Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Annual Accounts
31 December 2017

Consolidated Directors' Report
2017

(With Auditor's Report Thereon)

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Paseo de la Castellana, 259C
28046 Madrid

Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Annual Accounts

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails)

To the shareholders of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and consolidated notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated equity and financial position of the Group at 31 December 2017 and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts in Spain pursuant to the legislation regulating the audit of accounts. We have not provided any non-audit services, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen which, under the aforementioned regulations, have affected the required independence such that this has been compromised.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of loans and advances to other debtors portfolio

See notes 1 and 8 to the consolidated annual accounts

Key Audit Matter	*How the Matter was Addressed in Our Audit*
The process of estimating impairment of the loans and advances portfolio due to credit risk, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39), entails a significant and complex estimate. In the case of the individual analysis, these provisions for portfolios of impaired loans and advances consider the debtors' forecast business performance and the market value of the collateral provided for credit transactions. For the collective analysis, the main aspects considered are the identification and classification of exposures through loans that are under special monitoring or impaired, portfolio segmentation, and the use of significant assumptions such as the realisable value of the collateral associated with credit transactions. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2067 of 22 November 2016, the Group must apply International Financial Reporting Standard 9 - Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) as regards the classification and measurement of financial instruments from 1 January 2018. As this is a complex and relevant process, the Group has carried out a project to implement this standard, aimed at complying with the requirements stipulated therein with regard to the classification and measurement of financial instruments and the impairment of financial assets, the estimated impact of which is indicated in note 1 to the consolidated annual accounts.	Our audit approach included assessing the relevant controls linked to the process of estimating impairment of the loans and advances portfolio and performing different tests of detail thereon. Our procedures related to the control environment focused on the following key areas: – Governance: identification of the credit risk management framework and relevant controls. – Accounting policies: assessment of their alignment with applicable accounting regulations. – Refinancing and restructuring transactions: assessment of the criteria and policies in place for the refinancing and restructuring of lending operations. – Testing of the relevant controls relating to the information available for the monitoring of loans outstanding. – Collateral and guarantees: evaluation of the design of the relevant guarantee management and valuation controls. – Provision estimation process, both in terms of collective provisions and those for individually significant transactions. – Databases: evaluation of the integrity, accuracy, quality and recency of the data and of the control and management process in place.

Impairment of loans and advances to other debtors portfolio See notes 1 and 8 to the consolidated annual accounts	
Key Audit Matter	*How the Matter was Addressed in Our Audit*
	Our tests of detail on the estimates of impairment of the loans and advances portfolio basically comprised the following: – With regard to the impairment of individually significant transactions, we analysed the population for which there was objective evidence of impairment and assessed the sufficiency of the provisions recorded. – With respect to the impairment provisions estimated collectively, we evaluated the methodology used by the Group, assessing the integrity of the input balances for the process and validating the correct functioning of the calculation engine. In relation to the Group's implementation of IFRS 9, we performed procedures to assess compliance with the implementation plan designed, reviewed the concepts, criteria and methodologies defined, and carried out control tests and tests of detail on the analysis conducted by the Group regarding the classification of financial instruments and on the models for estimating impairment provisions for credit risk. – Lastly, we evaluated whether the information disclosed in the notes to the consolidated annual accounts is appropriate, in accordance with the criteria set out in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.

Valuation of financial instruments See notes 6, 7 and 9 to the consolidated annual accounts	
Key Audit Matter	*How the Matter was Addressed in Our Audit*
The classification and measurement of financial instruments, for valuation purposes, may require a high level of judgement and complex estimates, and determines the criteria to be applied in their subsequent measurement. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market (level 2 and 3 financial instruments), determining the fair value of financial instruments requires a complex estimate using valuation techniques that may take into consideration market data that are neither directly nor indirectly observable, or complex pricing models which demand a high degree of subjectivity. Furthermore, due to the significance of certain equity instruments classified as available for sale, we consider there to be an inherent risk associated with determining the existence of impairment on these instruments and measuring that impairment.	Our audit approach included assessing the relevant controls associated with the classification and measurement processes for financial instrument portfolios, and performing tests of detail thereon. Our procedures related to the control environment focused on the following key areas and involved our market risk specialists where considered necessary: – Governance: identification of the market risk management framework and controls. – Transaction origination process: assessment of transaction settlement processes and custody at the depositary. – Measurement estimation process: assessment of the relevant valuation controls. – Databases: evaluation of the integrity, accuracy, quality and recency of the data and of the control and management process in place. With regard to the tests of detail on the measurement and classification of financial instruments, we selected a sample of the Group's financial assets and assessed the appropriateness of their measurement and classification, as well as any impairment recognised at 31 December 2017.

Risks associated with information technology

Key Audit Matter	*How the Matter was Addressed in Our Audit*
The Group has a complex technological operating environment. In light of the Group's heavy reliance on IT systems, it is critical to evaluate the controls over the main technological risks. The continuity of the Group's business processes is highly dependent on its technological infrastructure and the controls in place. Employees are granted rights of access to the different systems to enable them to execute their remit and responsibilities. These access rights are relevant, inasmuch as they are designed to ensure that any changes made to the applications are duly authorised, monitored and implemented. As such, they are key controls aimed at mitigating the potential risk of fraud or error resulting from changes made to applications.	In accordance with our audit methodology, our assessment of the information technology systems encompassed two areas: IT general controls and automated controls over key processes. We were assisted in this task by our IT specialists. Our assessment of IT general controls encompassed the evaluation of general controls in place over technological platforms, notably computer applications. During the audit we performed control tests on the relevant applications associated with the critical areas of our work. In this phase of our evaluation of the general controls we assessed, among others, controls related to the following activities: access to programs and data; management of program changes; management of program development; and management of operations in the production environment. With respect to the automated controls over key processes, during our audit we determined the main business processes, and for those processes we identified the principal applications and automated controls in place for information flows. We analysed the threats and vulnerabilities associated with the integrity, accuracy and availability of information, and identified and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls implemented to mitigate these risks.

Other Information: Consolidated Directors’ Report

Other information solely comprises the 2017 Consolidated Directors' Report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Bank's directors and which does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not encompass the consolidated directors' report. Our responsibility for the consolidated directors' report, in accordance with the requirements of prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts, consists of assessing and reporting on the consistency of the consolidated directors' report with the consolidated annual accounts, based on knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned consolidated annual accounts and without including any information other than that obtained as evidence during the audit. It is also our responsibility to assess and report on whether the content and presentation of the consolidated directors' report are in accordance with applicable legislation. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report them.

Based on the work carried out, as described in the preceding paragraph, the information contained in the consolidated directors' report is consistent with that disclosed in the consolidated annual accounts for 2017 and the content and presentation of the report are in accordance with applicable legislation.

Directors' and Audit and Compliance Committee's Responsibility for the Consolidated Annual Accounts

The Bank's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts in such a way that they give a true and fair view of the consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance of the Group in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union and the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts, the Bank's directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Bank's audit and compliance committee is responsible for overseeing the preparation and presentation of the consolidated annual accounts.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

– Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Bank's directors.

– Conclude on the appropriateness of the use by the Bank's directors of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

– Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Bank's audit and compliance committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Bank's audit and compliance committee with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, and that we have communicated with them on all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the Bank's audit and compliance committee, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

ADDITIONAL REPORT TO THE BANK'S AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with our additional report to the Parent's audit committee dated 17 April 2018.

Contract Period

We were appointed as auditor of the Group by the shareholders at the ordinary and extraordinary general meeting on 22 June 2017 for a period of one year, from the year commenced 1 January 2017.

Previously, we were appointed for a period of three years, by consensus of the shareholders at their general meeting, and have been auditing the annual accounts since the year commenced 1 January 2002.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.
On the Spanish Official Register of
Auditors (“ROAC”) with No. S0702

(Signed on original in Spanish)

Pedro González Millán
On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors (“ROAC”) with No. 20,175

17 April 2018

Consolidated balance sheets at 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE		
ASSETS		**2017**	**2016(*)**
CASH, CASH BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS AND OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS (**)	**5**	**1,360,709**	**2,024,319**
1. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	**6**	**654,070**	**2,645,735**
1.1. Derivatives		507,121	558,226
1.2. Equity instruments		-	-
1.3. Debt securities		146,949	2,087,509
1.4. Loans and advances		-	-
a) Central banks		-	-
b) Credit institutions		-	-
c) Other debtors		-	-
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		31,420	1,794,856
		-	
2. FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		-	**-**
2.1. Equity instruments		-	-
2.2. Debt securities		-	-
2.3. Loans and advances		-	-
a) Central banks		-	-
b) Credit institutions		-	-
c) Other debtors		-	-
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		-	-
		-	
3. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	**7**	**2,405,249**	**3,988,344**
3.1. Equity instruments		83,173	24,487
3.2. Debt securities		2,322,076	3,963,857
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		1,632,878	3,175,536
4. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	**8**	**2,808,352**	**5,274,368**
4.1. Debt securities		13,519	33,223
4.2. Loans and advances		2,794,833	5,241,145
a) Central banks		-	-
b) Credit institutions		1,553,716	4,130,741
c) Other debtors		1,241,117	1,110,404
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		9,829	29,487
5. HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	**9**	**63,849**	**90,014**
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		11,000	69,747
6. DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**14**	**1,907**	**839**
7. CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF THE HEDGED ITEMS IN PORTFOLIO HEDGES OF INTEREST RATE RISK		-	**-**
8. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES		-	**-**
8.1. Jointly controlled entities		-	-
8.2. Associates		-	-
9. ASSETS COVERED BY INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE CONTRACTS		-	**-**
10. TANGIBLE ASSETS	**10**	**15,789**	**15,384**
10.1. Fixed assets		15,789	15,384
a) For own use		15,789	15,384
b) Leased out under operating leases		-	-
10.2. Investment property		-	-
a) Of which: leased out under operating leases		-	-
Memorandum item: acquired under a finance lease		-	-
11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**11**	**2,289**	**1,765**
11.1. Goodwill		-	-
11.2. Other intangible assets		2,289	1,765
12. TAX ASSETS		**25,472**	**34,150**
12.1. Current tax assets		3,688	9,433
12.2. Deferred tax assets		21,784	24,717
13. OTHER ASSETS	**13**	**4,232**	**5,261**
13.1. Insurance contracts linked to pensions		-	-
13.2. Inventories		-	-
13.3. Other assets		4,232	5,261
14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			**-**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,341,918**	**14,080,179**

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

(**) See details in the Group's consolidated cash flow statement

Consolidated balance sheets at 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE		
LIABILITIES		**2017**	**2016(*)**
1. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	**6**	**600,586**	**817,055**
1.1. Derivatives		568,934	582,782
1.2. Short positions		31,652	234,273
1.3. Deposits		-	-
a) Central banks		-	-
b) Credit institutions		-	-
c) Other creditors		-	-
1.4. Debt securities issued		-	-
1.5. Other financial liabilities		-	-
2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		**4,731**	**4,731**
2.1. Deposits		4,731	4,731
a) Central banks		-	-
b) Credit institutions		4,731	4,731
c) Other creditors		-	-
2.2. Debt securities issued		-	-
2.3. Other financial liabilities		-	-
Memorandum item: subordinated liabilities		-	-
3. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	**12**	**5,982,988**	**12,660,214**
3.1. Deposits		5,888,267	12,644,811
a) Central banks		370,800	774,299
b) Credit institutions		4,673,694	6,830,747
c) Other creditors		843,773	5,039,765
3.2. Debt securities issued		-	-
3.3. Other financial liabilities		94,721	15,403
Memorandum item: subordinated liabilities		-	-
4. DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**14**	**157,290**	**62,570**
5. CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF THE HEDGED ITEMS IN PORTFOLIO HEDGES OF INTEREST RATE RISK		-	**-**
6. LIABILITIES COVERED BY INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE CONTRACTS		-	**-**
7. PROVISIONS	**15**	**196**	**951**
7.1. Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations		-	-
7.2. Other long-term employee benefits		-	-
7.3. Outstanding legal proceedings and litigation in relation to taxes		-	-
7.4. Commitments and guarantees extended		-	-
7.5. Other provisions		196	951
8. TAX LIABILITIES		**17,361**	**9,379**
8.1. Current tax liabilities		1,322	765
8.2. Deferred tax liabilities		16,039	8,614
9. SHARE CAPITAL REPAYABLE ON DEMAND		-	**-**
10. OTHER LIABILITIES	**13**	**43,585**	**45,310**
11. LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		-	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**6,806,737**	**13,600,210**

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017
(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

Consolidated balance sheets at 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE		
EQUITY		**2017**	**2016(*)**
1. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**17**	**503,284**	**466,068**
1.1. Capital		115,811	106,957
a) Paid-in share capital		115,811	106,957
b) Called-up unpaid share capital		-	-
Memorandum item: uncalled capital		-	-
1.2. Share premium	**17**	85,972	85,972
1.3. Equity instruments issued other than capital		-	-
a) Equity component of compound financial instruments		-	-
b) Other equity instruments issued		-	-
1.5. Other equity		-	-
1.6. Retained earnings	**18**	255,352	224,228
1.7. Revaluation reserves		4,428	4,429
1.8. Other reserves		4,377	(110)
a) Accumulated reserves or losses on investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
b) Other		4,377	(110)
1.9. (-) Own shares		-	-
1.10. Profit attributable to the owners of the Parent	**18**	37,344	44,592
1.11. (-) Interim dividends		-	-
2. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**16**	**31,828**	**13,831**
2.1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
a) Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension plans		-	-
b) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale			
c) Share of other recognised income and expense arising from investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
d) Other valuation adjustments		-	-
2.2. Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
a) Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		31,828	13,831
b) Translation of foreign currency		-	-
c) Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		-	-
d) Available-for-sale financial assets		(834)	(728)
- Debt instruments		32,662	14,559
- Equity instruments		33,692	15,263
e) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		(1,030)	(704)
f) Share of other recognised income and expense arising from investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
3. MINORITY INTERESTS (NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS)		-	-
3.1. Accumulated other comprehensive income			
3.2. Other items		**69**	**70**
		-	-
		69	70
TOTAL EQUITY		**535,181**	**479,969**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**7,341,918**	**14,080,179**
Memorandum item			
GUARANTEES EXTENDED	**20**	**107,772**	**110,498**
CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS GIVEN	**20**	**355,951**	**223,861**

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE	2017	2016(*)
Interest income	**23**	83,882	82,451
(Interest expense)	**24**	(29,129)	(21,679)
INTEREST MARGIN		**54,753**	**60,772**
Dividend income	**25**	396	458
Fee and commission income	**26**	63,271	54,112
(Fee and commission expense)	**27**	(47,424)	(39,991)
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	**28**	7,418	3,066
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	**28**	5,802	10,842
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net		(31)	4
Gains or losses on hedge accounting, net	**28**	(4)	11
Exchange differences, net	**28**	943	426
Other operating income	**28**	4,534	2,786
(Other operating expenses)		(10,387)	(8,008)
GROSS MARGIN		**79,271**	**84,478**
(Administrative expenses)		(25,918)	(24,041)
(Personnel expenses)		(16,212)	(15,287)
(Other administrative expenses)	**29**	(9,706)	(8,754)
(Depreciation and amortisation)	**30**	(1,710)	(1,467)
(Provisions or reversals of provisions)	**10 and 11**	731	(739)
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)		(910)	2,799
(Financial assets carried at cost)	**15 and 34**	(101)	(3,918)
(Available-for-sale financial assets)		297	407
(Loans and receivables)		(1,106)	6,310
(Held-to-maturity investments)	**34**	-	-
RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**51,464**	**61,030**
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on investments in joint ventures or associates)			
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on non-financial assets)		-	-
(Tangible assets)		-	-
(Intangible assets)		-	-
(Other)		-	-
Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net		-	-
Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss		-	-
Gains or losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations		-	- (1)
PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**51,464**	**61,029**
Income tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations		(14,120)	16,438
PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**37,344**	**44,591**
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**37,344**	**44,591**
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)		-	(1)
Attributable to the owners of the Parent		37,344	44,592
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EUROS)			
Basic		19.38	25.06
Diluted		19.38	25.06

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form an integral part of the consolidated income statement for 2017

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE
for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE	2017	2015(*)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**37,344**	**44,591**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**17,997**	**4,334**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension plans		-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		-	-
Share of other recognised income and expense arising from investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified		-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**17**	17,997	6,167
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		-	-
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Translation of foreign currency		-	-
Exchange gains or losses recognised in equity		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		(152)	(1,052)
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity		(152)	(1,052)
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of hedged items		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		25,885	7,219
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity		33,249	10,287
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		(7,364)	(3,068)
Other reclassifications		-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		-	-
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Share of other recognised income and expense arising from investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**17**	(7,736)	(1,833)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**55,341**	**48,925**
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)		(1)	(1)
Attributable to the owners of the Parent		55,341	48,926

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form part of the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense at 31 December 2017
(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Source of changes in equity	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Own shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the Parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Minority interests		TOTAL
												Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
1. Opening balance 31/12/2016 (*)	**106,957**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**224,228**	**4,429**	**(110)**	**-**	**44,592**	**-**	**13,831**	**-**	**70**	**479,969**
1.1 Effects of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Opening balance 31/12/2016 (*)	**106,957**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**224,228**	**4,429**	**(110)**	**-**	**44,592**	**-**	**13,831**	**-**	**70**	**479,969**
3. Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,344	-	17,997	-	(1)	55,340
4. Other changes in equity	**8,854**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,124**	**(1)**	**4,487**	**-**	**(44,592)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(127)**
4.1 Issuance of ordinary shares	8,854	-	-	-	(8,854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Issuance of preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Issuance of other equity instruments														
4.4 Conversion of debt to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Dividends (or shareholder remuneration) (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-	(127)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127)
4.8 Sale or cancellation of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.9 Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.10 Reclassification of financial instruments from liabilities to equity (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.11 Transfers between equity line items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.12 Increase or decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	40,106	(1)	4,487	-	(44,592)	-	-	-	-	-
4.13 Share-based payments (****)														
4.14 Other increases or (decreases) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Closing balance 31/12/2017														
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	115,811	**85,972**	-	**-**	**255,3522**	**4,428**	**4,377**	**-**	**37,344**	**-**	**31,828**	**-**	**69**	**535,181**

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes (see note 1.4)
Notes 1 to 36 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form part of the consolidated statement of total changes in equity at 31 December 2017
Unless stated otherwise, details of the main movements in shareholders' equity are provided in note 25 to the consolidated annual accounts.
The consolidated statement of recognised income and expense and the consolidated statement of total changes in equity of Banco Cooperativo Español make up the statement of changes in equity
(**) See note 3. Proposed distribution of Profit and Earnings per Share.
(***) Primarily includes the distribution of profit for the year.
(****) See note 36 Administrative expenses. Personnel expenses.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Source of changes in equity	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Own shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the Parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Minority interests		TOTAL
												Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
1. Opening balance 31/12/2015 (*)	**99,036**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**192,560**	**4,430**	**2,127**	**-**	**37,359**	**-**	**9,497**	**-**	**70**	**431,051**
1.1 Effects of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Opening balance 31/12/2015 (*)	**99,036**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**192,560**	**4,430**	**2,127**	**-**	**37,359**	**-**	**9,497**	**-**	**70**	**431,051**
3. Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,592	-	4,334	-	(1)	48,925
4. Other changes in equity	**7,921**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,668**	**(1)**	**(2,337)**	**-**	**(37,359)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8)**
4.1 Issuance of ordinary shares	7,921	-	-	-	(7,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Issuance of preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Issuance of other equity instruments														
4.4 Conversion of debt to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Dividends (or shareholder remuneration) (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
4.8 Sale or cancellation of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.9 Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.10 Reclassification of financial instruments from liabilities to equity (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.11 Transfers between equity line items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.12 Increase or decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	39,597	(1)	(2,337)	-	(37,359)	-	-	-	-	-
4.13 Share-based payments (****)														
4.14 Other increases or (decreases) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Closing balance 31/12/2016														
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	106,957	**85,972**	-	**-**	**224,228**	**4,429**	**(110)**	**-**	**44,592**	**-**	**13,831**	**-**	**69**	**479,968**

Notes 1 to 36 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form part of the consolidated statement of total changes in equity at 31 December 2017.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS
for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 (Notes 1 to 4)

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	2017	2016(*)
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**18,204**	**(148,256)**
Profit for the year	37,344	44,591
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities	16,740	15,106
Depreciation and amortisation	1,710	1,467
Other adjustments	15,030	13,639
Net increase/decrease in operating assets	6,768,050	3,224,153
Financial assets held for trading	1,991,665	146,574
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,601,092	(155,144)
Loans and receivables	3,176,361	3,233,538
Other operating assets	(1,068)	(815)
Net increase/decrease in operating liabilities	(6,798,974)	(3,418,016)
Financial liabilities held for trading	(216,469)	192,021
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(6,677,225)	(3,622,953)
Other operating liabilities	94,720	12,916
Income tax received/paid	(4,956)	(14,090)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**33,232**	**21,395**
Payments	2,639	(4,044)
Tangible assets	1,113	(682)
Intangible assets	1,526	(1,226)
Investments in joint ventures and associates	-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	(1)
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-
Other payments relating to investing activities	-	(2,135)
Receipts	35,871	25,439
Tangible assets	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investments in joint ventures and associates	-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	26,166	25,439
Other receipts relating to investing activities	9,706	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(3,792)**	**4,172**
Payments	3,792	(9)
Dividends (**)	127	(9)
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Redemption of own equity instruments	-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments (**)	-	-
Other payments relating to financing activities	3,664	-
Receipts	-	4,181
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Issuance of own equity instruments	-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments (**)	-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities	-	4,181
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS	**-**	**-**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**47,644**	**(122,689)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**106,796**	**229,485**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT YEAR END	**154,440**	**106,796**
MEMORANDUM ITEM		
COMPOSITION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT YEAR END		
Cash	916	748
Cash equivalents in central banks	153,524	106,048
Other financial assets	-	-
Less: bank overdrafts repayable on demand	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents at year end	**154,440**	**106,796**
Of which: held by Group entities but not available to the Group		

Notes 1 to 35 and Appendices I to III to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts form part of the consolidated cash flow statement at 31 December 2017.
(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes
(**) See the consolidated statement of changes in equity

1. Introduction, Basis of Presentation, Consolidation Principles and Other Information

a) Introduction

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (hereinafter the Bank or the Entity) is a private-law entity subject to the rules and regulations applicable to banks operating in Spain.

The Bank was incorporated on 31 July 1990. The Bank operates from two offices in Madrid.

The Bank contributes to the Credit Institution Deposit Guarantee Fund regulated by Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 of 14 October 2011). It has also been entered in the Bank of Spain's Special Registry of Banks and Bankers with number 0198.

The Bank is the parent company of a group of financial institutions that engage in various business activities, which it controls directly or indirectly and with which it forms the Banco Cooperativo Español Group (hereinafter the Group). After harmonisation of accounting principles, adjustments and consolidation eliminations, the Bank represents 99.5% of the Group’s total assets at 31 December 2017 (99,8% at 31 December 2016). It is therefore obliged to prepare the Group’s consolidated annual accounts, in addition to its own individual annual accounts.

The balance sheets of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A at 31 December 2017 and 2016 and the corresponding income statements, statements of recognised income and expense, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended are presented in Appendix I.

b) Basis of presentation of the consolidated annual accounts

The consolidated annual accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (hereinafter EU-IFRS), taking into consideration Bank of Spain Circular 4/2004 of 22 December 2004 and subsequent amendments.

As permitted by IAS 1.81, the Group has opted to present separate statements, one displaying the components of consolidated profit or loss, entitled the “consolidated income statement”, and another reflecting the components of other comprehensive income for the year, based on the consolidated profit or loss for the year, entitled the “consolidated statement of recognised income and expense”, using the name given by Bank of Spain Circular 4/2004.

The Group’s consolidated annual accounts have been prepared by the Bank’s Directors to present fairly the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position at 31 December 2017 as well as the results of its consolidated operations and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

These consolidated annual accounts have been prepared on the basis of the individual accounting records of the Entity and each of the subsidiaries which, together with the Entity, form the Group.

On 24 July 2014, the IASB published IFRS 9 which contains, inter alia, the new international rules for classifying and measuring financial instruments. Subsequently, on 22 November 2016, Commission Regulation EU 2016/2067 was published. This legislation transposes IFRS 9 – mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 – in the European Union.

The main changes introduced by IFRS 9 Financial Instruments compared to the previous standard (IAS 39) are the classification and measurement of financial assets, the impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting.

Since the first drafts of the standard were published, the Group has been analysing the implications that this new standard will have from 2018 onwards for portfolio classification, financial instrument measurement models and the calculation of impairment of financial assets.

In 2017, the Group carried out an IFRS 9 implementation project, in which it was advised by an external consultant. All the areas concerned – corporate control and risks, finance, credit, capital market – participated in the project, and the Group's senior management and internal audit were also involved.

This project defined the accounting policies and processes for implementing the standard, which has implications for the consolidated financial statements as well as for operations (risk acceptance and monitoring, changes in systems, management metrics, etc.) and, lastly, the presentation formats for the consolidated financial statements.

The main requirements of IFRS 9 are:

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets

IFRS 9 contains a new approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets that reflects the business model under which the assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 includes three main categories for the classification of financial assets: measured at amortised cost, at fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. Certain categories existing under IAS 39 – held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale – have been eliminated.

Two criteria are used to determine whether to classify a financial instrument at amortised cost or at fair value: the business model and evaluation of the contractual cash flows, commonly known as the “solely payments of principal and interest” criterion (hereinafter SPPI). The purpose of the SPPI test is to determine whether the contractual cash flows of the instrument reflect only principal and interest repayments, which basically represent a return for the time value of money and credit risk through the borrower.

A financial instrument is classified in the amortised cost portfolio when it is managed in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and it passes the SPPI test. A financial instrument is classified at fair value through other comprehensive income when it is held in a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets, and it passes the SPPI test. Financial instruments not held in either of the two preceding portfolios, in view of the business model under which they are managed or the characteristics of their contractual cash flows, are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

In 2017, the Group revised its different models for the purpose of classification in accordance with IFRS 9, taking into account the type and particular characteristics of the products.

The Group has defined criteria to determine the acceptable frequency of and reasons for sales, so that an instrument may remain in the category of assets held in order to collect contractual cash flows.

Irrespective of the frequency and importance of the sales, certain types of sale are not compatible with the category of assets held in order to collect contractual cash flows. These include sales due to a decline in credit quality; sales close to maturity such that changes in market prices would not have a significant effect on the cash flows of the financial asset; sales in response to a change in regulations or taxation; sales due to a significant internal restructuring or business combination; and sales to execute a liquidity crisis plan when the crisis event is not reasonably expected.

To carry out the SPPI test, the Group has segmented its portfolio of instruments to differentiate products with a standard contract (i.e. all instruments have the same contractual characteristics), for which the Group has performed the SPPI test by reviewing the standard framework contract. Compliance of products with homogeneous characteristics was assessed through sampling. Financial instruments with specific contractual characteristics were analysed on an individual basis.

Pursuant to IFRS 9, derivatives are never separated from a host contract for which the underlying is a financial asset. Rather, the hybrid financial instrument is assessed as a stand-alone for classification purposes and is recognised at fair value through profit or loss if it does not meet the SPPI criterion.

The following conclusions were drawn from the analysis:

- Most of the financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 will continue to be recognised at amortised cost under IFRS 9. As a result of the analysis of the characteristics of the financial instruments' contractual cash flows, 1.7% of the total balance at 31 December 2017 under IAS 39 must be reclassified at fair value through profit or loss.

- In general, debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets must be recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income. As a result of the analysis of the characteristics of the financial instruments' contractual cash flows, 0.6% of the total balance at 31 December 2017 under IAS 39 must be reclassified at fair value through profit or loss. Based on the definition of the business models for the management of assets, 31.1% of the total balance at 31 December 2017 under IAS 39 must be reclassified at amortised cost.

- The bulk of the Group's investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale at 31 December 2017 must be recognised at fair value through equity.

Financial liabilities

To a large extent, IFRS 9 upholds the requirements stipulated in IAS 39 as regards the classification of financial liabilities. Therefore, except for the changes in the trading portfolio cited above, the classification of financial liabilities under IAS 39 will be maintained.

However, under IAS 39 all changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss; whereas under IFRS 9 changes in the fair value of financial liabilities for which the fair value option is available are generally presented as follows:

- the amount of the change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk associated with the liability is recognised in accumulated other comprehensive income;

- the remaining amount of changes in fair value is recorded in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the “incurred loss” model of IAS 39 with an “expected credit loss” model. This will require considerable judgement as to how changes in economic factors affect expected credit losses, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

The new impairment model will be applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost; to financial assets measured at fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income, except for investments in equity instruments; and to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

IFRS 9 makes a distinction between the following concepts of expected loss:

- 12-month expected credit losses: the expected credit losses that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

- Lifetime expected credit losses: the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events throughout the expected life of the financial instrument.

Lifetime expected credit losses apply if a financial asset's credit risk at the presentation date has increased significantly since initial recognition; otherwise, 12-month expected credit losses apply.

The Group considers the following definitions for the purpose of implementing IFRS 9:

Default:

The Group's definition of default for financial instruments is consistent with that used in its internal credit risk management, and with the indicators stipulated in the banking regulations applicable at the IFRS 9 effective date. Both qualitative and quantitative indicators are taken into account.

The Group considers default to exist when one of the following situations arises:

- when a payment is more than 90 days past due; or

- there is reasonable doubt as to whether the instrument will be repaid in full.

The presumption of default at 90 days past due is rebuttable when, based on reasonable and documented information, the entity considers a longer term to be appropriate.

This definition is applied consistently within the Group.

Impaired financial asset:

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

c) the lender, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

d) it is becoming increasingly probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

f) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event – instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.

The Group's definition of impaired financial assets is in keeping with the definition of default given previously.

Significant increase in credit risk:

The purpose of the requirements for impairment is to recognise lifetime expected credit losses of financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, considering all reasonable and documented information, including forward-looking information.

In any case, instruments for which either of the following circumstances is true are considered as Stage 2:

- Payments past due by more than 30 days that are under special monitoring by the Risk units because of declining credit quality, although there is no objective evidence of impairment.

- Refinancing or restructuring situations for which there is no evidence of impairment.

Therefore, under the new IFRS 9, financial instruments subject to impairment shall be classified as follows:

- Stage 1: no significant increase in impairment – impairment losses on these financial instruments are calculated as 12-month expected credit losses.

- Stage 2: significant increase in impairment – when a financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, impairment losses on these instruments are calculated as lifetime expected credit losses.

- Stage 3: impaired – when there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category.

Based on the impairment methodology described below, the Group has estimated that application of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 will not give rise to additional impairment losses.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Under IFRS 9, expected credit losses are to be measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort that reflects current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group intends to estimate expected credit losses on both an individual and collective basis.

The purpose of the Group's individual calculations is to estimate expected credit losses for significant risks that are impaired or in Stage 2. In these cases, the amount of credit losses is measured as the difference between the expected cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the transaction and the carrying amount of the instrument.

For collective measurement of expected credit losses, the Group intends to use the practical solutions outlined by Banco de España in Annex 9 of its Circular 4/2017 based on its knowledge of the Spanish banking sector and forecasts of future economic conditions.

In the case of debt securities, the Group supervises changes in credit risk by monitoring published external credit ratings.

To determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risk at 1 January 2018 that is not reflected in the published ratings, the Group has also reviewed changes in bond yields and, when available, CDS prices, as well as news and regulatory information made available by the issuers.

Use of information about the present, past and future

IFRS 9 requires the disclosure of information about the present, past and future in order to detect any significant increase in credit risk and to measure expected credit losses.

When measuring expected credit losses, the standard does not require every possible scenario to be identified. However, the probability that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs must be considered, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. Where there is a non-linear relationship between the different forward-looking economic scenarios and their associated expected credit losses, more than one forward-looking economic scenario must be used in the estimate.

Hedge accounting

The general hedge accounting requirements will also entail changes, as the approach of this standard differs to that of IAS 39 in force, in that it seeks to align hedge accounting more closely with risk management activities. Moreover, IFRS 9 will enable hedge accounting to be applied to a wider range of risks and hedging instruments. The standard does not address the accounting of so-called macro hedges. So as to avoid any conflicts between the present accounting model for macro hedges and the new general hedge accounting regime, IFRS 9 includes an accounting policy option whereby an entity may continue to apply hedge accounting as per IAS 39.

A separate project from IFRS 9 is being developed on accounting for macro hedges. Until that project is finalised, entities may continue to apply the hedge accounting provisions of IAS 39. On the basis of its analysis, the Group will continue to apply IAS 39 for its hedge accounting at the date IFRS 9 comes into force.

Estimated impact of adopting IFRS 9

The Group has assessed the estimated impact that first-time application of IFRS 9 will have on its consolidated financial statements. The estimated impact of applying this standard to the Group's assets and liabilities from 1 January 2018 is based on assessments made to date and is summarised below. The real impact of adopting the standard at 1 January 2018 could differ because:

- the Group has not finalised its testing or its assessment of the controls of its new IT systems;

- the new accounting policies are subject to changes until the Group presents its first financial statements that include the ultimate impact at the initial application date.

At the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated annual accounts, the estimated average impact on the CET 1 ratio would be a decrease of 20 basis points, while the estimated average impact on the volume of provisions would be an increase of Euros 210 thousand, representing 0.56% of the provisions currently recognised. The impact on the consolidated income statement of changes in the classification and measurement of financial instruments is not expected to be significant.

The consolidated annual accounts include certain adjustments and reclassifications necessary to harmonise the accounting and presentation criteria used by the companies forming the Group with those used by the Entity. The directors of the Entity consider that the consolidated annual accounts for 2016 and the individual accounts of the Bank and the subsidiaries will be approved by the shareholders at their respective annual general meetings with no significant changes.

The consolidated annual accounts for 2016 were approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 22 June 2017.

c) Significant accounting principles

The generally accepted accounting principles and measurement criteria described in the note on “significant accounting principles were applied” in the preparation of the consolidated annual accounts. There are no mandatory accounting principles which have not been applied that would have a significant effect on preparation of the consolidated annual accounts.

In early 2017 the following amendments to IFRS and the related interpretations (IFRIC) came into force, with no significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group:

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) – a new standard for the recognition of revenue earned from customers. This standard replaces the following standards and interpretations currently in force: IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. Under IFRS 15, the core revenue recognition model is structured into the following five steps: identify the contract with a customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations identified in the contract, and recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligations.

- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The purpose of the amendment is to give all companies that issue insurance contracts the option to recognise any income or expenses arising from the application of IFRS 9 in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss, for new contracts prior to the adoption of the Insurance Contracts standard, and to give companies predominantly engaged in insurance activities the option to defer the effective date of IFRS 9 until 2021. Entities opting to defer application of IFRS 9 will continue to apply the existing IAS 39 Financial Instruments.

- IFRS 16 Leases, which replaces IAS 17, IFRIC (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee) 4, SIC (Standard Interpretations Committee) 15 and SIC 27, was adopted by the European Union on 31 October 2017 through Regulation (EU) 2017/1986. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions.

- Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle, introducing minor amendments to IFRS 12.

Finally, at the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated annual accounts, the following standards, with effective dates subsequent to 31 December 2017, had yet to be adopted by the European Union:

- Amendments to IFRS 2 – Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions. The amendments pertain to the following areas: (a) Accounting for the effects of vesting conditions on cash settled share based payment transactions, (b) Classification of share based payment transactions with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and (c) Accounting for a modification to the terms and conditions of a share based payment that changes the transaction from cash settled to equity settled.

- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. When an entity receives advance consideration, in order to recognise the associated revenue in the income statement it accounts for the consideration received as a non-monetary liability (deferred income or contract liabilities) in the balance sheet at the spot exchange rate, in accordance with IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. When deferred income is subsequently taken to profit or loss as income, this raises the question of whether measurement thereof should reflect: the amount at which the deferred income was originally recognised, i.e. when the consideration was originally received; or whether the amount of the consideration received should be translated at the exchange rate in force at the date on which the non-monetary item is taken to income, giving rise to an exchange gain or loss that reflects the difference between the amount of the consideration received translated at (i) the exchange rate in force at the date on which it was received, and (ii) the spot exchange rate in force when it was recognised in the income statement as income or an expense.

- Amendments to IAS 40, Transfers of Investment Property. These amendments change existing requirements or provide additional guidance on the application of those requirements. IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments – this interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts – a new comprehensive accounting standard for insurance contracts that encompasses recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure.

- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – specifically amendments relating to long-term interests in associates and joint ventures, and IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

All mandatory accounting principles and measurement criteria having a significant effect on the consolidated annual accounts have been applied.

d) Judgements and estimates used

In the Group's consolidated annual accounts for 2017 senior management of the Group made estimates, which were later ratified by the directors, in order to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein. These estimates relate basically to the following:

- The impairment losses on certain assets (notes 7 ,8 and 9)

- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of post-employment benefit liabilities and commitments (note 2 n)

- The useful lives of tangible and intangible assets (notes 10 and 11)

- The fair value of certain financial assets not quoted on official markets (notes 6 and 7)

- Estimates used in the calculation of other provisions (note 15)

- Calculation of income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 19).

The above-mentioned estimates are based on the best information available at 31 December 2017 regarding the analysed events. However, events arising in the future could require these estimates to be significantly increased or decreased in coming years. Any required updates would be made prospectively in accordance with EU-IFRS, recognising the effect of the change in estimates in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arose.

e) Consolidation principles

The following accounting principles and measurement criteria, which reflect those set out in EU-IFRS, have been used in the preparation of the consolidated annual accounts of the Group for 2016:

I. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Bank has control. An entity controls an investee when the investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

To be considered a subsidiary, the following must occur:

- Power: An investor has power over an investee when the investor has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns.

- Returns: An investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee when the investor's returns from its involvement have the potential to vary as a result of the investee's performance. The investor's returns can be only positive, only negative or wholly positive and negative.

- Link between power and returns: An investor controls an investee if the investor not only has power over the investee and exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, but also has the ability to use its power to affect the investor's returns from its involvement with the investee.

The annual accounts of the subsidiaries are fully consolidated with those of the Bank. Accordingly, all material balances and transactions between consolidated entities and between consolidated entities and the Bank are eliminated on consolidation.

On acquisition of a subsidiary, its assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Any positive differences between the acquisition cost and the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired are recognised as goodwill. Negative differences are charged to the income statement on the date of acquisition.

Third-party interests in the Group's equity are presented under "Minority interests" in the consolidated balance sheet and their share of the profit or loss for the year is presented under "Profit/(loss) attributable to minority interests" in the consolidated income statement.

The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the date of acquisition to year end.

<u>II. Interests in joint ventures</u>

"Joint ventures" are deemed to be ventures that are not subsidiaries but which are jointly controlled by two or more unrelated entities. This is evidenced by contractual arrangements whereby two or more entities ("venturers") undertake a business activity which is subject to joint control so as to share the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity, or another business activity, in order to benefit from its operations. Therefore, any strategic financial or operating decision affecting the joint venture requires the unanimous consent of the venturers.

The financial statements of investees classified as joint ventures are proportionately consolidated with those of the Bank and, therefore, the aggregation of balances and subsequent eliminations are carried out only in proportion to the Group's ownership interest in the capital of these entities.

<u>III. Associates</u>

Associates are entities over which the Bank is in a position to exercise significant influence – but not control or joint control – usually because it holds 20% or more of the voting rights of the investee.

In the consolidated annual accounts, investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, i.e. reflecting the Group's share of the investee's net assets, after taking into account the dividends received therefrom and other equity eliminations. In the case of transactions with an associate, the related profits or losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate.

Relevant information on subsidiaries and associates is shown in Appendix II.

f) Comparative information

The Group's consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the information for the year ended 31 December 2016 included in the accompanying annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017 presented solely for comparison purposes.

The information referring to the year ended 31 December 2016 included in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017 is presented solely for comparison purposes.

g) Capital management objectives, policies and processes

Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms entered into force on 1 January 2014, together with European Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and their prudential supervision. These two texts transpose into European regulations the new capital adequacy standards known as BIS III, regulating solvency levels and the composition of the eligible capital that credit institutions must hold.

On 5 February 2014, the Official State Gazette ("BOE") published Banco de España Circular 2/2014 of 31 January 2014 on various regulatory alternatives provided for in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions, which was subsequently amended by Banco de España Circular 3/2014 of 30 July 2014. The Circular aimed to establish which of the EU Regulation's alternatives available to national authorities must be complied with by consolidable groups of credit institutions and Spanish credit institutions immediately following the entry into force of the new solvency regulatory framework, and their scope of application.

In the same year, Law 10/2014 of 26 June 2014 on the organisation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions was published, with the main aim of adapting Spanish legislation to regulatory changes at EU and international level, continuing the transposition initiated in Royal Decree 14/2013 of 29 November 2013. This legislation combines the main organisational and disciplinary regulations for credit institutions in a single text.

The next step in this legislative process was the publication of Royal Decree 84/2015 of 13 February 2015, developing Law 10/2014. The purpose of this Royal Decree is not only to complete the regulatory development of the aforementioned Law but also to combine in a single text all regulations pertaining to organisational and disciplinary regulations for credit institutions. To this end, the provisions regarding credit institutions contained in Royal Decree 216/2008 of 15 February 2008 on own funds of financial institutions, which should continue to apply following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, and the duly adapted content of Royal Decree 1245/1995 of 14 July 1995 on the formation of banks, cross-border activity and other issues relating to the legal regime for credit institutions, were combined in a single text.

Furthermore, Banco de España Circular 2/2016 of 2 February 2016 on supervision and solvency was published on 9 February 2016 and completes the adaptation of Spanish legislation to Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, with respect to the alternatives not addressed in Banco de España Circulars 2/2014 and 3/2014. In addition, Circular 2/2016 develops certain aspects of the transposition of Directive 2011/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 as regards additional supervision by the competent authority, which may be the European Central Bank or Banco de España depending on the assignment and distribution of competencies established in Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013, which is completed by Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of 16 April 2014 of the European Central Bank.

Finally, on 2 November 2017, the Official State Gazette ("BOE") published Banco de España Circular 3/2017 of 24 October 2017, which amends Circular 2/2014, bringing the content thereof into line with the guidelines issued by the European Central Bank under the framework of prudential supervision of credit institutions and availing of the permanent and transitional options attributed to the pertinent authorities by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. These latest amendments came into force, generally speaking, on 1 January 2018.

The above-mentioned enactments constitute the legislation that regulates the minimum own funds of Spanish credit institutions, how such own funds should be determined, the different capital self-assessment processes to be implemented by the institutions and the public information these institutions should submit to the market.

The minimum solvency ratio under the new regulations is calculated as the quotient of the eligible capital maintained by the Group and its risk-weighted assets. The definition of eligible capital has been made more stringent under the new regulations, essentially because new capital deductions have been added, and because certain instruments cease to be considered as capital since they do not meet the new criteria for absorbing losses.

Higher quality capital instruments are known as CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1) and essentially comprise capital and reserves, from which several items are deducted, including intangible assets and a specific amount from investments in financial sector entities as well as deferred tax assets contingent on future profits.

Ranking behind CET1, AT1 (Additional Tier 1 Capital) essentially comprises certain instruments with a high capacity for loss absorption as they are only ranked ahead of ordinary shareholders in the event of liquidation.

Last comes T2 (Tier 2 capital), whose elements consist of instruments that absorb losses, ranking behind those eligible as Tier 1 capital but subordinate to common creditors, as well as provision surpluses eligible as Tier 2 capital under Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

Greater details of the characteristics of these instruments, including their capacity for absorbing losses, availability, permanence and order of preference in the event of liquidation, are set out in the Information of Prudential Relevance report, which is available on the Bank's corporate website. This report also contains a reconciliation of book equity and eligible capital.

Risk-weighted assets are determined according to the Group's exposure to credit and dilution risk (based on the assets, commitments and other off-balance sheet items associated with these risks, and in line with their amounts, characteristics, counterparties, guarantees, etc.), counterparty risk, position and settlement risk relating to items held for trading, exchange rate and gold position risk (based on the global net position in foreign currency and the net position in gold), operational risk, and so-called credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk.

These regulations impose more stringent capital adequacy requirements for institutions, and so to prevent an excessive impact on the real economy due to solvency bolstering, certain aspects of the regulations are being phased in over a period of several years. This transitional implementation phase, which is now close to completion, mainly affects the definition of eligible own funds, including any potential deductions, as well as the creation of capital buffers in excess of the minimum regulatory levels.

Moreover, the regulation stipulates certain risk concentration limits and certain obligations with respect to corporate governance of the Bank, as well as two new liquidity ratios for the Bank and a leverage ratio. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), applicable since 2015, is intended to measure the Bank's short-term liquidity, while the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), which measures the level of the Bank's stable funding in the medium term, is still at the regulatory calibration stage. Finally, the leverage ratio is aimed at limiting excessive leverage such that institutions hold assets that are proportionate with their capital level, so as to avoid traumatic deleveraging during recessions. This ratio, which the Group has been publishing since 2015, is also at the stage of calibration and finalisation of the definition by the legislator.

Within this context, and pursuant to article 68.2.a) of Law 10/2014, following the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) carried out by the pertinent authority, Banco de España has announced its decision regarding the prudential capital requirements applicable to the Group. This decision requires the Group to maintain a total phase-in capital ratio of no less than 9.41% of the amount of its total risk exposure from 1 January 2018 onwards, to which the capital buffers – which in 2018 stood at 1.875% of total risk exposure – should be added. In addition to this quantitative minimum capital ratio requirement, a qualitative requirement (composition of capital) demands that the Group maintain a CET 1 ratio of no less than 5.91% and a Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.41% or more. The buffers should also be covered by CET 1 capital.

The principle established by the Bank's board of directors for managing own funds consists of operating at a level of solvency above that stipulated in the applicable regulations, and which is appropriate for the risks inherent in its business and the environment in which it operates. The objective is to maximise efficiency in managing own funds so that capital consumption can be considered, alongside other return and risk variables, as a fundamental parameter in analyses associated with the Group's investment decisions.

To meet this objective, the Group has implemented a number of policies and processes for managing own funds, with the following main characteristics:

- The board of directors and senior management take an active role in the strategies and policies that affect the Group's capital management. The objective is to maintain robust solvency ratios of an appropriate quality that are consistent with the Group's risk profile and business model.

- The Group has a comprehensive risk management unit that monitors and controls solvency ratios to guarantee compliance with applicable legislation and the consistency of decisions made by the different areas and units of the Bank with the objectives set, to ensure that requirements regarding minimum own funds are met. Contingency plans are in place to ensure compliance with the limits stipulated in the applicable legislation.

- The impact of these units on the Group's eligible own funds and the risk-return ratio are considered a key decision-making factor in the Group's strategic and commercial planning and in the analysis and monitoring of Group transactions.

- Pursuant to the provisions of the solvency regulations, the Group has a capital self-assessment process in place. This process comprises a set of solid, comprehensive strategies and procedures that enable the Group to continuously assess and maintain the amounts, types and allocation of capital to cover all the risks to which it is or may be exposed, according to their nature and level.

As part of its risk management, the Group continuously identifies, measures, monitors and mitigates the risks to which its activity is subject, incorporating the findings into the capital self-assessment process. This process entails estimating current and future eligible own funds and capital requirements (under different scenarios) according to the risks inherent in its business, the economic environment in which it operates, risk governance, management and control systems, its strategic business plan, the quality or composition of available own funds and actual opportunities for raising additional own funds, should it prove necessary. To that end, once the Group has calculated its minimum own funds under Basel's Pillar 1, it reviews and assesses the other risks and factors not considered therein which should be taken into account due to their importance, and it estimates the own funds needed to cover all the risks while maintaining an adequate buffer with respect to the regulatory minimum own funds under Pillar 1.

This process ensures an adequate relationship between the risk profile of the entities making up the Group and the own funds they effectively hold, both in absolute terms and in terms of the composition and distribution among the various legally separate entities.

Consolidated capital at 31 December 2017 and 2016 and the related capital ratios are shown in the following table:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Capital	115,811	106,957
Reserves	381,888	361,376
Deductions	(2,290)	(1,765)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**495,409**	**466,568**
Additional CET1 elements	--	--
Tier 1 Capital	**495,409**	**466,568**
Collective provision	10,761	13,340
Tier 2 Capital	**10,761**	**13,340**
Total eligible capital	**506,170**	**479,908**
For credit, counterparty, dilution and delivery risk	106,152	104,351
For price, currency and commodity position risk	15,987	34,612
Operational risk and other	35,442	36,231
Total minimum capital requirement	**157,581**	**175,194**
Surplus	**348,588**	**304,714**
Capital ratio (%)	**25.7**	**21.9**
Tier 1 capital (%)	**25.2**	**21.3**

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, and during both years, the eligible own funds of the Group and the Group entities subject to this requirement, considered on an individual basis, exceeded the requirements of the regulations and of the pertinent authority availing of its powers of supervision of credit institutions.

A reconciliation of the Group's regulatory capital with its equity as per the accounts is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Regulatory Capital	Shareholders' Equity
Capital	115.811	115.811
Reserves	350.198	350.198
Profit	28.344	37.344
Valuation Adjustments	32.663	31.828
Deductions	(2.290)	--
Transitory Adjustments	(29.317)	--
Ordinary level 1 capital (CET1)	**495.409**	**535.181**
Aditional level 1 capital elements	--	--
Level 1 capital	**495.409**	**535.181**
Colective provision	10.761	--
Level 2 capital	**10.761**	**--**
Total capital / Shareholders' Equity	**506.170**	**535.181**

h) *Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Institutions, National Resolution Fund and Single Resolution Fund*

Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Institutions

The Bank contributes to the Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Institutions (hereinafter DGFCI). In 2017 and 2016 the expense incurred for ordinary, additional and extraordinary contributions to this fund amounted to Euros 72 thousand and Euros 50 thousand, respectively, and was recognised under "Other operating expenses" in the accompanying income statement.

With respect to ordinary contributions, Royal Decree 1012/2015 of 6 November 2015, which develops Law 11/2015 of 18 June 2015 on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, was published on 7 November 2015. This legislation amends Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December 1996 on deposit guarantee funds for credit institutions. The amendments include a change in the definition of assets of the DGFCI, indicating that the Management Committee will determine the annual contributions of the institutions that participate in the fund based on the criteria established in Article 6 of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 of 14 October 2011 on the formation of the DGFCI.

In accordance with IFRIC 21, the contributions are recognised when the payment obligation arises, which in this case is 31 December each year.

The calculation bases for the amounts to be contributed by the institutions to each sub-fund are as follows:

- In the case of contributions to the deposit guarantee sub-fund, the deposits covered by the guarantee as defined in Article 4.1 of Royal Decree 2606/1996.

- In the case of contributions to the securities guarantee sub-fund, 5% of the list price on the corresponding secondary market on the last trading day of the year of the securities covered by the guarantee and held at the end of the year, as defined in Article 4.2., when these include securities and financial instruments not traded on secondary markets, either in Spain or abroad, the calculation basis will be their par value or redemption value, whichever is more appropriate for the type of financial instrument, unless a more relevant value is known or published for the purposes of its deposit or recognition.

National Resolution Fund

As part of the process for the creation of an internal banking services market in the European Union, Directive 2014/59/EU has established a centralised supervision framework, the first stage of which was the creation of the Single Supervisory Mechanism through Council Regulation (EU) No. 1024/2013 (hereinafter SSM), which aims to ensure that the EU's policies on the prudential supervision of credit institutions are applied consistently and efficiently, to promote the uniform application of the single rulebook for financial services to credit institutions in Eurozone member states and non-Eurozone member states that choose to adhere to the SSM and to ensure that these credit institutions are subject to the highest level of supervision.

As part of this integration process of the supervision and resolution of credit institutions, Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM), which strengthens the image of solvency of these types of institutions at European level.

The fundamental instrument for the proper functioning of the SRM is the Single Resolution Fund (hereinafter SRF), which was created through Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014. This fund was initially set up using annual ex-ante contributions from the institutions subject to the supervisory framework of the SSM.

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 developed a uniform methodology for calculating contributions to the SRF. These contributions are annual and the amounts to be contributed are determined by the competent resolution authority in each member state based on the institution's size and risk profile.

All of the aforementioned EU legislation has been transposed to Spanish Law through Law 11/2015 of 18 June 2015 on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. Among other matters, this Law appoints the Spanish Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring (hereinafter the FROB) as the competent resolution authority in Spain. The FROB is therefore the entity in charge of calculating and collecting contributions to the SRF from Spanish credit institutions and certain investment firms subject to the aforementioned legislation, through the National Resolution Fund (hereinafter NRF).

During 2015, the Bank recognised an expense of Euros 8,826 thousand in respect of contributions.

On 21 September, 14 October, 10 November and 24 November 2015, the Bank sent a request to the FROB for it to consider the specific aspects of the relationship between the Bank and rural savings banks with a view to these being included in the regulations, thereby solving the problem foreseen with respect to the calculation of ex-ante contributions; or for the FROB, when calculating these contributions, to consider eliminating any liabilities arising from operations between the Bank and rural savings banks and to take into account the low risk profile of the Entity and its low probability of being subject to resolution, for the purposes of applying the risk-based adjustment to the annual contribution.

The FROB denied the Bank's requests, thereby requiring it to include the liabilities between the Bank and the rural savings banks, which have been reported for the purposes of calculating contributions to the NRF.

On 29 January 2016 the Bank filed an appeal for judicial review against the resolution of 21 January 2016 and, by extension, against the agreement of 26 November 2015, both issued by the Governing Committee of the FROB, regarding the 2015 ex-ante contributions to the NRF. The Spanish High Court rejected the appeal in a judgment handed down on 10 May 2017. A cassation appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court in respect of this judgment. This was upheld in a writ dated 12 December 2017, and the cassation appeal was formally filed on 1 February 2018. This appeal remained unresolved at the date of these annual accounts. This appeal remained unresolved at the date of these annual accounts.

Single Resolution Fund

Article 67 of Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 provides for the creation of the Single Resolution Fund as a key component of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM), initiated in Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014.

This Fund began to operate on 1 January 2016 and is managed by the Single Resolution Board, which is also in charge of calculating the contributions to be made by the credit institutions and investment firms defined in Article 2 of the Regulation. The contributions are to be calculated in accordance with the rules defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 of 21 October 2014, which completes Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ex-ante contributions to the financing mechanisms of the resolution.

In accordance with Article 103 of Directive 2014/59/EU, the available financial means to be taken into account to reach the target level for the Single Resolution Fund may include irrevocable payment commitments which are fully backed by collateral of low-risk assets unencumbered by any third-party rights, at the free disposal and earmarked for exclusive use by the resolution authorities for the purposes specified in the Directive. The share of irrevocable payment commitments shall not exceed 30% of the total amount of ex-ante contributions raised.

In 2017, the Bank's contribution amounted to Euros 7,705 thousand and has been recognised in “Other operating expenses" in the income statement. In 2016, the Bank's contribution amounted to Euros 9,079 thousand, of which Euros 7,750 thousand was recognised under “Other operating expenses” in the accompanying income statement and Euros 1,329 thousand took the form of an irrevocable commitment.

On 11 December 2015, the FROB notified the Bank in writing that in view of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) coming into service on 1 January 2016, as of that date the Single Resolution Board (SRB) would be responsible both for administering that Fund and for calculating the contributions thereto.

On 1 February 2016, through the FROB, the Bank informed the SRB in writing of the items and balances vis-à-vis its shareholder rural savings banks which the Group considered should be taken into account (i.e. should be eliminated) when determining its ex ante contribution to the SRF for 2016. The arguments supporting the request to eliminate these balances were similar to those put forward with respect to the contribution to the NRF for 2015.

On 26 April 2016, the Bank received notice, through the FROB, of the SRB's decision in relation to the Group's ex ante contribution to the SRF for 2016.

The balances whose elimination was requested in the Bank's written request of 1 February 2016 were not taken into account in calculating this contribution. Therefore, on 29 June 2016, the Bank lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice of the European Union's General Court in Luxembourg requesting annulment of the SRB's decision regarding the settlement for the Bank's ex ante contribution for 2016. At the date of these annual accounts, the General Court has not yet handed down its resolution on this appeal.

The Bank has also filed appeals for judicial review with the Central Economic-Administrative Tribunal in connection with the levies on the activities carried out by the FROB, as the resolution authority, for 2015 and 2016, inasmuch as the calculation basis for these levies were the ex ante contributions to the NRF and the SRF, respectively, settled by the Bank in 2015 and 2016. At the date of these annual accounts, a resolution is also pending on these appeals for judicial review.

i) Minimum reserves

At 31 December 2017, as well as throughout 2017, the Bank complied with the minimum reserves stipulated in applicable Spanish legislation, based on Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 of 12 September 2003.

j) Environmental impact

In view of the business activity carried out by the Group, it does not have any environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that might be material with respect to its equity, financial position or consolidated results. Therefore, no specific disclosures relating to environmental issues are included in these notes to the consolidated annual accounts.

k) Institutional protection scheme

On 29 December 2017 the rural savings banks affiliated with the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks and which are shareholders of the Bank (hereinafter the Savings Banks) entered into a Framework Agreement with the aforementioned Association, the Bank and Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. (hereinafter Grucajrural), the purpose of which was to set up a "cooperative institutional protection mechanism" (hereinafter IPM) within the Caja Rural Group, as well as certain other arrangements. These agreements encompass, inter alia, the following milestones:

- Promote the advancement of the statutory and conventional framework of the Association, so as to modernise and reinforce it, replacing the support mechanisms currently in place with an institutional protection scheme (IPS) as envisaged in article 113.7 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). The IPS shall be formed by the 29 Savings Banks affiliated with the Association at the date of the Framework Agreement, Grucajrural and Banco Cooperativo (hereinafter the IPS members).

On 23 March 2018, Banco de España is expected to acknowledge the IPM as an IPS for the purposes envisaged in (i) article 113.7 of the CRR and (ii) in the legislation regulating contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund.

- Constitute a fund to provide any financial support that may be addressed through the IPS, which shall be sustained by contributions from the IPS members. This fund shall be administered and controlled by the Association, directly or indirectly, through one or more vehicles.

On 29 December 2017 the Association notified the affiliated Savings Banks and Banco Cooperativo of the initial ex ante amount of the contribution to be made to this fund for 2017, which in the Bank's case amounted to Euros 2.4 million.

Approval for the Bank to enter into the aforementioned agreement was given by the directors at the board meeting held on 13 December 2017.

On 1 March 2018 the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks held its general assembly, during which all of the affiliated Savings Banks and Banco Cooperativo approved the creation of the IPM. To this end, they also approved the Association's new statutes, the IPM regulation, the IPM disciplinary regime, certain technical notes relating to measurement of the solvency and liquidity of the IPM members, the general risk policy, and a new agreement regulating economic relations within the Caja Rural Group.

Creation of the aforementioned IPM required recognition of the commitment undertaken to constitute the fund created to provide any financial support that may be addressed through the IPS. This entailed an expense of Euros 2,400 thousand for 2017, which has been recorded in “Other operating expenses” in the accompanying income statement.

l) Subsequent events

Notwithstanding the comments in these notes to the consolidated annual accounts, no significant events which should be included in the consolidated annual accounts in order to present fairly the consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated results of the Group occurred subsequent to 31 December 2017 and prior to the date on which the consolidated annual accounts were authorised for issue by the board of directors of the Bank.

2. Significant Accounting Principles

The accounting principles and measurement criteria applied in preparing the Group's consolidated annual accounts are as follows:

a) Definitions and classification of financial instruments

I. Definitions

A "financial instrument" is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and to a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

An "equity instrument" is any agreement that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the issuing entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A "financial derivative" is a financial instrument the value of which fluctuates in response to changes in an observable market variable (such as an interest rate, foreign exchange rate, financial instrument price or market index), for which the initial investment is very small compared with other financial instruments with a similar response to changes in market factors, and which is generally settled at a future date.

"Hybrid financial instruments" are contracts that simultaneously include a non-derivative host contract together with a derivative, known as an embedded derivative, that is not separately transferable and has the effect that some of the cash flows of the hybrid contract vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

"Compound financial instruments" are contracts that simultaneously create for their issuer a financial liability and an own equity instrument (such as convertible bonds, which entitle their holders to convert them into equity instruments of the issuer).

The following transactions are not treated for accounting purposes as financial instruments:

- Investments in joint ventures and associates.

- Rights and obligations under employee benefit plans (see note 2 n)

- Rights and obligations under insurance contracts

II. Recognition and classification of financial assets for measurement purposes

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, which is taken to be the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are included for measurement purposes in one of the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

    - Financial assets held for trading: comprise financial assets acquired for the purpose of generating a profit in the short term from fluctuations in their prices, and financial derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments.

- Financial assets designated at fair value throught profit or loss: Comprise financial assets designated as such on initial recognition for which the fair value can be reliably estimated and which meet at least one of the following conditions:

    - When, in the case of hybrid financial instruments for which the embedded derivative must be separated from the host contract, it is not possible to reliably estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative or derivatives.

    - In the case of hybrid financial instruments for which the embedded derivative must be separated, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole has been classified in this category on initial recognition, provided they met the conditions specified in prevailing accounting standards whereby the embedded derivative significantly changes the cash flows that would have been associated with the host financial instrument had it been considered separately from the embedded derivative, and whereby the embedded derivative must be separated from the host financial instrument for accounting purposes.

    - When more relevant information is obtained through classification of a financial asset in this category, as such classification eliminates or significantly reduces recognition or measurement inconsistencies (also known as accounting mismatches) that would otherwise arise from using different criteria to measure assets and liabilities or recognise the gains and losses thereon.

    - When more relevant information is obtained through classification of a financial asset in this category, as a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided on that basis to the Group's key management personnel.

- Held-to-maturity investments

  This category includes debt securities traded on organised markets with fixed maturity and fixed or determinable cash flows, which the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

- Loans and receivables

  This category consists of unquoted debt instruments, financing granted to third parties in connection with ordinary lending activities carried out by the consolidated entities, and receivables from purchasers of goods and users of services. This category also includes finance leases in which the consolidated entities act as lessors.

- Available-for-sale financial assets.

  This category includes Group debt instruments not classified as held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, or at fair value through profit and loss, as well as Group equity instruments related to entities which are not subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates and which have not been classified at fair value through profit and loss.

III. Recognition and classification of financial liabilities for measurement purposes

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified for measurement purposes into one of the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

    - Financial liabilities held for trading: Comprise financial liabilities issued with the intention to repurchase them in the near future or which form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; short positions deriving from the sale of assets purchased under obligatory resale agreements or borrowed and derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, including separated hybrid financial instruments, pursuant to IAS 39.

    - Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss comprise financial liabilities designated as such on initial recognition, the fair value of which can be reliably estimated, and which meet any of the following conditions:

        - When, in the case of hybrid financial instruments for which the embedded derivative must be separated from the host contract, it is not possible to reliably estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative or derivatives.

        - In the case of hybrid financial instruments for which the embedded derivative must be separated, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole has been classified in this category on initial recognition, provided they met the conditions specified in prevailing accounting standards whereby the embedded derivative significantly changes the cash flows that would have been associated with the host financial instrument had it been considered separately from the embedded derivative, and whereby the embedded derivative must be separated from the host financial instrument for accounting purposes.

        - When more relevant information is obtained through classification of a financial liability in this category, as such classification eliminates or significantly reduces recognition or measurement inconsistencies (also known as accounting mismatches), that would otherwise arise from using different criteria to measure assets or liabilities or recognise gains or losses thereon.

        - When more relevant information is obtained through classification of a financial liability under this category, as a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided on that basis to the Group's key management personnel.

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities not included in any of the above categories which arise from the ordinary deposit-taking activities carried out by financial institutions, irrespective of their nature and maturity.

IV. Reclassifications between financial instrument portfolios

Financial instruments are only reclassified between portfolios in the following cases:

a) Items classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss can only be reclassified into or out of this financial instrument category after they are acquired, issued or assumed in the event of the exceptional circumstances described in section d) of this note.

b) If a financial asset ceases to be classified as held to maturity due to a change in intention or financial ability, it is reclassified to "Available-for-sale financial assets". In this case, all financial assets classified as held to maturity are treated similarly, except where reclassification falls within one of the scenarios permitted by applicable legislation (sales close to maturity or when practically the entire principal of the financial asset has been collected, etc.).

   In 2017 and 2016 no items have been reclassified as described in the preceding paragraph.

c) Financial assets (debt instruments) classified as available-for-sale financial assets can be reclassified to held to maturity due to a change in intention or financial ability of the Group, or upon expiry of the two-year penalty period established under prevailing legislation for the sale of financial assets held to maturity. In this case, the fair value of these instruments at the transfer date is considered as the new amortised cost and the difference between this amount and the recoverable amount is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the residual life of the instrument using the effective interest method.

In 2017 and 2016 no items have been reclassified as described in the preceding paragraph.

d) As mentioned in preceding sections, financial assets that are not derivative financial instruments can be reclassified from held for trading if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term, provided that one of the following circumstances arise:

   - In rare and exceptional circumstances, except in the case of assets eligible for classification as loans and receivables. Rare and exceptional circumstances are those arising from a particular event which is unusual, and which is highly unlikely to reoccur in the foreseeable future.

   - When the entity has the intention and financial ability to hold the financial asset in the foreseeable future or to maturity, provided that it meets the definition of loans and receivables on initial recognition.

   Should these circumstances arise, the asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date, with no reversal of results, and this value is considered as the asset's amortised cost. Assets reclassified in this way may not be further reclassified as "Financial assets held for trading".

b) Measurement and recognition of financial assets and liabilities

In general, financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is deemed to be their acquisition cost, and are subsequently measured at each year end as follows:

I. Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are measured at fair value, without deducting any transaction costs that may be incurred on their sale or other form of disposal, except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, equity instruments for which the fair value cannot be determined in a sufficiently objective manner and financial derivatives that have those equity instruments as their underlying asset and are settled by delivery of those instruments.

The fair value of a financial instrument on a given date is taken to be the amount for which it could be exchanged on that date between two knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The most objective and common reference for the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be paid for it on an organised, transparent and deep market (quoted price or market price).

If there is no market price for a given financial instrument, its fair value is estimated on the basis of the price established in recent transactions involving similar instruments and, in the absence thereof, based on proven valuation techniques used by the international financial community, taking into account the specific features of the instrument to be measured and, particularly, the various types of risk associated with it. However, the inherent limitations of the valuation techniques used and the possible inaccuracies of the assumptions made under these techniques may result in a fair value of a financial instrument which does not exactly reconcile with the price at which the instrument could be bought or sold at the measurement date.

"Loans and receivables" and "Held-to-maturity investments", are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is understood to be the acquisition cost of a financial asset or liability plus or minus, as appropriate, the principal repayments and the cumulative amortisation (as reflected in the consolidated income statement) of the difference between the initial cost and the maturity amount. In the case of financial assets, amortised cost also includes any reductions for impairment. In the case of loans and receivables hedged in fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of the assets related to the risk or risks being hedged are recognised.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the initial amount of a financial instrument to its estimated cash flows during its estimated life, based on the contractual terms, without taking into account future losses on credit exposure. For fixed rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides with the contractual interest rate established on the acquisition date plus, where applicable, the fees that can be equated with a rate of interest, in light of their nature. In the case of floating rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides with the rate of return prevailing until the date on which the reference interest rate will be revised.

Equity instruments of other entities whose fair value cannot be determined in a sufficiently objective manner and financial derivatives that have those instruments as their underlying asset and are settled by delivery of those instruments are measured at acquisition cost adjusted, where appropriate, for any related impairment loss.

II. Measurement of financial liabilities

In general, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, as defined above, except for those included under financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

III. Measurement techniques

General measurement bases

A summary of the various techniques used by the Group to measure the financial instruments included in the financial assets held for trading, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial liabilities held for trading categories at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	%			
	2017		2016	
	Assets	**Assets**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Quoted price in active markets	79.0	5.3	85.9	31.2
Internal measurement models	21.0	94.7	14.1	68.8
	100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The main techniques used in the internal measurement models are as follows:

- The present value method is used to measure financial instruments which enable static hedging (mainly forwards and swaps).

- The Black-Scholes model is applied to certain plain vanilla derivative products (calls, puts, caps/floors).

- The Monte Carlo simulation method is used for the remaining derivative financial instruments.

- The effect of credit risk on fair value is calculated based on the credit curves for issuers with different credit ratings and economic sectors.

Credit Valuation Adjustments (hereinafter "CVA") and Debit Valuation Adjustments (hereinafter "DVA") are included in the measurement of both asset and liability derivative products to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and the Group's own risk, respectively.

The adjustments to be performed are calculated by estimating exposure at default, the probability of default and loss given default for all derivative products with any underlying, by legal entity (i.e. all counterparties under the same ISDA/CMOF contract) to which the Bank is exposed.

In general, the CVA is calculated by multiplying expected positive exposure by the counterparty's probability of default. The DVA is calculated by multiplying the expected negative exposure by the probability of default, then multiplying the result by the Bank's loss given default. Both calculations encompass the entire duration of the potential exposure.

The information required to calculate the probability of default and the loss given default is obtained from credit markets (Credit Default Swaps or iTraxx indices), applying the Entity's own information if available. If information is not available, a process based on sector, rating and location is applied to assign both probabilities of insolvency and expected losses in the event of insolvency, calibrated directly to market or through the adjustment to market of the probabilities of insolvency and historical expected losses.

The Bank's Directors consider that financial assets and financial liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and gains and losses on these financial instruments are reasonable and reflect their market value (see note 22).

IV. Recognition of changes in fair value

As a general rule, changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated income statement, distinguishing those arising from the accrual of interest or dividends, which are recognised under “Interest income”, “Interest expense” and “Dividend income”, as appropriate, from those arising on impairment of an asset’s credit rating or for other reasons, which are recognised at their net amount under “Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities” in the accompanying consolidated income statement.

Adjustments due to changes in fair value arising from available-for-sale financial assets are recognised temporarily under “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in consolidated equity, unless they relate to exchange differences on monetary financial assets, in which case they are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Items debited or credited to “Accumulated other comprehensive income” remain in the Group’s consolidated equity until the asset giving rise to them is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, or when it is considered that the asset is impaired, at which time they are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

V. Hedging transactions

The Group measures and recognises individual hedges (which are designated to hedge a specifically identified risk) depending on their classification, based on the following criteria:

- Fair value hedges: hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value. The gains or losses attributable to both the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

- Cash flow hedges: hedge of the exposure to variations in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with an asset or liability or a forecast transaction. The gain or loss attributable to the portion of the hedging instrument that qualifies as an effective hedge is recognised temporarily under “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in consolidated equity at the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from the inception of the hedge and the cumulative change in the present value of expected future cash flows of the hedged item from the inception of the hedge.

  The cumulative gains or losses on each hedge are taken to the consolidated income statement in the periods in which the hedged items affect the income statement, unless the hedge relates to a forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, in which case the gains or losses are included in the cost of that asset or liability.

- Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation: hedge of the foreign currency risk on an investment in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches of the Entity whose activities are based or conducted in a country or functional currency other than that of the reporting Entity. Gains or losses attributable to the portion of the hedging instrument that qualifies as an effective hedge are recognised directly in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” under consolidated equity until the instruments are disposed of or derecognised, at which time they are recognised in the consolidated income statement. The rest of the gain or loss is recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as derivatives if their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts, provided that the host contracts are not classified as “Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” or as “Financial assets held for trading”.

Financial derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are treated for accounting purposes as trading derivatives.

c) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the extent to which the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets are transferred to third parties:

I. When substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred to third parties, the transferred financial asset is derecognised and any right or obligation retained or created in the transfer is recognised separately.

II. When substantially all the rights and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset are retained, the transferred financial asset is not derecognised and continues to be measured by the same criteria used before the transfer. However:

- An associated financial liability is recognised for an amount equal to the consideration received. This liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost.

- The income from the transferred financial asset not derecognised and any expense incurred on the new financial liability are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

III. When substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset are neither transferred nor retained, the following distinction must be made:

- If the transferor does not retain control, the transferred financial asset is derecognised and any right or obligation retained or created in the transfer is recognised separately.

- If the transferor retains control, it continues to recognise the transferred financial asset for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value and recognises a financial liability associated with the transferred financial asset. The net carrying amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability is the amortised cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at amortised cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

d) Impairment of financial assets

To calculate impairment losses, the Group monitors receivables on an individual basis when they are deemed significant, while groups of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay the amounts due are monitored on a collective basis.

1. Classification on the basis of credit risk attributable to insolvency:

<u>I. Debt instruments measured at amortised cost</u>

The Group has defined criteria that enable it to identify borrowers that show weaknesses or objective evidence of impairment, and to classify them on the basis of their credit risk. The classification principles and methodology used by the Group are described below.

2. Definition of the classification categories:

Debt instruments not included in financial assets held for trading and off-balance sheet exposures are classified in terms of credit risk attributable to insolvency as one of the following:

- Standard exposures:

  - Transactions that do not meet the requirements for them to be classified in other categories.

  - Standard exposures under special monitoring: transactions that, while not meeting the criteria for individual classification as doubtful or write-off, present weaknesses that may lead to the incurrence of losses exceeding those on other similar transactions classified as standard exposures.

- Doubtful exposures:

  - As a result of borrower arrears: transactions any part of whose principal, interest or contractually agreed expenses is, in general, more than 90 days past-due, unless such instruments should be classified as being written off. This category also includes guarantees given if the guaranteed party has fallen into in arrears in the guaranteed transaction. Furthermore, it includes the amounts of all a borrower's transactions if the transactions with amounts generally more than 90 days past-due, as indicated previously, exceed 20% of outstandings.

  - For reasons other than borrower arrears: transactions which are not classifiable as write-off or doubtful due to borrower arrears, but for which there are reasonable doubts about their full repayment under the contractual terms. Also included are off-balance-sheet exposures not classified as doubtful due to borrower arrears whose payment by the Group is likely but whose recovery is doubtful.

- Write-off:

  - The Group derecognises transactions when individual analysis indicates that their recovery is very unlikely. This category includes exposures of customers subject to bankruptcy proceedings with an application for liquidation, and transactions classified as doubtful due to arrears that have been in this category for more than four years, except those with sufficient effective collateral. It also includes transactions that are not in either of the two preceding situations, but whose solvency has undergone a manifest and irreversible deterioration.

  - In the aforementioned situations, the Group derecognises any amount recognised together with the corresponding provision, without prejudice to any initiatives that may be undertaken to seek collection of the amount receivable until contractual rights are extinguished by expiry of the statute-of-limitations period, pardoning of debt or any other cause.

3. Transaction classification criteria:

The Group applies a range of criteria to classify borrowers and transactions into different categories on the basis of their credit risk. These include:

- Automatic criteria;
- Specific criteria for refinancing; and
- Indicator-based criteria.

Applying these procedures, the Group classifies its borrowers as standard exposures under special monitoring, doubtful as a result of borrower arrears or doubtful for reasons other than borrower arrears, or it leaves them as standard exposures.

Unless reasons for continuing to classify them as doubtful exposures persist, transactions classified as doubtful are reclassified as standard exposures when the reasons for classifying them as doubtful cease to exist, following collection of a portion or all of the past-due amounts in the case of receivables that are doubtful as a result of borrower arrears, or the cure period having elapsed in the case of receivables that are doubtful for reasons other than borrower arrears.

Individual classification:

The Group has defined an exposure threshold above which borrowers are considered significant, based on exposure at default (EAD).

A system of indicators has been devised for significant borrowers enabling weaknesses or indications of impairment to be identified. The team of expert risk analysts at the Entity analyses borrowers and, using the indicators, concludes on the existence of weaknesses or objective evidence of impairment. Where there is evidence of impairment, the team analyses whether the loss event(s) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of assets.

To this end, the Group has defined a number of circumstances that are considered to be indications of impairment. These circumstances also include automatic classification factors.

Each year the Group reviews the reasonableness of the thresholds and the individually calculated allowances and provisions resulting from applying these thresholds.

Based on the levels defined, a certain volume of borrowers enabling a reasonable coverage ratio vis-à-vis the total credit risk exposure is positioned above the materiality threshold, and is thus subject to individual expert analysis.

Collective classification:

In calculating allowances and provisions, the Group considers borrowers on a collective basis when they do not exceed the materiality threshold.

4 Calculation of allowances and provisions:

The Group applies the criteria described below when calculating allowances and provisions for credit risk losses.

In the case of transactions identified as being of negligible risk (essentially, those conducted with central banks, government agencies, public enterprises and financial institutions, all within the European Union or in certain countries deemed to present no risk), a provisioning percentage of 0% is applied, with the exception of transactions classified as doubtful, for which impairment is estimated on an individual basis. This estimation process entails a calculation of the allowance and provision needed for credit risk attributable to the borrower and also for country risk. If there are reasons for simultaneously recording allowances or provisions for both credit risk attributable to the borrower and for country risk, the most demanding impairment recognition criteria are applied.

When calculating allowances and provisions, the Group considers as a measurement of exposure the balances currently drawn down and the amount of the expected disbursement in the event that off-balance sheet exposures were to fall into arrears, estimated using a credit conversion factor (CCF).

For transactions classified as doubtful, an estimate is made of the incurred losses, defined as the difference between the gross carrying amount of the exposure and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, as described later on.

The different methodologies used by the Group are described below.

Individualised estimates of allowances and provisions

The following are estimated individually:

- Allowances and provisions for doubtful transactions of individually significant borrowers.

- Any transactions or borrowers whose characteristics do not allow for collective calculation of impairment.

- Allowances and provisions for transactions identified as being of negligible risk, classified as doubtful, whether on account of arrears or for other reasons.

The Group has developed a methodology for estimating these allowances and provisions, calculating the difference between the gross carrying amount of the transaction and the present value of the estimated cash flows expected to be collected, discounted using the effective interest rate. For this purpose, the effective guarantees received are taken into account.

There are three main methods for calculating the recoverable amount of assets analysed on an individual basis:

- Discounted cash flow approach: receivables for which the borrower is expected to be able to generate future cash flows by conducting their own business, enabling repayment of part or all of the debt through their activity and the economic and financial structure of the company. This entails estimating the cash flows obtained by the borrower in conducting their business.

- Recovery through collateral approach: receivables for which the borrower is unable to generate cash flows by conducting their own business and must therefore liquidate assets to repay their debt. This entails estimating cash flows obtainable by enforcing the collateral.

- Mixed approach: receivables for which the borrower is expected to be able to generate future cash flows, and where assets not required in the ordinary course of business also exist. The cash flows may be supplemented with the potential sale of assets not required by the borrower to conduct their business, thus generating future cash flows.

Collective estimates of allowances and provisions

The following are estimated collectively:

- Exposures classified as standard (including those classified as under special monitoring) for which the Bank considers that a loss has been incurred but not reported (IBNR), as no impairment has come to light in individually analysed transactions.

- Exposures classified as doubtful and not assessed through the individual estimation of allowances and provisions.

In 2016, the Group took Banco de España Circular 4/2016 into consideration in its methodology for calculating credit risk provisions. This entailed a reversal of impairment for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss in an amount of approximately Euros 10,900 thousand, with no significant impact on the Group's impaired assets.

In calculating the collective impairment loss, the Bank takes into account all credit risk exposures and uses the methods and the percentages for allowances and provisions stipulated by the Banco de España based on data and statistical models that reflect the average performance of institutions in the Spanish banking sector in aggregate.

Classification of and allowances and provisions for credit risk attributable to country risk:

Country risk is understood as the risk associated with counterparties resident in a specific country due to circumstances other than normal commercial risk (sovereign risk, transfer risk and other risks arising from international financial activity). The Bank classifies transactions conducted with third parties in different groups on the basis of the economic performance of the countries, the political situation, the regulatory and institutional framework, and the payment capacity and record, allocating a loan loss provisioning percentage to each one pursuant to the legislation in force.

Doubtful assets due to country risk are deemed to be those transactions with ultimate obligors resident in countries that have had long-standing difficulties in servicing their debt, the possibility of recovering such debt being considered as doubtful; and off-balance sheet exposures, recovery of which is considered a remote possibility due to circumstances attributable to the country.

The allowances and provisions for this item are not significant relative to the allowances and provisions the Group has recognised for impairment.

5 Collateral/guarantees:

Collateral and personal guarantees the Group is able to show are valid as a means of mitigating credit risk are considered effective. The analysis of effectiveness of collateral/guarantees takes into account, inter alia, the time needed to realise them, the Group’s ability to do so, and its past experience thereof.

Under no circumstances are collateral/guarantees whose effectiveness depends substantially upon the credit quality of the debtor, or of any economic group to which the debtor may belong, admissible as effective collateral/guarantees.

In accordance with these conditions, the following types of collateral/guarantees may be considered effective:

- Real estate mortgages, provided they are the first mortgage:

  - ✓ Completed buildings and parts thereof:
    - Housing.
    - Offices and commercial premises and multi-purpose industrial buildings.
    - Other buildings, such as non-multi-purpose industrial buildings and hotels.
  - ✓ Urban land and regulated building land.
  - ✓ Other real estate.

- Financial instruments pledged as security:
  - ✓ Money deposits.
  - ✓ Variable interest instruments in listed entities and debt securities issued by creditworthy issuers.

- Other collateral:
  - ✓ Personal property received as collateral.
  - ✓ Subsequent mortgages on properties.

- Personal guarantees that entail the direct and joint liability of the customer's new guarantors, these being persons or entities whose solvency is sufficiently demonstrated as to ensure the full repayment of the transaction under the agreed terms.

The Group's collateral measurement criteria for assets located in Spain are in accordance with the legislation in force. In particular, the Group applies criteria for the selection and contracting of appraisers that are geared towards assuring the independence of the appraisers and the quality of the appraisals. All of these appraisal companies and agencies are registered in the Banco de España's Official Register of Appraisal Companies and valuations are conducted in accordance with Ministerial Order ECO/805/2003 on rules for the appraisal of real estate and of certain rights for financial purposes.

Real estate collateral for credit transactions, and properties, are appraised upon transfer or recognition. In the case of properties, this is through purchase, foreclosure or dation in payment and when there is a significant drop in the asset's value. Moreover, minimum discounting criteria are applied so as to guarantee annual frequency in the case of impaired assets (under special monitoring, doubtful, and real estate foreclosed or received in payment of debt) or every three years in the case of debts for a large amount classed as standard exposures and showing no signs of underlying risk. The appraisals of the aforementioned assets are discounted using statistical methodologies only when the level of exposure and risk is low, although a complete appraisal in accordance with the ministerial order is carried out at least every three years.

Assets located elsewhere in the European Union are appraised in accordance with Royal Decree 716/2009 of 24 April 2009, while in the rest of the world appraisals are performed by companies and/or experts with accredited capacity and experience in the country in question.

II. Debt or equity instruments classified as available for sale

Impairment losses on these instruments are the difference between the acquisition cost of the instruments (net of any principal repayment in the case of debt instruments) and their fair value less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement.

The Group tests relevant instruments for impairment on an individual basis. However, the Group's accounting policies stipulate that, in any case, a prolonged or significant decline in the fair value of the instrument below cost constitutes objective evidence of impairment, and impairment must therefore be recognised for the difference between the cost and the fair value of the instrument in question. Specifically, in the case of quoted equity instruments, the accounting policy considers that a decline is prolonged when the fair value of the instrument has been below cost for more than 18 months, and that the decline is significant when it represents more than 40% of the cost.

When there is objective evidence that the losses arising on measurement of these instruments are due to impairment, they are no longer recognised in equity under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" – Available-for-sale financial assets" and are recorded in the income statement. If all or part of the impairment losses are subsequently reversed, the reversed amount would be recognised in the income statement for the year in which the reversal occurred (under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" – Available-for-sale financial assets" in the balance sheet in the case of equity instruments).

III. Equity instruments measured at cost

The impairment loss on equity instruments measured at cost is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the market rate of return for similar securities.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement for the period in which they arise as a reduction in the cost of the instrument. These losses can only be reversed subsequently if the assets are sold.

e) Repurchase and resale agreements

Purchases of financial instruments with an obligatory resale commitment at a determined price are recognised as financing granted under "Loans and advances - Credit institutions" or "Loans and advances - Other debtors", as applicable. Sales of financial instruments with an obligatory repurchase commitment at a determined price are recognised as financing received under ("Deposits - Credit institutions" or "Deposits - Other creditors").

The difference between the purchase and sales price is recognised as interest over the life of the contract.

f) Tangible assets

Tangible assets for own use are measured at cost, revalued as permitted by specific legislation and the new accounting standards, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation of tangible assets is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The land on which the buildings and other structures stand is deemed to have an indefinite life and, therefore, is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised in the consolidated income statement and is calculated using the following rates (based on the average years of estimated useful life of the various assets):

	% annual	**Estimated useful life (years)**
Real estate	2	50
Furniture and fixtures	6-10	16.7-10
IT equipment	16-33	6.3-3

Depreciation methods and useful lives of each tangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.

The cost of maintenance and repairs of tangible assets which do not improve the related assets or lengthen their useful lives are charged to the consolidated income statement when incurred.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets with no physical substance, arising as a result of a legal transaction or which have been developed internally by the consolidated entities. Only assets whose cost can be estimated reliably and from which the consolidated entities consider it probable that future economic benefits will be generated are recognised.

Intangible assets are recognised initially at cost of acquisition or production and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

h) Leases

I. Finance leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

When the consolidated entities act as lessors of an asset, the sum of the present value of the lease payments receivable from the lessee plus the guaranteed residual value, which is generally the exercise price of the purchase option available to the lessee at the end of the lease term, is recognised as financing to third parties and is therefore included under “Loans and advances” in the consolidated balance sheet.

When the consolidated entities act as lessees, they recognise the cost of the leased assets in the consolidated balance sheet according to the nature of the asset that is the subject matter of the contract, and simultaneously recognise a liability for the same amount (which is the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the sum of the present value of the lease payments to be made to the lessor, plus the exercise price of the purchase option, where applicable). The depreciation policy for these assets is consistent with that for tangible assets for own use.

In both cases, the finance income and finance expense arising from these contracts is credited or debited, respectively, to the consolidated income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of return over the life of the lease contracts.

II. Operating leases

In operating leases ownership of the leased asset and substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to it remain with the lessor.

When the consolidated entities act as lessors, they recognise the acquisition cost of the leased assets under "Tangible assets" in the consolidated balance sheet. The depreciation policy for these assets is consistent with that for similar tangible assets for own use and income from operating leases is recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis.

When the consolidated entities act as lessees, lease expenses, including any incentives granted by the lessor, are charged to the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis.

i) Financial guarantees and related provisions made

A contract is considered a financial guarantee if it requires an entity to pay specific amounts on behalf of a third party in the event that the latter is unable to do so, irrespective of the manner in which the obligation is instrumented: guarantee deposits, financial guarantee deposit, irrevocable documentary credit issued or confirmed by the entity, etc.

In accordance with EU-IFRS and as a general rule, the Group considers contracts for financial guarantees extended to third parties as financial instruments within the scope of IAS 39 and 37.

On initial recognition, the Group records financial guarantees extended as a liability at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, which is generally equivalent to the premium received plus the present value of any fees and commissions and returns to be received throughout the term of these contracts, with a balancing entry under assets equivalent to the amount of fees and commissions and similar income collected at the outset of operations and the present value of fees and commissions and similar income receivable. Subsequently, these contracts are recognised under liabilities at the higher of the following amounts:

- The amount determined in accordance with IAS 37, whereby financial guarantees, irrespective of the holder, arrangement or any other circumstances, are analysed periodically to determine the credit risk to which they are exposed and, where applicable, to estimate the provisions required. This amount is calculated applying criteria similar to those used to quantify impairment losses arising on debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

- The amount at which these instruments are initially recognised, less amortisation which, as established by IAS 18, is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of these contracts.

Provisions made for these instruments, are recorded under - "Provisions - Commitments and guarantees extended" in the consolidated balance sheet. Allowances and reversals of these provisions are recognised with a balancing entry under the income statement caption "Provisioning expense (net)".

In the event that provisions are required for these financial guarantees, based on the above, unaccrued commissions on these operations, which are recognised under -"Provisions or reversals of provisions", are reclassified to the corresponding provision.

j) Foreign currency transactions

<u>I. Functional currency</u>

The Group's functional currency is the Euro. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Euro are deemed to be denominated in foreign currency.

II. Translation of foreign currency balances

Foreign currency balances are translated as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities, at the average exchange rate prevailing on the Spanish spot foreign exchange market at year-end.

- Income and expenses, at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

III. Recognition of exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign currency balances are recognised in the consolidated income statement (see notes 28 and 34).

k) Equity instruments

Instruments issued by the Bank are only considered as own equity when the following conditions are met:

- They do not include any type of obligation that requires the issuing entity to:

    - deliver cash or any other financial asset to a third party; or

    - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with a third party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Entity.

- If they may or will be settled in the issuing entity's own equity instruments:

    - in the case of a non-derivative financial instrument, the Entity is not obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or

    - in the case of a derivative, it must be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Entity's own equity instruments.

A financial instrument that will or may result in the future receipt or delivery of the issuer's own equity instruments, but does not meet the conditions described in the two preceding paragraphs, is not an equity instrument.

Business carried out with own equity instruments, including issuance and redemption, is recognised directly in equity of the Entity. No profit or loss on own equity instruments can be recognised. Costs of transactions with own equity instruments are deducted directly from equity, after deduction of any associated tax effect.

Changes in value of instruments classified as own equity are not recognised in the financial statements. Consideration received or conveyed in exchange for these instruments is added to or deducted directly from equity of the Entity.

l) Recognition of income and expense

The most significant criteria used by the Group to recognise income and expenses are summarised as follows:

I. Interest income, interest expenses and similar items

As a general rule, interest income, interest expenses and similar items are recognised on the basis of their period of accrual using the effective interest method. Dividends received from other companies are recognised as income when the consolidated entities' right to receive them arises.

II. Commissions, fees and similar items

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognised in the consolidated income statement using criteria that vary according to their nature. The most significant fee and commission items are as follows:

- Those relating to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised when collected.

- Those arising from transactions or services that are provided over a period of time, which are deferred over the life of these transactions or services.

- Those relating to the provision of a service in a single act, which are recognised when the single act is carried out.

III. Non-finance income and expenses

These items are recognised for accounting purposes on an accruals basis.

m) Assets under management

Assets owned by third parties and managed by the consolidated entities are not disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet. Management fees are included in "Fee and commission income" in the consolidated income statement (see note 26). The details of third-party assets managed by the Group at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are disclosed in note 21.

n) Post-employment benefits

The Group recognises the present value of defined benefit pension commitments, net, as explained below, of the fair value of any assets considered to constitute pension plan or "past service cost" assets, the recognition of which is deferred, as explained below, in "Provisions - Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations" under liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet (or under assets in "Other assets – Insurance contracts linked to pensions", depending on whether the difference is negative or positive and subject to compliance with the criteria for recognition set out in Banco de España Circular 5/2013).

Plan assets are assets linked to a specific defined benefit commitment that will be used to directly settle these obligations. They have the following characteristics: they are not owned by the Group, but rather by a legally separate third party not related to the Group; they are only available to settle or finance post-employment benefits payable to employees; they can only be returned to the Group when the remaining assets in the plan are sufficient to meet all obligations of the plan or the Entity relating to current or former employee benefits or to reimburse employee benefits already settled by the Group.

If the Group is able to demand payment from an insurer of part or all of the disbursement required to settle the defined benefit obligation, and it is practically certain that the insurer will reimburse some or all of the disbursements required to settle the obligation, but the insurance policy does not meet the conditions to be considered a plan asset, the Group recognises this reimbursement right in “Insurance contracts linked to pensions”, under assets in the balance sheet. This right is treated as a plan asset in all other respects.

The Group recognises any actuarial gains and losses arising on post-employment commitments with employees in the year in which they are generated or incurred, with a debit or credit to the consolidated income statement.

The cost of past services, incurred due to modifications to existing post-employment benefits or on the introduction of new benefits, is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period between the date the new commitments arise and the date these benefits are vested.

Post-employment benefits are recognised in the income statement as follows:

- Current service costs, defined as the increase in the present value of the obligations resulting from employee service in the current period, are recorded under “Administrative expenses - Personnel expenses”.

- Interest costs, defined as the increase during the year in the present value of the obligations as a result of the passage of time, are recognised under “Interest expense”. When the obligations are presented in liabilities net of the plan assets, the cost of the liabilities recognised in the income statement relates solely to the obligations recognised under liabilities.

- The expected return on plan assets and gains or losses on the value of the plan assets, less any plan administration costs and any applicable taxes, is recorded under “Interest income”.

Under the collective labour agreement currently in force, the Bank has undertaken to supplement the public social security system benefits accruing to certain employees, and to their beneficiary right holders, for retirement, permanent disability, death of spouse or death of parent, and other benefits.

In accordance with Royal Decree 1588/1999, in 2000 the Bank externalised its pension commitments through an insurance contract with Seguros Generales Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros.

Details of the present value of the Group’s post-employment benefit obligations at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Present value of obligations	1.408	1,338
Fair value of plan assets	1.462	1,445
Positive difference	**54**	**107**

The amount of the obligations was determined by independent actuaries using the following actuarial techniques:

1. *Valuation method:* Projected unit credit method, which considers each year of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately.

2. *Actuarial assumptions used:* unbiased and mutually compatible. Specifically, the most significant actuarial assumptions used in the calculations were as follows:

	2017	**2016**
Technical interest rate	1.4%	1.5%
Mortality tables	PERM/F 2000P	PERM/F 2000P
Cumulative annual CPI growth	1.4%	1.5%
Annual salary increase rate	2.5%	2.5%
Annual Social Security pension increase rate	1.5%	1.5%

In 2014 the Group implemented a defined contribution supplementary benefits scheme through a pension plan arranged with the insurance firm Seguros Generales Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, as stipulated in article 36.7 of the 22nd collective bargaining agreement for the banking sector. This scheme is addressed to employees hired as of 8 March 1980 and who have accumulated at least two years' service. The minimum annual contribution is Euros 400, with profit-sharing rights in favour of the employee should he or she leave the Bank for reasons other than retirement.

o) Termination benefits

In accordance with prevailing legislation, the Group pays compensation to those employees whose services are discontinued without just cause. Indemnities are accounted for as a provision for pensions and similar obligations and as personnel expenses when the Entity has clearly undertaken a commitment to dismiss an employee or group of employees before their retirement date or to compensate an employee or group of employees to encourage their voluntary departure from the company.

p) Income tax

The current income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated income statement, except when it results from a transaction recognised directly in consolidated equity, in which case the related income tax charge is also recognised in consolidated equity.

The current income tax expense is calculated as the tax payable with respect to the taxable profit for the year, adjusted for the amount of the changes in the year arising from temporary and permanent differences and from tax credits and tax loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities include the temporary differences, identified as the amounts expected to be paid or recovered for the differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and their related tax bases (tax value).

Deferred tax assets, tax credits and tax loss carryforwards are only recognised when it is probable that the consolidated entities will obtain sufficient future taxable profit against which they can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are quantified by applying the expected recovery or settlement tax rate to temporary differences or credits.

Deferred tax liabilities are always recognised, except when goodwill is recognised or when they arise in accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures where the investor is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the future. Nevertheless, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than a business combination that at the time of recognition affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised are reassessed at year end in order to ascertain whether they still exist, and the appropriate adjustments are made on the basis of the findings of the analyses performed.

Income and expenses recognised directly in consolidated equity are accounted for as temporary differences.

q) Consolidated statement of cash flows

The Group reports its consolidated cash flows using the indirect method, using the following expressions and classification criteria:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, the latter being short-term, highly liquid investments subject to a low risk of changes in value.

- Operating activities: typical activities of credit institutions and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing.

- Investing activities: the acquisition, sale or other disposal of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of consolidated equity and of liabilities that do not form part of operating activities.

For the preparation of the consolidated statement of cash flows, "Cash and cash equivalents in central banks" have been considered as cash and cash equivalents.

r) Consolidated statement of recognised income and expense

This statement includes income and expenses generated or incurred by the Group during the year in the ordinary course of business, distinguishing between amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year and those recognised directly in consolidated equity, in accordance with prevailing legislation.

This statement therefore comprises the following:

a) Consolidated profit for the year

b) Net income and expenses recognised temporarily as valuation adjustments in consolidated equity.

c) Net income and expenses recognised permanently in consolidated equity.

d) Accrued income tax payable in respect of the items mentioned in points b) and c) above, except on valuation adjustments arising from interests in associates or jointly controlled entities accounted for using the equity method, which are disclosed as net balances.

e) Total consolidated recognised income and expense calculated as the sum of the preceding points, presenting the amounts attributable to the Parent and to minority interests separately.

Any type of income and expenses attributable to entities accounted for using the equity method recognised directly in equity is disclosed in this statement under “Entities accounted for using the equity method”.

Changes in income and expenses recognised in consolidated equity during the year, such as valuation adjustments, are disclosed as follows:

a) Revaluation gains/ (losses) reflect income, net of expenses incurred during the year, recognised directly in consolidated equity. Amounts recognised in this caption during the year continue to be carried at the initial value of other assets or liabilities, even when they are transferred to the consolidated income statement in the same year, or they are reclassified to another caption.

b) Amounts transferred to the income statement reflect revaluation gains or losses previously recognised in consolidated equity, even in the same year, which are accounted for in the consolidated income statement.

c) Amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of hedged items comprise valuation gains or losses previously recognised in consolidated equity, even in the same year, which are accounted for in the initial value of assets or liabilities as a result of cash flow hedges.

d) Other reclassifications reflect transfers between valuation adjustments during the year in accordance with criteria established under prevailing legislation.

Amounts disclosed in these captions are gross and the associated tax effect is recognised in “Income tax”, except in the case of valuation adjustments of entities accounted for using the equity method, as mentioned previously.

s) Consolidated statement of total changes in equity

This consolidated statement of total changes in equity presents all changes, including those arising from changes in accounting principles and corrections of errors. This statement therefore shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing carrying amounts of all items comprising consolidated equity, grouping movements according to their nature, as follows:

a) Adjustments for changes in accounting principles and corrections of errors reflect changes in consolidated equity due to the retrospective restatement of balances in the financial statements as a result of changes in accounting principles or corrections of errors.

b) Consolidated income and expenses recognised during the year comprise the aggregate amount of the aforementioned items recognised in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense.

c) Other changes in equity comprise the remaining items recognised in consolidated equity, such as increases or decreases in share capital, distribution of profit or application of losses, transactions with own equity instruments, equity-settled payments, transfers between consolidated equity items and any other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

3. Distribution of Profit and Earnings per Share

Distribution of profit

The board of directors will propose for approval by the shareholders at the annual general meeting that the Bank's net profit for 2017 be distributed as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
Net profit for 2017	36,391
Distribution:	
Dividend	9,000
Reserves	27,391
Legal	1,771
Voluntary	25,620

The distribution of the Bank's net profit for 2016, approved by the shareholders at their annual general meeting held on 22 June 2017, was as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
Net profit for 2016	40,322
Distribution:	
Reserves	40.322
Legal	1,584
Voluntary	38,738

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the Group by the number of ordinary shares of the Bank outstanding during the year.

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Net profit attributable to the Group (thousands of Euros)	37,344	44,592
Number of shares outstanding (note 17)	1,926,970	1,779,645
Earnings per share (Euros)	19.38	25.06

4. <u>Information on Directors and Senior Management</u>

Remuneration of directors

Details of gross remuneration received by members of the Bank’s board of directors for allowances in 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Directors	2017	2016	
	Thousands of Euros		
Mr. José Luis García Palacios	18	31	President until 22/06/2017
Mr. Ignacio Arrieta del Valle (Presidente)	12	13	President until 22/06/2017
Mr. José Luis García-Lomas Hernández (Vicepresidente 1º)	10	12	
Mr. Pedro García Romera (Vicepresidente 2º)	10	10	
Dr. Nicanor Bascuñana Sánchez	--	9	Director until 26/10/2016
Mr. Luis Esteban Chalmovsky	9	7	
Mr. Carlos Martínez Izquierdo	10	11	
Mr. Carlos de la Sierra Torrijos	10	10	
Mr. Dimas Rodríguez Rute (1)	7	12	Director until 18/07/2017
Mr. Cipriano García Rodríguez (2)	12	12	
Ms. Dagmar Werner	10	9	
Mr. José María Quirós Rodríguez	10	12	
Mr. Fernando Berge Royo	10	10	
Mr. Jesús Méndez Álvarez-Cedrón (3)	12	12	
Mr. Manuel Ruíz Escudero	4	--	Director until 22/06/2017
Mr. Ernesto Moronta Vicente	4	--	Director until 22/06/2017
Mr. José Luis García-Palacios Álvarez	4	--	Director until 22/06/2017
Totals	**152**	**170**	

(1) Allowances received by Caja Rural de Granada, SCC
(2) Allowances received by Caja Rural de Zamora, SCC
(3) Allowances received by Caixa Rural Galega, SCC

Public liability insurance

The directors and executives of the Group have a public liability insurance policy, for which the premium is borne by the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks. In 2017 and 2016, this item had no impact on the Group's income statement.

Loans

The Group has extended no loans to the Bank’s Directors at 31 December 2017 or 2016.

Conflicts of interest concerning the directors.

The directors of the Bank and their related parties have had no conflicts of interest requiring disclosure in accordance with articles 228 and 229 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act, amended by Law 31/2014 of 24 December 2014.

Remuneration of senior management

For the purposes of preparing the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, senior management comprises the 14 members of the Bank’s steering committee in 2017 and 2016, considered to be key management personnel within the Group.

Details are as follows:

	Short-term remuneration Thousands of Euros					
	Fixed		**Variable**		**Total**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Senior management	2,281	2,569	373	70	2,654	2.639

Accrued variable remuneration is calculated on a best estimate basis using information available at the date these annual accounts were drawn up, and is settled in accordance with the Remuneration Policy approved by the board of directors. Settlements of variable remuneration take into account all remuneration requirements approved by the remuneration committee and applicable to the employees in question. These requirements are governed by the mandatory standards imposed on credit institutions by the regulatory framework in force.

The characteristics of the variable remuneration model approved by the board of directors are as follows:

40% of the variable remuneration is deferred over a period of three years, the payment schedule being as follows:

- One third is payable one year after the scheduled date for employees and management of the Bank in general. 50% cash and 50% share-based.
- One third is payable two years after the general payment date. 50% cash and 50% share-based.
- One third is payable three years after the general payment date. 50% cash and 50% share-based.

The remaining 60% of the variable remuneration is payable as follows:

- 50% in cash at the general payment date.
- 50% as share-based payment with a one-year retention period, i.e. it shall not be effective earlier than one year after the general payment date.

Gender distribution of the board of directors

At 31 December 2017 the board of directors was formed by 13 male members and one female member. At 31 December 2016 was formed by 12 male members and one female member.

5. Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Cash	916	748
Bank of Spain		
Current account	153,525	106,048
other demand deposits	1,206,268	1,917,523
Total	**1,360,709**	**2,024,319**

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Amounts deposited in central banks at 31 December 2017 and 2016 earned interest at an average rate of 0% and 0.01%, respectively.

Details of residual maturity and the interest rate repricing matrix for the items recorded in this caption of the consolidated balance sheet are provided under Risk Management (see note 34).

6. Financial Liabilities and assets held for trading

Information on credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to financial assets included in this category is provided under Risk Management in note 34, and certain information on the fair value of these assets is provided in note 22.

Details of financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading by counterparty and type of instrument are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Assets		**Liabilities**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Instrument				
Debt securities	146,949	2,087,509	--	--
Trading derivatives	507,121	558,226	568,934	582,782
Short positions	--	--	31,652	234,273
Total	**654,070**	**2,645,735**	**600,586**	**817,055**

Financial assets held for trading. Debt securities

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Spanish government debt securities	16,897	1,736,647
Issued by credit institutions	120,131	320,718
Other Spanish fixed-income securities	970	29,504
Non-resident Public Institutions	7,855	--
Other non-resident fixed-income securities	1,096	640
Total	**146,949**	**2,087,509**

Loaned or pledged securities amount to Euros 31,420 thousand at 31 December 2017 (Euros 1,794,856 thousand at 31 December 2016).

Debt securities held for trading earned interest at an average annual rate of -0.04% in 2017 (0.02% in 2016).

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading. Trading derivatives

The derivatives portfolio arises from the Bank's need to manage the risks to which it is exposed in the ordinary course of business, and the need to market these products to customers. At 31 December 2017 and 2016, derivatives were mainly arranged on OTC markets, the counterparties were credit institutions and other non-financial corporations, and they were associated with currency, interest rate and share risk.

Details, by type of transaction, of the fair value of financial derivatives recognised on the accompanying balance sheets, differentiating between official and OTC market arrangements, are as follows:

	31 de diciembre de 2017		
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Notional ammount**
Interest rate	**468,151**	**530,806**	**26,033,129**
Options, OTC	24,128	24,128	875,485
Other, OTC	444,023	506,678	25,143,968
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	13,676
Equity instruments	**27,913**	**27,361**	**1,943,212**
Options, OTC	1,542	764	26,330
Other, OTC	26,371	26,598	1,916,882
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--
Currency and gold	**11,057**	**9,988**	**388,723**
Options, OTC	1,859	1,859	56,360
Other, OTC	9,198	8,129	332,363
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--
Credit	--	--	--
Commodities	--	--	--
Other	**--**	**778**	**8,159**
Derivatives	**507,121**	**568,934**	**28,373,224**
Of which: OTC - credit institutions	367,634	243,699	13,516,635
Of which: OTC - other financial corporations	136,883	325,188	14,747,366
Of which: OTC - other	2,603	47	109,223

	31 December 2016		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount
Interest rate	**514,006**	**540,546**	**35,904,627**
Options, OTC	32,304	32,336	872,936
Other, OTC	481,702	508,210	35,031,691
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--
Equity instruments	**35,030**	**34,428**	**2,200,134**
Options, OTC	1,621	789	27,084
Other, OTC	33,409	33,639	2,173,050
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--
Currency and gold	**9,190**	**6,976**	**434,982**
Options, OTC	977	977	61,190
Other, OTC	8,213	6,000	373,792
Options, official markets	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--
Credit	--	--	--
Commodities	--	--	--
Other	**--**	**832**	**8,338**
Derivatives	**558,226**	**582,782**	**38,548,081**
Of which: OTC - credit institutions	325,267	271,583	13,977,810
Of which: OTC - other financial corporations	227,417	311,118	24,450,057
Of which: OTC - other	5,541	81	120,214

Financial liabilities held for trading Short positions

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	2016
Counterparty		
Credit institutions	31,652	234,273
Total	**31,652**	**234,273**
Instrument		
Short positions	31,652	234,273
Total	**31,652**	**234,273**

7. Available-for-sale financial assets

Details of available-for-sale financial assets, based on the nature of the operations, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Instrument		
Debt securities	2,322,076	3,963,857
Spanish government debt securities	1,763,510	3,737,179
Other non resident government debt securities	358,993	47,170
Issued by credit institutions	20,241	16,106
Other Spanish fixed-income securities	101,317	104,080
Other non-resident fixed-income securities	78,321	59,881
Impairment losses	(306)	(559)
Other equity instruments	83,173	24,487
Shares in credit institutions	2,885	2,829
Shares in Spanish companies	18,509	14,689
Shares in foreign companies	2,351	1,915
Mutual fund units	59,428	5,054
Total	**2,405,249**	**3,988,344**

Available-for-sale debt securities earned interest at an average rate of 0.13% in 2017 (0.29% in 2016).

Loaned or pledged debt securities amounted to Euros 1,632,878 thousand at 31 December 2017 (Euros 3,175,536 thousand in 2016).

Information on credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to financial assets included in this category is provided under Risk Management in note 34, whereas certain information on the fair value of these assets is provided in note 22.

Available-for-sale financial assets. Past-due impaired assets

In 2017 and 2016, impairment of Euros 101 thousand and Euros 18 thousand, respectively, was recognised on equity instruments in the accompanying consolidated income statements with a direct charge to the acquisition cost of these instruments.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 these assets were impaired in an amount of Euros 4,019 thousand and Euros 3,918 thousand, respectively (see note 34.1.6).

8. Loans and receivables

Details of loans and receivables by type of instrument are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016 (*)**
By instrument:		
Debt securities	13,519	33,223
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,553,716	4,130,741
Loans and advances to other debtors	1,241,117	1,110,404
Total	**2,808,352**	**5,274,368**
By counterparty:		
General government	669,479	691,627
Credit institutions	1,553,717	4,130,459
Other financial corporations	219,122	190,384
Non-financial corporations	269,364	170,545
Households	96,670	91,353
Total	**2,808,352**	**5,274,368**

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes

Information on credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Group in relation to financial assets included in this category is provided under Risk Management in note 34, whereas certain information on the fair value of these assets is provided in note 22.

Loans and receivables. Debt Securities

Details of loans and receivables by type of instrument are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Spanish general government	9,852	29,556
Others resident sectors	4,527	4,527
Sum	**14,379**	**34,083**
impairment losses	(860)	(860)
Total	**13,519**	**33,223**

These financial instruments accrued interest at an average annual rate of 2.13% in 2017 (3.21% in 2016).

Loans and receivables. Loans and advances to credit institutions

Details by instrument are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
By type		
Time deposits	375,782	356,473
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,152,523	3,746,996
Other accounts	25,411	27,272
Total	**1,553,716**	**4,130,741**
Of which:		
Impaired assets	--	--
Impairment losses	(53)	--

Loans and advances to credit institutions earned interest at an average annual rate of -0.35% in 2017 (0.04% in 2016).

Loans and receivables. Other debtors

Details by instrument, status and borrower sector are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
By type and credit status		
On demand, short notice (current account)	4,334	3,409
Credit card debt	638	595
Commercial loan portfolio	53,852	25,321
Finance leases	1,464	2,032
Reverse repurchase agreements	--	3
Other term loans	997,004	928,035
Advances other than loans	183,825	151,009
Total	**1,241,117**	**1,110,404**
Of which:		
Impaired assets	5,906	5,259
Impairment losses	(36,084)	(36,118)

Loans and advances to other debtors earned interest at an average annual rate of 1.52% in 2017 (1.71% in 2016).

9. Held-to-maturity investments

Details of held-to-maturity investments, based on the nature of the operations, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Instrument		
Debt securities:		
Spanish government debt securities	63,849	80,166
Issued by credit institutions	--	9,848
Impairment losses	--	--
Total	**63,849**	**90,014**

Instruments in this portfolio amounting to Euros 26,165 thousand matured in 2017.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 there were no individual assets in this portfolio which could have been considered impaired due to credit risk.

Loaned or pledged debt securities amount to Euros 11,000 thousand at 31 December 2017 (Euros 69,747 thousand in 2016).

Held-to-maturity investments earned interest at an average annual rate of 4.05% in 2017 (3.07% in 2016).

Information on credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to financial assets included in this category is provided under Risk Management in note 34, whereas certain information on the fair value of these assets is provided in note 22.

10. Tangible assets

Movement in 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Real estate	**Furniture and fixtures**	**IT equipment**	**Total**
Cost				
Balance at 31 December 2015	17,749	4,092	3,038	24,879
Additions	--	259	422	681
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Balance at 31 December 2016	17,749	4,351	3,460	25,560
Additions	--	809	304	1,112
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Balance at 31 December 2017	17,749	5,160	3,764	26,673
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 31 December 2015	(3,787)	(3,043)	(2,751)	(9,581)
Additions	(226)	(209)	(160)	(595)
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Balance at 31 December 2016	(4,013)	(3,252)	(2,911)	(10,176)
Additions	(228)	(250)	(230)	(708)
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Balance at 31 December 2017	(4,241)	(3,502)	(3,141)	(10,884)
Net tangible assets				
Balance at 31 December 2016	**13,736**	**1,099**	**549**	**15,384**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**13,508**	**1,658**	**623**	**15,789**

In accordance with EU-IFRS, the Group revalued its real estate in an amount of Euros 6,638 thousand, An appraisal at 1 January 2004, prepared by an independent surveyor, was used as the fair value for this revaluation, The resulting adjustments were recognised under “Accumulated reserves” (Euros 4,466 thousand) and “Tax liabilities” (Euros 2,172 thousand) (see note 19).

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the cost of fully-depreciated tangible assets for own use in service amounts to Euros 5,578 thousand and Euros 5,394 thousand, respectively.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Group has no tangible assets on which there are any ownership restrictions or which are pledged as collateral, Neither does it have any commitments to acquire tangible assets from third parties, No compensation or indemnities for the impairment or decline in value of tangible assets for own use were received from third parties in those years, nor are they expected to be received.

11. Intangible Assets

Movement in 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
Cost	**Other intangible assets**
Balance at 31 December 2014	11,510
Additions	1,227
Disposals	--
Balance at 31 December 2015	12,737
Additions	1,527
Disposals	--
Balance at 31 December 2016	14,264
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance at 31 December 2014	(10,100)
Additions	(872)
Disposals	--
Balance at 31 December 2015	(10,972)
Additions	(1,002)
Disposals	--
Balance at 31 December 2016	(11,974)
Net intangible assets	
Balance at 31 December 2015	**1,765**
Balance at 31 December 2016	**2.290**

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the cost of fully-amortised intangible assets for own use in service amounts to Euros 9,681 thousand and Euros 9,496 thousand, respectively.

12. <u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>

Details by type of counterparty are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Deposits from central banks	370,800	774,299
Deposits from credit institutions	4,673,694	6,830,747
Deposits from other creditors	843,773	5,039,765
Other financial liabilities	94,721	15,403
Total	**5,982.988**	**12,660,214**

Details of residual maturity and the interest rate repricing matrix for the items recorded in this caption of the consolidated balance sheet are provided under Risk Management (see note 34).

Note 22 includes information on the fair value of financial instruments included in this caption.

Deposits from central banks and from credit institutions

Details of these liabilities by nature are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Deposits from central banks		**Deposits from credit institutions**		**Total**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Nature						
Time deposits	370,800	662,369	688,314	835,089	1,059,114	1,497,458
Repurchase agreements	--	111,930	1,070,812	3,451,817	1,070,812	3,563,747
Other accounts	--		2,914,568	2,543,841	2,914,568	2,543,841
Total	**370,800**	**774,299**	**4,673,694**	**6,830,747**	**5,044,494**	**7,605.046**

These instruments accrued interest at an average rate of -0.34% in 2017 (0.08% in 2016).

Deposits from other creditors

Details by nature and currency are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Nature		
Demand deposits	651,816	629,233
Time deposits	9,004	10,058
Repurchase agreements	182,953	4,400,474
Total	**843,773**	**5,039.765**

These instruments accrued interest at an average rate of 0% in 2017 and 2016.

Other financial liabilities

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Obligations payable	2,952	595
Collateral received	6,194	10,333
Tax collection accounts	1,030	901
Special accounts	84,300	2,562
Financial guarantees	41	49
Other	204	963
Total	**94,721**	**15,403**

At 31 December 2017, “Special accounts” reflect unsettled balances of Euros 79,960 thousand pertaining to securities sales, which were settled at the start of 2018.

Information on deferred payments to suppliers, Third Additional Provision of Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010: “Reporting Obligation”

In accordance with Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004, which introduces measures to combat late payments in commercial transactions, as developed by the resolution issued by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) on 29 January 2016 on disclosures in the notes to the consolidated annual accounts of late payments to suppliers in commercial transactions, the following should be noted:

- Details of late payments to suppliers by the Group are as follows:

	2017	**2016**
	Days	
Average supplier payment period	30.7	29.5
Transactions paid ratio	30.7	29.7
Transactions payable ratio	29.6	8.8
	Thousands of Euros	
Total payments made	37,160	34,809
Total payments outstanding	2,091	407

- In light of the activities in which the Group is engaged, the information on late payments disclosed in this note therefore primarily reflects payments to service providers and sundry suppliers, rather than payments to depositors and holders of securities issued by the Group, which have been settled in strict compliance with the legal and contractual terms established in each case, for both on-demand and deferred payments.

- “Average supplier payment period” is understood as the time elapsed between the delivery of goods or the provision of services by the supplier and the effective payment of the operation.

13. Other Assets and Liabilities

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Other assets	
	2017	2016
Prepayments and accrued income	3,772	2,661
Other	460	2,600
Total	**4,232**	**5,261**

	Other liabilities	
	2017	2016
Accrued expenses and deferred income: Accrued expenses	27,465	25,336
Other	16,119	19,974
Total	**43,584**	**45,310**

14. Hedging derivatives

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Bank's main hedged positions and the derivatives designated to hedge those positions were as follows:

- Fair value hedges: fixed-interest debt securities recognised in the available-for-sale assets portfolio. The risk is hedged with interest rate derivatives (fixed-for-floating swap).

- Cash flow hedges: the hedged assets are inflation-linked assets recognised in the available-for-sale assets portfolio. This risk is hedged with inflation swaps and interest rate swaps.

Details, by product and market type, of the fair value and notional amount of the hedging derivatives recognised on the accompanying balance sheets are as follows:

	2017		2016		Notional	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**2017**	**2016**
Interest rate	**1,907**	**113,597**	**839**	**20,348**	**3,020,898**	**2,196,883**
Options, OTC	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other, OTC	1,907	113,597	839	20,348	3,020,898	2,196,883
Options, official markets	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other, official markets	--	--	--	--	--	--
Equity instruments	--	--	--	--	--	--
Currency and gold	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commodities	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	36,970	--	35,420	385,000	385,000
Fair value hedges	**1,907**	**150,567**	**839**	**55,768**	**3,405,898**	**2,581,883**
Interest rate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Equity instruments	--	--	--	--	--	--
Currency and gold	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commodities	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	6,723	--	6,802	20,000	20,000
Cash flow hedges	**--**	**6,723**	**--**	**6,802**	**20,000**	**20,000**
Derivatives - hedge accounting	**1,907**	**157,290**	**839**	**62,570**	**3,425,898**	**2,601,883**
Of which: OTC - credit institutions	1,575	86,206	477	38,899	1,354,898	1,511,883
Of which: OTC - other financial corporations	332	71,084	362	23,671	2,071,000	1,090,000

Gains or losses on hedging instruments and the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are not significant in 2017 and 2016 and are recognised under “Gains or losses on hedge accounting, net” (see note 28).

15. Provisions

This item comprises provisions for contingent commitments and guarantees extended, Movement during 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Opening balance	**951**	**232**
Net allowances charged to the income statement	(731)	739
Applications	(24)	(19)
Other movement	--	(1)
Closing balance	**196**	**951**

16. Valuation Adjustments (Equity)

"Accumulated other comprehensive income", in the consolidated balance sheets include the amounts, net of the related tax effect, of adjustments to the assets and liabilities recorded temporarily in equity through the statement of total changes in equity until they are realised or extinguished, at which point they are transferred to shareholders' equity in the income statement. Amounts deriving from subsidiaries and associates are disclosed on a line-by-line basis according to their nature.

This item reflects the net amount of unrealised changes in the fair value of assets included for measurement purposes in available-for-sale financial assets, and changes derived from cash flow hedges.

Movement during 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Assets available for sale		**Cash flow hedges**		**Total**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Opening balance	**14,559**	**9,489**	**(728)**	**8**	**13,831**	**9,497**
Net revaluation gains/(losses)	33,250	10,287	(152)	(1,052)	33,098	9,235
Amounts transferred to the income statement	(7,364)	(3,068)	--	--	(7,364)	(3,068)
Income tax	(7,782)	(2,149)	46	316	(7,736)	(1,833)
Closing balance	**32,663**	**14,559**	**(834)**	**(728)**	**31,829**	**13,831**

17. Share Capital and Share Premium

17.1 Share Capital

At 31 December 2016, the share capital of the Bank was represented by 1,779,645 registered shares of Euros 60.10 par value each, subscribed and fully paid.

At their general meeting held on 22 June 2017, the Bank's shareholders agreed to increase capital with a charge to voluntary reserves, with an optional scrip dividend scheme. The board of directors was tasked with taking all the necessary steps to formally execute this scheme.

The capital increase of 147,325 shares with a par value of Euros 60.10 each charged to voluntary reserves was executed in a public deed on 27 September 2017. As such, at 31 December 2017 capital was represented by 1,926.970 shares, all subscribed and fully paid in.

Shareholders holding more than 10% of share capital at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	% ownership	
Entity	**2017**	**2016**
Gucajrural Inversiones, S.L.	84.700	---
Caja Rural de Navarra, S.Coop.de Crédito	0.001	15.445
DZ Bank AG	12.024	12.024
Caja Rural de Albacete, Ciudad Real y Cuenca, S. Coop. Credito	0.001	11.085
Caja Rural del Sur, S. Coop de Crédito	0.001	10.987

On 29 December 2017, the member Savings Banks of the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks, and which are shareholders of the Bank, entered into a Framework Agreement encompassing the following agreements (see note 2-j):

- The shares held by the Savings Banks in Banco Cooperativo and Rural Servicios Generales (hereinafter RGA) were to be grouped in Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. (hereinafter Grucajrural), a vehicle set up by the Association, as the founding partner, on 1 December 2017. This grouping was to follow the 29 Savings Banks' acquisition of the equity investments in Grucajrural held by the Association as founding partner, and the subsequent transfer to this company, as a non-monetary contribution, of the shares held by the 29 Savings Banks in BCE and RGA, thereby increasing its capital, with newly issued equity investments in Grucajrural being delivered to the contributing Savings Banks.

At their general meeting held on 29 December 2017, the shareholders of Grucajrural agreed to the aforementioned capital increase through a non-monetary contribution.

On 23 February 2018 the European Central Bank notified of its decision not to oppose the transfer of the shares to Grupcajrural in the capital increase, which was executed in a public deed on 9 March 2018.

The Bank held no treasury shares at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

17.2 Share premium

This item reflects the amount disbursed by the shareholders over the par value of the shares when subscribing capital. At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the share premium amounts to Euros 85,972 thousand.

18. Reserves and Profit and Loss attributable to the Group

Definition

"Shareholders' equity - Retained earnings" in the consolidated balance sheets include the net amount of the accumulated profit and loss recognised in the consolidated income statement in previous years that was assigned to consolidated equity in the distribution of the profit, "Equity – Reserves of entities accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated balance sheets include the net amount of the accumulated profit and loss generated in previous years by entities accounted for using the equity method and recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Breakdown

Details of these items at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Accumulated reserves		
Legal reserves	21,391	19,807
Other reserves	207,406	181,920
Revaluation reserves (note 11)	4,428	4,429
Consolidation reserves attributable to the Bank	92	48
Reserves in subsidiaries	30,840	22,343
Total	**264,157**	**228,547**

Movement

Details of changes in this caption of consolidated equity in 2017 and 2016 are shown in the consolidated statement of total changes in equity.

Legal reserve

Under the Revised Spanish Companies Act, entities must transfer 10% of profit for each year to their legal reserve until such reserve reaches an amount equal to 20% of the share capital of the entity, The legal reserve can be used to increase share capital provided that the remaining reserve balance is at least equal to 10% of the nominal value of the total share capital after the increase.

Except for the aforementioned purpose, unless the legal reserve exceeds 20% of the share capital it may only be used to offset losses if no other reserves are available.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Group has appropriated to this reserve the minimum amount required by law.

Reserves (losses) of fully-consolidated entities

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Rural Informática, S.A.	7,034	6,595
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	15,407	12,050
Espiga Capital Gestión, S.G.C.R., S.A.	(9)	51
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	6,844	2,358
BCE Formación, S.A.	974	715
Rural Renting, S.A.	590	574
Total	**30,840**	**22,343**

Profit and loss attributable to the Group

Details of profit and loss attributable to the Group, taking into account consolidation adjustments, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.	33,342	40,308
Rural Informática, S.A.	(240)	438
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	193	216
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	3,754	3,357
BCE Formación, S.A.	275	259
Espiga Capital Gestión, S.A.	(4)	(3)
Rural Renting, S.A.	22	17
Total	**37,344**	**44,592**

19. Taxation

Tax assets and liabilities

Details at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Current		Deferred	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Tax assets				
Temporary differences	--		21,784	24,717
VAT	227	420	--	--
Other	3,461	9,013	--	--
Total	**3,688**	**9,433**	**21,784**	**24,717**
Tax liabilities				
Temporary differences (liabilities)	--	--	16,039	8,614
Income tax	263	107	--	--
VAT	360	238	--	--
Other	699	420	--	--
Total	**1,322**	**765**	**16,039**	**8,614**

The balance of tax assets reflects the amounts to be recovered within the next 12 months ("Tax assets - current") and the tax to be recovered in future years, including amounts arising from unused tax credits and deductions ("Tax assets - deferred"). Tax liabilities include all tax liabilities, which are broken down between current and deferred.

Royal Decree-Law 14/2013 on urgent measures to adapt Spanish law to European Union legislation on the supervision and solvency of financial institutions introduced certain measures aimed at allowing for some deferred tax assets to continue to be classed as capital, in line with legislation in force in other European Union member states. These include Law 27/2014 of 27 November 2014 (for 2015 and subsequent years), which establishes a regime aimed at allowing for certain deferred tax assets to continue to be classed as prudential capital within the global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems (the Basel III Accord), pursuant to the implementing legislation of this Accord, i.e. Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU, both dated 26 June 2013 (hereinafter CRD IV).

The regulations on prudential requirements provide that deferred tax assets the use of which is contingent upon obtaining future profits should be deducted from regulatory capital, although consideration must be given to whether they are derived from tax losses and deductions or from temporary differences. Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences, including those derived from loan losses, foreclosures, obligations for pensions and early retirement, are not considered to be contingent upon obtaining future profits, as under certain circumstances they may be converted into receivables from the taxation authorities and, therefore, they are not deducted from regulatory capital (hereinafter monetisable tax assets).

The regulations on monetisable tax assets generated prior to 2016 were completed in 2015 through the introduction of a financial contribution that could entail an annual payment of 1.5% to retain the right to monetise. This 1.5% financial contribution will be applied to the amount of monetisable tax assets generated between 2008 and 2015 that exceeds the aggregate amount of income tax payable for 2008 to 2015.

The Bank has estimated an amount of Euros 9,343 thousand and Euros 9,863 thousand at 31 December 2017 and 2016, respectively, which could be considered receivables from the taxation authorities. If the aggregate income tax payable for 2008 to 2015 exceeds the amount of monetisable tax assets, the Bank will not be required to pay the 1.5% financial contribution in order for the tax assets to be considered monetisable as provided for in articles 11.12, 130, additional provision 13 and transitional provision 33 of Income Tax Law 27/2014.

For these purposes, deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Temporary differences				
Pension obligations	420	431	--	--
Impairment losses on bad debts	8,923	9,432	--	--
Other items	11,049	13,142	1,009	1,083
Temporary differences recognised under Equity - Financial instruments	1,392	1,712	15,030	7,531
Unused tax deductions	--	--	--	--
Tax loss carryforwards	--	--	--	--
Total tax assets/liabilities	**21,784**	**24,717**	**16,039**	**8,614**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities in 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Balance at 31 December 2015	**27,521**	**6,523**
Recognised	4,093	2,476
Derecognised	(6,897)	(385)
Balance at 31 December 2016	**24,717**	**8,614**
Recognised	570	7,629
Derecognised	(3,503)	(204)
Balance at 31 December 2017	**21,784**	**16,039**

Deferred tax assets recognised are mainly non-deductible provisions for bad debts, pension obligations, portfolio impairment and the tax effect of decreases in the value of assets at fair value through equity and other non-deductible provisions. Deferred tax assets derecognised reflect the reversal of non-deductible provisions for bad debts and pension obligations, the reversal of amortisation/depreciation considered non-deductible for tax purposes, the reversal of asset valuation adjustments, other non-deductible provisions and income that is not eligible for tax purposes deriving from prepaid fees and commissions (see note 2-p).

Deferred tax liabilities recognised mainly reflect the tax effect of increases in the value of liabilities at fair value through equity, while those derecognised are essentially the tax effect of decreases in the value of liabilities at fair value through equity (see note 2-p).

As indicated in note 2, the Group recognises deferred tax assets inasmuch as their future recovery is deemed probable based on existing forecasts of future taxable profits. Following an analysis of the likelihood that taxable profits will be generated in the future against which deferred tax assets can be utilised, based on the business plan for the coming years the Bank's Directors envisage the generation of taxable profit against which to offset these assets.

Income tax

Profits, determined in accordance with tax legislation, are subject to tax at a rate of 30%, pursuant to Income Tax Law 27/2014 and the Revised Income Tax Law previously in force.

A reconciliation of accounting profit for 2017 and 2016 with the taxable income that the Group expects to declare after approval of the consolidated annual accounts is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Accounting profit for the year before income tax	51,464	61,029
Permanent differences		
Donations and non-deductible expenses	64	82
Capitalisation reserve	(4,037)	(4,600)
Taxable accounting income	47,491	56,511
Temporary differences		
Provision for bad debts and pension obligations	(1,933)	(10,189)
Portfolio impairment, amortisation/depreciation and other	528	385
Valuation adjustments	(7,500)	(8,600)
Other adjustments to the tax base with no effect on the income tax expense	674	(5,525)
Taxable income	39,260	32,582
Tax at 30%	11,778	9,775
Withholdings and payments on account	(13,930)	(9,035)
Deductions and credits with effect on the income tax expense	(37)	(35)
Other deductions with no effect on the income tax expense	(433)	(340)
Effect of the Group’s share in net profit/loss of associates	(160)	(253)
Income tax payable/(recoverable)	**(2,782)**	**112**

Permanent differences in taxable income reflect expenses for:

- Donations to non-profit entities and non-deductible penalties.

- Reduction in the tax base for amounts taken to the capitalisation reserve pursuant to article 25 of the Income Tax Law, as a result of the increase in the Group's shareholders' equity in 2017 due to the application of 2016 profit approved by the shareholders at their general meeting on 22 June 2017. In 2017, the Group's shareholders' equity increased by Euros 39,644 thousand. Therefore, based on the limit established for the reduction of the tax base by up to 10% of the increase in shareholders' equity, the potential reduction in the tax base was Euros 3,964 thousand; at 31 December 2017 there were 385 thousand euros of reduction that remained pending in 2016. During 2017 were applied to reduce the taxable income for 2017 in line with the reduction limit of 10% of the taxable income prior to the reduction, leaving Euros 312 thousand to be applied in future years.

Temporary differences primarily include tax adjustments to the general provision for the year, the non-deductible provision for substandard loans, the non-deductible specific provision for doubtful loans, the reversal of deferred fees and commissions on first-time application of Circular 4/2004, the adjustment of provisions for pension obligations, adjustments for portfolio impairment, reversal of adjustments derived from the limit on the tax deductibility of amortisation and depreciation expenses in 2013 and 2014, and the partial reversal in 2016 of the asset valuation adjustment resulting from the tax assessment issued on 4 November 2015.

Other adjustments to the tax base and deductions with no effect on the income tax expense reflect the recognition of tax profits and losses amounting to Euros 674 thousand and deductions totalling Euros 433 thousand derived from investments in three economic interest groupings (EIG), in accordance with the terms of article 36 of Income Tax Law 27/2014. The Bank forms part of various EIGs that invest in film production, which in compliance with current tax regulations, allocate positive or negative tax bases, tax withholdings and tax credits to the members according to their respective ownership interest. The economic impact of the investments has been considered as an investment for accounting purposes and has therefore been recognised as income under "Interest and similar income" in the income statement. This item forms part of the tax base and is therefore included in the income tax expense.

The reductions in income tax payable having an effect on the income tax expense are due to deductions for international double taxation and donations to non-profit entities.

The income tax expense for the year is calculated as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Income tax expense for the year:		
Taxable accounting income at 30%	14,247	16,953
Credits and deductions	(37)	(35)
Effect of the Group's share in net profit/loss of associates	(160)	(253)
Prior years' tax adjustments	58	(238)
Income tax expense	**14,108**	**16,427**
Foreign tax expense	12	11
Total	**14,120**	**16,438**

Prior years' tax adjustments reflect differences between accounting balances recorded at 31 December each year and the tax returns filed, owing to adjustments.

In accordance with current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitive until they have been inspected and agreed by the taxation authorities or before the inspection period of four years has elapsed. At 31 December 2017 the Group has open to inspection by the taxation authorities all the main applicable taxes since 2013 included.

Due to the various possible interpretations of the tax regulations applicable to the operations performed by the Group, certain contingent tax liabilities could arise for the years pending inspection that cannot be objectively quantified. However, the Bank's Directors consider that the likelihood of these contingent liabilities materialising as a result of a future inspection is remote and that, in any case, the tax debt which could be incurred as a result would not significantly affect these consolidated annual accounts.

The different tax benefits applied in the calculation of income tax payable for 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Income tax payable:		
Deductions for double taxation	12	10
Deduction for donations	25	25
Total	**37**	**35**

Independently of income tax recognised in the income statement, the Entity has recognised taxes relating to valuation adjustments to available-for-sale financial assets directly in equity, until these assets are sold. Tax assets in this respect amount to Euros 1,393 thousand and Euros 1,712 thousand at the 2017 and 2016 reporting dates, respectively. Tax liabilities in the same respect amount to Euros 15,030 thousand and Euros 7,531 thousand at the 2017 and 2016 reporting dates, respectively.

At 31 December 2017, the Group's balance sheet includes certain tangible assets for own use that were revalued in 2005 in an amount of Euros 6,638 thousand, in accordance with Transitional Provision One of Banco de España Circular 4/2004 (see note 10). Pursuant to article 122 of the Income Tax Law, this amount has not been included in the taxable income for 2017 and 2016.

20. Commitments and guarantees extended

Off-balance sheet items comprise rights, obligations and other legal situations that in the future may have an impact on net assets, as well as any other balances necessary to reflect all transactions entered into by the consolidated entities, even where these do not impinge on their net assets.

Details of contingent commitments at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Contingent commitments	**355,951**	**223,861**
Central banks	--	--
General government	1,329	1,329
Credit institutions	276,405	149,698
Other financial corporations	3,883	7,087
Non-financial corporations	68,185	59,272
Households	6,149	6,475
Of which: in default	--	--
Total commitments and guarantees extended	**107,772**	**110,498**
Financial guarantees extended	**32,891**	**40,796**
Central banks	--	--
General government	--	--
Credit institutions	26,600	33,692
Other financial corporations	--	277
Non-financial corporations	6,203	6,739
Households	88	88
Of which: in default/doubtful	--	--
Other commitments extended	**74,881**	**69,702**
Central banks	--	--
General government	--	--
Credit institutions	43,926	42,089
Other financial corporations	8,828	236
Non-financial corporations	21,172	26,691
Households	955	686
Of which: in default/doubtful	9	18

A significant part of these amounts will expire without generating any obligations for the Entity, and therefore the total balance of these commitments cannot be considered a requirement for future financing or cash to be extended to third parties.

This item includes transactions under which the Bank guarantees the obligations of a third party and which result from financial guarantees granted by the Entity or from other types of contract. This item also includes amounts payable by the Bank on behalf of third parties as a result of the commitments undertaken in the ordinary course of business, if the parties that are originally liable to pay fail to do so.

Income from guarantee instruments is recognised under "Fee and commission income" in the income statements and is calculated by applying the rate established in the related contract to the nominal amount of the guarantee (see note 26).

21. Off-Balance Sheet Funds Under Management

Details of off-balance sheet funds managed by the Group at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Investment companies and mutual funds	4,698,652	4,129,917
Customer portfolios managed on a discretionary basis	1,384,462	1,221,604
Total	**6,083,114**	**5,351,521**

22. Financial and Non-financial Assets and Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value

a) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the fair value of the Group's financial instruments, by type of financial asset and financial liability and level, is as follows:

- Level 1: financial instruments with fair value based on their quoted price in active markets, without making any modifications to these assets.

- Level 2: Financial instruments with fair value estimated on the basis of their quoted price in organised markets for similar instruments or through other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based on directly or indirectly observable market data.

- Level 3: Instruments with fair value estimated through valuation techniques in which certain significant input is not based on observable market data.

Input is considered significant if it is important in determining the fair value as a whole.

2017

Financial assets	Financial assets held for trading		Available-for-sale financial assets		Held-to-maturity investments		Loans and receivables		Total	
	Thousands of Euros									
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Level 1:										
Debt securities	66,148	66,148	2,302,172	2,302,172	63,849	70,371	--	--	2,432,169	2,438,691
Equity instruments	--	--	71,041	71,041	--	--	--	--	71,041	71,041
Level 2:										
Debt securities	80,801	80,801	19,904	19,904	--	--	9,852	9,956	110,557	110,661
Deposits with credit institutions and central banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,553,716	1,561,378	1,553,716	1,561,378
Loans and advances to other debtors	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,241,117	1,309,004	1,241,117	1,309,004
Equity Instruments	--	--	52	52	--	--	--	--	52	52
Derivatives	477,342	477,342	--	--	--	--	--	--	477,342	477,342
Level 3:										
Debt securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667
Equity instruments	--	--	12,080	12,080	--	--	--	--	12,080	12,080
Derivatives	29,779	29,779	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,779	29,779
Total	**654,070**	**654,070**	**2,405,249**	**2,405,249**	**63,849**	**70,371**	**2,808,352**	**2,884,004**	**5,931,520**	**6,013,694**

Thousands of Euros

Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities held for trading		Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Hedging derivatives		Total	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Level 1:										
Short positions	31,652	31,652	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,652	31,652
Level 2:										
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	--	--	4,731	4,731	5,044,494	5,038,864	--	--	5,049,225	5,043,595
Deposits from other creditors	--	--	--	--	843,773	843,676	--	--	843,773	843,676
Derivatives	539,148	539,148	--	--	--	--	--	--	539,148	539,148
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Level 3:										
Derivatives	29,786	29,786	--	--	--	--	157,290	157,290	187,076	187,076
Total	**600,586**	**600,586**	**4,731**	**4,731**	**5,888,267**	**5,882,540**	**157,290**	**157,290**	**6,650,874**	**6,645,147**

2016

Financial assets	Financial assets held for trading		Available-for-sale financial assets		Held-to-maturity investments		Loans and receivables		Total	
	Thousands of Euros									
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Level 1:										
Debt securities	1,776,811	1,776,811	3,947,912	3,947,912	90,014	99,956	--	--	5,814,737	5,824,679
Equity instruments	--	--	8,957	8,957	--	--	--	--	8,957	8,957
Level 2:										
Debt securities	310,698	310,698	15,945	15,945	--	--	29,096	30,230	355,739	356,873
Deposits with credit institutions and central banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,130,741	4,130,480	4,130,741	4,130,480
Loans and advances to other debtors	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,110,404	1,184,622	1,110,404	1,184,622
Derivatives	522,220	522,220	--	--	--	--	--	--	522,220	522,220
Level 3:	--	--								
Debt securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,127	4,127	4,127	4,127
Equity instruments	--	--	15,530	15,530	--	--	--	--	15,530	15,530
Derivatives	36,006	36,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,006	36,006
Total	**2,645,735**	**2,645,735**	**3,988,344**	**3,988,344**	**90,014**	**99,956**	**5,274,368**	**5,349,459**	**11,998,461**	**12,083,494**

Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities held for trading		Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Hedging derivatives		Total	
	Thousands of Euros									
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Level 1:										
Short positions	234,273	234,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	234,273	234,273
Level 2:										
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	--	--	4,731	4,731	7,605,046	7,609,261	--	--	7,609,777	7,613,992
Deposits from other creditors	--	--	--	--	5.039.765	5.041.580	--	--	5.039.765	5.041.580
Derivatives	546,764	546,764	--	--	--	--	62,570	62,570	609,334	609,334
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	15,403	15,403	--	--	15,403	15,403
Level 3:							--			
Derivatives	36,018	36,018	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,018	36,018
Total	**817,055**	**817,055**	**4,731**	**4,731**	**12,660,214**	**12,666,244**	**62,570**	**62,570**	**13,544,570**	**13,550,600**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, it is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. All financial instruments, whether assets or liabilities, are initially recognised at fair value which, at that point, is the same as the transaction price, unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Depending on the nature of the financial instrument, it may subsequently continue to be recognised at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss or equity.

Insofar as possible, the fair value is determined as the market price of the financial instrument. However, for certain financial assets and liabilities, particularly derivatives, no market price is available. In such cases, the fair value must be estimated based on recent transactions involving similar instruments or, in the absence thereof, using proven mathematical valuation models in the international financial community. These models take into consideration the specific features of the asset or liability to be measured and, particularly, the various types of associated risk. However, the inherent limitations of the valuation techniques used and possible inaccuracies in the assumptions and parameters required by these models may result in a fair value of a financial asset or liability that does not exactly match the price at which the asset could be delivered or the liability settled at the measurement date.

The methodology used to calculate the fair value of each class of financial asset and financial liability is as follows:

Trading derivatives and hedging derivatives

- The fair value of a financial derivative traded on an organised, transparent and deep market is equivalent to its daily quotation price and if, for exceptional reasons, its quotation price on a given date could not be established, methods similar to those used to measure derivatives not traded on organised markets are applied.

- The fair value of derivatives not traded on organised markets, or traded on organised but less deep and transparent markets, is equivalent to the sum of future cash flows originating from the instrument, discounted at the measurement date ("present value" or "notional close"); using methods recognised by the financial markets : "net present value" (NPV), option pricing models, etc., specifically:

    - Interest rate derivatives: for financial instruments besides options, primarily swaps, the fair value has been determined by discounting future cash flows using implicit money market curves and the swap curve, while in the case of interest rate options it has been determined using generally accepted valuation techniques based on Black-Scholes and implied volatility matrices.

    - Derivatives on equity instruments or stock market indices and currency derivatives: the fair value is determined using the Monte Carlo method, which consists of random sampling of underlying inputs, taking into account their probability distribution. The factors used in the simulation are: price of underlying asset, currency interest rates, currency exchange rates, dividends paid out by the underlying asset, its volatility and the level of correlation.

- Credit Valuation Adjustments (hereinafter "CVA") and Debit Valuation Adjustments (hereinafter "DVA") are included in the measurement of both asset and liability derivative products to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and the Group's own risk, respectively.

The adjustments to be performed are calculated by estimating exposure at default, the probability of default and loss given default for all derivative products with any underlying, by legal entity (i.e. all counterparties under the same ISDA/CMOF contract) to which Banco Cooperativo Español is exposed.

In general, the CVA is calculated by multiplying expected positive exposure by the counterparty's probability of default. The DVA is calculated by multiplying the expected negative exposure by the probability of default, then multiplying the result by the Bank's loss given default. Both calculations encompass the entire duration of the potential exposure.

The information required to calculate the probability of default and the loss given default is obtained from credit markets (Credit Default Swaps or iTraxx indices), applying the Entity's own information if available. If information is not available, a process based on sector, rating and location is applied to assign both probabilities of insolvency and expected losses in the event of insolvency, calibrated directly to market or through the adjustment to market of the probabilities of insolvency and historical expected losses.

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the Group held positions in OTC derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, equity options and securities swaps, mainly as a result of services provided to rural savings banks involving intermediation between the banks and market counterparties and asset securitisation funds (back-to-back operations). These instruments do not offer predetermined cash flows, but rather their cash flows depend upon the performance of certain market risk factors (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, etc.) leading to changes in their fair value which could, at any time, fluctuate between a positive value (exposure to counterparty risk) or a negative value (exposure to own credit risk).

According to the Group's calculations, the net impact of the measurement of credit risk positions under assets ("Credit Valuation Adjustment" - CVA) and liabilities ("Debt Valuation Adjustment" - DVA), is net income of Euros 7,523 thousand (Euros 7,534 thousand in 2016), which has been recognised under "Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value held for trading" in the accompanying income statement.

Debt securities

- Quoted debt instruments: the fair value of these instruments has been determined on the basis of the quoted price in official markets, the Banco de España Book-Entry System ("Central de Anotaciones"), the Spanish Fixed Income Market (AIAF), etc., or using the prices obtained from information service providers, primarily Bloomberg and Reuters, based on the prices notified to these agencies by contributors.

- Unquoted debt instruments: the fair value of these instruments has been determined in the same way as the value of loans and receivables.

Equity instruments

- Quoted equity instruments: the fair value of these instruments has been determined taking into account the quoted price on official markets.

- Unquoted equity instruments: the fair value of these instruments has been determined taking into consideration independent expert valuations based, amongst other factors, on the following:

  - Discounted cash flows (operating free cash flow or dividends), brought up to date using a discount rate associated with the operational and financial risk of each investee, calculated on the basis of the risk-free rate, including a market-adjusted risk premium.

  - Multiples of comparable listed companies (EV/EBITDA, PER, price-to-book ratio, Price/Premium), less an illiquidity discount.

  - Adjusted net asset value (NAV): obtained by adding gains, calculated as the difference between the assets' market value and their carrying amount, to shareholders' equity as per the accounts. In the case of venture capital firms, the NAV has been calculated by the management company, and the estimate generally takes into account European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA) standards and the provisions of Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) Circular 5/2000 of 19 September 2000.

  - The price obtained through market transactions conducted or purchase offers received at a time close to the valuation date.

Loans and receivables – Loans and advances to other debtors

The fair value of these instruments has been obtained by applying the discounted cash flow model, using interest rates based on directly or indirectly observable market data when calculating the discount rate, and inputs that are not observable in the market, such as credit risk associated with the portfolio, when estimating future cash flows.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The fair value of these liabilities has been obtained by applying the discounted cash flow model, using interest rates based on directly or indirectly observable market data.

b) Fair value of tangible assets

Tangible assets are carried at their appraisal value at 1 January 2004 (see note 10), The fair value is based on external appraisals and internal appraisals contrasted with market data and is not considered to differ significantly from the carrying amount at 31 December 2017 and 2016.

23. Interest Income

Interest and similar income comprises the interest accrued in the year on all financial assets with an implicit or explicit return, calculated by applying the effective interest method, irrespective of measurement at fair value, Interest is recognised gross, without deducting any tax withheld at source.

Details of the main interest and similar income earned by the Group in 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Balances with central Banks (note 5)	--	35
Loans and advances to credit institutions (note 8)	3,573	12,382
Loans and advances to other debtors (note 8)	25,742	25,378
Debt securities (note 7 and 9)	12,815	27,047
Rectifications as a result of hedging transactions (note 14)	6,273	(10,451)
Other interest	35,479	28,060
Total	**83,882**	**82,451**

24. Interest expense and similar charges

Interest expense and similar charges include the interest accrued during the year on all financial liabilities with an implicit or explicit return, calculated by applying the effective interest method, irrespective of measurement at fair value,

Details of the main items of interest expense and similar charges accrued by the Group in 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Deposits from central Banks (note 12)	1	1,585
Deposits from credit institutions (note 12)	7,695	19,639
Deposits from other creditors (note 12)	83	28
Rectifications as a result of hedging transactions (note 14)	(2,320)	(6,494)
Other interest	23,670	6,921
Total	**29,129**	**21,679**

25. Dividend Income

Dividend income includes the dividends and remuneration from equity instruments deriving from profits generated by investees after the acquisition of the equity interest.

Details of dividend income are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Available-for-sale financial assets	396	458
Total	**396**	**458**

26. Fee and commission Income

Fee and commission income comprises the amount of all fees and commissions accrued during the year, except those forming an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Contingent exposures (note 20)	485	869
Contingent commitments (note 20)	120	73
Foreign currency exchange	473	489
Collection and payment service	2,355	2,165
Transfers, giros and other payment orders	55,950	47,166
Sale of non-banking products	2,326	2,073
Other fees and commissions	1,562	1,277
Total	**63,271**	**54,112**

27. Fee and commission expense

Fee and commission expense comprises all fees and commissions paid or payable by the Group in the year, except those forming an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Fees and commissions assigned to other entities and correspondents	8,811	7,862
Fee and commission expenses on securities transactions	38,501	31,988
Other fees and commissions	112	141
Total	**47,424**	**39,991**

28. Gains or Losses on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities and Exchange Difference (Net)

Gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities

Gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities include valuation adjustments to financial instruments, except those attributable to interest accrued as a result of applying the effective interest method and to impairment of assets recorded in the consolidated income statement, as well as gains or losses on the sale and purchase of financial instruments.

Details by type of instrument are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
By line item	**2017**	**2016**
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	7,418	3,066
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	5,802	10,842
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	(31)	4
Gains or losses on hedge accounting, net	(4)	11
Total	**13,185**	**13,923**
By type of financial instrument		
Net income from debt securities	13,867	11,404
Net income from other equity instruments	2	82
Net income/expense from derivatives	(582)	2,427
Net income from other items	(102)	10
Total	**13,185**	**13,923**

"Gains or losses on hedge accounting, net" reflects fair value hedges, distinguishing between hedging instruments and the hedged item, Gains and losses recognised in 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Hedge accounting not included in interest	(4)	11
Hedging derivatives	(14,829)	(9,151)
Gains	86,470	29,995
Losses	(101,299)	(39,146)
Hedged items	14,825	9,162
Gains	107,230	76,826
Losses	(92,405)	(67,664)

Exchange differences (net)

Exchange differences include gains and losses on the purchase and sale of foreign currencies and differences arising from the conversion of the different monetary items in the balance sheet from foreign currency to Euros.

Total net exchange differences amount to Euros 943 thousand at 31 December 2017 (Euros 426 thousand at 31 December 2016) (see note 34-5).

29. Personnel Expenses

Personnel expenses comprise all remuneration of permanent and temporary personnel on the payroll, irrespective of their duties or activity, accrued during the year for all items, including the current service cost for pension plans.

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Wages and salaries	13,040	12,449
Social Security	2,882	2,630
Charges to pension plans	106	85
Other personnel expenses	184	123
Total	**16,212**	**15,287**

The average number of employees in the Group, by professional category, is as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Male	**Female**	**Average**	**Male**	**Female**	**Average**
Management team	12	1	13	12	1	14
Directors	16	9	25	16	9	25
Department managers	11	9	19	9	9	19
Technical specialists	47	58	104	49	55	92
Administrative personnel	24	46	69	22	46	75
Total	**110**	**123**	**230**	**108**	**120**	**225**
By type of contract						
Indefinite	108	122	227	106	119	221
Temporary	2	1	3	2	1	4
Total	**110**	**123**	**230**	**108**	**120**	**225**

At 31 December 2017, the Group had four disabled employees (three at 31 December 2016).

30. Other Administrative Expenses

Details are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	2016
Property, fixtures and materials	590	578
Information technology	2,003	2,438
Communications	1,458	1,321
Advertising and publicity	123	96
Legal and lawyer expenses	392	366
Technical reports	1,595	1,137
Security and armoured cash transport services	237	233
Insurance premiums	219	178
Governing and control bodies	215	202
Entertainment and staff travel expenses	267	301
Association membership fees	319	319
Outsourced administrative services	1,426	709
Contributions and taxes	589	591
Other	273	285
Total	**9,706**	**8,754**

KPMG Auditores S.L., the auditors of the Group's consolidated annual accounts, have invoiced fees and expenses for professional services during the years 2017 and 2016, as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Bank		Group	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Audit services	49	41	56	48
Other assurance services	20	22	20	22
Other services	--	3	--	3
Total	**69**	**66**	**76**	**73**

The amounts detailed in the above table include the total fees for services rendered in 2017 and 2016, irrespective of the date of invoice.

Other assurance services provided to the Bank by KPMG Auditores, S.L. during the year ended 31 December 2017 comprise the following:

- Issue of a review report on the characteristics of certain loans pledged as collateral to central banks.

- Agreed-upon procedures report on certain information included in the reporting form relating to the ex ante contributions to the Single Resolution Fund.

- Annual report on the protection of customer assets.

Other companies forming part of the KPMG Europe, LLP Group invoiced the Bank and the Group the following fees and expenses for professional services during the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	2016
Other services	-	11

31. Segment Reporting

Segmentation criteria

Segment reporting is based on the Group's different lines of business, Geographical distribution is not significant as almost all revenue is obtained in Spain. The following lines of business have been defined based on the Group's organisational structure, taking into account the nature of the products and services, as well as the clients,

The Group focused its activities on the following segments in 2017 and 2016:

- Commercial banking
- Asset management
- Markets
- Corporate activities

Bases and method of business segment reporting

Segment information is based on internal systems for calculating profitability by business area.

Interest income and revenue from lines of business are calculated by applying transfer prices in line with prevailing market rates to the corresponding assets and liabilities. Administrative expenses include direct expenses and certain allocated expenses of support service units.

	Thousands of Euros									
	Commercial banking		**Asset management**		**Markets**		**Corporate activities**		**Total Group**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Gross margin	18,467	17,931	11,872	10,489	39,554	45,257	9,378	10,801	79,271	84,478
Administrative expenses, amortisation and depreciation	6,974	5,674	4,081	3,258	6,732	5,195	9,841	11,381	27,628	25,508
Provisions and impairment losses on financial assets	375	(5,571)	--	--	(297)	(406)	101	3,917	179	(2,060)
Profit on operating activities	11,118	17,828	7,791	7,231	33,119	40,468	(564)	(4,497)	51,464	61,030
Other profit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1)	--	(1)
Profit before income tax	11,118	17,828	7,791	7,231	33,119	40,468	(564)	(4,498)	51,464	61,029
Corporate income tax	3,050	4,802	2,138	1,948	9,087	10,900	155	1,212	14,120	16,438
Consolidated profit for the year	**8,068**	**13,026**	**5,653**	**5,283**	**24,032**	**29,568**	**(409)**	**(3,286)**	**37,344**	**44,591**

32. Transactions with Related Parties

In addition to the information provided in note 4 on remuneration received, details of balances and transactions with related parties during 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Associates		Other related parties	
Assets	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Loans and advances to other debtors	577	1,475	675	23
Allowances and provisions for credit risk	--	--	--	--
Liabilities				
Deposits from other customers	1,299	1,617	4,308	2,524
Other				
Contingent liabilities		--	--	--
Commitments	265	--	240	--
Profit and loss				
Interest and similar income	5	14	4	--
Interest expense and similar charges	--	1	--	1
Income from dividends	--	--	2	--
Income from commissions	--	--	--	--
Administrative expenses	--	--	--	--

33. Customer Service Department

In accordance with Article 17 of Ministry of Economy Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March 2004 on customer service departments and the financial institution ombudsman, the 2017 Annual Report presented by the head of the service to the board of directors at their meeting held on 21 February 2018 is summarised below.

In 2017, the Customer Service Department received 60 claims and/or complaints, one was rejected and 59 were admitted all of them were resolved during the year. All of these claims and/or complaints were lodged by individuals.

	Number	
Issue	**2017**	**2016**
Loans	53	2
Deposits	1	1
Other banking products	4	1
Investment services	--	1
Collection and payment service	1	--
Other	1	3
Total	**60**	**8**

The number of complaints resolved, by autonomous region, is as follows:

	2017	2016
Castilla la Mancha	3	--
Cataluña	--	1
Madrid	52	5
País Vasco	2	--
Extremadura	--	1
Galicia	--	1
Navarra	3	--

34. Risk Management

The Group has a strategic risk framework the purpose of which is to ensure the control and proactive management of all risks to which the Group is exposed. This framework is partly instrumented through a Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), which stipulates the quantity and diversity of risks sought and tolerated by the Bank to achieve its business objectives, while preserving a balance between risk and return.

The RAF is composed of quantitative metrics, which enable objective monitoring of risk management, and complementary qualitative aspects. Risk management and control is configured as a far-reaching set of principles, policies, procedures and advanced valuation methodologies, integrated to form an efficient decision-making structure under a risk governance framework that is compliant with the legislation in force.

For each relevant risk to which the Group is exposed, the RAF details the main parties involved, their functions, policies, methods and procedures, as well as the monitoring and control mechanisms. It also specifies the organisation of the risk function, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the different risk departments and committees and their control systems, which are tailored to the activities of the business units, including the function of granting loans and credit.

The main financial risks to which the Group is exposed are capital risk, excessive leverage, liquidity risk, profitability risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration risk and market risk. The most relevant of these is credit risk.

The main non-financial risks to which the Group is exposed are operational risk, tax risk and regulatory compliance risk.

34.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of one party to a contract that meets the definition of a financial instrument ceasing to comply with its obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the other party.

Credit risk therefore represents the risk of loss assumed by the Group in the event that a customer or any counterparty fails to comply with its contractual payment obligations. This risk is inherent in traditional products of banking entities (loans, credit facilities, financial guarantees extended, etc.), as well as in other types of financial assets (fixed-income securities of the Group, derivatives, etc.).

Credit risk affects financial assets carried at amortised cost and assets recognised at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. The Group applies the same credit risk control policies and procedures to these financial assets irrespective of the recognition criteria used.

The Group's credit risk control policies and objectives have been approved by the Bank's board of directors. The Risk Committee, together with the Assets and Liabilities Committee, is in charge of implementing the Group's risk policies that enable compliance with the objectives set by the board. The risk control unit (under the General Audit and Risks Department and, therefore, independent of the business units in charge of implementing policies defined by the Entity) is responsible for establishing the control procedures required to continuously monitor the levels of risk assumed by the Group as well as strict compliance with the objectives set by the Group with respect to credit risks. Together with the Internal Audit Department (under the Internal Audit Committee), the risk control unit also monitors compliance with the Group's risk control policies, methods and procedures, ensuring that these are sufficient, implemented effectively and reviewed regularly, and providing the information required by higher-level governing bodies to implement the necessary corrective measures, where applicable.

The control unit monitors, on an ongoing basis, risk concentration levels, the default rate and the different warning systems in place that enable it to keep an eye on credit risk trends at all times, Any deviations from the forecast performance of any of these parameters are analysed to determine the causes. Once the causes of these deviations are known, they are analysed by the control unit which submits the corresponding reports to the Group's management bodies so that the necessary corrective measures may be taken; for example, defining or correcting established control mechanisms which may not have functioned satisfactorily, or amending policies and limits agreed by the Group. In particular, a more exhaustive analysis will be performed of operations which, for different reasons, have resulted in payment delays or defaults, to determine the effectiveness of the hedges contracted by the entity, in order to take any necessary measures to improve the Group's acceptance policies and credit risk analysis mechanisms.

34.1.1 Maximum credit risk exposure level

The following table shows the maximum credit risk exposure level assumed by the Group at 31 December 2017 and 2016 for each type of financial instrument, without deducting collateral or any other guarantees received to ensure repayment by borrowers:

		2017				
		Thousands of Euros				
Type of instruments	**Other demand deposits**	**Financial assets held for trading**	**Available-for-sale financial assets**	**Loans and receivables**	**Held-to-maturity investments**	**Total**
Debt instruments						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,206,268	--	--	1,553,769	--	2,760,037
Marketable securities	--	146,949	2,322,382	14,379	63,849	2,547,559
Loans and advances to other debtors	--	--	--	1,277,239	--	1,277,239
Total debt instruments	**1,206,268**	**146,949**	**2,322,382**	**2,845,387**	**63,849**	**6,584,835**
Equity instruments	**--**	**--**	**83,173**	**--**	**--**	**83,173**
Guarantees extended	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Guarantee deposits	--	--	--	32,891	--	32,891
Other contingent exposures	--	--	--	74,881	--	74,881
Total guarantees extended	--	**--**	**--**	**107,772**	**--**	**107,772**
Other exposures						--
Derivatives	--	507,121	--	--	--	507,121
Contingent commitments	--	--	--	355,951	--	355,951
Total other exposures	**--**	**507,121**	**--**	**355,951**	**--**	**863,072**
Maximum credit risk exposure level	**1,206,268**	**654,070**	**2,405,555**	**3,309,110**	**63,849**	**7,638,852**

Type of instruments	Other demand deposits	2016 Thousands of Euros Financial assets held for trading	Available-for-sale financial assets	Loans and receivables	Held-to-maturity investments	Total
Debt instruments						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,917,523	--	--	4,130,378	--	6,047,901
Marketable securities	--	2,087,509	3,964,416	34,083	90,014	6,176,022
Loans and advances to other debtors	--	--	--	1,146,201	--	1,146,201
Total debt instruments	**1,917,523**	**2,087,509**	**3,964,416**	**5,310,662**	**90,014**	**13,370,124**
Equity instruments	--	--	**24,487**	--	--	**24,487**
Guarantees extended						
Guarantee deposits	--	--	--	40,796	--	40,796
Other contingent exposures	--	--	--	69,702	--	69,702
Total guarantees extended	--	--	--	**110,498**	--	**110,498**
Other exposures						--
Derivatives	--	558,226	--	--	--	558,226
Contingent commitments	--	--	--	223,861	--	223,861
Total other exposures	--	**558,226**	--	**223,861**	--	**782,087**
Maximum credit risk exposure level	**1,917,523**	**2,645,735**	**3,988,903**	**5,645,021**	**90,014**	**14,287,196**

The following should be taken into consideration in relation to the information shown in the above tables:

- "Debt instruments" recognised under assets in the consolidated balance sheet are reflected at their carrying amount, excluding valuation adjustments (impairment losses, deferred interest, arrangement costs and similar commissions pending deferral, etc.).

- "Contingent commitments" comprise available balances bearing no conditions for debtors,

- Contingent exposures are stated at the maximum amount guaranteed by the Group, In general, most of these balances are estimated to reach maturity without requiring any actual financing by the Entity (see note 20).

- Information on other credit risk exposures, such as counterparty risk related to the contracting of derivative financial instruments, is stated at the carrying amount.

Details of loans and advances, by counterparty and product, and net of impairment losses, classified in the different asset categories at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	31 December 2017					
	Central banks	**General government**	**Credit institutions**	**Other financial corporations**	**Non-financial corporations**	**Households**
On demand, short notice (current account)	153,525	--	1,206,268	4,332	--	2
Credit card debt	--	--	15	8	85	545
Commercial loan portfolio	--	731	--	--	53,121	--
Finance leases	--	--	--	--	1,380	84
Reverse repurchase agreements	--	--	1,152,523	--	--	--
Other term loans	--	658,896	375,782	28,748	213,351	96,009
Advances other than loans	--	--	25,396	182,367	1,428	30
Loans and advances	**153,525**	**659,627**	**2,759,984**	**215,455**	**269,365**	**96,670**
Of which: mortgage loans (loans secured by real estate collateral)	--	--	--	96	14,461	68,578
Of which: other secured loans	--	--	4,274	--	24,636	13,158
Of which: consumer credit	--	--	--	--	--	11,966
Of which: home purchase loans	--	--	--	--	--	65,003
Of which: project finance loans	--	--	--	--	--	--

	31 December 2016					
	Central banks	General government	Credit institutions	Other financial corporations	Non-financial corporations	Households
On demand, short notice (current account)	106,048	--	1,917,523	3,408	--	1
Credit card debt	--	--	14	4	98	493
Commercial loan portfolio	--	2,110	--	--	23,211	--
Finance leases	--	--	--	8	1,928	96
Reverse repurchase agreements	--	--	3,746,996	3	--	--
Other term loans	--	659,855	356,473	33,310	144,145	90,725
Advances other than loans	--	106	26,975	149,702	1,163	38
Loans and advances	**106,048**	**662,071**	**6,047,982**	**186,435**	**170,545**	**91,353**
Of which: mortgage loans (loans secured by real estate collateral)	--	--	--	--	14,194	69,871
Of which: other secured loans	--	--	1	--	29,536	13,154
Of which: consumer credit	--	--	--	--	--	10,020
Of which: home purchase loans	--	--	--	--	--	65,141
Of which: project finance loans	--	--	--	--	--	--

34.1.2 Credit rating of credit risk exposures

The Group uses advanced models to measure credit risk, The credit rating of public entities, financial institutions and corporate customers is measured through rating systems, while the credit rating of the retail banking portfolio (individual customers, small companies and freelance professionals) is measured using scoring systems.

The distribution of risk at 31 December 2017 and 2016, based on ratings (external or internal, in line with the credit rating models developed by the Group) is as follows:

	2017		2016	
Credit rating	**Thousands of Euros**	**%**	**Thousands of Euros**	**%**
AAA	133	0.0	10,358	0.1
AA+	39,094	0.6	52,187	0.5
AA	10,695	0.2	63,143	0.6
AA-	19,719	0.3	16,283	0.1
A+	29,049	0.5	5,143	0.0
A	83,579	1.4	67,739	0.6
A-	4,716,911	77.8	9,092,642	80.9
BBB+	280,044	4.6	339,236	3.0
BBB	341,143	5.6	762,064	6.8
BBB-	115,920	1.9	98,613	0.9
BB+	14,860	0.3	72,211	0.6
BB	58,597	1.0	107,258	1.0
Below BB	85,795	1.4	307,813	2.7
Not rated	265,986	4.4	248,179	2.2
Total	**6,061,525**	**100.0**	**11,242,869**	**100.0**

34.1.3 Loans and advances to other debtors Details by counterparty

The carrying amounts of the total financing classified by counterparty and details of the collateral pledged to secure transactions are as follows:

2017
Thousands of Euros

				Secured loans Loan to value				
	Total	**Of which: Real estate collateral**	**Of which: Other collateral**	**Less than or equal to 40%**	**More than 40% and less than or equal to 60%**	**More than 60% and less than or equal to 80%**	**More than 80% and less than or equal to 100%**	**Loan to value More than 100%**
Spanish general government	**659,627**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other financial institutions	**33,110**	96	--	--	--	96	--	--
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	**269,530**	15,198	28,097	20,274	5,152	13,368	960	3,541
Construction and real estate development	**52,898**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	**--**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	**216,632**	15,198	28,097	20,274	5,152	13,368	960	3,541
Large companies	**158,563**	11,717	8,742	17,373	--	--	695	2,391
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	**58,069**	3,481	19,355	2,901	5,152	13,368	265	1,150
Other households and non-profit institutions serving households	**95,005**	67,923	12,311	17,421	19,507	27,598	8,927	6,781
Homes	**65,005**	63,332	1,439	13,642	13,963	22,549	7,949	6,668
Consumer	**12,526**	--	324	80	--	244	--	--
Other	**17,474**	4,591	10,548	3,699	5,544	4,805	978	113
TOTAL	**1,057,272**	**83,217**	**40,408**	**37,695**	**24,659**	**41,062**	**9,887**	**10,322**
MEMORANDUM ITEM								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions	**8,272**	1,063	5,338	4,471	108	--	--	1,823

	2016							
	Thousands of Euros							
	Secured loans Loan to value							
	Total	**Of which: Real estate collateral**	**Of which: Other collateral**	**Less than or equal to 40%**	**More than 40% and less than or equal to 60%**	**More than 60% and less than or equal to 80%**	**More than 80% and less than or equal to 100%**	**Loan to value More than 100%**
Spanish general government	**661,968**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other financial institutions	**35.202**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	**172,982**	**14,732**	**1,820**	**4,268**	**11,053**	**1,231**	**--**	**--**
Construction and real estate development	**7**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	**19,909**	94	--	94	--	--	--	--
Other	**153,066**	14,638	1,820	4,174	11,053	1,231	--	--
Large companies	**90,339**	11,190	--	3,505	7,685	--	--	--
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	**62,726**	3,448	1,820	669	3,368	1,231	--	--
Other households and non-profit institutions serving households	**90,259**	**68,667**	**904**	**15,901**	**14,701**	**22,321**	**8,874**	**7,774**
Homes	**65,147**	63,796	--	13,325	13,358	21,666	8,396	7,051
Consumer	**8,388**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	**16,724**	4,871	904	2,576	1,343	655	478	723
TOTAL	**960,411**	**83,399**	**2,724**	**20,169**	**25,754**	**23,552**	**8,874**	**7,774**
MEMORANDUM ITEM								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions	**24,009**	10,028	2,689	2,868	187	2,004	--	7,658

Refinancings and restructurings policies

The Group's refinancing and restructuring policy is defined in accordance with the specifications laid down in the Banco de España regulation. The objective of this policy is the recovery of all due amounts and it specifies the necessity of immediately recognising those amounts that are considered irrecoverable.

The transaction refinancing policy includes:

- An individual up-to-date analysis of the financial position and payment capacity of the borrowers and guarantors.
- The status and effectiveness of guarantees provided.
- Experience with the borrower: sufficiently extensive repayment history or, in the absence thereof, a repayment on the loan principal of equal value.
- Interruption of arrears. Refinancing or restructuring of transactions in arrears does not interrupt those arrears or lead to their reclassification, unless there is reasonable certainty that the customer can meet its payment obligations or put up new, effective guarantees and, in both cases, at least the outstanding ordinary interest payments are collected.

The following definitions are used for the purposes of Banco de España regulations:

- Refinancing transaction: a transaction which, irrespective of the holder or guarantees, is granted or used for economic or legal reasons related to the holder's (holders') current or foreseeable financial difficulties to settle one or more transactions granted by the bank or other group entities to the holder (or holders), or to other group companies, or a transaction whereby outstanding amounts related to the aforementioned transactions are fully or partially paid up, to facilitate debt (principal or interest) repayment by holders of cancelled or refinanced transactions that are unable, or are expected to become unable, to meet their commitments in the agreed time and manner.

- Refinanced transaction: a transaction that is fully or partially paid up as a result of a refinancing transaction entered into by a bank or another group entity.

- Restructured transaction: a transaction in which the financial conditions are amended for economic or legal reasons related to the holder's (holders') current or foreseeable financial difficulties to facilitate debt (principal and interest) repayment when the holder cannot or is not expected to be able to meet its commitments in the agreed time and manner, even if this amendment was set out in the agreement. Transactions in which the debt is discharged or assets are received to reduce the debt, or the conditions are amended to extend their maturity, change the debt repayment schedule to reduce the amount of the instalments in the short term or diminish their frequency, or establish a grace period or lengthen an existing grace period for principal, interest or both, unless it can be shown that the conditions have been amended for reasons other than the holders' financial difficulties and they are equivalent to market conditions in force on the amendment date for loan transactions granted to customers with a similar risk profile, are considered restructured transactions.

- Novation transaction: a transaction entered into to replace another transaction previously granted by the bank in which a borrower does not have financial difficulties and is not expected to have them in future; thus, a transaction entered into for reasons other than refinancing.

- Renegotiated transaction: a transaction in which the financial conditions are amended although the borrower does not have financial difficulties and is not expected to have them in future; thus, a transaction in which conditions are amended for reasons other than restructuring.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, transactions shall be deemed to be a restructuring or refinancing in the following circumstances:

- When some or all of the payments of the modified transaction have been due for more than 30 days (without being classified as doubtful) at least once in the three months preceding its modification, or would be due for more than 30 days without said modification.

- When, simultaneously or nearly simultaneously with the granting of additional financing by the entity, the borrower has made payments of interest on another transaction with it, on which some or all of the payments have been due for more than 30 days at least once in the three months prior to the refinancing.

- When the entity approves the use of implicit restructuring or refinancing clauses in relation to borrowers with outstanding amounts 30 days past-due or more than 30 days past-due if such clauses have not been exercised.

This classification may not be changed until all the following requirements are met:

a) That, following an exhaustive review of the borrower's financial situation, it has been concluded that it is not foreseeable that the borrower will encounter financial difficulties and that, it is therefore highly probable that it will be able to comply with its obligations to the entity in the due time and form.

b) That a minimum of two years has elapsed since the later of the date of entry into the restructuring or refinancing transaction or the date of reclassification from the category of doubtful exposures.

c) That the borrower has paid the accrued instalments of principal and interest since the later of the date of entry into the restructuring or refinancing transaction or the date of reclassification from the category of doubtful. Additionally, the borrower must have settled, by means of regular payments, an amount equal to all the amounts (principal and interest) that were past-due or written down at the time of the restructuring or refinancing transaction. Therefore, the existence of contract terms that extend the repayment period, such as grace periods for the principal, will mean that the transaction remains identified as a standard exposure under special monitoring until the amounts described have been repaid by means of regular payments.

d) That the borrower does not have any other transactions with amounts more than 30 days past-due at the end of the probation period.

Transaction restructuring or refinancing entails an up-to-date analysis of the economic and financial situation of the borrower and guarantors, of their ability to pay under the new financial conditions, and of the effectiveness of the (new and original) collateral/guarantees provided. Transactions are classified, on the basis of insolvency risk, in one of the following categories:

- Standard exposures. Refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions that do not meet the requirements to be classified in other categories.

- Standard exposures under special monitoring. Refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions that present weaknesses that may lead to the incurrence of losses exceeding those on other similar transactions classified as standard exposures.

When classifying transactions in this category, the following signs relating to the circumstances of the borrower will first of all be taken into account:

a) High debt levels.

b) A drop in turnover or, in general, in recurring cash flows.

c) Narrowing of operating margins or in disposable recurring income.

Additionally, the Bank analyses other signs of possible weakness relating to operations, such as:

a) A fall in the price of the main product.

b) Difficulties accessing markets or deteriorating financing conditions.

c) Significant increases in the debt-service ratio, defined as the ratio of debt to operating cash flows.

d) A slowdown in business or unfavourable trend in the borrower’s operations, indicating potential weaknesses in its financial position, without yet having endangered its debt service.

e) For transactions secured with collateral, a worsening of the ratio of their amount to the value of the collateral, due to unfavourable developments in the value of the collateral, or no change or an increase in the outstanding amount due to the payment terms established (such as extended principal payment grace periods, rising or flexible instalments, extended terms).

f) Economic or market volatility that may have a negative impact on the borrower.

g) Unfavourable developments in the borrower’s sector of economic activity.

h) The borrower’s belonging to a group in difficulties, such as residents of a specific geographical area at sub-country level.

i) Pending legal action that may significantly affect the borrower’s financial position.

j) Market trends, such as interest-rate increases or higher requirements for collateral/guarantees, affecting similar transactions causing them to deviate significantly from the conditions originally established for the transaction or group of transactions.

k) Transaction granted at below cost.

l) Amounts more than 30 days past-due in the transaction.

- Doubtful exposures as a result of borrower arrears. Refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions, any part of whose principal, interest or contractually agreed expenses is more than 90 days past-due, unless such instruments should be classified as being written off.

  This category will also include guarantees given if the guaranteed party has fallen into arrears in the guaranteed transaction.

- Doubtful exposures for reasons other than borrower arrears. Refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions meeting any of the following criteria:

  - They are supported by inadequate payment plans. The situations in which it will be considered that there is no adequate payment plan shall include, inter alia, the repeated failure to comply with the payment plan, its modification to avoid breaches, or its resting on expectations that are not supported by macroeconomic forecasts.

  - They include contract terms that extend the time for the regular repayment instalments on the transaction, such as grace periods of more than two years for the repayment of the principal.

  - They include amounts derecognised as being irrecoverable that exceed the allowances and provisions resulting from taking into consideration Banco de España's Circular 4/2016 in the methodology for calculating credit risk provisions.

- Write-off. Refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions for which the entity, after analysing them individually, considers the possibility of recovery to be remote due to manifest and irreversible deterioration of the solvency of the transaction or borrower. Classification in this category entails the writing-off of the full gross carrying amount of the transaction and its total derecognition from assets.

At 31 December 2017 the outstanding refinanced balance totals Euros 14,482 thousand (Euros 32,210 thousand at 31 December 2016). This figure includes loans classified as standard exposures and as doubtful exposures, and represents 0.8% of total loans and advances to other debtors (1.8% in 2016).

	2017							
	Thousands of Euros							
	Credit institutions	**General government**	**Other financial corporations and sole proprietorships (financial business)**	**Non-financial corporations and sole proprietorships (non-financial business)**	***Of which: financing of real estate construction and property development (including land***	**Other household loans**	**Total**	**Additional information: financing classified as non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale**
TOTAL								
Unsecured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	12		5	**17**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	3,261	--	238	**3,499**	--
Secured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	9	1	1	**10**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	10,875	3,086	108	**10,983**	--
Impairment allowances	--	--	--	(6,143)	(3,086)	(67)	**(6,210)**	--
Of which: doubtful exposures								
Unsecured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	1	--	--	**1**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	361	--	--	**361**	--
Secured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	1	1	--	**1**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	3,086	3,086	--	**3,086**	--
Specific allowance or provision	--	--	--	3,195	3,086	--	**3,195**	--
TOTAL								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	21	1	6	**27**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	14,136	3,086	346	**14,482**	--
Impairment allowances	--	--	--	(6,143)	(3,086)	(67)	**(6,210)**	--

2016

	Credit institutions	General government	Other financial corporations and sole proprietorships (financial business)	Non-financial corporations and sole proprietorships (non-financial business)	*Of which: financing of real estate construction and property development (including land*	Other household loans	Total	Additional information: financing classified as non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale
	Thousands of Euros							
TOTAL								
Unsecured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	11	2	3	**14**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	11,367	414	33	**11,400**	--
Secured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	14	1	2	**16**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	20,508	3,086	302	**20,810**	--
Impairment allowances	--	--	--	(8,142)	(3,273)	(59)	**(8,201)**	--
Of which: doubtful exposures								
Unsecured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	3	--	--	**3**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	414	--	--	**414**	--
Secured								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	1	1	--	**1**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	3,086	3,086	--	**3,086**	--
Specific allowance or provision	--	--	--	(3,193)	(3,086)	--	**(3,193)**	--
TOTAL								
Number of transactions	--	--	--	25	3	5	**30**	--
Gross carrying amount	--	--	--	31,875	3,500	335	**32,210**	--
Impairment allowances	--	--	--	(8,142)	(3,273)	(59)	**(8,201)**	--

34.1.4 Credit risk on real estate development and construction

At 31 December 2017 financing provided for real estate development and construction amounted to Euros 3.086 thousand (Euros 3,480 thousand in 2016), all of which were classified as "Doubtful assets" (Euros 3,086 thousand in 2016). Total specific provisions at 31 December 2017 and 2016 amounted to Euros 3,086 thousand.

The figures above reflect financing extended for real estate development and construction, Consequently, following Bank of Spain instructions, the purpose of the transaction has been taken into account, rather than the debtor’s activity, Loans in this table are classified in line with their purpose and not in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE), As a result, if the debtor is: (a) a real estate company but uses the financing for a purpose other than real estate development or construction, the loan will not be included in these tables, and (b) if the company’s principal activity is not real estate development or construction but it uses the loan to finance real estate development, it will be included in the tables.

Quantitative information on real estate credit risk at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Gross amount		Excess over guaranteed amount		Specific provisions	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Loans recognised by Group credit institutions	3,086	3,480	--	1,256	(3,086)	(3,086)
Of which: Doubtful	3,086	3,086	--	1,256	(3,086)	(3,086)

Details of loans and advances to other debtors excluding Spanish general government at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	2016
Total loans and advances to other debtors excluding general government	581,490	484,876
Total consolidated assets	7,341,918	14,080,179
Impairment allowances and provisions for credit risk, Total collective allowances	(32,341)	(34,175)

Details of credit risk on real estate development and construction by type of related guarantee are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Loans: Gross amount	
	2017	2016
1, Not secured by collateral	--	394
2, Secured by collateral	3,086	3,086
2,1, Finished buildings	3,086	3,086
2,1,1, Homes	--	--
2,1,2, Other	3,086	3,086
2,2, Buildings under construction	--	--
2,2,1, Homes	--	--
2,2,2, Other	--	--
2,3, Land	--	--
2,3,1, Developed land	--	--
2,3,2, Other land	--	--
Total	**3,086**	**3,480**

Details of home purchase loans extended to individuals are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2017		2016	
	Gross amount	Gross amount	Gross amount	Of which: Doubtful
Home purchase loans	64,400	5	64,552	9
Not secured by collateral	1,423	--	1,272	--
Secured by collateral	62,976	5	63,280	9

The following table shows a breakdown of mortgage loans extended to acquire homes at 31 December 2017 and 2016 by percentage of total risk on the latest available appraisal value (LTV):

	Thousand of Euros					
	2017					
	LTV Ranges					
	LTV < 40%	40% < LTV < 60%	60% < LTV < 80%	80% < LTV < 100%	LTV > 100%	Total
Gross amount	12,733	13,821	21,946	7,956	6,520	62,976
Of which Doubtful	5	--	--	--	--	5

	Thousand of Euros					
	2016					
	LTV Ranges					
	LTV < 40%	40% < LTV < 60%	60% < LTV < 80%	80% < LTV < 100%	LTV > 100%	Total
Gross amount	12,996	12,831	21,564	8,933	6,956	63,280
Of which Doubtful	9	--	--	--	--	9

The Group has not recognised any foreclosed assets at 31 December 2017 and 2016.

34.1.5 Past-due unimpaired financial assets

Details of past-due unimpaired financial assets at 31 December 2017 and 2016, classified on the basis of the time elapsed since maturity, by nature of the financial instrument and by counterparty, are as follows:

	31.12.17			
	Thousands of Euros			
	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	Total
Debt securities	--	--	--	--
Loans and advances				
General government	--	--	--	--
Other financial corporations	--	--	--	--
Non-financial corporations	--	--	--	--
Households	261	174	43	478
Total	**261**	**174**	**43**	**478**

	31.12.16			
	Thousands of Euros			
	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	Total
Debt securities	--	--	--	--
Loans and advances				
General government	--	--	--	--
Other financial corporations	--	--	--	--
Non-financial corporations	--	--	--	--
Households	253	61	42	356
Total	**253**	**61**	**42**	**356**

34.1.6 Assets impaired due to credit risk

Details of doubtful financial assets, by nature of the financial instrument and by counterparty, and of impairment allowances, indicating whether these have been calculated on an individual or collective basis, are as follows:

	31.12.17			
	Thousands of euros			
	Doubtful	Value adjustements for financial assets, individually estimamted	Value adjustements for financial assets, collectively estimamted	Collective value adjustements for losses incurrred but not comunicated
Debt Securities	--	--	--	(1,166)
Loans and advances	5,906	(3,086)	(1,876)	(31,175)
General Government	--	--	--	--
Credit Institutions	--	--	--	(53)
Other financial corporations	--	--	--	(466)
Non-financial corporations	5,428	(3,086)	(1,494)	(29,514)
Households	478	--	(382)	(1,142)
Total	**5,906**	**(3,086)**	**(1,876)**	**(32,341)**

	31.12.16			
	Thousand of euros			
	Doubtful	Value adjustements for financial assets, estimamted individually	Value adjustements for financial assets, estimamted collectively	Collective value adjustements for allowance or provision IBNR losses
Debt Securities	--	--	--	(1,419)
Loans and advances	5,259	(3,941)	(367)	(31,810)
General Government	--	--	--	--
Credit Institutions	--	--	--	--
Other financial corporations	--	--	--	(2,156)
Non-financial corporations	4,981	(3,941)	(194)	(26,354)
Households	278	--	(173)	(3,300)
Total	**5,259**	**(3,941)**	**(367)**	**(33,229)**

Impaired assets are analysed periodically. The main factors considered when evaluating impairment on each asset are as follows:

a) Analysis of the financial statements
b) Analysis of the customer's income statements and payment capacity
c) Analysis of cash flow forecasts
d) Movements in customer capitalisation
e) Changes in debt
f) History and analysis of cost structure
g) Amounts of guarantees and variation therein
h) Any present or future event that could affect the customer's payment capacity

34.1.7. Movement in impairment losses

Movement in impairment losses recognised by the Group in 2017 and 2016 by type of financial asset is as follows:

	Thousands of euros								
	Balance at 31 December 2015	Net allowances charged to the income statement	Amounts used	Adjustments for exchange differences and other	**Balance at 31 December 2016**	Net allowances charged to the income statement	Amounts used	Adjustments for exchange differences and other	**Balance at 31 December 2017**
Available-for-sale financial assets, estimated individually	**7,654**	**641**	**(1,291)**	**(3,062)**	**3,941**	**--**	**--**	**(855)**	**3,086**
Loans	7,654	641	(1,291)	(3,062)	3,941	--	--	(855)	3,086
Available-for-sale financial assets, estimated collectively	**--**	**(1,502)**	**(8)**	**1,877**	**367**	**477**	**(113)**	**1,145**	**1,876**
Loans	--	(1,502)	(8)	1,877	367	477	(113)	1,145	1,876
Available-for-sale financial assets, allowance or provision IBNR losses	**39,401**	**(7,310)**	**(38)**	**1,176**	**33,229**	**(608)**	**(44)**	**(236)**	**32,341**
Debt securities	3,759	(2,339)	--	--	1,419	(209)	(44)	--	1,166
Loans	35,642	(4,970)	(38)	1,176	31,810	(399)	--	(236)	31,175
Total	**47,055**	**(8,171)**	**(1,338)**	**(9)**	**37,537**	**(131)**	**(157)**	**54**	**37,303**

34.1.8. Impaired and derecognised financial assets

Movement in impaired financial assets not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as their recovery is considered unlikely, although the Group continues its efforts to collect the amounts receivable, is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Opening balance	**7,537**	**7,372**
Additions		
Recognised in impairment allowances	115	1,337
Recognised in the income statement	534	1,663
Past-due income	27	62
Other	--	21
Disposals		
Cash recovery of principal	(171)	(155)
Cash recovery of past due and uncollected products	(2)	(3)
Pardoning of debt	(816)	(2,740)
Other reasons	--	(20)
Closing balance	**7,224**	**7,537**

34.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management consists of ensuring that the Group always has sufficient liquidity to meet its payment commitments associated with the settlement of its liabilities on their respective maturity dates without compromising its capacity to respond rapidly to strategic market opportunities. This function includes obtaining financing in wholesale markets at the lowest possible cost in the medium and long term, with a view to maintaining an optimum level of liquid assets in keeping with the Group's policy of prudence.

In this context, the key to resolving liquidity problems resides in anticipating them and implementing preventive management techniques. The Bank is aware of this and therefore considers both aspects its first line of defence against the potential adverse effects of liquidity shortages on its results, reputation and creditworthiness.

To enable early identification, the Group continually monitors its liquidity position in the short, medium and long term and the performance of the main monetary and capital markets in which it operates. To this end it relies on: (i) a wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, (ii) limits and alerts defined on the basis of maximum tolerance to liquidity risk and (iii) the human, technical and operational support required to properly incorporate these indicators as a strategic and risk management input.

With regard to preventive management, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) focuses structural liquidity management on: (i) the balance between positive and negative cash flows over a long time horizon, (ii) the diversification of uses and sources of funding and (iii) the protection of the Bank's ability to finance its growth and meet its payment obligations on the date and in the manner established in the contract at a reasonable cost and without affecting its reputation.

Finally, in terms of anticipation, the Bank has a buffer of liquid assets free of encumbrances that enable it to comfortably cope with situations of severe stress. The quality, relative liquidity and suitability as collateral of the assets that make up the buffer are periodically verified and these assets are subjected to stress tests to determine their ability to cope with extreme situations.

The main metrics currently used to control liquidity and the results of applying them at 31 December 2017 are:

- *Daily liquidity controls*: the Bank continually monitors its intraday liquidity, the eligibility of securities to be pledged as collateral to obtain financing from Banco de España (credit facility) and the sufficiency of its headroom (buffer of available liquid assets) in dealing with short-term cash outflows, among other indicators, This analysis also envisages further stress tests on its portfolio of eligible assets (those pledged as collateral for the Banco de España credit facility and others), subjecting the securities to scenarios of a reduction in their market value, downgrades in rating and loss of eligibility.

- *Liquidity gap*: provides information on cash inflows and outflows in order to detect timing differences between collections and payments, Very conservative behavioural criteria and assumptions have been established for unknown contractual maturities.

The liquidity gap at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	2017							
	Thousands of Euros							
	Demand	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Undetermined maturity	Total
Assets								
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	1,360,709	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,360,709
Loans and advances to credit institutions	469,070	200,411	26,255	27,033	828,408	2,539	--	1,553,716
Loans and advances to other debtors	47,539	104,173	129,596	576,617	199,182	184,010	--	1,241,117
Fixed income portfolio	--	43,027	85,441	64,718	1,293,238	1,059,969	--	2,546,393
Other assets	50,712	76,068	116,638	263,703	--	--	132,862	639,983
Total assets	**1,928,030**	**423,679**	**357,930**	**932,071**	**2,320,828**	**1,246,518**	**132,862**	**7,341,918**
Liabilities								
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	1,304,474	2,272,794	93,577	109,859	1,265,982	2,539	--	5,049,225
Deposits from other creditors	234,926	403,652	20,155	167,821	17,217	2	--	843,773
Other liabilities	104,274	101,671	174,294	377,636	--	--	691,044	1,448,920
Total liabilities	**1,643,674**	**2,778,117**	**288,026**	**655,316**	**1,283,199**	**2,541**	**691,044**	**7,341,918**
Simple gap	284,356	(2,354,438)	69,904	276,755	1,037,629	1,243,977	(558,182)	--
Accumulated gap	284,356	(2,070,083)	(2,000,179)	(1,723,424)	(685,796)	558,182	--	--

	2016							
	Thousands of Euros							
	Demand	**Less than 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Undetermined maturity**	**Total**
Assets								
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	2,024,319	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,024,319
Loans and advances to credit institutions	881,634	2,647,596	296,433	73,848	227,394	3,836	--	4,130,741
Loans and advances to other debtors	127,921	8,516	15,222	112,624	696,097	149,675	349	1,110,404
Fixed income portfolio	--	184,520	291,238	3,822,969	1,258,816	617,060	--	6,174,603
Other assets	--	50,020	21,252	74,382	131,073	282,337	81,048	640,112
Total assets	**3,033,874**	**2,890,652**	**624,145**	**4,083,823**	**2,313,380**	**1,052,908**	**81,397**	**14,080,179**
Liabilities								
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	2,545,209	4,583,385	107,776	57,131	312,328	3,948	--	7,609,777
Deposits from other creditors	626,234	4,252,281	151,682	5,417	3,561	590	--	5,039,765
Other liabilities	--	284,273	20,476	71,666	159,908	372,027	522,288	1,430,637
Total liabilities	**3,171,443**	**9,119,939**	**279,934**	**134,214**	**475,797**	**376,565**	**522,288**	**14,080,179**
Simple gap	(137,569)	(6,229,287)	344,211	3,949,609	1,837,583	676,343	(440,891)	--
Accumulated gap	(137,569)	(6,366,856)	(6,022,644)	(2,073,035)	(235,452)	440,891	--	--

As part of its liquidity management, the Group monitors the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR), and reports the required information to the regulator on a monthly and quarterly basis, respectively.

Liquidity measurement based on these metrics forms part of the liquidity risk control system implemented by the Group.

- *Short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):* under the stress scenario defined in Basel III, the 30-day liquidity ratio at 31 December 2017 stood at 648.3% (318.83% at 31 December 2016), a level higher than the minimun rrgulatory.

- *Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):* the Groupo maintains a balanced structure in its long-term financing that is adapted to its liquidity profile, At 31 December 2017, the net stable funding ratio was 172.3% (105% at 31 December 2016), higher than the target set in Basel III.

Moreover, the Bank has activated a number of alerts and thresholds that are continually monitored, enabling it to foresee any potential liquidity stress and, where necessary, automatically convene the ALCO for an extraordinary or crisis meeting, depending on the situation, The latter initiative is considered in the liquidity risk contingency plan, the Bank's second line of action against potential adverse effects of liquidity shortages, Essentially, this is an action plan with a practical focus that enables the Bank to optimise the timing, cost and form of its response to high-exposure or critical situations and mitigate possible disturbances and impacts on business continuity during such episodes.

34.3 Interest rate exposure

To support management of interest rate risk, the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee uses the repricing gap to analyse the overall time difference between maturity and repricing of assets and liabilities. The repricing gap is calculated by grouping assets and liabilities by their carrying amount based on interest rate repricing dates or by maturity considering the outstanding principal. In the case of callable liabilities for which there is no contractual maturity date, the repricing structure is in line with the historical stability of the balances. The maximum period for demand balances with returns under 0.5% is 2.5 years.

The repricing gaps at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017						
	Thousands of Euros						
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Undetermined maturity**	**Total**
Assets							
"Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits"	1,360,709	--	--	--	--	--	1,360,709
Loans and advances in credit institutions	1,212,838	32,011	31,344	277,027	496	--	1,553,716
Loans and advances to other debtors	218,747	223,239	647,847	79,172	72,112	--	1,241,117
Fixed income portfolio	305,973	302,914	739,582	1,003,460	194,464	--	2,546,393
Other assets	50,712	76,068	116,638	263,703	--	132,862	639,983
Total assets	**3,148,979**	**634,233**	**1,535,411**	**1,623,362**	**267,072**	**132,862**	**7,341,918**
Liabilities							
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,676,173	99,297	113,060	160,199	496	--	5,049,225
Deposits from other creditors	638,455	131,323	56,795	17,200	--	--	843,773
Other liabilities	104,274	101,671	174,294	377,637	--	691,044	1,448,920
Total liabilities	**5,418,902**	**332,291**	**344,149**	**555,036**	**496**	**691,044**	**7,341,918**
Off-balance sheet operations	1,534,953	35,290	(456,494)	(1,019,099)	(94,651)	--	--
Simple gap	(734,970)	337,231	734,768	49,227	171,925	(558,182)	--
Accumulated gap	(734,970)	(397,738)	337,031	386,258	558,182	--	--

	2016						
	Thousands of Euros						
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Undetermined maturity**	**Total**
Assets							
"Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits"	2,024,319	--	--	--	--	--	2,024,319
Loans and advances in credit institutions	3,002,117	611,277	301,960	214,559	828	--	4,130,741
Loans and advances to other debtors	290,446	111,886	522,908	153,363	31,801	--	1,110,404
Fixed income portfolio	212,794	332,873	4,272,337	1,137,391	219,208	--	6,174,603
Other assets	11,916	23,831	83,410	166,756	273,152	81,047	640,112
Total assets	**5,541,592**	**1,079,867**	**5,180,615**	**1,672,069**	**524,989**	**81,047**	**14,080,179**
Liabilities							
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions	4,032,050	960,782	2,429,358	186,759	828	--	7,609,777
Debt certificates including bonds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deposits from other creditors	4,809,787	161,502	53,523	14,953	--	--	5,039,765
Other liabilities	338,007	24,880	87,079	174,091	284,292	522,288	1,430,637
Total liabilities	**9,179,844**	**1,147,164**	**2,569,960**	**375,803**	**285,120**	**522,288**	**14,080,179**
Off-balance sheet operations	2,482,761	(37,714)	(1,426,930)	(894,415)	(123,702)	--	--
Simple gap	(1,155,491)	(105,011)	1,183,725	401,852	116,166	(441,241)	--
Accumulated gap	(1,155,491)	(1,260,502)	(76,777)	325,074	441,241	--	--

To measure interest rate risk, the risk control unit simulates the financial margin over a 12-month period under different interest rate scenarios, assuming certain historical conditions relating to growth, spreads, repricing periods, stability of receivables on demand, etc, At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the sensitivity of the financial margin to a 100-basis point parallel displacement of the interest rate curve over a 12-month period is as follows:

	%	
	2017	**2016**
Sensitivity of the financial margin		
+ 100 b,p,	5.52	(7.47)
- 100 b,p,	(3.38)	5.45

The interest rate risk is also analysed considering the economic value of equity measured as the effect of changes in the interest rate on the net present value of future expected flows from balance sheet items. The sensitivity of the Bank's economic value to a 200-basis point parallel displacement of the interest rate curve at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	%	
	2017	**2016**
Sensitivity of equity	(6.66)	(8.36)

34.4 Market risk

Market risk is managed through the value at risk methodology (VaR), which limits losses incurred as a result of adverse changes in market prices, Value at risk is calculated on a daily basis for the treasury and capital market area as a whole, irrespective of the nature of the portfolios.

The maximum and average VaR are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Average VaR	1,210	1,021
Maximum VaR	2,043	1,698

Interest rate variations are the Bank's primary risk factor. The distribution by risk factor at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Distribution(%)	
	2017	**2016**
Interest rate	82.9	65.0
Variable income	17.1	35.0

34.5 Currency risk

Details of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Bank's balance sheet in the most significant currencies at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2017		**2016**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
US Dollar	90,389	118,639	68,423	74,597
Pound Sterling	6,755	20,157	3,130	15,976
Swiss Franc	576	539	489	474
Norwegian Krone	1,173	1,170	1,307	1,302
Swedish Krona	73	66	57	56
Canadian Dollar	1,423	1,422	1,350	1,350
Danish Krone	68	57	46	42
Japanese Yen	487	387	307	314
Other	5,467	2,175	2,993	1,142
Total	**106,411**	**144,612**	**78,102**	**95,253**

A breakdown of the main foreign currency balances, based on the nature of the items, is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Assets		
Loans and advances to credit institutions	97,533	67,936
Loans and advances to other debtors	7,008	9,172
Other assets	1,870	994
Total	**106,411**	**78,102**
Liabilities		
Loans and advances to credit institutions	131,975	87,711
Deposits from other creditors	10,850	6,580
Other liabilities	1,787	962
Total	**144,612**	**95,253**

34 .6 Risk concentration

Risk concentration is defined as a risk that could affect the Group's consolidated income statement and its consolidated equity as a result of holding financial instruments of similar characteristics, which could therefore be similarly affected by economic or other types of changes.

The Group has established policies to limit the Group's exposure to certain risks. These policies are defined in coordination with other risk management policies and as part of the Entity's strategic plan. Risk concentration is measured and limits established considering the different risks to which the Group is exposed, taking into account the nature and rating of the different financial instruments of the Group, analysed at different levels (Entity, Group, sector, country, etc.).

The carrying amount of the different financial instruments is used to measure risk concentration.

In addition to information provided in preceding notes to the accompanying annual accounts regarding concentration by foreign currency, type of counterparty and credit rating of financial assets exposed to credit risks, details of the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets (deposits in credit institutions, loans and advances to other debtors, debt securities, equity instruments and trading derivatives) classified by geographical area, counterparty, purpose and segment of activity held by the Bank at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017				
	Thousands of Euros				
	Total	**Spain**	**Rest of the European Union**	**Americas**	**Rest of world**
Credit institutions	3,270,922	2,677,334	565,994	8,382	19,212
General government	3,069,392	2,702,543	366,849	--	--
Central government	3,012,303	2,645,454	366,849	--	--
Other	57,089	57,089	--	--	--
Other financial institutions	363,932	258,482	105,186	264	--
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	598,330	421,938	172,607	2,264	1,521
Construction and real estate development	52,898	52,898	--	--	--
Civil works	27,582	27,582	--	--	--
Other	517,850	341,458	172,607	2,264	1,521
Large companies	266,908	217,368	45,755	2,264	1,521
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	250,942	124,090	126,852	--	--
Other households and non-profit institutions serving households	98,415	98,283	99	--	33
Homes	65,005	64,908	97	--	--
Consumer	12,526	12,526	--	--	--
Other	20,884	20,849	2	--	33
TOTAL	**7,400,991**	**6,158,580**	**1,210,735**	**10,910**	**20,766**

	2016				
	Thousands of Euros				
	Total	**Spain**	**Rest of the European Union**	**Americas**	**Rest of world**
Credit institutions	6,905,628	6,414,203	445,462	6,652	39,311
General government	6,337,223	6,290,053	47,170	--	--
Central government	6,252,159	6,204,989	47,170	--	--
Other	85,064	85,064	--	--	--
Other financial institutions	536,587	269,161	258,411	259	8,756
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	263,670	236,765	24,130	1,599	1,176
Construction and real estate development	7	7	--	--	--
Civil works	22,479	22,479	--	--	--
Other	241,184	214,279	24,130	1,599	1,176
Large companies	186,784	162,345	21,712	1,599	1,128
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	54,400	51,934	2,418	--	48
Other households and non-profit institutions serving households	90,259	90,154	105	--	--
Homes	65,147	65,043	104	--	--
Consumer	8,388	8,388	--	--	--
Other	16,724	16,723	1	--	--
TOTAL	**14,133,367**	**13,300,336**	**775,278**	**8,510**	**49,243**

The classification by geographical area and business segment in Spain at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is presented below:

RISK CONCENTRATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Thousands of euros									
	Total	**Andalucía**	**Aragón**	**Asturias**	**Baleares**	**Canarias**	**Cantabria**	**Castilla La Mancha**	**Castilla y León**	**Cataluña**
Credit institutions	2,677,334	790,363	53,481	248,167	--	20,891	--	234,570	22,436	80,077
General government	2,702,543	10,675	1,855	--	636	1,714	--	11,361	4,582	--
Central government (*)	2,645,453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	57,090	10,675	1,855	--	636	1,714	--	11,361	4,582	--
Other financial institutions	258,482	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	421,939	9,137	56,270	721	8,004	--	1,360	3,396	4,358	21,570
Construction and real estate development	52,898	--	52,898	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	27,582	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	341,459	6,937	3,372	721	8,004	--	1,360	3,396	4,358	21,570
Large companies	217,369	2,402	592	714	8,003	--	1,360	3,178	1,569	16,536
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	124,090	4,535	2,780	7	1	--	--	218	2,789	5,034
Other household loans and non-profit institutions serving households	98,283	1,385	230	249	41	148	41	1,141	775	1,851
Homes	64,908	314	103	113	--	81	31	657	482	203
Consumer	12,526	650	127	58	41	67	10	478	288	947
Other	20,849	421	--	78	--	--	--	6	5	701
SUBTOTAL	**6,158,581**	**811,560**	**111,836**	**249,137**	**8,681**	**22,753**	**1,401**	**250,468**	**32,151**	**103,501**

(*) Balance not attributable to any specific Autonomous Region

(Continuation)

RISK CONCENTRATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AT 31 DECEMBER 2017 (Continuation)

	Thousands of Euros								
	Extremadura	**Galicia**	**Madrid**	**Murcia**	**Navarra**	**C, Valenciana**	**País Vasco**	**La Rioja**	**Ceuta y Melilla**
Credit institutions	169,241	7,913	937,491	72	1	79,088	13,832	19,711	--
General government	1,071	4,419	452	6,806	3,419	9,942	158	--	--
Central government (*)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	1,071	4,419	452	6,806	3,419	9,942	158	--	--
Other financial institutions	--	--	258,479	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	--	7,621	287,879	9,627	410	6,963	1,049	3,574	--
Construction and real estate development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	--	--	25,382	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	7,621	262,497	9,627	410	6,963	1,049	3,574	--
Large companies	--	6,644	164,392	5,167	--	4,833	898	1,081	--
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	--	977	98,105	4,460	410	2,130	151	2,493	--
Other household loans and non-profit institutions serving households	142	309	89,226	20	40	1,772	177	729	7
Homes	--	120	62,255	--	--	196	144	209	--
Consumer	142	66	9,349	20	40	32	32	172	7
Other	--	123	17,622	--	--	1,544	1	348	--
SUBTOTAL	**170,454**	**20,262**	**1,573,527**	**16,525**	**3,870**	**97,765**	**15,216**	**24,014**	**7**

(*) Balance not attributable to any specific Autonomous Region

RISK CONCENTRATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Thousands of Euros									
	Total	Andalucía	Aragón	Asturias	Baleares	Canarias	Cantabria	Castilla La Mancha	Castilla y León	Cataluña
Credit institutions	6,414,204	78,849	69,382	17,757	--	2,292	4,164	13,577	45,120	653,984
General government	6,290,054	10,883	911	--	654	2,000	--	11,499	4,750	--
Central government (*)	6,204,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	85,065	10,883	911	--	654	2,000	--	11,499	4,750	--
Other financial institutions	269,161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	236,765	9,298	1,642	1,734	11,977	293	1,446	2,950	4,217	26,776
Construction and real estate development	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	22,480	1,308	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	214,278	7,990	1,615	1,734	11,977	293	1,446	2,950	4,217	26,776
Large companies	162,344	2,994	512	1,727	11,976	--	1,446	2,851	--	18,950
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	51,934	4,996	1,103	7	1	293	--	99	4,217	7,826
Other household loans and non-profit institutions serving households	90,153	983	175	202	5	7	2	1,116	597	3,110
Homes	65,041	39	108	121	--	--	--	827	372	329
Consumer	8,389	460	67	81	5	7	2	282	222	787
Other	16,723	484	--	--	--	--	--	7	3	1,994
SUBTOTAL	**13,300,336**	**100,013**	**72,110**	**19,693**	**12,636**	**4,592**	**5,612**	**29,142**	**54,684**	**683,888**

(*) Balance not attributable to any specific Autonomous Region

	Thousands of Euros								
	Extremadura	**Galicia**	**Madrid**	**Murcia**	**Navarra**	**C, Valenciana**	**País Vasco**	**La Rioja**	**Ceuta y Melilla**
Credit institutions	1,822	8,154	4,935,503	152	10	88,820	494,618	--	--
General government	1,102	4,493	22,566	8,056	3,502	10,236	56	4,357	--
Central government (*)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	1,102	4,493	22,566	8,056	3,502	10,236	56	4,357	--
Other financial institutions	--	--	269,143	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-financial companies and individual entrepreneurs	--	8,826	149,779	6,899	--	3,409	7,398	121	--
Construction and real estate development	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civil works	--	--	21,145	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	8,826	128,627	6,899	--	3,409	7,398	121	--
Large companies	--	7,736	108,164	2,497	--	750	2,741	--	--
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	--	1,090	20,463	4,402	--	2,659	4,657	121	--
Other household loans and non-profit institutions serving households	15	229	82,507	61	2	519	5	614	4
Homes	--	184	62,787	48	--	76	--	150	--
Consumer	15	45	6,242	13	2	150	5	--	4
Other	--	--	13,478	--	--	293	--	464	--
SUBTOTAL	**2,939**	**21,702**	**5,459,498**	**15,168**	**3,514**	**102,984**	**502,077**	**5,092**	**4**

(*) Balance not attributable to any specific Autonomous Region

Sovereign debt risk

As a rule, the Bank considers sovereign risk to be exposure through transactions with the central bank, issuer risk of the Treasury or Republic, and exposure through transactions with general government entities having the following characteristics: their funds derive solely from State budgets, they are legally acknowledged as entities that directly form part of the "State" sector, and they conduct activities of a non-trade nature.

Details of sovereign risk by country at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the Group's only sovereign debt risk related to the Spanish government.

	31 December 2017			
	Held for trading	**Available-for-sale**	**Held-to-maturity**	**Total**
Spain	16,897	1,714,106	63,849	1,794,852
Italy	--	334,158	--	334,158
Portugal	--	24,835	--	24,835
Total	**16,897**	**2,073,099**	**63,849**	**2,153,845**

	31 December 2016			
	Held for trading	**Available-for-sale**	**Held-to-maturity**	**Total**
Spain	1,736,647	3,469,615	80,166	5,286,428
Italy	--	24,667	--	24.667
Portugal	--	22,503	--	22,503
Total	**1,736,647**	**3,516,785**	**80,166**	**5,333,598**

35. Responsible Lending

Banco Cooperativo Español, S,A, has adopted best practices for responsible lending to consumers, and it has the related policies and procedures in place, thereby complying with the provisions of Ministry of Economy and Finance Order EHA/2899/2011 of 28 October 2011 on transparency and protection of banking services customers and responsible lending, Specifically, the policies on commercial banking risk and the specific regulations derived therefrom stipulate the policies, methods and procedures for responsible granting of consumer loans and credit.

Pursuant to Banco de España Circular 3/2014 of 30 July 2014, a summary of the aforementioned policies adopted by Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. on commercial banking risk is provided below:

- The need to tailor payment plans to revenue sources;
- Requirements for evaluating payment capacity;
- The need to take into account the borrower's foreseeable level of income at retirement;
- The need to consider existing financial payment obligations;
- Where appropriate for commercial reasons or due to the type of rate/currency, offering to include hedging clauses or arrange interest and exchange rate hedges in transactions with borrowers;

- The need, when collateral is pledged, to establish a prudent relationship between the amount of the loan and potential extensions, and the value of the collateral pledged, without taking into account any revaluations of the latter;

- The need to exercise extreme prudence in the use of appraisal values for credit transactions in which real estate assets are pledged as collateral in addition to the borrower's personal guarantee;

- The periodic review of the value of collateral pledged to secure the loans granted;

- Several management elements to ensure the appraisal company's independence;

- The need to warn customers of the potential consequences of persistent non-payment in terms of late payment interest and other expenses;

- The criteria for debt renegotiation (refinancing and restructuring);

- The minimum documentation required in transactions for the granting thereof and during the period they are current.

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. has the following mechanisms in place to control the effective monitoring of the aforementioned policies:

- Computer validation and controls incorporated into the workflow for analysis, decision-making and arrangement of transactions for the purpose of embedding these management principles;

- Alignment of product catalogue specifications and responsible lending policies;

- Different penalties to ensure appropriate levels of contrasting of decisions in accordance with the complexity of the transaction;

- A reporting framework for monitoring the correct application of responsible lending policies.

Appendix I. a.
BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. – balance sheets at 31 December 2017 and 2016

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTE		
ASSETS		2017	2016(*)
CASH, CASH BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS AND OTHER DEMAND DEPOSITS (**)	5	**742,858**	**1,641,275**
FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	6	**654,070**	**2,645,735**
Derivatives		**507,121**	558,226
Equity instruments		-	-
Debt securities		146,949	2,087,509
Loans and advances		-	-
Central banks		-	-
Credit institutions		-	-
Other debtors		-	-
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		31,420	1,794,856
FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		**-**	**-**
Equity instruments		-	-
Debt securities		-	-
Loans and advances		-	-
Central banks		-	-
Credit institutions		-	-
Other debtors		-	-
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		-	-
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	7	**2,293,619**	**3,707,684**
Equity instruments		23,423	20,780
Debt securities		2,270,196	3,686,904
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		1,632,878	3,175,536
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	8	**3,505,709**	**5,906,018**
Debt securities		13,519	33,223
Loans and advances		3,492,191	5,872,795
Central banks		-	-
Credit institutions		1,553,716	4,130,459
Other debtors		1,938,474	1,742,336
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		9,829	29,487
HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS	9	**63,849**	**90,014**
Memorandum item: loaned or pledged as collateral with the right to sell or pledge		11,000	69,747
DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING	15	**1,907**	**839**
CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF THE HEDGED ITEMS IN PORTFOLIO HEDGES OF INTEREST RATE RISK		**-**	**-**
INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES	10	**11,256**	**11,256**
Jointly controlled entities		11,256	11,256
Associates		-	-
TANGIBLE ASSETS			
Fixed assets	11	**2,013**	**1,962**
For own use		2,013	1,962
Leased out under operating leases		2,013	1,962
Investment property		-	-
Of which: leased out under operating leases		-	-
Memorandum item: acquired under a finance lease		-	-
		-	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Goodwill	12	**2,273**	**1,742**
Other intangible assets		**-**	-
		2,273	1,742
TAX ASSETS			
Current tax assets	20	**24,440**	**33,291**
Deferred tax assets		2,780	8,639
		21,660	24,652
OTHER ASSETS			
Insurance contracts linked to pensions	14	**4,095**	**5,115**
Inventories		-	-
Other assets		-	-
		4,095	5,115
NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		**-**	**-**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,306,089**	**14,044,931**

(in thousands of Euros)		
LIABILITIES	**2017**	**2016(*)**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	600,586	**817,055**
Derivatives	568,934	582,782
Short positions	31,652	234,273
Deposits	-	-
Central banks	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-
Other creditors	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**4,731**	**4,731**
Deposits	4,731	4,731
Central banks	-	-
Credit institutions	4,731	4,731
Other creditors	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Memorandum item: subordinated liabilities	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	**5,983,174**	**12,659,425**
Deposits	5,888,565	12,644,277
Central banks	370,800	774,299
Credit institutions	4,670,359	6,828,076
Other creditors	847,406	5,041,902
Debt securities issued	-	-
Other financial liabilities	94,609	15,148
Memorandum item: subordinated liabilities	-	-
DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**157,290**	**62,570**
CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF THE HEDGED ITEMS IN PORTFOLIO HEDGES OF INTEREST RATE RISK		
	-	**-**
PROVISIONS		
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	**196**	**951**
Other long-term employee benefits	-	-
Outstanding legal proceedings and litigation in relation to taxes	-	-
Commitments and guarantees extended	-	-
Other provisions	196	951
	-	-
TAX LIABILITIES		
Current tax liabilities	**15,607**	**7,992**
Deferred tax liabilities	537	421
	15,070	7,571
SHARE CAPITAL REPAYABLE ON DEMAND		
	-	**-**
OTHER LIABILITIES		
	41,285	**43,495**
LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE		
	-	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**6,802,869**	**13,596,219**

(in thousands of Euros)	NOTA		
EQUITY		**2017**	**2016(*)**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**18**	**471,399**	**435,135**
Capital		115,811	106,957
Paid-in share capital		115,811	106,957
Called-up unpaid share capital		-	-
Memorandum item: uncalled capital		-	-
Share premium	**18**	85,972	85,972
Equity instruments issued other than capital		-	-
Equity component of compound financial instruments		-	-
Other equity instruments issued		-	-
Other equity		-	-
Retained earnings	**19**	233,225	201,884
Revaluation reserves		157	158
Other reserves		(157)	(158)
(-) Own shares		-	-
Profit attributable to the owners of the Parent	**3**	36,391	40,322
(-) Interim dividends		-	-
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**17**	**31,821**	**13,577**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension plans		-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale			
Other valuation adjustments		-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		31,821	13,577
Translation of foreign currency		-	-
Hedging derivatives, Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		(834)	(728)
Debt instruments		32,655	14,305
Equity instruments		33,684	14,969
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		(1,029)	(664)
		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		**503,220**	**448,712**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**7,306,089**	**14,044,931**
Memorandum item			
GUARANTEES EXTENDED	**21**	**107,898**	**110,639**
CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS GIVEN	**21**	**359,243**	**226,032**

Appendix I.b.

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

Income statements for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(in thousands of Euros)	2017	2016(*)
Interest income	84,311	81,957
(Interest expense)	(29,130)	(21,680)
INTEREST MARGIN	**55,181**	**60,277**
Dividend income	3,391	458
Fee and commission income	20,325	17,930
(Fee and commission expense)	(11,377)	(9,851)
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	7,301	3,066
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	5,802	10,842
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	(31)	4
Gains or losses on hedge accounting, net	(4)	11
Exchange differences, net	943	426
Other operating income	2,698	1,491
(Other operating expenses)	(10,368)	(7,983)
GROSS MARGIN	**73,861**	**76,671**
(Administrative expenses)	(23,280)	(22,090)
(Personnel expenses)	(14,749)	(14,089)
(Other administrative expenses)	(8,531)	(8,001)
(Depreciation and amortisation)	(1,388)	(1,184)
(Provisions or reversals of provisions)	731	(739)
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)	(856)	2,814
(Financial assets carried at cost)	(101)	(3,918)
(Available-for-sale financial assets)	297	407
(Loans and receivables)	(1,052)	6,325
(Held-to-maturity investments)	-	-
RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**49,068**	**55,472**
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on investments in joint ventures or associates)	-	-
(Impairment or reversal of impairment on non-financial assets)	-	-
(Tangible assets)	-	-
(Intangible assets)	-	-
(Other)	-	-
Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net	-	-
Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Gains or losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	-	(1)
PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**49,068**	**55,471**
Income tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	(12,677)	15,149
PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**36,391**	**40,322**
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**36,391**	**40,322**
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EUROS)		
Basic	18.89	22.66
Diluted	18.89	22.66

Appendix I.c.

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	2017	2016(*)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**36,391**	**40,322**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**18,244**	**4,132**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension plans	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Share of other recognised income and expense arising from investments in joint	-	-
ventures and associates	-	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified		
	18,244	4,132
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
	-	-
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)	-	-
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity	-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Translation of foreign currency	-	-
Exchange gains or losses recognised in equity	-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	(152)	(1,051)
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	(152)	(1,051)
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity	-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of hedged items	-	-
Other reclassifications	26,215	6,954
Available-for-sale financial assets	33,579	10,022
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity	(7,364)	(3,068)
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Valuation gains or losses recognised in equity	-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications		
	(7,819)	(1,771)
Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**54,635**	**44,454**

Anexo I.d.

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Source of changes in equity	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other tan capital	Other equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Own shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprensive income	TOTAL
1, Opening balance 31/12/2016(*)	**106.957**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**201,884**	**158**	**(158)**	**-**	**40,322**	-	**13,577**	**448,712**
1,1 Effects of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
1,2 Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2, Opening balance 31/12/2016 (*)	**106.957**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**201,884**	**158**	**(158)**	**-**	**40,322**	**-**	**13,577**	**448,712**
3, Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,391	-	18,244	**54,635**
4, Other changes in equity	**8,854**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,340**	**(1)**	**1**	-	**(40,322)**	**-**	**-**	**(127)**
4,1 Issuance of ordinary shares	8,854	-	-	-	(8,854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,2 Issuance of preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,3 Issuance of other equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,4 Redemption or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,5 Conversion of debt to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,6 Capital Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,7 Dividends (or shareholder remuneration) (**)	-	-	-	-	(127)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(127)**
4,8 Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,9 Sale or cancellation of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,10 Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,11 Reclassification of financial instruments from liabilities to equity (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,12 Transfers between equity line items	-	-	-	-	40,322	(1)	1	-	(40,322)	-	-	**-**
4,13 Increase or decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4,14 Share based payments (****)		-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
4,15 Other increases or (decreases) in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
5, Closing balance 31/12/2017	**115,811**	**85,972**	**-**	**-**	**233,225**	**157**	**(157)**	**-**	**36,391**	**-**	**31,821**	**503,220**

Anexo I.d.

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Source of changes in equity	Capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other tan capital	Other equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Own shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent	Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprensive income	TOTAL
1, Opening balance 31/12/2015(*)	99,036	85,972	-	-	174,428	160	(160)	-	35,387	-	9,445	404,268
1,1 Effects of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,2 Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2, Opening balance 31/12/2015 (*)	99,036	85,972	-	-	174,428	160	(160)	-	35,387	-	9,445	404,268
3, Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,322	-	4,132	44,454
4, Other changes in equity	7,921	-	-	-	27,456	(2)	2	-	(35,387)	-	-	(10)
4,1 Issuance of ordinary shares	7,921	-	-	-	(7,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,2 Issuance of preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,3 Issuance of other equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,4 Redemption or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,5 Conversion of debt to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,6 Capital Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,7 Dividends (or shareholder remuneration) (**)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
4,8 Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,9 Sale or cancellation of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,10 Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,11 Reclassification of financial instruments from liabilities to equity (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,12 Transfers between equity line items	-	-	-	-	35,387	(2)	2	-	(35,387)	-	-	-
4,13 Increase or decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,14 Share based payments (****)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,15 Other increases or (decreases) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5, Closing balance 31/12/2016	106,957	85,972	-	-	201,884	158	(158)	-	40,322	-	13,577	448,712

Appendix I.e.

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS
for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

(in thousands of Euros)	2017	2016(*)
FLUJOS DE EFECTIVO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE EXPLOTACIÓN	**18,613**	**(148,733)**
Profit for the year	36,391	40,322
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities	14,922	13,520
Depreciation and amortisation	1,388	1,184
Other adjustments	13,534	12,336
Net increase/decrease in operating assets	6,768,419	3,227,363
Financial assets held for trading	1,991,665	146,574
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,432,308	100,017
Loans and receivables	3,345,514	2,981,586
Other operating assets	(1,068)	814
Net increase/decrease in operating liabilities	(6,798,001)	(3,417,008)
Financial liabilities held for trading	(216,469)	192,021
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(6,676,252)	(3,621,944)
Other operating liabilities	94,720	12,915
Income tax received/paid	(3,118)	(12,930)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**34,067**	**21,515**
Payments	(1,970)	(3,924)
Tangible assets	(453)	(577)
Intangible assets	(1,517)	(1,207)
Investments in joint ventures and associates	-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-
Other payments relating to investing activities	-	(2,140)
Receipts	36,037	25,439
Tangible assets	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investments in joint ventures and associates	-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	26,166	25,439
Other receipts relating to investing activities	9,871	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(5,035)**	**4,529**
Payments	5,035	(10)
Dividends (**)	127	(10)
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Redemption of own equity instruments	-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments (**)	-	-
Other payments relating to financing activities	4,908	-
Receipts	-	4,539
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Issuance of own equity instruments	-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments (**)	-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities	-	4,539
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS	**-**	**-**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**47,645**	**(122,689)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**106,796**	**229,485**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT YEAR END	**154,441**	**106,796**
MEMORANDUM ITEM		
COMPOSITION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT YEAR END		
Cash	916	748
Cash equivalents in central Banks	153,525	106,048
Other financial assets	-	-
Less: bank overdrafts repayable on demand	-	-

This Appendix I forms an integral part of Note 1 to the consolidated annual accounts for 2017, in conjunction with which it should be read.

Appendix II

Fully consolidated subsidiaries

31.12.2017			% ownership			Thousands of Euros			
Company	**Registered offices**	**Activity**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Amount of interest**	**Capital and reserves**	**Total assets**	**Profit**	**Revenues**
Rural Informática, S.A.	Madrid	IT services	99.8	0.2	6,822	13,860	559,456	7,633	655
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	Madrid	Collective investment management	--	100	1,893	12,800	19,347	3,754	6,894
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	Madrid	Real-estate holding	100	--	3,486	10,339	173,961	325	779
BCE Formación, S.A.	Madrid	Training services	100	--	60	1,034	1,368	275	1,090
Espiga Capital Gestión, SA.	Madrid	Venture capital management	80	--	288	348	344	(4)	--
Rural Renting, S.A.	Madrid	Financing services	100	--	600	1,190	3,830	22	82

31.12.2016			% ownership			Thousands of Euros			
Company	**Registered offices**	**Activity**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Amount of interest**	**Capital and reserves**	**Total assets**	**Profit**	**Revenues**
Rural Informática. S.A.	Madrid	IT services	99.8	0.2	6,822	13,422	530,352	438	3,135
Gescooperativo. S.A. S.G.I.I.C.	Madrid	Collective investment management	--	100	1,893	13,943	22,027	3,357	6,131
Rural Inmobiliario. S.L.	Madrid	Real-estate holding	100	--	3,486	10,115	131,552	216	701
BCE Formación. S.A.	Madrid	Training services	100	--	60	775	1,132	259	534
Espiga Capital Gestión. S.G.E.C.R. SA.	Madrid	Venture capital management	80	--	288	351	349	(3)	--
Rural Renting. S.A.	Madrid	Financing services	100	--	600	1,173	5,149	17	90

Appendix II forms an integral part of note 1 to the consolidated annual accounts for 2017, in conjunction with which it should be read.

Appendix III

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Information on the Banco Cooperativo Español Group pursuant to Article 87 of Law 10/2014 of 26 June 2014

ANNUAL BANKING REPORT

This information has been prepared to fulfil the provisions of Article 87 and the twelfth transitional provision of Law 10/2014 of 26 June 2014 on the regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions published in the Official State Gazette (“BOE”) on 27 June 2014, which transposes into Spanish Law Article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC (CRD IV) and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC.

In accordance with the aforementioned legislation, as from 1 July 2014 credit institutions are required to publish the following consolidated information for the last full reporting period, broken down by the countries in which they are established:

a) Name, nature and geographical location of the activity.
b) Volume of business.
c) Number of FTE employees.
d) Profit before tax.
e) Income tax.
f) Government grants and subsidies received.

Pursuant to the foregoing, the aforementioned required information is detailed below:

a) Name, nature and geographical location of the activity

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. was incorporated on 31 July 1990 in a public deed attested by Madrid notary public Mr, Francisco Lucas Fernández, recorded as entry 2656 in his notarial record book and filed at the Madrid Mercantile Registry on 7 September 1990.

The Bank has its registered office in Madrid, at calle Virgen de los Peligros, 4 and 6, where public information on the company is available for consultation. The by-laws may be viewed at the Madrid Mercantile Registry and at the offices of the Bank’s legal counsel.

The by-laws stipulate the activities in which the Bank may engage; these comprise activities typical of credit institutions, specifically those that comply with the provisions of Law 26/1988 of 29 July 1988 on discipline and intervention in credit institutions.

In addition to the transactions it carries out directly, the Bank is the parent of a group of subsidiaries that engage in various activities (see Appendix II to the Group’s consolidated annual accounts) and which, together with the parent, constitute the Banco Cooperativo Español Group. As a result, the Bank is required to prepare the consolidated annual accounts of the Group in addition to its own individual annual accounts.

The consolidated Group conducts its business in Spain.

b) Volume of business and number of FTE employees

Information on Banco Cooperativo Español Group’s volume of business and FTE employees at the 2016 close is shown below, together with explanatory notes on the basis of presentation of this information.

- Volume of business: Euros 79 million.
- FTE employees: 230.

For purposes of this report, the volume of business is considered to be the gross margin, as defined and presented in the consolidated income statement that forms part of the Group’s consolidated annual accounts.

c) Profit before tax and Income tax

The accompanying consolidated income statement of the Banco Cooperativo Español Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 shows profit before tax of Euros 51,464 thousand and an income tax expense of Euros 14,120 thousand.

d) Government grants and subsidies received

The Banco Cooperativo Español Group received no public aid in 2017 or previously.

Directors' Report

(Free translation from the original in Spanish, In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

This directors' report summarises the activity carried out by the Banco Cooperativo Español Group from 1 January to 31 December 2016, the Bank's twenty-sixth year since its incorporation in July 1990.

1. Position of the Entity

1.1 Description

Banco Cooperativo Español is a financial group that performs the role of banking headquarters for its associated rural savings banks. As such, considering the particular characteristics of the business activity carried out and the varying requirements of its customers, the Group has adopted a segmented structure that facilitates business activities while increasing the quality of services and improving cost efficiency. The shareholder savings banks engage in traditional banking activities and, therefore, the main objective of Banco Cooperativo Español is to assist these savings banks in achieving a leading position in the market, taking advantage of synergies and the competitive advantage derived from their association.

At 31 December 2017 the Group had assets totalling Euros 7,342 million, shareholders' equity of Euros 503 million and 230 employees.

Within the Group's organisational structure, the board of directors has the greatest decision-making power and the most extensive authority in managing the Company, except in matters to be approved by the shareholders, its main function is oversight of the Group and it delegates routine management tasks to the executive bodies and the management team.

The members of the board of directors do not have executive powers.

The Group primarily operates in Spain and its activities are structured into the following business areas:

- **Treasury and Capital Markets Area**:

    - The particular characteristics of the Bank as a provider of wholesale services mean that the Money Markets and Foreign Currency Area generates the greatest volume of business and is where the Bank makes its presence felt.

    - The Capital Markets Area is responsible for the design, structure and placement of fixed and variable income securities transactions both in Spain and abroad, flotations and privatisations, syndicated loans in Spain and abroad and balance sheet hedging operations of the rural savings banks.

- **Retail Banking**: provides financial services to individuals and businesses with the basic aim of meeting their requirements through a comprehensive offering of products and services, providing the possibility of arranging services and performing operations through various means (branch offices, internet banking, telephone banking, mobile banking, ATMs, etc,), As these products and financial services are the cornerstone of our savings banks' relationship with their customers, the Bank has focused the activity of the various units engaged in retail banking on developing, promoting and fostering these products in order to increase the volume and profitability of their business and of Banco Cooperativo Español itself through its two branch offices in Madrid.

- **Corporate Banking**: the Bank follows two basic lines of action in the provision of services to active companies and institutions: commercial support; arranging contracts with customers either individually or in conjunction with the savings banks; and acting as advisor or promoter for the development of new products, commercial undertakings or any initiatives to improve the commercial capacity of this customer segment.

- **Private Banking**: comprised of two distinct business lines:

    - Own business: this area renders services to the Bank's own private banking customers and engages in attracting new customers.

    - Savings bank business: the main aim is to provide support to the shareholder rural savings banks.

- **International Area**: facilitates access by the rural savings banks and the Bank itself to international payment systems and to cooperation and service provision agreements that enable access to the global economy.

The Group also has various support units such as Human Resources, Organisation and Technology, General Secretaries' Offices and Legal Advisory, Operations, Analysis Services, General Audit and Risks and Internal Audit.

1.2 Business model

The basic pillars of Banco Cooperativo's business model are as follows:

- Banco Cooperativo, as head of banking services for rural savings banks, aims to achieve sustained and profitable growth with the basic objectives of rendering quality services to its shareholder savings banks, strengthening its business and focusing its own activity on the wholesale and corporate banking areas.

- The global risk profile of the Banco Cooperativo Group is low, Most notably it has high capital ratios, estimated profit volatility at the lower end of available benchmarks, low risk exposure (derived mainly from its activity in capital markets) and a robust liquidity position.

- Commercial focus on shareholder savings banks and end customers, professional and speedy decision-making and extensive use of information technology.

- Active management of intellectual capital, training, motivation and development of employees, The employees of the Banco Cooperativo Group are a cornerstone of the business model.

The Group's activity is subject to the same risks as that of other financial institutions, which can give rise to adverse consequences, Activity is conditioned by other factors such as strong competition, market volatility, the cyclical nature of certain business activities, losses due to litigation and other factors that impact negatively on the Group's profitability and solvency.

A description of these and other specific risks related to banking activity, such as credit, liquidity, market risks, etc., is provided in note 35.

2. Business performance

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Balance sheet		
Total assets	7,341,918	14,080,179
On-balance sheet customer funds	843,773	5,039,765
Other funds managed	6,083,114	5,351,521
Loans and advances to other debtors (net)	1,241,117	1,110,404
Shareholders' equity	503,284	466,068
Profit/(loss)		
Gross margin	79,271	84,478
Margin on operating activities	51,464	61,030
Profit before income tax	51,464	61,029
Attributable profit	37,344	44,591
Significant ratios (%)		
Overheads/gross margin	32,70	28,46
Net profit/average shareholders' equity (ROE)	7,68	9,57
Net profit/average total assets (ROA)	0,26	0,20
Solvency ratio	25,7	21,9

2.1 Economic environment

Global economic activity continues to flourish. According to International Monetary Fund estimates, worldwide GDP grew by 3.7% in 2017, which is 0.1 percentage point higher than predicted in the autumn projections and half a percentage point more than in 2016.

While this upturn in growth is across the board, it was surprisingly prominent in Europe and Asia. Worldwide growth projections for 2018 and 2019 have been upwardly revised by 0.2 percentage points to stand at 3.9%.

This revision reflects the heightening global momentum and the forecast impact of the recently approved fiscal reform in the United States.

These amendments to US fiscal policy are expected to propel activity, with the short-term impact in the United States stemming above all from the investments made as a result of corporate tax rate cuts.

The estimated impact on nationwide growth will be positive until 2020, when a cumulative rate of 1.2% is projected. Nonetheless, a degree of uncertainty surrounds this central scenario.

In view of the temporary nature of some of the fiscal policy provisions, growth is expected to decline for a few years from 2022 onwards.

The effect of the programme on the GDP of the United States and its trading partners will contribute around half of the cumulative increase in the 2018-2019 period.

The risks for the global growth outlook appear to be well-balanced in the short term, although a downward trend is expected in the medium term.

On the upside, the cyclical upswing could prove more vigorous in the short term, as rallying activity and the more relaxed financial conditions mutually reinforce one another.

On the downside, high asset valuations and heavy compression of term premiums could trigger a correction in the financial markets, which could knock down growth and confidence.

One of the possible causes is a faster-than-expected increase in underlying inflation and interest rates in advanced economies as demand picks up pace.

If international market confidence stays strong and inflation remains subdued, financial conditions could continue to be favourable in the medium term, leading to an accumulation of financial vulnerabilities in both advanced economies and emerging markets.

Downside risks include inward-looking policies, geopolitical tensions and the political uncertainty observed in some countries.

The current cyclical upturn is an ideal opportunity to move forward with reforms. Implementing structural reforms aimed at stimulating potential output and achieving more inclusive growth is a common priority for all economies.

In a scenario marked by financial market optimism, it is essential to ensure financial resilience. Weak inflation suggests that many advanced economies still have remaining slack, and monetary policy should maintain its accommodative stance.

Meanwhile, the pick-up in growth momentum implies that fiscal policy should be increasingly orientated towards the medium-term objectives of guaranteeing fiscal sustainability and bolstering potential output.

Multilateral cooperation is still vital to ensure global recovery.

2.2 Balance sheet

- Total assets decreased by 47,9% to Euros 7,341,918 thousand.

- At 31 December 2017 “Loans and receivables” stood at Euros 1,241,117 thousand, 11.8% more compared to 31 December 2016.

- Deposits from other creditors decrease by 83.3% to Euros 843,773 thousand.

- Deposits from credit institutions and central banks decreased 33.6% to Euros 5,049,225 thousand.

- Shareholders’ equity rose by 8.0% to Euros 503,284 thousand.

2.3 Income statement

- The interest margin was Euros 54,753 thousand, representing a decline of 9.9% on 2016.

- The gross margin decreased by 6.2% to Euros 79,271 thousand due to the performance of the various components of this margin: interest (as mentioned previously), net fees and commissions (an encrease of 12.2% to Euros 15,847 thousand), gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities and exchange differences (down 1.5% to stand at Euros 14,128 thousand). Other operating income net of other operating expenses improved to a negative balance of Euros 5,853 thousand, mainly as a result of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund.

- Administrative and personnel expenses grew by 7.8% to stand at Euros 25,98 thousand, Depreciation and amortisation totalled Euros 1,710 thousand, up 16.6% on 2016. The sum of provisions and impairment losses on assets decreased to Euros 179 thousand (2,061 thousand on 2016). Consequently, results from operating activities stood at Euros 51,464 thousand, 15.7% down on 2016.

- Profit attributable to the Group amounted to Euros 37,344 thousand, 16.3% higher than in 2016.

2.4 Business units

The results of the different business segments comprising the Bank's activity and their performance in 2017 and 2016 are summarised below. Further information can be found in note 32.

	Thousand of Euros									
	Commercial banking		**Asset management**		**Markets**		**Corporate activities**		**Total Group**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Gross margin plus other operating income (net)	18,467	17,931	11,872	10,489	39,554	45,257	9,378	10,802	79,271	84,479
Results from operating activities	11,117	17,828	7,791	7,231	33,119	40,468	(563)	(4,498)	51,464	61,029
Profit/(loss) before income tax	11,117	17,828	7,791	7,231	33,119	40,468	(563)	(4,498)	51,464	61,029
Income tax	3,050	4,802	2,138	1,948	9,087	10,900	(155)	(1,212)	14,120	16,438
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	**8,067**	**13,026**	**5,653**	**5,283**	**24,032**	**29,568**	**(408)**	**(3,286)**	**37,344**	**44,591**

2.5 Environmental issues

Environmental preservation is a priority of the Bank when performing its activity and it seeks to promote initiatives to protect the environment and prevent and mitigate environmental damage. The Bank has a recycling protocol aimed at minimising the waste generated by activity, which is generally very limited; and it is especially concerned with financing projects for the protection and improvement of the environment.

2.6 Human resources

Banco Cooperativo's human resources management model is aimed at promoting professional growth and development within the organisation, prioritising promotion and internal rotation, in order to foster a workforce with breadth of knowledge and ensure equal conditions and opportunities.

Management practices are therefore characterised by close relationships and personalised treatment. Each employee is considered key and essential to achieving the Entity's objectives.

Our core values revolve around respect, integrity, commitment, team spirit and especially the quality of internal and external customer service.

	2017	2016
Average length of service (years)	11.9	11.4
Average age	41.9	41.2
Training:		
(%) University graduates	82	82
No, of hours of training	5,782	5,284
Hours of training/employee	25	23
Diversity (%)		
Female	47	53
Male	53	47
HR management (%)		
Internal promotion	11	18
Permanent contracts	99	99

3. Liquidity and capital

3.1 Liquidity

Liquidity risk management consists of ensuring that the Group always has sufficient liquidity to meet its payment commitments associated with the settlement of its liabilities on their respective maturity dates without compromising its capacity to respond rapidly to strategic market opportunities. This function includes obtaining financing in wholesale markets at the lowest possible cost in the medium and long term, with a view to maintaining an optimum level of liquid assets in keeping with the Group's policy of prudence.

In this context, the key to resolving liquidity problems resides in anticipating them and implementing preventive management techniques. The Bank is aware of this and therefore considers both aspects its first line of defence against the potential adverse effects of liquidity shortages on its results, reputation and creditworthiness.

To enable early identification, the Group continually monitors its liquidity position in the short, medium and long term and the performance of the main monetary and capital markets in which it operates. To this end it has: (i) a wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, (ii) limits and alerts defined based on the maximum tolerance to liquidity risk and (iii) the human, technical and operational support required to properly incorporate these indicators as a strategic and risk management input.

With regard to preventive management, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) focuses structural liquidity management on: (i) the balance between positive and negative cash flows over a long time horizon, (ii) the diversification of uses and sources of funding and (iii) the protection of the Bank's ability to finance its growth and meet its payment obligations on the date and in the manner established in the contract at a reasonable cost and without affecting its reputation.

Finally, in terms of anticipation, the Entity has a buffer of liquid assets free of encumbrances that allow it to comfortably cope with situations of severe stress. The quality, relative liquidity and suitability as collateral of the assets that make up the buffer are periodically verified and these assets are subjected to stress tests to determine their ability to cope with extreme situations.

The main metrics currently used to control liquidity and the results thereof at 31 December 2017 are:

- ***Daily liquidity controls***: the Bank continually monitors its intraday liquidity, the eligibility of securities to be pledged as collateral to obtain financing from Banco de España (credit facility) and the sufficiency of its headroom (buffer of available liquid assets) in dealing with short-term cash outflows, among other indicators. This analysis also envisages further stress tests on its portfolio of eligible assets (those pledged as collateral for the Banco de España credit facility and others), subjecting the securities to scenarios of a reduction in their market value, downgrades in rating and loss of eligibility.

- ***Liquidity gap***: provides information on cash inflows and outflows in order to detect timing differences between collections and payments. Very conservative behavioural criteria and assumptions have been established for unknown contractual maturities.

- ***Short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):*** under the stress scenario defined in Basel III, the 30-day liquidity ratio at 31 December 2017 stood at 648.3%, a level close to that normally seen and over the target rate (100%) established for the date of entry into force of this ratio (December 2017).

- ***Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):*** the Bank maintains a balanced structure in its long-term financing that is adapted to its liquidity profile. At 31 December 2017, the net stable funding ratio was 172%, higher than the target set in Basel III.

Moreover, the Bank has activated a number of alerts and thresholds that are continually monitored, enabling it to foresee any potential liquidity stress and, where necessary, automatically convene the ALCO for an extraordinary or crisis meeting, depending on the situation. The latter initiative is considered in the liquidity risk contingency plan, the Bank's second line of action against potential adverse effects of liquidity shortages, Essentially, this is an action plan with a practical focus that enables the Bank to optimise the timing, cost and form of its response to high-exposure or critical situations and mitigate possible disturbances and impacts on business continuity during such episodes.

Further information on residual maturities and the Bank's financing structure can be found in note 34 to the consolidated annual accounts.

3.2 *Capital*

Capital management seeks to guarantee the solvency of the Entity and ensure compliance with internal capital targets and regulatory requirements, and is a fundamental decision-making tool.

The Entity's target capital is defined as the capital which the Entity considers it necessary to hold both now and in the future as per its capital planning and which is in keeping with the risks inherent in its activity, the economic environment in which it operates, the governance, management and risk control systems, the strategic business plan, the quality of available capital, regulatory requirements (current and future requirements insofar as the latter are known) and the real possibilities of obtaining more capital if so required.

	Thousands of Euros	
	2017	**2016**
Capital	115,811	106,957
Reserves	381,888	361,376
Deductions	(2,290)	(1,765)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**495,409**	**466,568**
Additional CET1 elements		--
Tier 1 capital	**495,409**	**466,568**
General provision	10,761	13,340
Tier 2 capital	**10,761**	**13,340**
Total eligible capital	**506,170**	**479,908**
For credit, counterparty, dilution and delivery risk	106,152	104,351
For price, currency and commodity position risk	15,987	34,612
Operational risk and other	35,442	36,231
Total minimum capital requirement	**157,581**	**175,194**
Surplus	**348,588**	**304,714**
Capital ratio (%)	**25.7**	**21.9**
Tier 1 capital (%)	**25.2**	**21.3**

Eligible capital amounts to Euros 506,170 thousand while capital requirements are Euros 157,581 thousand, giving rise to a surplus of Euros 348,588 thousand, i.e. 321.2% over the minimum requirement.

The majority of this amount is Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, which stands at Euros 495,409 thousand and accounts for 97.9% of total eligible capital.

Tier II capital, comprised of the general provision, amounted to Euros 10,791 thousand at 31 December 2017 and represents 2.1% of the capital base.

The most significant figure in eligible capital corresponds to credit, counterparty, dilution and delivery risks, which stand at Euros 106,152 thousand and represent 67.4% of total capital requirements calculated in accordance with Banco de España regulations. As a result, the solvency ratio was 25.7% and the Tier I capital ratio stood at 25.2%.

4. Risk

A summary of the principles governing risk management at Banco Cooperativo is as follows:

- A risk profile adapted to strategic objectives, which include a high level of solvency.
- Involvement of senior management.
- Segregation of duties, guaranteeing the independence of the control function and comprehensive management of risks by the areas giving rise to them.
- Clear focus on supporting the business, without prejudice to the foregoing principle and maintaining the quality of risk in line with the Group's risk profile.
- Power allocation policies and control mechanisms structured and adapted to the various phases of the risk circuit, thereby ensuring adequate risk management and a risk profile that is in keeping with the parameters defined by the board of directors and senior management.
- Use of appropriate systems for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risks.
- Policies and procedures to reduce risks through mitigation techniques.
- Allocation of capital that is adapted to the level of risk assumed and the economic environment in which the Entity operates.

These principles are reflected in internal policies related to the approval, monitoring and control of risks and are set forth in the corresponding manuals and monitored on an ongoing basis, as explained further on.

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of one party to a contract that meets the definition of a financial instrument ceasing to comply with its obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the other party.

Credit risk therefore represents the risk of loss assumed by the Bank in the event that a customer or any counterparty fails to comply with its contractual payment obligations, This risk is inherent in traditional products of banking entities (loans, credit facilities, financial guarantees extended, etc.). as well as in other types of financial assets (fixed-income securities of the Group, derivatives, etc.).

Credit risk affects financial assets carried at amortised cost and assets recognised at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. The Bank applies the same credit risk control policies and procedures to these financial assets irrespective of the recognition criteria used.

The Bank's credit risk control policies and objectives have been approved by the board of directors. The Risk Committee, together with the Assets and Liabilities Committee, is in charge of implementing the Bank's risk policies that enable compliance with the objectives set by the board. The risk control unit (under the General Audit and Risks Department and, therefore, independent of the business units in charge of implementing policies defined by the Entity) is responsible for establishing the control procedures required to continuously monitor the levels of risk assumed by the Entity as well as strict compliance with the objectives set by the Bank with respect to credit risks. Together with the Internal Audit Department (under the Internal Audit Committee), the risk control unit also monitors compliance with the Bank's risk control policies, methods and procedures, ensuring that these are sufficient, implemented effectively and reviewed regularly, and providing the information required by higher-level governing bodies to implement the necessary corrective measures, where applicable.

The control unit monitors, on an ongoing basis, risk concentration levels, the default rate and the different warning systems in place that enable it to keep an eye on credit risk trends at all times. Any deviations from the forecast performance of any of these parameters are analysed to determine the causes. Once the causes of these deviations are known, they are analysed by the control unit which submits the corresponding reports to the Bank's management bodies so that the necessary corrective measures may be taken; for example, defining or correcting established control mechanisms which may not have functioned satisfactorily, or amending policies and limits agreed by the Bank. In particular, a more exhaustive analysis will be performed of operations which, for different reasons, have resulted in late payment or default, to determine the effectiveness of the hedges arranged by the Entity, in order to take any necessary measures to improve the Bank's acceptance policies and credit risk analysis mechanisms.

4.2 Market risk

Market risk management is carried out on a two-tier basis:

a) Positions derived from trading activity, which includes portfolios held to benefit from gains on short-term price variations.

b) Balance sheet positions, namely financial instruments and portfolios which are generally used to manage the overall risk structure, as well as structural fixed-income positions which are accrued in the margin.

The basic functions of the risk analysis and control unit include measuring, controlling and monitoring market risks, evaluating exposure and adapting that exposure to the limits assigned, as well as contrasting, implementing and maintaining tools.

The market risk limit structure is based on the value at risk (VaR) calculation, stop-loss limits, comparative tests and stress-testing and limits on the size of positions.

Management of this risk is geared towards limiting losses on positions stemming from adverse changes in market prices. Potential losses are estimated using a value at risk model, which is the main control and measuring tool employed in trading operations.

VaR is calculated using the parametric model, with a 99% confidence level for a time period of one day, Value at risk is obtained using historical or Monte Carlo simulations for those portfolios or unusual products with special characteristics for which the covariations model cannot be used.

VaR is calculated centrally on a daily basis for the treasury and capital market activity as a whole, irrespective of the nature of the portfolios.

The objectives of this risk valuation methodology are:

- To establish a benchmark for defining the structure of limits.

- To provide the Group with a unique and standard multi-level measure of market risk, and to provide the regulator with a global measure of market risk assumed by the Entity.

In addition to monitoring market risk, the risk control tools are also complemented by warning systems called stop-loss orders. The reason behind establishing warning systems is to limit maximum trading strategy losses to the desired level by automatically closing positions where allowable losses have been exceeded.

The measurement and control of market risk are complemented by contrast tests which involve comparing the theoretical generation of daily profits and losses under the assumption that positions have remained unchanged, i.e. in the absence of daily trading and using the estimates created by the risk model. Back-testing is used to determine whether the number of times losses exceed estimated VaR is consistent with the expected results according to the 99% confidence level applied in the model. The application of this technique shows that risk measurements fall within generally accepted validation standards.

To further supplement market risk measurement and control, stress estimates are performed in order to quantify the maximum decline in value of a portfolio when faced with extreme risk factor movements. Stress-testing analysis includes the application of historical financial market crisis scenarios as well as extreme values of market variables.

The market risk limit structure is completed with specific limits to the size of positions on certain operations individually approved, analysed and monitored by the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee.

4.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk on the overall balance sheet is measured using the gap calculation and the sensitivity of the financial margin and net worth to interest rate fluctuations.

- The interest rate gap is based on analyses of variations in the maturities or repricing profile of different bundles of assets and liabilities over various time intervals.

- Financial margin sensitivity is estimated by projecting the financial margin to twelve months using the expected interest rate scenario and certain behaviour of the balance sheet bundles.

- Net worth sensitivity provides an overview of the long-term interest rate risk assumed by the Entity. Through the concept of duration, the effect of interest rate fluctuations on the economic value of the Entity can be approximated.

To manage interest rate risk, the Assets and Liabilities Committee analyses the overall time difference between maturity and repricing of assets and liabilities. In the case of liabilities with no contractual maturity date, assumptions based on the historical stability of these balances are used.

Each month the financial margin over a 12-month period is simulated under certain scenarios, such as growth of each balance sheet item, spread renewal assumptions, repricing periods for each type of operation, as well as different interest rate scenarios.

Interest rate risk is also analysed considering the economic value, measured as the effect of changes in the interest rate on the present value of equity, discounting expected future flows.

4.4 Counterparty risk

Control of counterparty risk is carried out in real time using an integrated system which allows the line of credit available with any counterparty, in any product and period and for each market area, to be known at any given time.

Lines of credit are approved following established authorisation procedures, as are any instances when credit limits are surpassed.

Counterparty risk is measured using the present value of each position plus the estimated increase in market value until maturity, Future variations in market prices are based on a hypothetical worst-case scenario considering the term of the operation and the risk factors to which the operation is exposed.

With respect to counterparty risk of derivative positions, credit risk is offset on positions where the counterparty is a financial institution that is party to the financial operations framework agreement, which allows parties to offset positions with negative market values against positions with positive market values in the same entity. At 31 December 2017 offset agreements have been implemented with 52 entities (53 in 2016).

The risk analysis unit continuously monitors the level of credit risk concentration by country, sector or counterparty. The Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee reviews the appropriate exposure limits in order to adequately manage the level of credit risk concentration.

Note 34 to the consolidated annual accounts contains detailed information on the risks to which the Group's activity is exposed, including credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, refinancing risk, exchange rate risk and risk concentration.

5. Outlook

In 2017, the Bank will design and launch new areas of business, allowing it to enhance its market presence and that of the shareholder rural savings banks, reinforce control of the different activities and improve the quality of services rendered.

6. Research, development and innovation activities

The Group has continued to develop technological applications to save costs and increase the quality of the services rendered to our customers, and so as to address new requirements to update technological and functional areas. The main work carried out has allowed the Group to continue with its policy to make the most of resources, leading to improved efficiency and the streamlining of processes.

7. Acquisition and sale of own shares

No transactions were carried out with own shares in 2017.

8. Other relevant information

The rating agencies commissioned all highlighted the Bank's low risk profile due to its robust levels of capitalisation, estimated profit volatility at the lower end of the benchmarks applied and low estimated exposure to various risks as a result of its policies and practices.

At the date of this report, the ratings assigned to the Bank are as follows:

Moody's	Ba3
Fitch	BBB
DBRS	BBB

APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GROUP'S CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 2016
BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S,A,

In accordance with article 253 of the revised Spanish Companies Act, the members of the board of directors of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., whose names are provided below, subscribe to and countersign these annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017 of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and Subsidiaries, which were authorised for issue at the board of directors' meeting held on 21 March 2018 in Madrid and comprise the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of recognised income and expense, consolidated statement of total changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, notes thereto comprising 46 sheets (pages 10 to 102) and three appendices (pages 103 to 113), as well as a consolidated directors' report of 8 sheets (pages 114 to 129).

All pages have been initialled by the secretary and this page and the following page signed by the directors, Directors.

Madrid, 21 March 2018

Mr. Ignacio Arrieta del Valle
- Chairman -

Mr. José Luis García-Lomas Hernández
- First Vice-chairman -

Mr. Pedro García Romera
- Second Vice-chairman -

Mr. Fernando Berge Royo
- Director -

Mr. Luis Esteban Chalmovsky
- Director -

Mr. Carlos de la Sierra Torrijos
- Director -

Mr. Cipriano García Rodriguez
- Director-

Mr. José Luis Garcia-Palacios Álvarez
- Director

Mr. Carlos Martinez Izquierdo
- Director-

Mr. Jesús Méndez Álvarez-Cedrón
- Director

Mr. Ernesto Moronta Vicente
- Director-

Mr. José María Quirós Rodríguez
- Director

Mr. Manuel Ruiz Escudero
- Director -

Ms, Dagmar Werner
- Director