

Santander in Portugal returns net income of €385 million (+16.0% y-o-y)

“The first nine months of the year show a sustained and profitable growth of the Bank's business, with Resources up 22% and Loans up 17%. Net Interest Income grew by 26.9% and net income amounted to €385 million, results that were obtained entirely in Portugal.

The technological and operational integration of the former Banco Popular Portugal was completed successfully in October. The excellent work of the Bank's teams made this possible in the short period of just 10 months, and Santander is now able to serve all its customers equally, regardless of their original bank.

We continue to provide strong support to the development of the Portuguese economy, materialized in the large market share of new loans to companies and mortgage loans – 19% and 22.2% respectively – which now account for one fifth of the total market. The number of retail customers having Santander as their principal bank grew by 7%, while business customers grew by 30%.

The digital transformation figures show our focus on this area, and the Bank now has about 650,000 digital retail customers, accounting for 42% of all active customers.

The quality of the business carried on throughout 2018, focused on Portugal and on organic growth, and the Bank's high levels of capitalisation, liquidity and asset quality, strengthen our ability to respond both to the current needs of our customers, who are increasingly demanding, and to the challenges of digitisation and modernisation of the banking services”.

António Vieira Monteiro, Executive Chair of Banco Santander Totta

- At the end of the first nine months of 2018, Santander Totta, SGPS, returned net income in the amount of €384.9 million, a growth of 16% year-on-year.
- The annual evolution of the income statement and balance sheet reflects the impact of the inclusion of the former Banco Popular Portugal.
- This process, which began in January with the rebranding of all the branches and the inclusion of all the employees into the Bank's structure, was finalised on October 14 with the technological and operational integration.
- The integration operation, which involved several hundred employees in transverse areas of the Bank, took place in keeping with the strategy, without any incident. There is no longer any operative distinction between customers, and all the services came to be provided through the Santander systems, in full integration of the two groups.
- Loans amounted to €41.3 billion, up 17.1% year-on-year.

- Customer resources totalled €39.5 billion, a year-on-year increase of 22.0%, the result of a 21.0% growth of deposits and a 27.5% growth of off-balance sheet resources, having stabilised in relation to end of the previous quarter.
- The market shares of new loans to companies and mortgage loans amounted to 19.0% and 22.2%, respectively, up until the end of August.
- The commercial and digital transformation strategy has been reflected in an increase of the number of principal Bank and digital customers, with annual growths of 8% and 17%, respectively. NetBanco and/or App users now account for 42% of the active customers.
- The focus on the Companies segment is underscored, with a growth of 30% of the number of principal Bank customers, reflecting the strategy of greater proximity to customers, particularly within the framework of the Santander Advance Companies non-financial offer.
- Net interest income totalled €654.8 million, an increase of 26.9% compared to the same period last year, while net commissions amounted to €277.3 million, an 11.4% increase compared to September 2017. In turn, the gain on financial transactions decreased by 44.3% to €54.4 million.
- Operating income and costs grew by an annual 14.1% and 18.6% respectively, and the cost-to-income ratio increased by 1.8 pp to 47.5%.
- In terms of credit lines for SMEs (PME Investe, Crescimento e Capitalizar), the Bank is the market leader with a market share of 23%.
- The CET 1 ratio stood at 12.9% (fully Implemented), a decrease of 1.32 pp compared to the end of 2017.
- In October, Standard & Poor's (S&P) revised the "Stand-alone Credit Profile (SACP) up to "bbb-" and reaffirmed Santander Totta's ratings at BBB- in long-term debt and A-3 in short-term debt, keeping the positive outlook. In turn, Moody's increased the rating of deposits to Baa2/P-2 and of long-term debt to Baa3/P-3. The Bank's current long-term debt ratings in comparison with the levels of the Portuguese Republic are as follows: Fitch - BBB + (Portugal - BBB); Moody's - Baa3 (Portugal - Baa3); S&P - BBB- (Portugal - BBB-); and DBRS - A (Portugal - BBB).
- Santander in Portugal continues to be distinguished for its activity, and emphasis is given to the "Best Bank in Portugal 2018" award by the North American *Global Finance* magazine, and the "Best Retail Bank in Portugal" award the by *World Finance* magazine. Recently, Santander was recognised as the "Best Private Bank 2019", in Portugal, by *Global Finance* magazine.

External Communication

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Lisbon, November 7, 2018. At the end of the first nine months of 2018, Santander Totta, SGPS (referred to as “Bank”, “Santander Totta” or “Santander in Portugal” in this press release) returned a net income of €384.9 million, a year-on-year increase of 16.0%.

The annual evolution of the income statement and balance sheet reflects the impact of the inclusion of the former Banco Popular Portugal in the Bank’s accounts following the acquisition and merger operation at the end of 2017.

Net interest income stood at €654.8 million, an increase of 26.9% compared to the same period last year, and net commissions amounted to €277.3 million, an 11.4% increase compared to September 2017. In turn, the gain on financial transactions decreased by 44.3% to €54.4 million.

Commercial revenue, amounting to €924.3 million, rose 21.6% and operating income increased 14.1% conditioned by the evolution of the results of financial transactions, which decreased by a y-o-y 44.3%.

Operating costs totalled €464.6 million, an increase of 18.6%. The combined evolution of operating income and operating costs led to a slight deterioration of the cost-to-income ratio (+1.8 pp), which stood at 47.5% at the end of June 2018.

Customer resources totalled €39,528 million, an increase of 22.0%. Deposits, which account for 84% of the resources, rose by 21.0% and investment funds marketed and insurance and other resources continue to evolve dynamically, having increased by 27.5%. Compared with the end of the previous year, deposits grew by 6.0% and off-balance sheet resources by 17.0%.

The loan portfolio amounted to €41,344 million, an increase of 17.1%, up 13.2% and 23.1% for loans to individuals and to companies respectively. Total loans remained in line with the amount carried at the end of 2017, justified primarily by the sale of non-productive portfolios. The loan portfolio adjusted for this effect and for write-offs would have increased 0.8% in the first nine months of 2018.

The Non-Performing Exposure (NPE) ratio, calculated in keeping with the EBA definition, stood at 4.84% in September 2018 and the NPE coverage ratio at 55.0%.

The Common Equity Tier I (CET I) ratio amounted to 12.9% (fully implemented) and at 13.2% (phased in) with variations of -1.32 pp and -1.01 pp, respectively, compared to December 2017.

Business Environment

In the third quarter of 2018, GDP should have continued to evolve in a sustained manner, increasing 2.2% y-o-y, based on dynamic investment and exports, as has been characteristic of the recovery cycle started in 2013.

Private consumption will have maintained a positive, though moderate, trend, largely accompanying the evolution of disposable income, which also benefited from the reduction of unemployment, now under 7%. Household spending was also driven by durable-goods purchases, cars in particular, as well as discretionary spending on goods and services. Public consumption also maintained a trend of recovery, albeit moderate, reflecting the transverse control of public expenditure.

Investment spending continued to grow, albeit more moderately than in previous quarters, and, once again, emphasis is given to the increase of the contribution of investment in construction within in the context of urban rehabilitation activity, but also some residential construction.

Exports of goods and services accelerated, increasing their contribution to GDP growth. A positive momentum continues, with market-share gains, in which the evolution of services, particularly tourism, has played a major role. However, the recovery of private consumption and investment dynamics are

reflected also in an acceleration of imports, and the contribution of net exports to growth was therefore negative in the third quarter.

The correction of the major macroeconomic imbalances continues, as a step necessary to enlarge growth potential. As the main structural imbalances, emphasis is given to the still high public and private debt, which, in the second quarter of 2018, amounted to approximately 124.9% and 202.1% of the GDP respectively, though characterised by a strategy of sustained reduction since 2013 (when they stood at 129% and 253% of the GDP respectively). However, the effort to reduce debt levels should be noted, particularly that associated with companies, which fell from a ratio of 171% to a ratio of 130% of the GDP in 2012 and 2018 respectively. Additionally, the reduction of the high level of non-productive assets is a priority of the financial system, especially in terms of the corporate segment.

Public debt has also declined, standing at 125% at the end of the first half, due to the increase of the primary balance, as well as stronger nominal economic growth clearly above 3% in recent years. The draft 2019 State Budget maintains this path for the public accounts, with a reduction of the deficit to 0.2% and of the public-debt ratio to 118.5% compared to 0.7% and 121.2% respectively in 2018.

This dynamic of consolidation of the public accounts has been recognised by the rating agencies, with Moody's revising the credit rating of the Republic to Baa3, thus joining the others in the assessment of the sovereign risk as "investment" grade. Similarly, it has contributed to mitigate possible contagion effects of the budgetary situation in Italy on long-term interest rates. The Portuguese 10-year yield stands at 1.95%, and the spread against the German 10-year interest rate has remained around 150 bp (and about -150 bp compared to the interest rate on Italian debt).

The European Central Bank reaffirmed its message regarding monetary policy, to the effect that reference interest rates are set to remain at the current levels until the summer of 2019, and that the quantitative-easing programme will end later this year. Market interest rates incorporate this scenario. However, the ECB notes that the higher levels of utilisation of installed capacity and the reduction of unemployment are starting to be reflected in increased internal cost pressures, which could lead to an acceleration of underlying inflation.

Results

At the end of September 2018, the net income of Santander in Portugal amounted to €384.9 million, an increase of 16.0% over last time. Operating revenues rose 14.1% and operating costs increased 18.6%, which resulted in a 10.3% increase of net operating income and slight deterioration of the cost-to-income ratio (+1.8 pp).

Net income at the end of the first half of 2018 includes non-recurring income in the amount of €20.1 million.

Income Statement (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Commercial revenue	924.3	760.2	+21.6%
Operating income	978.7	858.0	+14.1%
Total operating expenses	(464.6)	(391.8)	+18.6%
Net operating income	514.1	466.2	+10.3%
Impairment, net provisions and other	10.5	(32.0)	-
Income before taxes and MI	524.6	434.2	+20.8%
Other non-recurrent net results	20.1	0.0	-
Consolidated net income	384.9	331.9	+16.0%

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Net interest income increased 26.9% to €654.8 million, in a more demanding context, with moderate demand for credit and greater competitive pressure on prices. In turn, net commissions amounted to €277.3 million, an increase of 11.4%, determined essentially by the positive impact of insurance commissions, of the funds marketed by the Bank and of the means of payment. Other banking income, in the negative amount of €23.4 million, mainly reflects the Bank's contribution to the Resolution Fund. Results of financial transactions amounted to €54.4 million, down 44.3% y-o-y as a result of the public-debt portfolio management operations undertaken in 2017.

Operating Income (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Net interest income (without dividends)	654.8	515.8	+26.9%
Dividends from equity instruments	1.5	2.9	-47.2%
Net commissions	277.3	248.9	+11.4%
Other banking income	-23.4	-15.7	+49.3%
Insurance activity	14.0	8.3	+69.0%
Commercial revenue	924.3	760.2	+21.6%
Gain/loss on financial transactions	54.4	97.8	-44.3%
Operating income	978.7	858.0	+14.1%

Operating costs rose 18.6% compared to the figure at the end of September 2017. The evolution of operating revenues and costs led to a slight deterioration of the cost-to-income ratio, which stood at 47.5% at the end of September 2018.

Operating Expenses (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Personnel expenses	(266.4)	(235.2)	+13.3%
General expenses	(167.1)	(128.4)	+30.2%
Depreciation	(31.1)	(28.2)	+10.2%
Total operating expenses	(464.6)	(391.8)	+18.6%
Efficiency ratio (excl. depreciation)	44.3%	42.4%	+1.9 p.p.
Efficiency ratio (incl. depreciation)	47.5%	45.7%	+1.8 p.p.

The more favourable economic environment, materialised in a growth of household disposable income and the recovery of corporate profitability, continues to be reflected in the small number of defaults, thus contributing to the favourable performance of impairments and provisions.

Income before taxes and minority interests amounted to €524.6 million, up 20.8%.

Balance Sheet and Business

At the end of September 2018, the loan portfolio stood at €41.3 billion, up 17.1% compared to the same time last year, stabilising at the figure for the end of 2017 as a result of the implementation of the sale of non-productive loans in the second quarter of 2018. Adjusted for these transactions, the loan portfolio would have increased 0.8% in the first nine months of the year.

Deposits amounted to €33.3 billion, an increase of 21.0% in annual terms. Compared with December 2017, deposits increased by about €1.9 billion, or 6.0%.

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Off-balance sheet resources, in turn, had an annual increase of 27.5%, and 17.0% compared to the end of last year.

Business Volume (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Total Gross Loans	41,344	35,312	+17.1%
<i>from which</i>			
Credit to Individuals	21,673	19,145	+13.2%
<i>from which</i>			
Mortgage	19,350	17,164	+12.7%
Consumer credit	1,627	1,530	+6.3%
Credit to Corporates	18,979	15,419	+23.1%
Resources	39,528	32,402	+22.0%
Deposits	33,341	27,550	+21.0%
Balance sheet resources	33,341	27,550	+21.0%
Investment funds managed or marketed by the Bank	2,042	1,795	+13.7%
Insurance and other	4,145	3,057	+35.6%
Off-Balance sheet resources	6,187	4,852	+27.5%

The Non-Performing Exposure (NPE) ratio, calculated in keeping with the EBA definition, stood at 4.84%, equivalent to a decrease of 0.86 pp relative to the end of the previous year, the respective coverage standing at 55.0%.

Credit Risk Ratios	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Non-Performing Exposure ratio ⁽¹⁾	4.8%	4.5%	+0.3 p.p.
Non-Performing Exposure coverage ratio	55.0%	61.8%	-6.8 p.p.
Cost of Credit	0.00%	0.16%	-0.16 p.p.

(1) According to EBA criteria

Liquidity and Solvency

At the end of the third quarter of 2018, and within the policy of maintaining a liquidity reserve at conservative levels, assets available to immediately obtain liquidity amounted to €8.5 billion .

With regard to short-term funding (repos), the amount obtained during the third quarter of the year decreased, although the policy of diversification of counterparties, terms and type of collateral used for the purpose has been maintained.

The funding obtained from the Eurosystem remained at the year-end level, based solely on long-term instruments (TLTRO).

The LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio), calculated in accordance with the CRD IV rules, stood at 147.9%, thus meeting the regulatory requirements on the fully-implemented basis which will be in force in 2018.

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio stood at 12.9% (fully implemented) and at 13.2% (phased-in). The Bank's capitalisation levels remain quite high, well above the minimum required by the ECB under the SREP.

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Capital (full implemented)	Sep-18	Sep-17
Common Equity Tier 1	2,683	2,947
Tier 1	3,283	3,547
Total Capital	3,355	3,559
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	20,854	17,956
CET 1 ratio	12.9%	16.4%
Tier 1 ratio	15.7%	19.8%
Total Capital Ratio	16.1%	19.8%

Commercial Banking

Individuals

In the first nine months of 2018, the Bank continued its strategy for the simplification of processes and development of the digital platform with a view to improving customer-service efficiency and quality. This policy has resulted in an increase of the number of principal-bank customers (up 6.1% over the figure at the end of 2017). The number of retail digital customers, users of the App and/or NetBanco, exceeded 646,000, or 42% of active customers.

The strategy underpinned by the Bank's strength and by customer confidence resulted in an increase of loans in response to our customers' needs in the implementation of their projects.

Mortgage new loan production continues to be very dynamic with a y-o-y growth of 24% up to September, and a 22% market share (up to the end of August).

The amounts of personal loans continue to benefit from the "CrediSimples" programme, an innovative offer released in January 2017, available exclusively via the digital channels, accounting for 29% of production.

Loans granted to the Business/SMEs segment increased 14% y-o-y, largely the result of the growth of the customer base having loans.

The number of Mundo 1|2|3 customers, that is customers having an account, a credit card and insurance protection, exceeded 236,000, a growth of 32,480 compared to December 2017. Mundo 1|2|3 is a multiproduct solution directed at the bank's retail customers that, in addition to the advantages of the 1|2|3 account, can provide an additional set of benefits, via cash-back in the Mundo 1|2|3 card account.

There was an increase of more than 13,800 new credit-card customers.

Companies

The Companies segment continued to outstand in Santander Totta's business. The context of strong price competition and greater liquidity has been maintained in the Companies customers, which of course impacts on the demand for loans. Despite the context, the market shares of loans, up to August, stand at 19.0% in terms of production and at 19.2% as regards the stock.

The Bank maintained a strategy based on balanced management between the volumes of the loan portfolio and resources, aiming to promote the profitable growth of the market share.

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Under the tagline "Stronger in support for companies", the year was characterised by Santander Totta's focus on customers of the companies segment, and by significant strengthening in terms of market share with the acquisition of the former Banco Popular Portugal.

The growth of customers was also the result of actions of proximity with the customers, such as Santander's Advance Companies non-financial offering (training, internships, among others) and the local initiative of conferences in different regions of the country (Box Santander Advance Companies), with the tagline "Conversas Soltas" on different topics relevant to the Portuguese business sector.

With regard to protocol loans, in particular in the SME Capitalize line, Banco Santander Totta continues to assert itself as the protocol-loan bank, having been the leader in these contracts, with a 26% share of the Capitalize 2017 line. The IFRRU 2020 line is also underscored, in which the Bank has supported its customers in urban rehabilitation, in which it has the market's biggest line.

During the third quarter of 2018 the Bank maintained its position in international business, and it is the financial partner of Portuguese companies in their export and import procedures on the international markets, supporting companies undergoing internationalisation and in their positioning in various foreign markets.

The Bank has given special attention to the inclusion of the companies of the former Banco Popular Portugal, putting at their disposal the new business support tools, such as the Santander Trade portal and the International Desk.

This dynamic has allowed consistent growth of the number of transactions, volumes and operating income in international business operations, with particular emphasis on the growth of commissions in cash and trade.

This work was recognised by the "Best Trade Finance Provider 2018" award granted by *Global Finance*, which recommends Banco Santander in Portugal for Portuguese firms as the appropriate partner in their international business.

Investment Funds marketed

During the third quarter of the year, the financial markets were characterised by high volatility, with most assets, shares and bonds performing in keeping with market corrections and, in this environment, Santander Asset Management (SAM) sought to manage the risk of its investment funds actively, with the goal of maximising the preservation of their value. Despite the corrections seen in the markets and the winding up of two alternative funds in August, it proved possible to maintain a positive net rate of subscriptions to the funds. At the end of September, the equity funds under management amounted to €1,956 billion, with a market share of about 16.5%.

Real-estate investment funds at the end of the third quarter of 2018 amounted to €448.6 million in assets under management.

Corporate and Investment Banking

During the first nine months of 2018, the Structured Loan area activity accompanied the trend of the companies in exploring new investment opportunities, with emphasis, during this period, on a wide range of financial consultancy operations in sectors such as renewable energies, transportation and logistics, beverages and telecommunications, among others.

Also underscored are various loans and refinancing operations in the renewables sector, and also in the real-estate sector, particularly shopping malls and property development for prime residences and tourism apartments.

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In the bond markets, emphasis is given to Santander Totta's involvement, as bookrunner, in the inaugural issue of NOS 5-year bonds, in the 10-year bond issue for the Autonomous Region of Madeira and in the securitisation of the tariff debt for EDP.

The Corporate Finance area continued its activity related with mergers and acquisitions and Equity Capital Markets, with emphasis in this period on the successful completion of the consultancy provided to Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners in the acquisition of 75% of "Torres de Portugal from PT Portugal of the Altice Group.

The first nine months of 2018 showed strong growth in the activity of the Fixed Income & FX area, primarily for the increased volatility in the major currency pairs (Euro/USD Dollar and Euro/GBP) and also the expected recovery of interest rates induced by the gradual withdrawal of quantitative easing that has been announced by the European Central Bank. In this connection the Bank intensified its contacts with customers, presenting risk-management proposals best suited to the needs of companies that will respond better to the current framework of the markets. This activity has resulted in a significant increase in the number of fixed-rate loan transactions entered into (in the first 9 months of 2018 more transactions were entered into than in the twelve months of 2017), totalling more than €220 million.

The same growth effect was visible in foreign-exchange activity, about 4,000 transactions having been formalised in the first nine months of the year (compared to 3,750 transactions contracted in the same period of 2017). In this area, in addition to the significant increase in the number of transactions carried out, also underscored is the increase of the nominal value and the growth in the number of customers who used our services.

The continuation of historically low interest rates has conditioned the diversity of structures that the Structured-products area is able to offer its customers. One must therefore underscore the marketing of the following products during the first nine months of 2018: (1) two structured financial insurances, of a total amount of €133.6 million; (2) eight structured deposits (five issues denominated in euros and three in US dollars), the total amount standing at approximately €172.5 million.

The Bank's Cash Equities activity has slightly outperformed the market according to the statistics of orders received published by the CMVM. By August, the volume of orders received by financial intermediaries operating in Portugal fell by 16.7%, while at Santander in Portugal it grew by 20.5%. In the online market, the Bank grew by 32% by the end of August, which compares with a market growth of 8.3%.

The disclosure of the *eBroker* (Santander Totta's trading platform) to customers was reinforced with the release of new initiatives by the commercial area that will continue during the fourth quarter of the year, the aim being to accelerate the growth of the Bank's market share.

Insurance

The Insurance area continued to consolidate the business relationship of proximity with customers from a multichannel and digital standpoint.

Over the first nine months of the year "Domestic Services Protection" insurance was released (1st protection insurance in the Santander App) as was "+Auto" via NetBanco. With regard to retirement, the Bank continues to support its customers in preparing for the future and several PPRs (retirement savings plans) were released, placements in the amount of about €200 million having already been achieved.



In the digital area, online contracting of protection insurance accounted for 35% of the total of these products and contracting financial insurance via NetBanco also performed very well on the digital channels.

By the end of September 2018, financial and risk insurance commissions amounted to approximately €76 million, making a 26% contribution to the Bank's total commissions. In turn, commissions of autonomous-protection insurance tied to loans also made a relevant contribution to results.

In parallel, the Bank continued to foster a service attitude, with an intensive plan of after-sales initiatives aimed at ongoing improvement of service quality and customer experience.

Institutional information

Banco Santander is the largest bank in the euro zone, with a market capitalisation of €74,097 million as at June 30, 2018. It has a solid presence in ten of the major markets in Europe and America, more than four million shareholders and 200,000 employees providing service to 140 million customers.

Santander Totta, SGPS

In accordance with the definition contained in instructions 16/2004 of the Bank of Portugal with the changes in instruction 6/2018

Ratios	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Profitability			
Income before taxes and MI/Average net assets	0.5%	1.3%	-0.8 p.p.
Operating income/Average net assets	2.5%	2.5%	+0.0 p.p.
Income before taxes and MI/Average equity	17.2%	15.3%	+1.9 p.p.
Efficiency			
Total operating expenses/Operating income	47.0%	45.2%	+1.8 p.p.
Personnel expenses/Operating income	27.0%	27.1%	-0.1 p.p.
Transformation			
Credit (net)/Deposits	120.1%	124.0%	-3.9 p.p.

Santander Totta, SGPS

Income Statement* (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Net interest income (without dividends)	654.8	515.8	+26.9%
Dividends from equity instruments	1.5	2.9	-47.2%
Net interest income	656.4	518.7	+26.5%
Net commissions	277.3	248.9	+11.4%
Other banking income	-23.4	-15.7	+49.3%
Insurance activity	14.0	8.3	+69.0%
Commercial revenue	924.3	760.2	+21.6%
Gain/loss on financial transactions	54.4	97.8	-44.3%
Operating income	978.7	858.0	+14.1%
Total operating expenses	(464.6)	(391.8)	+18.6%
Net operating income	514.1	466.2	+10.3%
Impairment, net provisions and other	10.5	(32.0)	-
Income before taxes and MI	524.6	434.2	+20.8%
Taxes	(159.9)	(102.1)	+56.6%
Minority interests	0.1	(0.1)	-
Other non recurrent results	20.1	0.0	-
Consolidated net income	384.9	331.9	+16.0%

(*) Not audited

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Santander Totta, SGPS

Balance Sheet (million euros)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Var.
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	1,884	2,956	-36.3%
Financial assets held for trading, at fair value through profit or loss, and at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,468	7,511	+26.1%
Financial assets at amortised cost	41,087	35,802	+14.8%
Of which:			
Loans to Customers	39,923	33,969	+17.5%
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	107	102	+5.2%
Tangible assets	351	297	+18.2%
Intangible assets	31	32	-1.0%
Tax assets	813	343	+136.9%
Non-current assets held for sale	67	97	-30.6%
Other assets	971	1,008	-3.6%
Total Assets	54,780	48,148	+13.8%
Financial liabilities held for trading	4,452	3,979	+11.9%
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	44,034	38,612	+14.0%
Deposits from Central Banks and Credit Institutions	3,053	3,081	-0.9%
Customer deposits	33,341	27,550	+21.0%
Debt securities issued	4,371	4,589	-4.7%
Of which: subordinated debt	8	8	+0.0%
Other financial liabilities	3,268	3,393	-3.7%
Provisions	422	204	+107.0%
Technical provisions	732	388	+88.6%
Tax liabilities	299	212	+40.9%
Other liabilities	743	718	+3.5%
Total Liabilities	50,682	44,113	+14.9%
Share capital atributable to ST SGPS shareholders	4,096	4,033	+1.6%
Non controlling interests	2	2	+14.5%
Total Equity	4,098	4,035	+1.6%
Total Equity and Total Liabilities	54,780	48,148	+13.8%

Note: Following the entry into force of IFRS 9, Santander Totta SGPS applied the guidelines of Regulation (EU) 2017/1443 of June 29, 2017, for the financial position statement

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