%)**

- **Operating expenses total 1,332 million euros through the end of September, a year-on-year decline of 2.8%**.

  This reduction in costs placed the ratio of operating expenses to RWAs at 2.58%, 71 basis points below the sector average.

OPERATING EXPENSES

			Change	
(€ million)	9M 2020	9M 2019	Amount	%
Staff costs	**799**	**853**	**(53)**	**(6.2%)**
General expenses	**389**	**369**	**20**	**5.4%**
From property, fixtures and supplies	41	47	(6)	(11.8%)
IT and communications	165	156	10	6.2%
Advertising and publicity	39	42	(3)	(7.2%)
Technical reports	30	27	3	9.3%
Surveillance and security courier services	12	13	(1)	(8.6%)
Levies and taxes	23	24	(2)	(7.0%)
Insurance and self-insurance premiums	3	3	(0)	(4.7%)
Other expenses	77	58	19	33.6%
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**1,189**	**1,222**	**(33)**	**(2.7%)**
AMORTISATIONS	**144**	**148**	**(5)**	**(3.2%)**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**1,332**	**1,370**	**(38)**	**(2.8%)**

								Change on	
(€ million)	3Q 20	2Q 20	1Q 20	4Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 19	1Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 20
Staff costs	**260**	**255**	**285**	**267**	**282**	**286**	**285**	**(7.8%)**	**2.1%**
General expenses	**133**	**126**	**130**	**127**	**127**	**121**	**122**	**5.2%**	**5.5%**
From property, fixtures and supplies	15	12	14	12	16	16	15	(6.4%)	19.0%
IT and communications	56	54	55	52	53	51	52	6.0%	3.0%
Advertising and publicity	13	13	14	13	14	14	14	(9.3%)	0.4%
Technical reports	12	10	8	9	10	11	6	18.9%	20.0%
Surveillance and security courier services	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	(10.7%)	10.3%
Levies and taxes	8	7	7	8	10	8	7	(17.6%)	5.6%
Insurance and self-insurance premiums	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.9%	15.1%
Other expenses	26	25	26	27	20	16	22	30.6%	0.2%
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**393**	**381**	**415**	**394**	**409**	**407**	**407**	**(3.8%)**	**3.2%**
AMORTISATIONS	**49**	**48**	**47**	**53**	**49**	**49**	**50**	**(0.5%)**	**2.8%**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**442**	**429**	**461**	**447**	**458**	**456**	**456**	**(3.4%)**	**3.2%**

- The solid fee and commission income and cost reductions bring the aggregate Core Result (net interest income plus fees and commissions less operating expenses) to 958 million euros at September end and 342 million euros for the third quarter. These figures represent a gain of 1.3% with respect to the first nine months of 2019 and 11.5% over the third quarter of 2019 (+2.1% versus previous quarter).

- **Not including the extraordinary provision of 465 million euros for COVID-19,** provisioning charges and other income and expenses of the Group total a cumulative net expense of 380 million euros at the end of September 2020, some 0.9% below the September 2019 figure.

  After including the allocation for COVID-19, provision expense and other income and expenses come to **845 million euros for the first nine months of 2020.**

  Without the extraordinary provision for COVID-19, provision expense and other income and expense in the third quarter totals 143 million euros, and rises to 298 million euros if the provision is included, a decline of 3.1% from the second quarter of the year.

  Other income and expense includes gains and losses on the sale of real estate assets and equity interests. The cumulative total through the end of September (17 million euros) shows a year-on-year decrease of 63 million euros (-79%), on account of the larger gains recorded the previous year on the sale of singular real estate assets.

- Without including the COVID-19 provision, the **Group's ordinary cost of risk is 0.35**% at the end of September 2020, and 0.81% if the COVID-19 provision is included.

PROVISIONS AND OTHER RESULTS

			Change	
(€ million)	9M 2020	9M 2019	Amount	%
Impairment losses on:	**(372)**	**(288)**	**(84)**	**29.3%**
Financial assets	(362)	(274)	(88)	32.1%
Non-financial assets	(10)	(14)	4	(27.4%)
Other provisions	**(25)**	**(175)**	**150**	**(85.7%)**
Impairment losses on Real Estate Assets	(73)	(144)	71	(49.4%)
Rest	48	(31)	79	-
TOTAL ORDINARY PROVISIONS	**(397)**	**(463)**	**66**	**(14.3%)**
OTHER RESULTS	**17**	**79**	**(63)**	**(79.0%)**
Provision expense and other results pre COVID-19 provision	**(380)**	**(384)**	**3**	**(0.9%)**
Extraordinary provision COVID-19 (1)	**(465)**	**-**	**(465)**	**-**
Provision expense and other results	**(845)**	**(384)**	**(462)**	**120.4%**

(1) Includes impairment losses on financial assets of €450mn and on Real Estate assets of €15mn.

								Change on	
(€ million)	3Q 20	2Q 20	1Q 20	4Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 19	1Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 20
Impairment losses on:	**(179)**	**(105)**	**(88)**	**(195)**	**(137)**	**(92)**	**(59)**	**30.6%**	**70.1%**
Financial assets	(176)	(100)	(85)	(189)	(132)	(86)	(55)	33.2%	75.9%
Non-financial assets	(2)	(5)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(4)	(46.5%)	(50.2%)
Other provisions	**38**	**(34)**	**(29)**	**(40)**	**(58)**	**(76)**	**(41)**	**-**	**-**
Impairment losses on Real Estate Assets	(35)	(23)	(15)	(56)	(72)	(41)	(31)	(51.6%)	50.9%
Rest	73	(11)	(14)	17	14	(35)	(10)	429.0%	-
TOTAL ORDINARY PROVISIONS	**(141)**	**(139)**	**(117)**	**(235)**	**(195)**	**(168)**	**(100)**	**(27.8%)**	**1.5%**
OTHER RESULTS	(2)	16	3	(54)	29	38	12	-	-
Provision expense and other results pre COVID	**(143)**	**(123)**	**(114)**	**(288)**	**(166)**	**(131)**	**(88)**	**(13.7%)**	**16.6%**
Extraordinary provision COVID-19 (1)	**(155)**	**(185)**	**(125)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(16.2%)**
Provision expense and other results	**(298)**	**(308)**	**(239)**	**(288)**	**(166)**	**(131)**	**(88)**	**79.9%**	**(3.1%)**

(1) In 3Q 20 and 2Q 20 correspond to impairment losses on financial assets. In 1Q 20 includes €110mn of impairment losses on financial assets and €15mn of impairment losses on Real Estate assets.

4. BALANCE SHEET PERFORMANCE

Lending to corporates and SMEs boosted by new ICO-guaranteed financing and new mortgage and consumer lending picks up after impact of COVID-19. Off-balance sheet products surpass their pre-crisis levels.

			Change	
(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Amount	%
Cash and balances at central banks	16,017	13,203	2,814	21.3%
Financial assets held for trading	7,157	6,691	466	7.0%
Trading derivatives	6,811	6,519	292	4.5%
Debt securities	345	171	174	102.1%
Equity instruments	0.8	1.4	(0.5)	(38.5%)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	11	35	(24)	(68.9%)
Debt securities	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	(15.6%)
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	23	(23)	(100.0%)
Loans and advances to customers	11	11	(1)	(5.7%)
Financial assets designated at fair value through equity	8,776	11,982	(3,206)	(26.8%)
Debt securities	8,699	11,906	(3,207)	(26.9%)
Equity instruments	77	76	1	1.3%
Financial assets at amortised cost	164,589	155,968	8,621	5.5%
Debt securities	37,648	33,068	4,580	13.9%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	6,213	5,467	746	13.6%
Loans and advances to customers	120,728	117,433	3,295	2.8%
Hedging derivatives	2,455	2,499	(44)	(1.8%)
Investments in subsidaries, joint ventures and associates	459	455	4	0.8%
Tangible and intangible assets	3,018	3,019	(1)	(0.04%)
Non-current assets held for sale	1,761	2,152	(391)	(18.2%)
Other assets	11,918	12,465	(547)	(4.4%)
TOTAL ASSETS	**216,160**	**208,468**	**7,692**	**3.7%**
Financial liabilities held for trading	7,082	6,750	332	4.9%
Trading derivatives	6,756	6,479	277	4.3%
Short positions	326	271	54	20.0%
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	193,472	185,176	8,295	4.5%
Deposits from central banks	22,963	13,809	9,154	66.3%
Deposits from credit institutions	24,010	26,460	(2,451)	(9.3%)
Customer deposits and funding via clearing houses	126,721	124,785	1,936	1.6%
Debt securities	18,566	18,680	(114)	(0.6%)
Other financial liabilities	1,213	1,443	(230)	(15.9%)
Hedging derivatives	128	87	41	46.9%
Provisions	1,326	1,754	(428)	(24.4%)
Other liabilitiess	1,115	1,365	(250)	(18.3%)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**203,122**	**195,133**	**7,989**	**4.1%**
Minority interests	2	13	(11)	(81.3%)
Other accumulated results	139	180	(41)	(22.6%)
Equity	12,896	13,142	(246)	(1.9%)
TOTAL EQUITY	**13,038**	**13,335**	**(297)**	**(2.2%)**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**216,160**	**208,468**	**7,692**	**3.7%**

- **Gross loans and advances to customers** stand at **124,201** million euros, an increase of 3% from the end of December 2019, lifted by the new ICO-backed financing.

  New lending with state-backed ICO guarantees raises the stock of performing loans to corporates and SMEs by 17.2% from September of one year ago, while consumer and mortgage loans are down 8.1% and 4.4%, respectively, due to the impact of COVID-19 on new lending and scheduled maturities in the mortgage portfolio.

  Nevertheless, new mortgage lending picked up in the third quarter of the year to reach its all-time high for a third quarter, while the volume of consumer lending rose significantly in September, boosting the bank's market shares. With the most recent available data from the end of August 2020, the share of new mortgage loans stands at 8.03% (+140 basis points year-on-year). In consumer and business lending, Bankia's respective market shares are now 5.88% (+2 basis points year-on-year) and 8.04% (+50 basis points year-on-year).

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

			Change	
(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Amount	%
Spanish public sector	4,701	4,702	(1)	(0.0%)
Other resident sectors	107,536	104,932	2,604	2.5%
Secured loans	68,034	70,049	(2,015)	(2.9%)
Other term loans	32,943	26,993	5,951	22.0%
Commercial credit	4,103	5,326	(1,223)	(23.0%)
Receivable on demand and other	2,456	2,565	(108)	(4.2%)
Non-residents	4,682	3,940	743	18.9%
Repo transactions	89	15	74	-
Other financial assets	966	950	16	1.7%
Other valuation adjustments	285	232	53	23.0%
Non-performing loans	5,942	5,853	89	1.5%
TOTAL GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	**124,201**	**120,623**	**3,578**	**3.0%**
Loan loss reserve	(3,462)	(3,179)	(284)	8.9%
NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	**120,739**	**117,444**	**3,295**	**2.8%**
GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS EX NPLs & REPOs	**118,170**	**114,755**	**3,415**	**3.0%**

- **Retail customer funds total 152,956 million euros, some 1.8% more than in December 2019** due to higher savings rate seen in retail customers and the liquidity deposited by businesses since the start of the pandemic. In mutual funds, the business volume is up 2.2% and now surpasses the pre-crisis levels, widening the Group's market share to 7.50% (+56 basis points year-on-year). In contrast, in pension funds the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic translates into a slight decline of 2.5%, although on an uptrend since the second quarter of the year.

RETAIL CUSTOMER FUNDS

						Change on Dec-19	
(€ million)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	Dec-19	Sep-19	Amount	%
Spanish public sector	**5,328**	**5,762**	**4,980**	**4,778**	**7,130**	**550**	**11.5%**
Other resident sectors	**114,453**	**115,541**	**111,163**	**112,509**	**112,935**	**1,944**	**1.7%**
Current accounts	81,651	81,121	62,205	40,712	40,208	40,938	100.6%
Savings accounts	9,662	9,596	22,394	41,897	40,055	(32,235)	(76.9%)
Term deposits	23,141	24,824	26,564	29,900	32,672	(6,759)	(22.6%)
Non-residents	**2,087**	**2,161**	**2,271**	**2,226**	**2,427**	**(140)**	**(6.3%)**
Strict Customer Deposits	**121,867**	**123,465**	**118,415**	**119,514**	**122,492**	**2,354**	**2.0%**
Mutual funds	22,827	22,124	20,640	22,329	21,326	498	2.2%
Pension funds	8,262	8,198	7,840	8,474	8,329	(212)	(2.5%)
Total customer off-balance funds (1)	**31,088**	**30,322**	**28,480**	**30,803**	**29,655**	**286**	**0.9%**
TOTAL	**152,956**	**153,787**	**146,894**	**150,316**	**152,147**	**2,639**	**1.8%**

(1) Off-balance sheet products managed and marketed without SICAVS. Pension funds inlude mathematical provisions

TOTAL CUSTOMER FUNDS

(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Change Amount	Change %
Spanish public sector	5,328	4,778	550	11.5%
Other resident sectors	119,306	117,780	1,526	1.3%
Current accounts	81,651	40,712	40,938	100.6%
Savings accounts	9,662	41,897	(32,235)	(76.9%)
Term deposits	23,141	29,900	(6,759)	(22.6%)
Repo transactions	36	36	-	-
Singular mortgage securities	4,817	5,235	(418)	(8.0%)
Non-residents	2,087	2,226	(140)	(6.3%)
Funding via clearing houses and customer deposits	**126,721**	**124,785**	**1,936**	**1.6%**
Debentures and other marketable securities	15,591	15,697	(106)	(0.7%)
Subordinated loans	2,975	2,983	(8)	(0.3%)
TOTAL ON-BALANCE-SHEET CUSTOMER FUNDS	**145,286**	**143,464**	**1,822**	**1.3%**
Mutual funds	22,827	22,329	498	2.2%
Pension funds	8,262	8,474	(212)	(2.5%)
Off-balance-sheet customer funds (1)	**31,088**	**30,803**	**286**	**0.9%**
TOTAL CUSTOMER FUNDS	**176,375**	**174,267**	**2,108**	**1.2%**

(1) Off-balance sheet products managed and marketed without SICAVS. Pension funds inlude mathematical provisions

- **Customer deposits** total 126,721 million euros, an increase of 1,936 million euros (+1.6%) in the first nine months of the year, driven by the higher volume of strict deposits (+2,354 million euros), net of the maturities of single-certificate mortgage covered bonds that took place in the period (-418 million euros).

- **Wholesale funding** (debentures and other marketable securities and subordinated debt) stands at 18,566 million euros at the end of September 2020, with no significant changes in volume since December of last year.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

NPL ratio holds steady at 4.9% and NPL coverage rises to 58.2%

- **The NPL ratio closes September at 4.9%, in line with previous quarters** and below the 5% of December 2019, reflecting the increased lending and containment of impairment in the loan book. **The COVID-19 provisions set aside raise the NPL coverage ratio by 4.2 percentage points during the year to date to 58.2%** in September 2020.

- The volume of NPAs (non-performing loans and foreclosed assets) totals 8,294 million euros gross, covered by 4,327 million euros in provisions, **bringing the Group's Net NPA to below 3%, hitting the target set in the Strategic Plan (Net NPA ratio below 3%)**.

NPL RATIO AND COVERAGE RATIO

						Change on Dec-19	
(€ million and %)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	dic-19	sep-19	Importe	% / p.p.
Non-performing loans	6,458	6,464	6,363	6,465	7,117	(7)	(0.1%)
Total risk-bearing assets	131,900	133,076	128,676	128,156	129,702	3,744	2.9%
Total NPL ratio [1]	**4.9%**	**4.9%**	**4.9%**	**5.0%**	**5.5%**		**-0.1 p.p.**
Total provisions	3,755	3,591	3,516	3,491	3,823	264	7.6%
NPL coverage ratio	**58.2%**	**55.6%**	**55.3%**	**54.0%**	**53.7%**		**+4.2 p.p.**

(1) NPL ratio: (Doubtful risks of loans and advances to customers and contingent risks) / (Total risks of loans and advances to customers and contigent risks)

NPLs

(€ million and %)	3Q 20	2Q 20	1Q 20	4Q 19	3Q 19	2Q 19	1Q 19
Non-performing loans at the begining of the period	**6,464**	**6,363**	**6,465**	**7,117**	**7,514**	**7,969**	**8,416**
Net outflows [1]	61	7	(13)	(119)	(90)	(144)	(92)
Write offs	(67)	(194)	(89)	(245)	(306)	(72)	(69)
Disposals related to NPLs sale of portfolios	-	-	-	(288)	-	(239)	(286)
Transfer from "Non-current assets held for sale" [2]	-	288	-	-	-	-	-
Dudosos cierre del periodo	**6,458**	**6,464**	**6,363**	**6,465**	**7,117**	**7,514**	**7,969**

(1) Includes disposals due to foreclosing and in a sale process
(2) Includes portfolios which sale is not expected to be finished in 2020 due to the market conditions

FORECLOSED ASSETS

	Gross Amount [1]				
(€ million)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	Dec-19	Sep-19
Total	**2,285**	**2,328**	**2,329**	**2,347**	**2,793**
(-) Assets assigned to the Social Housing Fund and rented [3]	(449)	(477)	(458)	(463)	(436)
Total gross foreclosed assets	**1,836**	**1,851**	**1,871**	**1,884**	**2,358**

	Impairments [1]				
(€ million)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	Dec-19	Sep-19
Total	**671**	**667**	**667**	**672**	**820**
(-) Assets assigned to the Social Housing Fund and rented [3]	(100)	(101)	(95)	(95)	(85)
Total foreclosed assets impairments	**571**	**566**	**572**	**577**	**735**

	Net Amount [1]				
(€ million)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	Dec-19	Sep-19
Total	**1,614**	**1,661**	**1,662**	**1,675**	**1,974**
(-) Assets assigned to the Social Housing Fund and rented [3]	(349)	(377)	(363)	(367)	(351)
Total net foreclosed assets	**1,265**	**1,284**	**1,299**	**1,308**	**1,623**

(1) Includes all assets acquired by the Group in payment of debt, regardless if they are clasified as non-current assets held for sale, investment properties and inventories
(2) Since Dec-19 until Sep-20 data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed in 2019 and peding formalization
(3) Includes assets assigned to the Social Housing Fund, assets with special rental terms to vulnerable collectives and rented assets yielding >3%

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS (NPAs)

(€ million and %)	Sep-20 (1)	Jun-20 (1)	Mar-20 (1)	Dec-19 (1)	Sep-19	Change on Dec-19 Amount	Change on Dec-19 % / p.p.
Gross Non-performing loans	6,458	6,464	6,363	6,465	7,117	(7)	(0.1%)
Gross foreclosed assets	1,836	1,851	1,871	1,884	2,358	(48)	(2.6%)
Gross NPAs	**8,294**	**8,315**	**8,234**	**8,350**	**9,475**	**(56)**	**(0.7%)**
NPL provisions	3,755	3,591	3,516	3,491	3,823	264	7.6%
Impairments on foreclosed assets	571	566	572	577	735	(5)	(0.9%)
NPAs provisions	**4,327**	**4,157**	**4,088**	**4,068**	**4,558**	**259**	**6.4%**
Net NPL	2,703	2,873	2,847	2,974	3,294	(272)	(9.1%)
Net forclosed assets	1,265	1,284	1,299	1,308	1,623	(43)	(3.3%)
Net NPAs	**3,968**	**4,157**	**4,146**	**4,282**	**4,917**	**(314)**	**(7.3%)**
Total risk	**133,737**	**134,926**	**130,547**	**130,041**	**132,060**	**3,696**	**2.8%**
Gross NPAs ratio	**6.2%**	**6.2%**	**6.3%**	**6.4%**	**7.2%**		**-0.2 p.p.**
Net NPAs ratio	**3.0%**	**3.1%**	**3.2%**	**3.3%**	**3.7%**		**-0.3 p.p.**
NPAs Coverage	**52.2%**	**50.0%**	**49.7%**	**48.7%**	**48.1%**		**+3.5 p.p.**

(1) Since Dec-19 until Sep-20 data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed in 2019 and pending formalization

RESTRUCTURED LOANS

(millones de euros)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20	Dec-19	Sep-19	Change on Dec-19 Amount	Change on Dec-19 % / p.p.
Gross refinanced loans:							
Non-performing loans	3,014	3,145	3,147	3,287	3,725	(274)	(8.3%)
Performing loans	2,647	2,894	3,098	3,448	3,702	(801)	(23.2%)
Total refinanced	**5,661**	**6,039**	**6,245**	**6,735**	**7,427**	**(1,074)**	**(16.0%)**
Impairments							
Non-performing loans	1,015	1,037	1,145	1,217	1,373	(202)	(16.6%)
Performing loans	110	110	114	127	160	(17)	(13.2%)
Total Impairments	**1,125**	**1,147**	**1,258**	**1,344**	**1,533**	**(219)**	**(16.3%)**
Coverage ratio							
Non-performing loans	33.7%	33.0%	36.4%	37.0%	36.9%		-3.3 p.p.
Performing loans	4.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%		+0.5 p.p.
Total coverage	**19.9%**	**19.0%**	**20.2%**	**20.0%**	**20.6%**		**-0.1 p.p.**

6. FUNDING STRUCTURE AND LIQUIDITY

- At the end of September 2020 the Group's liquid assets total 32,482 million euros, covering its debt maturities 1.5 times.
- The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stands at 191%, far above the regulatory minimum of 100%, and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is 126% at the end of the period (higher than the 100% required as from June 2021).
- At the end of September 2020, the balance drawn under the ECB's TLTRO III facility is 22,919 million euros after the drawdown made in the previous quarter within the framework of the measures implemented by the ECB to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 crisis.
- The Group's loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio is 92.3%, a positive change of 1.3 percentage points in the first nine months of the year, reflecting the growth in ICO-backed loans to corporates and SMEs.

LTD RATIO AND COMMERCIAL GAP

			Change	
(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Importe	%
Net Loans and advances to customers	**120,739**	**117,444**	**3,295**	**2.8%**
o/w Repo transactions (1)	89	15	74	478.7%
a. Strict Net Loans and advances to customers	**120,650**	**117,429**	**3,221**	**2.7%**
Strict customer deposits and retail commercial paper	121,867	119,514	2,354	2.0%
Single-certificate covered bonds	4,817	5,235	(418)	(8.0%)
ICO/EIB deposits (2)	4,067	4,287	(221)	(5.1%)
b. Total Deposits	**130,751**	**129,036**	**1,715**	**1.3%**
LTD ratio (a/b)	**92.3%**	**91.0%**		**+1.3 p.p.**

(1) Reverse repurchase agreements
(2) Sep-20 includes the total funds received from EIB to provide mediation loans.
It has been used the same criteria in Dec-19 to make it comparable.

			Change	
(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Amount	%
Net Loans and advances to customers	**120,739**	**117,444**	**3,295**	**2.8%**
o/w Repo transactions (1)	89	15	74	478.7%
Strict Net Loans and advances to customers	**120,650**	**117,429**	**3,221**	**2.7%**
(-) Strict customer deposits and retail commercial paper	121,867	119,514	2,354	2.0%
(-) ICO/EIB deposits (2)	4,067	4,287	(221)	(5.1%)
Strict Comercial GAP	**(5,284)**	**(6,372)**	**1,088**	**(17.1%)**

(1) Reverse repurchase agreements
(2) Sep-20 includes the total funds received from EIB to provide mediation loans.
It has been used the same criteria in Dec-19 to make it comparable.

DEBT MATURITIES

(€ million) (1)	2020	2021	2022	>2022	TOTAL
Covered bonds	-	2,025	3,235	10,280	15,541
Senior debt	1	35	30	2,570	2,636
Subordinated debt	-	175	-	2,750	2,925
Securitisation	-	-	-	1,179	1,179
Total issuance maturities	**1**	**2,235**	**3,265**	**16,779**	**22,280**

(1) Maturities of Bankia group in nominal values net of treasury shares and retained issuance

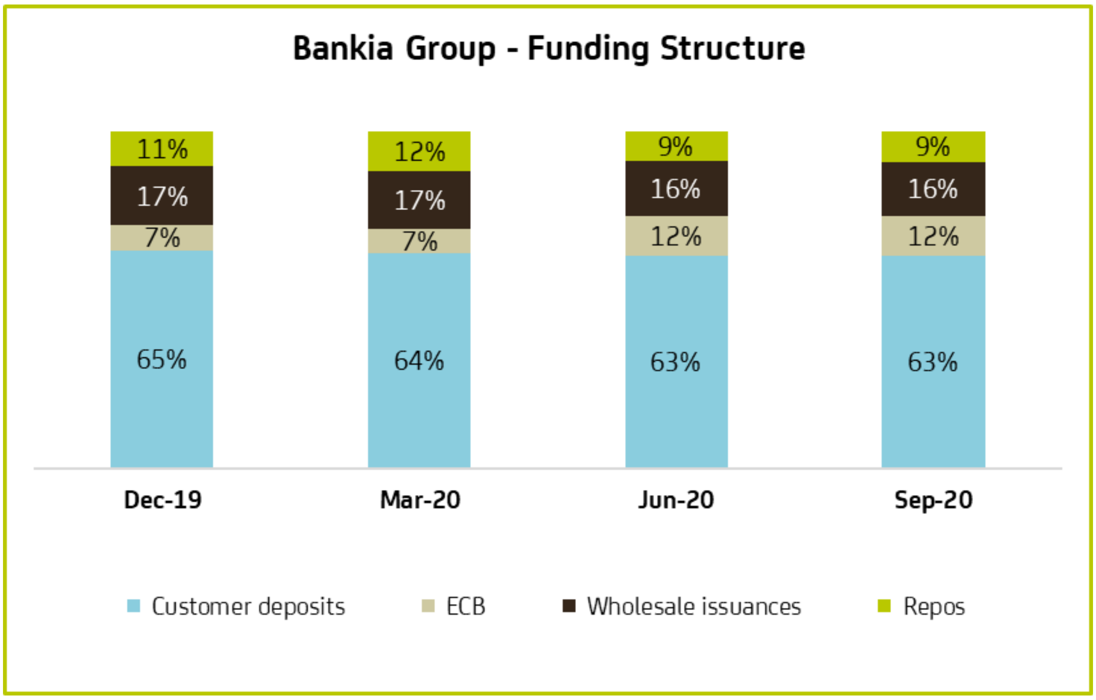
LIQUID ASSETS

(€ million)	Sep-20	Dec-19	Change Amount	Change %
Treasury account and deposit facility [1]	14,304	11,418	2,886	25.3%
Undrawn amount on the facility	5,668	6,161	(493)	(8.0%)
Available high liquidity assets [2]	12,510	15,538	(3,028)	(19.5%)
Total	**32,482**	**33,117**	**(635)**	**(1.9%)**

(1) Cash and Central Banks accounts reduced by minimal reserves

(2) Market value considering ECB haircut

FUNDING STRUCTURE



7. EQUITY

- **The Group's equity at the end of September 2020** stands at 13,038 million euros, not including the dividend paid out of profit for 2019, which was recognised in the accounts in March.

EQUITY

(€ million)	Sep-20	Jun-20	Mar-20 (1)	Dec-19	Sep-19
Equity at the beginning of the period	**12,883**	**12,863**	**13,142**	**13,191**	**13,037**
+ Result from the period	37	48	94	(34)	176
+/- Movementes in reserves:	(24)	(28)	(373)	(15)	(21)
- Dividend paid (1)	-	-	(352)	-	-
- AT1 coupon (2)	(19)	(25)	(13)	(14)	(13)
+/- Other movements	(5)	(3)	(8)	(2)	(8)
Equity at the closing of the period	**12,896**	**12,883**	**12,863**	**13,142**	**13,191**
Global other accumulated result	139	114	78	180	186
Minority interests	2	13	14	13	13
Total Equity	**13,038**	**13,011**	**12,954**	**13,335**	**13,391**

(1) At the end of March 2020 the total equity amount discounts the dividend which the General Shareholders Meeting approved to pay against 2019 (€352mn excluding the treasury stocks which don´t receive divedend) and paid in April

(2) Since April 2020 includes the accumulated impact including the tax payment of the coupon according to the IFRS 12

8. SOLVENCY

- **In September 2020, the Bankia Group has reached a CET1 ratio, on a fully loaded basis, of 14.79% and a Total Capital ratio of 19.39%.** On a phase-in basis, the CET1 ratio is 15.95% and the Total Capital ratio 20.55%. These levels imply a CET1 surplus of +641 basis points fully loaded and of +757 on a phase-in basis above the SREP minimum capital requirements for 2020. This is after applying the early implementation of CRD V Article 104(a) authorised by the supervisor on 12 March 2020, which allows banks to use AT1 and Tier 2 instruments to cover part of their Pillar 2 requirements (P2R) (2% for the Bankia Group). In Total Capital the buffers over the regulatory minimums are +664 basis points fully loaded and +780 basis points on a phase-in basis.

- Fully loaded, the solvency ratios include organic generation of capital during the first nine months of the year of +31 basis points, +17 basis points due to regulatory impacts (support factors for SMEs and infrastructures) and +129 basis points from the approval of internal models for calculating RWAs in Bankia's mortgage portfolio in September. Applying the so-called "quick fix" measures announced by competent authorities and supervisors in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis gives a fully loaded CET1 ratio of 15.48%, which includes a positive impact of +69 basis points in capital from applying the IFRS9 implementation transitional calendar authorised by the Supervisor and the treatment of unrealised gains/losses of the fair value portfolio generated since December 2019. With respect to the leverage ratio, the "quick fix" measure allowing removal of exposures to central banks impacts the ratio by +29 basis points.

- Another of the "quick fix" measures that will enter into effect in the coming months is the **prudential treatment of intangible assets associated with software** envisaged in Regulation (EU) 2020/873 of 24 June 2020. The application of this measure **will generate a positive impact pending recognition of +29 basis points** and bring the CET1 ratio fully loaded to 15.77% and the Total Capital ratio to 20.28% at 30 September 2020.

	Sep-20 (1)	
(€ million and %)	Phase In	Fully Loaded
Common equity Tier I - CET1 (%)	15.95%	14.79%
Total capital ratio (%)	20.55%	19.39%
CET1 2020 SREP requirement (incl. additional buffers)	8.38%	8.38%
Total solvency 2020 SREP requirement (incl. additional buffers)	12.75%	12.75%
Exceso capital de CET-1 sobre SREP	**7.57%**	**6.41%**
Exceso Total Capital sobre SREP	**7.80%**	**6.64%**

(1) Solvency ratios include the result attributable to the Group in the period and do not contemplate any dividend payment in 2020

(2) Does not include unrealised gains on the fair value sovereign (FV) portfolio

SOLVENCY RATIOS AND LEVERAGE

RATIOS FULLY LOADED

(€ million and %)	sep -20 (1)	dic -19 (1)
Eligible capital	13,355	13,027
Common equity Tier I (CET 1)	10,187	10,105
Capital	3,689	3,689
Reserves (as per reserve perimeter)	9,077	8,962
Result attributable net of dividend accrual	180	186
Deductions	(2,802)	(2,824)
Others (treasury stocks, Non-controlling interests and	44	91
Tier I Capital	11,437	11,355
Instruments	1,250	1,250
Tier II Capital	1,918	1,672
Instruments	1,672	1,672
Others	245	0
Risk-weighted assets	68,890	77,635
Common equity Tier I (CET 1) (%)	**14.79%**	**13.02%**
Tier I Capital	16.60%	14.63%
Tier II Capital	2.78%	2.15%
Solvency ratio - Total capital ratio (%)	**19.39%**	**16.78%**
Leverage ratio (Fully Loaded)	**5.22%**	**5.43%**
Leverage ratio total exposure	**219,001**	**209,083**

(1) Solvency ratios include the result attributable to the Group in the period and do not contemplate any dividend payment in 2020

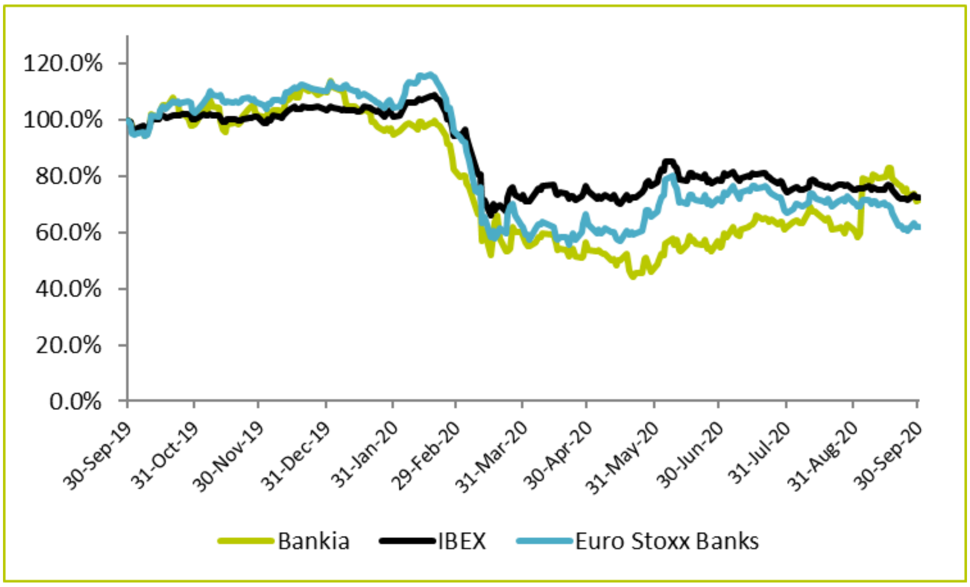
RATIOS PHASE IN

(€ million and %)	Sep -20 (1)	Dec -19 (1)
Eligible capital	14,158	14,042
Common equity Tier I (CET 1)	10,990	11,120
Capital	3,689	3,689
Reserves (as per reserve perimeter)	9,077	8,962
Result attributable net of dividend accrual	180	186
Deductions	(1,999)	(1,808)
Others (treasury stocks, Non-controlling interests and	44	91
Tier I Capital	12,240	12,370
Instruments	1,250	1,250
Tier II Capital	1,918	1,672
Instruments	1,672	1,672
Others	245	0
Risk-weighted assets	68,890	77,635
Common equity Tier I (CET 1) (%)	**15.95%**	**14.32%**
Tier I Capital	17.77%	15.93%
Tier II Capital	2.78%	2.15%
Solvency ratio - Total capital ratio (%)	**20.55%**	**18.09%**
MREL eligible issuances	2,599	2,976
MREL ratio on RWAs (%)	**24.32%**	**21.92%**
Leverage ratio (Phase In)	**5.57%**	**5.89%**
Leverage ratio total exposure	**219,804**	**210,098**

(1) Solvency ratios include the result attributable to the Group in the period and do not contemplate any dividend payment in 2020

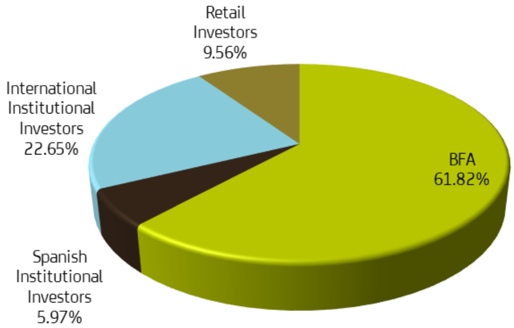
9. SHARE PERFORMANCE

SHARE PRICE



MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND STOCK MARKET DATA

BANKIA (stock data)	Sep-2020 (9 months)
Number of shareholders	167,868
Daily average volume (num. shares)	11,142,958
Daily average turnover (euros)	12,670,442
Maximum closing price (€/share)	1,970 (2-Jan)
Minimum closing price (€/share)	0,764 (21-May)
Closing price (€/share)	1,242 (30-Sep)



10. RATING

The following actions were of note in relation to Bankia's ratings during the third quarter of 2020:

- On 2 July, DBRS Morning star (DBRS) confirmed Bankia's long-term rating at BBB (high) with a Stable outlook.
- On 10 July, Scope Ratings (Scope) confirmed the rating of Bankia's mortgage covered bonds at AAA with a Stable outlook.
- On 31 July, Scope confirmed Bankia's long-term rating at BBB+ (high) with a Stable outlook.
- On 16 September, Fitch Ratings (Fitch) placed Bankia's long-term rating on Negative outlook.
- On 18 September, DBRS confirmed the rating of Bankia's mortgage covered bonds at AAA.

As from 18 September, the movements in ratings have reflected the positive impact of the merger agreement with:

- On 21 September, Scope placed Bankia's long-term rating outlook on Under Review for Upgrade (UR Upgrade).
- On 23 September, S&P Global Ratings (S&P) placed Bankia's long-term rating outlook on CreditWatch Positive (CW Positive).
- On 24 September, DBRS placed Bankia's long-term rating outlook on Under Review Positive (UR Positive).
- On 28 September, S&P confirmed the rating of Bankia's mortgage covered bonds at AA and lowered the outlook from Stable to Negative.
- On 29 September, Fitch placed Bankia's long-term rating outlook on Rating Watch Positive (RW Positive).
- After the close of the quarter, on 5 October, Fitch placed the outlook for Bankia's mortgage covered bonds on Rating Watch Positive (RW Positive).

CREDIT RATING AGENCY RATINGS

Issuer Ratings	S&P Global Ratings	Fitch Ratings	DBRS	Scope
Long-term	BBB	BBB	BBB (high)	BBB+
Short-term	A-2	F2	R-1 (low)	S-2
Outlook	CW Positive	RW Positive	UR Positive	UR Upgrade
Date	23-Sep-20	29-Sep-20	24-Sep-20	21-Sep-20
Mortgage Covered Bonds Rating	**S&P Global Ratings**	**Fitch Ratings**	**DBRS**	**Scope**
Rating	AA	A+	AAA	AAA
Outlook	Negative	RW Positive	---	Stable
Date	28-Sep-20	05-Oct-20	18-Sep-20	10-Jul-20

11. BANKIA FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 CRISIS

Described below are the measures taken by Bankia within the framework of the public and sector initiatives to provide financial support to households and businesses at 30 September 2020:

- **Mortgage moratoriums:** the Group has granted moratoriums for close to 40,300 mortgages that remain in effect with a gross value of 4,136 million euros. This amount represents 6.6% of the bank's performing mortgage loan book at 30 September 2020.

- **Moratoriums for consumer loans:** moratoriums have been granted for more than 49,400 loans that remain in effect with an aggregate value of 346 million euros, 7.3% of Bankia's performing consumer loan book at 30 September 2020.

- **ICO-guaranteed loans to corporates and SMEs:** at 30 September 2020, the new loans granted with government backing (ICO guarantee) amount to 8,972 million euros. Some 58% of this figure (5,220 million euros) represents lending to SMEs and self-employed and 42% (3,752 million euros) to large corporates. The balance guaranteed with these arrangements represents 80% of the financing in the case of loans to SMEs and independent contractors and 67% for corporates.

  ICO-guaranteed loans granted by Bankia account for 21.1% of Bankia's lending to corporates and SMEs at the close of the third quarter de 2020.

12. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE QUARTER OF 2020

Joint merger plan between CaixaBank and Bankia

This past 18 September it was publicly announced by means of a report of Inside Information submitted to the CNMV that the Boards of Directors of Bankia, S.A. and CaixaBank, S.A. has drawn up and signed the common draft terms for the merger by absorption of Bankia, S.A. by CaixaBank, S.A. (the "Joint Merger Plan").

The share exchange ratio proposed in the Joint Merger Plan, which has been determined on the basis of the real value of the net assets of both banks and after the pertinent reviews and valuations, is, with no supplementary cash compensation whatsoever, 0.6845 newly issued ordinary shares of CaixaBank, S.A., each with a par value of one euro, for each ordinary share of Bankia, S.A., with a par value of one euro.

CaixaBank will execute the swap of Bankia shares with newly issued ordinary shares. Considering the total number of outstanding shares of Bankia at the date of the Joint Merger Plan that could be tendered in the exchange (3,069,522,105 shares, with a par value of one euro each, less the 31,963,300 own shares that will continue to be held as treasury stock until the merger is executed and which shall thus not be exchanged), the maximum number of CaixaBank shares to be issued to execute the merger share swap is 2,079,209,002 ordinary shares of CaixaBank with a par value of one euro each, giving a total maximum nominal capital increase of 2,079,209,002 euros. The amount of the capital increase may decrease according to the Bankia treasury stock or such number of Bankia shares as CaixaBank may hold at the time the merger is executed.

The agreed exchange ratio means that the shareholders of CaixaBank will initially hold 74.2% of the new bank's capital, while Bankia's will have a 25.8% shareholding. CriteriaCaixa, an entity 100% controlled by the Fundación Bancaria “la Caixa”, will remain as the shareholder of reference in CaixaBank with a shareholding of approximately 30%, whereas the FROB will hold a 16.1% interest.

José Ignacio Goirigolzarri will be the executive chairman of the bank and Gonzalo Gortázar its chief executive officer. The Board of Directors will be composed of 15 directors, some 60% of whom will be independents. Women will hold 33% of the directorships.

As a result of the merger:

- It is expected that annual cost synergies of close to €770 million and new annual revenue of approximately €290 million will be generated.
- The solvency targets for the combined bank will be fixed at a CET1 ratio of between 11.0% and 11.5% without considering the IFRS9 transitional adjustments, with a buffer of between 250 and 300 basis points over the SREP regulatory requirement.
- It is estimated that earnings per share for Bankia shareholders will increase by around 70% over the market estimates for 2022.

After fulfilment of the requisite formalities, the projected merger will be submitted for approval by the shareholders of Bankia, S.A. and of CaixaBank, S.A. in their respective extraordinary general meetings, which are to be held in December 2020.

The merger’s effective execution will be conditional on attainment of the pertinent regulatory clearances. The merger is projected to be completed in the first quarter of 2021.

13. APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF FIXED-INCOME PORTFOLIOS

			Change	
(€ million and %)	Sep-20 (1)	Dec-19 (1)	Amount	%
ALCO Portfolio	24,913	23,441	1,472	6.3%
NON ALCO Portfolio	520	648	(128)	(19.7%)
SAREB Bonds	18,510	18,639	(129)	(0.7%)
Total Fixed Income Portfolio	**43,943**	**42,728**	**1,215**	**2.8%**

(1) Nominal values of the "fair value" and "amortised cost" portfolios

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES)

In addition to the financial information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (IFRS), the Bankia Group uses certain alternative performance measures ("APMs") that are normally employed in the banking sector as indicators for monitoring the management of the Group's assets and liabilities and its financial and economic position. In compliance with the ESMA guidelines on transparency and investor protection in the European Union published in October 2015, the following tables give details of all the APMs used in this document, including their definition, their use and a reconciliation with the balance sheet and income statement line items used in their calculation.

1.- Activity and business

- **Total customer funds on and off-balance sheet**

Definition: sum of customer deposits, senior and subordinated wholesale issues and resources managed off-balance sheet

Use: figure used as indicator of performance of the total volume of funds captured by the Group in the market.

Calculation: sum of the following items:

- Customer deposits on balance sheet
- Marketable debt securities included on balance sheet
- Mutual funds and pension funds managed and marketed by the Group without including SICAVS.

(€ million)		Sep-20	Dec-19
Sum	+ Customer Deposits	126,721	124,785
	+ Debt securities in issue	18,566	18,680
	+ Mutual funds without SICAVS	22,827	22,329
	+ Pension funds	8,262	8,474
=	**Total Customer Funds**	**176,375**	**174,267**

2.- Profitability and efficiency

- **Net trading income (NTI)**

Definition: sum of the gains or losses obtained from management of portfolios of financial assets and liabilities and accounting hedges, as they are recorded on the income statement

Use: figure routinely used in the banking sector to monitor revenue performance in activities outside the standard banking business.

Calculation: sum of the gains or losses from the following income statement items:

- Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net
- Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net
- Gains or losses on financial assets not held for trading that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net.
- Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net.
- Gains or losses from hedge accounting, net

(€ million)		Sep-20	Sep-19
Sum	+ Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net.	144	253
	+ Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net.	5	(3)
	+ Gains or losses on financial assets not held for trading that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net.	(0.9)	0.9
	+ Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net.	0	0
	+ Gains or losses from hedge accounting, net	(15)	(15)
=	**Net trading income (NTI)**	**133**	**236**

- **Pre-provision profit**

Definition: gross income on income statement less administrative expenses and depreciation and amortisation charges

Use: parameter commonly used in banking sector to track the bank's operating performance without taking provisions for contingencies, credit risk and impairment of real estate assets and equity investments into account.

Calculation: aggregate amount of the following items on the income statement:

- Gross income
- Administrative expenses
- Depreciation and amortisation

(€ million)		Sep-20	Sep-19
Sum	+ Gross income	2,395	2,546
	+ Administrative Expenses	(1,189)	(1,222)
	+ Amortisations	(144)	(148)
=	**Pre-provision profit**	**1,063**	**1,176**

- **Core earnings**

Definition: profit or loss obtained by the Group from its core activity (net interest income plus fee and commission income) after deducting operating expenses (administrative expenses and depreciation and amortisation charges).

Use: used to relate operating costs to the generation of revenue from the bank's recurring business.

Calculation: aggregate amount of the following items on the income statement:

- Net interest income
- Net fee and commission income (fees and commissions received less fees and commissions paid)
- Administrative expenses
- Depreciation charges

(€ million)		Sep-20	Sep-19
Sum	+ Net interest income	1,411	1,520
	+ Total net fees and commissions	880	796
	+ Administrative expenses	(1,189)	(1,222)
	+ Amortisations	(144)	(148)
=	**"Core" Result**	**958**	**946**

- **Customer margin**

Definition: difference between the average interest rate charged on loans and advances to customers and the average interest rate paid on customer deposits.

Use: metric routinely used in the banking business to measure the return earned by banks on standard operations with customers.

Calculation: the average interest rate on loans and advances to customers is the interest income on loans and advances to customers recognised in the period divided by the average month-end balance of loans and advances to customers in the period. The average interest rate paid on customer deposits is interest expenses on customer deposits recognised in the period divided by the average month-end balance of customer deposits in the period. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerators of both quotients (interest income and expenses) are annualised

(€ million & %)		3Q 2020	2Q 2020
%	**A Average interest rate on loans and advances to customers (b)/(c)**	**1.53%**	**1.53%**
	(a) Interest income on loans and advances to customers	465	457
Numerator	(b) Annualised interest income on loans and advances to customers	1,848	1,837
Denominator	(c) Average month-end balance of loans and advances to customers	120,764	120,324
%	**B Average interest rate paid on customer deposits (e)/(f)**	**0.08%**	**0.07%**
	(d) Interest expenses on customer deposits	25	22
Numerator	(e) Annualised interest expenses on customer deposits	99	90
Denominator	(f) Average month-end balance of customer deposits	126,551	126,222
A-B =	**Customer margin (%)**	**1.45%**	**1.46%**

- **Net interest income**

Definition: difference between the Group's average return on assets and the average cost of liabilities and equity

Use: the average interest rate on assets is the total interest income reported in the income statement divided by the average of the closing balance of total assets for each month of the reference period.

Calculation: the average interest rate on assets is the total interest income reported in the income statement divided by the average of the closing balance of total assets for each month of the reference period.

The average interest rate on liabilities and equity is the total interest expense reported in the income statement divided by the average of the closing balance of equity and liabilities for each month of the reference period. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerators of both quotients (interest income and expenses) are annualised.

(€ million & %)		3Q 2020	2Q 2020
%	**A Average return on assets (b)/(c)**	**1.09%**	**1.05%**
	(a) Total interest income	587	557
Numerator	(b) Total annualised interest income	2,334	2,241
Denominator	(c) Average month-end balances of assets	214,118	213,503
%	**B Average cost of liabilities and equity (e)/(f)**	**0.18%**	**0.18%**
	(d) Total interest expenses	98	93
Numerator	(e) Total annualised interest expenses	391	375
Denominator	(f) Average month-end balances of total equity and liabilities	214,118	213,503
A-B =	**Interest margin (%)**	**0.91%**	**0.87%**

- **ROA**

Definition: measures the return on the bank's assets.

Use: metric routinely used, not just in the banking sector but in other sectors as well, that measures the bank's capacity to generate returns on the assets in which it has invested.

Calculation: the profit or loss for the period as reported in the income statement (numerator), divided by the average month-end balance of assets for each month in the reference period. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
	(a) Profit/(loss) in the period	180	576
Numerator	(b) Annualised profit/(loss) in the period	240	771
Denominator	(c) Average month-end balance of assets	211,664	208,859
(b)/(c) =	**ROA (%)**	**0.1%**	**0.4%**

millones euros y %		Sep-20	Sep-19
	Profit/(loss) in the period	180	576
	+ COVID-19 provision net of taxes	326	-
	= Attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	505	576
Numerador	(a) Annualised attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	675	771
Denominador	(b) Average month-end balance of assets	211,664	208,859
(a)/(b) =	**ROA pre COVID-19 provision (%)**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**

- **RORWA**

Definition: measures the return obtained by the bank on its average risk-weighted assets.

Use: metric routinely used in the financial sector to measure the return obtained by the bank on its risk-weighted assets, which already embody a corrective factor as a function of the risk assumed by the bank in the different types of assets in which it invests.

Calculation: the profit or loss for the period divided by regulatory risk-weighted assets at the end of the period. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised.

(€ million & %)			Sep-20	Sep-19
		(a) Profit/(loss) in the period	180	576
Numerator		(b) Annualised profit/(loss) in the period	240	771
Denominator		(c) Regulatory risk-weighted assets	68,890	80,346
(b)/(c)	**=**	**RORWA (%)**	**0.3%**	**1.0%**

(€ million & %)			Sep-20	Sep-19
		Profit/(loss) in the period	180	576
		+ COVID-19 provision net of taxes	326	-
		= Attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	505	576
Numerator		(a) Annualised attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	675	771
Denominator		(b) Regulatory risk-weighted assets	68,890	80,346
(a)/(b)	**=**	**RORWA pre COVID-19 provision (%)**	**1.0%**	**1.0%**

- **ROE**

Definition: measures the return on equity obtained by the bank.

Use: profit metric routinely used by banks and other businesses to measure the return obtained by the bank on its shareholders' funds.

Calculation: the attributable profit or loss of the controlling company divided by the average month-end equity of the 12 months preceding the period-end, adjusted for expected dividends for the period. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised.

(€ million & %)			Sep-20 (1)	Sep-19
		(a) Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	180	575
Numerator		(b) Annualised Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	240	769
Denominator		(c) Average equity	12,858	12,789
(b)/(c)	**=**	**ROE (%)**	**1.9%**	**6.0%**

(1) Sep-20 equity does not contemplate any expected dividend payment against 2020 result

(€ million & %)			Sep-20 (1)	Sep-19
		Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	180	575
		+ COVID-19 provision net of taxes	326	-
		= Attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	505	575
Numerador		(a) Annualised attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	675	769
Denominador		(b) Average equity	12,858	12,789
(a)/(b)	**=**	**ROE pre COVID-19 provision (%)**	**5.2%**	**6.0%**

(1) Sep-20 equity does not contemplate any expected dividend payment against 2020 result

- **ROTE**

Definition: measures the return on equity obtained by the bank, excluding intangible assets.

Use: indicator used to measure the rate of return on a bank's tangible common equity.

Calculation: the attributable profit of the controlling company divided by the average value of equity less intangible assets for the 12 months preceding the period-end, adjusted for expected dividends. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20 [1]	Sep-19
	(a) Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	180	575
Numerator	(b) Annualised Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	240	769
Denominator	(c) Average tangible equity	12,419	12,460
(b)/(c) =	**ROTE (%)**	**1.9%**	**6.2%**

(1) Sep-20 equity does not contemplate any expected dividend payment against 2020 result

(€ million & %)		Sep-20 [1]	Sep-19
	Profit/(loss) in the period attributable to the parent entity	180	575
	+ COVID-19 provision net of taxes	326	-
	= Attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	505	575
Numerator	(a) Annualised attributable profit/(loss) pre COVID-19 provision	675	769
Denominator	(b) Average tangible equity	12,419	12,460
(a)/(b) =	**ROTE pre COVID-19 provision (%)**	**5.4%**	**6.2%**

(1) Sep-20 equity does not contemplate any expected dividend payment against 2020 result

- **Cost to income ratio**

Definition: measures the operating expenses incurred by the bank as a percentage of its gross income.

Use: a metric commonly used in the banking sector to relate costs to revenue.

Calculation: operating expenses (administrative expenses + depreciation and amortization charges) divided by gross income for the period, both as recognised in the income statement.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
Numerator	(a) Operating expenses	1,332	1,370
	Administrative expenses	1,189	1,222
	Amortisation	144	148
Denominator	(b) Gross Income	2,395	2,546
(a)/(b) =	**Cost to income (%)**	**55.6%**	**53.8%**

3.- Risk management

- **Cost of risk**

Definition: measures the bank's provisions for non-performing loans as a percentage of total credit and contingent risks.

Use: metric used to monitor the cost of loan loss provisions in relation to the bank's loan portfolio as a whole.

Calculation: Sum of impairment losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent risks included under "Provisions (net)" on the income statement, divided by average gross loans and advances to customers (before provisions) and contingent risks in the period. Impairment losses on financial assets are measured net of movements in impairment losses on fixed-income instruments. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised. When calculating the ordinary cost of risk, total impairment losses are calculated net of non-recurring extraordinary provisions.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
	A Total impairment for calculation of cost of risk (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	**337**	**250**
	(a) Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	812	274
	(b) (-) Impairment of fixed-income instruments	(5)	(1)
	(c) (+) Provisions/release of provisions for contingent risks	(19)	(22)
	(d) (-) COVID-19 extraordinary provisions	(450)	-
Numerator	**B Annualised total impairments for calculation of cost of risk**	**450**	**334**
Denominator	**C Total average credit and contingent risk in the period (e) + (f)**	**130,330**	**129,369**
	(e) Average gross value of loans and advances to customers in the period	121,511	120,854
	(f) Average gross value of contingent risks in the period	8,819	8,515
B/C =	**Ordinary Cost of risk (%)**	**0.35%**	**0.26%**

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
	A Total impairment for calculation of cost of risk (a)+(b)+(c)	**787**	**250**
	(a) Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	812	274
	(b) (-) Impairment of fixed-income instruments	(5)	(1)
	(c) (+) Provisions/release of provisions for contingent risks	(19)	(22)
Numerator	**B Annualised total impairments for calculation of cost of risk**	**1,051**	**334**
Denominator	**C Total average credit and contingent risk in the period (e) + (f)**	**130,330**	**129,369**
	(e) Average gross value of loans and advances to customers in the period	121,511	120,854
	(f) Average gross value of contingent risks in the period	8,819	8,515
B/C =	**Total Cost of risk (%)**	**0.81%**	**0.26%**

- **Write-offs as a percentage of total NPAs**

Definition: loan loss provisions and impairment losses on foreclosed assets as a percentage of the bank's total loans, contingent risks and foreclosed assets.

Use: metric used to monitor the cost of provisions for non-performing loans and foreclosed assets as a percentage of the bank's total loans and foreclosed assets.

Calculation: Sum of impairment losses on financial assets, provisions for contingent liabilities and impairment losses on foreclosed assets, divided by average gross loans and advances to customers (before provisions), contingent liabilities and foreclosed assets for the period. Impairment losses are calculated net of any changes in impairment losses on fixed income instruments. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised. To calculate the ratio of total write-offs to ordinary NPAs, total impairment losses are calculated net of non-recurring extraordinary provisions.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
	A Total impairments (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)	**410**	**394**
	(a) Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	812	274
	(b) (-) COVID-19 extraordinary provisions on financial assets	(450)	-
	(c) (-) Impairment of fixed-income instruments	(5)	(1)
	(d) (+) Provisions/release of provisions for contingent risks	(19)	(22)
	(e) Impairments on foreclosed assets	88	144
	(f) (-) COVID-19 extraordinary provisions on foreclosed assets	(15)	-
Numerator	**B Total annualised impairments**	**548**	**527**
Denominator	**C Total Average of credit, contingent risk and foreclosed asset (g)+(h)+(i)**	**132,188**	**131,795**
	(g) Average of Loans and advances to customers	121,511	120,854
	(h) Average Contingent risks	8,819	8,515
	(i) Average of foreclosed assets in the period [1]	1,858	2,426
B/C =	**Total ordinary impairments on NPAs (%)**	**0.41%**	**0.40%**

(1) Data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed pending formalitation in each period

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Sep-19
	A Total impairment for calculation of cost of risk (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	**875**	**394**
	(a) Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	812	274
	(b) (-) Impairment of fixed-income instruments	(5)	(1)
	(c) (+) Provisions/release of provisions for contingent risks	(19)	(22)
	(d) (+) Impairments on foreclosed assets	88	144
Numerator	**B Total annualised impairments**	**1,169**	**527**
Denominator	**C Total Average of credit, contingent risk and foreclosed asset (f)+(g)+(h)**	**132,188**	**131,795**
	(e) Average of Loans and advances to customers	121,511	120,854
	(f) Average Contingent risks	8,819	8,515
	(g) Average of foreclosed assets in the period [1]	1,858	2,426
B/C =	**Total impairments on NPAs (%)**	**0.88%**	**0.40%**

(1) Data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed pending formalitation in each period

- **NPL ratio**

Definition: relationship between the Group's risks classified as non-performing and the total balance of customer credit risk and contingent risks. The balance of this metric includes amounts of minor significance with credit institutions and fixed-income positions.

Use: one of the main indicators used by banks to track the state and evolution of their credit risk.

Calculation: the Group's non-performing loans divided by total risk-bearing assets, the greater part of which are concentrated in loans and advances to customers.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	**A Non-performing loans and contingent liabilities (NPEs) (a)+(b)+(c)**	**6,458**	**6,465**
	(a) Non-performing Loans and advances to customers	5,942	5,853
	(b) Contingent risks	504	600
	(c) Credit institutions and fixed income	12	13
Denominator	**B Total credit and contingent risk (d)+(e)+(f)**	**131,900**	**128,156**
	(d) Total Loans and advances to customers	122,950	119,440
	(e) Total Contingent risks	8,939	8,703
	(f) Credit institutions and fixed income	12	13
A/B =	**Total NPL ratio (%)**	**4.9%**	**5.0%**

- **NPL coverage ratio**

Definition: reflects the degree to which the impairment of doubtful loans is covered, for accounting purposes, by loan loss provisions.

Use: indicator routinely used by banks to monitor the provision coverage of their non-performing assets.

Calculation: the Group's allowances for loan losses divided by non-performing loans. Allowances for loan losses include the provisions set aside by the Group to cover non-performing loans. Non-performing loans include both non-performing loans and advances to customers and non-performing contingent risks, receivables from credit institutions and receivables from fixed income securities.

(€ million & %)		Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	(a) Impairments of loans and contingent liabilities	3,755	3,491
Denominator	(b) Non-performing loans and contingent liabilities (NPEs)	6,458	6,465
(a)/(b) =	**NPL coverage ratio (%)**	**58.2%**	**54.0%**

- **Gross NPA ratio**

Definition: the sum of the Group's gross non-performing loans and foreclosed assets as a percentage of its total loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and foreclosed assets.

Use: an indicator used by banks to track the state and evolution of the risks associated with their non-performing assets.

Calculation: gross book amount (before provisions) of non-performing loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities (NPEs) and foreclosed assets (gross NPAs) as a percentage of total gross loans and advances to customers (before provisions), contingent liabilities (before provisions) and gross foreclosed assets (before impairment losses).

(€ million & %)			Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	**A**	**Gross NPAs (a)+(b)**	**8,294**	**8,350**
	(a)	Non-performing loans and contingent liabilities (NPEs)	6,458	6,465
	(b)	Gross foreclosed assets [1]	1,836	1,884
Denominator	**B**	**Total credit and contingent risk and foreclosed assets (c)+(d)**	**133,737**	**130,041**
	(c)	Total credit and contingent risk	131,900	128,156
	(d)	Gross foreclosed assets [1]	1,836	1,884
A/B	**=**	**Gross NPA ratio (%)**	**6.2%**	**6.4%**

(1) In Sep-20 and Dec-19 data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed in 2019 pending formalitation in each period

- **Net NPA ratio**

Definition: the sum of the Group's non-performing loans and foreclosed assets net of provisions as a percentage of its total loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and foreclosed assets.

Use: an indicator used by banks to track the state and evolution of the risks associated with their non-performing assets.

Calculation: net book amount (after provisions and impairment losses) of non-performing loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and foreclosed assets (net NPAs) as a percentage of total gross loans and advances to customers (before provisions), contingent liabilities (before provisions) and gross foreclosed assets (before impairment losses).

(€ million & %)			Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	**A**	**Net NPAs (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)**	**3,968**	**4,282**
	(a)	Non-performing loans and contingent liabilities (NPEs)	6,458	6,465
	(b)	Gross foreclosed assets [1]	1,836	1,884
	(c)	Impairments of loans and contingent liabilities	(3,755)	(3,491)
	(d)	Impairments of foreclosed assets	(571)	(577)
Denominator	**B**	**Total credit and contingent risk and foreclosed assets (c)+(d)**	**133,737**	**130,041**
	(e)	Total credit and contingent risk	131,900	128,156
	(f)	Gross foreclosed assets [1]	1,836	1,884
A/B	**=**	**Net NPAs ratio (%)**	**3.0%**	**3.3%**

(1) In Sep-20 and Dec-19 data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed in 2019 pending formalitation in each period

- **NPA coverage ratio**

Definition: measures the extent to which impairment losses on doubtful assets and foreclosed assets are covered by provisions.

Use: indicator routinely used by banks to monitor the provision coverage of their non-performing assets.

Calculation: Book amount of allowances for impairment of loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and foreclosed assets as a percentage of the gross book amount of non-performing loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities (NPEs) and foreclosed assets.

(€ million & %)				Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	**A**	**Impairments of NPAs (a)+(b)**		**4,327**	**4,068**
	(a)	Impairments of loans and contingent liabilities		3,755	3,491
	(b)	Impairments of foreclosed assets		571	577
Denominator	**B**	**Gross NPAs (c)+(d)**		**8,294**	**8,350**
	(c)	Non-performing loans and contingent liabilities (NPEs)		6,458	6,465
	(d)	Gross foreclosed assets [1]		1,836	1,884
A/B	**=**	**NPAs´ coverage (%)**		**52.2%**	**48.7%**

(1) In Sep-20 and Dec-19 data is calculated assuming the disposals of assets signed in 2019 pending formalitation in each period

4.- Liquidity

- **Loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio**

Definition: metric that reflects the relationship between loans granted to customers and deposits taken from customers.

Use: indicator routinely used by financial institutions to show the degree to which customer deposits are funded by loans to customers.

Calculation: net loans and advances to customers on the balance sheet, divided by customer deposits on the balance sheet plus funds raised through second-floor loans received from the EIB and ICO. Loans and advances to customers on the balance sheet are calculated net of reverse repos and customer deposits on balance sheet are calculated net of repos.

(€ million & %)			Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator	**A**	**Net Loans and advances to customers (a)+(b)-(c)**	**120,650**	**117,429**
	(a)	Net Loans and advances to customers (non held for trading)	11	11
	(b)	Net Loans and advances to customers (Financial assets at amortised cost)	120,728	117,433
	(c)	Reverse repo transactions	(89)	(15)
Denominator	**B**	**Total deposits (d)-(e)+(f)**	**130,751**	**129,036**
	(d)	Customer deposits	126,721	124,785
	(e)	Repo transactions	(36)	(36)
	(f	ICO/EIB deposits	4,067	4,287
A/B	**=**	**LTD ratio (%)**	**92.3%**	**91.0%**

5.- Share information

- **Market capitalisation**

Definition: economic metric that indicates the total value of all shares of a publicly traded company or financial institution.

Use: indicator that reflects the bank's equity value in the market and that, unlike the bank's book value, fluctuates as a function of the supply and demand for the bank's shares in the market.

Calculation: the number of shares multiplied by the share price at period-end.

(€ million)			Sep-20	Dec-19
		(a) Shares outstanding at period-end (million)	3,070	3,070
		(b) Share price at period-end (euros)	1.24	1.90
(a)*(b)	**=**	**Market capitalisation (€ million)**	**3,811**	**5,840**

- **Earnings per share**

Definition: the part of profit attributable to each of a company or financial institution's shares.

Use: earnings per share is one of the metrics mostly commonly used in the financial and business sector to measure the return obtained by the shareholders of a company or financial institution.

Calculation: profit or loss attributable to the parent company, divided by the number of shares outstanding at period-end. If this metric is presented prior to year-end, the numerator is annualised.

			Sep-20	Dec-19
		(a) Profit/(loss) attributable to the Group (€ million)	180	541
Numerator		(b) Annualised profit/(loss) attributable to the Group (€ million)	240	541
Denominator		(c) Shares outstanding at period-end (million)	3,070	3,070
(b)/(c)	**=**	**Earnings per share (€)**	**0.08**	**0.18**

- **Tangible book value per share**

Definition: the book value of the company per each share issued, minus intangible assets

Use: indicator used to measure the book value of a company per share issued, after discounting the company's intangible assets. This ratio is commonly used not only in the banking sector but in other industries as well.

Calculation: The Group's equity, after deducting intangible assets, divided by the number of shares outstanding at period-end.

			Sep-20	Dec-19
Numerator		**A Total Equity less intangible assets(€ million) (a)+(b)**	**12,553**	**12,934**
		(a) Total Equity (€ million)	13,038	13,335
		(b) Intangible assets (€ million)	(485)	(401)
Denominator		**B Shares outstanding at period-end (million)**	**3,070**	**3,070**
(A)/(B)	**=**	**Tangible book value per share (€)**	**4.09**	**4.21**

- **P/E ratio**

Definition: measures the price per share as a multiple of the earnings per share.

Use: indicator used to measure the relationship between the market price of a listed company and its total profits.

Calculation: share price at period-end divided by earnings per share in the period.

			Sep-20	Dec-19
		(a) Closing price at the end of period (€)	1.24	1.90
		(b) Earnings per share (€)	0.08	0.18
(a)/(b)	**=**	**P/E ratio**	**15.87x**	**10.79x**

- **Price to tangible book value**

Definition: ratio comparing the bank's share price to its tangible book value

Use: measures the relationship between the market price of a listed company and its book value.

Calculation: share price at period-end divided by tangible book value per share in the period

			Sep-20	Dec-19
		(a) Closing price at the end of period (€)	1.24	1.90
		(b) Tangible book value per share (€)	4.09	4.21
(a)/(b)	**=**	**PTBV (x)**	**0.30x**	**0.45x**

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF CONTINGENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS (AT1)

(%)	Bankia [1] 30-Sep-2020
Common equity Tier I (CET1) (Group) BIS III Phase In (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	15.95%
Common equity Tier I (CET1) (Group) BIS III Fully Loaded (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	14.79%
Common equity Tier I (CET1) (Individual) BIS III Phase In (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	15.31%
Common equity Tier I (CET1) (Individual) BIS III Fully Loaded (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	14.18%
Total capital ratio (Group) BIS III Phase In (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	20.55%
Total capital ratio (Group) BIS III Fully Loaded (incl. FV unrealised gains) [2]	19.39%
Solvency	
(€mn)	
Available distributable items (Individual) [3]	8,862

(1) Solvency ratios include the result that is expected to be allocated to reserves
(2) Unrealised gains on the fair value sovereign (FV) portfolio
(3) Solvency ratios include the result attributable to the Group in the period and do not contemplate any dividend payment in 2020

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