

BBVA

Conversion to IFRS

(International Financial Reporting Standards)

Analyst and Investor briefing

21st February 2005

DISCLAIMER

- The information in this presentation has been prepared by BBVA on the basis of information available to this company. Its purpose is to reflect the conversion of the BBVA group's equity and income statement at 31-Dec-04 to the IFRS (international financial reporting standards). This information has been prepared in accordance with the standards known at the present time and does not entail a complete adaptation to such standards or an exhaustive examination of the details behind the group's operations. Neither does it consider all the accounting criteria that will finally apply in accordance with standards that might be issued in the future. Therefore the results expressed here may be modified in the future.
- The impacts shown include the effects of taxation where applicable.
- Likewise the accounting standards contained in Circular 4/2002 of the Bank of Spain have been taken into consideration insofar as they constitute an adaptation to the new accounting scheme presented by the IFRS.
- The figures presented have not been audited and their content has not been checked by the company's external auditors or other related supervisory bodies. They are therefore only an approximate estimate and summary of the information available at the time of this presentation and they may be modified in the future.
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- The information contained in this communication shall not be considered as final by those persons who have knowledge hereof because it is subject to change and modification.

Contents

- 1 Main impacts of IFRS
- 2 Summary of impacts on shareholders' funds, core capital and profits
- 3 Reclassification of items on income statement and changes in consolidation method
- 4 2004 Income Statement
- 5 Capital adequacy ratios
- 6 Conclusions

1

Main impacts of IFRS

- Goodwill
- Securities portfolio / equity method consolidation
- Provisions for loan portfolio
- Fee income
- Pensions
- Insurance
- Derivatives

Goodwill: accounting criteria

BS criteria 4/91

- Amortisation on straight-line basis (max. 20 yrs)
- Test for impairment: unspecified methodology
- Denominated in euros
- Deducted from Core Capital

New criteria

- Goodwill is not amortised based on useful life
- Provisions for impairment: specific methodology applied at least annually
- Denominated in local currency (with possibility of carrying goodwill prior to 01-Jan-04 in euros)
- Deducted from Core Capital

Goodwill: accounting criteria

BS criteria 4/91

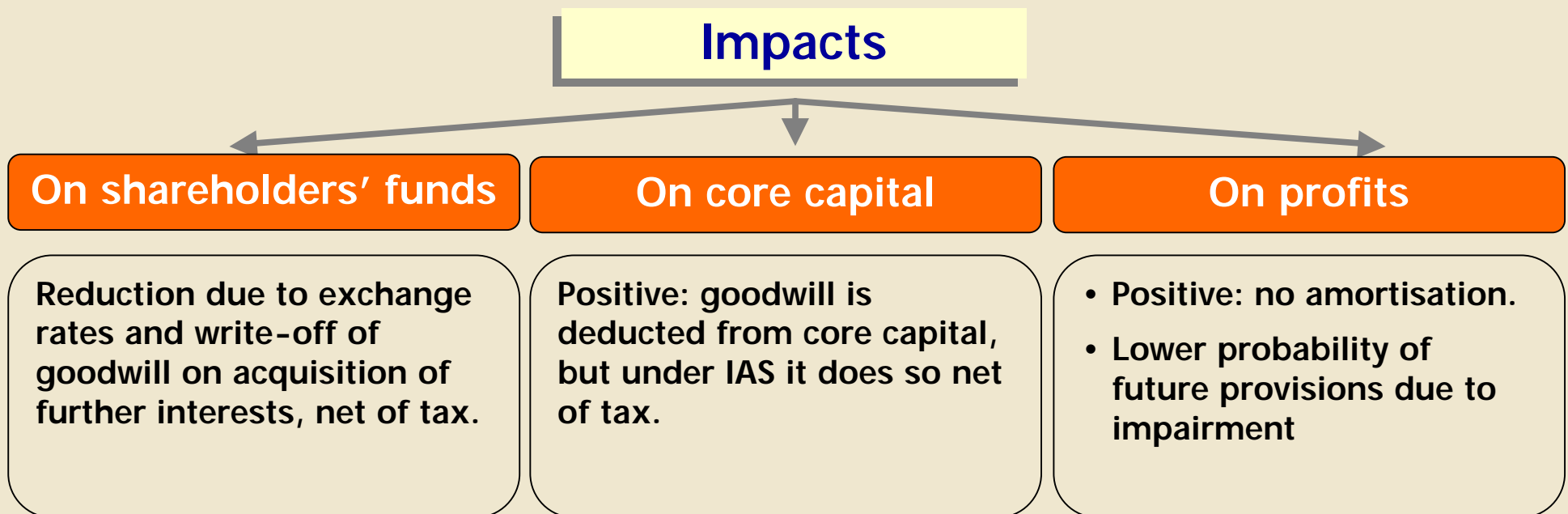
- Goodwill is the difference between the price paid and the value of the corresponding amount of shareholders' funds, with possible adjustments to assets
- Further purchases of shares in companies under effective control generate goodwill

New criteria

- Goodwill is the difference between the price paid and the net fair value of assets, liabilities and intangible assets. Identification of unrecognised intangible assets (amortisable or not)
- Further purchases of shares in companies under effective control are considered "capital transactions" (Phase II of Business Combinations)

Goodwill: impacts on BBVA

- Goodwill has been recalculated at the time of the initial acquisition in local currency.
- Impairment test analysis carried through (*)



(*) The 2004 goodwill writedown related to BNL will be maintained under IAS

Securities: accounting criteria

BS circular 4/91

- Equities, associated companies: equity method based on significant influence (assumed when $>20\%$ or $>3\%$ of quoted companies)
- Other equities and fixed-income: latent capital gains are not recognised. Losses on equities are charged to income statement whilst fixed-income losses charged to "Other assets", deducting from regulatory capital (for purposes of regulatory capital calculation)
- Trading portfolio: Fair value. Booked to the income statement

New criteria

- Equities, associated companies: equity method, also with significant influence assumed only if $>20\%$ for all holdings (whether quoted or not).
- Equities and fixed-income available for sale: latent capital gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised as reserves, although for calculation of regulatory capital, they are considered Tier II
- Trading portfolio: Fair value to the income statement

Securities portfolio: impact on BBVA

- Criteria for using equity method for holdings: >20% stake or shareholder agreement >20% and significant influence
- All significant holdings have been classified as Available for Sale except BNL (consolidated under equity method as a shareholder pact is in place)
- Recorded at historic cost (meaning goodwill is eliminated and cumulative historic results via equity method are charged to reserves)
- The ALCO portfolios are mainly classified as AFS.

Impacts

On shareholders' funds

- Increase due to latent capital gains net of tax on portfolio classified as AFS
- Reduction due to cancellation of equity accounted earnings
- Net: positive

On core capital

- Positive: elimination of goodwill by reclassifying holdings to AFS.
- Higher reserves for latent capital gains has a neutral effect (Tier II is higher)

On profits

- Negative: lower contribution from equity-accounted companies
- Positive: Higher profits on divestments (generally historic costs < book value) and no amort. of goodwill

Securities Portfolio Available for Sale: Latent Capital Gains

Million Euros
at 31-12-04

	Previous Criterion	New Criterion	Tax impact	Credit to reserves (1)
Equities portfolio AFS	1,732	2,191	-625	1,566
Fixed income portfolio AFS	447	447	-148	299
TOTAL	2,179	2,638	-773	1,865

(1) Credited to reserves net of tax

D 459

Total capital gains on quoted equities at 31/12/04 ⇒ € 2,693 M

Loan loss provisions: accounting criteria

BS circular 4/91

- Categories of portfolio provisions:
 - Generic: between 0% and 1%
 - Statistical: between 0% and 1.5%. Capped at 3x coefficient over stock
 - Country risk
 - Specific: coverage as per calendar after 3 months in arrears
 - Subjective NPLs: case-by-case analysis
 - The Americas: local criteria only when stricter than Spanish standard. High level of specific provisions imply statistical provisions were not charged

New criteria

- Categories of portfolio provisions:
 - Generic: coverage of inherent losses. Between 0% and 2.5% capped at 1.25x coefficient over stock. Moving towards internal risk models (Basle II)
 - Country risk: no significant changes
 - Specific: generally no significant changes: coverage as per calendar from first moment of arrears
 - Subjective NPLs: analysis of impairment based on calculation of present value of flows
 - The Americas: generic ratios to be adjusted to local experience: towards internal models. Maintain local criteria when stricter

Loan loss provisions: impact on BBVA

- Generic provision at 31-Dec-04 reached maximum level (1.25% a)
- On domestic portfolios:
 - Generic: no initial impact on reserves. At 31-Dec-04 provisions in excess of cap must be credited to 2004 earnings
 - Specific and country risk: no significant effect
- On portfolios in the Americas:
 - Internal models for portfolios with higher risk and generic for the rest: deficit in initial coverage charged to reserves and higher requirements in 2004 (due to increase in lending) charged to earnings.

Impacts

On shareholders' funds

Negative: to cover initial deficit in The Americas

On core capital

Negative: due to initial deficit in The Americas

On profits

- No significant effect in 2004: releases to income statement for the domestic portfolio offset charges in The Americas
- Future: positive effect

Arrangement fees: accounting criteria

BS circular 4/91

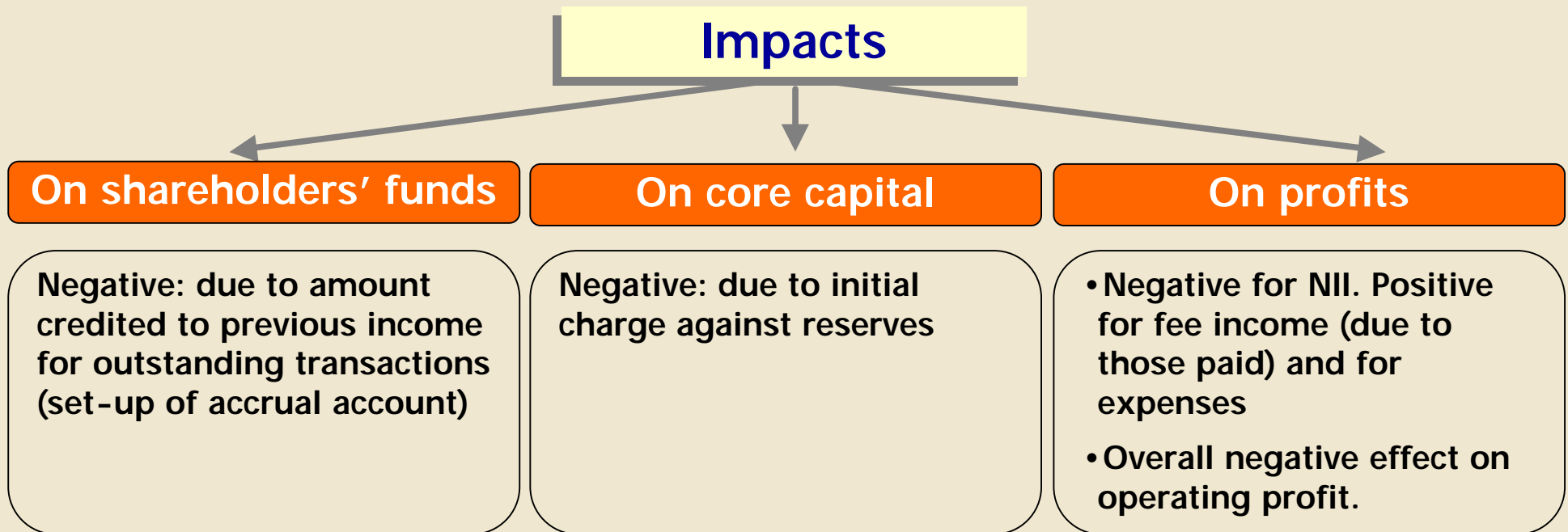
- Arrangement fees (set-up and study) booked at onset, as well as commissions paid for new business: credited / debited to income when received / incurred

New criteria

- Arrangement fees (set-up and study) charged at onset and commissions paid for operations: accrued over time and credited / debited to income over lifetime of operation
- Cost offsetting: up to 0.4% of principal (capped at €400 per transaction) credited to income under Other Operating Expenses. This amount is deducted from arrangement fees accrued)

Arrangement fees: impact on BBVA

- Income credited to results in previous years for transactions outstanding at 31-Dec-03 has been calculated and an accrual account has been set up against shareholders' funds.
- The income statement for 2004 has been amended according to the new criteria



Pensions: internal funds

Current criteria

- Actuarial hypotheses are those published by the DGSFP (Pension and Insurance regulator):
 - ✓ Life expectancy tables (less than 20 yrs of records)
 - ✓ Interest rate set at 4%
 - ✓ Rotation not used
- "Corridor" concept does not exist

New criteria

- Unbiased and consistent assumptions
- Market rate corresponding to high-quality assets.
- Actuarial differences arising during the period can be deferred:
"corridor" concept:
 - ✓ Up to 10% of the liability and
 - ✓ Deviation booked at a minimum of 1/5

Pensions: externalisation and deficit

Current criteria

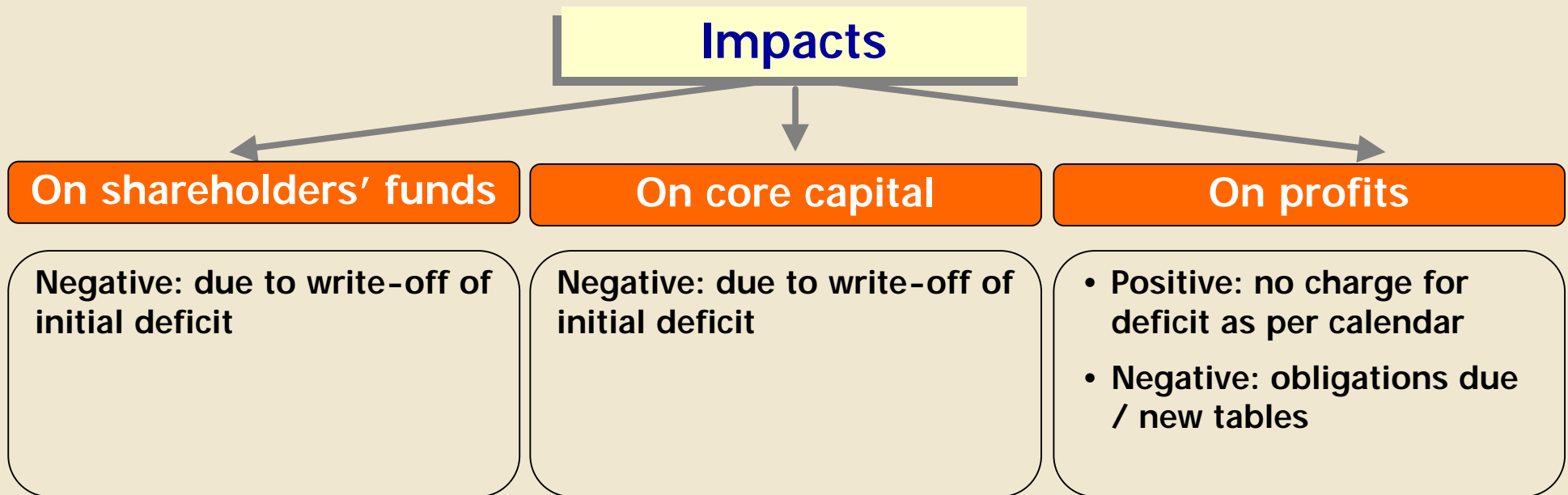
- Externalisation in accordance with Act 1588/1999 taken off balance sheet generating a deficit due to use of new assumptions. This is amortised as per a calendar approved by the regulator
- The deficit does not reduce shareholders' funds or core capital

New criteria

- All defined-benefit schemes return on balance sheet (if the company still retain any additional payment obligation)
- The assets (at fair value) in the schemes offset the liability: if the asset ensures all the flows it can be equaled to the value of the liability (Plan Asset)
- The actuarial assumptions are based on applicable Spanish legislation
- According to the law on externalisation, risks insured with group subsidiaries are considered internal funds in the consolidated accounts, and assessed as such. Earmarked assets are valued independently as per their type (No Plan Asset)
- The corridor focus is also applicable (based on actuarial differences arising from the liability net of the scheme's assets)

Pensions: impact on BBVA

- All actuarial hypotheses have been revised for all existing commitments. Latest available tables are used.
- The deficit on externalised funds has been settled
- Earlier impacts have been charged (net of tax) against shareholders' funds at the initial time.
- Corridor impact: not significant



Insurance: accounting criteria

BS circular 4/91

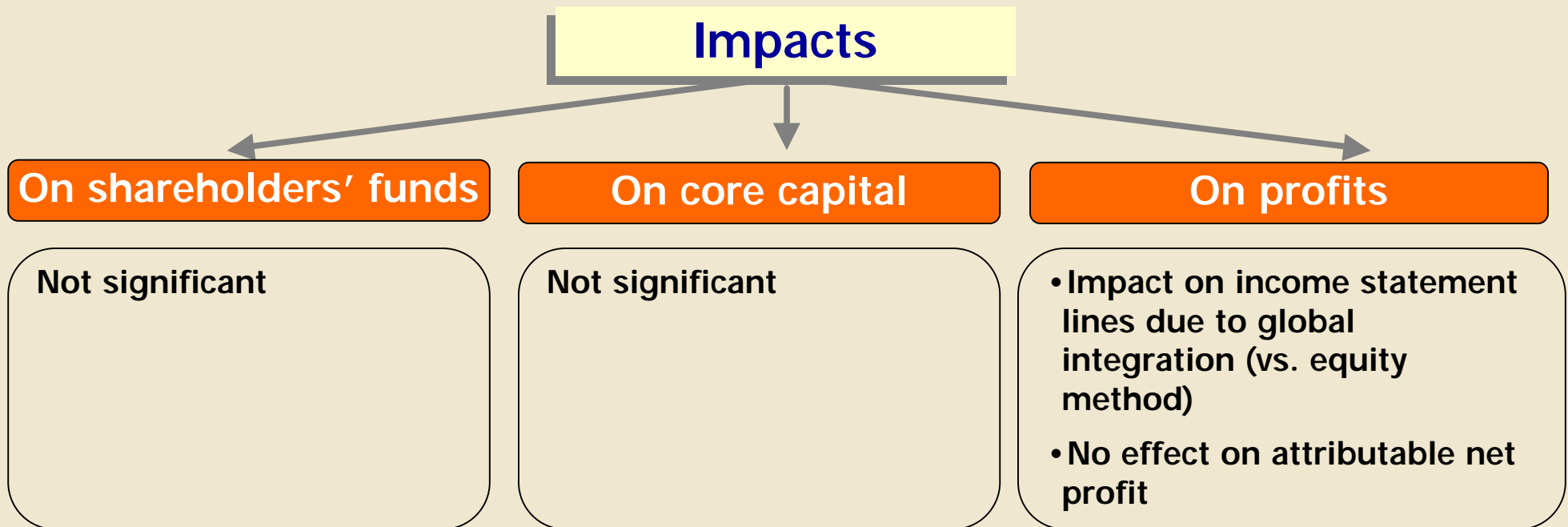
- Consolidation under equity method even when fully owned (different activity)

New criteria

- Consolidation: global integration
 - Results of the insurance business: on ordinary revenues
- Aligning the insurers' income statement with the new criteria
- Provisions for stabilisation or catastrophes are not allowed
- The DGSFP has issued guidelines for the application of IFRS4 to facilitate implementation

Insurance: impact on BBVA

- Externalised and immunised policies: DGS (insurance regulator) criteria are followed. Assets and liabilities are offset
- Non significant positive impact on reserves for capital gains on assets not offset against liabilities (commitments)
- Consolidation by global integration and no impact on bottom line (although impacts on some items of income statement)



Derivatives: accounting criteria

BS circular 4/91

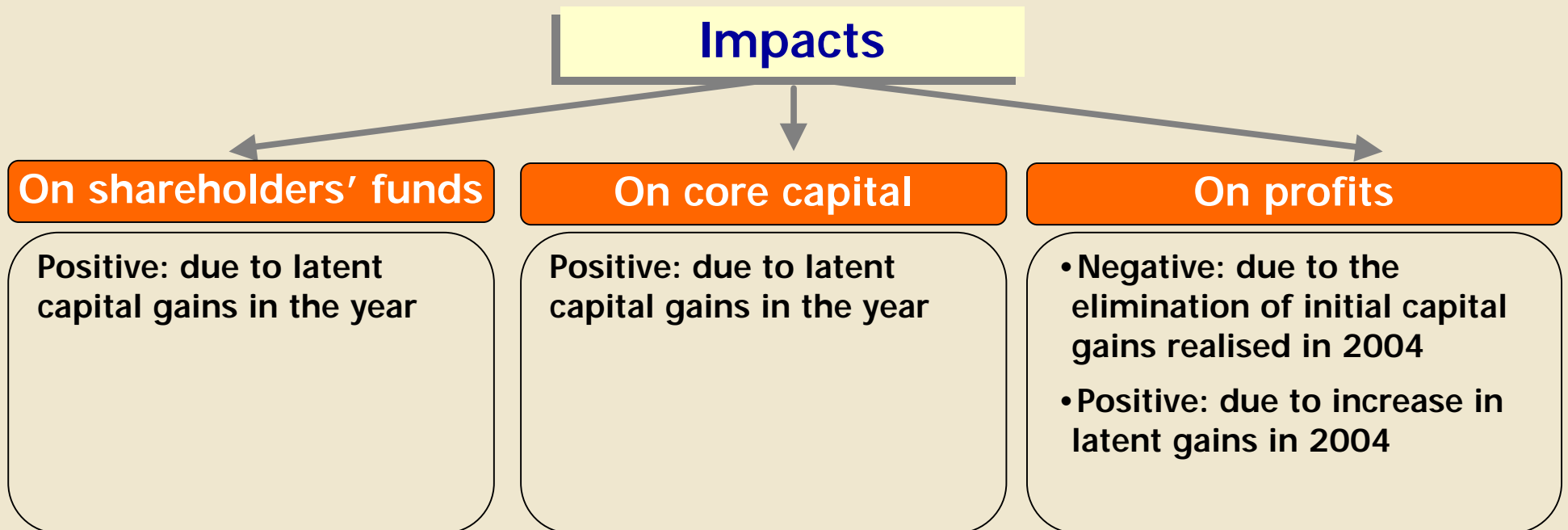
- Instruments traded on organised markets with daily settlement: MTM to profits
- OTC instruments: losses are charged to earnings and gains are not recognised (neither in earnings nor as higher reserves)
- Hedge derivatives: to be classified as hedges at the outset, effectiveness needs to be tested
- Hedging records: the derivative accounting entry is symmetrical with the balance sheet item covered

New criteria

- All types of derivatives: fair value to results
- Hedging operations: stricter requirements for documentation and tracking effectiveness
- Hedging of fair value (the most frequent): changes in the fair value of assets resulting from the risk hedged are booked to results

Derivatives: impact on BBVA

- Effectiveness of hedge is tested and majority proven to be valid
- An inventory was made of latent capital gains on OTC derivatives at the initial date (net of tax)
- Impact on earnings due to changes in latent capital gains/losses during the year
- Full application of IFRS 39 from the outset



Contents

- 1 Main impacts of IFRS
- 2 Summary of impacts on shareholders' funds, core capital and profits
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② Summary of impacts on shareholders' funds (net of tax) and attrib. net profit in 2004

Millions of euros

	Shareholders' funds	Core Capital	Attrib. net profit (*)
Goodwill (net)	-2,990	801	355
Securities portfolio	1,642 (1)	527	-109
Prov. for NPLs	-301	-301	28
Arrangement fees	-216	-216	-45
Pensions	-885	-885	-19
Insurance	10	-23	1
Derivatives	56	56	-87
Other impacts	-221	-67	-4
TOTAL	-2,905	-108	120

(*) Slide 31 details of these adjustments and their classification in the income statement

(1) 1,642M = Difference between latent capital gains (1,865M) and equity method income adjustment

... leading to the following situation at 31-Dec-04

Millions of euros

	Shareholders' funds	Goodwill	Shareholders' funds net of goodwill
Situation 4/91	15,575	5,229	10,346
Impacts	-2,905	-4,458	1,553
New Situation	12,670	771	11,899

	Core Capital	Attrib. net profit
Situation 4/91	10,910	2,802
Impacts	-108	120
New Situation	10,802	2,922

Contents

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- 4 2004 Income Statement
- 5 Capital adequacy ratios
- 6 Conclusions

3 Reclassification of items on income statement (no impact on attrib net profit or shareholders' funds)

Reclasifica- tions

(no impact on
attrib net
profit or
shareholders'
funds)

- Cost of preference shares (under NII)
- Income on Group transactions from equity holdings reclassified as AFS (under trading income)
- Fobaproa bonds: Effective rate applied. (Loss sharing provisions: formerly, under provisions; now, under NII.
- Software depreciation: formerly, general expenses; now, depreciation (BoE Circular 4/2004)

Changes in the consolidation method and in the income statement

Changes in the consolidation method

- From equity method to global integration: Insurance and real estate companies
- From proportional method to equity method: Corporación IBV

Changes in the income statement

- Equity consolidation (under Ordinary revenues)
- Results of the Insurance activity (under Ordinary revenues)
- Results of the real estate activity (under Operating profit)

Contents

- 1 Main impacts of IFRS
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- 3 Reclassification of items on income statement and changes in consolidation method
- 4 2004 Income Statement
- 5 Capital adequacy ratios
- 6 Conclusions

4

2004 income statement up to operating profit

Million Euros

YEAR 2004	4/91	Adjust-ments	IAS	New criteria	Reclassifi-cations	Consolida-tion method
DIVIDENDS	704	-259	445	0	0	-259
CORE NET INTEREST INCOME	6,366	-462	5,904	-163	-295	-4
NET INTEREST INCOME	7,069	-721	6,349	-163	-295	-263
EQUITY METHOD	0	103	103	-4	0	107
NET FEE INCOME	3,379	33	3,412	33	0	0
INSURANCE BUSINESS	0	409	409	0	0	409
CORE REVENUES	10,449	-176	10,273	-134	-295	253
NET TRADING INCOME	605	124	729	-74	198	0
ORDINARY REVENUES	11,054	-51	11,002	-208	-97	254
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	-4,963	2	-4,961	-20	108	-86
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	-453	-94	-547	19	-108	-5
OTHER OPER. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	-197	179	-18	84	0	95
OPERATING PROFIT	5,440	36	5,476	-125	-97	258

2004 income statement up to attrib. net profit

Million Euros

YEAR 2004

	4/91	Adjust-ments	IAS	New criteria	Reclassifi-cations	Consolida-tion method
OPERATING PROFIT	5,440	36	5,476	-125	-97	258
NET INCOME EQUITY METHOD	360	-360	0	-158	0	-202
AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL	-582	389	-193	389	0	0
NET INCOME ON GROUP TRANSACTIONS	592	-298	294	-60	-184	-54
NET LOAN PROVISIONS	-931	171	-760	66	105	0
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-730	15	-715	31	-14	-2
PRE-TAX PROFIT	4,149	-48	4,102	143	-190	-1
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	-957	-31	-988	-31	0	1
NET PROFIT	3,192	-79	3,114	111	-190	0
MINORITY INTERESTS	-391	199	-192	9	190	0
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	2,802	120	2,922	120	0	0

Change of criteria

Million Euros

YEAR 2004

	NEW CRITERIA								
	TOTAL	Go o dwill	Equity securities portfolio	NPL pro vi- s io ns	Fees	P e n s i o n s	Ins u r a n c e	Derivati- ves	Other
DIVIDENDS	0								
CORE NET INTEREST INCOME	-163				-186				23
NET INTEREST INCOME	-163	0	0	0	-186	0	0	0	23
EQUITY METHOD	-4								-4
NET FEE INCOME	33				33				0
INSURANCE BUSINESS	0						0		0
CORE REVENUES	-134	0	0	0	-153	0	0	0	19
NET TRADING INCOME	-74		49					-123	0
ORDINARY REVENUES	-208	0	49	0	-153	0	0	-123	19
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	-20	0	0	0	0	-20	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	19								19
OTHER OPER. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	84				84				0
OPERATING PROFIT	-125	0	49	0	-69	-20	0	-123	38
INCOME EQUITY METHOD	-315		-315						0
DIVIDENDS EQUITY METHOD	157		157						0
NET INCOME EQUITY METHOD	-158	0	-158	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL	389	389							0
NET INCOME ON GROUP TRANSACTIONS	-60								-60
NET LOAN PROVISIONS	66	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	31					-8	2		37
PRE-TAX PROFIT	143	389	-109	66	-69	-28	2	-123	15
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	-31	-34	0	-38	24	9	-1	36	-28
NET PROFIT	111	355	-109	28	-45	-19	1	-87	-13
MINORITY INTERESTS	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	120	355	-109	28	-45	-19	1	-87	-4

Reclassifications

Million Euros

YEAR 2004	RECLASIFICATIONS				
	TOTAL	Cost of preference shares	Income Group transac.	Software amortization	Loss Sharing
DIVIDENDS	0				
CORE NET INTEREST INCOME	-295	-190			-105
NET INTEREST INCOME	-295	-190	0	0	-105
EQUITY METHOD	0				
NET FEE INCOME	0				
INSURANCE BUSINESS	0				
CORE REVENUES	-295	-190	0	0	-105
NET TRADING INCOME	198		198		
ORDINARY REVENUES	-97	-190	198	0	-105
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	0	0	0	108	0
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	0			-108	
OTHER OPER. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	0				
OPERATING PROFIT	-97	-190	198	0	-105
INCOME EQUITY METHOD	0				
DIVIDENDS EQUITY METHOD	0				
NET INCOME EQUITY METHOD	0	0	0	0	0
AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL	0				
NET INCOME ON GROUP TRANSACTIONS	-184		-184		
NET LOAN PROVISIONS	105	0	0	0	105
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-14		-14		
PRE-TAX PROFIT	-190	-190	0	0	0
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	0				
NET PROFIT	-190	-190	0	0	0
MINORITY INTERESTS	190	190			
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	0	0	0	0	0

Changes in consolidation method

YEAR 2004	CONSOLIDATION METHOD			
	TOTAL	Insurance companies	Real state companies	Other (*)
DIVIDENDS	-259	-162	-79	-18
CORE NET INTEREST INCOME	-4	0	0	-4
NET INTEREST INCOME	-263	-162	-79	-21
EQUITY METHOD	107	0	0	107
NET FEE INCOME	0	0	0	0
INSURANCE BUSINESS	409	409	0	0
CORE REVENUES	253	247	-79	85
NET TRADING INCOME	0	0	0	0
ORDINARY REVENUES	254	247	-79	86
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	-86	-87	0	1
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	-5	-5	0	0
OTHER OPER. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	95	7	88	0
OPERATING PROFIT	258	162	9	87
INCOME EQUITY METHOD	-482	-320	-88	-74
DIVIDENDS EQUITY METHOD	280	162	79	39
NET INCOME EQUITY METHOD	-202	-158	-9	-35
AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME ON GROUP TRANSACTIONS	-54	0	0	-54
NET LOAN PROVISIONS	0	0	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-2	-4	0	2
PRE-TAX PROFIT	-1	0	0	-1
CORPORATE INCOME TAX	1	0	0	1
NET PROFIT	0	0	0	0
MINORITY INTERESTS	0	0	0	0
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	0	0	0	0

(*) Basically
Corporación IBV

Contents

- 1 Main impacts of IFRS
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- 4 2004 Income Statement
- 5 Capital adequacy ratios
- 6 Conclusions

5

Capital ratios

<u>Data at 31-12-04</u>	CORE CAPITAL	TIER I	TIER II
Balance 4/91	10,910	14,708	22,647
Capital ratio 4/91	6.0 %	8.1%	12.5%
Balance new criteria	10,802	14,600	24,097
Capital ratio new criteria	6.0 %	8.1%	13.3%

- Stable CORE and TIER I
- TIER II : Increases as a consequences of latent capital gains

Contents

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- 5 Capital adequacy ratios
- 6 Conclusions

- **Treatment of goodwill**

- Significantly reduces probability of future impairment and volatility of shareholders' funds

- **Treatment of industrial portfolio**

- Lower earnings from companies carried by equity method but reserves increase due to higher potential capital gains.
- Industrial portfolio strategy remains unchanged

- **Treatment of NPL provisions**

- Generic provisions at maximum levels
- Through-cycle provisioning methodology (not applied by other European banking systems) ensures greater coverage and stability of future provision levels

- **Treatment of Pension Funds**

- Conservative criteria applied when hypotheses updated
- Defined contribution versus defined benefit
- Pension deficits fully funded

CONCLUSIONS 2



Level of 2004 operating profit sustained



Impact on 2004 attributable net profit is slightly positive (up 4%)



Impact on balance-sheet items:

- . Pension deficits fully funded**
- . Generic provisions at maximum levels**
- . Higher latent capital gains**
- . Goodwill lower**



Core capital and Tier I remain the same

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