



Annual report [2009]
AND PERFORMANCE REPORT



Instituto de Crédito Oficial

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[Chairman's Statement]

[Chairman's Statement]



As 2009 got under way, the world economy started to show signs of recovery after the financial crisis which broke out in the summer of 2007 and spread fast to the real economy of developed countries, while the effect on developing economies was less intense. As far as the Spanish economy was concerned, the fall in growth did not start to ease off until the second part of the year.

Clearly, 2009 will go down in economic history as the year which brought broad international consensus as regards the coordination of economic and financial policies necessary to cope with the worst crisis since the Great Depression. It will also be remembered as the year in which the governments of the West's leading economies undertook large-scale, costly bail-out plans to save financial institutions and prevent the system's collapse. At the same time, central banks stuck to their expansive monetary policies with intervention rates at all-time lows and the use of quantitative easing measures (above all, in the USA and the UK), which had been avoided until then. The result of the bail-out policies showed through in the macroeconomic data and indicators of the world's main economies in the second half of the year, when better GDP growth rates started to appear, although this in turn translated to a high cost in terms of public deficits and indebtedness.

Born of the determination of public powers to do whatever was needed to stop the crisis from becoming systemic, the measures eased the stress which had afflicted the markets in 2008, the year Lehman Brothers went under and set all the alarm bells ringing. Nevertheless, the state of affairs on financial markets was still far from normal, with players engaged in a game of mutual mistrust.

In Spain, where macroeconomic data did not receive the initial impact of the crisis until the last quarter of 2007, the start of recovery likewise came later. In 2009, Spain's GDP fell by 2.7% in respect of 2008, although quarterly declines grew more restrained in Q2 and the year came to an end with a 0.1% fall of GDP in Q4 as compared with the previous quarter; and of 3.1% year-on-year. Both downswings were more moderate than those recorded previously. Naturally, lower production affected employment figures which, in the case of the Spanish economy, were particularly daunting: according to figures from the Working Population Survey (Spanish initials, EPA), the year 2009 closed with an unemployment rate of 18.8% of the working population and the possibility of incipient job creation did not seem to be in the offing.

In the course of the year, as in the economies of Spain's neighbouring countries, the Spanish Government adopted anti-cyclical economic measures which succeeded in putting a brake on the economy's deterioration by year-end. Through the Spanish Economic and Employment Stimulus Plan (the E-Plan), the Government took a number of steps seeking to alleviate the crisis by boosting public investment and employment. While the E-Plan ranked high in terms of public awareness, the Government was also working on a set of structural reforms conducive to improving the economy's productivity, combined with various measures of a financial nature aimed at supplying liquidity to the system.

The package of financial measures contained in the E-Plan called upon the services of the Public Treasury (with the start-up of the Financial Asset Acquisition Fund and the awarding of security for issues by financial institutions) and Instituto de Crédito Oficial. With regard to ICO's involvement in the E-Plan, in 2009, the institute increased the resources allocated to its traditional second-floor lending facilities and set up new schemes including, for the first time, the possibility of financing working capital. In short, with the measures implemented by ICO, the credit system received more liquidity and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), which had been beset by serious financing difficulties, were given greater access to loans.

However, the authorities' effort was not restricted to the above. Aside from the tasks commended to ICO, in June, the Fund for the Orderly Restructuring of the Banking Sector (Spanish initials, FROB), was made available to Spanish credit institutions to help them manage their restructuring processes and reinforce their internal resources.

Such is the setting in which ICO performed its lending activity which, in 2009, reached an amount of €19,331m in loans drawn down in the year, or 19.5% more than in the previous year. This increase derives from the execution of measures carried out on the Government's instructions to alleviate the effects of the economic-financial crisis.

On the subject of the E-Plan, it should be pointed out that, in accordance with the instructions and guidelines issued by the economic authorities and also with the resolutions taken by ICO's Governing Council, the institute designed and launched new loan facilities with which to finance the investments and meet the working capital needs of SME so as to mitigate the negative effects of the economic-financial crisis. These schemes included the SME Liquidity Facility, the Housing Facility and Renove-Tourism, amongst others.



In the area of second-floor lending, one of the most noteworthy features of the institute's ongoing support of the corporate sector was the allocation of €10,000m to the ICO-SME Facility 2009. In the last financial year, the overall sum of drawdowns under this facility came to €5,168m (76,230 operations), meaning that 51.68% of the facility was consumed.

Following the pattern seen in the second half of the previous year, demand was lower as regards loans geared towards SME and the self-employed for the financing of new productive assets and complementary financing. The technical recession in which Spain was immersed was clearly taking its toll.

This facility, along with the others that go to make up the Corporate Promotion Plan (Entrepreneurs, Corporate Growth and Corporate Internationalisation), constituted a renewed commitment in 2009, when Spanish enterprises were offered a Support Plan seeking to foster society's enterprising spirit, the creation of new enterprises, corporate growth and internationalisation.

As stated above, last year stands out for the design and launching of a number of new facilities: the SME Liquidity Facilities, with the novel feature of providing finance for the working capital of SME and the self-employed facing a temporary credit squeeze; the SME and Mortgage Deferral Facilities, designed to finance capital repayment instalments on outstanding operations under ICO-SME Facilities, together with the temporary, partial deferral of accruing monthly instalments on mortgage loans arranged within certain dates, for holders of mortgages on their usual place of residence; the ICO-Housing Facility, set up to promote Spain's rent market for the usual place of residence; and Renove-Tourism and FuturE, whose purpose is to finance projects for the improvement of competitiveness, energy efficiency and the use of new technologies at Spanish tourism enterprises. In addition, the institute continued with its Avanza loans for the acquisition of IT equipment and internet connectivity; Plan Vive (designed, on this occasion, for buses); Transport; and the University Studies Scheme. These specialised schemes reflect the institute's bid to fulfil its role as a supplier of funds through a series of earmarked loan facilities.

Instituto de Crédito Oficial planned and achieved the substantial growth seen over the last few years (57% in 2009) in the second-floor loans referred to in foregoing paragraphs while observing one of the main premises by which the institute's activity is governed: financial equilibrium. The General-Government Budget Act for 2009 contained a set of measures to increase ICO's internal resources. At year-end 2009, we were able to appreciate the significance of this measure, whereby the final figure for the institute's equity amounted to €140m. As a result of the measure, combined with others of an internal nature, the individual capital adequacy ratio stood at 11.79% and accordingly, in 2009, the institute fulfilled the minimum resource requirement established in Bank of Spain Circular 3/2008 and the adaptation of the regulations of the Basel II Accord.

The measures will also help the institute in its role as a financial agency, where its mission is to ease the difficult economic situation expected in 2010 both for private individuals and for SME and the self-employed.

In 2009, ICO played a major role in strengthening Spain's corporate and self-employed network while aiming to enhance the social scope of the institute's function, providing the citizen with financing instruments designed to foster their individual development and offering ways of overcoming the current critical situation.

Turning now to ICO's other financing activity, consisting in direct lending, in 2009, arrangements witnessed a downswing of 54% in respect of the previous year to stand at €2,653m. Of this amount, 87% was applied to the financing of investments located in the national territory; in the main, projects related to the financing of infrastructure and regional development. In 2009, drawdowns under direct lending to customers totalled €4,024m, showing that a large amount of arrangements undertaken in 2008 was drawn down last year.

As we pointed out in last year's statement, in 2008, the leading rating agencies continued to award the maximum credit rating to the Kingdom of Spain although, in the last quarter of the year, a decline in the yield of sovereign debt was observed. In January 2009, one of the agencies, Standard & Poors, downgraded the rating to AA+. ICO has the same rating as the Kingdom of Spain and uses it when tapping markets to raise the funds it needs to perform its activity. Last year, the institute launched issues over the short, medium and long terms for an equivalent value in euros of €17,414m in nine different currencies, thereby continuing with its policy to diversify the investor base. In this way, ICO succeeded in netting market funds while coping with risk premiums and was at times unable to pass these on to its lending operations because of the major changes occurring in the world of international and global financing. These changes affected the scope of national economic activity, causing business prospects and, therefore, the demand for credit, to come to a halt.



While the considerable rise in activities described above was taking place, the institute continued to contribute to the promotion of Spain's export sector by means of two long-standing financial instruments: the Development Aid Fund (FAD) and Interest Makeup, known as the Reciprocal Interest Adjustment Contract (CARI). In 2009, operations arranged by ICO through FAD numbered 135, entailing an overall amount of €1,769.39m, or 24.8% less than the figure recorded in 2008. The decline was due to the budget restriction and the approval of bilateral loans in the last month of the year. As for CARI, credit operations amounted to €111m.

With regard to the economic policy pursued by the institute, this statement would not be complete without a brief reference to the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS), the aim of which is to ease access to water and sanitation as an indispensable requirement for human wellbeing and development, as established in the Millennium Development Goals declared in the year 2000. Last year, contributions arranged through FCAS added up to €289m.

Thanks to the effort made by ICO in 2009 in the attainment of each and every one of the objectives set for the year, it is possible to make a satisfactory appraisal of the final result. Here, merit is due to the institute's first-rate human capital, which ensures the effective fulfilment of ICO's functions.

The forecasts for the Spanish economy over the coming year of 2010 point to a scenario of economic crisis. Naturally, this will be the point of departure when the institute designs its basic lines of action as the State's Financial Agency where, once more, it will act as an essential public financial instrument at the service of the Government's economic policy. ICO thus becomes the leading financial instrument with the capacity to implement and support, within the scope of its activity, the global performance framework of the Government's economic policy. Accordingly, for the next financial year, the Government has instructed us to launch two new financing facilities: one to implement the Sustainable Economy Act and the other, to finance the investment projects and working capital requirements of SME and the self-employed. In the latter case, ICO will assume the risk directly and will greatly improve its relationship with its customers by having direct contact with each one, thereby ensuring that financing is obtained by applicants in need of smaller loans.

Lastly, a few words about the Financial Facilitator, a tool designed to help small enterprises and the self-employed find the financing they need. This instrument will not only provide highly useful information about the progress of a loan application filed at a credit institution by a small enterprise but will also help the institute pinpoint the main difficulties involved.

The changes undertaken over the last few years, coupled with those we make in the future, will enable ICO to meet these challenges with a greater guarantee of success.



José María Ayala
Chairman of ICO



[Governing Council and Management Team]

[Governing Council and Management Team]



ICO's GOVERNING COUNCIL AT DECEMBER 31 2009

Chairman:

Mr. JOSÉ MARÍA AYALA VARGAS¹

Members of the Council:

Mr. ANGEL TORRES TORRES
Secretary General of Economic Policy
and International Economy
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Mr. RICARDO LOZANO ARAGÜÉS
Director General of Insurance
and Pension Funds Ministry
of Economy and Finance

Mr. ALFREDO BONET BAIGET
Secretary General of Foreign Trade
Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr. LUIS DÍEZ MARTÍN
Director of the Second Deputy Prime Minister's Bureau
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Mr. FERNANDO ROJAS URTASUN
Director General of Budgets
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Mr. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ BUSTAMANTE
Director General of Trade and Investment
Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr. SANTIAGO MENÉNDEZ DE LUARCA
NAVIA-OSORIO
Undersecretary for Environmental, Rural and
Marine Affairs
Ministry of Environmental, Rural and Marine Affairs

Mr. JUAN MANUEL LÓPEZ CARBAJO
Secretary General of Territorial Finance
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Mr. JUAN ANTONIO CORTECERO MONTIJANO²
Undersecretary of Territorial Policy
Ministry of Territorial Policy

Mr. JESÚS MANUEL GÓMEZ GARCÍA³
Director General of Economic Planning and Budgets
Ministry of Public Works

Secretary to the Council:

Ms. EVA MARÍA GONZÁLEZ DÍEZ
State Counsel
Deputy Director of the Legal Advisory Department,
INSTITUTO DE CREDITO OFICIAL (ICO)

¹ Appointed by Royal decree 1263/2009, July 24 (BOE 29.07.2009).

² A member since 07.05.2009.

³ A member since 07.05.2009.

OTHER MEMBERS WHO SAT ON THE GOVERNING COUNCIL DURING 2009:

CHAIRMAN

Mr. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ ESTÉVEZ
Removed by Royal Decree 1262/2009, July 24.
(BOE 29.07.2009).

MEMBERS

Mr. JOSÉ ANTONIO BENEDICTO IRUIÑ
Until 07.05.2009.

Mr. LUIS FELIPE PALACIOS ARROYO
Until 07.05.2009.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. JOSÉ MARÍA AYALA VARGAS
Chairman

Ms. OLGA GARCÍA FREY
**Director General of Planning and
External Relations**

Ms. M. ROSARIO CASERO ECHEVERRI
**Director General of Business
(Investment and Funding)**

Ms. VANESSA SERVERA PLANAS
Director General of Finance and Risk

Mr. ENRIQUE VILLAREAL RODRÍGUEZ
Director General of Technical Affairs

[Governing Council and Management Team]

[Governing Council and Management Team]



[Human Resources]

[Human Resources]



As a financial institution with the legal status of a State-owned Corporate Entity, Instituto de Crédito Oficial must always be ready to adapt to the changing financial sector, where stiffer competition, market unification and new technological challenges are the order of the day. At the same time, in its role as the State's Financial Agency, the institute must be able to ensure complete success when meeting the challenges required of it by the various social players. For both these reasons, human capital is ICO's key asset in the effective fulfilment of its functions.

WORKFORCE PROFILE

At December 31 2009, ICO's workforce numbered 307. The distribution of the workforce by professional groups, together with variations occurring during the year, is indicated in the chart below:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKFORCE BY PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

Figures at December 31 2009

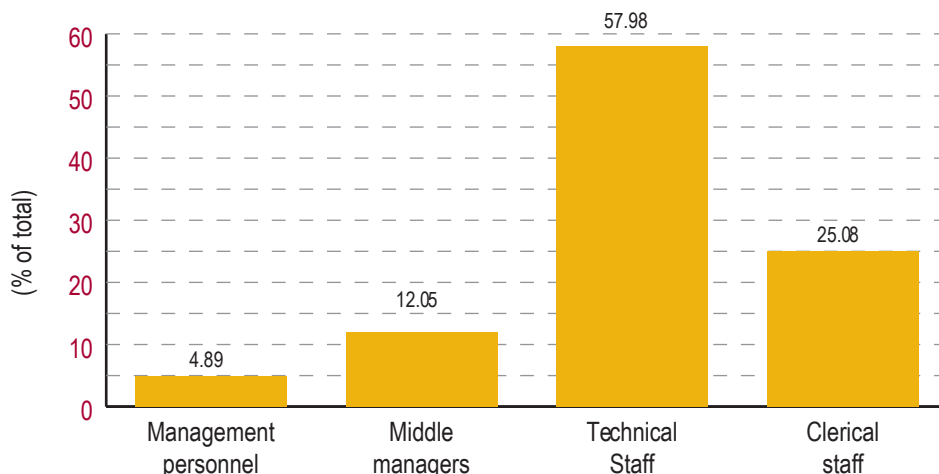
	Number of employees			
	2009	2008	Absolute variation	%
Management personnel	15	14	1	7.14%
Middle managers	37	36	1	2.78%
Technical staff	178	167	11	6.59%
Clerical staff	77	79	-2	-2.53%
TOTALS	307	296	11.00	3.72%

The institute's workforce is of an extremely high professional level: excluding management personnel, 70% of the employees belong to the professional grade of technical specialists.

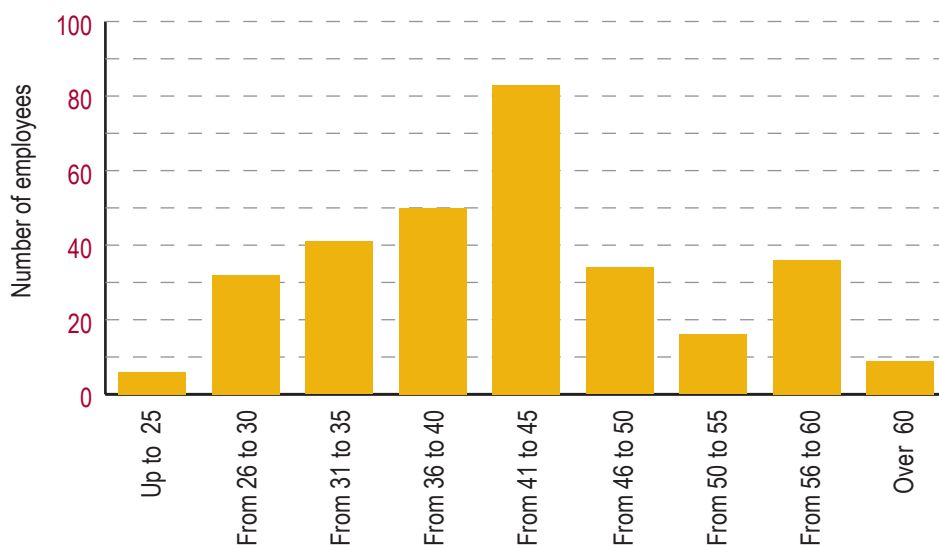
The average age of the workforce is 42 years. At year-end 2009, 43.3% of employees were aged between 36 and 45 while only nine were over 60.

Regarding the male/female ratio, a large share is taken up by women both in the workforce as a whole and in management and middle management posts. The number of female employees accounts for 63% of the total workforce and for 46% of management and middle management posts. In 2009, the percentage of women in middle management or management posts increased by 6% in respect of the previous year.

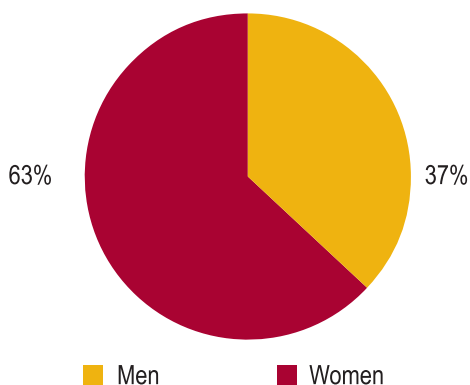
Distribution of the workforce by professional groups (2009)



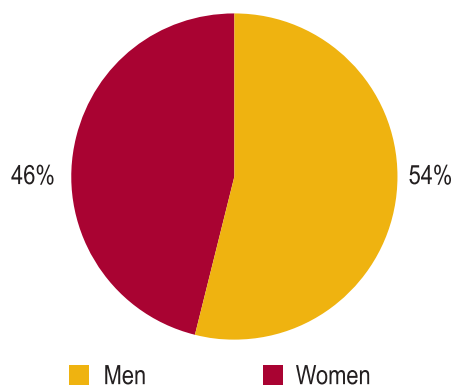
Age pyramid. 2009



Gender distribution of the entire workforce (2009)



Gender distribution of managers and middle managers (2009)



TRAINING

In 2009, the Training Programme was focussed on two central aims:

1. The ongoing development of the Internal Training Policy commenced in 2007 with a view to enhancing the knowledge and skills of the institute's employees. Last year, a number of training courses took place, with special emphasis on micro-information technology, economy and finance.
2. The furtherance of career development training. Under the V Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Special Biannual Training Plan for Clerical Staff was set under way. Joined by 33.75% of clerical staff, the plan will enable those who successfully complete the course to form part of the Technical Specialist Group within the limits established in the Collective Bargaining Agreement. September 2009 saw the commencement of the second edition of the Special Training Course for Clerical Staff, scheduled to end in 2011.

[Human Resources]

[Human Resources]



PERSONNEL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Figures for 2009

Training areas	Number of employees			
	Hours invested		Participants	
	Number	%	Number	%
Specific job training	2,437	13.19%	233	48.24%
Languages	7,499	40.57%	201	41.61%
New technologies	382	2.07%	18	3.73%
Career development	8,100	43.82%	26	5.38%
Skills	65	0.35%	5	1.04%
TOTALS	18,483	100%	483	100%

	2009	2008
Employees attending training courses		
% of workforce trained	70%	76%
Training hours per employee	59.24	54.69
Training hours per person trained	85.17	71.84
Investment in training/salary cost (%)	2.45	2.00
Investment in training per employee	883.55	745.33
Investment in training per person trained	1270.36	979.09

Employees with access to the Intranet (%)	100%	100%
Employees with access to e-mail (%)	100%	100%
Employees with access to the Internet (%)	100%	100%

Training areas	Hours invested			
	2009	2008	Absolute variation	Variation %
Specific job training	2,437	3,546	-1,109.00	-31.27%
Foreign languages	7,499	8,211	-712.00	-8.67%
New technologies	382	1,011	-629.00	-62.22%
Career development	8,100	0	8,100.00	
Skills	65	3,037	-2,972.00	-97.86%
TOTALS	18,483	15,805	2,678	16.94%

Training areas	Participants			
	2009	2008	Absolute variation	Variation %
Specific job training	233	239	-6	-2.51%
Foreign languages	201	190	11	5.79%
New technologies	18	77	-59	-76.62%
Career development	26	25	1	4.00%
Skills	5	0	5	
TOTALS	483	531	(48)	-9.04%



CAREER DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

In 2009, the Career Development System (Spanish initials, SDP) entered its seventh year in the case of the institute's technical specialists and its second year for clerical staff. Based on performance appraisal, the system is applied in accordance with the degree of competence and target fulfilment attained. As a result of the appraisal, in 2009, 45 employees were promoted. Of this total, eight belong to the Clerical Staff Group. These were the first promotions for this group under the Career Development System since the execution of the V Collective Bargaining Agreement.

PERSONNEL SELECTION. NEW ADDITIONS

As a State-owned Corporate Entity, ICO is obliged by Royal Decree to advertise vacancies publicly in accordance with the Public Job Offer (Spanish initials, OEP). All permanent and temporary staff join the institute through this procedure. Every year, the Royal Decree on the Public Job Offer authorises the invitation for applicants to cover the institute's vacancies.

As the institute's level of activity has increased in recent times as a result of greater demands from the Government in its effort to cope effectively with the current economic situation, in 2009, ICO was exceptionally awarded a total of 19 places (nine indefinite contracts and 10 temporary). Last year, ICO's workforce grew by 11 employees in net terms.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT-BY-TARGETS SYSTEM

ICO is undergoing a process of major changes as a result of the strategic projects recently put in place. In this context, in 2007, it was deemed fitting to set up a Management-by-Targets System (Spanish initials, DpO) with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the institute's management system while furthering the employees' career development and building a culture based on the appraisal of professional merit.

The DpO System requires the involvement of ICO's various Deputy Directorates in the definition, implementation and follow-up of the targets set both for the institute's various areas and for each individual component member of a given Deputy Directorate.

The degree of annual fulfilment of the objective set for each employee depends on the weighted level of fulfilment of four types of target:

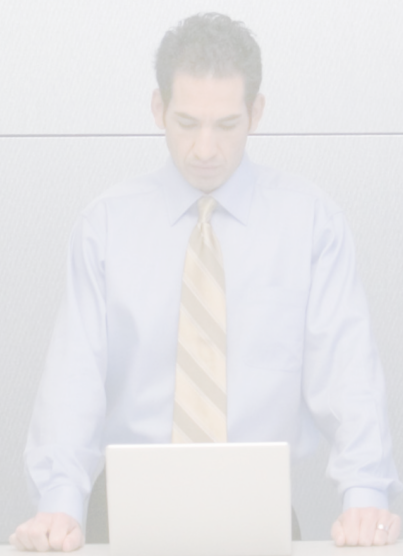
- Targets of a strategic nature for the entire institute, as defined and approved by the Management Committee.
- Deputy Directorate targets.
- Organisational unit targets (department or area).
- Individual targets.

In 2009, ICO rewarded the employees for their efforts by linking the fulfilment of the targets set in the DpO to the variable salary component.



[Performance Report 2009]

[Performance Report 2009]



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe the activities of Instituto de Crédito Oficial (hereinafter, ICO or the institute) in the financial year of 2009. At the same time, the report examines the performance of certain key figures since 1993 or since the commencement of the corresponding statistical series. Accordingly, the report gives an insight into both the state of affairs and the annual changes in the institute's most significant accounts and headings, while outlining ICO's performance through time.

The order in which the subjects addressed are presented and the content of the various sections do not vary greatly from previous editions. The information contained in this Performance Report has not been prepared from the institute's annual accounts. It is financial information used for management purposes and prepared on the basis of the institute's statistical and accounting records. To help the reader form a clear idea of the situation and analyse the performance of key figures, an Appendix has been prepared, containing a set of charts reflecting historical series and a breakdown of certain key figures. The last chart shows a conciliation of the public balance sheet contained in the annual accounts, together with the abstract of the activity balance sheet. A glossary of the terms and concepts most commonly used in official credit's modus operandi has also been included.

The historical series contained in the Appendix have been updated to match the current formats established in Bank of Spain Circular 6/2008.

1. LENDING ACTIVITY 2009

The institute attends to official credit applicants either directly by analysing their applications, approving them as deemed fitting and administering the loans granted; or indirectly, through the second-floor loan procedure (mediation), in which ICO enters into agreements of cooperation with private credit institutions (banks and savings banks). Under these agreements, ICO transfers its funds to the institutions, which then make them available to end-applicants in accordance with previously-arranged financial terms and conditions.

In this section, the earmarked purpose of the loans granted by the institute, both directly and through the second-floor system, is examined. It should be pointed out that these operations refer solely to loans and do not include the arrangement of security or other off-balance sheet exposure. For the sake of convenience and clarity, ordinary operations have been divided into two major groups. The first covers operations directed at the financing of investments in Spain while the second concerns those providing financial backing for the execution of investments abroad.



The variable considered in this analysis is the amount involved in the loans arranged in the course of the year; that is, in official credit operations formalised with applicants by both ICO and the cooperating institutions. In the case of the SME Facility (General), the annual amounts referring to loans arranged are practically equal to the amount in funds transferred by the institute to the on-lending banks and credited by the latter to the borrowers. However, in all the other

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[Performance Report 2009]



second-floor loan facilities and above all, in direct operations, this match between arrangements and drawdowns does not necessarily occur because it often happens that the total or partial disbursement of the loans is not made in the same year as their arrangement but in the following year or years. Consequently, when the term “arrangements” is used, it should be taken into account that it refers to the maximum sums which have been set aside for customers in the year and not to annual disbursements or drawdowns.

It should also be noted that the presentation of loan arrangements on special operations does not include the financing of investments in Spain. This has been done so as to draw attention to the fact that the general aim of special loans (granted to alleviate the damage caused by catastrophic events or situations) bears no relation to the purpose of ordinary loans and that consequently, a clear distinction must be made between the two.

The sum total of ICO loans arranged in 2009 was €17,808.1m, or 23.7% more than in the previous financial year. The amount in loans arranged through the second-floor loan procedure came to €15,155.1m, while arrangements through the direct system summed up to €2,653m. Drawdowns, excluding security operations, came to €4,023.8m, meaning that a considerable volume corresponding to the previous year's arrangements was drawn down. As compared with the figures for 2008, these amounts reflect an upswing of 75.1% in the case of second-floor lending; and a decrease of 53.8% in the case of direct loans. Of total loan arrangements, €17,790m were applied to the financing of ordinary operations (i.e., facilities set up on the Government's instructions for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the economic and financial crisis); and the remaining €18.1m, to financial assistance granted to disaster victims (Relief Funds).

CHART 1 LOANS ARRANGED IN THE YEAR				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- Second-floor loans	15,155.1	8,652.7	6,502.4	75.1
2.- Direct loans	2,653.0	5,747.2	(3,094.2)	(53.8)
3(1+2=4+5). TOTAL	17,808.1	14,399.9	3,408.2	23.7
4.- Ordinary operations	17,790.0	14,059.0	3,731.0	26.5
4.1.1.- Financing of investments in Spain	17,218.1	12,166.7	5,051.4	41.5
4.1.2.- Financing of investments abroad	572.0	1,892.3	(1,320.3)	(69.8)
5.- Special operations (Relief funds)	18.1	340.9	(322.8)	(94.7)

A) Financing of investments in Spain

Total loans arranged in 2009 for the purpose of financing domestic investment projects totalled €17,218.1m, or an increase of €5,051.4m (41.5% in relative terms) in respect of arrangements recorded in the previous year. The financial year of 2009 differs from previous financial years in that it saw more arrangements under other financing facilities: specifically, the measures designed under the Government's E-Plan, which accounted for 42% of the total. In terms of size, this figure was followed by SME Facility arrangements, with 35% of the total (61% in 2008); and loans under the Large-scale Project and Public Institution and Enterprise Facilities, which together added up to 11% (28% in 2008).



CHART 2**FINANCING OF INVESTMENTS IN SPAIN**

Loans arranged in the year. Distribution by purposes

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- SME investments	6,046.5	7,407.0	(1,360.5)	(18.4)
- ICO-SME Facility (General)	5,168.4	6,734.2	(1,565.8)	(23.3)
- Entrepreneurs	63.2	72.8	(9.6)	(13.1)
- Corporate growth	814.9	600.0	214.9	35.8
2.- Government measures	7,160.8	0.0	7,160.8	100.0
- SME and Med. Enterprise Liquidity	4,552.7	0.0	4,552.7	100.0
- Housing	1,130.1	0.0	1,130.1	100.0
- Renove-Tourism and FuturE	1,393.5	0.0	1,393.5	100.0
- SME and Mortgage Deferral	84.5	0.0	84.5	100.0
3.- Renewable energies	254.7	522.7	(268.0)	(51.3)
4.- Large-scale projects (a)	1,830.2	3,416.7	(1,586.5)	(46.4)
- Regional development	616.3	1,790.8	(1,174.4)	(65.6)
- Transport	751.8	223.7	528.1	236.1
- Energy	265.5	875.0	(609.5)	(69.7)
- Other purposes	196.5	527.3	(330.8)	(62.7)
5.- Audiovisual media	50.6	42.0	8.6	20.5
- Film production	50.6	42.0	8.6	20.5
6.- Other facilities (b)	1,875.4	778.4	1,097.0	140.9
7(1 to 6). TOTAL	17,218.1	12,166.8	5,051.4	41.5
(a) Infrastructures in priority sectors and public institutions and enterprises.				
(b) Other facilities include, amongst others: Avanza, Vive, Tourism, University Studies Loan, etc.				

Details are provided below of the main domestic investments financed in 2009:

1. SME investments (Corporate Development Plan)

When speaking of the financing of investments in Spain through the second-floor procedure, it should be pointed out that the institute's greatest investment effort has been made within the framework of the Corporate Development Plan launched by the Government in 2006. This plan is built round a number of directives conducive to boosting society's enterprising spirit and encouraging the creation of new enterprises while fostering growth and corporate internationalisation.

So as to improve competitiveness and contribute to the development of Spain's corporate network, in 2009, the three financing facilities were relaunched:

- General ICO-SME Facility 2009

The aim of the SME Facility, created in 1993, is to stimulate and finance productive investment by small and medium-sized enterprises (SME). Formalised through the second-floor loan procedure, or the on-lending of funds by cooperating institutions (mediation), these loans enjoy preferential financing conditions. The maximum amount of a loan arranged and drawn down in each financial year is €1.5m per beneficiary per year, either in one or several operations, whatever the size of the borrower enterprise.



In 2009, the amount in loans arranged reached €5,168.4m, reflecting a downswing of €1,565.8m (23.3% in relative terms) on the figure for the previous year. Drawdowns were distributed over 76,230 operations, with an estimated investment of €7,803.2m. The average loan granted under this facility amounted to €67,800. Drawdowns accounted for 51.68% of the total €10,000m initially allocated to this facility.

- Entrepreneurs 2009

Set up in January 2006, this scheme seeks to provide preferential financing for the creation of new enterprises or the start-up of new professional activities by the self-employed. The idea is to contribute to the development of Spain's corporate network by stimulating self-employment. With an allocation of €100m, the Entrepreneurs 2009 Facility posted arrangements in the course of the year for €63.2m distributed over a total 1,993 operations.

- Corporate Growth 2009

Established in January 2006 like the Entrepreneurs Facility, this scheme aims to provide financial backing for enterprises whose investment projects exceed the limit established for the ICO-SME Facility. As the last financial year went by, 1,055 operations were arranged for a total amount of €815m, or 35.8% more than the previous year's arrangements. This financing instrument contributes to the growth of the Spanish medium-sized enterprise while helping improve its competitiveness.

The Corporate Development Plan (second-floor lending category) also includes the Corporate Internationalisation Facility, which will be referred to in the section concerning the financing of investments abroad.

2. Government measures for 2009

-- SME Liquidity 2009

Started up in December 2008, this facility was designed to finance the working capital of solvent and viable SME and self-employed businesses hindered by the temporary credit squeeze. The facility has an allocation of €10,000m (provided on a 50/50 basis by ICO and on-lending institutions). In the course of the year, 83,064 operations were arranged for a total amount of €6,901m.

- Medium-sized Enterprises Liquidity 2009

This facility was created in March 2009 for the purpose of providing finance for those solvent and viable medium-sized enterprises which are trying to cope with the temporary credit squeeze and, on account of their size, are unable to access the ICO-SME Liquidity Facility 2009. An allocation of €6,000m was made for medium-sized enterprises, providing that they are not in arrears as regards their obligations with credit institutions. In 2009, 1,727 operations were arranged, with drawdowns totalling €909m.

- Housing 2009

Created in November 2008, this facility seeks to boost the rented-housing market in Spain and is open to projects concerning finished housing for rent as the usual place of residence, within the scope of the Urban Rent Act (Spanish initials, LAU), Art. 21. In accordance with Title II, the rental contract may include a purchase option. With an allocation of €3,000m, the facility is geared towards enterprises and companies that are holders of property investments and whose business and fiscal addresses are in Spain. Last year, 553 operations were arranged for a total amount in drawdowns of €1,130m.

- Renovate-Tourism 2009

Established in January 2009, this facility was designed to finance projects conducive to improving the competitiveness of Spanish tourism enterprises. The facility received an allocation of €1,000m for enterprises and companies which have business and fiscal addresses in Spain and own or operate hotels, apartments and campsites in the tourism sector, rural accommodation, restaurants, travel agencies and other complementary tourism establishments. Last year, 3,622 operations were arranged. The facility's allocation had been used up by August 2009.



- FuturE 2009

This facility was constituted in July 2009 for the purpose of financing investments in the improvement of energy efficiency, the responsible, sustainable management of water, improvements to accessibility and the use of new technologies in companies belonging to the tourism sector. The facility received an allocation of €500m for enterprises and companies which have business and fiscal addresses in Spain and own or operate hotels, apartments and campsites in the tourism sector, rural accommodation, restaurants, travel agencies and other complementary tourism establishments. In the last financial year, 1,426 operations were arranged with drawdowns totalling €394m.

- SME Deferral 2009

Set under way at the start of last year, this facility was designed to finance, on request, capital instalments corresponding to 2009 on outstanding financing operations under ICO-SME Facilities 2006, 2007 and/or 2008. With an allocation of €5,000m, the facility is aimed at the self-employed and small and medium-sized enterprises. As the year elapsed, 641 operations were arranged, with drawdowns totalling €11m.

- Mortgage Deferral 2009

This facility was launched in early 2009 for the purpose of financing, within certain limits, temporary, partial deferral in the obligation to pay 50% of monthly instalments falling due on a mortgage loan between March 1 2009 and February 28 2011. With an allocation of €6,000m for 2009, 2010 and 2011, the facility is directed at holders of a mortgage on their usual place of residence, provided that the mortgage was taken out prior to September 1 2008 for an amount equal to, or less than, €170,000. Moreover, prior to September 1 2010, holders must fall into at least one of the following categories:

- Salaried workers who have been unemployed for at least three months immediately previous to their application and are entitled to receive unemployment benefit.
 - The self-employed who have closed their business down or who can prove annual income of less than three times the IPREM (Public Indicator of Multiple Effects Income); and, in both cases; have been in such a situation for at least three months.
 - Widowed pensioners whose spouse died once the loan had been arranged or, in any event, after September 1 2008.
- In all cases, eligibility is subject to the customer's not being in arrears.

In the course of the year, 11,943 operations were arranged, with drawdowns totalling €73m.

B) Financing of investments abroad

As in the previous financial year, ICO uses three instruments to support and finance the establishment and investment plans of Spanish enterprises in other countries: for small and medium-sized enterprises, ICO has designed internationalisation facilities, together with a scheme set up under an agreement with ICEX (the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute); and, for larger firms, the Programme for Large-scale Investments Abroad (PROINVEX). (See Chart 3).

CHART 3.				
FINANCING OF INVESTMENTS ABROAD				
Loans arranged in the year. Distribution by purposes. Figures at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- SME backing	228.2	184.7	43.5	23.6
- Internationalisation	199.1	150.0	49.1	32.7
- ICEX Agreement	29.2	34.7	(5.5)	(16.0)
2.- PROINVEX Programme	343.8	1,707.6	(1,363.9)	(79.9)
3(1+2).TOTAL	572.0	1,892.3	(1,320.3)	(69.8)



1. Support for SME

- Corporate internationalisation

Operated through the second-floor loan procedure, the Internationalisation Facility was set up in mid-1994 in compliance with an agreement of cooperation between ICO and ICEX. Aimed solely at the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises, it is, in accordance with current requirements, open only to enterprises with no more than 250 employees, annual turnover of less than €50m and an annual general balance sheet of no more than €43m. In addition, no more than 25% of share capital may be held by a large company.

The facility remained operative until year-end 2000 and was discontinued the following year when the maximum limit on authorised loans was reached (up to a total of €150m). In 2005, the facility was renewed for the purpose of boosting the presence of the Spanish enterprise abroad. In 2009, operations totalling €199.1m were arranged under the facility, or 32.7% more than in 2008. The result was 257 operations and estimated induced investment of €752.7m.

- ICO-ICEX Facility. Backing for enterprises wishing to undertake commercial or productive activities or promote their brands abroad.

Set up in March 2006, the facility was designed to introduce Spanish enterprises to the export world, thus facilitating their access to the external market. It is available to Spanish SME which, in accordance with the EU Recommendation of May 6 2003, are members of the PIPE Club or take part in the ICEX Programme known as "Learning to Export", or have received the approval of ICEX for assistance in any of the above-mentioned activities. The maximum amounts eligible for finance vary in accordance with the programme to which the facility is applied. By the end of the year, 383 operations totalling €29.2m had been arranged.

2. PROINVEX Programme

The PROINVEX Programme was established under a Resolution of ICO's Governing Council on May 29 1997. Its goal is to finance large-scale investment projects abroad in which there is a Spanish interest. The minimum unit amount is €10m.

Under the programme, loans may be granted to both national and non-resident applicants – providing that they meet the requirement concerning the Spanish interest – and may be denominated in euros or in foreign currency. When formalising these operations, ICO may grant individual loans, participate with other institutions in the granting of syndicated loans, contribute parallel financing or act as co-financier alongside multilateral institutions (IDRB, ERDB, IFC, etc.).

In 2009, loans arranged under the programme added up to €343.8m, or 79.9% less than the figure recorded for the previous year.

C) Special operations

In accordance with ICO's bylaws, one of its functions is to "contribute to the alleviation of the economic effects caused by situations of grave economic crisis, natural disasters and similar, as instructed by the Council of Ministers or the Government's Delegate Commission for Economic Affairs (Spanish initials, CDGAE)".

CHART 4. SPECIAL OPERATIONS (Relief Funds)

Loans arranged in the year. Distribution by purposes

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Fishing sector	0.0	183.5	(183.5)	100.0
Textiles	17.9	28.0	(10.1)	(36.0)
Forum and Afinsa victims	0.0	122.1	(122.1)	(100.0)
Other purposes	0.2	7.3	(7.2)	(97.9)
TOTAL	18.10	340.94	(322.8)	(94.7)

As the chart shows, assistance to the fishing sector and Forum/Afinsa victims was discontinued.

In terms of volume, the following were particularly noteworthy in 2009:



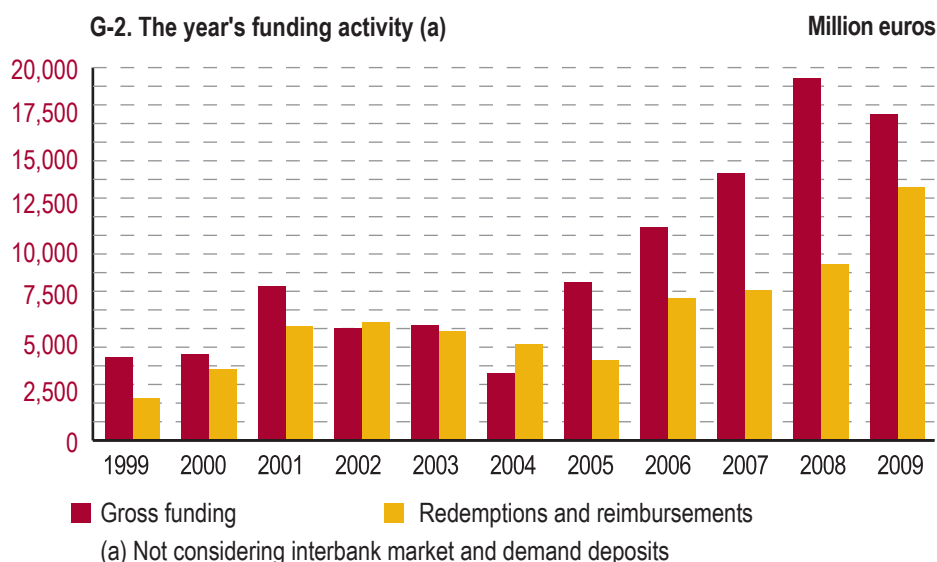
Textiles (ICO-Boosting the competitiveness of manufacturing sectors)

This facility seeks to provide support for enterprises belonging to the following sectors: textile, footwear, furniture, toys, tanning, leather and wood, the idea being to step up competitiveness and encourage innovation in manufacturing processes geared towards diversification or specialisation in market segments lying outside the mainstream of world competition. At the same time, the facility aims to back the corporate concentration processes resulting from our investments.

For 2009, the facility was awarded an allocation of €50m. At December 31, 87 operations had been arranged for drawdowns totalling €17.9m.

2. FUNDING 2009

In accordance with the provisions of Act 2 /2008, December 23, on the General-Government Budget for 2009 (Article 51 and Annex III), the ceiling on ICO's funding operations for the last financial year was set at €12,500m. This maximum did not affect either treasury operations arranged and redeemed during the year or the refinancing of debt contracted over the short and long terms. Accordingly, the maximum worked out at €27,500m. In the last financial year, the annual variation of market resources, considering the funding originally netted, came to €3,900m.



Funds obtained through the issuance of fixed-income securities worked out at €16,915m (97% of the total) and those raised by means of loan arrangements with credit institutions, at €500m. Financial resources denominated in currencies other than the euro added up to €8,949m, accounting for 51% of total funding; and those obtained directly in euros amounted to €8,466m.

CHART 5. FUNDING ACTIVITY				
Annual variation of market resources				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009			2008
	Placements and increases	Redemptions and reimbursements	Net variation	Placements and increases
1.- Fixed-income securities	16,914.9	(13,393.6)	3,521.4	19,306.0
- Bonds and debentures in euros (a)	7,966.0	(5,320.8)	2,645.3	6,819.5
- Bonds and debentures in f.c.	8,948.9	(8,072.8)	876.1	12,486.5
2.- Loans from credit institutions	500.0	(121.4)	378.6	39.6
- Loans in euros	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0
- Loans in f.c.	0.0	(121.4)	(121.4)	39.6
(3 = 1 + 2).- Total	17,414.9	(13,514.9)	3,900.0	19,345.6

(a) Includes issues of *pagarés* (promissory notes) (b) Net variation of balances

[Performance Report 2009]

[Performance Report 2009]



In 2009, the aggregate amount of the institute's gross funding came to €17,415m, or 10% less than the figure recorded in 2008. Of this amount, €14,026m, equivalent to 80.54% of the total, corresponded to funds obtained over the medium and long terms; and the remaining €3,388m, to short-term resources.

Within medium and long-term financing, bonds issued under the EMTN Programme (Euro Medium Term Notes) and others, such as the Samurai Programme, totalled €16,915m. In the course of the year, issues were launched on various markets in nine different currencies. The main currencies used were: euro (58%), US dollar (24%), yen (4%) and pound sterling (3%). To a lesser extent, currencies such as the Australian dollar, the Swiss franc, the Norwegian krone, the New Zealand dollar and the Turkish lira were also used.

In addition to the above issues, a loan of €500m was arranged with the EIB (European Investment Bank).

Practically all resources netted in currencies other than the euro were swapped to the European currency at the close of each transaction.

Issue terms on the various products form part of a strategy aimed at the management of liquidity, financial and balance sheet risks, in a constant effort to match up with the characteristics of the balance sheet's assets. Of the long-term funding operations issued in 2009, 50.5% carried terms of up to three years; 20.6%, three to five year terms; and 28.9%, terms of more than five years.

The amount of short-term funding, raised in its entirety through the ECP Programme (Euro Commercial Paper) in various currencies (euro, US dollar, Swiss franc and pound sterling) stood at €3,388m, reflecting a 28% downswing on the previous year. The weighted average term for these funds was just over six months.

Alongside the institute's main funding source in the form of the issuance of debentures and bonds, funds were contributed by various ministries to attend to certain facilities, in addition to the State loan to finance liquidity facilities:

Contributions under Chapter 8

In 2009, ICO, on a joint basis with various ministerial departments, set up a number of second-floor facilities in which the funds were contributed by said departments and charged to Chapter 8 of their budgets. The purpose of these facilities is the implementation of the economic policy measures corresponding to each body, with the priority aim of improving the financing conditions of certain groups and strategic sectors.

The leading ministry in the allocation of funds for the start-up of second-floor loans was the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade which, in 2009, contributed resources to cover the following facilities: ICO-PLAN AVANZA 2006-2010, ICO-PLAN VIVE 2008-2010, ICO-FOMIT 2009 and ICO-RENOVE TOURISM 2009, which together add up to €1,294m.

The Ministry of Education provided funds to provision the ICO-UNIVERSITY STUDIES Facility 2008-2009 (€150m).

The Ministry of Public Works supplied funds to cover the allocation for the ICO-PLAN VIVE BUS Facility for 2009 (€50m).

The Ministry of Culture contributed resources for the ICO-CULTURE INDUSTRY Facility for 2009 (€22m).

In 2009, as a result of these contributions, operations were arranged through the various second-floor facilities for an amount of €1,488m. Accordingly, 9.84% of the funds distributed by ICO among Spain's self-employed and enterprises came from Chapter 8 of the budgets of the aforementioned ministries.

State loan

For the purposes of the ICO-SME 2009 Second-floor Liquidity Facility, ICO subscribed a special loan with the Treasury so as to finance up to a maximum of €5,000m. At December 31 2009, the outstanding balance on this loan was €3,571m.

3. ICO AS A PAYING AGENCY

In 2009, the institute continued to participate in the provision of financial services to various securitisation funds, thus contributing to the attainment of the economic policy target of endowing this asset market with greater transparency, efficiency and liquidity.



At December 31 2009, the total issued by securitisation funds in which ICO provides, or has provided, financial services amounted to €158,000m, entailing 103 operations. The increase seen in 2009 (14% in respect of the balance at year-end 2008) derived from the execution of 11 contracts corresponding to as many new funds.

Furthermore, in 2009, the institute continued in its role as a supplier of liquidity facilities to securitisation funds, reaching a figure at December 31 of almost €3,141m.

It is also worth noting that, in 2009, the institute entered into six financial services contracts for as many bond issues guaranteed by the General State Administration in accordance with Royal Decree Act 7/2008, October 13 2008; and Order EHA/3364/2008, November 21. The total amount was €6,819m.

4. COMMENTS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A) PERFORMANCE OF THE BALANCE SHEET

The content of this section concerns the salient features of ICO's activity in the financial year of 2009. Further information is available in the audited annual accounts. In the Public Balance, loans to institutions are included under the heading Lending investments. Here, they are presented separately.

At year-end 2009, the institute's total balance amounted to €60,359m, reflecting an upturn of €7,390m in absolute value and of 14 % in relative terms as compared with the balance at the same date one year previous.

The balance of lending investment, not including loans to credit institutions and minus provisions, worked out at €51,624.4m, or 20.5% more than the figure recorded in 2008. Of this amount, €32,787.7m corresponded to loans channelled to end-borrowers through the second-floor procedure, which in turn include €4,262.1m from the bonds which substitute securitised second-floor loans; and €18,836.7m corresponded to loans supplied directly by ICO.

The overall volume of resources supplied to credit institutions (see Chart 11) stood at €858.4m, down by 66% on the figure for the preceding year. This decline is due to the decrease in BBVA loans and, above all, to deposits assigned on the interbank market.



CHART 6. ASSET AND FUNDING OPERATIONS. ABSTRACT OF THE BALANCE SHEET
Balances at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	Figures at: 31/12/09	Figures at: 31/12/08	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Cash and Bank of Spain	74.5	344.2	(269.7)	(78.4)
Financial assets for trading	470.7	207.8	262.9	126.6
Lending investment	51,624.4	42,849.3	8,775.1	20.5
- Second-floor loans *	32,787.7	25,065.5	7,722.2	30.8
- Loans and credits	18,836.7	17,783.8	1,052.9	5.9
Loans to credit institutions	858.4	2,522.8	(1,664.4)	(66.0)
- BBVA banks	524.5	677.1	(152.6)	(22.5)
- Other loans and deposits	333.9	1,845.7	(1,511.8)	(81.9)
Securities portfolio	159.0	155.7	3.3	2.1
Investment portfolio due*	4,924.6	3,750.7	1,173.9	31.3
Hedging derivatives	1,899.6	2,711.6	(812.0)	(29.9)
Tangible assets	120.9	169.4	(48.5)	(28.6)
Accrual accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other asset accounts	227.4	258.1	(30.7)	(11.9)
TOTAL ASSETS = LIABILITIES	60,359.5	52,969.5	7,390.0	14.0
Financial liabilities for trading	409.5	6.9	344.6	530.7
External resources	53,598.9	44,443.8	9,155.1	20.6
- Market resources	46,863.0	43,039.3	3,823.7	8.9
- Special funding	3,571.4	0.0	3,571.4	100.0
- Other financial liabilities	3,164.5	1,404.5	1,760.0	125.3
Hedging derivatives	3,340.7	5,823.5	(2,482.8)	(42.6)
Provisions and allowances	250.2	207.8	42.4	20.4
Equity	2,887.0	2,647.7	239.3	9.0
Valuation adjustments	(191.0)	(355.4)	164.4	(46.3)
The year's profit	23.5	88.7	(65.2)	(73.5)
Accrual adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other liability accounts	40.7	48.5	(7.8)	(16.1)

* Second-floor loans include €7,084.6m (2008) and €4,262.1m (2009) from the bonds which substitute the securitised loans and are excluded from the investment portfolio due.

As the financial year went by, external resources increased by €9,155.1m in absolute terms and by 20.6% in relative terms. Market resources stood at €46,863m, showing an 8.9% rise on 2008. Special funding includes the State loan for the financing of the second-floor liquidity facilities, amounting to €3,571.4m. Other financial liabilities, €3,164.5m, surpassed the figure recorded in 2008 by over 125%. This was due to the rise in funds received from the various ministries. These funds have already been drawn down and are reimbursable in accordance with repayments under the pertinent facilities and their respective regulations (Fomit, Renove-Tourism, Avanza, University Studies, DGT (Directorate General of Traffic) and VIVE).

Internal resources, not counting the annual profit figure or valuation adjustments, amounted to €2,887m, showing a 9% increase on the figure for the preceding year (See Chart 17).

In 2009, the pattern seen in previous years continued, with the progressive rise of lending investment, more noticeable this year on account of the measures put in place in accordance with the Government's instructions to provide support for Spain's economic situation and the funding required to finance them. The weight of equity, which accounted for 5% of total liabilities, remained unchanged.

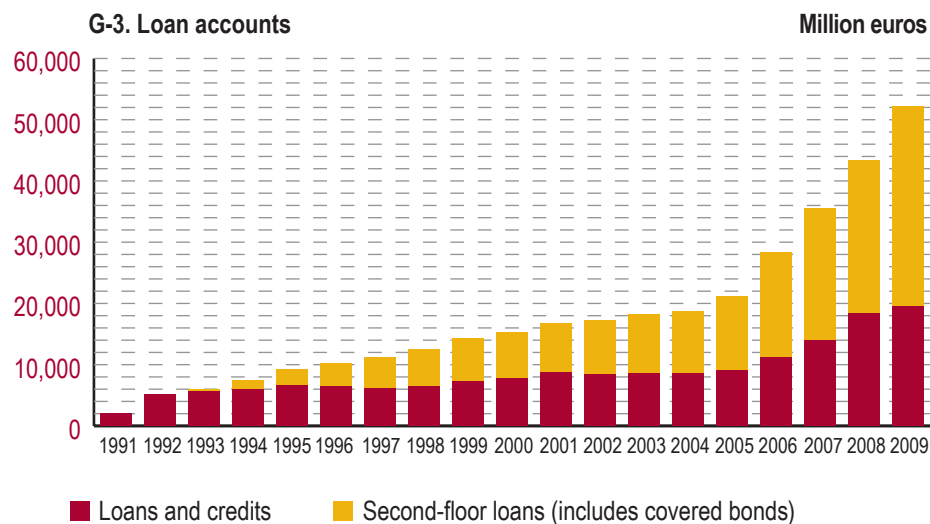


B) LENDING INVESTMENT

For the sake of clarity, within the scope of lending investment, a distinction is made between loan accounts (ordinary and special) and loans to credit institutions (including the BBVA and other loans).

Loan accounts

At year-end, the balance of loan accounts had grown by 20.5% in respect of the previous year to reach a figure of €52,296.2m.



In Chart 7, so as to enable the reader to gain a clearer understanding of both performance and historical series, the bonds deriving from the securitisation of second-floor loans are also considered as loan accounts and all balances are presented without deductions for provisions.

CHART 7. LOAN ACCOUNTS		Million euros and percentages		
Balances at December 31				
ITEMS	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1. Ordinary operations	52,192.3	43,278.6	8,913.7	20.6
1.1. Second-floor loans w/securitisation	32,787.7	25,065.5	7,722.2	30.8
1.1.1. Second-floor loans	28,521.6	17,980.9	10,540.8	58.6
1.1.2. Covered bonds	4,266.0	7,084.6	(2,818.6)	(39.8)
1.2. Ordinary loans and credits	19,404.6	18,213.2	1,191.4	6.5
1.2.1. Public Administrations	1,674.7	1,344.7	330.0	24.5
1.2.2. Other resident sectors	16,000.6	15,147.5	853.1	5.6
1.2.3. Non-resident sectors	1,729.3	1,721.0	8.3	0.5
2. Special and exceptional operations	103.9	110.3	(6.4)	(5.8)
2.1. Rights settled with the Treasury	32.9	30.5	2.5	8.0
2.2. Loans assumed by the State and other	3.5	11.5	(8.0)	(69.5)
2.3. Special loans and credits	67.5	68.3	(0.8)	(1.2)
- Portfolio received from the CBE (a)	26.6	27.5	(0.8)	(3.1)
- Other CDGAE loans (b)	40.9	40.9	0.0	0.1
3. (1+2) TOTAL	52,296.2	43,388.9	8,907.3	20.5

(a) Corporación Bancaria de España
(b) The Government's Delegate Commission for Economic Affairs

The variation in absolute terms was €8,907.3m, deriving from an increase of €8,913.7m in ordinary operations and a decrease of €6.4m in special and exceptional operations.

The breakdown of loan accounts is provided below:

1. Ordinary operations

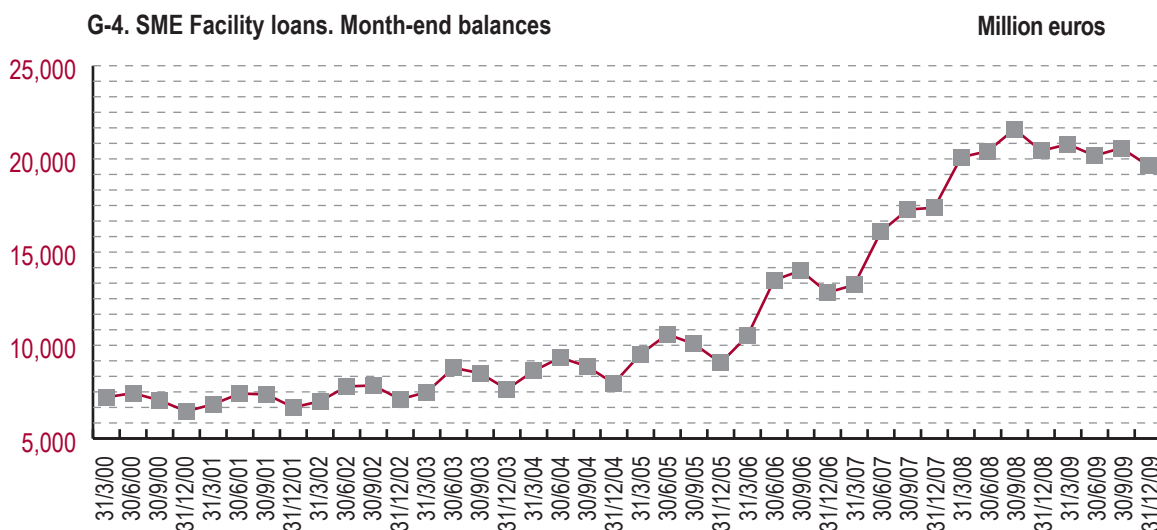
1.1. Second-floor loans with covered bonds

At year-end, the outstanding balance on second-floor loans granted by ICO to on-lending institutions reached €32,787.7m, showing an increase in relative terms of 30.8% on the same figure one year previous. The net increase undergone by second-floor loans as a whole went up by €10,540.8m, or by 58.6% in relative terms. In the period of reference, the SME Facility was surpassed by the volume of other second-floor loans, which include the facilities designed to implement the Government's measures. Conversely, the securitisation balance fell as a result of the two annual bond settlements (May and November).

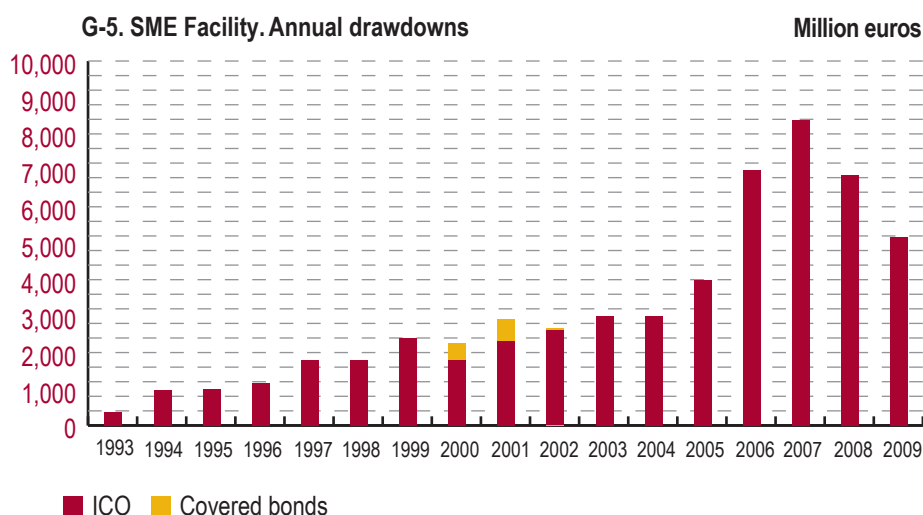
Excluding securitisation, the net increase of second-floor facilities was 58.6%.

CHART 8. SECOND-FLOOR LOANS				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- SME investments	16,939.4	14,158.1	2,781.4	19.6
- ICO-SME Facility (General)	15,375.6	13,351.3	2,024.4	15.2
- Agreements with aut. comms. (a)	14.1	21.1	(6.9)	(32.9)
- Entrepreneurs	152.8	110.3	42.5	38.5
- Corporate growth	1,396.9	675.4	721.5	106.8
2.- SME. Opening up:	479.5	315.5	164.0	52.0
- Internationalisation	422.6	260.5	162.1	62.2
- ICEX Agreement	56.9	55.1	1.8	3.4
3.- Government measures	7,073.3	0.0	7,073.3	100.0
- SME and Med. Enterprise Liquidity	4,493.2	0.0	4,493.2	100.0
- Housing	1,103.9	0.0	1,103.9	100.0
- Renove-Tourism and FuturE	1,393.5	0.0	1,393.5	100.0
- SME and Mortgage Deferral	82.7	0.0	82.7	100.0
4.- Plan AVANZA	1,378.0	880.1	497.9	56.6
5.- Plan VIVE	723.3	3.0	720.3	23,882.1
4.- Transport	149.4	87.1	62.3	71.5
5.- Film industry	127.7	103.9	23.8	23.0
6.- University Studies Loan	114.8	42.3	72.5	171.2
7.- Forum-Afinsa	112.2	162.6	(50.4)	(31.0)
8.- Relief Funds (b)	493.3	752.2	(258.9)	(34.4)
9.- Discontinued facilities (c)	334.9	389.2	(54.3)	(14.0)
10.- Other facilities (d)	595.7	1,086.7	(491.0)	(45.2)
Second-floor subtotal w/o bonds	28,521.6	17,980.8	10,540.8	58.6
11.- Covered bonds	4,266.0	7,084.6	(2,818.6)	(39.8)
TOTAL	32,787.6	25,065.5	7,722.2	30.8

(a) INFO. Murcia, Ceuta, Melilla and CAIB (Balearic Islands).
 (b) Floods, mad cow disease, Carmelo Tunnel, frosts, fires and drought.
 (c) Diesel oil, MAPA fishing sector and start-ups.
 (d) The term, Other facilities, includes: CDTI, IDAE, Proinmed, DGT, microcredits, shipyards, culture industries and the textile sector.



Graph 4 illustrates the quarterly performance of the SME Facility balance (including securitisation). An increasing volume of available funds is observed in 2007, to be followed by a slowdown in 2008, caused by the loss of impetus in the granting of loans and the redemption of the bonds substituting securitised second-floor loans. In 2009, the facility's slowdown observed as from mid-2008 continued.



The total number of loans granted (Chart 9) to applicants since the start of the facility to year-end 2009 stands at 836,348; and accumulated drawdowns, at €54,770.9m.

CHART 9. SECOND-FLOOR LOANS. SME FACILITY				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009		2008	
	Annual values	Accumulated values	Annual values	Accumulated values
Number of operations	76,230	836,348	95,653	760,118
For less than €60,000 (%)	71.6%	72.5%	67.9%	72.6%
Amount in loans drawn down	5,168	54,771	6,876	49,602
At a variable interest rate (%)	77.6%	79.0%	77.5%	79.2%
To be repaid in over five years (%)	47.8%	49.9%	45.8%	50.1%
Estimated induced investment	7,803	101,561	11,585	93,757
Investment coverage ratio (%)	66.2%	53.9%	59.4%	52.9%



As stated in previous editions of this report, the direction taken by the SME Facility would seem to confirm that its aims are being accomplished satisfactorily and that the facility's advantageous conditions have stimulated the capitalisation processes of small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, the drive provided by the new second-floor facilities aimed at supporting the economy fostered the involvement of cooperating institutions in the granting of medium and long-term loans to investors. At year-end, the balance of the new measures accounted for 25% of second-floor lending as a whole, not counting the securitised portfolio bonds (See Chart 8).

Lastly, as mentioned above, there were covered bonds from former second-floor facilities, which posted a balance of €4,266m at December 31 2009, although this amount fell by almost 40% on account of settlement maturities.

1.2. Ordinary loans to customers

Chart 10 indicates the balance of loan accounts in which ICO performs its direct lending activity. In the chart's preparation, the criteria established by the Bank of Spain for the presentation of credit institution balances have been followed. Accordingly, the overall figure matches the sum of the balance of ordinary loans to customers and the balance of special and exceptional operations appearing in Chart 7. Furthermore, the balance of lending investment obtained after deducting specific credit loss allowances from loan accounts tallies with the balance appearing in Chart 6 (Abstract of the balance sheet)) and on the balance sheet of the audited annual accounts, under the heading, Loans and credits.

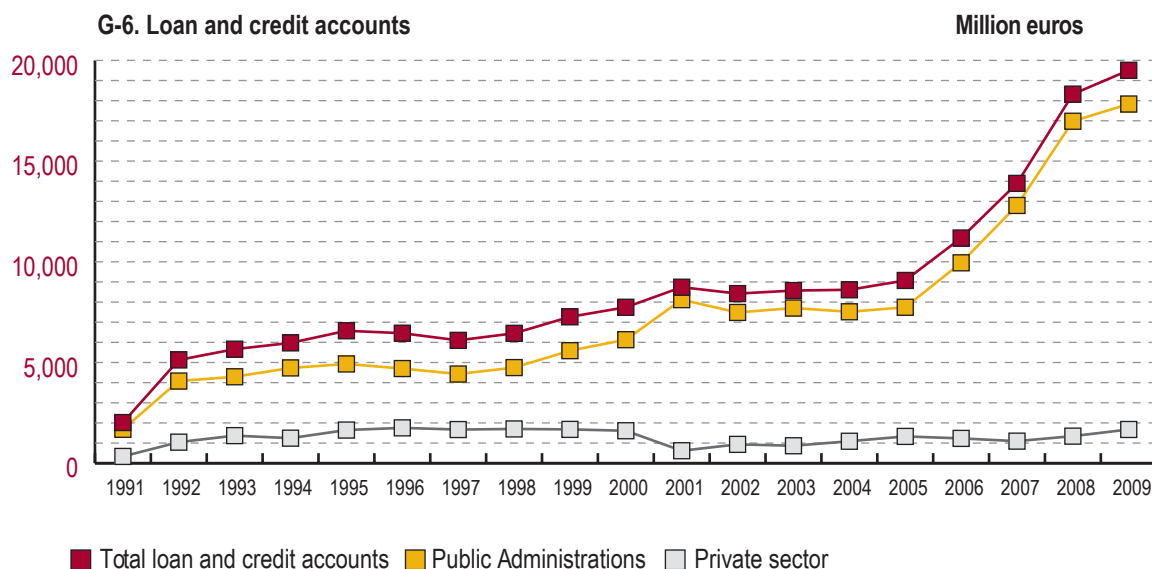
CHART 10. LOANS AND CREDITS				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Public Administrations	1,674.7	1,344.7	330.0	24.5
- Central Administration	437.6	46.6	391.0	839.1
- Territorial Administrations	1,237.1	1,298.1	(61.0)	(4.7)
Other resident sectors	16,104.5	15,257.8	846.7	5.5
- Ordinary loans	16,000.6	15,147.5	853.1	5.6
- Special loans	103.9	110.3	(6.4)	(5.8)
Non-residents	1,729.3	1,721.0	8.3	0.5
TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS	19,508.5	18,323.5	1,185.0	6.5
Loan loss provision	671.8	539.7	132.1	24.5
TOTAL LENDING INVESTMENT	18,836.7	17,783.8	1,052.9	5.9

At the close of 2009, the outstanding balance of direct loans to customers, prior to deducting generic and specific provisions, came to €19,508.5m, or 6.5% more than the figure entered one year previous.

Loan accounts with other resident sectors (non-financial companies and firms) reached €16,104.5m, reflecting a 5.5% upturn on the balance recorded in 2008. Once again, this accounts for 85.5% of the total in relative terms, after the deduction of provisions.

In terms of sectors of activity, the bulk of loans to other resident sectors went to the resident sector, which accounts for 82.55% of the total prior to the deduction of provisions.





Graph 6 illustrates the path followed by the balance of direct loans granted to the public and private sectors, including in the former loans to the Central and Territorial Administrations and in the latter, resident and non-resident companies and enterprises.

Loans to credit institutions: BBVA and other loans

Excluding second-floor loans, at year-end 2009, the net balance of financing supplied by ICO to credit institutions amounted to €858.4m after deducting provisions for sovereign risk on loans granted to non-resident banks. Of this amount, €524.5m corresponded to loans granted to the BBVA (formerly Argentaria) as a result of the conversion of allocations owed by former Official Credit Institutions (OCI); and €282.6m, to loans to other institutions, arranged in the main in the form of deposits on the interbank market. As compared with values recorded in 2008, these balances show respective declines of 22% and 83%.

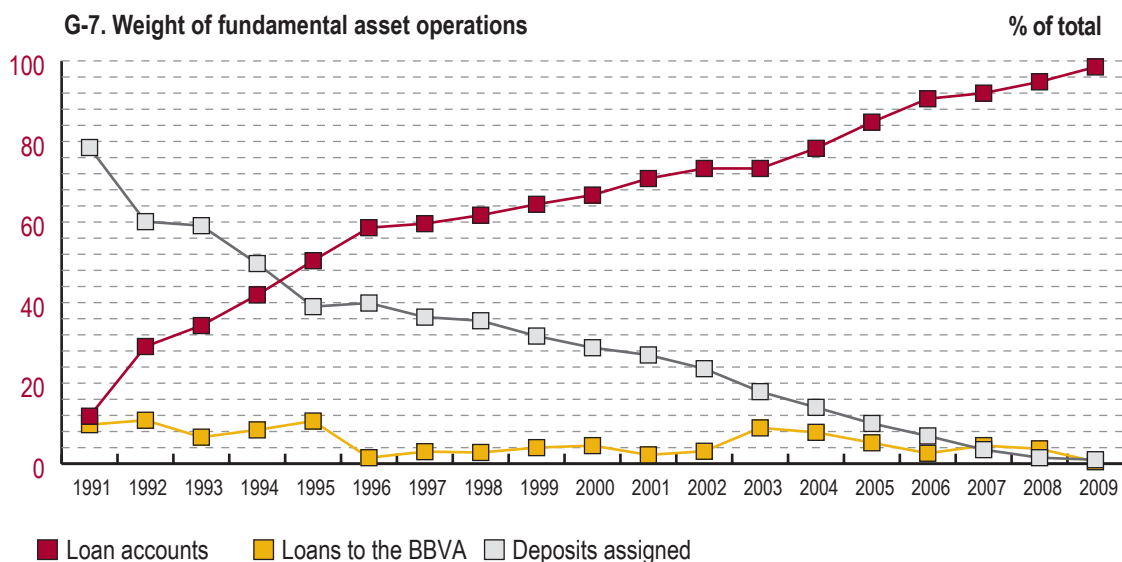
CHART 11. LOANS TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Loans to the BBVA	524.5	677.1	(152.6)	(22.5)
Other loans and deposits	282.6	1,686.5	(1,403.9)	(83.2)
Demand	16.0	10.9	5.1	46.8
Term	239.3	1,647.7	(1,408.4)	(85.5)
Transition accounts	27.3	27.9	(0.6)	(2.2)
Valuation adjustments	78.2	187.1	(108.9)	(58.2)
Provisions for sovereign risk	(26.9)	(27.9)	1.0	(3.6)
TOTAL	858.4	2,522.8	(1,664.4)	(66.0)

Now that the institute's lending activity has been analysed, it may be of interest to examine the performance of the shares taken up by the main items forming the institute's basic assets (see Graph 7). It is seen in the graph how the weight of loan accounts has been growing without interruption until 2009.

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It is also observed how the relative importance of loans to the BBVA (formerly Argentaria) has, with the exception of 1996, been constantly declining throughout the period. In fact, in accordance with the pertinent repayment, it will disappear altogether in 2012.

C) FUNDING AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

External resources

At the close of 2009, the balance of the institute's external resources summed up to €53,598.9m, accounting for 89% of total liabilities. As compared with the previous year, this balance indicates an increase of 20.6%.

CHART 12. FUNDING. STRUCTURE

Balances at December 31

Items	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- Market resources	46,863.0	43,039.3	3,823.7	8.9
1.1.- Fixed-income securities	43,694.9	39,345.4	4,349.5	11.1
1.2.- Loans from credit institutions	1,380.2	1,109.8	270.4	24.4
1.3.- Customer funds	1,787.9	2,584.2	(796.3)	(30.8)
1.4.- Denominated in euros	20,708.1	18,229.3	2,478.8	13.6
1.5.- Denominated in f.c.	26,154.9	24,810.0	1,344.9	5.4
2.- Special funding	3,571.4	0.0	3,571.4	100.0
3.- Other financial liabilities	3,164.5	1,404.5	1,760.0	125.3
4 (1+2+3) .- TOTAL	53,598.9	44,443.8	9,155.1	20.6

Chart 12 provides details of the major components of external funding. It is seen how the largest share is taken up by market resources. More specifically, in the last financial year, the balance of outstanding fixed-income securities witnessed an increase of €4,349.5m (11.1% in relative terms).

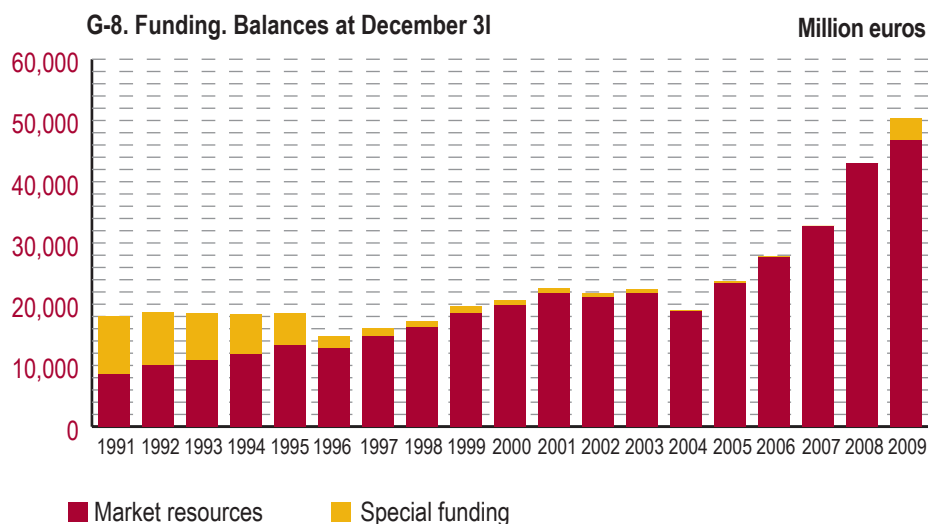
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Excluding other financial liabilities, the performance of the two major funding components (market resources and special funding) is illustrated in Graph 8. It will be observed that the balance of special resources, i.e., those obtained off market circuits, decreased systematically in every single year of the period under examination until disappearing altogether in the final three years. In 2009, they reappeared as a result of the loan granted to ICO by the State for the financing of the Liquidity 2009 Facility. (This Government measure commenced this year).

In Other financial liabilities, it is important to note the increase of more than 100% in the financial year of 2009 as a result of the funds received to attend to the various second-floor loan facilities (Chapter 8). One of the main items under this heading refers to the funds provided by the various ministries to that end. Once they have been drawn down, these funds will become reimbursable as they are repaid, in accordance with the regulations applicable to each one. These funds include: Renove-Tourism, Avanza, the University Studies Facility, DGT-Driving Licence and Plan Vive.



Details of the components making up ICO's funding are provided below:

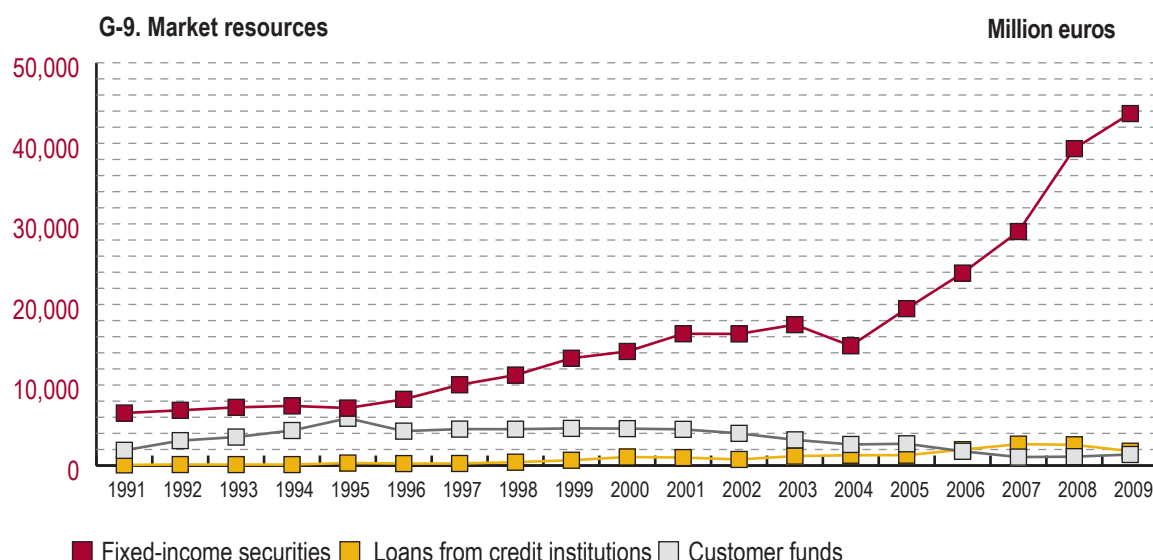
1.- Market resources

Graph 9 traces the path followed since 1991 by each of the major market funding resources. It will be seen how two clearly distinct stages appear in the period under examination. The first, going from 1991 to 1995, reflects the growth of the absolute value and the relative weight of loans received from credit institutions. The second, going from 1996 to 2009, sees a notable increase in the absolute and relative significance of outstanding fixed-income securities. The ratio between the balance of credit resources and total market funding leapt from 22.3% in 1991 to 44% in 1995, slipping from then onwards to 2.9% in 2009. The weight of funds netted through security issues decreased from 76.6% in 1991 to 53.6% in 1995, to grow since that time to 93.2% in the last financial year.

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1.1. Fixed-income securities

Within market resources the balance of outstanding fixed-income securities is the one to have shown the greatest increase in the financial year, reaching a balance at year-end 2009 of €43,694.9m. This gives a year-on-year upward variation of €4,349.5m. The volume of bonds and debentures originally denominated in euros was up by 18% while those issued in foreign currency rose by 6%. At the end of the financial period, these securities posted respective balances of €17,543m and €25,357.9m (see Chart 13).

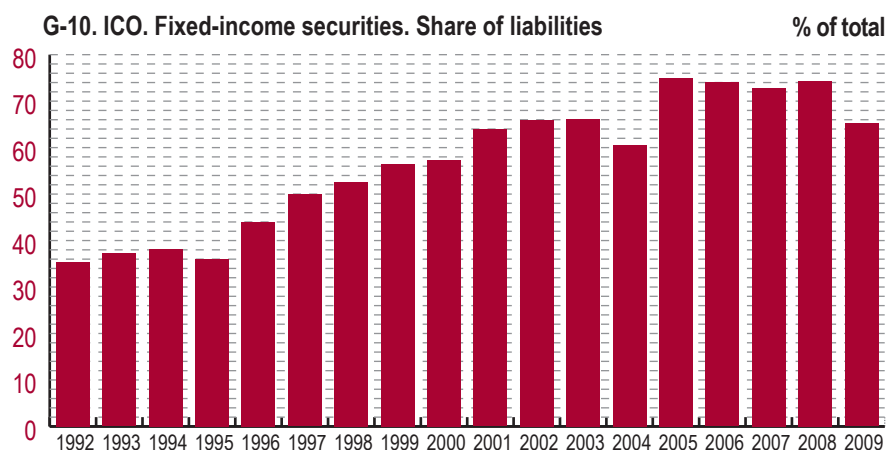
CHART 13. FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

Balances at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Bonds and debentures in euros	17,543.0	14,849.9	2,693.1	18.1
- Other issues and accrual adjustments	0.0	244.5	(244.5)	(100.0)
- EMTN Programme	17,340.7	13,572.0	3,768.7	27.8
- ECP	202.3	1,033.5	(831.2)	(80.4)
Bonds and debentures in f.c.	25,357.9	23,910.2	1,447.7	6.1
- EMTN Programme	24,093.2	22,383.1	1,710.2	7.6
- Other issues and accrual adjustments	0.0	23.1	(23.1)	(100.0)
- ECP	1,264.6	1,504.0	(239.4)	(15.9)
Pagarés (Promissory notes)	53.3	64.1	(10.8)	(16.8)
- Programmed issues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Special issues	53.3	64.1	(10.8)	(16.8)
Valuation adjustments	740.7	521.2	219.5	42.1
TOTAL	43,694.9	39,345.4	4,349.5	11.1

Obtaining resources by means of the issuance of fixed-income securities on international markets constitutes ICO's most characteristic funding source and, for several years now, has been the most important. As shown in Graph 10, until 1995, the ratio between the balance of outstanding securities and the institute's liabilities remained fairly stable, pursuing a fast and continuous upward trend from that time to the present.





1.2. Loans from credit institutions

At the end of the last financial year, the balance of funding received by ICO from credit institutions was €1,380.2m, or €270.4m (24.4%) more than the figure noted in 2008.

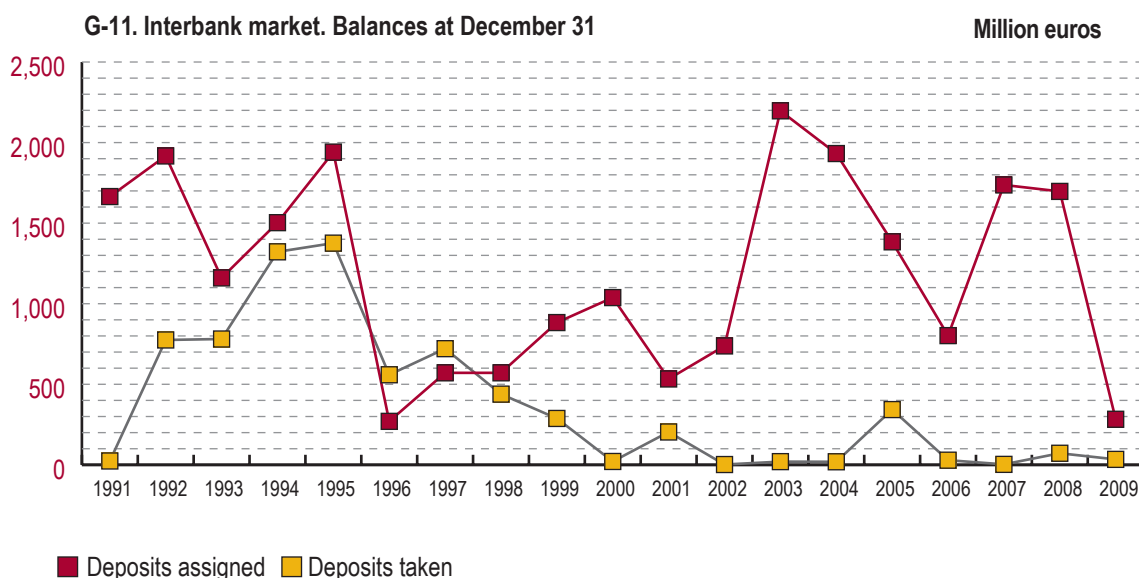
CHART 14. LOANS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
Balances at December 31

Items	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
EIB loans	893.9	546.6	347.3	63.5
- In euros	766.2	394.7	371.5	94.1
- In f.c.	127.7	152.0	(24.3)	(16.0)
Deposits from credit institutions	34.4	72.4	(38.0)	(52.5)
- In euros	0.0	65.9	(65.9)	100.0
- In f.c.	34.4	6.5	27.9	429.3
Loans from other banks	402.8	452.8	(50.1)	(11.1)
- In euros	46.3	46.3	(0.0)	(0.0)
- In f.c.	356.5	406.5	(50.0)	(12.3)
Valuation adjustments	49.2	37.9	11.3	29.8
- In euros	(230.2)	(301.3)	71.1	(23.6)
- In f.c.	279.3	339.1	(59.8)	(17.6)
TOTAL	1,380.2	1,109.8	270.4	24.4

The balance of deposits taken on the interbank market amounted to €34.4m at the close of 2009.

The performance through time of the balances of deposits taken and assigned in the interbank financing system is shown in Graph 11.





1.3. Customer funds

Unlike the situation at private credit institutions, where customer deposits are the main funding source, at ICO, this resource has generally been of little significance. The reason for this lies in the legal restriction whereby ICO is prevented from “raising funds through deposits to the general public”. Notwithstanding these limitations, the existence of customer funds is due, at the present time, to three reasons: ICO’s activity as an asset securitisation paying agent, as referred to previously; the opening of complementary accounts by customers, which is directly linked to the drawdown of their loans; and lastly, the funds received to provide financing for the Chapter 8 facilities until the pertinent drawdown takes place.

The most important item within customer funds is demand accounts belonging to resident financial firms and companies, whose year-end balance amounted to €1,418.2 m. The remainder (to a total of €1,787.9m) almost entirely corresponds to deposits by Public Administrations.

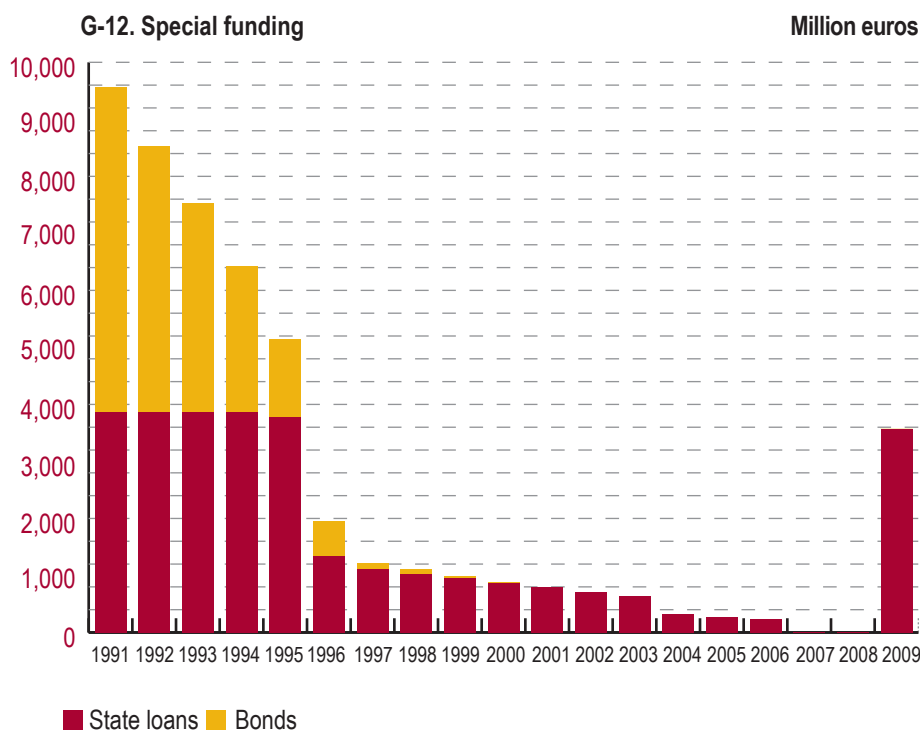
CHART 15. CUSTOMER FUNDS

Balances at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Public Administrations	348.0	986.3	(638.3)	(64.7)
Other resident sectors	1,418.2	1,560.4	(142.2)	(9.1)
Valuation adjustments	6.1	21.6	(15.5)	(71.8)
Other non-resident sectors	15.6	15.9	(0.3)	(1.9)
TOTAL	1,787.9	2,584.2	(796.3)	(30.8)

2. Special funding

As stated above, loans granted by the State have been included under this heading given that, in recent years, there was no balance because the amount had been transferred to the institute’s equity.



3.- Other financial liabilities

Attention should be drawn to the sharp increase which took the balance to €3,164.5m, or €1,760m more in absolute terms than the figure recorded one year before, as shown in Chart 12, Point 3. This rise stemmed from the funds contributed by the Central State Administration by virtue of the agreements of cooperation entered into between ICO and the various ministries. The overall balance posted by these funds at year-end 2009 amounted to €3,035.5m. They will be reimbursable in accordance with the specific characteristics of each. To be more precise, the agreements of cooperation executed and in force in 2009 correspond to FOMIT (fund for the modernisation of tourism infrastructures); AVANZA (fund for access to the new technologies); the University Studies Loan; DGT (driving licence); and Plan Vive (renewal of the automobile fleet).

Provisions for contingencies

At the end of the last financial year, the balance of generic provisions for contingencies amounted to €250.2m, or €42.5m more than the figure recorded in 2008. This figure is reflected in Other allowances.

CHART 16. PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Provisions for contingencies and expenses	223.3	181.4	41.9	23.1
- RDA 12/95 allowance	132.4	134.8	(2.4)	(1.8)
- Other allowances	90.9	46.6	44.3	95.1
Contingencies and charges	26.9	26.3	0.6	2.3
TOTAL	250.2	207.7	42.5	20.5



The volume of the allowance constituted in accordance with Royal Decree-Act 12/95 stood at €132.4m, slightly below the figure for 2008. The purpose of this fund is “to provision and charge the amounts corresponding to delinquent and defaulting loans” on special and exceptional operations. The balance of Other allowances stood at €90.9m and that of Contingencies and charges, at €26.9 m.

Capital accounts and equity

At year-end 2009, the institute's net worth amounted to €2,719.5m, surpassing the 2008 figure by €338.6m, or 14.2% (see Chart 17). On the one hand, the increase in reserves is largely due to the capitalisation of the after-tax profit of 2008, which worked out at €88.7m.

CHART 17. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Equity	2,202.7	2,052.1	150.6	7.3
Reserves	684.3	595.5	88.8	14.9
Valuation adjustments	(191.0)	(355.4)	164.4	(46.3)
The year's profit/loss	23.5	88.7	(65.2)	(73.5)
TOTAL	2,719.5	2,380.9	338.6	14.2

On the other, the increase in equity of €150.6m for the period of reference derives from the following measures:

- A contribution of €140m charged to budget item 15.16.931M.871 of Act 2/2008, December 23, on the General Government Budget for 2009, provisioned for the purpose of increasing ICO's equity.
- Additional Provision 11 of Act 24/2001, December 27, concerning Measures of a Fiscal, Administrative and Social Nature, was amended and the amounts recovered after the cancellation of the debts contracted by the State with ICO as a result of certain loans and guarantees granted by former Official Credit Institutions and the institute itself, totalling €10.6m in 2009, came to form part of the institute's equity.

It is equally important to mention Section 2.8 of Additional Provision 49 of Act 42/2006, whereby, so as to render the institute's equity more secure, it is established that “as of the coming-into-force of the conditions set down in the Basel II Accords, the capital adequacy ratio of Instituto de Crédito Oficial may in no case fall below 9.50%”.

Consistently with the above, at December 31 2009, the balance of ICO's computable equity stood at €3,146.6m; and that of resources consumed (minimum requirement prior to the effectiveness of the new regulations), at €2,136m. Accordingly, the equity surplus in respect of the minimum required under Bank of Spain Circular 3/2008 was €1,010.6m.

CHART 18. EQUITY REQUIREMENT				
Balances at December 31				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Surplus or deficit	1,010.6	765.7	244.9	32.0
Institution's computable equity	3,146.6	2,867.3	279.3	9.7
Equity requirement	2,136.0	2,101.6	34.4	1.6
- For loan loss and counterparty	2,049.3	1,991.2	58.1	2.9
- For exchange rate risk	26.1	38.6	(12.5)	(32.4)
- For trading portfolio risk	18.1	32.7	(14.6)	(44.6)
- Other risks (operational/consolidation)	42.5	39.1	3.4	8.7



In addition to the amounts referred to in the foregoing paragraphs about equity and reserves, this surplus includes the capitalisation of the net profit of 2008 (see Chart 17). It also includes the generic coverage constituted for credit loss audited at December 31 2008 (€254.4m) as computable equity (second-tier, in accordance with Bank of Spain regulations in force). All this has taken ICO's capital adequacy ratio to €11.79%.

D) RESULTS 2009

In 2009, interest revenue obtained by ICO came to €1,436.9m, while interest expense summed up to €1,239.6m. As compared with the amounts recorded 12 months earlier, these figures indicate respective decreases of 33.8% and 33.9%. In both cases, the decline was due to the downswing of market interest rates, which act as a reference point for the institute's loan portfolio in the course of the year and in respect of the previous one. The year's highest six-month EURIBOR was seen in January (2.54%), well below the highest level chalked up the year before (5.20%). In respect of Average Total Assets (ATA), the percentage of interest revenue fell from the 4.7% recorded in 2008 to 2.5% in 2009; and that of interest expense, from 4.1% to 2.2%.

Net interest revenue stood at €197.3m while gross revenue came to €269.6m, reflecting respective decreases of 33% and 23% on the previous year's figures. However, the fall in gross revenue was cushioned somewhat by the impact of the net valuation of derivatives and the larger amount of fees collected in respect of the previous year. Operating expense, which includes personnel and general costs and depreciations, stood at €42.5m, a figure similar to the one entered in 2008 (an increase of €1.4m). Losses deriving from impairment and allocations (net provisions) rose by 5.4% because, as in 2008, an exceptional effort will be required in the allocation to the specific provision and in direct loans to customers for both subjective and objective reasons. The result of operating activities added up to €30.3m, or a 75% draught on the figure recorded in 2008. This was due in the main to the cascade-effect of the 33% fall in net interest revenue.

CHART 19. STATEMENT OF NET INCOME

Figures at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	Figures at:		Year-on-year variation	
	31/12/09 (1)	31/12/08 (2)	Absolute (3 = 1-2)	% (4=3/2)
Interest revenue	1,436.9	2,170.8	(733.9)	(33.8)
Interest expense	(1,239.6)	(1,875.9)	636.3	(33.9)
Net interest revenue	197.3	294.9	(97.6)	(33.1)
Other ordinary interest and costs	72.3	55.0	17.3	31.4
Gross revenue	269.6	349.9	(80.3)	(23.0)
Personnel costs	(16.7)	(16.0)	(0.7)	4.4
General costs	(22.0)	(21.5)	(0.5)	2.3
Depreciation	(3.8)	(3.6)	(0.2)	5.8
Losses. Impairment and allocations	(196.8)	(186.8)	(10.0)	5.4
Result. Operating activities	30.3	121.9	(91.6)	(75.1)
Other profit and loss	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.1	(85.5)
Pre-tax profit	30.3	121.8	(91.6)	(75.1)
Tax on profit	(6.8)	(33.1)	26.4	(79.6)
The year's profit	23.5	88.7	(65.2)	(73.5)
Average Total Assets (ATA)	57,031.7	45,962.2	11,069.5	24.1



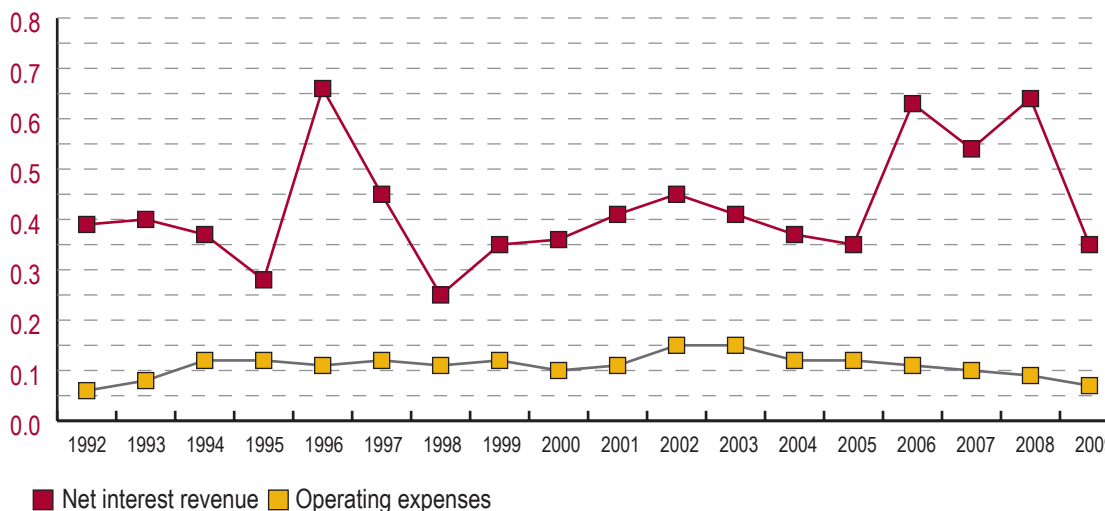
The year's pre-tax profit came to €30.3m, or 75% less than the previous year's figure; and the year's result netted out at €23.5m, or 73.5% below the 2008 figure, giving a percentage in respect of ATA of 0.04 %, as against 0.19% in the preceding year.

Graph 13 shows the performance of net interest revenue and its components throughout the period from 1992 to 2009. It is seen how the average rate of interest revenue and expense in respect of ATA clearly reflects the path pursued by interest rates during this time.

G-13. The year's results. % of ATA



G-13. The year's results. % of ATA



The financial year of 2006 brought a considerable rise to net interest revenue because of the effect of accounting the item of doubtful assets recovered in 2006 as interest revenue, entailing €91.3m as against €5.1m in 2007. Were this atypical revenue not to be considered, net interest revenue for 2007 would stand at 0.54% of Average Total Assets and the same item for 2008 stands at 0.64%. These increases derive from a greater addition to the institute's equity; from the sharp rise in market interest rates up to November 2008; from the continued cutback of the price of funding netted through the issue of debentures and bonds in the course of the two financial years; and lastly, from the sizeable growth of amounts allocated to the new lending activity, with higher margins. It was from the third quarter of 2008 that the effects of the difficult economic and financial situation we are now undergoing began to show through, at both the national and international levels. This had an impact on the institute's net interest revenue for the year in question, which saw a sharp fall in market interest rates over a very short period of time (from 5.20% to 1.04% approximately). The institute was affected because it had renewed active loans faster than debentures and bonds. Moreover, the acute increase in the year's activity, undertaken so as to execute measures to alleviate the effects of the crisis, was

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financed with external resources. Here, ICO had to assume a substantial premium which could not always be passed on because demand for second-floor loans did not move at the same pace. For all these reasons, the institute's net interest revenue fell by 0.35% of ATA.

Chart 20 shows the statements of net income, calculated on the volume of ATA. It is seen how their structure differs considerably from that of statements presented by credit, or, to be more precise, deposit institutions. Hence, at ICO, the average rate of interest yield is quite a lot lower than it is at such institutions because its asset interest "is situated in the lower tranche of current market rates or even, in the case of special or exceptional operations, beneath it". Conversely, interest expense is higher than it is at private institutions, above all because of the restrictions imposed on ICO when it comes to netting low interest resources, such as those deriving from demand and term deposits.

CHART 20. STATEMENT OF NET INCOME				
	Percentage of each item in respect of the bases indicated			
	Average Total Assets		Interest revenue	
	31/12/09	31/12/08	31/12/09	31/12/08
Interest revenue	2.52	4.72	100.00	100.00
Interest expense	(2.17)	(4.08)	(86.27)	(86.42)
Net interest revenue	0.35	0.64	13.73	13.58
Other ordinary revenue and expense	0.13	0.12	5.03	2.54
Gross revenue	0.47	0.76	18.76	16.12
Personnel costs	(0.03)	(0.03)	(1.16)	(0.74)
General costs	(0.04)	(0.05)	(1.53)	(0.99)
Depreciation	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.26)	(0.17)
Losses. Impairment and allocations	(0.35)	(0.41)	(13.70)	(8.61)
Result. Operating activities	0.05	0.27	2.11	5.62
Other profit and loss	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Pre-tax profit	0.05	0.27	2.11	5.61
Tax on profit	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.47)	(1.53)
The year's profit	0.04	0.19	1.64	4.09

The institute lacks a network of operative branches of its own. Therefore, its capacity to provide banking services is extremely limited and its possibilities of obtaining interest revenue other than that from the granting and drawdown of loans are far removed from those of other on-lenders. At the same time, the fact that it has no branches means that running costs such as general and personnel expenses are much lower than at other institutions. Thus, the differences between the institute and deposit institutions (banks and savings banks) as regards net interest revenue and gross revenue are, to a certain extent, compensated by lower running costs. Consequently, the result of ICO's operating activities reflects values that are somewhat less removed from those of the credit system, although there is still a considerable distance between the two.

It should be pointed out that preparations for the granting of direct loans are currently in progress to enable ICO to launch this activity in June. The idea is to boost lending to those SME and self-employed workers whose loan applications have been turned down by credit institutions on account of the circumstances surrounding the Spanish economy. Naturally, this will entail a considerable effort and, amongst other things, will mean closer contact with the end-customer, together with higher net interest revenue as ICO will assume all the risk.



5. OPERATIONS ON THE STATE'S ACCOUNT

In addition to its functions as an institutional lender, ICO acts as a financial agent on its own account. Here, the institute manages four foreign sector backup instruments: the Development Aid Fund or Official Development Aid (Spanish initials, FAD); the Reciprocal Interest Adjustment Contract, or Interest makeup System (CARI); the Microcredit Fund (FCM); and the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS). In all four cases, ICO arranges and administers operations, carrying out tasks related to technical implementation, accounting, cash, control and recovery and, in general, is responsible for all matters of a financial nature concerning the authorised asset operations.

FAD, FCM and FCAS operations are approved by the Government and financed with budget allocations and the revenue which the funds themselves produce. ICO negotiates and signs the financial agreements with the bilateral beneficiaries of the aid, manages the funds' cash assets and records operations separately; i.e., they are not included on its balance sheet.

Export operations under the CARI system are financed by the pertinent domestic and foreign credit institutions, while ICO, prior analysis, arranges and administers the interest adjustment contracts as applicable. Approval of operations is incumbent on ICO, in accordance with a delegation appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, which has, for general purposes, authorised ICO to arrange CARI operations. However, certain cases which do not adapt to the general regulations require the ministry's specific approval.

DEVELOPMENT AID FUND (FAD)

Financial operations charged to FAD are an instrument of foreign policy designed to fulfil the threefold aim of boosting Spain's exports, contributing to the growth of less developed countries and easing access to multilateral bodies. FAD operations consist in the provision of finance in the form of grants or reimbursable loans awarded to multilateral bodies of which Spain is a member, or to governments of other countries, or to public institutions and enterprises with the sovereign guarantee of their respective states.

Since 2007, FAD has received three budget allocations, one from each ministry involved. However, it is considered as a single fund despite being made up of three distinct parts, one for each objective. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the approval of FAD operations in the area of cooperation; the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade channels its FAD operations through the Development Aid Fund for Internationalisation; and the Ministry of Economy and Finance is in charge of the Development Aid Fund for International Financial Institutions and the Management of External Debt. As a result of this new structure, the fund's activity has grown considerably, especially as regards contributions to multilateral bodies.

In 2009, amounts awarded by the Council of Ministers were 16.35% lower than in 2008, due to the budget restriction agreed by the Council in respect of the amounts originally established in the General-Government Budget. Last year, a total of 101 operations were granted for an amount of €1,847.59m. The World Bank Group received the bulk of the awards.

In the last financial year, operations arranged by ICO and charged to FAD numbered 135 and entailed an overall amount of €1,769.39m, or 24.76% less than the figure recorded for 2008. The decline was due to the budget restriction and the approval of bilateral loans in the last month of the year.

CHART 21. DEVELOPMENT AID FUND (FAD)				
Lending performance				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Loans authorised	2,088.3	2,530.1	(441.8)	(17.5)
Loans granted	1,847.6	2,208.8	(361.2)	(16.4)
Loans arranged	1,769.4	2,351.6	(582.2)	(24.8)



The main beneficiaries were the World Bank Group and the United Nations System, with 36.67% and 30.13% of total arrangements, followed by Morocco and China, which together account for 10.74% of total arrangements.

At year-end 2009, the outstanding balance of the FAD portfolio administered by ICO amounted to €4,989.07m, or 3.21% more than the balance recorded in the previous year (see Chart 24). In terms of currency, the portfolio witnessed a 21.37% rise in respect of 2008 in operations arranged in euros, whereas arrangements in US dollars posted a 9.26% decline on the previous year's figure. With regard to revenue from loan arrangements, there was an upswing of 12.80% on the figure entered 12 months before.

As in 2008, last year saw the execution of the Spanish Government's decision to condone the debt of HIPC (Highly-Indebted Poor Countries) vis-à-vis the Spanish State. Adopted at the Paris Club, the decision was enhanced by additional commitments on the part of the Spanish Government to implement further debt conversion programmes. In this regard, it should be pointed out that, in the course of 2009, an equivalent amount of €22m was paid in.

CHART 22. DEVELOPMENT AID FUND (FAD)

Balances at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- Loans drawn down	4,387.9	4,218.1	169.8	4.0
2.- Loans refinanced	146.6	169.2	(22.6)	(13.4)
3.- Debts due	454.6	446.4	8.2	1.8
4 (1 to 3 = 5 to 7). TOTAL	4,989.1	4,833.7	155.4	3.2
5.- Denominated in US dollars	2,569.7	2,831.9	(262.2)	(9.3)
6.- Denominated in euros	2,162.5	1,781.8	380.7	21.4
7.- Denominated in other currencies	256.8	220.0	36.8	16.7

INTEREST MAKEUP (CARI)

The CARI system seeks to encourage the participation of domestic and foreign private credit institutions in the long-term financing of Spanish exports. To be admitted to the system, the interest rates established for the operations by lending institutions must comply with those set down in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Consensus.

For each interest adjustment made, CARI contracts ensure the lender institutions the collection of a certain financial margin on the outstanding balance of each credit covered by the system, together with the elimination of interest rate risks deriving from the difference between the credit's fixed rate and the conventional cost attributed to the resources used to finance them (six-month interbank deposit interest rate). If the difference is negative, that is, if the operation's yield is lower than the sum of estimated costs and the agreed margin, the State, through ICO, credits the appropriate amount to the credit institutions. If the opposite occurs, the institutions must pay the positive differences arising to ICO.

In 2009, 35 CARI operations were arranged for a total amount of almost €111m. This figure is lower than the overall amount in arrangements recorded for 2008, when it added up to €428m (38 operations). Although this gives a negative variation of just three operations, in terms of the amount arranged, the variation is 74%. The main arrangement under this system was a credit for €38m to finance a railway in China.

At December 31 2009, the outstanding balance on the CARI portfolio came to €2,013.97m, reflecting a 2.68% increase on the valuation made on the same date the preceding year. The upturn was due to the rise in disbursements and to the revaluation of the US dollar/euro exchange rate, which had a positive effect on the valuation of the portfolio, 52% of whose credits are denominated in the US currency.



CHART 23. INTEREST MAKEUP CONTRACTS (CARI)				
The year's figures				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Outstanding capital at 1.1.	1,961.4	1,793.2	168.2	9.4
Amount in operations presented	1,212.9	682.7	530.3	77.7
Amount in operations arranged	110.8	427.6	(316.8)	(74.1)
Drawdowns and reimbursements. Net (a)	49.6	168.2	(118.6)	(70.5)
Outstanding capital at 31.12.	2,011.0	1,961.4	49.6	2.5

(a) Includes exchange rate variations.

Although in the period from 1996 to 2006, the CARI system produced positive yields for the Treasury, in the financial years of 2007 and 2008, the result was negative and the periods closed with balances against the Treasury of €2.7m and €7.9m respectively. In 2009, positive yields were again chalked up for the Treasury, with an amount of €6.8m.

In December 2008, so as to enhance the financing of export operations and meet the needs facing financial institutions and exporters as a result of the financial crisis, the Secretariat of State for Trade authorised the collection by financial institutions of an additional margin to be charged to lenders so as to offset funding costs in excess of the official market rate (LIBOR or EURIBOR). This margin is not included in the fixed rate used to calculate the interest adjustment carried out between the financial institution and ICO. The measure remained in force throughout 2009 but will not be applicable in 2010. Furthermore, in February 2009, a new Ministerial Order was published to give greater flexibility to financing arrangements under the CARI system and increase the margin credited to financial institutions.

MICROCREDIT FUND (FCM)

The Microcredit Fund (Spanish initials, FCM) was set up in 1998 as a form of bilateral cooperation for development. Its purpose is to improve the standard of living of vulnerable groups and foster the execution of basic social development projects. Managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the fund is implemented through loans granted to foreign on-lending institutions which, in turn, make the resources available to the end-beneficiaries (micro-entrepreneurs) either directly or through local financial institutions.

In 2009, loans granted and loans arranged amounted to €99.5m each, or nearly 5% more than the figures recorded in the previous year (see Chart 24). At the close of the last financial year, the aggregate amount of loans charged to the fund worked out at €737.2m, or 15.6% more than the balance recorded at the end of the previous year.

CHART 24. MICROCREDITS				
Lending performance				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Loans granted	99.5	94.9	4.6	4.9
Loans arranged	99.5	94.9	4.6	4.9
Accumulated amount (a)	737.2	637.7	99.5	15.6

(a) Loans granted since the fund's commencement.



COOPERATION FUND FOR WATER AND SANITATION (FCAS)

The Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (Spanish initials, FCAS) was set up under Additional Provision 61 of Act 51/2007, December 26, on the General-Government Budget for 2008. Its aim is to ease access to water and sanitation as indispensable requirements for human welfare and development as stated in the Millennium Development Goals established in the year 2000.

Managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation through the FCAS Office (attached to AECID (the Spanish International Cooperation Agency)), the fund was designed to award non-reimbursable aid and, as applicable, non-tied loans, to be used to finance projects related to water and sanitation. The system is based on cofinancing with the national authorities of AECID member countries.

In 2009, the first year of FCAS' activity, approved contributions amounted to €300m, of which a total of €289.5m was arranged.

CHART 25. COOPERATION FUND FOR WATER AND SANITATION				
Activity				
	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Contributions awarded	300.0	0.0	300.0	100.0
Contributions arranged	289.5	0.0	289.5	100.0
Accumulated amount (a)	300.0	0.0	300.0	100.0

(a) Contributions awarded since the fund's commencement.

6. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

At ICO, international relations pursue the twofold aim of promoting the institute's asset and liability products and enhancing its institutional relations with international and multilateral bodies whose projects and functions are similar to its own.

I. INTERNATIONAL BODIES**1.1. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank**

A delegation from ICO, led by the Director General of Business and the Deputy Director of Capital Markets, took part in the joint Annual Assembly organised by the IMF and the World Bank. In 2009, the assembly was held in Istanbul on October 6 and 7.

1.2. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The institute participated in the Annual Assembly organised by this multilateral institution in Medellín from March 27 to 31. ICO formed part of the official Spanish delegation which attended the assembly.

1.3. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The bank's Annual Assembly took place in Bali from May 4 to 5. No representative from ICO was present.

1.4. Latin American Association of Financial Development Institutions (ALIDE)

ICO delivered an address at the ALIDE Annual Assembly, which was held in Curaçao from May 19 to 20. The Assistant Director to the Chairman was present.

II. EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS**2.1. European Investment Fund (EIF)**

The main EIF meetings attended by ICO in 2009 were the EIF General Assembly (Luxembourg, May 11), where the Communication Chief was present; and the EIF Minority Shareholders' Meeting, (Düsseldorf, September 16 to 18), where the External Relations Chief was present.



2.2. ISTLC Club

ICO, together with other leading European public and private institutions engaged, amongst other things, in the financing of long-term projects, is a member of the Club of Institutions Specialising in Long-term Credit (ISLTC). In 2009, the key encounter was the Annual Chairmen's Meeting held in Athens on June 12. Attended by the Chairman, it was organised on this occasion by the financial institution NBG.

2.3. Network of European Financial Institutions for SME (NEFI)

ICO has been a member of the NEFI Group since 1999. The network of European public financial institutions seeks to act as a stage for the discussion of topics of mutual interest and joint action before the European Commission for the purpose of offering backup instruments for SME financing.

At the meetings held in the course of 2009, the main topics discussed were as follows:

- Anti-crisis measures adopted by the various institutions to provide support for SME.
- European programmes to improve competitiveness: CIP and JEREMIE.
- Sharing experiences regarding European financial backup instruments for SME.
- A joint initiative for an SME Specific Development Product.
- Initiatives to increase the number of participating institutions.

III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3.1. X and XI Editions of ICO's International Executive Programme in Development Banking

Since 2003, the institute has been organising a training programme for executives working at financial development institutions. As in previous editions, the course was conducted by specialists from some of ICO's areas and by top-drawer professionals from the international financial world.

The programme pursues two fundamental aims: to promote technical assistance for development banks in emerging countries by offering their executives a training course; and giving these executives an insight into all the relevant aspects of ICO's activity.

In 2009, the programme's tenth and eleventh editions took place. They were attended by 32 participants from 17 different countries. They all occupy top posts at their respective institutions. For the first time, the course was attended by participants from Albania, Bosnia, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

IV. SEMINARS AND OTHER EVENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF THE SPANISH ENTERPRISE

Part of ICO's international activity consists in the provision of backing for investments aimed at Spanish enterprises' projects in other countries, including the dissemination of the institute's financing facilities for this kind of project.

4.1. Investment opportunity seminars

In 2009, Instituto de Crédito Oficial, together with ICEX (the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute) and Real Instituto Elcano, organised two monographic conferences on investment opportunities available to the Spanish enterprise in India (held on the premises of the Spanish Federation of Corporate Organisations (CEOE)) and in Mexico (held on ICO's premises).

At both events, papers were delivered by executives from various Spanish institutions and leading enterprises.

4.2. Foro Iberoamérica Empresarial

Together with Unidad Editorial, ICO sponsors the *Iberoamérica Empresarial* Conferences, whose purpose is to bring together institutions and enterprises from Spain, Portugal and other countries with interests in Latin America with a view to analysing the economic, commercial and financial situation in the area and strengthening their economic links with the European Union.

In 2009, 11 discussions were held:

- Tourism in Brazil, Argentina and Chile
- The impact of Spanish enterprises on Latin American economies



- Human resources management in times of crisis
- The global economic crisis and its consequences for Latin America. The outlook as seen by the OECD
- Islamic financing opportunities for Spain and Latin America
- Brazil: A target for property investment
- The situation of Latin American markets on the network
- Colombia: International investment in the property and construction sector
- Peru: An example of economic success in Latin America
- Brazil's new housing programme
- New energy prospects in Latin America

V. VISITING DELEGATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL ENCOUNTERS

Institutional encounters were as follows:

1. CECO
2. FUNCAS
3. EXECUTION OF THE ICO-CEPSA AGREEMENT
4. THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT'S LEGAL SERVICE

ICO took part in the following meetings:

1. Launching of the Mediterranean Investment Initiative (Paris)
2. Conference on SME Development Financing (Istanbul)
3. Launching of the Marguerite Fund (Brussels)
4. Conference on women and self-employment in times of crisis (Madrid, Banco de la Mujer)
5. Jeremie and Jessica Conference
6. Formalisation of the Jeremie Fund (Madrid)

7. INVESTEE COMPANIES

Chart 26 shows the composition of the institute's portfolio of shares and holdings in financial companies and funds.

At year-end 2009, the book and underlying values of ICO's stakes in the type of company and fund referred to above and in other smaller ones amounted to €166m and €164m respectively.

CHART 26. PORTFOLIO OF STOCKHOLDINGS				
Figures at December 31				
Million euros and percentages				
	Share capital	Share quota	Value of holding	
			Book value	Underlying value
AXIS	0.6	100%	1.9	7.6
CERSA	90.3	23.49%	21.6	21.6
EIF	573.0	0.27%	2.7	2.7
FONDO EURICO (*)	18.0	100%	0.0	0.0
FONDICO	74.6	100%	101.2	101.2
COFIDES	39.4	25.25%	10.5	13.4
FC2 GESTION SL	0.000	50%	0.0	0.3
OTHER	Various	Various	28.1	17.3
TOTALES			166.0	164.1

(*) In liquidation. Underlying values are calculated from the amounts disbursed.



Participaciones Empresariales SGECR, S. A. (AXIS)**Description**

A venture capital fund manager, AXIS was constituted in 1986 on the initiative of State-owned banks for the purpose of promoting venture capital activity in Spain. It has belonged to Instituto de Crédito Oficial since 1993.

Accordingly, AXIS' activity consists in taking up minority and temporary stakes in capital on account of the funds it manages. Moreover, it may grant long-term participating loans, the interest on which depends on the economic performance of the enterprise financed.

At the present time, AXIS manages and operates a venture capital fund, Fond-Ico, Fondo de Capital Riesgo, with an allocation of €122m after an increase of €50m undertaken in 2006. Of this amount, €47.4m are pending disbursement. In February 2008, the other venture capital fund under its management, Fondo Euro-Ico, Fondo de Capital Riesgo, went into liquidation once the period for which it had been set up had elapsed. It is, therefore, no longer operative.

On account of its strategy and the volume of resources under its management, AXIS is in a position to reach a wide range of enterprises, from new or recently-constituted technological concerns to consolidated and expanding medium-sized companies. In the performance of this activity, it contributes not only financing packages designed to meet the specific needs of the investee company but also a long-term business vision and a team of expert professionals who play a part in defining the strategy but are not involved in day-to-day management.

Activity in 2009

With regard to Fond-Ico, in 2009, AXIS took a holding in the capital of four new companies, with an investment of €1.6m. Moreover, it invested €0.1m in one of the portfolio companies; it converted a loan into capital for an amount of €4m; and it granted four new participating loans totalling €11m. The year's investments thus add up to €12.7m.

As for the fund known as Euro-Ico, AXIS continued with its liquidation process and now, just two investee companies remain in the portfolio and will be disposed of in the course of 2010.

Concerning results, in 2009, Fond-Ico did not undertake any disinvestment and accordingly, no capital gains were recorded. Nevertheless, in view of the economic crisis, the provision of its investee company portfolio continued, as a result of which the fund posted negative results of €1.5m.

Looking now at the quality of its investments, the largest share was taken up by participating loans granted to technological enterprises, a segment which received 68.5% of the amount invested in the year.

Future performance

In December 2009, ICO was instructed to start up the Sustainable Economy Fund for an amount of up to €20,000m (€10,000m to be financed by ICO). The fund supplies four products, including a venture capital fund with an allocation of €300m.

These new resources (€300m) will come to form part of the equity of Fond-Ico, FCR, the fund which has been managed by AXIS since 1993. After the appropriate increase, the fund's resources will rise to €422m. At the same time, its maturity will be put back from 2018 to 2022.

With this increase, Fond-Ico becomes one of the leading venture capital funds on the Spanish market, enabling its manager, AXIS, to reach a broad spectrum of companies, ranging from recently-constituted concerns to consolidated medium-sized enterprises. In addition to financing, AXIS offers a long-term business vision from its position as a State-owned company, along with a stable team of expert professionals who play a part in defining the enterprise's strategy but are not involved in day-to-day management.

Although no innovative project from any sector falls outside AXIS' scope of performance, in this new period, the main target of Fond-Ico's investments will be enterprises engaged in sustainable economy projects.



CHART 27. AXIS Participaciones Empresariales, SGEGR, S.A. Funds under management

Key figures. Balances at December 31

		Million euros and percentages			
		2009	2008	Annual variation	
				Absolute	%
FOND-ICO. Venture capital fund					
	Investment portfolio. Net	69.5	57.6	11.9	20.7
	- Investments in capital (a)	41.3	36.9	4.4	11.9
	- Other investments (b)	28.3	20.7	7.6	36.7
	Cash and other fixed-income assets	24.7	38.4	(13.7)	(35.7)
	Capital and reserves	147.2	148.6	(1.4)	(0.9)
	The year's profit/loss	(1.5)	0.4	(1.9)	(475.0)
	Number of investee companies	31	23	8.0	34.8
Fondo EURO-ICO. Venture capital fund					
	Investment portfolio. Net	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	- Investments in capital (a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	- Other investments (b)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	Cash and other fixed-income assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	Capital and reserves	18.8	14.9	3.9	26.2
	The year's profit/loss	0.0	3.9	(3.9)	(100.0)
	Number of investee companies	2	2	0.0	0.0
a) Unlisted securities, net of impairment allowance.					
b) Participating loans and other credits, net of loan loss provision.					
c) Includes uncalled committed equity of €47.4m in both years.					

Compañía Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A. (CERSA)

CERSA's fundamental aim consists in easing access to long-term financing for small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) with an objectively viable project but lacking the requirements or guarantees normally called for by a prudent financial system.

The firm's modus operandi is based on underwriting (partial coverage) the risk assumed by Reciprocal Guarantee Companies (Spanish initials, SGR) vis-à-vis SME.

In the financial year of 2009, exposure arrangements amounted to €575.8m through the coverage of 7,693 enterprises, 94.58% of which had less than 50 employees. As for operations, 44.90% were directed at the financing of new investments (6.2% of which were for innovative purposes); and 17.13% at new or recently-created enterprises.

In view of the significant rise in liquidity needs within the corporate scope, the annual underwriting volume for the financing of working capital amounted to €313m, or 54.40% of total operations.

At year-end 2009, outstanding risk stood at €2,054.7m deriving from the coverage awarded to 46,067 enterprises.



CHART 28. CERSA. Compañía Española de Reafianzamiento S.A.**Key figures. Balances at December 31**

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Financial fixed assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Temporary financial investments	221.7	221.1	0.6	0.3
Capital and reserves	90.6	80.0	10.6	13.3
The year's profit/loss	-	-	-	-
Technical provision allowance	79.2	101.7	(22.5)	(22.1)
Provisions for contingencies and expenses	96.6	58.3	38.3	65.7
Outstanding risk:				
Total Recip. Guarantee Comps. (SGR)	6,969.6	6,419.2	550.4	8.6
SGR. Number of operations	131,388	131,094	294.0	0.2
CERSA. Number of operations	58,251	57,416	835	1.5
CERSA. Underwriting	2,004.3	1,791.9	212.4	11.9
Underwriting coverage (%)	28.8	27.9	0.8	3.0

Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo (COFIDES)

Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, COFIDES, S.A. is a State-owned mercantile company set up in 1988 for the purpose of providing finance for viable, private investment projects abroad in which there is a Spanish interest. Working in accordance with profitability criteria, the company seeks to contribute both to the development of the investment target countries and to the internationalisation of the Spanish economy and enterprise.

So as to fulfil this twofold mission, COFIDES uses its own resources to finance investment projects in emerging or developing countries; and manages on the State's account the Fund for Investments Abroad (Spanish initials, FIEX) and the Fund for SME Investment Operations Abroad (FONPYME), both of which were established to finance investment projects in other countries regardless of the degree of development of the country in which the project is to be carried out. COFIDES also handles resources from Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFI) with which it has traditionally entered into cofinancing agreements and, at the same time, helps such institutions attain a financial return. In total, COFIDES has the capacity to handle resources amounting to almost €900m.

COFIDES always operates in accordance with a shared-risk criterion, whereby the amount of resources it invests in a project does not usually exceed the promoter's contribution to the equity of the enterprise undertaking the project. Through its supply of financial products, COFIDES is, initially, in a position to make financial contributions ranging from €0.25m to €25m per project.

COFIDES' range of financial products includes holdings in capital, instruments on the lines of quasi-capital and ordinary medium and long-term loans.

In the course of its 20-year existence, the company has approved over 450 projects in more than 60 countries, where it has committed resources in excess of €1,000m. In terms of sectors and geographical location, its investments are highly diversified and benefit enterprises of all sizes: from infrastructure concessions to industrial plants, hotels and commercial networks to investments in intangible assets, all of which need medium or long-term financing. Because of its long experience, COFIDES has become a benchmark institution in the financing of investment projects.

COFIDES' share capital is held by the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute (ICEX), Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO), Empresa Nacional de Innovación (ENISA), Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA), Banco Santander and Banco de Sabadell.



By resolution of the Operations Committee (COPER) Meeting held on March 1 2000, ICO opened a multi-currency financing facility for COFIDES totalling €6m.

CHART 29. COFIDES. Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, S.A.

Key figures. Balances at December 31

	Million euros and percentages			
	2009	2008	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
Financial fixed assets	27.4	29.6	(2.1)	(7.3)
- Securities portfolio	0.9	1.4	(0.5)	(32.3)
- Long-term loans (a)	26.5	28.2	(1.7)	(6.0)
Working capital (b)	33.5	29.8	3.8	12.7
Capital and reserves	53.1	50.4	2.7	5.3
The year's profit/loss (after tax)	1.8	2.6	(0.8)	(32.5)
Creditors	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Portfolio under management				
- Number of projects	109	110	(1)	-0.9
- Number of operations	121	136	(15)	-11.0
- Number of countries	33	33	0	0.0
Net commitments. Amount:				
- Holdings in capital	218.5	173.5	45.0	25.9
- Loans	211.3	214.4	(3.1)	-1.4
a) Includes debentures and bonds and long-term debtors.				
b) Financial investments and debtors.				

8. PATRONAGE. FUNDACIÓN ICO

Fundación ICO

Created in 1993 within the institutional framework of Instituto de Crédito Oficial, FUNDACIÓN ICO is a permanent foundation of national scope and belongs to the State public sector. A non-profit-making organisation, it is the holder of its own assets. Its objects are the organisation, encouragement, development, programming, fostering and promotion of all nature of studies, research, training and technical assistance, together with whatsoever other activities related to economic and corporate matters, science, technology, the environment, urban development, social issues and labour, professional, artistic, cultural, educational, civil and humanitarian subjects, international cooperation and cooperation for development; and whatsoever others as may be of the general interest and, in particular, those concerned with the fulfilment of the principles of the constitutional state and the defence of citizens' fundamental rights and liberties.

1. Training and research

The Asia-Pacific Scholarship Programme is one of the foundation's main activities. For the academic year of 2009-2010, 38 scholarships were awarded: 20 Type A, for language and culture at the Beijing Foreign Studies University and Beijing University; and 18 Type B, for language and economy at Beijing's University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) and Shanghai's Fudan University. So as to promote awareness of the programme, informative sessions were organised by Casa Asia in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia. Under the same programme, scholarships were also announced for IESE's week-long Executive MBA Crash Course, held at the China Europe International Business School (CEIBS). Out of a total of 23 applicants and former awardees, nine were admitted to the sessions, which took place in Shanghai (by virtue of an agreement signed with IESE).

A novel feature in this area was the implementation of the Trainee Programme at Enterprises, aimed at Asia-Pacific



scholars. The activity was devised and financed through the Chair of Logistics and International Transport, where Fundación ICO works alongside Valencia University, Fundación Valenciaport and the Valencia Port Authority. Held on the premises of the University of International Business and Economics, the crash course on Logistics and Port Management was attended by 12 students on scholarships awarded by the foundation, along with a number of Chinese students. On the course's completion, Fundación Valenciaport contacted Spanish enterprises present in China (Garrigues, Azkar, Operasia, China Consultants and Valenciaport) to set up a series of paid trainee contacts for the foundation's scholars.

Another new idea launched last year consisted in contacting former Asia-Pacific Programme scholars with a view to appraising the success of the scholarships while determining the profiles that have used the foundation's investment to the best advantage. Particularly noteworthy is the high percentage of former scholars engaged in professional activities linked to relations between China and Spain.

As regards postgraduate scholarships, in 2009, the foundation's activity was limited to applications for renewal. The Museography Scholarship, enabling awardees to receive training at Museo Colecciones ICO, was also renewed.

Academic chairs also form part of this area's scope. Agreements with several universities remained in place for the Chair of Competition Law and Economy with Universidad Antonio de Lebrija; the Chair of Logistics and International Transport with Valencia University, the Valencia Port Authority and Valenciaport; the Chair of Fiscal Federalism, with Barcelona University; and lastly, the Chair for Hygiene Policies with Alcalá de Henares University.

Through the execution of specific agreements, the foundation continued to sponsor other activities such as the Ibero-American Asia-Pacific Observatory (Casa Asia); the XV Edition of the San Viator Award for Research into Science and Humanities (Colegio San Viator); the course for police analysts and specialists, titled *Organised Crime, Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism* (Gabinete de Estudios de Seguridad Interior); the XXXIV Symposium of the Spanish Association of Economy; three summer courses at Universidad Internacional Menéndez Pelayo; a report on the higher education system in China, by Daniel Méndez, one of the foundation's former scholars; and lastly, a research project into productive relocation in the European Union: *Relocalización Productiva en la Unión Europea y Convergencia en la Industrias de media y alta tecnología: un estudio comparativo entre España y los nuevos estados miembro*, under the auspices of Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales.

2. Publications

The foundation's own publications included a paperback edition titled *Breve tratado de la reforma monetaria y Escritos (1910-1944) y Ensayos de persuasión (A tract on monetary reform and Notes (1910-1914) and Essays in Persuasion)* by J.M. Keynes, produced on a joint basis with Editorial Síntesis. As for the collection, *Colección de Clásicos de Economía* (not for sale), which was commenced by the foundation in 2004, the seventh title to be published was the work, *Tratado sobre el dinero y Teoría General (A Treaty on Money and General Theory)*, also by J. M. Keynes. This edition is of special interest in that it contains the full translation of the original work in English and is the only authorised version existing in Spanish.

The foundation also produces catalogues for the temporary exhibitions held at Museo Colecciones ICO. In 2009, the following catalogues were published: *Dominique Perrault Architecture*, a re-edition translated into Spanish from the original produced by the publishers, HYX, and the Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris; *Dorothea Lange. Los años decisivos*, for the exhibition of the American photographer, whose work, under the same title, was displayed at Museo Colecciones ICO during the PHotoEspaña 2009 Festival; and *Bifurcaciones. Darío Urzay*, published for the exhibition of the same name, which took place at Museo Colecciones ICO from September 23 to November 22 2009.

Within the sponsorship section, the following projects were carried out under agreements with other institutions: the publication of the book, *Tablas dinámicas de mortalidad en España y su relación con la hipoteca inversa; Modernidad Iberoamericana. Cultura, política y cambio social*, in conjunction with CSIC through its Instituto de Filosofía; *Querido público. El espectador ante la participación: jugadores, usuarios, prosumers y fans*, in conjunction with Eléctrica Producciones; *La reforma de la arquitectura financiera internacional*, in conjunction with Analistas Financieros Internacionales, Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales and Real Instituto Elcano; *El arte de valorar empresas*, with Fundación de Estudios Bursátiles y Financieros; the publication in CD format of the minutes of the XXXV Regional Studies Meeting, *El desarrollo regional en periodos de cambio*, with Asociación Española de Ciencia Regional; and lastly, the *2008 Competition Yearbook*, in which Fundación ICO collaborated by virtue of an agreement



with Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, as it has been doing since 1997.

3. Cooperation for development, the environment, economy and immigrant integration

Within the scope of cooperation for development, the year's major activity was the implementation of the aid scheme concerning aid for action in the areas of international cooperation and cooperation for development. Once applicants' proposals had been examined, the projects presented by the following organisations were selected: Zabalketa, ONGD Cives Mundi, Puedes, Asociación para la Cooperación con el Sur-Las Segovias, Centro de Iniciativas para la Cooperación-Batá (CIC-Batá), Fundación Jóvenes y Desarrollo (JTM), Fundación IPADE, Medicus Mundi Navarra and Solidaridad Internacional. The foundation's own actions in this area included the ongoing execution of activities programmed for the first year of the project known as *The sustainable development of the coastal-marine communities of Barahona and Pedernales in the Dominican Republic*, which began with the agreement signed on February 9 2009. The area where most headway was made was in the preparation of the Associative Rural Enterprise Scheme, in which member associations are trained in management skills and viability studies (technical, market surveys and so on) relating to the business activities proposed: tourism, fishing, arts and crafts, fertilisers and so on. In 2009, the foundation undertook a special project with the Spanish Committee of UNRWA, the United Nations Agency for Palestinian Refugees, producing a documentary, *Camino a Nahr el-Bared*.

The principal activity in the Environment Area was the design and launching of the biennial international cooperation aid scheme for the *Sustainable Management of Ecosystems 2009*. Before setting the project up, it was necessary to do a "market" survey of subsidies in this field so as to define the objectives and priorities of the aid to be awarded. With this end in view, the foundation worked with the Ecology Laboratory at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and also with Fundación Biodiversidad. Once the applications had been examined, the projects presented by the following organisations were selected: Fundación WATU, Fundación IPADE, SEO BirdLife, Fundación Lonxanet, Centro de Iniciativas para la Cooperación-Batá (CIC-BATA) and Ecodesarrollo.

The year of 2009 saw the execution of five agreements in the Economy Area: with Valladolid University to provide support for the *Jornadas Hispalink*; with Fundación SEPI, to cofinance the Survey of Corporate Strategies (Spanish initials, ESEE); with Analistas Financieros Internacionales (AFI)-Real Colegio Complutense (Harvard), sponsorship of the annual seminar *Recent Developments in Financial Economics*; with Fundación Forum Ambiental (FFA), *Estudio del Sector Económico del Medio Ambiente en España, primera edición*; and lastly, an agreement with Escola de Cultura de Pau (UAB) for the work, *La empresa como nuevo actor en la gobernanza mundial ¿Cuál es su papel frente a los nuevos retos que enfrentan los derechos humanos, el desarrollo y la construcción de paz?*.

Moreover, the foundation took part in the X and XI Editions of ICO's International Programme for Development Banking Executives. Last year, the courses were attended by a total of 32 participants.

As far as microcredits are concerned, the first Microcredit Pilot Project to be executed by Fundación Cajasol has entered its 16th month. In June, Cajasol embarked on the gradual implementation of mechanisms specially adapted for the project's execution. In 2009, preparatory work commenced on the agreement of cooperation with Caja de Navarra (CAN), whereby a new pilot project will be undertaken within the Microcredit Programme. An agreement was also signed with the Foundation of Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (FUAM) for the second edition of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Master Course, *Microcredits for Development*, planned for the academic year of 2009-2010.

In the Immigrant Integration Area, the aid scheme, *Support for Immigrant Women 2009*, was announced and the projects presented by the following organisations were selected: Fundación Red de Apoyo a la Integración Socio Laboral (RAIS), Asociación Socio-Cultural Ibn Batuta, Alianza Cristiana de Jóvenes de la YMCA, MITA ONG Centro de Desarrollo de Iniciativas Empresariales, Cáritas Diocesana Tenerife, Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto, Asociación Semilla para la Integración Social, CESAL, Asociación para la Integración del Menor PAIDEIA, Linares Acoge and Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL).

4. Art

As part of the management programme of Colecciones del Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO), the foundation accepted several applications received from other institutions wishing to borrow works for their temporary exhibitions: Pablo Picasso, Joaquín Torres García and also a selection of Colecciones ICO displayed in Torrent (Valencia).

As the year elapsed, the foundation, in addition to managing its own holdings, organised a number of temporary



exhibitions at Museo Colecciones ICO: *Dominique Perrault Arquitecto*, from January 29 to May 17 2009; *Dorothea Lange. Los años decisivos*, from June 4 to July 26 2009, included in the PHotoEspaña Festival 2009; and *Bifurcaciones. Darío Urzay*, from September 23 to November 22 2009, part of Museo Colecciones ICO's ongoing project of displaying the lesser-known aspects of works by artists forming part of Colecciones ICO.

In 2009, the museum was visited by 32,591 people, reflecting a 108% increase in respect of the previous year. Among the complementary activities, it is worth mentioning the workshops for children and the family, *Talleres infantiles y en familia*, designed as an educational finishing touch to the temporary exhibitions. The children's workshops, geared towards primary schoolchildren, were visited by 1,080 people and the family workshops, by 600.

In addition, two conferences took place: one, on the occasion of the exhibition, *Dominique Perrault Arquitecto*, was organised in conjunction with the French Embassy and Institut Français (Madrid) and was delivered by the architect himself; and the other, for the exhibition, *Bifurcaciones. Darío Urzay*, held in ICO's auditorium, where artist and curator gave a joint talk.

With regard to sponsorship and collaboration with other institutions, Fundación ICO took part in the XII Edition of the PHotoEspaña Festival 2009 as official sponsor and collaborated in the sponsorship of the general activities of ICOM-España. The foundation also contributed to the publication of the book, *100 video artists* (Exit Publicaciones).

5. Other sponsorship and contributions

From March 12 to 13 2009, the V Foro Hispano-Alemán was held. Organised by Fundación ICO and Centrum für Angewandte Politikforschung (C•A•P) of the Ludwig-Maximilian University (Munich), the Hispanic-German Forum was attended by over 100 personalities from the fields of politics, economy, culture and mass media of both countries. It was closed by the King and Queen of Spain, the President of the German Federal Republic and Ms. Eva Luise Köhler.

Fundación ICO collaborated with Fundación Víctimas del Terrorismo by sponsoring the latter's activity programme for 2009. The purpose of this sponsorship is the provision of all kinds of aid to terrorism victims as a group: general assistance, dissemination, culture, publications and academic projects. The foundation likewise sponsored the awards *Relato Parlamentario* and *Imagen del Parlamento*, organised by Asociación de Periodistas Parlamentarios; and the *XV Foro Eurolatinoamericano de Comunicación*, with Asociación de Periodistas Europeos (APE), under the title, *200 años de (in)dependencias*.

Finally, Fundación ICO entered into an agreement of cooperation with Polibea, S.L. to organise a trip with the users of Centro DATO (Special Education and Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically-impaired).



GLOSSARY

AUTHORISATIONS

Loan authorisations are defined as the maximum limit allowed for loans granted under a given facility. This limit may refer either to the amount of loans granted in a financial year (SME Facility, for example) or to the total amount of lendable funds in a performance programme (Corporate Internationalisation, R&D Investments, etc.).

All second-floor facilities are subject to a limited number of authorisations. Conversely, loans granted directly by ICO are generally not subject to such limitations and their volume is thus determined by the size of solvent demand presented and covered.

LOANS GRANTED

Loans granted are the resolutions of the relevant executive bodies in favour of a loan application.

SECOND-FLOOR LOANS

Second-floor loans (mediation loans) are granted by ICO to co-operating institutions (banks and savings banks) in order that they in turn may grant them, in accordance with their own rules and procedures, to end-recipients.

The financial conditions of these operations are established by ICO. Such conditions are extremely attractive for borrowers and some facilities carry interest rate subsidies or partial hedging, granted by domestic or European Union institutions. In some cases, insolvency risks are completely assumed by the institutions which grant the loans and, in others, are shared by them and the institute within the proportions and limits laid down in the agreements of co-operation.

As, on account of its centralised structure, ICO has no branch network, the procedure of mediation of lendable funds enables the institute to overcome limitations with respect to the supply of loans to small and medium-sized enterprises. As for the applicants, they may request and obtain this official financing through the local bank or savings bank branch with which they normally do business.

DIRECT LOANS

Strictly speaking, these are loans granted by ICO directly to applicants. Each facility's applicants address their requests to the institute and, after examining the purpose to which the loan will be put, the transaction's profitability and security, as well as the applicant's financial position (solvency, payment capacity and so on), ICO determines acceptance or rejection. In a broad sense, the loans acquired from former Official Credit Institutions (OCI) on December 31 1992, deriving from economic policy operations, are also included in this heading's balance. The increased balance of direct loans tallies with that of loans and credits appearing on the balance sheets forwarded to the Bank of Spain.

LOAN ACCOUNTS

Loan accounts are defined as the sum total of Loans drawn down, Debtors for repayments due and Debtors for interest and fees due. This item reflects the amount of financial resources channelled directly or indirectly to the borrowers – and owed by them – at the time to which the figures refer.

STATE DEBT

Essentially, the State's indebtedness vis-à-vis ICO derives from its status as subsidiary guarantor of certain credit and security operations as instructed by the Government and granted by the now extinct Official Credit Institutions (OCI) and the institute itself. As at December 31 1992, the balances of these economic policy operations – loans to enterprises as provided for under the legislation applicable to industrial reconversion and upgrading, exceptional loans to victims and others – together with the corresponding liabilities, were transferred to ICO, in compliance with the Council of Ministers' Resolution of January 15 1993.

As a considerable portion of these operations proved irrecoverable, ICO recorded the non-payments in the State's debtor accounts. Naturally, these accounts decreased when the Treasury, upon the conclusion of administrative



procedures declaring the failure of the operations, proceeded to credit the guaranteed amounts to the institute.

The settlement of the balance of this debt was addressed in Additional Provision Six of RDA 12/1995, December 28, whereby ICO was authorised to increase its equity by the transformation of the ordinary loan received from the State and to cancel debts against the balance of that equity and reserves account for the amount stated in said provision. The capitalisation provided for – the increase of the entity's equity – took effect as at January 1 1996 but settlements of the debt were suspended by virtue of the Additional Provision Five of Act 13/1996, December 30.

Under the Additional Provision Eleven of Act 24/2001, December 27, concerning Measures of a Fiscal, Administrative and Social Nature, the institute was authorised to cancel by a charge to its equity in 2001 the mature debt contracted by the State as at December 31 1998; and, in 2002, the debt contracted and maturing in the period from January 1 1999 to December 31 2001. The total amount of debt cancelled during the above-mentioned financial years exceeded two thousand million euros. The reader will find more detailed information about this process in the section, Cancellation of debts between the State and ICO, Act 24/2001, included in Bases of Presentation of the Financial Statements.

SPECIAL FUNDING

This is the funding obtained off ordinary market circuits under financial conditions which differ from those prevailing on such circuits.

Until 1988, the principal, most characteristic source of ICO's funding was constituted by Treasury allocations, financed in turn by the issue of investment bonds and, on a complementary basis, by budget allocations (forward payments by the Bank of Spain and others).

Investment bonds, created in 1958, were a special type of long-term public security (10 years) which, in the first instance, private banks, and subsequently, savings banks, were obliged to subscribe until reaching a certain percentage of their accountable liabilities.

When Spain joined the European Economic Community (EEC) on January 1 1986, it became necessary to review the activity of the institute and of Official Credit Institutions (OCI) as a whole so as to avoid a clash with the Community Fair Competition Policy. With this view in mind, Act 13/1987, concerning the General-Government Budget for 1988, introduced a number of modifications into the institutional and financial structure of official credit. As a result, issues of investment bonds were suppressed and Treasury allocations to the institute were transformed into two State loans. One of these loans was for an amount equal to the balance of outstanding bonds, accruing the same interest and with redemption on the same dates and for the same amounts, as a result of which ICO assumed de facto the servicing of the corresponding financial burden. The other loan was for an amount equivalent to that of Treasury allocations not financed with the compulsory minimum reserve requirement applicable to bonds, for which purpose a redemption period of 25 years was established. The grace period was set at 10 years so that the reimbursement stage would commence upon the conclusion of the repayment of the first loan; i.e., upon the conclusion of the redemption of investment bonds (1997).

In addition to State loans, special funding has a third component, which is constituted by industrial reconversion bonds. In 1991, the outstanding amount of these debt securities was transferred from Banco de Crédito Industrial to Banco Exterior de España after the takeover of the former by the latter. At December 31 1992, the outstanding balance on these bonds was transferred to ICO, together with all the other assets and liabilities of former Official Credit institutions deriving from economic policy operations. In 2001, industrial reconversion bonds were fully redeemed.

ORDINARY FUNDING

Ordinary funding refers to funds netted by ICO on domestic and foreign markets, where it competes with other institutional fund-seekers.

ARRANGEMENTS

An arrangement is the legal procedure in respect of a loan. At the present time, the operation is recorded in memorandum accounts as Loans not drawn down. The amounts disbursed to customers reduce the balance of this account and increase that of Loans drawn down in the same proportion.



LENDING INVESTMENT

The balance of lending investment is that which results from deducting the balance of Specific credit loss allowances from Loan accounts.

OPERATIONS UNDER MANAGEMENT

As the State's Financial Agency, ICO performs, amongst others, the tasks of managing and supplying certain lending operations to provide support for the export sector (FAD/Official Development Aid and CARI/Interest Makeup). These operations are recorded separately and do not appear on the institute's balance sheet.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND LOANS

This term covers the operations recorded by ICO in the performance of its functions as the State's Financial Agency. The balance is the result of the aggregate of Rights settled with the Treasury, Loans assumed by the State, Portfolio received from former Official Credit Institutions and Loans ordered by the Government or the CDGAE (the Government's Delegate Commission for Economic Affairs). In general, the loans carry the State's guarantee, although this security "does not take the same form in all cases, nor is it subject to the same procedures in its execution".

EIB LOANS WITH A CONTRA ITEM

These are operations in which the institute acts as guarantor and intermediary agent of loans granted by the European Investment Bank (EIB) to large Spanish enterprises for the financing of projects of Community interest (telecommunications, energy, wind farms, urban infrastructures, etc.). In these loans, the respective asset and liability entries correspond exactly and ICO is not exposed to any risk regarding either exchange and interest rates or terms.

EIB LOANS WITH NO CONTRA ITEM

In these transactions, ICO is a direct borrower of the European Investment Bank (EIB). There is no contractual correspondence between the bank and the end-recipients of these funds although, as its loans are earmarked, the EIB maintains some control over the projects financed.

The initial objective of loans with no contra item was to finance investments by SME. Since then, this aim has been broadened, enabling other specific investments to be financed (energy saving, environmental protection, strategic reserves of oil products, etc.), not only on the part of SME but also by private and State-owned enterprises of any size and local institutions.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES (securitisation of assets)

Asset-backed securities (covered bonds) are a financial mechanism for the conversion of certain assets (credits, loans, leasing contracts, operating or economic rights, etc.) into marketable fixed-income securities. In securitisation operations, the following agents take part: the originating institution or assignor (the holder of the assets which will be used to back the issues); the securitisation fund (the acquirer of those assets, responsible for converting them into transferable securities); the management firm (the fund's administrator and representative); the paying agent (the trustee of the yield on contra item assets and payer to the investor of the interest on the securities issued); and the investors acquiring the asset-backed securities (in general, institutional investors such as investment and pension funds).

The possibilities opened up by the Ministerial Order of May 28 1999, concerning agreements for the promotion of asset securitisation funds, enabled ICO to constitute securitisation funds linked to its SME Facility. The assets, securitised by means of the pertinent bond issues, are loans granted to small and medium-sized enterprises by the on-lending institutions, either in a pre-established minimum percentage, as loans under this facility, or as market loans financed by the institutions from their own resources. The assignor institutions are under the obligation to reinvest, within the maximum period of one year, at least 40% of the liquidity obtained through securitisation in new loans to small and medium-sized enterprises. Under the Ministerial Order of December 28 2001, the minimum investment percentage was increased to 50% of the total portfolio of assets assigned.



GENERAL NOTES

Rounding-off

Occasionally, slight differences between the totals and the arithmetical sum of their components appear in the charts of the Report and the Appendix. These differences are due to the rounding-off of figures.

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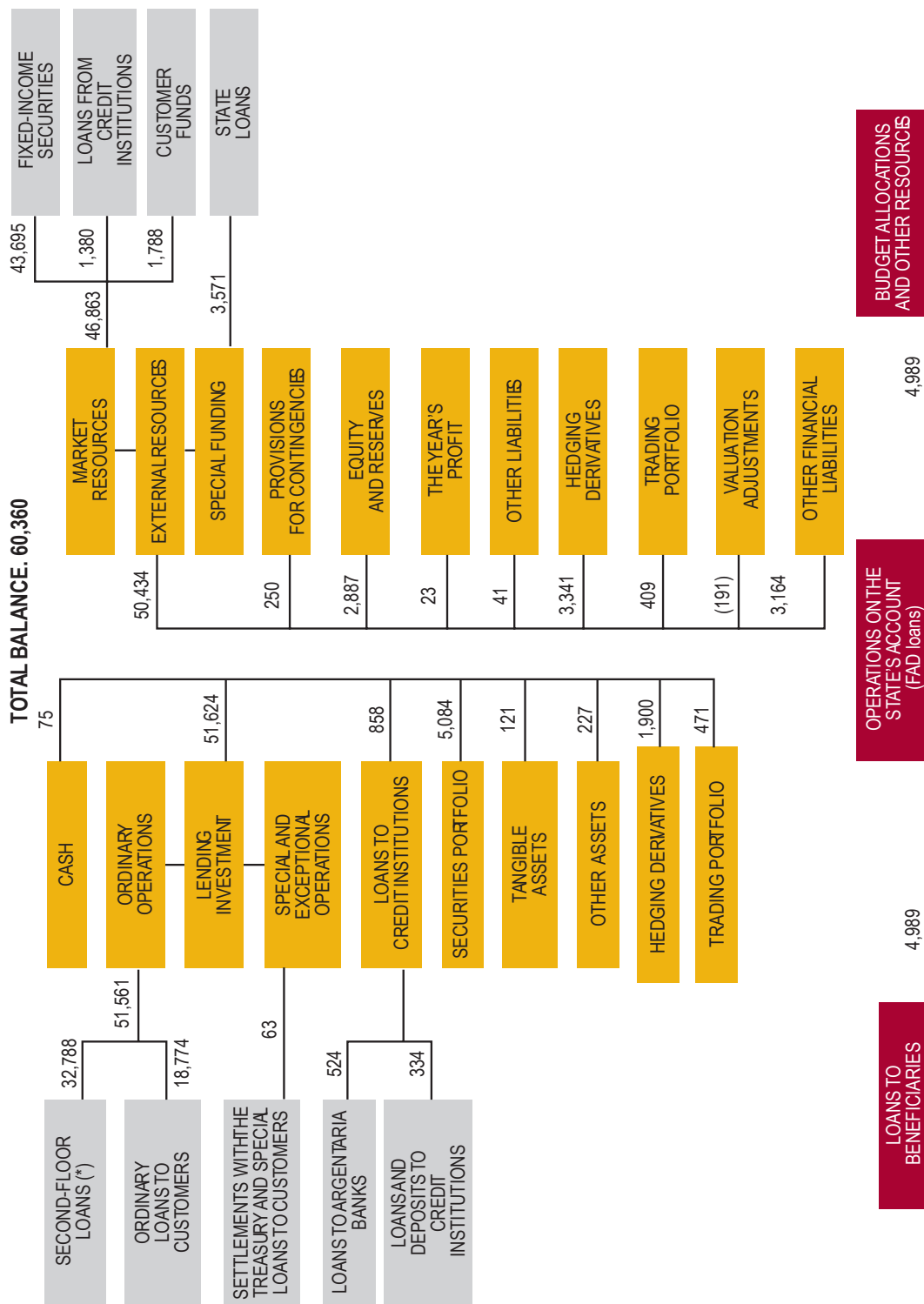


Annexes



Instituto de Crédito Oficial

CHART I
-DIAGRAM OF ICO'S ASSET AND FUNDING OPERATIONS-
Balances at December 31 2009. Figures in million euros



(*) Second-floor loans include €4,266m from the bonds replacing the securitised loans and are excluded from the investment portfolio due.

CHART II. ABSTRACT OF ASSETS
Balances at December 31

	Million euros									
	Total 1 = 2 to 6 +8 to 10	Cash 2	Loans to credit institutions 3	Second-floor loans (*) 4	Loans and credits 5	Total 6	of which: Shares and holdings 7	Tangible assets 8	Other assets 9	Accrual accounts 10
1991	19,398.3	16.2	15,112.1	-	1,904.3	6.0	6.0	22.5	26.4	2,310.8
1992	19,787.8	73.8	12,541.9	12.0	5,000.6	0.5	0.5	26.8	239.6	1,892.7
1993	19,412.1	12.2	11,542.2	383.7	5,404.0	25.5	16.6	56.1	114.6	1,873.6
1994	19,455.9	10.7	10,540.4	1,297.1	5,624.2	28.3	19.9	77.6	80.0	1,797.6
1995	19,820.9	10.8	9,080.1	2,708.0	5,865.8	42.9	27.9	79.6	340.2	1,693.7
1996	18,702.0	11.2	7,166.8	3,761.6	5,909.0	43.6	43.6	84.9	118.1	1,606.9
1997	20,087.3	4.3	7,527.8	5,078.4	5,528.0	48.9	48.9	90.4	35.5	1,774.1
1998	21,369.1	20.8	7,706.4	6,031.6	5,940.2	82.1	82.1	118.9	69.0	1,400.2
1999	23,561.9	27.5	7,929.9	7,085.7	6,755.1	91.4	91.4	106.4	270.3	1,295.7
2000	24,703.8	22.5	7,704.8	7,575.4	7,311.2	215.7	91.4	99.0	461.0	1,314.1
2001	25,600.7	31.5	6,933.6	8,131.9	8,000.5	634.6	100.4	89.2	651.2	1,128.2
2002	24,749.0	62.2	6,317.5	8,789.2	7,846.1	406.6	101.2	77.0	595.4	655.1
2003	26,419.2	29.8	7,138.1	9,614.1	8,004.9	678.9	101.2	63.8	342.5	547.0
2004	24,550.7	24.5	5,274.9	10,052.8	8,099.2	851.0	125.1	115.2	132.7	0.5
2005	26,956.0	74.2	3,870.7	12,101.5	8,496.2	1,138.7	127.7	163.0	1,110.9	0.9
2006	32,292.1	236.6	3,104.6	17,239.9	10,739.0	150.6	150.6	167.5	653.3	0.5
2007	39,881.6	128.1	3,193.3	21,650.2	13,550.3	181.9	152.4	169.3	1,008.1	0.6
2008	52,969.5	344.2	2,522.8	25,065.4	17,783.8	3,906.4	155.7	169.4	3,177.5	--
2009	60,359.5	74.5	858.4	32,787.7	18,836.7	5,083.5	159.0	120.9	2,597.8	--

(*) Second-floor loans include €4,266m from bonds representing securitised loans.

CHART III. ABSTRACT OF LIABILITIES
Balances at December 31

	Million euros									
	Total 1 = 2 + 5 to 10	Total 2 = 3+4	Special funding			Ordinary funding 5	Other liabilities 6	Provisions 7	Equity and reserves 8	The year's profit 9
1991	19,398.3	9,562.1	3,870.5	5,691.6	8,519.5	27.3	127.8	510.9	32.9	617.8
1992	19,787.8	8,522.4	3,870.5	4,651.8	10,094.1	195.0	60.1	543.7	65.7	306.8
1993	19,412.1	7,524.7	3,870.5	3,654.1	10,899.2	42.7	13.8	609.5	10.1	312.1
1994	19,455.9	6,412.8	3,864.5	2,548.3	11,893.5	79.2	97.5	619.6	15.3	337.9
1995	19,820.9	5,144.7	3,738.3	1,406.4	13,342.4	212.7	107.8	616.8	40.8	355.7
1996	18,702.0	1,947.3	1,334.2	613.1	12,766.2	343.7	158.7	2,870.6	114.8	500.7
1997	20,087.3	1,220.1	1,105.9	114.2	14,831.2	333.2	328.2	2,798.0	86.2	490.4
1998	21,369.1	1,105.9	1,027.7	78.1	16,185.7	369.2	334.3	2,775.6	96.8	501.6
1999	23,561.9	990.4	948.6	41.8	18,614.3	299.5	324.0	2,775.6	86.0	472.1
2000	24,703.8	873.2	869.5	3.7	19,827.7	294.5	321.0	2,775.6	80.1	531.7
2001	25,600.7	790.5	790.5	-	21,863.7	870.4	276.2	1,172.8	128.8	498.4
2002	24,749.0	711.4	711.4	-	21,114.8	1,077.2	247.7	1,106.9	301.3	189.8
2003	26,419.2	632.4	632.4	-	21,872.6	2,337.1	215.5	1,106.9	99.8	154.9
2004	24,550.7	320.5	320.5	-	18,784.0	3,888.3	405.2	1,092.3	55.1	5.3
2005	26,956.1	274.7	274.7	-	23,485.8	1,657.3	247.5	1,240.0	50.5	0.3
2006	32,292.1	228.9	228.9	-	27,654.7	2,781.7	224.9	1,294.6	106.8	0.5
2007	39,881.6	0.0	0.0	--	32,780.1	4,791.3	241.3	1,984.0	82.3	--
2008	52,969.5	0.0	0.0	--	43,039.3	7,341.4	207.8	2,292.3	88.7	--
2009	60,359.5	3,571.4	3,571.4	--	46,863.0	6,955.4	250.2	2,696.0	23.5	--

Annexes

CHART IV. CHART IV. ASSETS. Loans to institutions and second-floor loans
Balances at December 31

	Million euros										
	Loans to credit institutions					Second-floor loans (*)					
	Total 1 = 2 to 4 - 5	Loans to Argentina 2	Interbank deposits 3	Other loans 4	Provisions 5	Total 6=7+8	SME 7	Other facilities 8	Pro Memoria Generic Provisions 9		
1991	15,112.7	13,462.5	1,650.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-		
1992	12,541.9	10,823.8	1,725.8	50.9	58.6	12.0	-	-	-		
1993	11,542.2	10,440.7	1,141.2	32.1	71.8	383.7	-	-	-		
1994	10,540.4	8,885.4	281.6	1,430.6	57.0	1,297.1	-	-	-		
1995	9,080.1	7,191.5	256.6	1,685.9	53.9	2,707.9	577.1	53.9	53.9		
1996	7,166.8	6,946.3	272.8	6.1	58.3	3,761.6	674.7	79.3	79.3		
1997	7,527.8	7,016.6	570.8	7.8	67.4	5,078.3	741.9	117.5	117.5		
1998	7,706.3	7,174.1	572.4	22.7	62.9	6,031.5	687.4	117.6	117.6		
1999	7,929.9	7,065.1	912.3	28.1	75.7	7,085.7	664.0	117.7	117.7		
2000	7,704.8	6,615.6	1,090.4	81.0	82.2	7,575.4	1,118.4	117.6	117.6		
2001	6,933.6	6,429.3	592.8	9.8	98.2	8,131.9	1,455.1	110.1	110.1		
2002	6,317.5	5,535.1	744.6	127.4	89.6	8,789.2	1,687.9	110.2	110.2		
2003	7,138.1	4,439.3	2,201.3	574.1	76.6	9,614.1	1,973.5	81.7	81.7		
2004	5,274.9	3,331.2	1,856.1	153.7	66.1	10,052.8	2,096.7	47.5	47.5		
2005	3,870.7	2,485.1	1,304.5	154.5	73.4	12,101.5	9,057.4	11.0	11.0		
2006	3,104.6	2,158.6	762.8	212.7	29.5	17,239.9	12,827.3	10.4	10.4		
2007	3,193.3	1,358.8	1,692.3	168.4	26.4	11,017.0	8,337.8	6.6	6.6		
2008	2,522.8	677.1	1,647.7	225.9	27.9	17,980.9	13,351.3	8.0	8.0		
2009	858.3	524.5	239.3	121.5	26.9	28,521.6	15,375.3	52.0	52.0		

(*) Covered bonds not included.

Annexes

CHART V. ASSETS. Loans and credits
Balances at December 31

		Million euros									
		Loan accounts					Provisions				
	Total 1 = 2 - 9	Public Administrations		Other resident sectors			Total 9	Non-residents 8	of which:		
		Total 3	of which: Central Administration 4	Total 5=6+7	Ordinary loans 6	Special accounts 7			Loans to non-residents 10		
	Total 2 = 3+5+8										
1991	1,904.3	2,019.4	336.6	-	1,598.7	-	115.1	84.1	-	-	-
1992	5,000.6	5,139.3	1,058.3	-	3,950.2	-	138.7	130.8	-	-	-
1993	5,403.9	5,661.4	1,368.4	1,026.3	4,161.9	2,782.9	257.5	131.1	1,379.0	0.0	0.0
1994	5,624.3	5,970.6	1,246.6	934.9	4,401.8	3,075.5	346.3	322.3	1,326.3	0.0	0.0
1995	5,865.8	6,412.0	1,486.0	1,277.4	4,783.1	3,487.9	546.2	142.9	1,295.2	0.1	0.1
1996	5,909.0	6,456.9	1,757.4	1,580.3	4,445.7	3,182.5	547.8	253.8	1,263.2	1.0	1.0
1997	5,528.0	6,100.8	1,670.6	1,332.0	3,995.6	2,777.0	572.8	434.6	1,218.6	22.6	22.6
1998	5,940.2	6,447.6	1,701.8	1,195.6	4,205.3	3,031.5	507.4	540.5	1,173.8	24.0	24.0
1999	6,755.1	7,266.9	1,680.2	1,114.3	5,014.2	3,849.3	511.8	572.5	1,164.9	24.5	24.5
2000	7,311.2	7,743.4	1,611.5	1,033.0	5,493.8	4,416.2	432.2	638.1	1,077.6	27.4	27.4
2001	8,000.5	8,737.1	618.8	15.8	6,232.6	4,898.9	736.6	1,885.7	1,333.7	60.1	60.1
2002	7,846.1	8,420.9	936.5	156.0	5,793.9	5,090.6	574.8	1,690.6	703.3	119.6	119.6
2003	8,004.9	8,572.0	867.2	133.4	6,174.5	5,501.6	567.1	1,530.3	672.9	184.2	184.2
2004	8,099.2	8,609.9	1,091.4	426.9	5,934.2	5,477.8	510.7	1,584.2	456.5	69.6	69.6
2005	8,496.2	9,073.5	1,330.6	437.7	6,116.6	5,677.4	577.3	1,626.3	439.2	54.3	54.3
2006	10,739.0	11,184.8	1,231.8	198.5	7,820.5	7,535.7	445.7	2,132.6	284.8	69.6	69.6
2007	13,550.3	13,893.4	1,096.2	34.9	10,884.9	10,738.5	343.2	1,912.3	146.4	39.4	39.4
2008	17,783.8	18,323.5	1,344.7	383.4	15,257.8	15,147.5	539.7	1,721.0	110.3	36.7	36.7
2009	18,836.7	19,508.5	1,674.7	437.5	16,104.5	16,000.6	671.8	1,729.3	103.9	34.9	34.9

CHART VI. LIABILITIES. Ordinary funding
Balances at December 31

	Million euros									
	Total 1 = 2 + 5 + 9	Fixed-income securities			Loans from credit institutions				Demand deposits 9	Pro Memoria Funding in f.c. 10
		Total 2 = 3 + 4	Bonds and debentures 3	Pagarés and others 4	Total 5=6+7+8	Loans from the EIB 6	Other loans 7	Interbank system 8		
1991	8,519.5	6,527.5	2,906.2	3,621.3	1,901.6	1,610.7	264.4	26.5	90.4	0.0
1992	10,094.1	6,864.9	3,214.6	3,650.3	3,099.5	2,031.4	294.5	773.6	129.7	0.0
1993	10,899.2	7,227.7	3,838.2	3,389.5	3,544.3	2,458.1	348.6	737.6	127.2	0.0
1994	11,893.5	7,411.0	3,862.7	3,548.3	4,356.6	2,548.3	486.8	1,321.5	125.9	0.0
1995	13,342.4	7,146.0	4,481.2	2,664.8	5,878.2	2,578.3	1,923.2	1,376.7	318.2	0.0
1996	12,766.2	8,229.7	5,802.0	2,427.7	4,281.0	2,710.6	1,009.7	560.7	255.5	0.0
1997	14,831.2	10,030.2	7,915.0	2,115.2	4,533.1	2,386.0	1,430.4	716.7	267.9	0.0
1998	16,185.7	11,240.6	9,260.9	1,979.7	4,517.5	2,392.0	1,687.8	437.7	427.5	0.0
1999	18,614.3	13,326.6	11,793.1	1,533.5	4,621.3	2,730.4	1,603.1	287.8	666.4	0.0
2000	19,827.7	14,166.3	12,913.2	1,253.1	4,592.1	3,003.9	1,567.6	20.6	1,069.2	6,266.0
2001	21,863.7	16,364.9	15,423.7	941.2	4,503.1	3,118.8	1,180.7	203.5	995.7	10,057.6
2002	21,114.8	16,344.0	15,521.6	822.4	4,005.4	3,012.7	990.7	2.0	765.3	9,475.1
2003	21,872.6	17,495.6	16,753.2	742.4	3,197.1	2,353.0	824.5	19.6	1,179.9	10,610.4
2004	18,784.0	14,871.9	14,570.7	301.2	2,626.8	2,027.2	692.2	(92.6)	1,285.4	10,783.3
2005	23,485.8	19,482.9	19,105.8	377.1	2,709.6	1,649.5	712.6	347.4	1,293.3	14,394.4
2006	27,654.7	23,896.7	23,513.1	383.6	1,778.5	1,008.7	741.0	28.7	1,979.6	17,063.9
2007	32,780.1	29,053.9	28,649.0	405.0	1,060.3	615.0	442.1	3.2	2,665.8	18,320.4
2008	43,039.3	39,345.4	38,929.1	416.2	1,109.7	547.7	486.4	75.6	2,584.2	24,810.0
2009	46,860.3	43,694.8	43,198.8	496.0	1,377.6	895.0	446.2	36.4	1,787.9	26,154.9

Annexes

CHART VII. STATEMENT OF NET INCOME
Annual amounts

	Million euros									
	Interest revenue 1	Interest expense 2	Net interest revenue 3 = 1 - 2	Gross revenue 4	Depreciation expenses 5	Provisions and other impairments 6	Operating activity result 7 = 4 - 5 + 6	Extraordinary result 8	Pre-tax profit 9 = 7 + 8	
1991	1,505.6	1,417.8	87.8	85.1	13.3	(26.3)	47.2	3.4	50.6	
1992	1,469.1	1,401.6	67.5	88.9	9.7	(53.5)	26.4	74.6	101.0	
1993	1,548.2	1,475.7	72.5	72.1	14.0	(155.7)	(97.0)	107.0	10.0	
1994	1,464.2	1,395.7	68.5	76.3	21.2	(146.3)	(84.6)	99.9	15.3	
1995	1,446.8	1,394.5	52.3	60.1	25.2	(190.3)	(155.2)	196.0	40.8	
1996	1,299.0	1,175.0	124.0	126.0	27.1	3.0	102.1	12.7	114.8	
1997	1,096.6	1,008.2	88.4	90.5	27.5	(7.4)	55.8	30.4	86.2	
1998	968.6	916.2	52.4	53.6	27.2	(6.9)	20.0	76.7	96.7	
1999	803.3	724.9	78.4	81.5	32.6	(12.9)	36.6	93.6	130.2	
2000	1,015.0	927.5	87.5	92.8	30.7	41.9	104.9	21.9	126.8	
2001	1,054.8	951.8	103.0	110.2	33.6	(307.8)	(230.4)	554.9	324.5	
2002	877.1	762.4	114.7	123.2	37.9	(80.1)	3.3	380.7	384.0	
2003	707.3	603.4	103.9	112.7	37.4	(23.1)	53.2	56.0	109.2	
2004	623.1	530.6	92.5	94.0	33.0	17.5	79.4	-	79.4	
2005	670.2	579.9	90.3	129.7	33.2	(34.0)	63.8	-	63.8	
2006	1,068.3	872.2	196.0	207.4	37.6	(13.5)	158.8	-	158.8	
2007	1,647.6	1,440.1	207.3	227.3	40.9	(79.5)	107.8	-	107.8	
2008	2,171.0	1,875.9	294.9	349.9	41.2	(186.8)	121.8	-	121.8	
2009	1,436.9	1,239.6	197.3	269.6	42.5	(196.8)	30.3	-	30.3	

CHART VIII ICO. LOAN FACILITIES		Purpose
Promotion of corporate investment	SME	Preferential financing for SME productive investments.
	Entrepreneurs	Preferential financing for the productive investments of new self-employed workers.
	Growth	Grant financing for investments whose amount exceeds the one established for the ICO-SME Facility.
	Large enterprises	Large-scale projects. Finance large-scale investment projects located in Spain, related to infrastructures, energy-saving, the environment, technological innovation and the enhancement of competitiveness.
Sectoral activities	Housing	EIB loans. Guarantee loans granted by the EIB for the execution of projects of Community interest. Finance the acquisition of land for development and the construction of officially-sponsored housing for rent. Refinance loans granted to the promoter and promote the rental market in Spain.
	Automobile	Promote the modernisation of the Spanish automobile fleet.
	Agreement EIB-EFTA	Finance investments in renewable energies, water supply and treatment, the reduction of contaminant emissions and waste treatment.
	Agreement MAPA	Finance the adaptation of pig-breeding facilities to meet health and environmental requirements and regulations.
Urban facilities	Agreement ICAA	Finance film production projects.
	Public institutions and enterprises	Finance the execution of investments made by autonomous communities, provincial governments, local corporations and their enterprises and investee companies.
Investments abroad and support for the internationalisation of the Spanish enterprise	Corporate internationalisation	Preferential financing for the productive investments of Spanish small and medium-sized enterprises in other countries.
	ICEX	Provide financial assistance for Spanish enterprises wishing to engage in exporting.
	PROINVEX Programme	Financing, in any form except the acquisition of capital, for large-scale investments abroad involving Spanish enterprises.
	CARI System	Promote the granting of long-term export credits at fixed interest rates by financial institutions, through a mechanism similar to interest rate insurance. Approval is incumbent on the Secretariat of State for Tourism and Trade, which has delegated the instrument's management on ICO.
Government measures to alleviate the effects of the crisis	Liquidity	Finance the working capital of solvent, viable self-employed workers and SME faced with the temporary credit squeeze.
	Housing	Promote the Spanish rental market and finance finished housing for rent as the usual place of residence.
	Tourism	Improved competitiveness; responsible management of energy and water; use of new technologies at Spanish tourism enterprises.
	Deferral	Capital instalments corresponding to 2009, SME 2006-07 and/or 2008. Mortgage loans accruing from March 1 2009 to February 28 2011.
Development aid	Microcredit Fund	The provision of loans to on-lending institutions in disadvantaged countries for the purpose of improving the standard of living of vulnerable groups. Awards are incumbent on an Executive Committee attached to the Secretariat of State for Cooperation and ICO acts as financial agent on its behalf.
	FAD (ODA)	Supply concessionary loans to developing countries and international financial institutions of which Spain is a member. Loans are granted by the Spanish Government and ICO acts as financial agent on its behalf.
	Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation	Provide concessionary financing to developing countries in Latin America for projects relating to water and sanitation. A cofinancing system with the national authorities of member countries of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency.
Natural disasters, grave economic crises and similar	ICO DIRECT LOANS	On the Government's express instructions, provide finance for victims of grave economic crises, natural disasters and similar.

Annexes

CHART VIII bis. ORDINARY OPERATIONS. LOANS ARRANGED IN THE YEAR
Distribution by purposes

	Thousand euros										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.- SME investments	2,253,327	2,963,598	2,816,855	3,154,200	3,110,800	4,099,207	7,217,382	8,658,330	6,734,180	6,046,542	
1.1.- General ICO-SME Facility	2,253,327	2,909,998	2,678,555	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	8,513,600	6,734,180	5,168,388	
1.2.- Agreements with autonomous communities	-	53,600	138,300	154,200	110,800	99,207	96,084	3,230	-	-	
1.3.- Other facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,298	141,500	-	878,154	
2.- Government measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,160,802	
2.1.- SME/Medium Enterprise Liquidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,562,669	
2.2.- Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,121	
2.3.- Renove-Tourism and FuturE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,393,511	
2.4.- SME and Mortgage Deferral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,501	
3.- Renewable energies	16,570	250,073	99,370	163,772	199,995	84,725	458,124	290,608	522,715	254,667	
4.- Large-scale projects (formerly GRINVE)	1,449,194	993,360	891,503	1,447,076	954,657	2,812,360	3,103,001	4,068,446	3,416,699	1,830,155	
6.1.- Regional development	171,000	172,900	91,810	64,400	75,000	761,750	477,189	693,500	1,790,764	616,328	
6.2.- Telecommunications	482,000	88,306	180,500	-	203,190	587,500	34,000	411,600	-	-	
6.3.- Transport infrastructures	185,000	680,050	258,195	1,210,489	103,689	509,700	766,054	840,891	223,664	751,814	
6.4.- Energy infrastructures	330,000	30,050	260,350	134,862	572,778	376,375	630,000	801,155	875,000	265,525	
6.5.- Other purposes	281,194	22,054	100,648	37,325	-	577,035	1,195,758	1,321,300	527,271	196,488	
5.- Audiovisual media	61,303	56,151	47,236	49,950	52,436	65,734	56,062	51,200	41,951	50,558	
6.- Other facilities	686,028	705,014	356,475	464,225	495,979	559,171	425,419	662,919	1,451,168	1,875,363	
9 (1 to 8) Total investments in Spain	4,466,422	4,968,197	4,211,439	5,279,222	4,813,866	7,621,197	11,259,987	13,731,503	12,166,713	17,218,087	
10.- SME backing	50,593	-	29,331	45,745	-	54,224	170,255	135,600	184,690	228,235	
10.1.- Internationalisation	50,593	-	29,331	45,745	-	54,224	141,580	114,100	149,990	199,077	
10.2.- ICEX Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,675	21,500	34,700	29,158	
11.- PROINVEX Programme	431,503	210,000	294,612	303,292	502,740	1,327,260	1,850,447	1,562,977	1,707,602	343,750	
12 (10+11) Total investments abroad	482,096	(*) 210,000	323,943	349,037	502,740	1,381,484	2,020,702	1,698,577	1,892,292	571,985	
13 (9 + 12) TOTAL ORDINARY OPERATIONS	4,948,518	5,178,197	4,535,382	5,628,259	5,316,606	9,002,681	13,280,689	15,430,080	14,059,005	17,790,072	
Annual increases %		4.64	-12.41	24.10	-5.54	69.33	47.52	16.18	-8.89	26.54	
(*) Excluding €1,134m granted to the Argentine Republic.											

Annexes

CHART IX. CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND-FLOOR LOAN FACILITIES OPERATIVE IN 2009

	ICO assignment interest rate	Customer interest rate	Additional interest subsidy
ICO-SME FACILITY 2009. TRANCHE I	FIXED: ICO REF. -0.29% VARIABLE: ICO REF. -0.29%	FIXED: ICO REF. +1.50% or 1.75% VARIABLE: ICO REF. +1.50% or 1.75%	The loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to the General-Government Budget.
ICO-SME FACILITY 2009. TRANCHE II	FIXED: ICO REF. VARIABLE: ICO REF.	FIXED: ICO REF. +1.79% or 2.04% VARIABLE: ICO REF. +1.79% or 2.04%	
ICO-ICAA 2009. FILM PRODUCTION	VARIABLE: ICO REF.	VARIABLE: ICO REF. +1.60%	2.55% charged to ICAA.
ICO/MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS-TRANSPORT FACILITY 2009	VARIABLE: ICO REF.	VARIABLE: ICO REF. +1.24% or 1.49%	
IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT FACILITY	VARIABLE: 6-MTH. EURIBOR	VARIABLE: 6-MTH. EURIBOR +0.75%	
ICO-CORPORATE GROWTH FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF. VARIABLE: ICO REF.	FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +1.99% VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +1.99%	
ICO-ENTREPRENEURS FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF. VARIABLE: ICO REF.	FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +1.89 or +2.14%	1.25% for operations with no SGR GUARANTEE and 1% for operations with an SGR GUARANTEE, charged to the General-Government Budget.
ICO-ICEX FACILITY 2009	FIXED: 0% AER	VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +1.89 or +2.14% FIXED: 1.50% AER	The loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to ICEX. 1.575% or 1.825% charged to MITYC.
ICO-TEXTILE SECTOR, FOOTWEAR, TOYS AND FURNITURE FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF. VARIABLE: ICO REF.	FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +1.35 or +1.60% VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +1.35 or +1.60%	
ICO-PLAN AVANZA FACILITY	FIXED: 0% AER	FIXED: 0% AER	MITYC funds, assigned to ICO interest-free.
ICO-SPANISH CORPORATE INTERNATIONALISATION FACILITY. TRANCHE I 2009	FIXED: ICO REF. -0.35%	FIXED: ICO REF. +1.54%	The loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to the General-Government Budget.
ICO-SPANISH CORPORATE INTERNATIONALISATION FACILITY. TRANCHE II 2009	VARIABLE: ICO REF. -0.35% FIXED: ICO REF.	VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +1.54% FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +1.89%	
ICO-TOURISM FACILITY 2008 (operations arranged in 2009)	VARIABLE: ICO REF. FOMIT: FIXED: 0%	VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +1.89% FOMIT: FIXED: 0.50%	MITYC funds, assigned to ICO with interest.
ICO-UNIVERSITY STUDIES LOAN FACILITY 2008/2009	FIXED: 0% AER	FIXED: 0% AER	ME funds, assigned to ICO interest-free.
ICO-PLAN VIVE FACILITY 2008/2009	FIXED: 0% AER	FIXED: 0% AER	MITYC funds, assigned to ICO interest-free.
RDA 12/2009 (Operations arranged in 2008)	FIXED: 1.5% AER	FIXED: 2% AER	The loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to the General-Government Budget.
ICO-VIVE BUS FACILITY 2009	FIXED: 0% AER	FIXED: 0% AER	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS funds, assigned to ICO interest-free.
ICO- CULTURE INDUSTRY FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF.	FIXED: 2% AER	MINISTRY OF CULTURE funds, assigned to ICO interest-free.
ICO-FuturE Facility 2009	VARIABLE: ICO REF. -1%	VARIABLE: ICO REF.	The loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to MITYC.
ICO-SME LIQUIDITY FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF.	FIXED: 1.50% AER	
ICO-MEDIUM ENTERPRISE LIQUIDITY FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF.	VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +2.00%	
ICO-RENOVE TOURISM FACILITY 2009	FIXED: 0% AER	FIXED: ICO REF. +2.50%	MITYC funds, assigned to ICO interest-free; or the loss for ICO of the differential between the cost of resources and the assignment rate will be charged to MITYC.
ICO-HOUSING FACILITY 2009	VARIABLE: ICO REF.	VARIABLE: ICO REF. +0.80%	
ICO-SME DEFERRAL FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF.	FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +2.20%	
ICO-MORTGAGE DEFERRAL FACILITY 2009	VARIABLE: ICO REF.	VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +2.20%	
ICO-SHIPYARD FACILITY 2009	FIXED: ICO REF. VARIABLE: ICO REF.	FIXED RATE: ICO REF. +2.20% VARIABLE RATE: ICO REF. +2.20%	

CHART X. FINANCING OF INVESTMENTS IN SPAIN							
Loans arranged in the year. Distribution by autonomous communities (a)							
Million euros							
	Total 1=2+7	Ordinary operations				Créditos Directos 6	Special and exceptional operations 7 (b)
		Total 2=3+6	Second-floor loans				
			Total 3=4+5	SME Facility 4	Other facilities 5		
2008							
Andalucía	1,220.32	1,184.79	821.90	699.01	122.89	362.89	35.53
Aragón	1,035.88	1,029.71	433.85	389.91	43.94	595.86	6.17
Asturias	186.56	182.26	159.76	138.05	21.71	22.50	4.30
Baleares	272.11	271.90	185.90	142.09	43.81	86.00	0.21
Canarias	351.86	339.76	339.76	249.17	90.59		12.10
Cantabria	131.68	130.01	93.84	80.14	13.70	36.17	1.67
Castilla-La Mancha	433.86	420.19	375.19	337.38	37.81	45.00	13.67
Castilla-León	807.24	791.99	642.32	574.43	67.89	149.67	15.25
Cataluña	2,060.69	2,048.28	1,511.37	1,203.39	307.98	536.91	12.41
Ceuta	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Comunidad Valenciana	1,176.52	1,154.21	994.10	804.74	189.36	160.11	22.31
Extremadura	178.20	172.57	111.07	92.93	18.14	61.50	5.63
Galicia	514.97	421.05	417.45	325.26	92.19	3.60	93.92
La Rioja	193.19	191.19	143.69	123.23	20.46	47.50	2.00
Madrid	996.96	939.40	751.43	613.48	137.95	187.97	57.56
Melilla	11.00	11.00	0.00			11.00	
Navarra	313.94	311.40	311.40	259.94	51.46		2.54
País Vasco (Basque Country)	589.85	535.96	503.52	422.24	81.28	32.44	53.89
Región de Murcia	394.26	392.49	330.55	278.79	51.76	61.94	1.77
National scope	1,638.56	1,638.56				1,638.56	
Not distributed							
TOTAL	12,507.64	12,166.71	8,127.10	6,734.18	1,392.92	4,039.61	340.93
(a) In accordance with the location of the projects financed. (b) Victims and other.							
2009							
Andalucía	2,122.42	2,086.61	1,834.48	660.47	1,174.02	252.12	35.81
Aragón	758.09	751.30	644.47	326.70	317.77	106.83	6.79
Asturias	264.84	257.63	243.15	111.95	131.20	14.48	7.22
Baleares	882.16	881.70	703.76	127.93	575.83	177.94	0.46
Canarias	733.44	721.34	721.34	222.53	498.81	0.00	12.10
Cantabria	185.29	183.61	164.61	71.69	92.92	19.00	1.68
Castilla-La Mancha	611.24	597.41	531.78	210.21	321.57	65.63	13.83
Castilla y León	883.11	867.09	830.63	392.38	438.25	36.46	16.03
Cataluña	2,635.33	2,618.84	2,422.51	877.38	1,545.13	196.33	16.49
Ceuta	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-
Comunidad Valenciana	2,385.03	2,359.02	2,289.82	560.06	1,729.76	69.20	26.01
Extremadura	199.61	193.73	168.03	64.75	103.28	25.70	5.88
Galicia	773.12	679.10	679.10	241.03	438.07	0.00	94.02
La Rioja	200.60	198.29	163.29	82.27	81.02	35.00	2.32
Madrid	1,766.34	1,708.48	1,695.91	507.25	1,188.66	12.57	57.86
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navarra	350.50	347.79	312.77	162.60	150.17	35.02	2.72
País Vasco (Basque Country)	737.20	683.23	641.34	285.27	356.07	41.89	53.97
Región de Murcia	1,006.82	1,000.49	861.36	263.93	597.44	139.13	6.33
National scope	1,071.98	1,071.98	-	-	-	1,071.98	-
Not distributed							
TOTAL	17,577.11	17,217.62	14,908.35	5,168.39	9,739.96	2,309.27	359.49

CHART XI. SECOND-FLOOR LOANS. DISTRIBUTION BY FACILITIES
Annual drawdowns of loans granted

	Thousand euros																	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Accumulated 16 = 1 to 17
1.- SME Facility	362,807	977,991	991,838	1,174,227	1,798,853	1,803,036	2,404,048	2,253,330	2,909,998	2,678,552	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	8,371,470	6,876,262	5,168,388	54,770,800
1.1. General	362,807	394,883	397,618	593,313	585,691	589,707	2,404,048	2,253,330	2,909,998	2,678,552	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	8,371,470	6,876,262	5,168,388	50,586,067
1.2. Guaranteed investments	-	-	-	37,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,617
1.3. ERDF. Objective 1	-	378,415	373,036	465,989	1,203,208	1,202,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,622,872
1.4. ERDF. Objective 2	-	79,286	99,077	64,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243,007
1.5. Tourism	-	-	35,027	12,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,690
1.6. Job creation	-	125,407	87,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,488
1.7. CDTI	-	-	-	-	29,954	11,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,259
2.- Environment	41,422	84,136	15,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,535	500	-	-	143,195
3.- Renove-Industrial	28,091	357,879	135,198	-	210,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	731,492
4.- Internationalisation	3,606	43,784	58,466	7,338	102,220	163,139	58,515	50,590	29,331	45,745	-	-	52,988	142,817	114,095	149,999	199,077	1,214,375
5.- Financial restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,338
6.- Shipbuilding	4,117	4,976	403	12,735	9,514	-	3,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,947
7.- CDTI	6,335	9,226	7,278	-	-	-	150,253	300,067	182,270	209,999	215,076	244,922	212,600	117,829	94,789	-	-	1,759,148
8.- Pig-breeding sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,634
9.- Ext. cattle-breeding/dry farming	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,215	226,180	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,795
10.- Film industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,055	39,198	30,021	39,807	32,089	42,733	39,562	39,106	26,901	27,391	349,863
11.- Renewable energies (IDAE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,832	4,065	21,519	146,384	61,913	339,324	-	-	-	-	644,557
12.- Enterprise creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,197
13.- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,483	70,076	98,447	100,000	279,946	195,140	38,890	49,114	85,009	947,104
14.- INFO-Murcia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,623	138,269	149,935	105,328	105,317	92,236	1,361	-	-	650,069
15.- INFO-Murcia Entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,090	4,025	845	3,110	-	-	-	11,070
16.- Diesel oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,210
17.- Floods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	201	306	350	724	-	143	3,220	-	5,974
18.- Microcredits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	13,171	5,191	2,869	2,561	640	951	-	25,550
19.- Prestige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,486	6,057	-	-	-	-	-	39,543
20.- Quality tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,043
21.- Aut. Enclave of Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,577
22.- Aut. Enclave of Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,917
23.- Cattle farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-	-	-	-	-	3,092
24.- ICO-Ministry of Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	94	-	-	-	-	296
25.- Fishing sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,624	61,156	174,570	-	-	-	435,350
26.- Collapse of the Carmelo Tunnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	301	-	-	-	310
27.- MAPA. Drought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,614	743,510	2,608	-	-	-	761,732
28.- Plan Avanza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,614	381,976	484,583	534,542	-	1,420,715
29.- Workers' Limited Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	-	-	-	-	449
30.- Irrigation systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	1,747	3,138	465	-	5,567
31.- Corporate growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,962	92,927	600,000	814,915	-	1,584,803
32.- ICEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,675	21,480	34,695	34,700	-	119,550
33.- MAPA. Processed tomatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,250	-	-	-	-	23,250
34.- Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,794	80,056	110,719	153,369	-	418,937
35.- CAIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,886	3,580	-	-	-	12,466
36.- Textiles, footwear, toys, furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,145	27,295	28,565	17,940	-	81,945
37.- Forest fires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0	947	-	-	1,007
38.- Entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,336	48,792	72,816	63,240	-	229,183
39.- Frosts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,659	11,918	-	-	-	477,577
40.- Forum/Afinsa victims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,348	114,385	7,684	-	170,417
41.- University Studies Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,460	32,020	72,649	-	115,128
41.- DGT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	-	-	-	13,007
42.- Plan VIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,017	696,981	-	699,988
43.- PROINMED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860,000	-	-	860,000
44.- SME LIQUIDITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,643,509
45.- MEDIUM ENTERPRISE LIQUIDITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	909,160
46.- VIVE-BUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,859
47.- SME DEFERRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,096
48.- MORTGAGE DEFERRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,405
49.- SHIPYARDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,715
50.- Future	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393,511
51.- REMOVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
52.- CULTURE INDUSTRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,802
53.- HOUSING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,121
TOTAL	371,311	1,061,562	1,491,838	1,398,513	2,124,133	1,975,688	2,628,869	2,891,742	3,544,241	3,160,681	3,633,347	3,653,412	5,440,935	9,036,386	9,380,926	9,638,245	15,151,528	76,583,588

CHART XII. SECOND-FLOOR LOANS. (SME and INTERNATIONALISATION). Distribution by purposes
Amount in loans drawn down

Million euros				
	SME		INTERNATIONALISATION	
	Amounts drawn down	% of total	Amounts drawn down	% of total
Agriculture, cattle-breeding, forestry and fishing		8.12	6.08	3.10
Mining industries	48.65	0.94	6.50	3.31
Food industry	316.66	6.13	3.17	1.62
Textile industry	91.55	1.77	2.76	1.41
Paper industry	102.16	1.98	9.86	5.03
Chemicals industry	141.06	2.73	3.03	1.55
Manufacture of IT, elec. and optical products	14.95	0.29	1.73	0.88
Other manufacturing industries	420.12	8.13	57.36	29.25
Energy, electricity, gas and water	176.32	3.41	3.12	1.59
Construction	372.32	7.20	7.29	3.72
Wholesale trade	497.18	9.62	21.76	11.10
Retail trade	571.92	11.07	6.11	3.12
Transport and storage	628.03	12.15	2.95	1.50
Catering	382.70	7.40	5.66	2.89
Artistic and recreational activities, IT/Comm.	190.02	3.68	2.30	1.17
Financial, professional and scientific activities	313.06	6.06	19.52	9.95
Property activities	149.07	2.88	6.05	3.09
Education	52.35	1.01	0.38	0.19
Health and social services	182.14	3.52	0.05	0.03
Other services	98.66	1.91	30.41	15.51
TOTAL	5,168.4	100.00	196.1	100.00

On January 1 2009, a new version of CNAE (National Classification of Business Activities) came into force. As there is no clear correspondence between the old and the new versions, accumulated data cannot be provided.

CHART XIII
SECOND-FLOOR LOANS (SME). DISTRIBUTION BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES
Accumulated amount of loans drawn down at December 31 2009

Million euros				
	SME General and other 1	CDTI 2	Internationalisation 3	Total distributed 4 = 1 to 3
Andalucía	5,685.0	52.3	51.4	5,788.7
Aragón	3,088.6	159.4	38.1	3,286.2
Asturias	1,024.6	23.7	17.6	1,065.9
Baleares	947.8	15.2	16.8	979.8
Canarias	2,193.0	13.9	12.9	2,219.9
Cantabria	779.5	13.4	27.5	820.4
Castilla-La Mancha	2,247.1	59.0	7.8	2,313.9
Castilla-León	4,804.7	96.9	19.4	4,921.0
Cataluña	10,247.5	397.2	348.2	10,992.9
Ceuta	-	-	-	-
Comunidad Valenciana	8,293.6	338.1	113.1	8,744.8
Extremadura	468.8	4.9	14.0	487.7
Galicia	2,295.8	35.9	65.3	2,396.9
La Rioja	824.4	56.5	8.3	889.2
Madrid	4,681.5	81.0	200.0	4,962.5
Melilla	-	-	-	-
Navarra	1,577.8	58.2	36.9	1,672.9
País Vasco (Basque Country)	3,672.0	274.2	175.4	4,121.6
Región de Murcia	1,939.1	46.5	12.9	1,998.5
Other (*)	-	-	48.8	48.8
TOTAL	54,770.9	1,726.3	1,214.4	57,711.6

(*) Foreign enterprises with majority Spanish capital.

CHART XIII bis. SECOND-FLOOR LOANS. Distribution by autonomous communities.
Amount in loans drawn down

	Million euros				
	2009	Accumulated amounts (excluding securitisation)		Annual variation	
	ICO Second-floor	2009	2008	Absolute	%
Andalucía	660.5	5,608.8	4,948.4	660.5	13.3
Aragón	326.7	2,979.0	2,652.3	326.7	12.3
Asturias	111.9	1,007.3	895.3	111.9	12.5
Baleares	127.9	929.6	801.7	127.9	16.0
Canarias	222.5	2,159.1	1,936.6	222.5	11.5
Cantabria	71.7	776.4	704.7	71.7	10.2
Castilla-La Mancha	210.2	2,222.2	2,012.0	210.2	10.4
Castilla-León	392.4	4,735.8	4,343.4	392.4	9.0
Cataluña	877.4	9,960.2	9,082.8	877.4	9.7
Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-
Comunidad Valenciana	560.1	8,125.6	7,565.6	560.1	7.4
Extremadura	64.7	462.8	398.0	64.7	16.3
Galicia	241.0	2,256.3	2,015.3	241.0	12.0
La Rioja	82.3	784.7	702.4	82.3	11.7
Madrid	507.2	4,619.4	4,112.2	507.2	12.3
Melilla	-	-	-	-	-
Navarra	162.6	1,539.5	1,376.9	162.6	11.8
País Vasco (Basque Country)	285.3	3,572.1	3,286.8	285.3	8.7
Región de Murcia	263.9	1,904.9	1,641.0	263.9	16.1
TOTAL	5,168.4	53,643.7	48,475.3	5,168.4	10.7

CHART XIV. SME FACILITY. INVESTMENT COVERAGE RATE. Distribution by tranches					
Balances at December 31 2009					
Million euros and percentages					
Loan amount	Number of operations	Acc. amount of drawdowns	Induced investment	Complementary financing	Coverage rate
Tranches	1	2	3	4=3-2	5=100 (2/3)
Less than 60,000	606,113	14,638	25,073	10,436	57.7%
From 60,000 to 99,999	108,505	8,210	13,003	4,793	62.7%
From 100,000 to 299,999	91,030	14,653	26,569	11,916	54.1%
From 300,000 to 599,999	21,327	8,455	16,985	8,529	48.5%
From 600,000 to 899,999	5,443	3,777	7,313	3,536	50.5%
From 900,000 to 1,499,999	2,779	3,256	7,358	4,102	42.7%
Over 1,500,000	1,151	1,782	5,259	3,478	31.8%
TOTAL	836,348	54,771	101,561	46,790	53.9%

CHART XIV bis. SME FACILITY. INVESTMENT COVERAGE RATE					
2009					
Million euros and percentages					
Loan amount	Number of operations	Acc. amount of drawdowns	Induced investment	Complementary financing	Coverage rate
Tranches	1	2	3	4=3-2	5=100 (2/3)
Less than 60,000	54,545	1,254	1,892	638	66.3%
From 60,000 to 99,999	9,323	698	1,027	329	68.0%
From 100,000 to 299,999	9,200	1,465	2,197	732	66.7%
From 300,000 to 599,999	2,250	887	1,386	499	64.0%
From 600,000 to 899,999	491	342	510	168	67.1%
From 900,000 to 1,499,999	272	299	432	133	69.1%
Over 1,500,000	149	224	359	135	62.3%
TOTAL	76,230	5,168	7,803	2,635	66.2%

CHART XV. SME FACILITY. TERMS AND INTEREST RATES OF LOANS DRAWN DOWN
Balances at December 31 2009

Loan amount Tranches	Number of operations	Million euros								Interest rate	
		TERMS								Fixed 7	Variable 8
		3 years 1	5 years 2	5 years + 1 3	7 years 4	7 years + 2 5	Other 6				
Less than 60,000	606,113	2,602.70	7,807.46	1,712.71	1,511.54	971.15	89.31	4,624.80	10,070.08		
From 60,000 to 99,999	108,505	785.99	4,020.96	975.47	1,343.76	935.97	160.03	2,081.49	6,140.70		
From 100,000 to 299,999	91,030	1,026.81	5,482.24	2,122.49	2,723.02	2,617.49	691.91	2,585.11	12,078.86		
From 300,000 to 599,999	21,327	343.07	2,180.95	1,308.45	1,669.00	2,354.66	588.80	1,169.63	7,275.31		
From 600,000 to 899,999	5,443	86.50	742.44	589.95	741.21	1,286.82	305.77	443.87	3,308.83		
From 900,000 to 1,499,999	2,779	77.09	539.91	487.70	565.53	1,240.97	340.48	375.65	2,876.03		
Over 1,500,000	1,151	13.87	182.65	309.06	226.07	844.42	164.49	173.21	1,567.35		
TOTAL	836,348	4,936.04	20,956.62	7,505.84	8,780.14	10,251.49	2,340.79	11,453.76	43,317.15		

CHART XV bis. SME FACILITY. TERMS AND INTEREST RATES OF LOANS DRAWN DOWN
2009

Loan amount Tranches	Number of operations	Million euros								Interest rate	
		TERMS								Fixed 7	Variable 8
		3 years 1	5 years 2	5 years + 1 3	7 years 4	7 years + 2 5	Other 6				
Less than 60,000	54,545	292.69	622.90	62.61	152.15	63.57	59.64	484.01	769.56		
From 60,000 to 99,999	9,323	86.63	316.73	37.82	115.97	46.65	94.60	194.04	504.37		
From 100,000 to 299,999	9,200	129.60	522.71	101.84	235.52	147.00	328.02	284.76	1,179.94		
From 300,000 to 599,999	2,250	51.83	209.99	57.76	151.09	130.93	285.86	133.22	754.25		
From 600,000 to 899,999	491	10.79	64.37	17.22	54.02	54.21	141.61	35.57	306.66		
From 900,000 to 1,499,999	272	7.06	50.93	12.12	32.18	63.24	132.99	22.11	276.41		
Over 1,500,000	149	4.50	25.50	10.50	24.00	51.00	108.00	7.50	216.00		
TOTAL	76,230	583.11	1,813.14	299.88	764.94	556.61	1,150.72	1,161.21	4,007.18		

CHART XVI. LIST OF SECOND-FLOOR LOAN FACILITIES AUTHORISED BY ROYAL DECREE ACT (RDA), OR BY A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (RCM) OR THE GOVERNMENT'S DELEGATE COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CDGAE)

Thousand euros			
FACILITY IMPLEMENTED	TYPE AND DATE OF RESOLUTION	AMOUNT GRANTED	AMOUNTS DRAWN DOWN
INTERNATIONALISATION FACILITY (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 13/06/02		
	Resolution CDGAE 29/12/04		
	Resolution CDGAE 29/12/05		
	Resolution CDGAE 25/1/07	150.0	114.1
	Resolution CDGAE 20/12/07	150.0	150.0
	Resolution CDGAE 13/11/08 and 6/2/09	250.0	199.1
ENTERPRISE CREATION FACILITY (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 20/11/00		
SME (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 14.05.98		
	Resolution CDGAE 3/12/98-6/05/99		
	Resolution CDGAE 07/10/99		
	Resolution CDGAE 20/11/00		
	Resolution CDGAE 20/12/01		
	Resolution CDGAE 07/03/02		
	Resolution CDGAE 11/12/03		
	Resolution CDGAE 29/12/04		
	Resolution CDGAE 29/12/05		
	Resolution CDGAE 25/1/08	9,000.0	8,513.6
Resolution CDGAE 20/12/07	7,000.0	6,734.2	
	Resolution CDGAE 13/11/08 and 6/2/09	10,000.0	5,168.4
FLOODS (Second-floor facility)	RDA 4/1997		
	RDA 11/1997		
	RDA 18/1997		
	RDA 24/1997		
	RDA 29/1997		
	RDA 2/1998		
	RDA 3/2001		
	RDA 6/2001		
	RDA 7/2001		
	RDA 13/2001		
	RDA 1/2003		
	RDA 3/2003		
	RDA 5/2003		
	RDA 6/2003		
	RDA 6/2004		
	RDA 8/2005		
	RDA 14/2005 and 6/10/2006		
	RDA 8/2003		
	RDA 2/2007	1.0	0.02
	RDA 3/2007	3.0	0.0
RDA 5/2007	5.0	0.12	
RDA 7/2007	3.0	0.0	
RDA 10/2007	25.0	3.2	
PRESTIGE (Second-floor Facility)	Resolution CDGAE 28/11/02		
	Resolution CDGAE. Extension of facility's purpose, 16/01/03		

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CHART XVI

ENTREPRENEURS (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 19/1/06		
	Resolution CDGAE 25/1/07	50	48.63
	Resolution CDGAE 20/12/07	75	72.82
	Resolution CDGAE 13/11/08 and 6/2/09	100	63.24
PPC CATALUÑA (1)	RCM 16.05.1997		
PPC CASTILLA Y LEÓN (2)	RCM 06.03.1998		
AEGEAN SEA: Aquiculture enterprises. Second-floor facility	RCM 30.05.1997		
	R.D.A. 11/1999		
	R.D.A. 8/2000		
PIG-BREEDING SECTOR (Second-floor facility)	Agreement MAPA 21.01.99		
OLIVE OIL SECTOR (3) (Second-floor facility for olive-growers)	RDA 20/1999		
WOODLAND CROPS (Almond trees)	RDA 20/1999		
CATTLE FARMS AND AGRIBUSI- NESS SECTOR	Resolution CDGAE 10/07/03		
DIESEL OIL - Fishermen's associations - Farmsteads - Shipbuilders	RCM 10/11/2000		
FISHING SECTOR Second-floor facility	RCM 3.6.05 and 22.7.05		
FROSTS Second-floor facility	RDA 1 and 6/2005		
CARMELO TUNNEL Second-floor facility	Resolution CDGAE 10.03.05		
DROUGHT Second-floor facility	RDA 10/2005		
ICEX Second-floor facility	Resolution CDGAE 2/2/06	50.0	50.0
	Resolution CDGAE 20/12/07	50.0	34.7
	Resolution CDGAE 17/2/2009	100.0	29.2
TOURISM (Second-floor facility)	RDA 721/2005		
PROCESSED TOMATO SECTOR (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 15/6/06		
FORUM/AFINSA VICTIMS (Second-floor facility)	Resolution CDGAE 26/4/07	500.0	170.4
PLAN VIVE (Second-floor facility)	RCM 4.7.08 and 14.11.08	1,200.0	700.0
HOUSING SME LIQUIDITY	Resolution CDGAE 13/11/2008 and 2/7/2009	3,000.0	1,130.1
	Resolution CDGAE 4/12/2009 and	5,000.0	3,643.5
	Resolution CDGAE 5/3/2009		
	Resolution CDGAE 2/7/2009		
MEDIUM ENTERPRISE LIQUIDITY	Resolution CDGAE 23/9/2010		
	Resolution CDGAE 5/3/2009	3,000.0	909.2
	Resolution CDGAE 2/7/2009		
	Resolution CDGAE 23/9/2010		
FIRES	RDA 12/2009	25.0	0.0
FuturE	RCM 24/7/2009	500.0	393.5
PLAN VIVE-BUS	RCM 12/6/2009 and 17/7/2009	70.0	31.9
RENOVE-TOURISM	RCM 21/11/08	1,000.0	1,000.0
CORPORATE GROWTH	Resolution CDGAE 13/11/08 and 6/2/09	1,000.0	814.9
SHIPYARDS	RCM 17/4/09	200.0	78.7
MORTGAGE DEFERRAL	RDA 1975/2008 and 97/2009	6,000.0	73.4
CULTURE INDUSTRIES	Resolution CDGAE 15/1/09	22.0	3.8
SME DEFERRAL	Resolution CDGAE 4/12/2009	5,000.0	11.1
(1) Amount of compensation paid by virtue of the deposits made by MAPA and the Generalitat. Deposits pending equal to outstanding balance.			
(2) Amount of compensation paid by virtue of the deposits made by Junta de Castilla y León.			
(3) Olive-growing Facility signed 23.12.00. Operations correspond to 2001.			

CHART XVII. LOANS AND CREDITS. Distribution by borrowers

Balances at December 31

Thousand euros						
					Annual variation	
	2009	Distrib. %	2008	Distrib. %	Absolute	%
1.- Public Administrations		8.9	1,344,712	7.6	329,987	24.5
1.1.- Central Administration	437,566	2.3	46,565	0.3	391,001	839.7
Rights settled with the Treasury	41,323	0.2	34,279	0.2	7,044	20.5
Other	396,243	2.1	12,286	0.1	383,957	3,125.2
1.2.- Aut. comms. and local corps.		6.6	1,298,147	7.3	(61,014)	(4.7)
2.- Other resident sectors		85.5	15,268,605	85.8	845,566	5.5
2.1.- Mining industries	984,982	5.2	683,029	3.8	301,953	44.2
2.2.- Manufacturing industries	1,943,465	10.3	2,201,992	12.4	(258,527)	(11.7)
2.3.- Electricity, water and gas	3,164,521	16.8	2,511,029	14.1	653,492	26.0
2.4.- Construction	1,141,020	6.1	1,309,733	7.4	(168,713)	(12.9)
2.5.- Transport and communications	5,141,436	27.3	4,516,968	25.4	624,468	13.8
2.6.- Property activities	2,023,526	10.7	2,086,537	11.7	(63,011)	(3.0)
2.7.- Services	1,401,039	7.4	1,323,906	7.4	77,133	5.8
2.8.- Other	314,182	1.7	635,411	3.6	(321,229)	(50.6)
3.- Non-residents		9.2	1,720,971	9.7	8,370	0.5
4.- Loan loss provision		(3.6)	(539,657)	(3.0)	(132,149)	24.5
4.1.- Other resident sectors		(3.5)	(530,832)	(3.0)	(133,029)	25.1
4.2.- Non-residents	(7,945)	(0.0)	(8,825)	(0.0)	880	(10.0)
5 (1 to 4) TOTAL	18,846,405	100.0	17,794,631	100.0	1,051,774	5.9

CHART XVIII. LOANS AND CREDITS TO RESIDENTS

Balances at December 31

	Million euros								
	FMI				Public Admins.		Other resident sectors		% ICO/total FMI
	ICO 1	Total 2	Adjust- ment 3	Total adjusted 4=2-3	ICO 5	Total 6	ICO 7	Total 8	
1992	12,550	109,375	12	109,363	1,046	25,875	3,961	261,073	11.48
1993	11,582	140,530	397	140,133	1,370	28,011	4,550	264,515	8.27
1994	9,167	134,705	1,509	133,196	1,244	32,048	5,908	273,139	6.88
1995	7,448	149,797	2,711	147,086	1,647	35,207	7,494	289,973	5.06
1996	7,219	158,013	3,762	154,251	1,755	39,513	8,208	311,281	4.68
1997	7,587	177,963	5,079	172,884	1,671	37,146	9,075	354,587	4.39
1998	7,747	167,202	6,034	161,168	1,701	32,111	10,239	413,340	4.81
1999	7,977	171,329	7,086	164,243	1,680	31,271	12,100	477,043	4.86
2000	7,706	156,889	7,575	149,314	1,612	31,404	13,069	559,088	5.16
2001	7,022	176,061	8,132	167,929	619	33,129	14,364	624,879	4.18
2002	6,280	172,566	8,789	163,777	937	33,112	14,583	701,577	3.83
2003	6,636	182,847	9,614	173,233	867	35,589	15,789	801,319	3.83
2004	5,187	201,072	10,053	191,019	1,091	37,644	15,987	945,033	2.72
2006	3,790	223,329	12,102	211,227	1,331	40,894	18,218	1,201,871	1.79
2006	2,921	224,069	17,240	206,534	1,232	41,185	25,060	1,507,747	1.41
2007	3,068	246,119	21,548	224,571	1,096	42,737	32,535	1,759,158	1.34
2008	2,336	272,167	25,065	247,075	1,345	52,772	40,213	1,871,339	0.95
2009	780	251,838	32,788	219,050	1,675	64,442	48,788	1,842,130	0.36

CHART XIX. Loan loss and other risk allowances				
Balances at December 31				
Thousand euros				
			Annual variation	
	2009	2008	Absolute	%
1.- Loan loss allowances	698,741	567,538	131,203	23.1
1.1.- Specific	458,205	321,075	137,130	42.7
1.2.- Sovereign risk	7,945	8,825	(880)	(10.0)
1.3.- Generic	232,591	237,638	(5,047)	(2.1)
2.- Investment portfolio due	30,000	30,000	0	0.0
3.- Fixed-asset fund awarded	58,406	2,455	55,951	2,279.1
4.- Investee company allowance	10,791	6,662	4,129	62.0
5.- Allowances	250,202	207,781	42,421	20.4
5.1.- For taxes		0	0	
5.2.- For pensions and similar		58	20	34.5
5.3.- For cont. risks and commitments	26,783	26,314	469	1.8
5.4.- Other allowances:		181,409	41,932	23.1
- SME and second-floor	6,567	6,572	(5)	(0.1)
- RDA 12/95	132,427	134,807	(2,380)	(1.8)
- CARI Egypt	538	868	(330)	(38.0)
- Amounts recovered BBVA	968	2,500	(1,532)	(61.3)
- Liquidity	44,009	0	44,009	
- Other funds	38,832	36,662	2,170	5.9
6.- TOTAL Provisions	1,048,140	814,436	233,704	28.7

CHART XX. PROINVEX PROGRAMME. Loans in foreign currency to non-residents				
Figures at December 31 2009				
Thousand euros				
Recipient country	Number of operations	Loan arrangements		
		Total	Drawn down	Pending drawdown
Direct loans				
Argentina	4	149,590	149,584	7
Bermudas/Bolivia	1	3,505	3,505	0
Brazil	2	20,825	20,825	0
Canada	1	66,103	66,103	0
Central America	1	20,825	0	20,825
Chile	10	262,279	250,842	11,437
Colombia	1	6,872	6,258	614
Guatemala	1	10,412	10,412	0
Cayman Islands (Chile)	1	34,708	34,708	0
Mexico	6	141,479	140,660	819
Portugal	3	58,341	32,766	25,575
UK/Chile	1	25,337	25,337	0
Turkey	1	15,000	15,000	0
Total	33	815,276	756,000	59,276
Cofinancing				
Argentina	3	21,134	20,743	391
Brazil	1	10,065	1,818	8,247
Canada	2	79,725	34,034	45,690
Chile	11	167,986	57,477	110,508
Ecuador	2	45,120	37,361	7,759
Greece	2	130,000	11,749	118,251
Guatemala	1	13,883	10,686	3,197
Ireland	4	127,043	81,759	45,284
CAF Facility	2	69,416	33,965	35,451
Mexico	11	451,026	373,518	77,508
Moldavia	1	2,184	2,184	0
Peru	2	19,312	19,312	0
Portugal	4	121,667	98,079	23,588
Dominican Republic	2	37,325	37,325	0
Russia	1	4,030	4,003	27
U.K.	7	1,151,780	1,066,124	85,656
Uruguay	1	5,206	5,206	0
USA	5	286,165	226,572	59,593
Venezuela	1	5,206	1,920	3,286
Total	63	2,748,272	2,123,835	624,437
TOTAL	96	3,563,548	2,879,835	683,713

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CHART XX

Loans in foreign currency to residents				
Figures at December 31 2009				
Thousand euros				
Recipient country	Number of operations	Loan arrangements		
		Total	Drawn down	Pending drawdown
Germ/Port/Belg/Fra/Ital	1	30,000	30,000	0
Germany	3	114,200	109,914	4,286
Algeria	1	55,532	55,532	0
Argentina	1	138,831	138,831	0
Australia	1	229,765	156,076	73,690
Brazil/USA	1	18,962	18,962	0
Brazil	2	54,540	54,540	0
Brazil/Mexico	2	94,000	94,000	0
Chile	2	16,597	13,191	3,406
China	1	50,000	50,000	0
Colombia	3	344,983	344,983	0
Europe	6	266,447	238,744	27,703
France	2	150,000	150,000	0
France/USA	2	23,025	15,352	7,673
Holland	1	20,000	16,400	3,600
Italy	2	79,207	79,207	0
Italy/Panama	1	9,015	9,015	0
Latin America	4	623,000	610,531	12,469
Malaysia	1	111,065	111,065	0
Mexico/Fra/USA	1	6,010	6,010	0
Mexico	11	586,848	504,961	81,887
Multi-country	4	30,020	11,935	18,085
Panama	1	9,616	5,987	3,629
Peru	1	24,643	24,643	0
Poland/USA	1	25,240	25,240	0
Switzerland	2	132,172	132,172	0
Tunisia	1	48,081	48,081	0
USA	11	529,095	523,298	5,797
USA/South Africa	1	400,000	400,000	0
UK	6	680,514	610,954	69,560
UK/Brazil	1	9,020	9,020	0
Uruguay	2	104,436	35,036	69,400
Uzbekistan	1	45,120	45,120	0
TOTAL	81	5,059,984	4,678,799	381,184

CHART XXI. OPERATIONS ON THE STATE'S ACCOUNT. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Objectives	Types of operation	Lending procedures and conditions	ICO's functions
Development Aid Fund (FAD)	<p>Offer developing countries below-market financing for the execution of development projects.</p> <p>Act as an instrument of foreign policy (prioritising beneficiary countries) and of industrial policy (establishing criteria to rule project eligibility), while boosting the internationalisation of the Spanish enterprise and promoting exports.</p> <p>Ease access to multilateral bodies.</p>	<p>Five types of operation are charged to FAD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concessionary loans for development projects, tied to the acquisition of Spanish goods and services. In some cases, such as Less Developed Countries, the operations are not tied to the acquisition of Spanish supplies. - Exceptionally, operations take the form of grants, which may or may not be tied to the acquisition of Spanish goods and services. - Contributions to Multilateral Financial Institutions of which Spain is a member. - Grants for viability studies (FEV). - The hiring of advisory services for the identification, definition and follow-up of projects financed from FAD. 	<p>The official application must be presented by the authorities of developing countries. Spanish enterprises with a capital equipment export project intended for a developing country are invited to apply.</p> <p>The borrower or guarantor of the loan must be the State of the recipient country, or enterprises or financial institutions of that country which carry the State's solidary guarantee. Exceptionally, the loan may be granted to sub-national institutions or State enterprises lacking the sovereign guarantee.</p> <p>The loan is granted by the Government via Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Inter-Ministerial FAD Commission. Tied loans may be granted solely to developing countries on the list prepared by the OECD Consensus Development Aid Committee.</p> <p>The projects benefiting from tied loans must be commercially non-viable, save for the exceptions provided for in the OECD Consensus. Tied loans must have a grant component equal to or higher than 35%. Each year, the General-Government Budget Act establishes the maximum limit for loans and aid to be charged to FAD.</p>	<p>Act as a financial agent which, in the name and on behalf of the Spanish Government, draws up, negotiates and executes the appropriate loan agreement with the financial agent of the beneficiary country.</p> <p>ICO's scope of duties also covers the fund's management, administration and accounting, including the relevant cash control and recovery services.</p>
Interest Makeup (CARI System)	<p>Back the export of Spanish goods and services through a system whereby lender financial institutions are relieved of the risk incurred in the granting of fixed-rate, long-term loans, in addition to being guaranteed a profit margin.</p>	<p>The application must be filed with ICO by the credit institution financing the exports. Application approval and interest-rate fixing are directly incumbent on ICO in operations which are within the scope of application of the OECD Consensus and comply with Spanish regulations. In special circumstances, the Directorate General of Trade and Investments is responsible for the operation's approval.</p>	<p>The lender institution may finance both the foreign buyer and the domestic supplier.</p> <p>There must be a cash payment, not financed from the credit, of 15% of the goods and services exported. Such goods and services must be Spanish, except for certain maximum percentages allowed for foreign materials, local expenses and commercial fees. The interest rate and the repayment term are those applicable to the importer country in accordance with the OECD Consensus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve the arrangement of operations lying within the scope of the OECD Consensus; otherwise, collect the compulsory authorisation from the Directorate General of Trade and Investment. - Execute the interest adjustment contract with the lender institutions. - Every six months, calculate and settle the differences between the market interest rate (plus a management fee in favour of the financial institution) and the Consensus rate applied to the credit.

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CHART XXI

Microcredit Fund (FCM)	<p>Contribute to the fight against poverty in developing countries by promoting and consolidating microfinancial services. Such services are intended to meet the needs of those economic and social sectors which either have no access to the traditional financial system or find it inadequate to their needs.</p>	<p>Instruments used: The financial instruments used are loans and credits in any form. Non-financial instruments are concerned with expenses deriving from the appraisal, follow-up and inspection of FCM operations and also from the identification and technical assistance entailed in the provision of services to institutions engaged in microfinancial activity. The idea is to aid in their institutional consolidation, the training of human resources and the improvement of their management capacity.</p>	<p>The fund works through the granting of loans to foreign on-lending institutions (first and second-floor), which then distribute the resources to their country's microenterprises. Selected by AECI, these institutions are not required to carry a sovereign guarantee but vouch for the repayment of the loans with their present and future assets. First-floor institutions, which work directly with the FCM, may be both supervised financial institutions and specialised NGO. As for second-floor institutions, their aims include the provision of financial resources in the form of loans to first-floor institutions so as to cover shortages of financial resources.</p>	<p>-Solvency analysis of the recipient institution.</p> <p>-Arrangement of operations: negotiation of agreements, execution of contracts, compliance with disbursement conditions and formalisation of addends.</p> <p>Financial management of programmes: obtaining and delivering funds, cash asset management, collections and FCM accounting, plus information.</p>
Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (FCAS)	<p>Ease access to water and sanitation as a human right and indispensable requirement for wellbeing and development, as stated in the Millennium Development Goals announced in the year 2000.</p>	<p>Instruments used: The awarding of non-reimbursable aid and, as applicable, non-tied loans, for the financing of projects relating to water and sanitation. This is done through a cofinancing system with the national authorities of member countries of the Spanish international cooperation system.</p> <p>Non-financial instruments address expenses deriving from the evaluation, follow-up and inspection of the projects, together with all costs involved to ensure their economic, social and environmental viability and sustainability.</p>	<p>Contributions are awarded in favour of the projects' beneficiaries by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The aid is subject to the Subsidies Act and is non-reimbursable.</p> <p>Together with the financing agreement signed by ICO, the beneficiary accepts the conditions governing the award of the aid and signs a set of regulations concerning the project's execution.</p>	<p>- Arrangement of operations: negotiation of agreements, execution of contracts, compliance with disbursement conditions and formalisation of addends.</p> <p>- Financial management of programmes: obtaining and delivering funds, cash asset management, collections and FCAS accounting, plus information.</p>

CHART XXII. FAD ARRANGEMENTS. 2009

DEVELOPMENT AID FUND. FAD OPERATIONS	
MULTILATERAL BODIES	2nd ANNUAL PAYMENT OF THE SPANISH CONTRIBUTION TO THE 11TH REPLENISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)
	1st PAYMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIRST REPLENISHMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND
	VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION TRUST FUND
	2nd PAYMENT OF THE SPANISH CONTRIBUTION TO THE 15th REPLENISHMENT OF RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
	ECOWAS MULTIDONOR TRUST FUND FOR FOOD PRICE CRISIS RESPONSE
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK TRUST FUND FOR THE EDUCATION FOR ALL - FAST TRACK INITIATIVE (EFA-FTI)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK TRUST FUND TO COMBAT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE ETHIOPIA PROVISION OF THE PUBLIC BASIC SERVICES (PBS) PROGRAMME
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK GENDER ACTION PLAN
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFGHANISTAN COMPACT (NABDP AND NSP PROGRAMMES)
	CONTRIBUTION TO ECOWAS
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION AGAINST IMPUNITY IN GUATEMALA
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE ICTR TRUST FUND IN AID OF VICTIMS
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEGASE MECHANISM FOR PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT (EUROPEAN COMMISSION)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE (IRCC)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE FUND
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE 9th REPLENISHMENT OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND AND TO THE 4th REPLENISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK ADAPTATION TRUST FUND (KYOTO PROTOCOL)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO BAN LANDMINES (ICBL)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FACILITY INITIATIVE FOR IMMUNISATION (IFFIm)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (IUCN)
	TWO SECONDMENTS FOR ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD BANK CARBON ASSET FUND
	2008 AND 2009 CONTRIBUTION TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TRUST FUND FOR TRADE IN LESS ADVANCED COUNTRIES
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDICINES FOR MALARIA VENTURE (MMV)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEW AFRICA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER ON HUMAN RIGHTS (UNHCHR)
	2009 CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE ALLIANCE OF CIVILISATIONS
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-BUILDING FUND
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES CONVENTION
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)
CONTRIBUTION TO THE FORUM ON SMALL AND LIGHT WEAPONS	
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE 8th REPLENISHMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)	
CONTRIBUTION TO THE FINANCING FACILITY FOR REMITTANCES IN RURAL AREAS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	
CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISATION	
CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTER-TERRORISM IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE (CTITF)	
CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	

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CHART XXII

MULTILATERAL BODIES	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT	
	VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (UN-INSTRAW)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FUND	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN OFFICE FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS (ODA)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME OF THE UN OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	
	VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NABPD). AFGHANISTAN COMPACT	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) IN SUDAN	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT TRUST FUND IN RWANDA	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS PROGRAMMES OF THE UNESCO SPANISH TRUST FUND	
	CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED ANTIIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)	
	2009 CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CAPACITY-BUILDING TRUST FUND. SUDAN	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE PURCHASE OF MEDICAMENTS (UNITAID)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)	
	CONTRIB. TO THE OECD "PARTNERSHIP IN STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21st CENTURY" INITIATIVE (PARIS21)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE OECD DEVELOPMENT AID COMMITTEE, DEVELOPMENT CENTRE AND MENA PROGRAMME	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH FUND OF THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH TRUST FUND FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE OF THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE LATIN AMERICAN ENERGY ORGANISATION (OLADE)	
	2009 CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH FUND OF THE PANAMERICAN HEALTH ORGANISATION	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) INVESTMENT FUND FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (REGMIFA)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNIT (CENTRAL AMERICA)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE IBERO-AMERICAN GENERAL SECRETARIAT (SGIB)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE SGIB TRUST FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION ACTIVITIES	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH TRUST FUND OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM (CAIS)	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN UNIT BUDGET	
	CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACP-EU WATER FACILITY	
	ARGENTINA	RENOVATION AND SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITAL G. RAWSON. STAGE III
	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN PRNJAVOR
		TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN SIROKI BRIJEG
		TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN LJUBUSKI
		TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN FOJNICA
	CAPE VERDE	SUPPLY, INSTALLATION AND START-UP OF A MARITIME TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM
	CHILE	STUDY OF A TECHNOLOGICAL CENTRE SPECIALISING IN UNCONVENTIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGIES (*)
	CHINA	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE XINXIANG-HEZE-YANZHOU-RIZHAO RAILWAY
		LOAN FACILITY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE
		FACILITY FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM PROJECTS
		STUDY ON THE CONTROL OF WATER QUALITY/VOLUME AND WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS (*)
	IVORY COAST	REFURBISHMENT OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES
	EGYPT	SUPPLY OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS FOR FOOD QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORIES. MINISTRY OF HEALTH
	EL SALVADOR	STUDY ON THE WIND FARMS OF METAPAN AND SAN ISIDRO. EL SALVADOR (*)
	PHILIPPINES	CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF METAL BRIDGES
	GHANA	SUPPLY, INSTALLATION AND START-UP OF SOLAR EQUIPMENT
	GHANA	SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE POLICE
	HONDURAS	OPTIMISATION OF THE DRINKING-WATER SERVICE. TEGUCIGALPA
INDONESIA	MEDICAL AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT AND 6 EMERGENCY HOSPITAL TENTS. MEULABOH (TSUNAMI)	
JORDAN	VIABILITY STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNOLOGICAL PARK. JORDAN (*)	
LITHUANIA	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PORT OF SVENTOJI (*)	
MOROCCO	SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF 1,215 PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS FOR THE PROVINCES OF ERRACHIDIA AND BENGUERIR	
	REMOTE-CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE ONCF ELECTRIC RAILWAY NETWORK	
	STUDY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CDM PROJECTS IN MOROCCO (*)	
	TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION OF THE AÏN-BENI SOLAR POWER STATION	

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CHART XXII

MAURITANIA	EXTENSION OF THE FISHING PORT OF NOUADHIBOU
	EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRICITY PROJECT FOR THE RIVER SENEGAL VALLEY. ROSSO-BOGHE SECTION
MEXICO	STUDY ON AN ENTITY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE MEXICO ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE (*)
MONTENEGRO	CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF A PLANT FOR THE SELECTION, CLASSIFICATION AND RECYCLING OF SOLID URBAN WASTE
MOZAMBIQUE	LOAN FACILITY FOR SMALL PROJECTS
PERU	STUDY ON TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IN THE SAN ISIDRO FINANCIAL CENTRE AND NEIGHBOURING AREA (*)
	REINFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PORT AUTHORITY - NATIONAL PORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF PERU (*)
POLAND	STUDY ON THE OPOLE NORTHERN RINGROAD. POLAND (*)
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	MULTISECTORAL GRANT FACILITY
TUNISIA	MULTISECTORAL TIED LOAN FACILITY FOR TUNISIAN AND HISPANO-TUNISIAN SME
TURKEY	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
	STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION OF MUGLA (*)
	STUDY ON THE MONITORED CENTRAL SYSTEM FOR THE ELECTRICITY MARKET'S AUXILIARY SERVICES (*)
URUGUAY	STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF QUALITY TOURISM IN PIRÁPOLIS (*)
VIETNAM	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE LAM DONG II GENERAL HOSPITAL
	INSTALLATION OF A CENTRALISED TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE CITY OF DANANG
	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF A VIABILITY STUDY ON LINE 4 OF THE HO CHI MINH UNDERGROUND (*)
	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF A VIABILITY STUDY ON LINE 5 OF THE HO CHI MINH UNDERGROUND (*)
	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF A VIABILITY STUDY ON LINE 6 OF THE HO CHI MINH UNDERGROUND (*)
CONSULTANCY STUDIES (L-500)	IDENTIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF CDM PROJECTS

(*) These operations correspond to the financing, from FAD funds, of the viability studies of the projects indicated.

CHART XXIII. FAD LOANS. Distribution by countries

Balances at December 31 2009

Thousand euros					
Country	Amount	Distribution %	Country	Amount	Distribution %
ALBANIA	6,458.74	0.13%	MADAGASCAR	2,090.26	0.04%
ANGOLA	81,603.18	1.64%	MALAYSIA	4,095.52	0.08%
ALGERIA	310,906.75	6.23%	MOROCCO	314,080.88	6.30%
ARGENTINA	269,094.82	5.39%	MAURITANIA	40,157.03	0.80%
BANGLADESH	4,050.48	0.08%	MEXICO	238,002.16	4.77%
BOLIVIA	65,070.01	1.30%	MONGOLIA	12,362.42	0.25%
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	51,160.65	1.03%	MONTENEGRO	1,093.56	0.02%
BURKINA FASSO	3,848.30	0.08%	MOZAMBIQUE	18,872.94	0.38%
CAPE VERDE	11,892.19	0.24%	NAMIBIA	22,349.83	0.45%
CAMEROON	19,226.69	0.39%	NICARAGUA	97,519.74	1.95%
CHAD	242.90	0.00%	O.E.I. (1)	9,000.00	0.18%
CHILE	39.96	0.00%	PAKISTAN	37,204.64	0.75%
CHINA	714,997.64	14.33%	PALESTINE	69,633.92	1.39%
COLOMBIA	51,181.56	1.03%	PANAMA	39,112.47	0.78%
IVORY COAST	63,068.10	1.26%	PARAGUAY	17,519.00	0.35%
COSTA RICA	33,439.70	0.67%	POLAND	11,948.26	0.24%
CUBA	237,516.50	4.76%	D.R. CONGO	4,922.03	0.10%
DJIBOUTI	1,950.11	0.04%	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	66,314.43	1.33%
ECUADOR	150,365.19	3.01%	SENEGAL	60,643.66	1.22%
EGYPT	121,260.64	2.43%	SEYCHELLES	1,333.69	0.03%
EL SALVADOR	44,591.09	0.89%	SOMALIA	24,457.75	0.49%
IMF	32,718.85	0.66%	SRI LANKA	34,376.51	0.69%
PHILIPPINES	81,516.86	1.63%	SUDAN	40,067.04	0.80%
GABON	885.78	0.02%	TANZANIA	11,992.43	0.24%
GHANA	57,399.18	1.15%	TUNISIA	157,279.48	3.15%
GUINEA BISSAU	8,000.83	0.16%	TURKEY	410,112.88	8.22%
GUINEA CONAKRY	7,500.08	0.15%	UGANDA	17,006.80	0.34%
HONDURAS	211,105.94	4.23%	URUGUAY	40,625.67	0.81%
INDIA	1,951.03	0.04%	UZBEKISTAN	13,159.49	0.26%
INDONESIA	275,884.46	5.53%	VENEZUELA	65,946.97	1.32%
JORDAN	31,817.12	0.64%	VIETNAM	43,493.75	0.87%
KAZAKHSTAN	31,360.27	0.63%	YEMEN	15,123.85	0.30%
KENYA	38,625.44	0.77%	ZIMBABWE	19,576.21	0.39%
MACEDONIA	6,869.50	0.14%			
TOTAL				4,989,075.79	100.00%

(1) Spanish initials for Organisation of Ibero-American States

CHART XXIV. CARI CREDITS				
Annual arrangements				
	2009		2008	
	Currency of origin	Countervalue in million euros	Currency of origin	Countervalue in million euros
1. Individual credits				
USD	7.80	5.42	157.62	113.26
EURO/ECU	40.30	40.30	283.81	283.81
SUM		45.72		397.07
2. Charged to the facility				
USD	5.23	3.62	-	-
EURO/ECU	61.46	61.46	30.50	30.50
SUM		61.46		30.50
3. (1+2) Total operations				
USD	13.03	9.04	157.62	113.26
EURO/ECU	101.76	101.76	314.31	314.31
SUM		110.80		427.57

CHART XXV. Microcredit Fund (FCM). Operations approved			
Distribution by countries and foreign on-lending institutions			
Borrower	Amount approved by the Council of Ministers (thousand euros)	Country	Geographical distribution %
2009			
REGMIFA	10,276	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.33%
TPC	3,000	Cambodia	3.0%
SICSA	5,700	Central America	5.7%
INTEGRAL	4,000	El Salvador	4.0%
FONDESOL	2,000	Guatemala	2.0%
ELF II ELF III	4,000 1,000	Latin America and the Caribbean	5.0%
AI MAJMOUA	5,000	Lebanon	5.0%
FDL PRESTANIC II	3,800 3,000	Nicaragua	6.8%
CAJA MUNICIPAL HUANCAYO CMAC MAYNAS CMAC SULLANA II CMAC TRUJILLO II FINANCIERA CONFIANZA II FINANCIERA CREAM III	5,000 2,200 15,000 7,000 14,500 4,000	Peru	48.0%
ADOPEM	10,000	Dominican Republic	10.1%
TOTAL	99,476	TOTAL	100%
2008			
FUNDACION ZAKOURA	15,000.00	Morocco	15.81%
BANCOLDEX II	20,000.00	Colombia	21.1%
CMAC ICA	600.00	Peru	0.6%
EKI II MIKROFIN II MIKRA	7,000.00 10,000.00 5,000.00	Bosnia-Herzegovina	23.2%
MFW	6,000.00	Jordan	6.3%
FUNDESER II	3,000.00	Nicaragua	3.2%
ASC UNION III	10,000.00	Albania	10.5%
AMRET AMK PRASAC	7,300.00 3,650.00 7,300.00	Cambodia	19.2%
TOTAL	94,850	TOTAL	100%

CHART XXV bis. COOPERATION FUND FOR WATER AND SANITATION (FCAS). Operations approved by the Council of Ministers. Distribution by countries and beneficiaries

BENEFICIARIES	Amount approved by the Council of Ministers (thousand euros)	Country	Geographical distribution %
2009			
Fundación Ernesto Sábato	1,624	ARGENTINA	0.54%
Ministry of Environment and Water. Government of Bolivia Catholic Relief Services BOLIVIA	13,532 3,142	BOLIVIA	5.56%
Brazil Institute for the Environment - Sustentável	20,467	BRAZIL	6.82%
Undersecretariat of Regional and Administrative Development - SUBDERE	6,766	CHILE	2.26%
City Hall. Cartagena de Indias City Hall. Cartagena de Indias City Hall. Cartagena de Indias Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development Tourist, Cultural and Old Quarter of Santa Marta Presidential Agency for Social Action and Cooperation Government Department of Nariño	2,450 6,766 1,521 25,710 5,413 1,168 1,505	COLOMBIA	14.84%
Agricultural Development Institute - IDA	846	COSTA RICA	0.28%
National Institute of Hydraulic Resources - INRH	3,789	CUBA	1.26%
Ministry of Foreign Relations. Government of El Salvador Ministry of Foreign Relations. Government of El Salvador	16,238 7,713	EL SALVADOR	7.98%
Community of TZ'OLOJYÁ Community of MANCLALAGUNA Community of MANCUERNA Community of MANKATITLAN	6,472 807 9,760 3,164	GUATEMALA	6.73%
Republic of Haiti	70,000	HAITI	23.33%
Empresa Nicaraguense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados Sanitarios (ENACAL). Empresa Nicaraguense de Acueductos y Alcantarillados Sanitarios (ENACAL). Association of Townships of Chinandega Norte - AMUNORCHI Town Hall. El Viejo	13,206 21,313 1,894 574	NICARAGUA	12.33%
Secretariat of Social Action	4,905	PARAGUAY	1.64%
Indigenous Association for Community Agriculture and Forestry (ACICAFOC) Central American and Dominican Republic Forum for Drinking Water and Sanitation	3,129 183	CENTRAL AMERICAN REGION	1.10%
IDB. Spanish Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation	45,945	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	15.31%
TOTAL	300,000	TOTAL	100%
2008			
TOTAL	0	TOTAL	0%

CHART XXVI. FCM. MICROCREDIT FUND (FCM). Operations approved by the Council of Ministers
Distribution of accumulated amounts at December 31

Country	2009		2008	
	Thousand euros	Geographical distribution	Thousand euros	Geographical distribution
Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe	18,476	2.51%	8,200	1.29%
Albania	29,000	3.93%	29,000	4.55%
Central America and the Caribbean	52,148	7.07%	2,902	0.46%
Angola	2,400	0.33%	2,400	0.38%
Argentina	3,000	0.41%	3,000	0.47%
Bolivia	42,105	5.71%	42,105	6.60%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	54,500	7.39%	54,500	8.55%
Brazil	15,000	2.03%	15,000	2.35%
Colombia	60,470	8.20%	60,470	9.48%
Ecuador	47,016	6.38%	47,016	7.37%
Egypt	13,820	1.87%	13,820	2.17%
El Salvador	18,010	2.44%	14,010	2.20%
Philippines, Cambodia	30,265	4.11%	27,265	4.28%
Guatemala	2,000	0.27%	0	0.00%
Haiti	5,000	0.68%	5,000	0.78%
Indonesia	15,000	2.03%	15,000	2.35%
Jordan	15,000	2.03%	15,000	2.35%
Lebanon	9,000	1.22%	4,000	0.63%
Morocco	46,500	6.31%	46,500	7.29%
Mexico	22,000	2.98%	22,000	3.45%
Montenegro	2,500	0.34%	2,500	0.39%
Mozambique	2,000	0.27%	2,000	0.31%
Nicaragua,Honduras,El Salvador	11,550	1.57%	43,296	6.79%
Palestine	10,000	1.36%	10,000	1.57%
Panama	6,905	0.94%	6,905	1.08%
Paraguay	5,250	0.71%	5,250	0.82%
Peru	121,726	16.51%	74,026	11.61%
Dominican Republic	30,565	4.15%	20,565	3.22%
Serbia	21,000	2.85%	21,000	3.29%
Uruguay	10,000	1.36%	10,000	1.57%
Vietnam	15,000	2.03%	15,000	2.35%
Total	737,206		637,730	

CHART XXVI bis. COOPERATION FUND FOR WATER AND SANITATION (FCAS). Operations approved by the Council of Ministers. Distribution of accumulated amounts at December 31

Country	2009		2008	
	Thousand euros	Geographical distribution	Thousand euros	Geographical distribution
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45,945	15.31%	0	
ARGENTINA	1,624	0.54%	0	
BOLIVIA	16,674	5.56%	0	
BRAZIL	20,467	6.82%	0	
CHILE	6,766	2.26%	0	
COLOMBIA	44,533	14.84%	0	
COSTA RICA	846	0.28%	0	
CUBA	3,789	1.26%	0	
EL SALVADOR	23,951	7.98%	0	
GUATEMALA	20,202	6.73%	0	
HAITI	70,000	23.33%	0	
NICARAGUA	36,986	12.33%	0	
PARAGUAY	4,905	1.64%	0	
CENTRAL AMERICA	3,312	1.10%	0	
Total	300,000		0	

CHART. XXVII. PERFORMANCE OF LIABILITIES. 2009				
Thousand euros and percentages				
	Balance 31/12/09 1	Balance 31/12/08 2	Increase/ decrease 3=1-2	Variation % 09/08 4=(3/2)*100
Bonds and debentures in euros	17,543,018	14,849,932	2,693,086	18.1
Bonds and debentures in f.c.	25,357,861	23,910,154	1,447,707	6.1
Accrual adjustments in €	0	(52,863)	52,863	(100.0)
Accrual adjustments in \$	0	(8,172)	8,172	(100.0)
Valuation adjustments in euros	297,954	230,088	67,866	29.5
Valuation adjustments in f.c.				
Pagarés and bills in euros	53,281	64,073	(10,792)	(16.8)
Valuation adjustments in euros	442,763	352,145	90,618	25.7
State loan	3,571,439	2	3,571,437	
Valuation adjustments in euros	0	0	0	
Loans in euros	46,278	46,278	0	0.0
Loans in f.c.	356,474	406,566	(50,092)	(12.3)
Valuation adjustments in euros	(231,241)	(302,091)	70,850	(23.5)
Valuation adjustments in f.c.	277,316	335,702	(58,386)	(17.4)
EIB loans in euros	766,173	394,651	371,522	94.1
EIB loans in f.c.	127,710	151,961	(24,251)	(16.0)
Valuation adjustments in euros	1,055	574	481	83.8
Valuation adjustments in f.c.	74	493	(419)	(85.0)
Interbank in euros	0	65,900	(65,900)	
Interbank in f.c.	34,402	6,530	27,872	426.8
Valuation adjustments in euros	0	259	(259)	(100.0)
Valuation adjustments in f.c.	1,961	2,948	(987)	(33.5)
Other liabilities	8,743,285	9,925,653	(1,182,368)	(11.9)
TOTAL EXT. RES. AND OTHER LIABILITIES	57,389,803	50,380,783	7,009,020	13.9
Equity and reserves	2,887,008	2,647,653	239,355	9.0
Valuation adjustments	(191,002)	(355,432)	164,430	(46.3)
Results	23,496	88,726	(65,230)	(73.5)
Provisions	250,203	207,782	42,421	20.4
TOTAL INTERNAL RESOURCES	2,969,705	2,588,729	380,976	14.7
TOTAL RESOURCES	60,359,508	52,969,512	7,389,996	14.0

CHART XXVIII. FIXED INCOME AND LOANS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Balances at December 31

Thousand euros				
			Variation	
MARKETS	2009	2008	Absolute	%
Domestic market	558,292	635,858	(77,566)	(12.2)
Institutional bond and debenture issues	0	244,532	(244,532)	(100)
Credit institution deposits	0	0		
Loans from other banks	46,278	46,278	0	0
<i>Pagarés</i> (promissory notes)	53,281	64,073	(10,792)	(17)
Valuation adjustments in euros	458,733	280,975	177,758	63
External market	44,514,153	39,819,272	4,694,881	12
ECP (Euro Commercial Paper)	1,466,939	2,537,490	(1,070,551)	(42)
Institutional bond and debenture issues	41,433,940	35,954,930	5,479,010	15
EIB loans	893,883	546,612	347,271	64
Loans from other banks	356,474	406,566	(50,092)	(12)
Credit institution deposits	34,402	72,430	(38,028)	(53)
Valuation adjustments in f.c.	328,515	301,244	27,271	9
TOTAL	45,072,445	40,455,130	4,617,315	11.4

CHART XXIX. OPERATIONS WITH DERIVATIVES. LIABILITY ACCOUNTS. DECEMBER 31 2009				
Thousand euros				
Currencies and interest rates	Balance sheet position		Position post-derivatives	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
EURO	24,220,756	48%	48,054,469	96%
Fixed	20,189,460	83%	9,012,191	19%
Variable	4,031,296	17%	39,042,278	81%
FOREIGN CURRENCY	25,858,594	52%	2,024,880	4%
Fixed	22,857,953	88%	16,608	1%
Variable	3,000,640	12%	2,008,272	99%
TOTAL	50,079,349	100%	50,079,349	100%

OPERATIONS WITH DERIVATIVES. LIABILITY ACCOUNTS. DECEMBER 31 2008				
Thousand euros				
Currencies and interest rates	Balance sheet position		Position post-derivatives	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
EURO	18,377,962	43%	39,570,667	93%
Fixed	14,035,143	76%	4,962,794	13%
Variable	4,342,819	24%	34,607,874	87%
FOREIGN CURRENCY	24,317,390	57%	3,124,685	7%
Fixed	21,926,371	90%	21,400	1%
Variable	2,391,019	10%	3,103,285	99%
TOTAL	42,695,352	100.0%	42,695,352	100.0%

Note: The charts show the conversion by derivatives of the funding originally raised. Only that part of liabilities which constitutes ordinary funding has been taken into account (nominal values). Headings corresponding to equity, accrual adjustments, valuation adjustments and other liabilities have not been considered.

Remarks:

Ordinary funding at source:

In the main, ICO raises funds on international markets through issues both in euros and in various foreign currencies. At year-end 2009, the balance of at-source funding in euros accounted for 48% as against 52% in foreign currency. In respect of the year 2008, there is an increase in funding originally netted in euros (43% at year-end 2008 and 48% at year-end 2009). This was due to greater activity on the euro issue market in respect of other currencies.

Operations with derivatives:

As the chart shows, the characteristics of at-source funding are modified by derivatives, mainly IRS and currency swaps, so as to adjust funding characteristics to ICO's asset requirements. This approach forms part of an assets and liabilities management policy seeking to minimise interest and exchange rate risks.

Thus, while 52% of ordinary funding was originally netted in foreign currencies, after derivatives, this funding accounts for only 4% of the total.

As regards interest rates, although most of at-source funding is raised at a fixed rate (88% in foreign currency and 83% in euros), the bulk is subsequently changed to a variable rate, meaning that 1% remain at a fixed rate in foreign currencies and 19% in euros.

CHART XXX. STATEMENT OF RISK BY EXCHANGE RATE
Position in f.c. Balances at December 31 2009

Thousand monetary units					
Units	Balance		Off-balance sheet ops. (net) +/- provs. and accruals 3	Open position	
	Assets 1	Liabilities 2		F.c. 4= 1+2+3	Countervalue Thousand euros 5
US DOLLAR	2,459,990	(20,243,821)	17,796,634	12,803	8,887
GB POUND	392,651	(3,339,725)	2,949,631	2,557	2,879
CANADIAN DOLLAR	37,908	(1,387,006)	1,350,000	902	596
SWISS FRANC	6,329	(2,166,310)	2,160,000	19	13
SWEDISH KRONA	0	(500,002)	500,000	(2)	(0)
NORWEGIAN KRONE	0	(13,475,028)	13,475,000	(28)	(3)
YEN	4	(173,670)	173,700	34	26
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	11	(3,561,735)	3,562,000	276	172
OTHER CURRENCIES	-	-	-	-	-
POSITION					12,575

CHART XXXI. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS WITH THE EIB
Balances at December 31 2009

Thousand euros				
	2009		2008	
	Currency of origin	Countervalue in euros	Currency of origin	Countervalue in euros
1.- Loans without contra item		681,364		191,605
2.- Loans with contra item		212,519		355,007
3(1+2).- Total loans		893,883		546,612
3.1. USD	183,978.5	127,710	211,487.0	151,961
3.2. EUROS	766,173.0	766,173	394,651.2	394,651
3.3. JPY				
3.4. CHF				
3.5. GBP				
4.- Security to State-owned banks				
5.- Security to enterprises				336,712
6 (4+5).- Total security		283,268		336,712
6.1. EUROS	257,865.3	257,865	289,105.9	289,106
6.2. CHF				
6.3. USD	36,594.4	25,402	66,254.0	47,607
7(3+6).- TOTAL RISK		1,177,150		883,324

CHART XXXII. INVESTEE COMPANIES**Corporate purpose and activities****AXIS Participaciones Empresariales, S.A. (AXIS)**

AXIS is a firm managing venture capital funds, to which end it takes up shares on a temporary basis in the capital of small and medium-sized enterprises, with the exception of financial and real-estate firms.

Its investment objectives are aimed at going concerns with real or potential profits in the short term and recently constituted enterprises which are promoted by corporately accredited partners and whose outlook for profit offsets the risk assumed.

As a long-term investor, AXIS maintains its share in the capital of the investee company long enough for the latter to accomplish its targets. Nevertheless, given its need to rotate resources, it limits this period to a maximum of six or seven years. While not involved in day-to-day management, AXIS is an active partner and, for as long as it remains one of the shareholders, it keeps in constant contact with the investee company with a view to watching over its own investment and collaborating with the enterprise so as to enhance the added value of its pecuniary contribution.

Compañía Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A. (CERSA)

CERSA is a mercantile company whose purpose consists in underwriting guarantee operations executed by Reciprocal Guarantee Companies (SGR), regulated under Act 1/94, March 11 and Royal Decree 2345/96, November 8. It may not execute security or other guarantees directly in favour of enterprises.

The main activity performed by CERSA is the underwriting of operations formalised by SGR. In addition, the company has outstanding direct assurance operations deriving from the former Sociedad Mixta de Segundo Aval, S.A. CERSA may carry out studies, projects and other activities geared towards favouring the distribution of any kind of guarantee or assurance, especially those that are linked to SME.

Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, Cofides, S.A. (COFIDES)

COFIDES is a mixed-capital (public and private) corporation whose main purpose is to encourage productive investments by Spanish enterprises in developing countries. Investment decisions are based on the corporate capacity of the promoters, the viability of the projects and their contribution to the recipient country's development.

COFIDES offers its customers integral backing. It puts Spanish investors in contact with potential local partners and provides them with the advice and institutional support necessary for the financial design and execution of the projects. It partially finances investments by Spanish enterprises through capital holdings and long-term loans. Furthermore, it handles long-term financing from European Union institutions and national or multilateral development institutions.



CHART XXXIII
ICO ORGANOGRAM (31 12 2009)

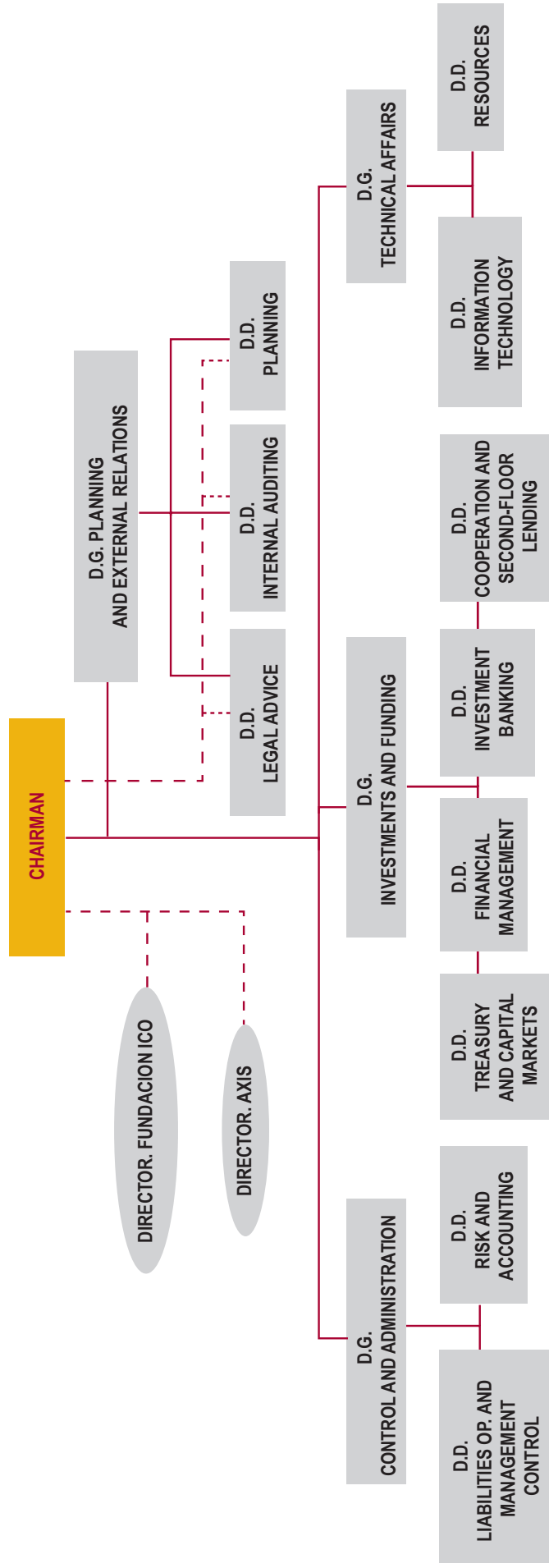


CHART XXXIV. FUNDACIÓN ICO

Objects and governing bodies	<p>Established in 1993, Fundación ICO is a permanent, private cultural foundation of national scope. A non-profit-making organisation, it is the holder of its own assets. Its objects are the organisation, encouragement, development, programming, fostering and promotion of all nature of studies, research, training and technical assistance, together with whatsoever other activities related to economic and corporate matters, science, technology, the environment, urban development, social issues and labour, professional, artistic, cultural, educational, civic and humanitarian subjects, international cooperation and cooperation for development. Moreover, the foundation pursues other activities of a general nature, in particular, those concerned with the fulfilment of the principles of the Constitutional State and the defence of citizens' fundamental rights and liberties.</p> <p>Fundación ICO has two governing bodies: the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. The persons performing the various functions within these bodies are appointed on trust and receive no payment for the services they render.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees is the foundation's governing and administrative body and also its legal and contractual representative. It is incumbent on the Board of Trustees to accomplish, and ensure the accomplishment of, the foundational objects, promote the foundation's presence and institutional recognition through its activities and administer the assets and rights making up the foundation's property, ensuring that they are put to the best purpose and use. The Board of Trustees also approves the accounts and the Performance Plan.</p> <p>The Executive Committee is responsible for the examination and proposal to the Board of Trustees of the foundation's specific programmes and activities; and for resolution and agreement as applicable in any such cases of an urgent nature.</p>
Activities	<p>So as to achieve these aims, the foundation, in accordance with the specific programmes approved in each case by the Board of Trustees, performs, amongst others, the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The direct and indirect encouragement of studies and research in subjects related to its foundational objects, along with the preparation of projects and publications. b) The promotion of the study, research, knowledge and dissemination of disciplines related to the objectives pursued by the foundation, by awarding prizes and scholarships, organising exhibitions, congresses and whatsoever other activities related to such purposes. c) Award all nature of grants and scholarships for the purpose of study and research and create spaces and infrastructures that contribute to the enhancement of the aims pursued. d) Organise courses, seminars, conferences, round tables, encounters, forums for debate, meetings and other activities of a similar nature, with a view to promoting vocational, scientific, technical and humanistic training, the dissemination of conclusions reached in both internal and external research and the enhancement of general awareness within the foundation's field of activity. e) Hold displays and exhibitions related to subjects conducive to the fulfilment of the foundation's aims. f) Prepare and publish books, reviews, leaflets and other periodic or single publications in whatsoever form so as to publicise events, data or ideas connected with the foundational object, along with scientific, technical, artistic and cultural monographs and documents, theses and research works. g) Invite the presentation of ideas and organise award schemes on subjects whose content is related to its foundational object. h) Participate in patronage programmes of general interest and subscribe agreements and arrangements of cooperation with other non-profit-making institutions, enterprises or private individuals, either domestic or foreign, public or private, for the fulfilment of the foundation's aims; and, in particular, with those non-profit-making organisations whose ends and objectives are similar to those of the foundation. i) Participate in the promotion and constitution of non-profit-making foundations, associations and institutions whose aims are similar to those of the foundation. j) The public acknowledgement of persons distinguished for their contributions in the areas related to the foundational objects. k) The promotion of activities of whatsoever nature related to the foundation's aims. l) The dissemination, promotion and public announcement of the foundation's objects and activities. m) The acquisition and exhibition of works of art. n) The management and administration of the artistic property of Instituto de Crédito Oficial. o) The promotion and performance of activities connected with international cooperation and cooperation for development. p) The promotion of voluntary schemes. q) Under agreements of cooperation or other, similar instruments, participate in the renovation and reconstruction of centres, spaces and buildings in accordance with the foundational objects. r) Cooperate with whatsoever public administration, institution or entity in all activities relating to the foundational objects. s) Create artistic, documentary and bibliographic holdings relating to the foundational objects. t) Organise and programme, encourage, foster and promote whatsoever activities or actions deemed suitable by the Board of Trustees for the better accomplishment of the foundational objects and of any others of the same nature.

CHART XXXV. AXIS Participaciones Empresariales SGEGR, S.A.

Balance sheet position. Balances at December 31

Thousand euros and percentages												
											Variation 2009/2008	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Absolute	%
1.- Fixed assets	84	72	52	41	30	298	266	230	202	187	(15)	(7.3)
1.1.- Intangible fixed assets	1	2	1	4	3	4	2	2	0	0	-	-
1.2.- Tangible fixed assets	83	70	51	38	27	294	263	228	202	187	(15)	(7.2)
1.3.- Financial fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.- Floating assets	4,454	4,826	4,885	4,885	5,207	5,146	5,868	6,346	7,901	7,822	(79)	(1.0)
2.1.- Debtors	300	470	395	681	815	497	720	606	620	447	(173)	(28.0)
2.2.- Financial investments	2,059	4,244	4,372	4,126	782	1,030	1,385	2,126	3,609	3,530	(79)	(2.2)
2.3.- Cash assets	2,089	105	110	63	3,603	3,604	3,747	3,598	3,654	3,827	173	4.7
2.4.- Accrual adjustments	5	7	8	16	7	15	17	16	19	19	0	1.9
3.- Total ASSETS = LIABILITIES	4,538	4,898	4,937	4,927	5,237	5,444	6,134	6,576	8,103	8,010	(94)	(1.2)
4.- Shareholder's equity	4,367	4,716	4,827	4,833	5,024	5,236	5,773	6,323	7,591	7,841	250	3.3
4.1.- Subscribed capital	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	(0)	(0.0)
4.2.- Reserves	3,413	3,766	4,115	4,226	4,232	4,423	4,635	5,172	5,721	6,990	1,269	22.2
4.3.- The year's profit/loss	353	349	111	6	191	212	537	550	1,269	249	(1,020)	(80.4)
5.- Provisions for contingencies and charges	-	-	-	-	18	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.- Creditors	170	182	110	94	195	173	361	253	512	169	(343)	(67.0)

CHART XXXVI. AXIS Participaciones Empresariales SGEGR, S.A.**Statement of income**

Thousand euros and percentages												
											Variation 2009/2008	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Absolute	%
1.- Operating revenue	1,448	1,442	1,246	1,217	1,544	1,494	1,945	1,805	2,938	1,432	(1,506)	(51.3)
1.1.- Management fees	1,345	1,370	1,178	1,196	1,513	1,457	1,905	1,776	2,911	1,404	(1,507)	(51.8)
1.2.- Other revenue	103	72	68	21	31	37	40	29	27	28	1	3.6
2.- Other interest revenue and similar	157	185	154	111	99	172	143	229	281	102	(179)	(63.7)
3 (1+2).- Ordinary revenue	1,604	1,627	1,400	1,327	1,643	1,666	2,088	2,034	3,219	1,534	(1,685)	(52.3)
4.- Operating expenses	1,108	1,079	1,134	1,294	1,339	1,289	1,257	1,238	1,389	1,205	(184)	(13.2)
4.1.- Personnel	575	617	658	680	794	753	667	759	664	657	(6)	(1.0)
4.2.- Depreciation of premises and equipment	24	26	26	22	21	25	37	36	35	34	(1)	(3.2)
4.3.- Variation, credit loss provision	-	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.- Other expenses	508	532	450	591	524	511	553	443	690	514	(176)	(25.5)
5.- Interest expense and similar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 (4+5).- Ordinary expense	1,108	1,079	1,134	1,294	1,339	1,289	1,257	1,238	1,389	1,205	(184)	(13.2)
7 (3-6).- Ordinary profit	496	548	266	39	305	377	831	796	1,830	329	(1,501)	(82.0)
8.- Extraordinary profit/loss	41	(12)	(83)	(31)	(18)	(43)	(5)	17	(16)	20	36	(223.9)
9 (7+8).- The year's profit/loss (before tax)	538	536	183	8	287	334	826	813	1,814	349	(1,465)	(80.8)
10.- Corporate tax	184	187	72	2	96	122	288	263	545	100	(445)	(81.7)
11.- The year's profit loss	354	349	111	6	191	212	537	550	1,269	249	(1,020)	(80.4)

CHART XXXVII. FOND-ICO. Venture Capital Fund
Balance sheet position. Balances at December 31

Thousand euros and percentages												
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Variation 2009/2008	
											Absolute	%
1.- Holders' uncalled payments	13,191	13,191	13,191	13,191	13,191	13,191	47,390	47,390	47,390	47,390	0	0.0
2.- Start-up costs	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
3.- Floating assets	71,099	75,807	78,165	81,944	82,433	88,858	107,718	106,312	100,353	98,056	(2,296)	(2.3)
3.1.- Net investment portfolio	30,264	23,769	19,474	26,773	28,797	52,758	64,343	52,097	57,628	69,518	11,890	20.6
3.1.1.- Net holdings in capital	28,439	22,149	18,437	17,850	19,880	24,953	37,235	36,030	36,904	41,255	4,350	11.8
3.1.2.- Participating loans and other. Net (1)	1,825	1,620	1,037	8,923	8,917	27,805	27,108	16,067	20,723	28,263	7,540	36.4
3.2.- Cash assets and other fixed-income assets	35,268	45,550	50,547	45,730	44,115	28,934	37,046	48,753	38,426	24,696	(13,730)	(35.7)
3.3.- Debtors	5,563	6,484	8,140	9,440	9,520	7,165	6,328	5,461	4,299	3,842	(457)	(10.6)
3.4.- Accrual adjustments	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-
4.- 4.- Total ASSETS = LIABILITIES	84,293	89,001	91,358	95,135	95,624	102,049	155,107	153,702	147,743	145,446	(2,296)	(1.6)
5.- Shareholders' equity	83,444	88,532	90,953	94,708	95,138	96,900	147,744	148,201	147,248	145,329	(1,920)	(1.3)
5.1.- Subscribed holdings	72,121	72,121	72,121	72,121	72,121	72,121	122,005	122,005	122,005	122,005	0	0.0
5.2.- Reserves (2)	6,146	11,323	16,411	18,832	22,587	23,017	24,779	25,738	24,813	24,819	5	0.0
5.3.- The year's profit/loss	5,177	5,088	2,421	3,755	430	1,762	959	458	430	(1,495)	(1,925)	(447.7)
6.- Income pending distribution	387	399	373	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.- Long-term creditors	-	-	0	109	207	561	766	45	0	0	-	-
8.- Short-term creditors	462	70	32	32	279	4,588	6,598	5,455	494	117	(377)	(76.2)
(1) Includes interest accrued but not due.												
(2) From 2008 includes valuation adjustments charged to reserves.												

Holdings in capital												
1.- Opening balance	30,049	33,662	30,758	27,144	27,978	28,056	32,952	43,791	43,698	49,921	6,223	14.2
2.- New investments in capital	9,290	4,936	1,810	2,500	7,573	6,500	16,567	347	15,363	5,699	(9,664)	(62.9)
2.1.- In investee companies	38	740	1,810	0	6,119	-	-	-	192	4,118	3,926	2,044.8
2.2.- In non-investee companies	9,252	4,196	0	2,500	1,454	6,500	16,567	347	15,171	1,581	(13,590)	(89.6)
3.- Disinvestments (sales and withdrawals)	5,677	7,840	5,424	1,666	7,495	1,604	5,729	440	9,140	75	(9,065)	(99.2)
4.- Closing balance	33,662	30,758	27,144	27,978	28,056	32,952	43,791	43,698	49,921	55,545	5,624	11.3
5.- Securities depreciation allowance	5,223	8,609	8,707	10,129	8,176	8,000	6,556	7,668	7,912	10,268	2,356	29.8
6.- Year-end balance. Net (1)	28,439	22,149	18,437	17,850	19,880	24,953	37,235	36,030	36,904	41,254	4,350	11.8
Participating loans and other (2)												
1.- Opening balance - cost	6,617	4,263	4,110	3,528	11,423	11,874	31,254	30,374	19,472	23,000	3,528	18.1
2.- New loans and drawdowns	0	537	6	8,002	500	20,130	-	-	7,000	11,000	4,000	57.1
3.- Repayments and withdrawals	2,354	690	588	107	49	750	880	10,902	3,474	4,000	526	15.1
4.- Year-end balance - cost	4,263	4,110	3,528	11,423	11,874	31,254	30,374	19,472	23,000	30,000	7,000	30.4
5.- Credit loss provision	2,464	2,509	2,515	2,515	2,973	3,474	3,474	3,474	2,495	2,400	(95)	(3.8)
6.- Year-end balance. Net	1,799	1,601	1,013	8,908	8,901	27,781	26,901	15,998	20,505	27,600	7,095	34.6
Number of companies in portfolio	27	24	21	23	24	26	24	24	23	31	8	34.8
(1) From 2008, net of disbursements pending												
(2) Includes principal only												

CHART XXXVIII. FOND-ICO. Venture Capital Fund**Statement of income**

Thousand euros and percentages												
											Variation 2009/2008	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Absolute	%
1.- Interest revenue	1,788	2,006	1,979	1,559	1,823	1,876	3,609	3,598	3,576	2,021	(1,555)	(43.5)
1.1.- Dividends	205	206	222	85	213	95	156	64	198	24	(174)	(87.7)
1.2.- Interest	278	123	68	81	265	829	2,545	1,719	1,482	1,558	76	5.1
1.3.- Cash asset interest	1,305	1,677	1,689	1,393	1,345	952	908	1,815	1,896	439	(1,457)	(76.9)
2.- Profit from sale and depreciation of financial assets	8,512	6,888	2,952	3,227	1,227	1,207	787	646	5,992	2	(5,990)	(100.0)
3 (1 + 2).- Ordinary revenue	10,300	8,894	4,931	4,786	3,050	3,084	4,396	4,244	9,568	2,022	(7,546)	(78.9)
4.- Operating expense	2,140	1,133	848	881	1,664	1,784	1,587	1,552	2,884	1,502	(1,382)	(47.9)
4.1.- Fixed-asset depreciation allowance	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.2.- Variation, credit loss provision	935	45	6	0	458	517	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.3.- Other operating expense	1,204	1,087	840	879	1,205	1,267	1,587	1,552	2,884	1,502	(1,382)	(47.9)
4.3.1.- Management fees	979	1,003	798	815	1,150	1,126	1,557	1,458	2,762	1,404	(1,358)	(49.2)
4.3.2.- Other expense	225	84	42	64	55	141	30	94	123	98	(25)	(20.2)
5.- Interest expense (a)	2,472	3,999	2,796	1,422	1,501	(177)	1,522	1,113	5,617	1,964	(3,653)	(65.0)
5.1.- Variation, investment allowance	2,313	3,999	2,209	1,422	871	(177)	1,386	1,113	5,617	1,964	(3,653)	(65.0)
5.2.- Loss on sale and depreciation of financial assets	158	0	587	0	630	0	136	0	0	0	0	-
6 (4 + 5).- Ordinary expense	4,611	5,133	3,644	2,303	3,165	1,608	3,110	2,665	8,501	3,466	(5,035)	(59.2)
7 (3 - 6).- Ordinary profit	5,689	3,761	1,287	2,484	(115)	1,476	1,286	1,579	1,067	(1,444)	(2,510)	(235.3)
8.- Extraordinary profit/loss	6	(38)	(1)	(4)	1	500	1	(46)	0	0	0	-
9 (7 + 8).- The year's profit/loss (before tax)	5,696	3,723	1,286	2,479	(114)	1,976	1,287	1,533	1,067	(1,444)	(2,510)	(235.3)
10.- Tax on profit	519	(1,365)	(1,135)	(1,276)	(544)	215	328	1,075	637	51	(586)	(92.0)
11.- The year's profit/loss	5,177	5,088	2,421	3,755	430	1,762	959	458	430	(1,495)	(1,924)	(447.8)

CHART XXXIX. FONDO EURO-ICO. Venture Capital Fund**Balance sheet position. Balances at December 31**

Thousand euros and percentages												Variation 2009/2008	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Absolute	%	
1.- Holders' uncalled payments	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.- Start-up costs	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.- Floating assets	18,354	19,511	19,046	18,236	16,634	17,446	15,922	14,926	18,864	18,854	(10)	(0.1)	
3.1.- Investment portfolio. Net	8,413	6,638	6,113	7,066	5,732	5,353	7,584	6,551	-	-	-	-	
3.1.1.- Holdings in capital. Net	8,413	6,638	6,113	6,178	5,443	5,093	3,439	2,551	-	-	-	-	
3.1.2.- Participating loans and others. Net (1)	0	0	0	888	289	260	4,145	4,000	-	-	-	-	
3.2.- Cash assets and other fixed-income assets	9,825	12,503	12,342	8,941	8,875	10,518	7,790	8,153	59	62	3	5.3	
3.3.- Debtors	116	370	591	2,229	2,027	1,575	548	222	18,806	18,792	(13)	(0.1)	
3.4.- Accrual adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.- Total ASSETS = LIABILITIES	18,370	19,518	19,046	18,236	16,634	17,446	15,922	14,927	18,864	18,854	(10)	(0.1)	
5.- Shareholders' equity	18,370	18,988	19,046	18,173	16,571	17,400	15,898	14,923	18,860	18,849	(10)	(0.1)	
5.1.- Subscribed holdings	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	18,030	0	0.0	
5.2.- Reserves	259	341	958	1,016	143	(1,459)	(630)	(2,131)	(3,108)	829	3,937	(126.7)	
5.3.- The year's profit/loss	81	617	58	(873)	(1,602)	829	(1,502)	(976)	3,937	(10)	(3,947)	(100.3)	
6.- Long-term creditors	-	-	0	63	63	42	21	0	0	0	0	-	
7.- Short-term creditors	-	530	0	0	0	3	1	4	5	5	0	2.7	

(1) Includes interest accrued but not due.
(2) Includes principal only

Holdings in capital												
1.- Opening balance	2,411	8,413	7,727	7,503	9,091	8,329	8,127	6,142	6,054	3,410	(2,644)	(43.7)
2.- New investments in capital	6,007	1,471	83	2,500	635	1,000	-	256	0	0	0	-
2.1.- In investee companies	0	270	83	2,500	209	-	-	100	0	0	0	-
2.2.- In non-investee companies	6,007	1,201	0	0	426	1,000	0	156	0	0	0	-
3.- Disinvestments (sales and withdrawals)	5	2,157	307	912	1,397	1,202	1,986	344	2,644	0	(2,644)	(100.0)
4.- Year-end balance	8,413	7,727	7,503	9,091	8,329	8,127	6,142	6,054	3,410	3,410	0	0.0
5.- Securities depreciation allowance	0	1,090	1,390	2,913	2,886	3,034	2,703	3,503	3,410	3,410	0	0.0
6.- Closing balance. Net	8,413	6,638	6,113	6,178	5,443	5,093	3,439	2,551	0	0	0	-
Participating loans and other (2)												
1.- Opening balance - cost	-	-	-	-	879	743	716	4,601	4,601	0	(4,601)	(100.0)
2.- New loans and drawdowns	-	-	-	879	285	44	4,000	0	0	0	0	-
3.- Repayments and withdrawals	-	-	-	0	421	71	115	0	4,601	0	(4,601)	(100.0)
4.- Closing balance - cost	-	-	-	879	743	716	4,601	4,601	0	0	0	-
5.- Credit loss provision	-	-	-	0	458	458	458	600	0	0	0	-
6.- Year-end balance. Net	-	-	-	879	285	258	4,143	4,000	0	0	0	-
Number of enterprises in portfolio	10	9	9	10	9	9	6	6	2	2	0	0.0

CHART XL. FONDO EURO-ICO. Venture Capital Fund
Statement of income

Thousand euros and percentages												
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Variation 2009/2008	
											Absolute	%
1.- Interest revenue	502	442	409	286	248	314	344	526	307	1	(306)	(99.8)
1.1.- Dividends	-	-	9	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.- Interest	-	-	-	16	39	13	17	198	86	-	(86)	(100.0)
1.3.- Cash asset interest	502	442	400	270	209	206	327	328	221	1	(220)	(99.7)
2.- Profit from sale and depreciaton of financial assets	-	1,873	358	269	35	1,087	259	0	4,329	-	(4,329)	(100.0)
3 (1 + 2).- Ordinary revenue	502	2,315	767	555	283	1,401	602	526	4,636	1	(4,635)	(100.0)
4.- Operating expense	377	388	398	392	849	447	361	499	167	11	(156)	(93.5)
4.1.- Fixed-asset depreciation allowance	10	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.- Variation, credit loss provision	-	-	-	-	458	-	-	156	0	-	-	-
4.3.- Other operating expense	367	378	391	392	391	447	361	343	167	11	(156)	(93.5)
4.3.1.- Management fees	366	367	380	381	363	332	348	318	149	-	(149)	(100.0)
4.3.2.- Other expense	1	11	11	11	28	115	13	25	18	11	(7)	(40.1)
5.- Interest expense (a)	-	1,090	300	1,523	902	148	885	991	532	0	(532)	(100.0)
5.1.- Variation, investment allowance	-	1,090	300	1,523	854	148	841	988	532	-	(532)	(100.0)
5.2.- Loss on sale and depreciation of financial assets	-	-	-	-	48	-	44	3	0	-	-	-
6 (4 + 5).- Ordinary expense	377	1,478	698	1,915	1,751	595	1,246	1,490	699	11	(688)	(98.5)
7 (3 - 6).- Ordinary profit	125	837	69	(1,360)	(1,468)	806	(644)	(964)	3,937	(10)	(3,947)	(100.3)
8.- Extraordinary profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	-
9 (7 + 8).- The year's profit/loss (before tax)	125	837	69	(1,360)	(1,468)	806	(644)	(997)	3,937	(10)	(3,947)	(100.3)
10.- Tax on profit	44	220	11	(487)	134	(23)	858	(21)	-	-	-	-
11.- The year's profit/loss	81	617	58	(873)	(1,602)	829	(1,502)	(976)	3,937	(10)	(3,947)	(100.3)

CHART XLI. CERSA. Cía. Española de Reafianzamiento S.A.
Balance sheet position at December 31

	Thousand euros and percentages											Variation 2009/2008	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Absolute	%
1.- Shareholders' uncalled payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
2.- Fixed assets	19,576	18,423	18,134	13,600	2,535	2,653	2,626	2,560	2,556	35	34	(1)	(2.9)
2.1.- Financial fixed assets	17,578	17,615	17,615	13,409	2,471	2,602	2,602	2,551	2,551	32	32	0	0.0
2.2.- Tangible fixed assets	151	98	85	69	38	25	12	4	4	3	2	(1)	(33.3)
2.3.- Other fixed assets	1,847	710	434	122	26	26	12	5	1	-	-	-	-
3.- Floating assets	40,958	73,524	87,556	103,712	126,736	151,795	167,457	191,648	220,110	242,293	268,166	25,873	10.7
3.1.- Temp. financial assets + cash assets	40,046	71,963	85,496	100,171	120,913	144,261	157,286	179,036	205,723	221,495	227,607	6,112	2.8
3.2.- Debtors. Net	901	1,550	2,047	3,527	5,808	7,517	10,171	12,612	14,387	20,798	40,559	19,761	95.0
3.3.- Accrual adjustments	11	11	13	14	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.- Total assets = Total liabilities	60,534	91,947	105,690	117,312	129,271	154,448	170,083	194,208	222,666	242,328	268,200	25,872	10.7
5.- Shareholders' equity	39,325	39,262	45,273	45,273	45,273	57,446	57,446	57,446	68,702	80,025	90,572	10,547	13.2
5.1.- Subscribed capital	39,101	39,038	45,048	45,048	45,048	57,221	57,221	57,221	68,477	79,800	90,347	10,547	13.2
5.2.- Reserves	224	224	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	0	0.0
6.- Technical allowance fund	9,138	34,190	41,351	45,711	53,351	61,517	70,865	80,451	90,801	101,726	79,178	(22,548)	(22.2)
7.- Provisions for contingencies and expenses	11,529	15,620	15,436	19,030	20,956	24,041	28,862	34,234	39,695	58,317	96,604	38,287	65.7
8.- Long-term creditors	-	2,347	3,004	6,369	8,484	9,999	11,726	12,446	13,295	0	0	0	0.0
9.- Short-term creditors	542	528	626	929	1,207	1,445	1,184	9,631	10,173	2,260	1,846	(414)	(18.3)

CHART XLII. CERSA. Cía. Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A.
Profit and loss account

Thousand euros and percentages														
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Variation 2009/2008		
												Absolute	%	
1.- Operating revenue	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.- Fees and other revenue	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.- Subsidies and operation	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.- Interest revenue	2,172	3,595	4,308	3,724	2,422	2,436	4,377	4,526	7,486	10,726	9,877	(849)	(7.9)	
3 (1 + 2).- Ordinary revenue	2,182	3,599	4,310	3,724	2,422	2,436	4,377	4,526	7,486	10,726	9,877	(849)	(7.9)	
4.- Operating expense	11,953	4,360	2,690	4,172	2,550	3,687	4,963	5,570	8,209	23,044	47,536	24,492	106.3	
4.1.- Personnel costs	422	422	445	470	463	502	592	655	716	744	743	(1)	(0.1)	
4.2.- Depreciation of premises and equip.	34	44	44	39	28	29	27	15	4	2	1	(1)	(50.0)	
4.3.- Variation, trade debt allowance	11,097	3,523	1,774	3,215	1,615	2,668	3,652	4,142	6,813	21,553	46,119	24,566	114.0	
4.4.- Technical allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.5.- Other operating expense	400	371	427	448	444	488	692	758	676	745	673	(72)	(9.7)	
5.- Int. expense and variation fin. prov.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	70	(386)	(84.6)	
6 (3- 4-5).- Ordinary profit	(9,772)	(761)	1,620	(448)	(128)	(1,251)	(586)	(1,044)	(723)	(12,774)	(37,729)	(24,955)	195.4	
7.- Extraordinary profit/loss	9,772	761	(1,620)	448	128	1,251	586	1,044	723	12,774	37,729	24,955	195.4	
8 (6 + 7).- The year's profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

From 2008, we have separated interest expense and the variation on financial provisions. Prior to that date, they had been included in extraordinary profit/loss.

CHART XLIII. CERSA. Cia. Española de Reafianzamiento, S.A.

Performance of risk

Thousand euros and percentages													
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Variation 2009/2008	
												Absolute	%
Guarantees undertaken with third parties and other contingent liabilities													
Outstanding risk on assurance	1,134	677	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	210	0	(210)	(100.0)
Outstanding risk on underwriting	615,796	693,683	788,080	871,571	981,582	1,156,711	1,343,978	1,600,815	1,752,214	1,817,669	2,054,653	236,984	13.0
Underwriting on bad debtors	35,238	35,913	37,564	39,072	41,279	42,473	45,190	47,168	51,022	58,426	76,211	17,785	30.4
TOTAL	652,168	730,273	825,896	910,895	1,023,113	1,199,436	1,389,420	1,648,235	1,803,488	1,876,305	2,130,864	254,559	13.6
Risk arranged													
1.- SGR. Number of operations	33,852	32,721	35,184	34,334	40,225	44,400	48,109	66,056	45,185	56,766	46,319	(10,447)	(18.4)
2.- Amount arranged	824,649	855,517	983,110	1,069,743	1,296,288	1,527,180	1,856,971	2,465,622	2,463,730	2,494,294	2,529,300	35,006	1.4
3.- Amount assigned (CERSA)	201,015	229,408	270,012	272,807	321,861	411,137	447,372	548,941	487,966	411,529	575,852	164,323	39.9
4.- 3/2 ratio (%)	24.4	26.8	27.5	25.5	24.8	26.9	24.1	22.3	19.8	16.5	22.8	6.3	38.0
Outstanding risk													
1.- SGR. Total	1,737,322	1,989,474	2,305,331	2,582,478	2,935,629	3,410,130	4,062,830	5,131,021	5,927,414	6,419,226	6,969,557	550,331	8.6
2.- SGR. Number of operations	49,762	55,045	68,795	73,514	80,301	87,501	93,302	117,804	123,030	131,094	131,388	294	0.2
3.- CERSA. Number of operations	21,176	22,286	26,285	28,182	30,409	34,510	38,692	57,056	58,213	57,416	58,251	835	1.5
4 (4.1.+ 4.2. = 4.3. to 4.8).- Underwriting	610,694	688,711	782,199	863,737	973,567	1,148,632	1,335,594	1,590,528	1,738,459	1,791,946	2,004,312	212,366	11.9
4.1.- Financial risks	569,345	652,415	749,223	833,164	944,749	1,116,450	1,303,488	1,559,850	1,709,623	1,765,224	1,978,281	213,057	12.1
4.2.- Technical risks	41,350	36,296	32,976	30,573	28,818	32,182	32,106	30,678	28,836	26,722	26,031	(691)	(2.6)
4.3.- Industry	258,387	284,534	304,951	324,407	349,892	381,253	407,687	443,099	486,878	502,033	590,098	88,065	17.5
4.4.- Agriculture	16,107	20,986	35,212	45,618	58,191	73,173	88,466	156,699	136,845	109,537	86,194	(23,343)	(21.3)
4.5.- Trade	120,377	132,009	154,503	173,610	193,187	232,881	284,367	328,283	363,289	380,275	445,794	65,519	17.2
4.6.- Services	178,056	214,040	248,573	279,571	324,840	399,002	476,654	564,692	630,056	676,982	737,995	61,013	9.0
4.7.- Construction	37,659	37,142	38,960	40,531	47,457	62,323	78,420	97,755	121,392	123,119	144,231	21,112	17.1
4.8.- Other	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.- 4/1 ratio (%)	35.2	34.6	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.7	32.9	31.0	29.3	27.9	28.8	0.8	

Annexes

CHART XLIV. COFIDES. Cía. Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, S.A.
Balance sheet position. Balances at December 31

	Thousand euros and percentages													Variation 2009/2008	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	Absolute	%	
1.- Shareholders' uncalled payments	18,373	18,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.- Tangible fixed assets	138	155	148	382	370	301	273	245	279	230	215	215	(15)	(6.5)	
3.- Financial fixed assets	34,354	41,148	37,566	37,320	31,486	33,703	27,954	34,087	35,093	29,564	27,442	27,442	(2,122)	(7.2)	
3.1.- Securities portfolio	3,775	6,995	6,369	6,139	5,054	5,075	2,930	2,271	5,870	1,374	948	948	(426)	(31.0)	
3.2.- Long-term loans	30,579	34,153	31,197	31,181	26,432	28,628	25,024	31,816	29,223	28,190	26,494	26,494	(1,696)	(6.0)	
4.- Provisions	(1,238)	(1,482)	(1,503)	(2,000)	(2,511)	(3,158)	(3,798)	(4,016)	(3,410)				-	-	
5.- Floating assets	17,105	12,381	33,765	32,807	35,075	28,738	35,297	29,561	30,866	29,756	33,528	33,528	3,772	12.7	
4.1.- Debtors	2,098	3,814	4,301	4,546	5,911	5,463	5,417	4,627	2,495	3,808	5,695	5,695	1,887	49.6	
4.2.- Financial investments	15,007	8,567	29,464	28,261	29,164	23,275	29,880	24,934	28,371	25,948	27,833	27,833	1,885	7.3	
6.- Other assets	168	310	337	408	433	487	332	816	937	676	782	782	106	15.7	
7.- Total ASSETS = LIABILITIES	68,900	70,885	70,313	68,917	64,853	60,071	60,058	60,693	63,765	60,226	61,967	61,967	1,741	2.9	
8.- Shareholders' equity	43,682	44,610	45,674	46,124	46,736	46,048	47,119	48,249	50,452	53,086	54,841	54,841	1,755	3.3	
8.1.- Subscribed capital	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	39,396	0	0.0	
8.2.- Reserves	3,444	4,286	5,214	6,278	6,728	7,340	7,340	8,412	8,852	11,056	13,690	13,690	2,634	23.8	
8.3.- The year's profit/loss	841	928	1,064	450	612	(688)	1,071	1,129	2,204	2,634	1,755	1,755	(879)	(33.4)	
8.4.- Previous years' profit/loss							(688)	(688)							
9.- Creditors	24,762	25,680	24,173	22,436	17,866	13,854	12,844	12,168	13,296	7,114	7,102	7,102	(12)	(0.2)	
9.1.- Long-term	23,265	23,701	22,413	19,587	15,281	12,810	8,125	6,736	8,630	3,212	2,925	2,925	(287)	(8.9)	
9.2.- Short-term	1,497	1,979	1,760	2,849	2,585	1,044	4,719	5,432	4,666	3,902	4,177	4,177	275	7.0	
10.- Other liabilities	457	595	466	357	251	169	95	276	17	26	24	24	(2)	(7.7)	

Annexes

CHART XLV. COFIDES. Cía. Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, S.A.
Profit and loss account

	Thousand euros and percentages											Absolute	%
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
1.- Operating revenue	1,899	2,371	4,088	3,211	2,727	3,146	2,859	2,864	3,453	3,027	1,516	(1,511)	(49.9)
1.1.- From long-term loans	1,262	1,639	2,577	2,047	1,435	1,495	2,105	1,582	2,091	2,289	1,389	(900)	(39.3)
1.2.- From financial investments	565	711	1,279	1,102	1,188	763	695	836	786	700	127	(573)	(81.9)
1.3.- Other similar revenue	6	15	4	11	29	2	17	3	6	-	-	-	-
1.4.- Exchange differences (long-term loans)	66	6	228	51	75	886	42	443	570	38	-	(38)	(100.0)
2.- Other operating revenue	2,086	2,198	2,389	3,441	4,343	4,464	5,842	6,629	7,741	9,195	12,565	3,370	36.7
3 (1 + 2).- Ordinary revenue	3,985	4,569	6,477	6,652	7,070	7,610	8,701	9,493	11,194	12,222	14,081	1,859	15.2
4.- Interest expense	691	949	1,262	1,326	1,256	1,921	1,107	1,319	1,398	714	3,080	2,366	331.4
4.1.- Interest expense and similar	475	690	1,008	627	234	266	507	637	378	214	95	(119)	(55.6)
4.2.- Financial investment allowance	168	257	36	513	853	691	655	233	435	500	2,950	2,450	490.0
4.3.- Exchange differences	48	2	218	186	169	964	(55)	449	585	-	35	35	-
5.- Operating expense	2,067	2,276	3,584	4,470	4,894	6,377	5,961	6,064	6,467	7,563	7,560	(3)	(0.0)
5.1.- Personnel costs	1,424	1,432	1,764	2,068	2,436	2,761	3,034	3,223	3,614	3,676	3,907	231	6.3
5.2.- Depreciation of premises and equipment	42	44	51	62	131	158	176	173	214	314	318	4	1.3
5.3.- Other operating expense	601	800	1,769	2,340	2,327	3,458	2,751	2,668	2,639	3,573	3,335	(238)	(6.7)
6 (4+5).- Ordinary expense	2,759	3,225	4,846	5,796	6,150	8,298	7,068	7,383	7,865	8,277	10,640	2,363	28.5
7(3-6).- Ordinary profit	1,226	1,344	1,631	857	920	(688)	1,633	2,110	3,329	3,945	3,441	(504)	(12.8)
8.- Extraordinary profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 (7+8).- The year's profit/loss	1,226	1,344	1,631	857	920	(688)	1,633	2,110	3,329	3,945	3,441	(504)	(12.8)

CHART XLVI. COFIDES. Cía. Española de Financiación del Desarrollo, S.A.

Basic information on activity

Million euros and percentages														
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Variation 2009/2008		
												Absolute	%	
Annual operations														
Number of projects approved	26	17	28	21	27	32	25	38	33	29	27	(2)	(6.9)	
- Africa	4	3	3	3	3	7	3	4	4	6	2	(4)	(66.7)	
- Latin America	18	8	20	12	15	13	11	17	16	9	7	(2)	(22.2)	
- Asia	1	3	3	2	6	7	4	8	2	4	8	4	100.0	
- EU accession states	1	3	1	4	2	3	6	6	8	6	2	(4)	(66.7)	
- Central and Eastern Europe	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	-	
- Other countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	7	3	75.0	
Projects approved (amount)	19.59	68.21	76.68	118.73	125.38	101.20	63.15	142.48	148.31	132.16	221.50	89	67.6	
Number of operations arranged	15	16	12	21	17	22	14	25	23	31	13	(18)	(58.1)	
Operations arranged (amount)	8.47	39.23	32.52	80.75	114.45	115.01	32.30	59.30	125.05	114.01	13.85	24	20.9	
- Own financing	4.84	5.89	2.54	8.27	8.44	12.06	9.66	14.97	8.80	10.52	3.73	(7)	(64.5)	
- Third-party funds	3.62	33.34	29.97	72.48	106.01	102.95	22.64	44.33	116.25	103.49	134.12	31	29.6	
Number of advisory/consultancy contracts	8.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances at each year-end (portfolio) (*)														
Number of projects	83	89	92	99	87	91	83	99	103	110	109	(1)	(0.9)	
Number of operations	114	115	119	125	95	94	83	103	114	126	121	(5)	(4.0)	
Number of projects	26	25	26	27	26	26	25	27	31	33	33	0	0.0	
Net commitments. Amount	35.8	67.5	91.1	152.45	255.68	238.64	255.62	273.86	329.75	387.97	429.85	42	10.8	
- Holdings in capital	4.7	34.0	56.8	64.99	85.12	83.38	111.72	103.97	146.83	173.54	218.52	45	25.9	
- Loans	31.1	33.5	34.3	87.46	170.56	155.26	143.90	169.89	182.92	214.43	211.33	(3)	(1.4)	
Accumulated amounts														
Financial commitments (amount)	69.2	108.5	127.7	208.40	322.85	437.86	470.16	529.45	654.50	768.51	906.36	138	17.9	
- COFIDES operations (investment stage)	55.9	95.1	127.7	208.40	322.85	437.86	470.16	529.45	654.50	768.51	906.36	138	17.9	

CHART XLVII. BALANCE SHEET POSITION AT 31/12/2009				
Balances and variations				
Thousand euros				
ASSETS	Figures at: 31/12/09	Figures at: 31/12/08	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
1.- Cash and BoS		344,174	(269,627)	(78.3)
2.- Financial assets held for trading		207,752	262,934	126.6
3.- Lending investment		42,849,280	8,775,127	20.5
3.1.- Special and exceptional operations	62,989	69,397	(6,407)	(9.2)
- Special loans	103,863	110,270	(6,407)	(5.8)
- Provisions	(40,873)	(40,874)	0	(0.0)
3.2.- Ordinary operations	51,561,418	42,779,884	8,781,535	20.5
- Second-floor loans	32,787,697	25,065,459	7,722,237	30.8
- Ordinary loans	19,399,347	18,146,429	1,252,918	6.9
- Valuation adjustments	5,307	66,779	(61,472)	(92.1)
- Provisions	(630,933)	(498,784)	(132,149)	26.5
4.- Credit institutions		2,533,630	(1,675,280)	(66.1)
4.1.- Loans to Argentaria	524,498	677,103	(152,605)	(22.5)
4.2.- Deposits and other assets	282,257	1,697,307	(1,415,050)	(83.4)
4.3.- Valuation adjustments	78,530	187,101	(108,571)	(58.0)
4.4.- Provisions	(26,935)	(27,881)	946	(3.4)
5.- Securities portfolio		3,906,380	1,177,134	30.1
5.1.- Fixed income	4,924,557	3,750,719	1,173,838	
5.2.- Variable income	158,957	155,661	3,296	2.1
6.- Hedging derivatives		2,711,636	(812,011)	(29.9)
7- Tangible assets		169,388	(48,440)	(28.6)
8.- Tax assets		242,312	(26,290)	(10.8)
9.- Other assets		4,960	6,448	130.0
TOTAL ASSETS	60,359,507	52,969,512	7,389,995	14.0

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CHART XLVII

LIABILITIES	Figures at: 31/12/09	Figures at: 31/12/08	Annual variation	
			Absolute	%
10.- Financial liabilities held for trading	409,498	64,933	344,565	530.6
11.- Market resources	46,862,955	43,039,304	3,823,650	8.9
11.1.- Fixed-income securities	43,694,878	39,345,358	4,349,520	11.1
- Bonds and debentures	42,900,879	38,699,051	4,201,828	10.9
- Pagarés (promissory notes)	53,281	64,073	(10,793)	(16.8)
- Valuation adjustments	740,718	582,234	158,484	27.2
11.2.- Credit institutions	1,380,201	1,109,771	270,430	24.4
- EIB loans	893,883	546,612	347,271	63.5
- Other loans	402,752	452,844	(50,092)	(11.1)
- Interbank deposits	34,402	72,430	(38,028)	(52.5)
- Valuation adjustments	49,164	37,885	11,279	29.8
11.3.- Customer deposits	1,787,876	2,584,175	(796,299)	(30.8)
- Demand and term	1,781,754	2,562,545	(780,791)	(30.5)
- Valuation adjustments	6,122	21,630	(15,508)	(71.7)
12.- Special funding	3,571,439	2	3,571,437	
13.- Other financial liabilities	3,164,480	1,404,505	1,759,975	125.3
14.- Hedging derivatives	3,340,739	5,823,538	(2,482,799)	(42.6)
15.- Provisions and allowances	250,203	207,782	42,421	20.4
16.- Internal resources	2,696,006	2,292,221	403,785	17.6
16.1.- Equity	2,202,729	2,052,097	150,632	7.3
16.2.- Reserves	684,279	595,556	88,723	14.9
16.3.- Valuation adjustments	(191,002)	(355,432)	164,430	(46.3)
17.- Previous years' profit/loss	0	0	0	
18.- The year's profit/loss	23,496	88,723	(65,227)	(73.5)
19.- Other liabilities		48,504	(7,812)	(16.1)
19.1 - Tax assets	37,689	45,076	(7,387)	(16.4)
19.2.- Other	3,003	3,428	(425)	(12.4)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	60,359,507	52,969,512	7,389,995	14.0

Annexes

CHART XLVII: CONCILIATION OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS BALANCE AND ABSTRACT OF ACTIVITY
 Balances at December 31 2009

Thousand euros

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS BALANCE	Balance	Positive adjustments		Negative adjustments		Balance	ACTIVITY BALANCE
		Item	Amount	Item	Amount		
ASSETS							
Cash and deposits with central banks	74,548					74,547	Cash and Bank of Spain
Financial assets for trading	470,686					470,686	Financial assets for trading
Financial assets available for sale	1,473,411	Holdings	51,349	Debt securities	-1,365,803	158,957	Securities portfolio
Lending investments	48,226,408					51,624,407	Lending investment
Deposits at credit institutions	29,380,003	Securitisation	4,266,048	Loans. Credit institutions	-858,350	32,787,697	Second-floor loans
Loans and credits	18,846,405			Other assets	-9,700	18,836,711	Loans and credits
		Loans. Credit institutions	858,350			858,350	Loans. Credit institutions
						524,498	Argentina banks
						333,853	Other loans and deposits
Investment portfolio due	7,824,802	Debt securities	1,365,803	Securitisation	-4,266,048	4,924,557	Investment portfolio due
Hedging derivatives	1,899,625					1,899,625	Hedging derivatives
Non-current assets for sale	4,332			Non-current assets for sale	-4,332		
Holdings	51,349			Holdings	-51,349		
Tangible assets	104,774	Non-current assets for sale	16,175			120,948	Tangible assets
Intangible assets	11,843			Intangible assets	-11,843		
Subtotal other assets	217,730					227,430	Subtotal other assets
Tax assets	216,022					216,022	Tax assets
Other assets	1,708	Other assets	9,700			11,408	Other assets
TOTAL ASSETS = LIABILITIES + NET WORTH	60,359,507	Total positive adjustments	6,567,425	Total negative adjustments	-6,567,425	60,359,507	TOTAL ASSETS = LIABILITIES + NET WORTH
LIABILITIES							
Financial liabilities for trading	409,498					409,498	Financial liabilities for trading
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	53,598,908					53,598,874	External resources
Hedging derivatives	3,340,704					3,340,739	Hedging derivatives
Provisions	250,202					250,202	Provisions and allowances
Subtotal other liabilities	40,693					40,692	Subtotal other liabilities
NET WORTH							NET WORTH
Valuation adjustments	-191,002					-191,002	Valuation adjustments
Internal resources	2,910,504			The year's profit/loss	-23,496	2,887,008	Internal resources
		The year's profit/loss	23,496			23,496	The year's profit



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