

Investment by foreigners domiciled in enumerated tax haven jurisdictions is subject to special reporting requirements under Royal Decree 1080/1991.

On July 5, 2003, Law 19/2003 came into effect. This law is an update to other Spanish exchange control and money laundering prevention laws.

Restrictions on Acquisitions of Shares

Law 26/1988 provides that any individual or corporation that intends to acquire, directly or indirectly, a significant participation ("*participación significativa*") in a Spanish bank must obtain the prior approval of the Bank of Spain, including the amount of such participation, the terms and conditions of the acquisition and the period in which it is intended to execute the transaction. A significant participation is considered five percent of the outstanding share capital of a bank or a lower percentage if such holding allows for the exercise of a significant influence.

Any individual or company that intends to increase, directly or indirectly, its significant participation in such a way that its share capital or voting rights after the acquisition reaches or exceeds 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 33%, 40%, 50%, 66% or 75% is required to give prior notice to the Bank of Spain of such transaction. Any acquisition without such prior notification, or before three months have elapsed after the date of such notification, or against the objection of the Bank of Spain, will produce the following results:

- the acquired shares will have no voting rights; and
- if considered appropriate, the target bank may be taken over or its directors replaced and a sanction imposed.

The Bank of Spain has a period of three months to object to a proposed transaction. Such objection may be based on the fact that the Bank of Spain does not consider the acquiring person suitable to guarantee the sound and prudent operation of the target bank.

Any individual or institution that intends to sell its significant participation or reduce the above mentioned percentages, or which, because of such sale, loses control of the entity, must give prior notice to the Bank of Spain, indicating the amount to be sold and the period in which the transaction is to be executed. Non-compliance with this requirement will result in sanctions.

The Ministry of Economy and the Treasury, following a proposal by the Bank of Spain, may, whenever the control by a person with a significant participation may jeopardize the sound and prudent management of a credit institution, adopt any of the following measures as deemed appropriate:

- suspend the voting rights corresponding to such shares for up to three years;
- take control of the bank or replace the directors; or
- revoke the bank's license.

Regarding the transparency of listed companies, Law 6/2007 amends the Securities markets Act on takeover bids and transparency requirements for issuers. The transparency requirements have been further developed by Royal Decree 1362/2007 developing the Securities Markets Act on transparency requirement for issuers of listed securities, specifically information on significant stakes ("*participación significativa*"), reducing the communication threshold to 3%, and extending the disclosure obligations to the acquisition or transfer of financial instruments that grant rights to acquire shares with voting rights.

Tender Offers

As stated above, the Spanish legal regime concerning takeover bids was amended by Law 6/2007 in order to adapt the Securities Spanish Market Act to the Directive 2004/25/EC on takeover bids, and Directive 2004/109/EC on the harmonization of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers.

See Item 4 and Item 9.

E. Taxation

Spanish Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the material Spanish tax consequences to U.S. Residents (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of BBVA's ADSs or ordinary shares as of the date of the filing of this Annual Report. This summary does not address all tax considerations that may be relevant to all categories of potential purchasers, some of whom (such as life insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, dealers in securities or financial institutions) may be subject to special rules. In particular, the summary deals only with the U.S. Holders (as defined below) that will hold ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets and who do not at any time own individually, nor are treated as owning, 25% or more of BBVA's shares, including ADSs.

As used in this particular section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) **“U.S. Holder”** means a beneficial owner of BBVA’s ADSs or ordinary shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or a resident of the United States,
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation, created or organised under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax without regard to its source.

(2) **“Treaty”** means the Convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol.

(3) **“U.S. Resident”** means a U.S. Holder that is a resident of the United States for the purposes of the Treaty and entitled to the benefits of the Treaty, whose holding is not effectively connected with (1) a permanent establishment in Spain through which such holder carries on or has carried on business, or (2) a fixed base in Spain from which such holder performs or has performed independent personal services.

Holders of ADSs or ordinary shares should consult their tax advisors, particularly as to the applicability of any tax treaty. The statements regarding Spanish tax laws set out below are based on interpretations of those laws in force as of the date of this Annual Report. Such statements also assume that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in full accordance with the terms of those agreements.

Taxation of Dividends

Under Spanish law, dividends paid by BBVA to a holder of ordinary shares or ADSs who is not resident in Spain for tax purposes and does not operate through a permanent establishment in Spain, are subject to Spanish Non-Resident Income Tax, withheld at source, currently at a 18% tax rate. For these purposes, upon distribution of the dividend, BBVA or its paying agent will withhold an amount equal to the tax due according to the rules set forth above (i.e., applying the general withholding tax rate of 18%), transferring the resulting net amount to the depository.

However, under the Treaty, if you are a United States Resident, you are entitled to a reduced withholding tax rate of 15%.

To benefit from the Treaty-reduced rate of 15%, if you are a United States Resident, you must provide to the depository, before the tenth day following the end of the month in which the dividends were payable, a certificate from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (**“IRS”**) stating that, to the best knowledge of the IRS, you are a resident of the United States within the meaning of the Treaty and entitled to its benefits.

Those depositories providing timely evidence (i.e., by means of the IRS certificate) of your right to apply the Treaty-reduced rate will immediately receive the surplus amount withheld, which will be credited to you. The IRS certificate is valid for a period of one year from issuance.

If the certificate referred to in the above paragraph is not provided to the depository within said term, you may afterwards obtain a refund of the amount withheld in excess of the rate provided for in the Treaty.

Spanish Refund Procedure

According to Spanish Regulations on Non-Resident Income Tax, approved by Royal Decree 1776/2004 dated July 30, 2004, as amended, a refund for the amount withheld in excess of the Treaty-reduced rate can be obtained from the relevant Spanish tax authorities. To pursue the refund claim, if you are a United States Resident, you are required to file:

- the corresponding Spanish tax form,
- the certificate referred to in the preceding section, and
- evidence of the Spanish Non-Resident Income Tax that was withheld with respect to you.

The refund claim must be filed within four years from the date in which the withheld tax was collected by the Spanish tax authorities.

United States Residents are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding refund procedures and any U.S. tax implications thereof.

Additionally, under the Spanish law, the first €1,500 of dividends obtained by individuals who are not resident in Spain for tax purposes, and do not operate through a permanent establishment in Spain, will be exempt from taxation in certain circumstances. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors in order to make effective this exemption.

Taxation of Rights

Distribution of preemptive rights to subscribe for new shares made with respect to your shares in BBVA will not be treated as income under Spanish law and, therefore, will not be subject to Spanish Non-Resident Income Tax. The exercise of such preemptive rights is not considered a taxable event under Spanish law and thus is not subject to Spanish tax. Capital gains derived from the disposition of preemptive rights obtained by U.S. Residents are generally not taxed in Spain provided that certain conditions are met (See “Taxation of Capital Gains” below).

Taxation of Capital Gains

Under Spanish law, any capital gains derived from securities issued by persons residing in Spain for tax purposes are considered to be Spanish source income and, therefore, are taxable in Spain. For Spanish tax purposes, income obtained by you, if you are a U.S. Resident, from the sale of BBVA’s ADSs or ordinary shares will be treated as capital gains. Spanish Non-Resident Income Tax is currently levied at a 18% tax rate on capital gains obtained by persons who are not residents of Spain for tax purposes, who are not entitled to the benefit of any applicable treaty for the avoidance of double taxation and who do not operate through a fixed base or a permanent establishment in Spain.

Notwithstanding the above, capital gains derived from the transfer of shares on an official Spanish secondary stock market by any holder who is resident in a country that has entered into a treaty for the avoidance of double taxation with an “exchange of information” clause (the Treaty contains such a clause) will be exempt from taxation in Spain. Additionally, capital gains realized by non-residents of Spain who are entitled to the benefit of an applicable treaty for the avoidance of double taxation will, in the majority of cases, not be taxed in Spain (since most tax treaties provide for taxation only in the taxpayer’s country of residence). If you are a U.S. Resident, under the Treaty, capital gains arising from the disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs will not be taxed in Spain. You will be required to establish that you are entitled to this exemption by providing to the relevant Spanish tax authorities an IRS certificate of residence in the United States, together with the corresponding Spanish tax form.

Spanish Wealth Tax

If you do not reside in Spain and you hold shares located in Spain, you are subject to Spanish Wealth Tax (Spanish Law 19/1991), which imposes a tax on property located in Spain on the last day of any year. It is possible that the Spanish tax authorities may contend that all shares of a Spanish corporation and all ADSs representing such shares are located in Spain for Spanish tax purposes. If such a view were to prevail, and you are a non-resident of Spain who held BBVA’s ADSs or ordinary shares on the last day of any year, you would be subject to the Spanish Wealth Tax for such year at marginal rates varying between 0.2% and 2.5% of the average market value of such ordinary shares or ADSs during the last quarter of such year. U.S. Residents should consult their tax advisors with respect to the applicability of Spanish Wealth Tax.

Spanish Inheritance and Gift Taxes

Transfers of BBVA’s shares or ADRs upon death or by gift are subject to Spanish inheritance and gift taxes (Spanish Law 29/1987), if the transferee is a resident in Spain for tax purposes, or if BBVA’s shares or ADSs are located in Spain, regardless of the residence of the beneficiary. In this regard, the Spanish tax authorities may argue that all shares of a Spanish corporation and all ADSs representing such shares are located in Spain for Spanish tax purposes. The applicable tax rate, after applying all relevant factors, ranges between 7.65% and 81.6% for individuals, approximately.

Alternatively, corporations that are non-resident of Spain that receive BBVA’s shares or ADSs as a gift are subject to Spanish Non-Resident Income Tax at a 18% tax rate on the fair market value of such ordinary shares or ADSs as a capital gain. If the donee is a United States resident corporation, the exclusions available under the Treaty described in “Taxation of Capital Gains” above will be applicable.

Spanish Transfer Tax

Transfers of BBVA’s ordinary shares or ADSs will be exempt from Transfer Tax (*Impuesto sobre Transmisiones Patrimoniales*) or Value-Added Tax. Additionally, no stamp duty will be levied on such transfers.

U.S. Tax Considerations

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person’s decision to acquire such securities. The summary applies only to U.S. Holders (as defined under “Spanish Tax Considerations” above) that hold ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets for tax purposes and does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- insurance companies;

- dealers and traders in securities or foreign currencies;
- persons holding ADSs or ordinary shares as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction;
- persons whose “functional currency” for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons who acquired our ADSs or ordinary shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; or
- persons who own or are deemed to own 10% or more of our voting shares.

The summary is based upon the tax laws of the United States including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the “Code”), the Treaty, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, as of the date hereof. These laws are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, the summary is based in part on representations of the depositary and assumes that each obligation provided for in or otherwise contemplated by BBVA’s deposit agreement and any other related document will be performed in accordance with its terms. Prospective purchasers of the ADSs or ordinary shares are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the U.S., Spanish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in their particular circumstances, including the effect of any U.S. state or local tax laws.

For United States federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of ADSs will generally be treated as the owners of the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if a U.S. Holder exchanges ADSs for the underlying ordinary shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits for U.S. holders of ADSs. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax applicable to dividends received by certain noncorporate U.S. Holders, as described below. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Spanish taxes described below, and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain noncorporate U.S. Holders, could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the parties to whom the ADSs are released.

This discussion assumes that BBVA was not a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for 2007 (as discussed below).

Taxation of Distributions

Distributions, before reduction for any Spanish income tax withheld by BBVA or its paying agent, made with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares (other than certain pro rata distributions of ordinary shares or rights to subscribe for ordinary shares of its capital stock) will be includible in the income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary dividend income, to the extent paid out of BBVA’s current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Because we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions will be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. The amount of such dividends will be treated as foreign source dividend income and not be eligible for the “dividends received deduction” generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code. Subject to applicable limitations and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, dividends paid to noncorporate U.S. Holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 will be taxable at a maximum tax rate of 15%. Noncorporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors to determine the availability of this favorable rate in their particular circumstances.

The amount of the distribution will equal the U.S. dollar value of the euro received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date such distribution is received (which, for U.S. Holders of ADSs, will be the date such distribution is received by the depositary), whether or not the depositary or U.S. Holder in fact converts any euro received into U.S. dollars at that time. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. A U.S. Holder may have foreign currency gain or loss if such dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of its receipt.

Subject to applicable limitations that may vary depending upon a U.S. Holder’s circumstances and subject to the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, a U.S. Holder will be entitled to a credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability, or a deduction in computing its U.S. federal taxable income, for Spanish income taxes withheld by BBVA or its paying agent at a rate not exceeding the rate the U.S. Holder is entitled to under the Treaty. See “Spanish Tax Considerations – Taxation of Dividends” for a discussion of how to obtain the treaty rate. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and, therefore, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in their particular circumstances.