

CORPORACIÓN
FINANCIERA
ALBA
ANNUAL REPORT
2015



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FINANCIERA
ALBA
ANNUAL REPORT
2015





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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND
MANAGEMENT TEAM

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CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.
would like to thank **José María Yturralde**
for allowing the use of his works in this annual report.

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The background features a dark blue gradient with several large, overlapping, curved shapes in a lighter blue and black color, creating a dynamic, abstract pattern.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT TEAM



BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT TEAM

Board of Directors⁽¹⁾

Chairmen

Mr. Juan March Delgado
Mr. Carlos March Delgado

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Juan March de la Lastra

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Santos Martínez-Conde
Gutérrez-Barquín

Directors

Mr. José Domingo de Ampuero y Osma
Mr. Ramón Carné Casas
Ms. Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal
Mr. Carlos González Fernández
Mr. Juan March Juan
Mr. Regino Moranchel Fernández
Mr. José Nieto de la Cervera
Mr. Antón Pradera Jaúregu

Secretary and Director

Mr. José Ramón del Caño Palop

Audit Committee⁽¹⁾

Chairman

Mr. Carlos González Fernández

Members

Mr. Regino Moranchel Fernández
Mr. José Nieto de la Cervera

Secretary

Mr. José Ramón del Caño Palop

Nomination and Remuneration Committee⁽¹⁾

Chairman

Mr. Regino Moranchel Fernández

Members

Ms. Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal
Mr. Juan March Delgado

Secretary

Mr. José Ramón del Caño Palop



Operations Committee⁽¹⁾

Chairman

Mr. José Domingo de Ampuero y Osma

Members

Ms. Cristina Garmendia Mendizábal

Mr. Juan March de la Lastra

Mr. Juan March Juan

Mr. Santos Martínez-Conde Gutiérrez-Barquín

Secretary

Mr. José Ramón del Caño Palop

Management Team

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Santos Martínez-Conde Gutiérrez-Barquín

Senior Managers

Mr. José Ramón del Caño Palop

Mr. Javier Fernández Alonso

Mr. Ignacio Martínez Santos

Mr. Andrés Zunzunegui Ruano

Department Heads

Mr. Antonio Egido Valtueña

Mr. Diego Fernández Vidal

Mr. Tomás Hevia Armengol

Mr. Félix Montes Falagán

Mr. José Ramón Pérez Ambrojo

Media Relations

Mr. Luis F. Fidalgo Hortelano

(1) Members of the Board of Directors and its Committees at 30 March 2016, when the Financial Statements for 2015 were prepared. During the year, Mr. Nicolas Brookes and Mr. Eugenio Ruiz-Gámez retired from their positions as Directors.



LETTER FROM
THE CHAIRMEN OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dear shareholders,

Once again, we are very pleased to inform you of the progress of Alba and its investee companies over the past year.

Starting with a brief overview of the macroeconomic situation, it should be noted that 2015 was a clearly positive year for the Spanish economy, confirming the favourable data emerging in the previous year.

Real GDP grew by 3.5% in 2015, one of the largest growth rates across the European Union, and has linked ten consecutive quarters of economic expansion since the middle of 2013. The current market consensus points to an increase in real GDP of 2.7% in 2016 and 2.3% in 2017, with some sources indicating the possibility of increases near or above 3% annually. According to the International Monetary Fund, Spain has the highest growth prospects within the major Eurozone economies for the coming years. Apart from the impact of economic reforms, the steep drop in oil prices is supporting the economic recovery, especially in countries with high energy dependency such as Spain. Also very significant to this growth is the tourism industry contribution, which has spent several years setting records of foreign visitors, far exceeding the levels of 2006 and 2007.

As we commented last year, this increased growth and improved economic prospects resulted in 2015 in a substantial improvement in the employment market with regard to the worst moments suffered in 2013 and early 2014. According to the Spanish National Statistics Institute's Economically Active Population Survey (EPA), in 2015 the number of unemployed people fell by 678,000 (-12.4% to 4.8 million unemployed) and the number of employed increased by 525,000 persons (+3.0% to 18.1 million) which reduced the unemployment rate to 20.9% at the end of the year, well below the 23.7% of December 2014. If these data are compared with the lows of March 2013 the unemployment rate has declined by 6 percentage points and the number of unemployed by almost 1.5 million people.

However, it should be noted that although these data have made a clearly positive trend of recovery, they are still insufficient. Compared to the average for 2002-2007, which aims to mitigate the impact of the housing boom, the number of unemployed at the end of 2015 was almost 2.3 times the average for said period, the unemployment rate was more than double and the number of employed was 3.0% lower.

In addition, we would like to mention once again the remarkable impact of the crisis in the youth unemployment. Thus, for example, the rate of unemployment among those under 30 years of age reached 35.2% of the total at the end of 2015 and increased to 46.2% for those under 25 years of age. These rates are 1.9 and 2.4 times higher than the average unemployment rate for the rest of the population, respectively. Although these rates have remained relatively stable since 2002, they clearly indicate the greater vulnerability of this group to variations in the economy.

With respect to hiring, in 2015, 11.8% more permanent contracts were signed, but these accounted for only 8.1% of the total, indicating the high levels of temporary recruitment and strong traditional duality of the Spanish employment market between permanent and temporary contracts.

In addition, we must emphasize that the public deficit in Spain fell in 2015 but still continues at high levels. The latest data available point to a public deficit of 5.2% of the GDP in 2015, lower than the deficit for the previous year (5.8%) but a percentage point higher than the target set for the year. This breach of the objectives set has two important consequences: first, it carries a higher than expected risk



public debt and, second, it increases the need to intensify the adjustments necessary to achieve the agreed objectives for the coming years (the deficit target agreed with the EU for 2016 is 2.8% of the GDP), which could limit the ability of future governments and restrict economic recovery and job creation.

As for the level of debt, it should be noted that it is estimated that public debt in Spain was close to 100% of the GDP at the end of 2015, a new record compared with less than 40% of the GDP in December 2008. As discussed in the Annual Report last year, although the level of public debt seems to have ceased to be a serious concern in the current environment, an indefinite continuation of continued public deficits and continuous increases in debt is

not sustainable in the long term. As a minimum, a high debt to GDP reduces the ability of the Spanish economy to respond to future crises and makes it more vulnerable to market fluctuations such as those experienced in the first weeks of 2016.

Moreover, we expect the current political uncertainty in Spain regarding the formation of a stable government to be resolved in a short period of time to prevent the current uncertainty having an impact on economic recovery, via the delay in adopting investment and hiring decisions. The new government will require sufficient stability to guarantee a frame for decision making and count on a long term view focused on improving the competitiveness of the Spanish economy, strengthening a

sustainable growth in the long term and decreasing unemployment, whilst simultaneously reducing inequalities and increasing social cohesion. It is, ultimately, to strengthen the foundations of our economy in a complex worldwide environment.

From the point of view of the markets, in 2015 the growth trend initiated in previous years continued, supported by economic normalisation and expansionary monetary policies of the major central banks worldwide.

For example, the risk premium of Spanish bonds versus German bonds remained relatively stable during 2015, with an average of 120 basis points throughout the year, compared with 630 basis points in July 2012 and 220 basis points at the end of 2013.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Regarding the securities market, 2015 has shown high volatility, with good returns in some months (for example, in the first quarter and in October) and sharp declines in others, mainly because of doubts about economic growth in China, the devaluation of the yuan and the deflationary pressure exerted on other economies, the impact on raw materials and on producing countries. In the year as a whole the Ibex 35 fell by 7.2%, while the Eurostoxx 50 rose by 3.8%.

This high volatility has turned into deep corrections in all stock indices in the first two months of 2016 due to a set of interrelated factors that have significantly increased uncertainty and investors' risk aversion. These factors include those already mentioned for 2015 in the previous paragraph as well as, among others, the possibility of a global recession in a deflationary environment, the potential risks of default of energy companies and certain oil producing countries due to falling oil prices, global asset sales driven by the reduction of foreign reserves of these countries and the imbalances caused by the change in monetary policy of the Federal Reserve of the United States towards a gradual increase in interest rates. All this in an environment of low economic growth in developed countries, despite aggressive monetary policy conducted

simultaneously by the central banks of the major world economies.

Until 31 March 2016, the world's leading stock indexes accumulated falls close to 10% in the year, with January being the worst period since the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. The high uncertainty caused a significant movement of investors towards German and US bonds, perceived to be of higher quality, which significantly reduced the profitability and raised risk premiums in many countries, including, once again, the peripheral Eurozone economies. In any case, the credit markets situation is substantially better than that experienced in 2008 or the sovereign debt crisis in Portugal, Greece or Spain in 2010-2014.

Despite the bad start for the year, the markets have recovered in recent weeks and could return to the upward trend if investors regain confidence in the overall economic growth.

Focus on Alba, the Net Asset Value (NAV) remained stable in 2015 (-0.05%), reaching 3,666.2 million euros at year-end. The NAV per share, after deducting treasury stock, evolved at the same rate, ending the year at 62.95 euros per share.

By contrast, Alba's share price fell by 1.8% in 2015 to 39.85 euros per

share at year-end. Alba's share price evolution was better than the aforementioned Ibex 35 (-7.2%) but worse than Eurostoxx 50 (+3.8%) in the same period. The fall in the share price, compared with the NAV per share stability, explains that the discount at which Alba shares traded increased from 35.5% at the end of 2014 to 36.7% at the end of 2015.

In the first quarter of 2016 Alba's share price has fallen by 14.7% to 34.00 euros per share. In the same period the NAV per share increased by 0.2%, ending the quarter at 63.08 euros per share meaning that the discount has increased to 46.1%. In order to put the relevance of the falling markets in recent months into context, it should be noted that these levels of share price and NAV per share at the end of the month have not been seen since 2013 and the discount has not been as high since the end of July 2012, in the worst of the sovereign debt crisis in Spain.

As for Alba's results, in 2015 consolidated net profit after tax of 269.6 million euros was obtained, 11.7% more than the net profit of 241.3 million euros in the previous year. Per share, Alba obtained a profit of 4.63 euros for the year compared to 4.14 euros in 2014.



3,666 M€

NAV at the end of 2015

This report contains a more detailed analysis of the various items comprising Alba's Income Statement and Balance Sheet as well as information on the evolution of our investees throughout 2015.

Just as in the previous year, 2015 was characterized by significant investment activity, the total of which amounted to 382.6 million euros, among which investments in new investee companies and the purchase of a real estate property are worth mentioning, as well as an increase in Bolsas y Mercados Españoles's stake

- Alba invested 147.2 million euros in the purchase of 10.0% of the share capital of Euskaltel, partly via the IPO in July and the rest in the subscription of new shares in the capital increase completed in early November to finance the acquisition of R Cable in Galicia. With these investments, Alba became the second largest shareholder of Euskaltel.
- Alba bought the office building located in Paseo de la Castellana no. 89 Madrid for 147.0 million euros. This property has approximately 20,000 square metres of leasable surface area and is the largest property asset in Alba's portfolio.

- In the case of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Alba invested 68.2 million euros in the purchase of an additional 2.29% of the share capital of this Company, where Alba is currently its largest shareholder.
- Meanwhile, Deyá Capital SCR, Alba's development investment vehicle, acquired 18.89% of the share capital of In-Store Media for 15.8 million euros. In-Store Media is a marketing agency focused on communication with the consumer at the point of sale. It is present in 7 countries through long-term relationships with some of the leading distributor groups worldwide and local leaders in each market.

In addition, in 2015 Alba carried out asset sales amounting to 467.9 million euros, almost doubling the divestments made the previous year, among which are the following

- The sale of 2.19% of ACS for 218.9 million euros, obtaining gross capital gains of 104.3 million euros and an IRR of 11.4% annually since the creation of ACS in 1997. At 31 December 2015, Alba's stake in the share capital of ACS stood at 11.69% and accounted for 27.1% of the NAV at year end.

- The sale, through an accelerated book-building among institutional investors, of 3.10% of Acerinox for 118.3 million euros, obtaining gross capital gains of 26.4 million euros and an IRR of 4.8% annually for 13 years.
- Also, Deyá Capital SCR sold shares in Pepe Jeans (12.00%) and Ocbar (21.66%) for 81.8 and 16.1 million euros, respectively, more than doubling the total investment in both cases. These are the first divestments carried out by the development capital vehicles managed by Artá Capital SGEIC.
- In addition, in the first months of the year Alba sold 1.20% of Indra acquired in late 2014. The total amounted to 21.7 million euros, with a return of 27.7% on cash invested.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



regards the rules and practices of good corporate governance, Alba has continued to maintain a special interest in them, having made considerable efforts during 2015 in order to incorporate into its internal rules and practices, both the new features included in the Capital Companies Act ("Ley de Sociedades de Capital") Law 31/2014, of 3 December and those incorporated by the new Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies (Código de Buen Gobierno de las Sociedades Cotizadas"), approved by the CNMV on 18 February 2015.

- In the real estate area, several assets were sold for a total amount of 9.4 million euros, among which the sale of a building in Barcelona for 6.8 million euros is worth mentioning.
- Finally, the sale of the entire stake of 14.54% of the share capital of Anteveno for 1.6 million euros.

Among the transactions performed after year end, and until 31 March 2016, the purchase of 1.12% of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles and 0.93% of Vscofan for 27.4 and 23.0 million euros, respectively, must be noted as well as Ros Roca Environment merger with the company Terberg Environmental, an environmental subsidiary of the Dutch family conglomerate Terberg. Both companies have an extensive range of products

and markets and the merger creates a leader in the manufacture of equipment for municipal waste management.

Looking ahead to 2016 we have a moderately positive outlook for our investees, despite the current complex economic and market environment. In our opinion, most of our investees have made a considerable effort to improve efficiency, strengthen their balance sheets and increase their competitiveness in international markets, placing them in a good position to face the current situation and continue development. In addition, weakness and market turmoil may bring out new investment opportunities for Alba and its investees, while always maintaining a clear long-term vision and a high level of caution.

In this regard, extensive modifications of the Bylaws and Regulations of the General Meeting and the Board of Directors were adopted and, following both the legal provisions and recommendations on good corporate governance various policies were adopted or updated, among which we can highlight Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance, Investment, Remuneration of the Board of Directors, Risk Control and Management and Crime and Fraud Prevention.

Also at the organizational level and with regard to internal regulation, the following were approved: the Control Function and Risk Management Bylaw, updating the Internal Audit Bylaw and

the Crime Prevention Manual, having appointed the person responsible for the follow-up units.

However, the performance of the Board of Directors has not been limited to approving these internal regulations and policies, but rather, its performance has been adjusted to them and to the recommendations regarding good corporate governance. In particular, it should be noted that the Company has reached a very high level of compliance, similar to last year, although the new Code of Good Governance ("Código de Buen Gobierno") includes numerous new recommendations or incorporates substantial changes to those included in the Sole Document on Corporate Governance Recommendations ("Documento Único de Recomendaciones de Gobierno Corporativo") of 2006, bringing the total number of recommendations in the current Code to 64. During the year the Company has made a major effort to adapt to these new requirements so that it currently meets the recommendations that are applicable and partial compliance only occurs in two cases.

We should also mention that the following have been approved: the Annual Corporate Governance Report, the Remuneration of Directors Report,

the Report on related transactions, the Board's assessment, as well as additional reports issued by the Board Committees.

In connection with the distribution of profits, the Board of Directors has proposed to the Annual General Meeting the distribution of an ordinary dividend of 1.00 Euro per share for the financial year 2015, which will shortly involve the payment of 0.50 euros per share, in addition to the same amount paid on account in October last year.

Finally, we express our thanks to the employees of our Group and our investee companies for their professionalism, enthusiasm and dedication, and to all of you, our shareholders, for your trust and support.

Sincerely,
[Juan March Delgado](#)
[Carlos March Delgado](#)

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

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KEY FINANCIAL DATA

Financial highlights

In million euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013	2012
Share capital at year-end	58	58	58	58
Shareholders' equity at year-end	3,313	3,077	2,952	2,765
Ordinary shares in issue (thousands), average for the year	58,240	58,235	58,232	58,226
Net profit	270	241	227	(299)
Dividends	58	58	58	58
Earnings/(losses) per share in euros	4.63	4.14	3.90	(5.14)
Dividend per share in euros	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: Data per share calculated on the average of outstanding shares for the year.





Share price performance

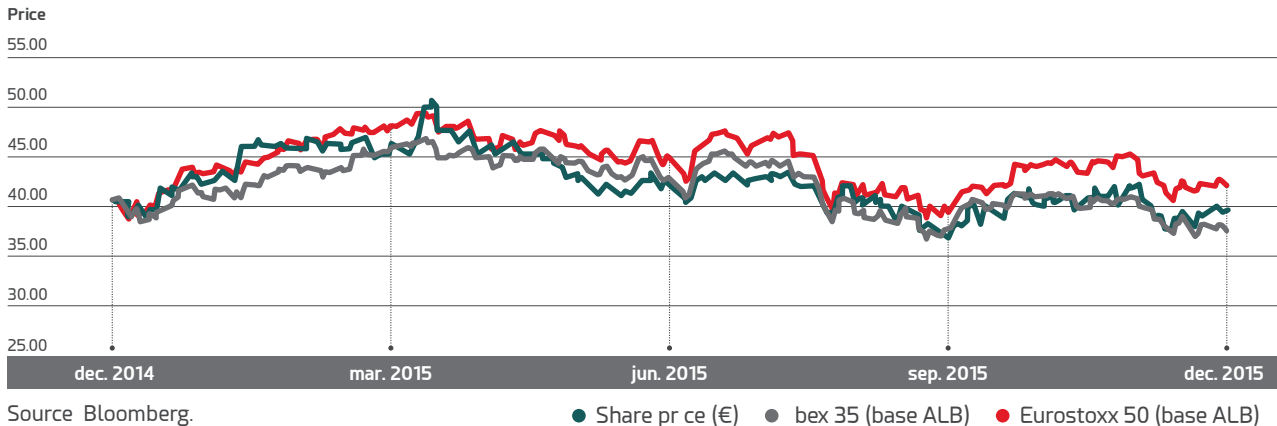
	2015	2014	2013	2012
Closing share price in euros per share				
High	50.60	48.37	45.63	35.49
Low	36.92	38.52	32.13	22.10
Close	39.85	40.60	42.50	35.31
Market capitalization at 31/12 (million euros)	2,323	2,367	2,478	2,059
Volume traded				
Number of securities (thousands)	7,826	8,323	6,721	9,890
In millions of euros	334	365	261	299
Daily average (million euros)	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2
Dividend yield (on closing price)	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%
P/E ratio (on closing price)	8.6 x	9.8 x	10.9 x	neg.



KEY FINANCIAL DATA

Alba's share price fell by 1.8% in 2015, behaving substantially better than Ibx 35, which fell by 7.2%, but nevertheless worse than Eurostoxx 50, which rose by 3.8% in the year.

Alba share price performance in 2015 against Ibx 35 and Eurostoxx 50



Source Bloomberg.

Alba's share price performance during the last ten years has been significantly better than that of Ibx 35 and Eurostoxx 50. Thus, from December 2005 until the end of 2015, Alba's share price was revalued by 1.5% while Ibx 35 and Eurostoxx 50 fell by 11.1% and 8.7%, respectively.

The graph shows the depth of the stock market crash of 2007 and 2008, the significant subsequent recovery from the lows of March 2009 and the relapse suffered in 2011 and first half of 2012, mainly caused by the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone. A new bull cycle began

in the second half of 2012 due to the decisive action by the European Central Bank and the agreements of the Eurogroup in July of that year, which substantially reduced uncertainties about a possible bailout of Spain and the future of the single currency. However, since the second



half of 2015 a major weakness can be seen both in Alba's share price performance and the evolution of national and international indexes, due to doubts about global economic growth -and in particular China and other emerging countries- as well as the collapse in oil prices and other raw materials.

2,323 M€

Market capitalization of Alba at the end of 2015

Alba share price performance over the last 10 years against Ibx 35 and Eurostoxx 50



Source Bloomberg.

● Alba ● Ibx 35 ● Eurostoxx 50

KEY FINANCIAL DATA



Net Asset Value

In million euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013	2012
Data at 31/12				
Gross Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	3,379	3,422	3,034	2,697
Net Asset Value⁽²⁾	3,666	3,668	3,231	2,765
Net Asset Value in euros per share⁽²⁾	62.95	62.98	55.47	47.49
Share price in euros per share	39.85	40.60	42.50	35.31
Discount to Net Asset Value	36.7%	35.5%	23.4%	25.6%

(1) Includes investments in listed and unlisted companies, real estate property and, where applicable, the net cash position.

(2) Before taxes. Includes the net financial position and other assets and liabilities.



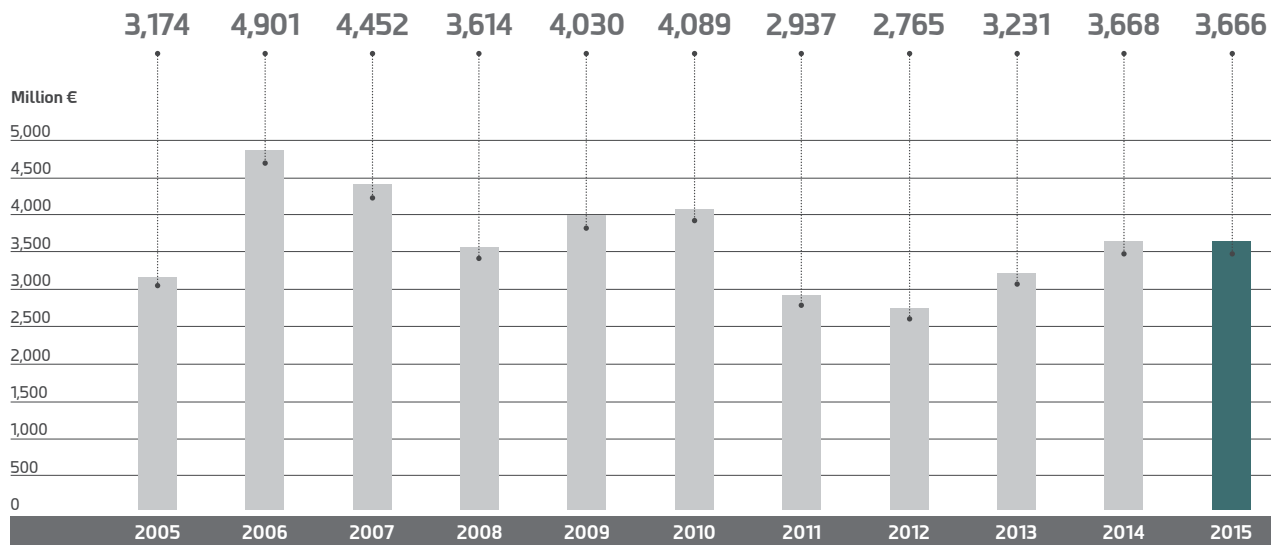
Considering the amounts at the end of each year, the Net Asset Value (NAV) remained stable in 2015 (-0.05%). NAV per share net of treasury stock varied in the same proportion due to

the lack of changes in the number of outstanding shares.

The following graph shows the performance of the NAV since late

2005, where a strong increase in 2006 and a significant drop in 2011, partly because of the extraordinary dividend paid in that year, can be seen

Performance of the Net Asset Value before taxes (at 31 Dec)



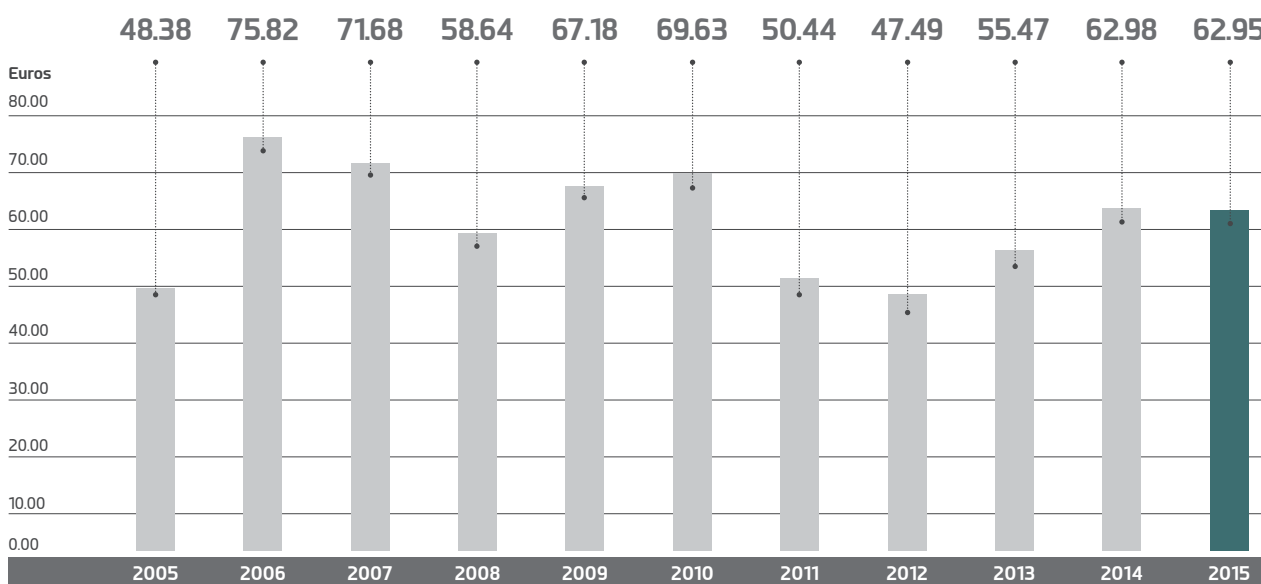
KEY FINANCIAL DATA

The following chart shows the performance of the NAV per outstanding share before taxes for the same period, at 31 December of each year

62.95 €

NAV per share at the end of 2015

Performance of the Net Asset Value per share before taxes (at 31 Dec)





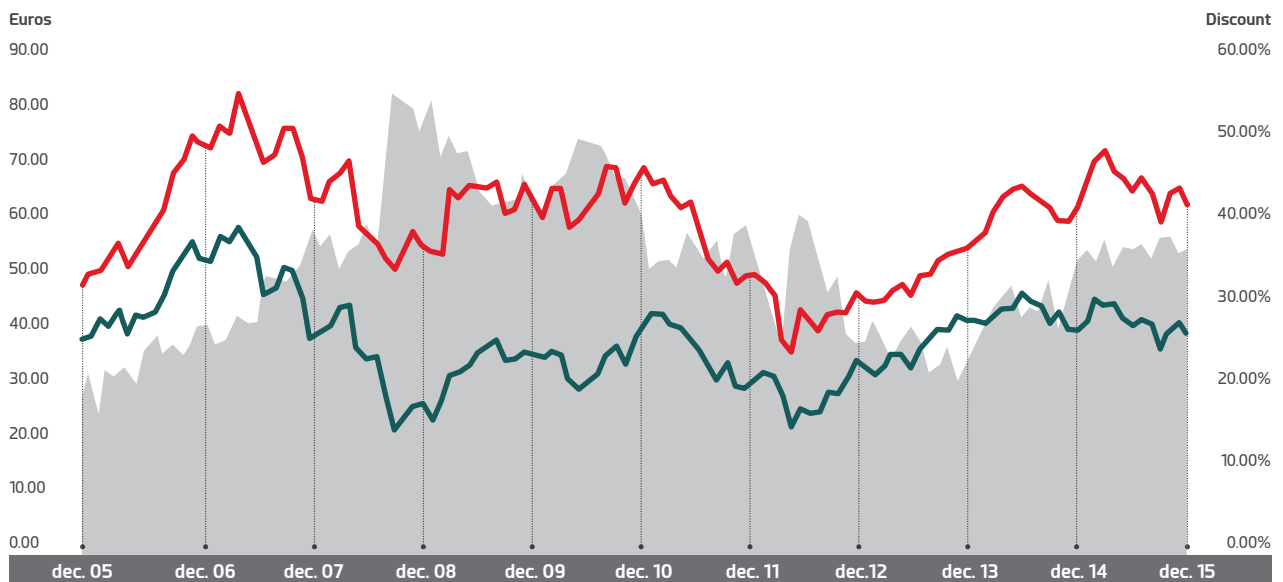
In the last 10 years the Alba's NAV per share increased by 30.1%, which implies a compound annual growth of 2.7%, greater than the -1.2% compound annual growth obtained by Ibx 35. The growth in NAV per share is a result of the value creation of our investees during the period, the good results of

investment and divestment decisions made during the period and purchases and amortisations of own shares made in previous years.

The different performance of the share price and the NAV per share is due to the change in discount at

which Alba shares are traded in the market compared to the value of its assets. For example, the discount was 18.9% at the end of 2005 and increased to 36.7% at the end of 2015 (from 35.5% in December 2014).

Performance of the Net Asset Value per share versus share price



Source: Bloomberg for share prices.

● Discount ● Share price ● NAV per share (€)

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

Investment portfolio

Structure of Alba investees at 31 December 2015



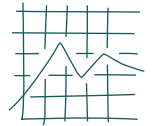
11.69%
ACS



19.62%
ACERINOX



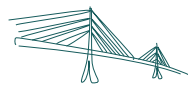
10.01%
EBRO FOODS



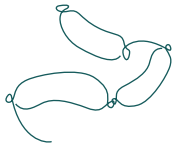
10.57%
BOLSAS Y
MERCADOS
ESPANOLAS



**CORPORACIÓN
FINANCIERA ALBA**



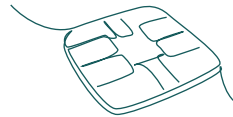
66.54%
HOCHT EF



6.86%
VISCOFAN



10.00%
EUSKALTEL



11.32%
INDRA



20.00%
CLÍNICA
BAVIERA



24.38%
MECALUX



26.46%
PANASA



19.75%
FLEX



17.44%
S RESA CAMPUS



32.75%
ENCAMPUS



18.89%
N STORE MED A



17.36%
ROS ROCA

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

Value of the portfolio at
31 December 2015

Investment portfolio

	Shareholding (%)	Market value (2)	
		Million euros	Share price
ACS (1)	11.69	994	27.015
Acer nox (1)	19.62	493	9.417
Ebro Foods (1)	10.01	280	18.155
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (1)	10.57	275	31.060
V scofan (1)	6.86	178	55.640
Euskaltel (1)	10.00	176	11.580
Indra (1)	11.32	161	8.669
Clínica Baviera (1)	20.00	18	5.440
Total market value		2,573	
Total book value		2,236	
Unrealised capital gains		337	
Unlisted companies (Book value)		286	
Real Estate Property (Independent appraisal)		367	

(1) Listed companies consolidated by using the equity method.

(2) Prices at close in December. All listed investee companies are listed on the Spanish Stock Market Interconnect on System.



The performance of the investment portfolio over the last years is explained below

	Shareholding (%)			
	31 12 2015	Variation 2015	31 12 2014	31 12 2013
LISTED COMPANIES				
ACS	11.69	(2.19)	13.88	16.30
Acerinox	19.62	(3.47)	23.09	23.50
Ebro Foods	10.01	-	10.01	8.21
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles	10.57	2.29	8.28	-
Vscofan	6.86	0.07	6.79	-
Euskaltel	10.00	10.00	-	-
Indra	11.32	(1.21)	12.53	11.32
Clínica Baviera	20.00	-	20.00	20.00
Antevión	-	(14.54)	14.54	18.71
UNLISTED COMPANIES				
	31 12 2015	Variation 2015	31 12 2014	31 12 2013
Mecalux	24.38	-	24.38	24.38
Panasa	26.46	(0.02)	26.48	26.36
Flex	19.75	-	19.75	19.75
Seres Campus	17.44	-	17.44	17.44
EnCampus	32.75	-	32.75	32.75
n-Store Media	18.89	18.89	-	-
Ros Roca	17.36	-	17.36	17.36
Ocbar	-	(21.66)	21.66	21.66
Pepe Jeans	-	(12.00)	12.00	12.13

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

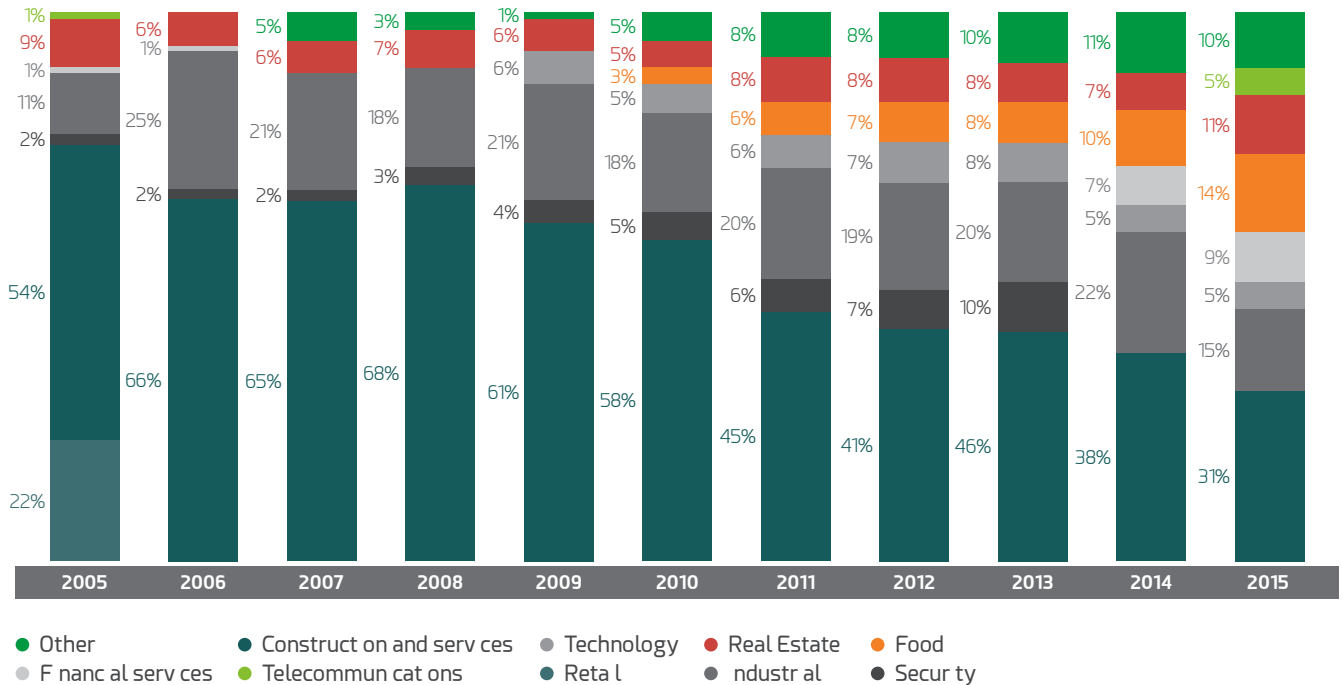
In 2015 a new listed company (Euskaltel) joined Alba's portfolio and holdings in Bolsas y Mercados Españoles and Vscofan increased, while holdings in Acerinox, ACS and Indra decreased and the entire stake in Antevion was sold.

With regard to the composition of the unlisted Companies portfolio, an investment was made for a stake in Store Media and equity stakes in Pepe Jeans and Ocbar were sold, these being the first divestments made by development capital vehicles managed by Artá Capital.

Industry diversification

If the market value of holdings in listed companies, unlisted companies and real estate property are added, the following industry distribution of the Company's investments (in percentages) is obtained

Alba portfolio industry breakdown (at 31 Dec)





The composition of Alba's portfolio has changed substantially over the last years due to investments, divestments and the different market performance of investees. New industries and investees have been included which, along with divestments made, have contributed to substantially reduce the weight in the portfolio of the Construction and Services industry (ACS), the heaviest over the last decade, as well as Industrial (Acerinox). Thus, from 2008

to 2015 Alba invested in new industries such as Food (Ebro Foods and Vscofan), Technology (Indra), Financial (BME), Telecommunications (Euskaltel, after ten years without a presence in this sector) and significantly increased investments in the Miscellaneous sector (a category that at the end of 2015 included shares in Clínica Baviera, Mecalux, Panasa, Flex, EnCampus, Sresca Campus, n-Store Meda and Ros Roca). By contrast, in the last ten

years it has completely divested its investments in Retail (Carrefour, in 2006) and Security (Prosegur, 2013) industries.

Together, all these movements have contributed to increased industry diversification of Alba's portfolio, reducing the combined weight of Construction, Services and Industrial industries from 91% in late 2006 to 46% at the end of last year.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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The consolidated financial information has been prepared in agreement with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The final part of this report presents the consolidated Financial Statements, audited by Ernst & Young, S.L., with more detailed information.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet before Profit Distribution

Assets

Million euros	At 31 December 2015	At 31 December 2014	At 31 December 2013
Investment property	352.2	204.9	200.4
Tangible assets	7.7	8.3	9.0
Net tangible assets	359.9	213.2	209.4
Investments in associates	2,236.0	2,214.7	2,015.3
Financial investments at fair value with changes in Profit and Loss	285.9	276.7	243.7
Other financial assets	149.9	149.8	187.9
Financial assets	2,671.8	2,641.1	2,446.9
Total fixed assets	3,031.7	2,854.3	2,656.3
Cash and cash equivalents	298.8	492.5	603.0
Other current assets	162.0	201.5	84.2
Total current assets	460.8	694.0	687.2
TOTAL ASSETS	3,492.5	3,548.3	3,343.5



Liabilities

Million euros	At 31 December 2015	At 31 December 2014	At 31 December 2013
Share capital	58.3	58.3	58.3
Reserves	3,016.0	2,808.3	2,697.6
Treasury shares	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.6)
Intermediary dividend paid	(29.1)	(29.1)	(29.1)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	269.6	241.3	226.9
Minority interests	0.6	0.6	0.4
Shareholders' equity	3,313.0	3,076.9	2,951.5
Financial debt	136.6	-	75.0
Other debt	2.9	1.9	2.0
Other liabilities	26.9	29.3	33.6
Non-current liabilities	166.4	31.2	110.6
Financial debt	9.0	435.8	272.3
Other debt	4.1	4.4	9.1
Current liabilities	13.1	440.2	281.4
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,492.5	3,548.3	3,343.5

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet

The changes in Alba's key balance sheet items during 2015 are detailed below.

The **Investment property entry**, which includes property for rent, increased by 147.3 million euros in 2015 to 352.2 million euros at year-end, mainly due to the acquisition of the building located in Paseo de la Castellana 89, Madrid for 149.3 million euros, improvements in various properties and a higher estimated value thereof, which offset the sale of several assets for 9.4 million euros. The valuation of properties is carried out annually by independent

experts, taking the increase or decrease in value against the Income Statement under the heading **Changes in the fair value of investment property**.

Tangible assets decreased from 8.3 to 7.7 million euros, due to the amortizations for the year.

Investments in associates increased by 21.3 million euros in 2015. This increase is explained by the results obtained by investees (61.3 million euros) by the partial reversal of the impairment loss made in previous years in the book value of the stake in Indra (43.6 million euros) and by

changes in the consolidated equity of associates (24.7 million euros). Deducted from this account are accrued dividends (96.3 million euros) and the net amount of investments made (12.0 million euros). In this regard it should be noted that the impact on this account of ACS, Acerinox and Indra sales is higher than the increase of investments made in Euskaltel, Bolsas y Mercados Españoles and Vscofan.

Financial investments at fair value with changes in Profit and Loss amounted to 9.2 million euros due to the increase in fair value of non-listed companies (19.4 million euros) and investments made in





in-Store Media and a capital increase in EnCampus (18.6 million euros in total), which offset the effect of divestments in Ocbar and Anteveno.

Other financial assets increased slightly, up to 149.9 million euros, without significant changes in composition with respect to 2014.

Cash and cash equivalents was reduced from 492.5 to 298.8 million euros in 2015 due to investments and the significant reduction of the gross debt, whereas **Other current assets** decreased from 201.5 to 162.0 million euros as a result of the sale of the holding in Pepe Jeans during the year. This reduction was partially compensated by the increase of 40.8 million euros in accounts receivable for withholdings and instalments paid for **Corporate tax**, including other concepts under the heading of **Other current assets**.

In 2015 there were no changes in **Share capital**, which remained at 58.3 million euros.

Reserves increased by 207.7 million euros, from 2,808.3 to 3,016.0 million euros, due to the results of the previous year-end, net of dividends distributed by Alba, and the positive changes in the reserves of investees, especially due to exchange rate differences.

The entry **Interim dividend** rose to 29.1 million euros at the end of 2015 and reflects the ordinary interim dividend for 2015 of 0.50 euros gross per share paid last October.

Treasury shares include the cost of Alba's own shares that has not changed in the year. Thus, at 31 December 2015, Alba had 59,898 own shares in treasury, representing 0.10% of its share capital, with a cost of 2.4 million euros.

Profit for the year was 269.6 million euros, 11.7% higher than the profit of 241.3 million euros obtained in 2014.

As a result of the above, **Shareholders' equity** increased by 7.7% in the year, to 3,313.0 million euros.

Non-current liabilities include **Financial debt** with maturity exceeding one year for 136.6 million euros and the heading **Other debt** includes guarantees received regarding building leases for 2.8 million euros.

Current liabilities, which include both bank loans and other debts, were reduced substantially in the year, from 440.2 million euros at the end of 2014 to 13.1 million euros at the end of 2015, due almost entirely to a reduction of 426.8 million euros in **Financial debt** with less than one year maturity.

At 31 December 2015, Alba's net cash position, calculated as the cash position less short and long term financial debts, was 153.3 million euros, compared with net cash of 56.7 million euros at the end of last year. This increase in net cash position is mainly due to the positive balance of asset sales less investments and an increase in dividends received from investees.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Income Statement⁽¹⁾

Million euros	2015	2014	2013
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	61,3	148,6	150,6
Lease and other income	15,8	13,0	13,0
Change in fair value of investment property	4,7	2,0	(5,5)
Financial income	8,0	19,4	21,6
Asset impairment and changes in fair value of financial instruments	63,1	41,7	(1,3)
Profit/(Loss) on assets	139,0	104,0	120,7
Total	291,9	328,7	299,1
Operating expenses	(20,8)	(19,8)	(20,3)
Financial expenses	(1,6)	(5,1)	(6,7)
Amortisations	(0,9)	(0,9)	(0,9)
Corporate tax	1,6	(61,0)	(43,3)
Minority interests	(0,5)	(0,6)	(1,0)
Total	(22,3)	(87,4)	(72,2)
Net Profit	269,6	241,3	226,9
Net profit per share (euros)	4,63	4,14	3,90

(1) Income Statement as per management criteria, which explains the differences in some chapters with the data shown in the Financial Statements.



Income Statement

Alba's **Net profit** rose to 269.6 m ll on euros in 2015, 11.7% higher than the previous year. The net profit per share increased from 4.14 euros in 2014 to 4.63 euros in 2015.

The heading **Share of profit/(loss) of associates** yielded an income of 61.3 m ll on euros, 58.7% less than the 148.6 m ll on euros for the previous year. This sharp decline is mainly due to the increase of Indra's negative net result, lower profits from Acerinox and the lower contribution of ACS as a result of Alba shareholding reduction in this company, among other effects. These negative elements were much higher than the contributions of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles and Vscofan, incorporated into the portfolio in 2014 (2015 being the first year of full annual contribution) and Euskaltel, incorporated in mid-2015.

Lease and other income, originating mainly from investment property, increased by 21.5% up to 15.8 m ll on euros, due to the purchase, in June 2015, of the building located in Paseo de la Castellana 89, Madrid, which was a substantial increase in the total leasable area of Alba's property portfolio. At 31 December 2015 property occupancy amounted to 85.2%.

According to the assessment made by independent experts, the estimated value of real estate property assets increased by 4.7 m ll on euros in 2015, accounting of this amount to **Change in fair value of investment property**. At 31 December 2015 the fair value of investment property stood at 352.2 m ll on euros.

Financial income was 8.0 m ll on euros in 2015 as opposed to 19.4 m ll on euros for the previous year. The fall in this item is explained by lower interest earned on cash due partly to a lower average amount throughout the year and partly due to lower remuneration received due to lower reference rates in the market.

Profit/(Loss) on assets includes income of 139.0 m ll on euros in 2015, 33.6% more than the previous year, highlighting the pre-tax capital gains of 104.3 and 26.4 m ll on euros obtained respectively from sales of ACS and Acerinox shares during the year.

Asset impairment and changes in fair value of financial instruments includes an accounting income of 43.7 m ll on euros, mainly due to the partial recovery of impairments made in previous years on the book value of the stake in Indra, and an income of 19.4 m ll on euros for a higher estimated fair value for all investments included in **Financial**

investments at fair value with changes in Profit and Loss, which are mainly holdings in unlisted companies through Deyá Capital.

Operating expenses rose to 20.8 m ll on euros in 2015, 5.1% more than in the previous year. These expenses include staff costs, costs directly linked to the real estate activity and other overheads costs, together accounted for 0.57% of the Net Asset Value before tax at year-end.

The fall in **Financial expenses**, which fell from 5.1 to 1.6 m ll on euros, was due to the significant drop in the average gross financial debt during the year, as discussed in the relevant section of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Corporate tax includes an income of 1.6 m ll on euros compared to an expense of 61.0 m ll on euros in 2014.

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INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed ACS



Description of the company

ACS is one of the largest groups in the world regarding construction, turnkey projects and infrastructure concessions, with a significant presence in Europe, North America, Australia, Asia and the Middle East. In 2015 ACS again led the global rankings for various specialized public works of the largest international construction contractors and major concession groups for transport infrastructure.

ACS structures its activities in three major business areas: Construction, Industrial Services and Environment.

- The area of Construction includes construction activities in civil work, residential and non-residential construction, both by ACS, via Dragados, and Hochtief and its subsidiaries, with CIMIC - formerly Leighton Holdings - being the most relevant in Australia and Turner, Flatiron and EE Cruz in the United States and Canada.

ACS is one of the leading companies worldwide in the development, construction, management and operation of new transport infrastructure. Valardum and Hochtief has participated in motorway, rail and public facility concessions in countries such as

Spain, USA, Canada, Chile, Ireland, Peru, Portugal and the United Kingdom. In addition, CIMIC has a very significant presence in the management of mining operations, among other concessionary businesses.

- ACS has extensive experience throughout the Industrial Services value chain, from promotion, applied engineering and construction of new projects to maintenance of industrial infrastructures in communications, control systems and energy, which in some cases includes the operation of these infrastructures.
- Finally, the Environment includes, among others, the activities of



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street cleaning, refuse collection and transportation, treatment and recycling of municipal, commercial and industrial waste, urban gardening, integrated building maintenance and home care services, made through its subsidiaries Urbaser and Clece. Urbaser is one of the main companies of urban services in Spain, with an increasing presence in France and the United Kingdom, particularly through waste treatment plants.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

The comparison of ACS results for 2015 with those of previous years is

affected by various changes in the scope of consolidation, as well as the impact of variations in the exchange rate of the US dollar and the Australian dollar against the Euro. In any case, we must highlight the good operating performance of all activities and the significant reduction in net debt during the year.

Among the changes in the consolidation perimeter we highlight the divestment of renewable assets in 2015. Specifically, the sale of 75% of Saeta Yeld (company which includes an important part of ACS operational renewable assets) through a public offering in mid-February 2015 and the sale of 50%

of the energy project development company Bow Power. These operations allowed deconsolidation and the reduction of net debt for the Group, but had a negative impact on the results of the Industrial Services area. The other major change in scope was the consolidation of Clece, fully consolidated since mid-2014 with 2015 therefore being the first full year of contribution to the consolidated results, making it difficult to compare them, especially in the Environment area.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed ACS

Key financial data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	34,925	34,881	35,178
EBITDA	2,409	2,553	2,833
EBIT	1,541	1,684	1,640
Net profit	725	717	702
Total assets	35,280	39,321	39,965
Net financial debt	2,624	3,722	3,811
Own funds (1)	3,421	3,034	3,268
Shareholders' equity	5,197	4,898	5,489
Total backlog (31-Dec.)	67,072	63,871	59,363
Employees (31-Dec.)	196,967	210,345	157,689
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	27.02	28.97	25.02
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	8,501	9,116	7,873
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	4.3%	4.0%	4.4%

Note: 2014 results restated in 2015 to facilitate comparison.

(1) Shareholders' equity plus Adjustments due to Changes in Value. Does not include Minority Interests.



In 2015 the consolidated sales of ACS amounted to 34,925 million euros, 0.1% more than the previous year. Domestic sales grew 5.5% due to the consolidation of Clece, while international sales fell by 0.9%. Activities outside Spain represented 83.1% of the sales for 2015 and 84.0% of the order backlog at year-

end. Eliminating the contribution of renewable assets sold in both years, comparable sales would have grown by 1.0% in 2015.

Meanwhile, EBITDA and EBIT fell by 5.6% and 8.5% respectively to 2,409 and 1,541 million euros. Nevertheless, in comparable terms, the EBITDA

would have increased 3.6% and the EBIT 5.8%.

Net profit reached 725 million euros in 2015, 1.1% more than in 2014, due to lower financial expenses and a greater positive contribution of investee companies consolidated under the equity method.

Key data by activity

In millions of euros	2015	2014	Var. 15/14
Construction			
Sales	25,319	25,820	-1.9%
Recurring net profit	304	223	+36.4%
Backlog (31-Dec)	48,874	45,686	+7.0%
Industrial Services			
Sales	6,501	6,750	-3.7%
Recurring net profit	320	420	-23.7%
Backlog (31-Dec)	8,421	8,021	+5.0%
Environment			
Sales	3,139	2,338	+34.2%
Recurring net profit	73	72	+1.4%
Backlog (31-Dec)	9,776	10,164	-3.8%

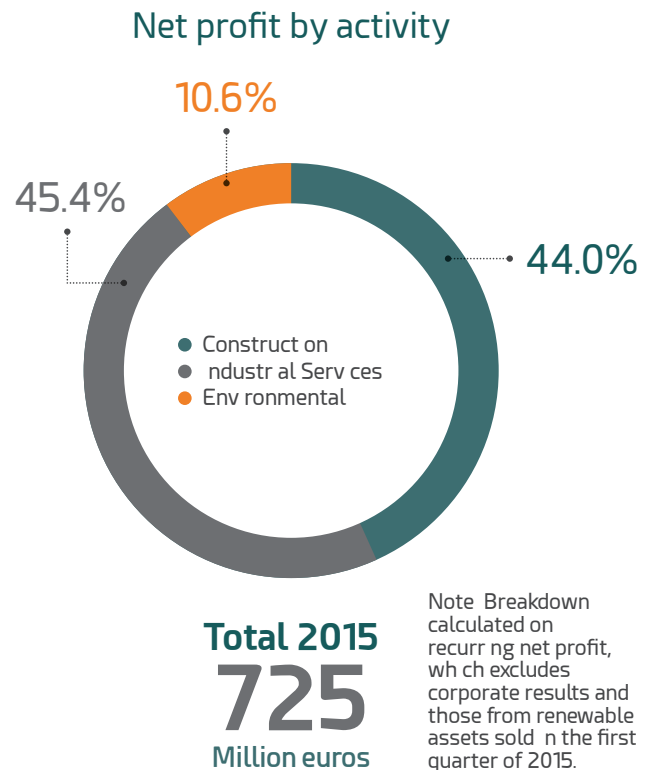
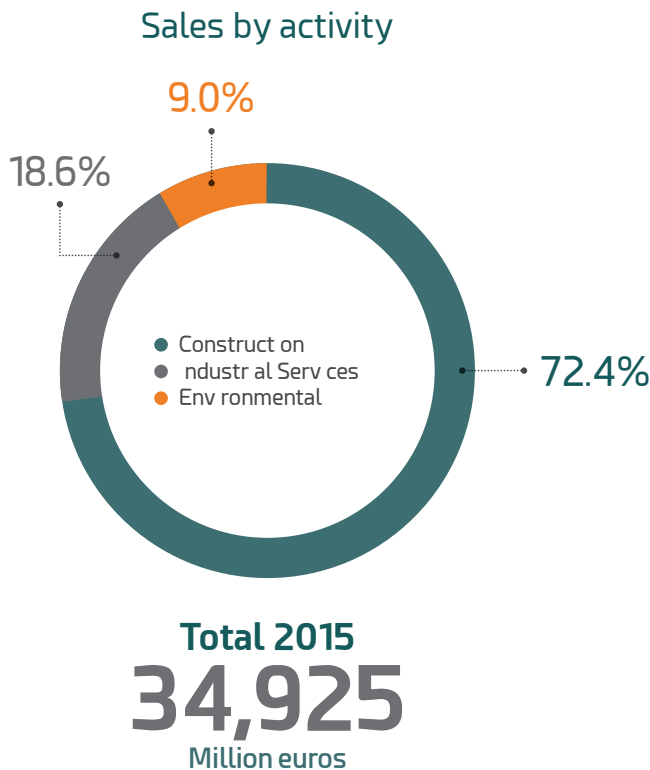
INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

Listed ACS

As far as results by activities, we should emphasize the slight falls in Construction sales (-1.9%) due to less activity in some markets (+0.6% eliminating the activity of "contract management") and Industrial Services (-3.7%) due to the sale of renewable assets (+0.6% in comparable terms). Regarding the Environment, growth in sales was due to the consolidation

of Clece from 1 July 2014; if the global integration of Clece's considered in both years, sales in this area would have grown by 4.9%. In terms of net profit, the increase of 36.4% in Construction is explained by better results in Hochtief, while the drop of 23.7% in net profit for Industrial Services is mainly due to the sale of renewable assets.

The total backlog grew by 5.0% in 2015 to 67,072 million euros, thanks to the growth of the construction backlog (+7.0%, worth mentioning Dragados's international backlog) and Industrial Services (+5.0%), which offset the decline in the Environment backlog (-3.8%).



Note Breakdown calculated on recurring net profit, which excludes corporate results and those from renewable assets sold in the first quarter of 2015.



In 2015 ACS made investments of 2,233 million euros and divestments of 2,628 million euros. Key investments include financial investments and those made in projects that reached a total amount of 1,719 million euros, including, among others, investments in concession projects by Iridium and Hochtief and those aimed at increasing ACS holding in Hochtief. Meanwhile, major divestments relate to the sale of shares in Saeta Yeld and Bow Power, the collection regarding the sales of John Holland and part of Leighton Services (announced in late 2014) and the sale of several concession assets in Spain, Canada and Brazil, among others.

It should also be noted that in 2015 the Group spent 507 million euros

to purchase treasury shares in ACS and Hochtief, as well as 345 million euros on dividend payments to ACS shareholders and minority shareholders of Hochtief, CIMIC and other companies within the consolidated group.

In total, ACS substantially improved cash generation in 2015, thanks to a strong increase in operating cash flow (both from results and working capital) and the aforementioned positive net balance of investments and divestments. This increase in cash generation and changes in the consolidated net financial debt by 29.5% in the year to 2,624 million euros at year-end, scarcely 1.1 times the consolidated EBITDA 2015. ACS has

significantly reduced its debt in the last four years.

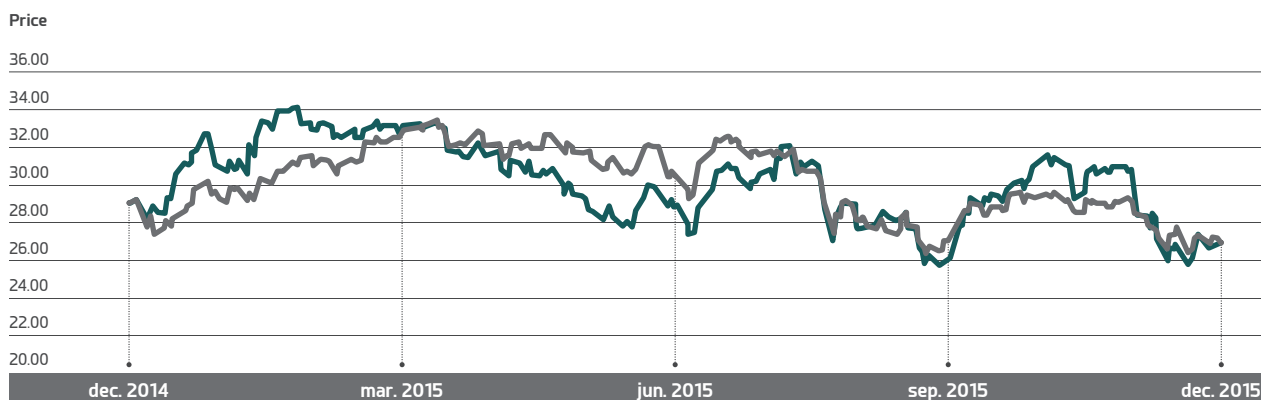
Alba's shareholding

Alba is the second largest shareholder in ACS with a holding of 11.69% in its share capital at the end of 2015. Over the past year Alba sold 2.19% of ACS for 219 million euros, resulting in a consolidated gross capital gain of 104 million euros.

Share price performance

The share price of ACS fell by 6.7% in 2015 to 27.02 euros per share at year end, with a market capitalization at that time of 8,501 million euros. In the same period, Ibex 35 saw a drop of 7.2%.

Share price performance of ACS in 2015



Source: Bloomberg.

● Share price (€) ● Ibex 35 (base ACS)

INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

Listed ACERINOX

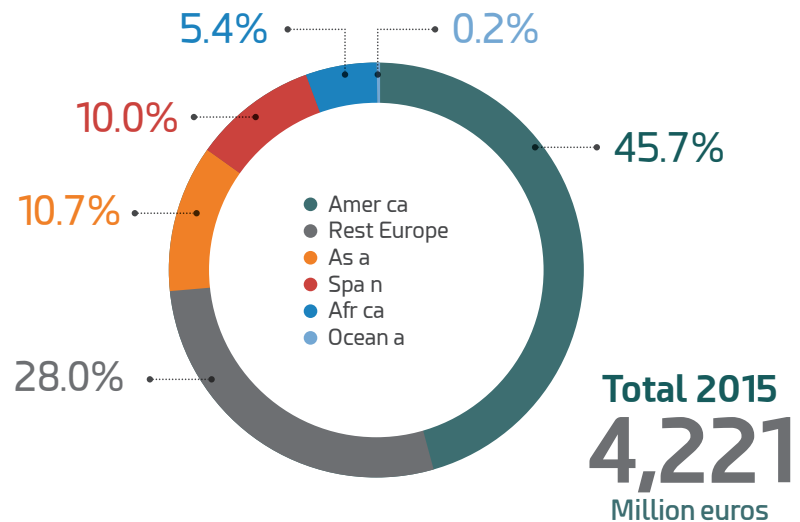


Description of the company

Acerinox is one of the main companies in the manufacture of stainless steel at world-wide level, with an annual production capacity of 3.5 million tons.

The Company has four flat product factories (Spain, USA, South Africa and Malaysia), three long product factories (two in Spain and one in the USA) and an extensive sales network, with warehouses and service centers in 37 countries and sales in more than 80 countries on five continents.

Sales by region

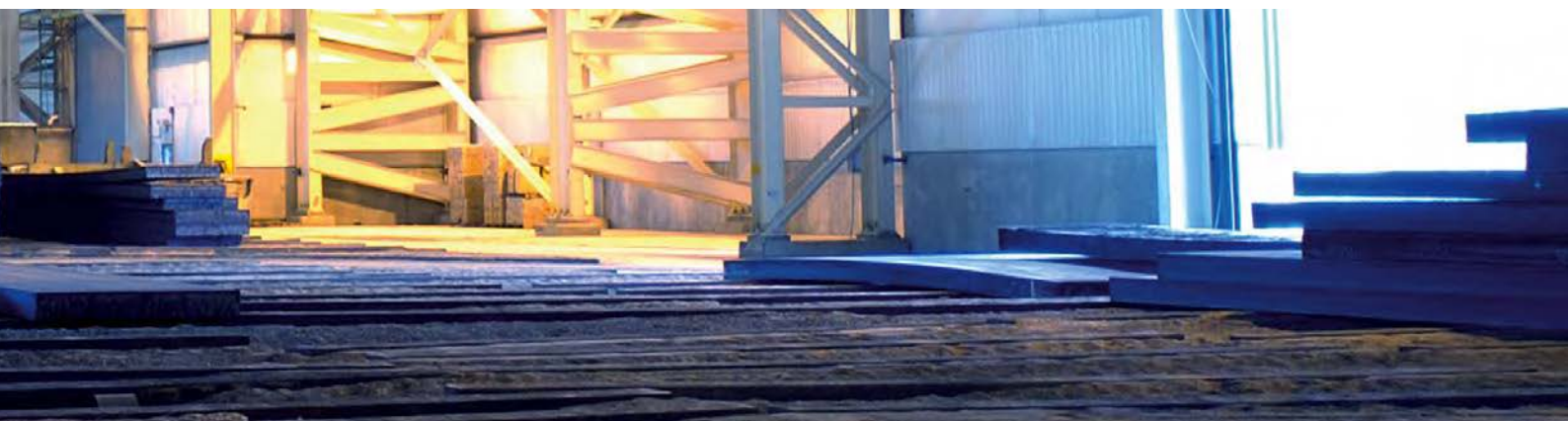




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By market, the position of North American Steel (NAS) in the United States is worth mentioning, where it is market leader and has possibly the most efficient and profitable plant in the world. The United States is the largest market for Acerinox by sales in 2015, followed by Spain and Germany.

Over the last years, Acerinox has focused much of its expansion on the Asian market with the launch of Bahru Stainless plant in Malaysia and the opening of companies and sales offices in various countries in the area. Bahru Stainless began production of cold-rolled coils in December 2010, with the long-term goal of having an integrated stainless steel factory in Malaysia a

in line with the other three Acerinox plants in Spain, USA and South Africa.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

According to Acerinox data, global stainless steel production grew just 0.1% in 2015, well below the growth rates of recent years (7-8% annually) and the average historical growth (+5.9% since 1950).

The fastest growing production markets were America and Asia ex-China with 1.0-1.1%, while European maintained production levels (+0.5%) and China reduced its production by 0.6%, the first drop in production in

this country for many years. Lower production in China was probably caused by an economic downturn in the country, due to difficulties for many local producers due to excess capacity and low prices and the effort of the Chinese government to gradually change the economic model towards greater private consumption instead of investment in productive capacity.

This clear slowdown of increases in production of stainless steel together with announcements for cuts in installed capacity occur in an environment where real consumption is positive, therefore in the coming years, the difference between supply and demand in the

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed ACERINOX

global stainless steel market should be significantly adjusted.

However in the short term, as has been experienced in 2015 and in the first months of 2016, the excess of installed production capacity, coupled with relatively high inventories at the end of 2014 and a steep drop in nickel prices causes falls or moderate growth of apparent consumption in major markets and a general collapse of prices in stainless steels, which substantially affects the profitability of producers. Thus, for example, NASS is probably the only significant producer of stainless steel in the United States that did not present losses in 2015.

As already mentioned, the situation in the stainless steel market was

compounded by the sharp declines in nickel prices, one of the worst performing commodities in 2015. Thus, the price of nickel in the London Metal Exchange fell 42.0%, from \$14,935 per tonne at the end of 2014 to \$8,665 at the end of 2015. This drop led to stockpiles delaying most of the purchases, suppressing the apparent demand from producers and sales prices, which have reached historically low levels in all markets.

Although anti-dumping measures taken in 2015 in the European Union on aggregate imports of flat products from China and Taiwan were positive for European producers, the facts that the fall in prices has affected all markets, largely by the global saturation of the sector.

In 2015 Acerinox maintained its levels of production relatively stable with respect to previous years. Crude steel and hot-rolled production reached 2.3 and 2.0 million tons respectively, -0.2% and -0.5% less than in 2014, while cold-rolled production, of higher added value, increased 3.4% to 1.6 million tons. Finally, the production of hot-rolled long products showed the worst performance, falling 10.6% to 216 thousand tons in the year due to the difficult conditions in the US market.

It should be noted that in 2015 Acerinox broke the cold-rolled production record and had the second best year in terms of steel production, just behind that obtained in 2006.



Annual output in thousands of tons

	2015	2014	2013
Crude steel	2,320	2,325	2,225
Hot-rolled products	2,039	2,049	1,941
Cold-rolled products	1,609	1,556	1,499
Long products (hot-rolled)	216	242	223

Key data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	4,221	4,380	3,966
EBITDA	286	454	228
EBIT	121	298	88
Net profit	43	136	22
Total assets	4,126	4,430	3,991
Net financial debt	711	616	529
Shareholders' equity	2,023	1,856	1,553
Employees (31-Dec.)	6,506	6,693	6,983
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	9.42	12.51	9.25
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	2,512	3,273	2,378
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	4.8%	3.6%	4.7%

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed ACERINOX

In terms of financial results, Acerinox sales fell 3.6% during the year to 4,221 million euros. This drop in sales is due to the reduction in the average sale price per ton (physical unit sales were down only 2.3% in 2015), both due to less extra alloys as a result of the reduction in the average nickel price throughout the year and due to base prices affected by competition in major markets. It should be noted that the drop in average prices was partly buffered in 2015 by the positive impact of the revaluation of the dollar against the euro in the year.

In this complex market environment, EBITDA and EBIT were respectively reduced by 37.0% and 59.4% to 286 and 121 million euros. Meanwhile, net profit was 43 million euros in 2015, 68.5% less than in the previous year. The negative impact on results was especially marked in the second half of the year.

Despite these worst results, it is necessary to highlight the importance of efficiency and cost saving measures taken by Acerinox in recent years which allow the Company to maintain high levels of profitability and cash generation, better than most of its main competitors. In this regard, in December 2015, Acerinox already reached 55% of savings targets set out in the Plan of Excellence IV (2015-

2016), which translates into savings of 37.1 million euros a year.

At 31 December 2015, Acerinox had equity of 2,023 million euros and a net debt of 711 million euros, 15.4% more than at the end of 2014, following an increase in working capital due to lower use of factoring and confirming instruments during the year, reflecting the good liquidity situation of the Company.

In 2015 Acerinox invested 68 million euros, 9.0% less than in the previous year. Nevertheless, the Company announced significant investments in its Algeciras and Kentucky plants 140 million euros in an annealing and pickling line and a new cold rolling mill in Acerinox Europe and 116 million euros in a bright annealing line and a BA finish cold rolling mill in NAS. These investments, part of which already took place in 2015, are part of the new Acerinox 2016-2020 Strategic Plan which includes, among other lines of action, to continue on the path of operational excellence and achieve optimal capacity of its factories.

Alba's shareholding

At 31 December 2015, Alba remained the major shareholder of the Company with a holding of 19.62% of its share capital. In the past year Alba

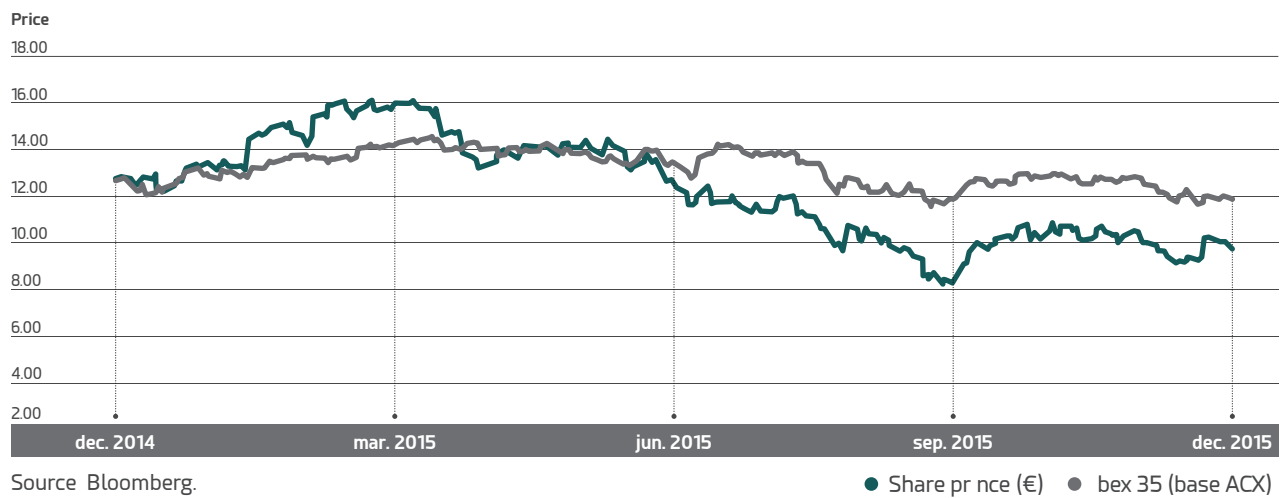
sold 3.10% of Acerinox for 118 million euros, resulting in a consolidated gross capital gain of 26 million euros and additionally slightly reduced its stake due to the capital increase made by the Company for the provision of new shares to shareholders who voted in favour under the approved flexible dividend.

Share price performance

The Acerinox share price ended 2015 at 9.42 euros per share, representing a fall of 24.7%, far worse than Ibx 35 (-7.2%). Market capitalization amounted to 2,512 million euros at year end.



Share price performance of Acerinox in 2015



INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EBRO FOODS



Description of the company

Ebro Foods is a multinational food company operating in the rice and pasta segments. It has commercial or industrial presence through an extensive network of subsidiaries and brands in more than 25 countries in Europe, North America, Asia and Africa, which has enabled it to position itself as a world leader in the rice sector and second largest pasta manufacturer.

Ebro Foods has a wide range of leading brands and its main markets comprise the United States and France, while Spain represents a small part of the business (5.8% of sales in 2015).

In recent years the Company has expanded its activities through selective acquisitions, which it has successfully integrated, consolidating leadership positions in these markets and substantially improving its profitability. For example, since 2012 it has bought the worldwide rice business of Deoleo, the healthy pasta brands No Yolks and Wacky Mac in the United States and Canada, Oliver (pasta and fresh sauce leader in Canada), Riso Scott (Italian group specialized in the production and processing of rice and risotto rice leader in Italy), Pastificio Lucio Garofalo (premium dry pasta leader in Italy and other countries) and a basmati rice factory in India. This

strategy continued in 2015 with the acquisition of Ríce Select, a well-known US brand in specialty premium rice and Grupo Montserrat, a company with a significant presence in fresh dishes in France and in January 2016 it purchased 100% of the French Celnat, a pioneer in the field of organic food and one of the largest manufacturers of organic cereals in France.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

Ebro Foods sales increased 16.1% in 2015 to 2,462 million euros due to acquisitions, the partial transfer to sales prices of the higher cost of raw



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materials and the positive impact of the performance of exchange rates.

These factors caused EBITDA and EBIT to increase by 9.6% and 8.4% respectively, to reach 315 and 246 million euros. However, the EBITDA margin over sales decreased from 13.5% to 12.8% due to worsening profitability of the Pasta segment due to sharp increases in the price of durum wheat which could not be transferred in full to sales prices.

Net profit was 145 million euros, 0.8% lower than the previous year due to capital gains from the sale of the stake in Deoleo recorded in 2014.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EBRO FOODS

Key financial data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	2,462	2,121	1,957
EBITDA	315	287	282
EBIT	246	227	226
Net profit	145	146	133
Employees (average)	5,759	5,189	4,665
Total assets	3,403	3,162	2,773
Net financial debt	426	406	338
Shareholders' equity	1,993	1,874	1,728
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	18.16	13.71	17.04
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	2,793	2,109	2,621
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%

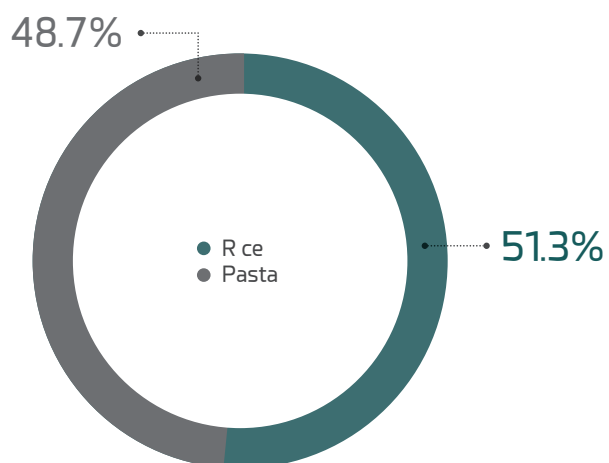
The Company's net financial debt increased by 5.1% in 2015, to 426 million euros due to the acquisitions of R ce Select and Grupo Montserrat. Even so, the ratio of net debt to

EBITDA for the year was 1.36 times, a very moderate level, slightly lower than in 2014 (1.41 times) and allows Ebro Foods to continue its strategy of geographic and product consolidation.

The Group's return on capital employed (ROCE) stood at 15.6%, below the 16.7% achieved the previous year, due to the aforementioned slight reduction in margins.

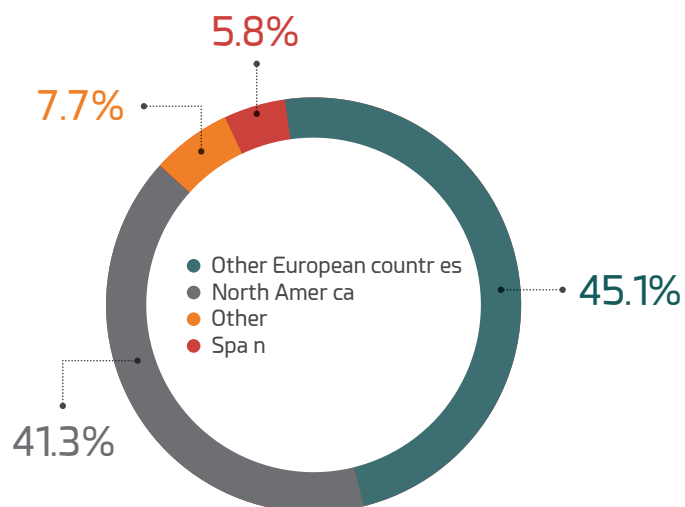


Sales by activity



Total 2015
2,462
Million euros

Sales by geographic area



Total 2015
2,462
Million euros

Note: Breakdown of sales by activity before intercompany eliminations.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EBRO FOODS

By business areas, sales for the Rice division increased by 13.0%, to 1,288 million euros due to the good organic performance of the business as well as the performance of currencies and the integration of Rice Select since June. The EBITDA and EBIT grew by 18.9% and 21.1% respectively, to 177 and 148 million euros, contributing to the profitability on capital employed for the division which rose from 16.0% in 2014 to 17.1% in 2015.

Sales for the Pasta division reached 1,224 million euros in the year, 19.0% more than in 2014, thanks, partly, to the contribution of Garofalo in Italy and Monerrat in France, acquired in June 2014 and September 2015

respectively, and to the partial transfer of the increase in durum wheat to consumers. The increase in raw material prices that could not be transferred led to an increase in costs of 54 million euros in the division and, as a result EBITDA grew by 1.6% to 149 million euros, with a worsening of margins, which fell from 14.2% to 12.1%. Meanwhile, EBIT fell 3.4% to 110 million euros. The return on capital employed was reduced by over 4 percentage points to 16.1%.

Alba's shareholding

In 2015 Alba maintained its holding of 10.01% in the Company's share capital, being one of its main shareholders.

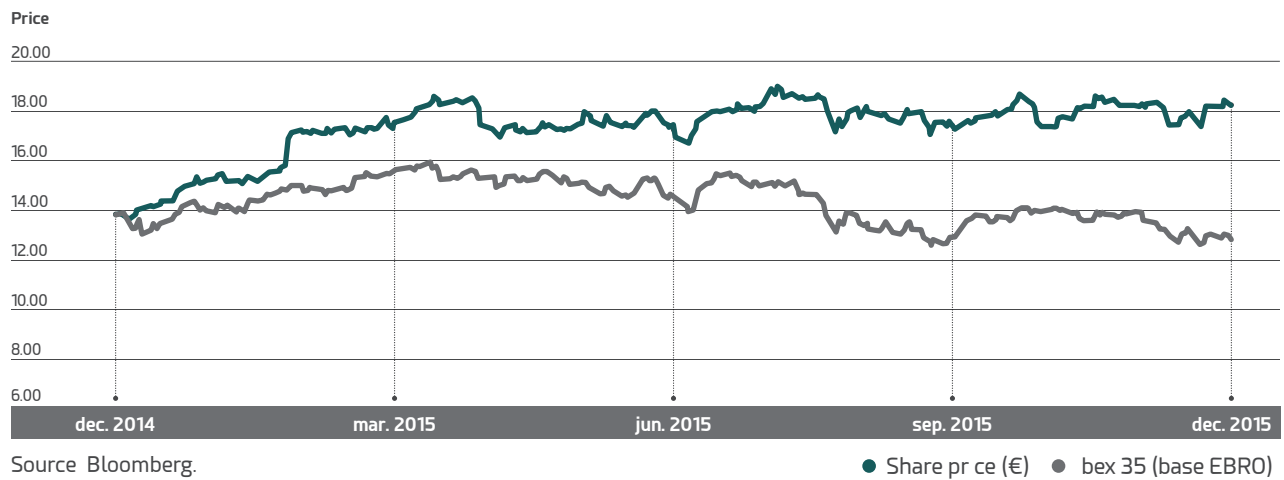
Share price performance

During 2015 the market price of Ebro Foods was revalued by 32.4% to 18.16 euros per share, in contrast with the Ibex 35 fall of 7.2%. At 31 December, the market capitalization of Ebro Foods was 2,793 million euros.



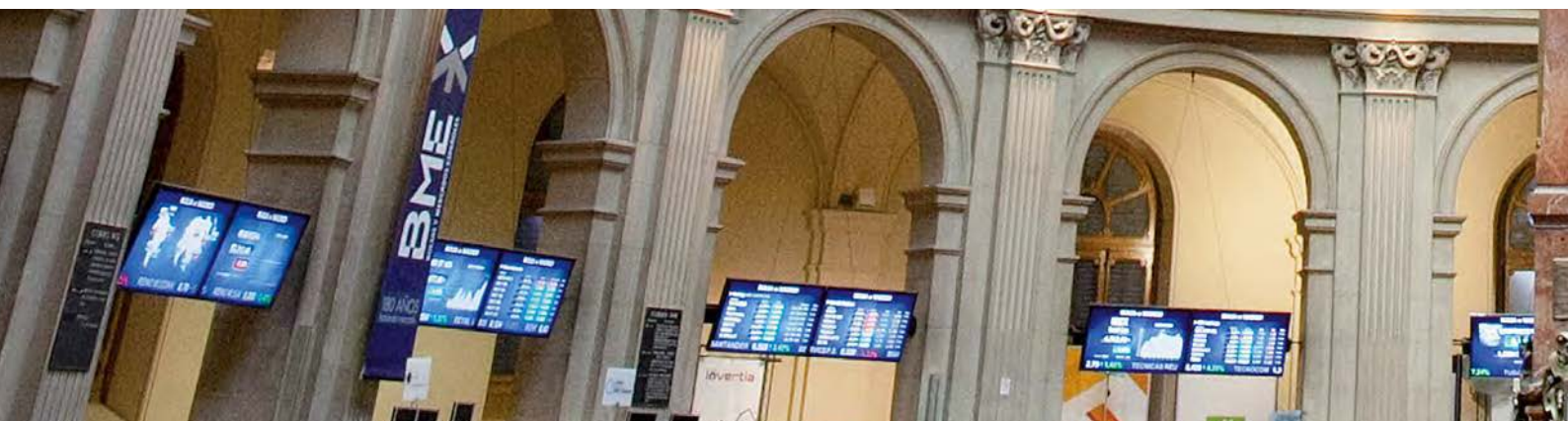


Share price performance for Ebro Foods in 2015



INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed BOLSAS Y MERCADOS ESPAÑOLES



Description of the company

Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (BME) is the operator for all stock markets and financial systems in Spain and the main trading platform for transactions related to shares of Spanish listed companies. The Company operates Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock markets.

BME has been listed since July 2006 and is an international reference in the sector in terms of solvency, efficiency and profitability.

The Company's activities are diverse and are organized in seven business units: Equities, Fixed Income, Derivatives, Clearing, Settlement and Registration, Information and IT & Consulting.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

In 2015 BME obtained the best annual results since 2008 thanks to solid growth in all the relevant indicators, thus, revenue increased by 1.6%, EBITDA by 2.5% and the net profit by 5.2%.

This strong performance is mainly due to significant growth in revenue reported by Information (+17.8%) and Clearing (+3.0%) as well as the stability of revenue from Equities (+0.3%), the most important business unit of the Company. This, coupled with a containment of operating costs (-0.4%) compared to the previous year, allowed the Company to report net profit of 173 million euros, up 5.2% over the previous year. These results consolidate BME's position as one of the most efficient companies in the sector, with an efficiency ratio



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of 29.6% as opposed to the sector average of 46.4%.

This high level of efficiency and cash generation allowed to obtain a ROE of 40.9% in 2015 and maintain high shareholder remuneration. If the proposed supplementary dividend is approved, BME would have distributed a total gross dividend against 2015 results of 1.93 euros per share, representing a pay-out of 97.8% and a dividend yield of 6.2% based on the share price at the end of 2015.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed BOLSAS Y MERCADOS ESPAÑOLES

Key data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Revenues	348	342	308
EBITDA	245	239	209
EBIT	239	233	201
Net profit	173	165	143
Total assets	31,272	33,949	38,904
Net financial debt/(net cash)	(322)	(290)	(261)
Shareholders' equity	433	419	392
Employees (31-Dec.)	700	698	713
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	31.06	32.14	27.66
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	2,597	2,687	2,313
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	6.2%	5.1%	6.3%

By business line, the Equities segment, representing 46.8% of total revenues of the Company, reported revenues and EBITDA in line with the previous year. The good performance of revenues from listing activity with a growth of 10.7% should be highlighted. Investment flows channelled through the Spanish Stock Market in 2015 amounted to 41,634 million euros, 15.3% higher than the previous year

and the highest since 2007. Capital increases and IPOs have made the Spanish market the most important at European level and the fifth worldwide by value of IPOs in the year 2015.

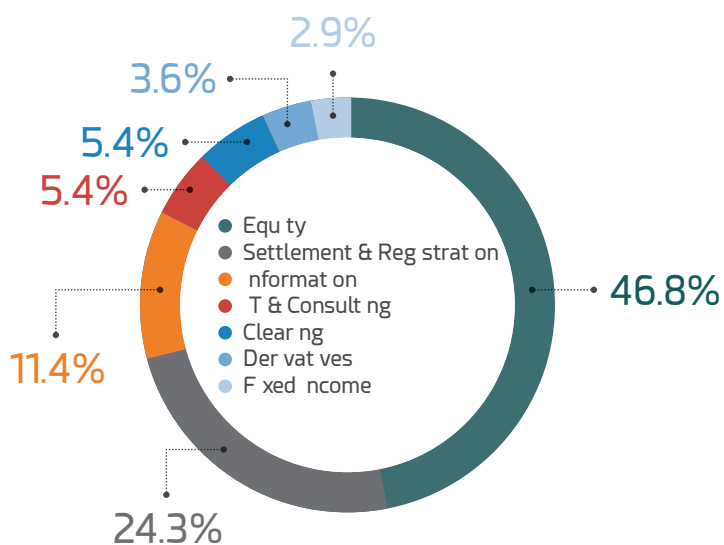
Regarding trading activity, revenues were down 1.1% mainly due to a decrease in the number of transactions (-12.5%), which could not be offset by an increase

in turnover (+8.9%), the fourth consecutive year of growing volumes in comparable terms.

Trading of exchange traded funds (ETFs) and warrants were the fastest growing products in BME's Equities segment both in terms of turnover and the number of trades.

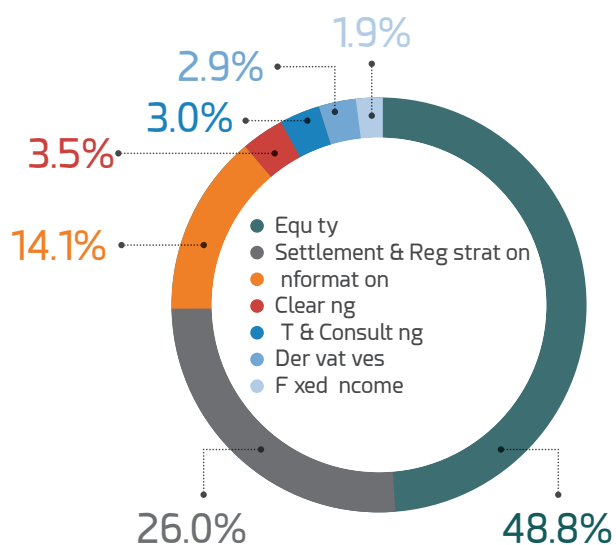


Sales by business unit



Total 2015
348
 Million euros

EBITDA by business unit



Total 2015
245
 Million euros

Note Breakdown before corporate results and intercompany eliminations.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed BOLSAS Y MERCADOS ESPAÑOLES

With respect to the other segments, the good performance of the Information segment with a growth of 17.8% in revenues and 17.1% in EBITDA should be noted. This increase in revenues is mainly due to a higher number of subscribers and direct BME server connections, a true reflection of increased activity in the market.

The Settlement and Registration segment, the second largest segment by size, reported negative growth compared to the previous year in both revenue (-1.7%) and EBITDA (-1.4%), affected by fewer operations and cash settled.

Clearing, which includes the compensation and settlement of all financial and electricity derivatives, reported a revenue increase of 3.0% and a decrease in EBITDA of 12.8%. This decrease in EBITDA is due to costs associated with the Clearing and Settlement System Reform project.

In relation to the other segments, Derivatives, Fixed Income and IT & Consulting reported negative growth in both revenue and EBITDA as a result of lower activity in the respective segments.

At year end 2015 the Company had a net cash position of 322 million euros, including short-term financial assets, which is 11.1% more than that recorded last year.

Alba's shareholding

Throughout 2015 Alba increased its holding in the BME share capital to 10.57%, through the purchase of an additional 2.29% of the Company for 68.2 million euros. At 31 December 2015 Alba was the major shareholder of BME.

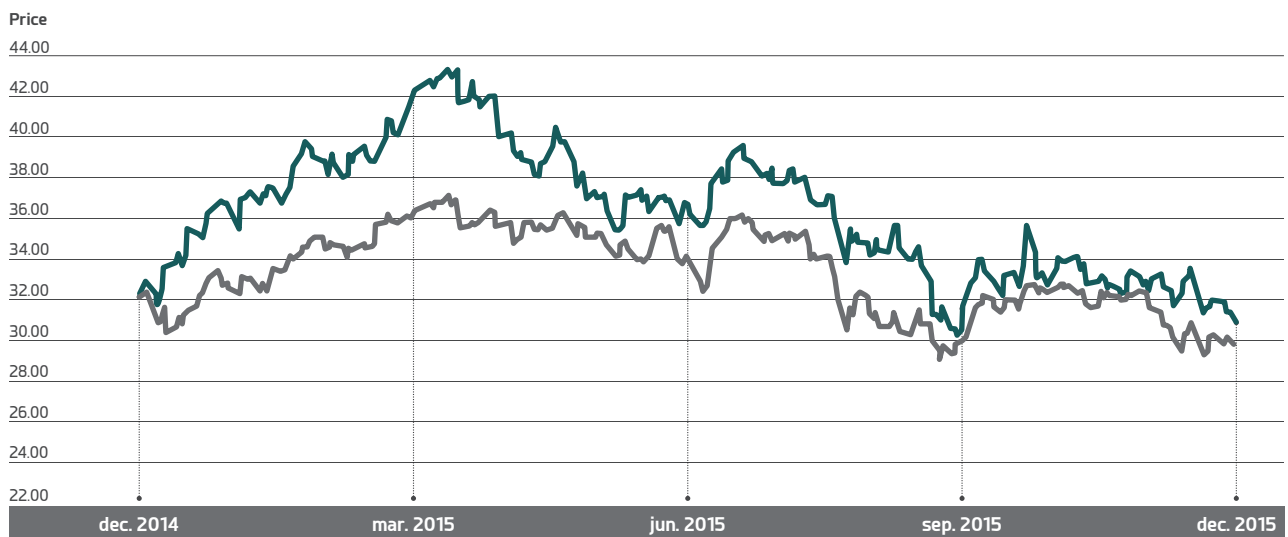
Share price performance

The BME share price fell by 3.4% in 2015 (versus a decline of 7.2% in Ibex 35) to 31.06 euros per share, with a market capitalization of 2,597 million euros at year end.





Share price performance of BME in 2015



Source Bloomberg.

● Share price (€) ● bex 35 (base BME)



INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed VISCOFAN



Description of the company

Viscofan is the global leader in artificial casings for meat products and is the only world producer that manufactures all types of casings: cellulose, collagen, fibrous and plastic.

The Company's revenues are widely diversified, with around 2,000 clients in over 100 countries worldwide. In 2015, 85.7% of sales corresponded to international business.

Viscofan has a wide network of casing production centres in Europe (Spain, Germany, Czech Republic and Serbia), North America (United States), Latin America (Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay)

and Asia (China). In addition, it has 14 sales offices in various countries.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

In 2015, Viscofan successfully concluded its "Be MORE" Strategic Plan 2012-2015, which aimed to take advantage of a context of growth in the casing market in contrast with a global economic slowdown. For this purpose a significant increase in investments was made, 287 million euros in four years, among which the establishment of new collagen production factories in China and Uruguay should be highlighted, the latter being the first collagen extrusion plant in Latin America.

The plan has further increased the Company's specialisation in the casing market, reinforcing its technological leadership in cellulose and collagen casings. This specialisation concluded in March 2015 with the sale of Grupo Alimentario IAN for 56 million euros. IAN is a leader in canned vegetables (asparagus, peppers, olives, tomatoes and sauce) in Spain and a pioneer in prepared dishes.

This Company leadership has resulted in an increase in sales and volumes, through which it has achieved an annualised revenue growth in the Casings division of 7.0% between 2011 and 2015. In addition, product improvements have led to increased



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margens of 1.7 percentage points during the period and this has resulted in an annualized EBITDA growth of 8.6% for 2011-2015.

With the presentation of results for 2015, the Company introduced its new ("MORE TO BE") Strategic Plan 2016-2020 where it targets to be the global leader in casings, ranking first or second in the major markets through a threefold approach of service, technology and cost. This includes the acquisition of 90.57% Nanopack Technology & Packaging during 2015, a company specializing in the production of "glass" plastic and additive manufacturing.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed VISCOFAN

Key data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	741	687	765
EBITDA	214	185	178
EBIT	161	136	130
Net profit	120	106	102
Total assets	832	877	791
Net financial debt/(net cash)	(3)	75	85
Shareholders' equity	633	576	522
Employees (average)	4,233	4,089	3,955
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	55.64	44.07	41.35
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	2,593	2,054	1,927
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%

Note: Consolidated results for 2013 include Grupo AN which in 2014 and 2015 has been consolidated as a discontinued operation/available for sale. It was previously included under global consolidation.

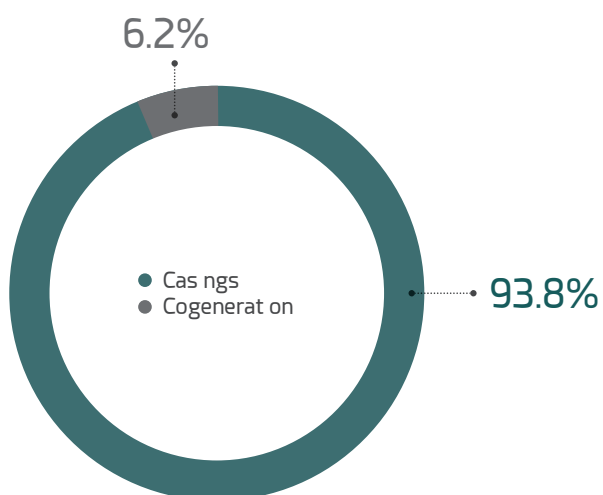
Viscofan sales increased by 7.8% in 2015 to 741 million euros, eleven consecutive years of sustained growth in revenues, thanks to the increase of 8.8% of Caseng sales, which reached 695 million euros driven by higher

volumes and the strength of the US dollar and the Chinese renminbi against the Euro. Meanwhile, Cogeneration revenues fell 4.7% to 46 million euros due to the accounting in late 2014 of a non-recurring income from a

change in the regulation of electrical cogeneration in Spain. Excluding the impact of currencies and non-recurring income, annual revenue grew 2.7%.

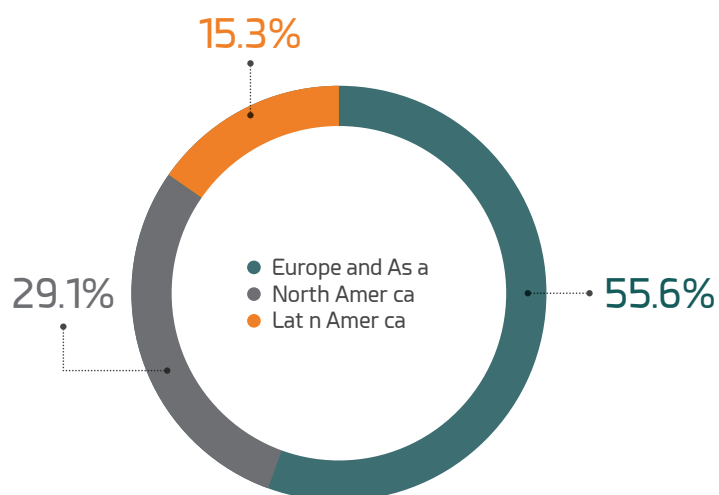


Sales by activity



Total 2015
741
Million euros

Sales by geographic area



Total 2015
741
Million euros

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed VISCOFAN

By geographical area, its worth ment on ng the growth n revenue of 8.9% n North America, mainly supported by the currency effect and the 8.0% n Europe and Asia, driven by sales n Western Europe and Asia. In Latin America, the annual ncrease was 5.1% thanks to strong organ c growth, offsetting the 18.3% deprec at on of the Brazilian Real aga nst the Euro.

EBITDA ncreased 15.3% n 2015, to 214 m ll on euros, w th a marg n over sales of 28.9% compared to 27.0% n 2014. Meanwh le, EBIT amounted to 161 m ll on euros, 18.0% more than the prev ous year, also expand ng the marg n over sales by 1.9 percentage po nts to 21.7%. These marg n improvements were made poss ble thanks to growth n volumes, efficy

n product on and cost sav ngs achieved w th the mplementat on of the "Be MORE" Strateg c Plan.

The net profit reached a new record h gh of 120 m ll on euros, 12.8% h gher than n 2014.

The strength of the Company's financ al results, together w th the proceeds from the d vestment of IAN, has led V scofan to have a net cash posit on of 3 m ll on euros at 31 December 2015, compared to 75 m ll on euros of net financ al debt at the end of last year.

Moreover, V scofan ncreased the d v dend pa d to shareholders by 7.8% n 2015, to 58 m ll on euros.

Alba's shareholding

In 2015, Alba acqu red an add t onal 0.07% stake n the Company and ts total stake at year-end amounted to 6.86% of ts share cap tal, becom ng one of ts major shareholders.

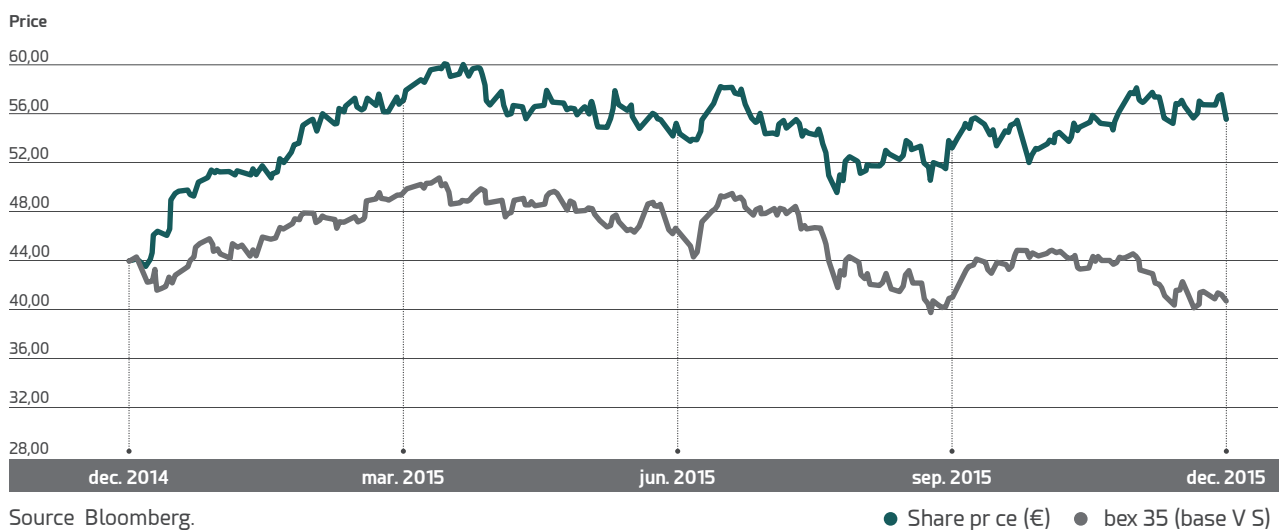
Share price performance

The V scofan share pr ce ncreased by 26.3% n 2015 to 55.64 euros per share and ts market cap tal zat on amounted to 2,593 m ll on euros at year end. In contrast, Ibex 35 fell 7.2%. It should be noted that from 2009 to 2015 the V scofan share pr ce was revalued by 213.3% w th ncreases near or above 50% annually n 2010 and 2012.





Share price performance of Viscofan in 2015



INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EUSKALTEL



Description of the company

Euskaltel is a telecommunication operator offering high-speed broadband, digital pay TV, fixed and mobile telephony for private customers and companies in the Basque Country. It is the leading operator in the region with market shares over 40% in markets where it operates.

The Company has its own cable network which covers 85% of households in the Basque Country, a W-F network with 120,000 available points and its own LTE network with two frequency bands of 2.6 GHz that complete its mobile telephony services through the agreement with Orange.

Euskaltel offers a combination of fixed, mobile, broadband and TV services by converging packages that provide one or more of these services (1P, 2P, 3P or 4P) to private customers, self-employed clients, SMEs and large businesses.

From 27 November 2015 Euskaltel is also present in Galicia after the purchase of 100% of the share capital of R Cable y Telecomunicaciones (R Cable), the leading telecommunication operator in Galicia. R Cable is one of the leading companies in high-speed broadband, digital pay television and fixed and mobile telephony to private customers and companies in Galicia.

At December 2015 Euskaltel had 545,502 residential customers and 88,163 business customers, of which 249,345 and 40,479 customers respectively correspond to R Cable. Euskaltel and R Cable cover around 1.7 million households between the Basque Country and Galicia.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

Euskaltel results shown below for 2015 include the consolidated 12 months of Euskaltel activity and the month of December for R Cable, while 2014 refers exclusively to 12 months of Euskaltel.



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2015 has been a turnaround in the Company's business performance, reporting the first positive revenue growth since 2012. This growth has been possible thanks to the significant improvement in the macroeconomic environment, increased convergence and prices in the sector at national level and the commercial strategy implemented by the Company in recent years.

Thus, in 2015 Euskaltel obtained total revenue of 349 million euros, a growth of 8.8% with respect to the previous year. This increase is due to the contribution of 22 million euros in revenue from R Cable as well as the growth of the Residential segment.

Excluding the contribution of R Cable in December, Euskaltel revenues would have increased by 2.1% in 2015.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EUSKALTEL

Key data

In million of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	349	321	335
EBITDA	152	156	155
EBIT	67	74	72
Net profit	7	37	42
Total assets	2,282	978	1,022
Net financial debt/(net cash)	1,358	237	322
Shareholders' equity	703	647	615
Employees (average)	362	500	547
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	11.58	n.d.	n.d.
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	1,758	n.d.	n.d.
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	0.0%	n.d.	n.d.

Note: Euskaltel results shown below for 2015 include the consolidated data of 12 months of Euskaltel activity and the month of December for R Cable, while 2014 and 2013 refer exclusively to 12 months of Euskaltel.

The Residential segment increased its revenue 10.2% (+3.4% excluding the contribution from R Cable) to 216 million euros. This growth is the result of incorporating revenue from R Cable (13 million euros), an improvement of ARPU (55.97 euros in 2015, 2.19 euros higher than in 2014) and the increase of products per customer (from 3.0 to 3.3 products per customer).

The Business segment with revenue of 99 million euros, grew 6.3% compared to the same period last year mainly due to the contribution of R Cable in the month of December (7 million euros) and to a lesser extent the good performance of the sub-segment of small companies (SOHO). Both medium and large Business segments had a negative performance due to

austerity measures and price pressure applied by competition.

The Wholesale segment obtained moderate growth of 0.8% reaching 25 million euros.



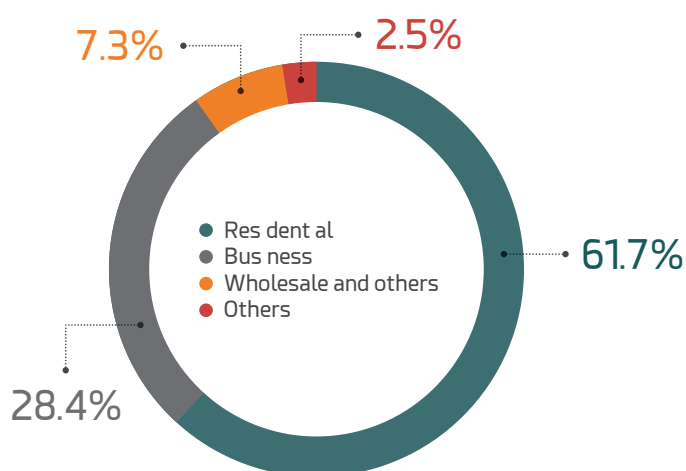
EBITDA amounted to 152 million euros, representing a decrease of 2.8% compared to the same period last year due to non-recurring costs associated with the IPO of the Company and the acquisition of R Cable. Excluding these effects, EBITDA would have increased by 7.1% to 167 million euros with a margin over sales of 47.8%.

For these same reasons, net profit stood at 7 million euros versus 37 million euros the previous year. Excluding these effects, net profit would have amounted to around 50 million euros, 16.9% more than in 2014.

Operating cash flow, defined as the difference between EBITDA and investments for the period amounted to 114 million euros, representing a conversion ratio on EBITDA over 68%, above comparable companies in the sector in Europe.

Net debt reached 1,358 million euros in December 2015 compared to 237 million euros in December 2014. This increase in net debt is due to the extraordinary dividend distributed prior to the IPO (207 million euros) and the acquisition of R Cable.

Sales by segment



Total 2015
349
Million euros

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed EUSKALTEL

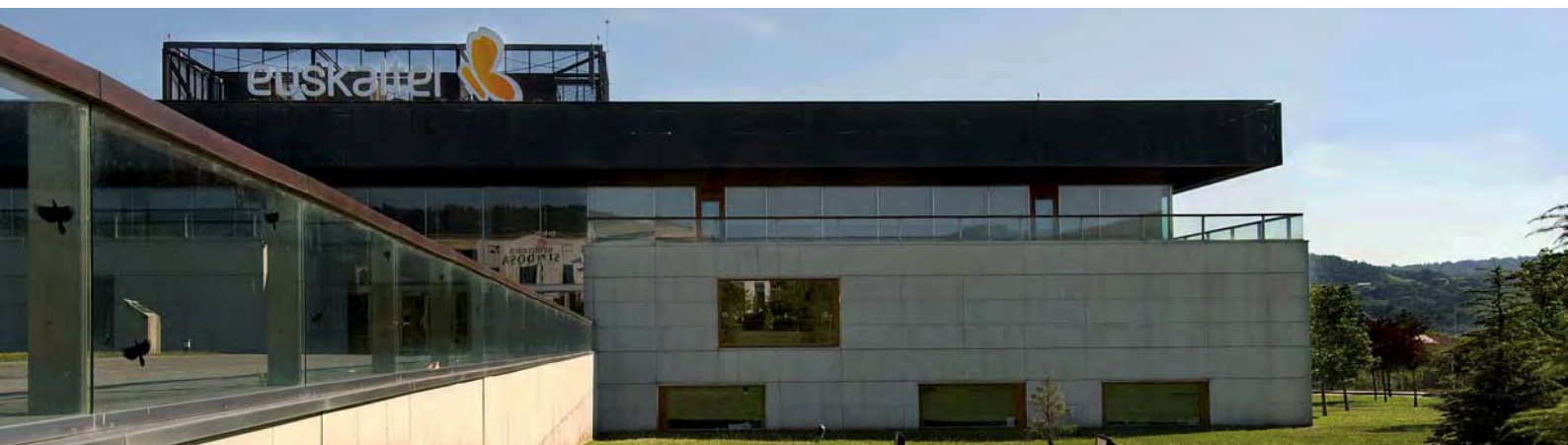
The acquisition of R Cable for 1,190 million euros, including the Company's net financial debt, was financed by increasing the existing bank debt by 600 million euros, a new tranche of institutional debt of 300 million euros, issuing new shares for 255 million euros and cash available.

Alba's shareholding

Alba is the second largest shareholder of the Company with a stake of 10.00% of its share capital at 31 December 2015. The holding was wholly acquired during 2015 under the public offering last July 1 and the capital increase by the Company on November 23. Total investment amounted to 147 million euros.

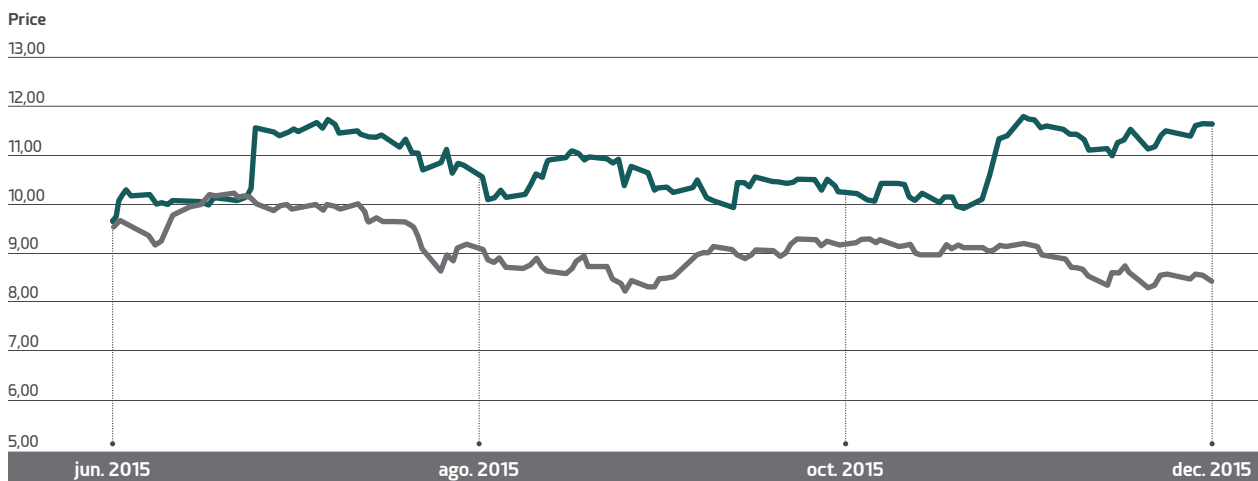
Share price performance

From 1 July 2015 (date of Euskaltel IPO), the share price of the Company was revalued by 21.9% to 11.58 euros per share in the year, while its market capitalization amounted to 1,758 million euros at year end.





Share price performance of Euskatel in 2015



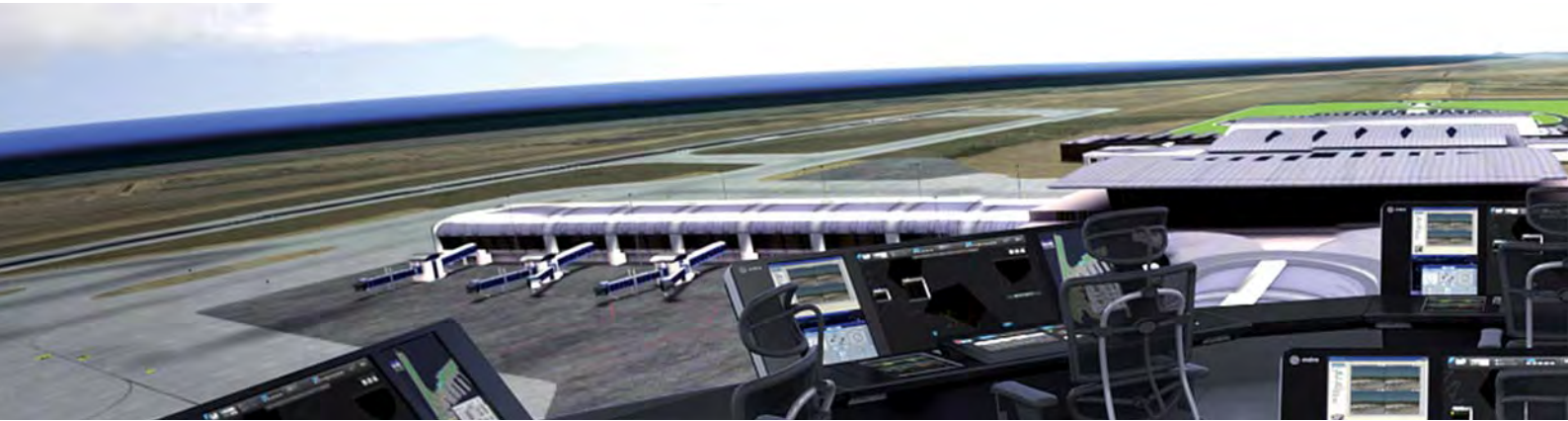
Source Bloomberg.

● Share price (€) ● bex 35 (base EKT)



INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

Listed INDRA



Description of the company

Indra is the leading information technology and security and defence systems company in Spain, and also one of the largest in Europe and Latin America. It offers high added value solutions and services for Security and Defence, Transport and Traffic, and Information Technology verticals which include Energy and Industry, Financial Services, Public and Health Administration, and Telecom and Media.

The Company operates in more than 140 countries and has close to 37,000 professionals at the end of 2015. Indra's international presence has grown substantially in recent years

and in 2015 accounted for 57.1% of total sales, with an important share coming from Latin America (25.8% of total). In 2010 international sales barely constituted 38.7% of the total.

Indra offers end-to-end management of customer needs, from designing a solution, through its development and implementation, to operational management. The Company structures its offer in two main segments: Solutions and Services.

• Solutions

This segment includes a wide range of proprietary and third party integrated systems, applications and components for the collection,

processing, transmission and subsequent presentation of data, basically focused on the control and management of complex processes. Additionally, Indra provides technology, operations and strategic consulting services.

• Services

This segment includes all outsourcing activities for the management, maintenance and operation of systems and applications for third parties as well as outsourcing certain business processes where technology is a strategic and differential element.



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activity

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indra



Notes on the company's activities during 2015

Indra's results for 2015 were significantly affected by non-recurring costs in addition to those registered in 2014. These non-recurring costs amounted to 718 million euros for the year, 687 million euros with impact on results. They mainly comprise provisions, impairments and project cost overruns, other non-recurring effects such as impairment of intangible assets, goodwill and tax credits, as well as lay off of the workforce. All this led the Company to post a net loss of 641 million euros in 2015 compared with a loss of 92 million euros the previous year.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed INDRA

Key data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	2,850	2,938	2,914
Recurring EBITDA	131	268	278
EBIT	(642)	(43)	198
Net result	(641)	(92)	116
Employees (31-Dec.)	37,060	39,130	38,548
Total assets	3,063	3,481	3,777
Net financial debt	700	663	622
Shareholders' equity	308	954	1,135
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	8.67	8.07	12.16
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	1,423	1,325	1,995
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	0.0%	4.2%	2.8%

From a business perspective, in 2015 Indra reported total revenues of 2,850 million euros, 3.0% less than the previous year, mainly affected by the decline in activity and the negative exchange rate effect in the Technology and Information vertical that could not be offset by the good performance of other segments. The good performance of Spain in terms of revenues (+ 6.7%) supported by the good performance

of the public sector should be noted. Orders intake as a whole also fell 12.0% to 2,651 million euros as a result of a more selective policy, despite the favourable performance in Security and Defence with growth of 11.0%.

With regard to the performance of recurrent operating profit (EBIT), the Company reported a result of 45 million euros, 77.8% less than the

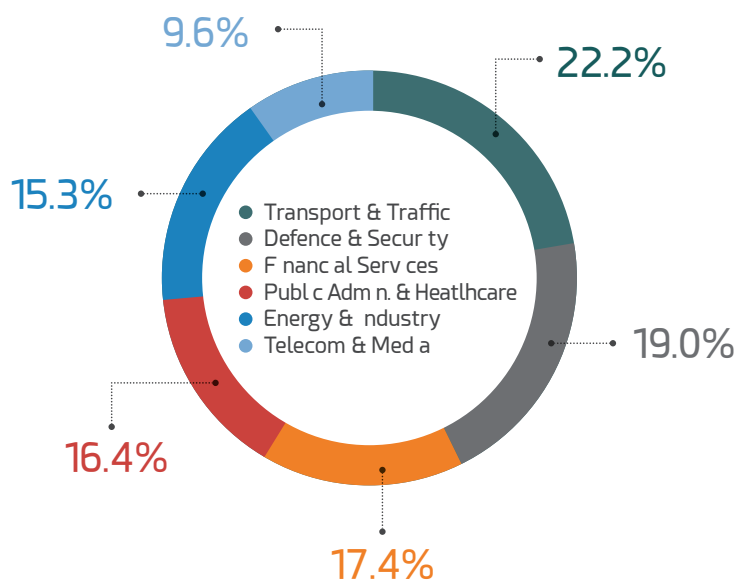
previous year, with a margin over sales of 1.6% (versus a margin of 6.9% in 2014). This decrease in margins is due to lower gross margins, both in solutions and services, and overruns costs in problematic projects. As of the second quarter of 2015 a gradual improvement of the operating profit margin was seen reaching 6.0% in the fourth quarter.



With regard to vertical markets, it's worth mentioning the good performance of Security and Defence and Transport and Traffic, reporting a revenue growth of 6.7% and 2.0%, respectively, supported by the improvement in activity in Spain. The Information Technology vertical reported a decline in revenue of 7.4% affected by the aforementioned factors such as the decline in activity, the negative exchange rate effect and a more selective contracting policy. Only Financial Services reported a positive growth of 2.5% led by the Spanish banking sector and the insurance sector in Latin America.

By segments, Solutions and Services reported revenue of 1,834 and 1,016 million euros, respectively, 2.8% and 3.3% less with respect to the previous year. This decline in Solutions is mainly due to less activity in both the elections business and certain countries with exposure to the price of raw materials. Regarding Services, the decline in revenue is mainly due to the negative exchange rate effect and a more restrictive contracting policy.

Sales by vertical markets

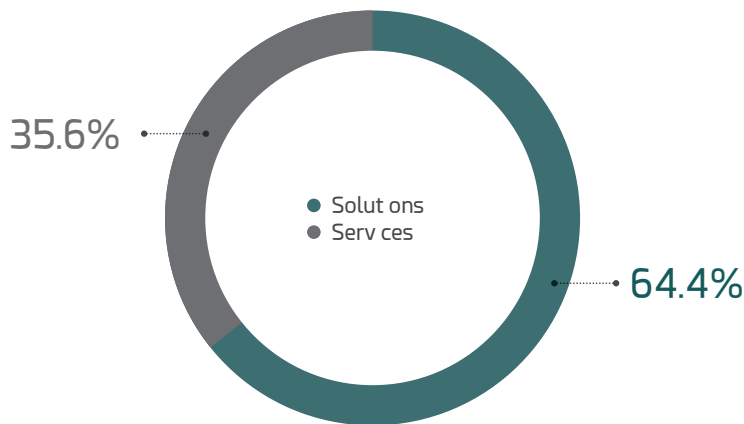


Total 2015
2,850
Million euros

INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

Listed
INDRA

Sales by segment



Total 2015
2,850
Million euros

Finally, with regard to the performance by geographical area, the positive evolution of revenues in Spain, the only region with positive growth in the year (+6.7%) should be noted. This growth is explained by the acceleration of public spending in 2015 and consequent positive impact on Defence and Security, Public Administration, and Transport and Traffic verticals. International revenues were reduced by 9.1% mainly affected by the currency effect in Latin America (-8.7%), less activity in elections in Asia, Middle East and Africa (-10.6%), and by a slowdown in the Eurofighter project in Europe and North America (-8.8%).

Indra's net debt at year end was 700 million euros, 5.6% more than in 2014 and 16.4% less than that recorded in September 2015. Net debt amounted to 5.4 times the recurring EBITDA for the year. This increase in net debt is mainly due to a worst operating performance of the business and workforce adjustment plans, which involved a cash outflow of 78 million euros. As a positive element it is important to mention the substantial improvement of the operating working capital for the year. Finally, we should note the improvement in free cash flow in the fourth quarter of 2015 which amounted to 137 million euros compared to 52 million euros in the fourth quarter of 2014.



Alba's shareholding

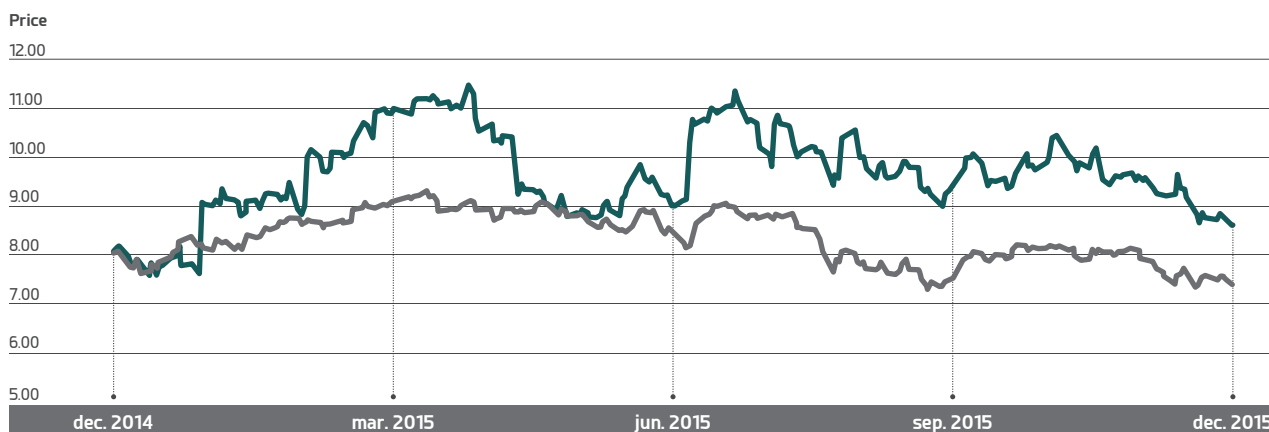
In 2015 Alba sold a stake of 1.20% in Indra's share capital for 21.7 million euros reducing its stake to the current 11.32%. These shares were purchased in the fourth quarter of 2014, being the sale price 28.0% higher than the purchase price. At year end, Alba remains the second largest shareholder of the Company after SEPI.

Share price performance

Indra's share price performance in 2015 was much better than Ibx 35, offsetting the fall recorded the previous year. So while the benchmark in the Spanish market fell by 7.2% in the year, Indra's share price increased 7.4% to 8.67 euros per share at 31 December. At year end, Indra's market capitalization was 1,423 million euros.

This improvement in the share performance occurred in the second half of the year and was mainly caused by the presentation of the new Strategic Plan 2015-2018.

Share price performance of Indra in 2015



Source Bloomberg.

● Share price (€) ● Ibx 35 (base DR)

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Listed CLÍNICA BAVIERA



Description of the company

Clínica Baviera is the leader in Spain in providing ophthalmological services to correct eye problems such as myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism, presbyopia or cataracts and has a strong presence in Germany and Italy.

At 31 December 2015, Clínica Baviera has 73 eye care clinics and ophthalmology counselling centres, of which 49 are in Spain, 20 in Germany and Austria and 4 in Italy. The total workforce at that date amounted to 868 employees, 4.1% more than at the end of 2014.

Notes on the company's activities during 2015

Clínica Baviera's results for 2015 were marked by the growth in revenue and profitability in its core markets and continued improvement in its financial results as the year progressed.



www.clinicabaviera.com

activity

logo



CLÍNICA BAVIERA
INSTITUTO OFTALMOLÓGICO EUROPEO



Key data

In millions of euros unless otherwise indicated	2015	2014	2013
Sales	86	83	80
EBITDA	11	11	12
EBIT	7	6	7
Net profit	5	4	5
Employees (31-Dec.)	868	834	784
Total assets	46	49	48
Net financial debt/(cash)	1	3	(1)
Shareholders' equity	21	20	25
Share price (31-Dec.) (in euros per share)	5.44	8.49	10.46
Market capitalization (31-Dec.)	89	138	171
Gross dividend yield (on closing price)	4.0%	5.8%	0.8%

Note: The financial data for 2013 includes Clínica Londres under discontinued operations. The Dutch activities were fully consolidated throughout 9 months of 2013.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

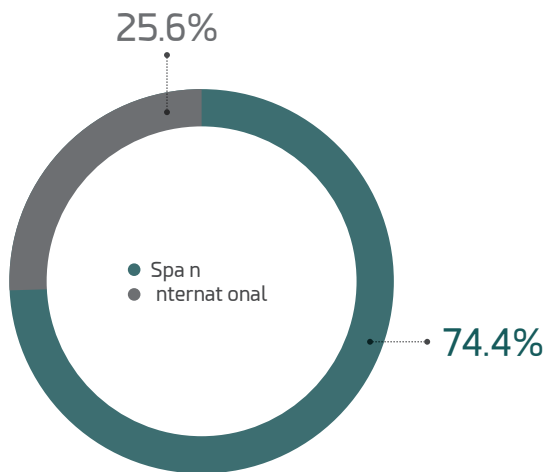
Listed CLÍNICA BAVIERA

Total revenues grew 3.5% to 86 million euros thanks to the positive performance of both domestic business, where sales rose 2.4% to 64 million euros, and international

business, which grew 6.9% to 22 million euros driven by the German market. The improved performance of international business explains that Spain reduced its weight to 74.4% of

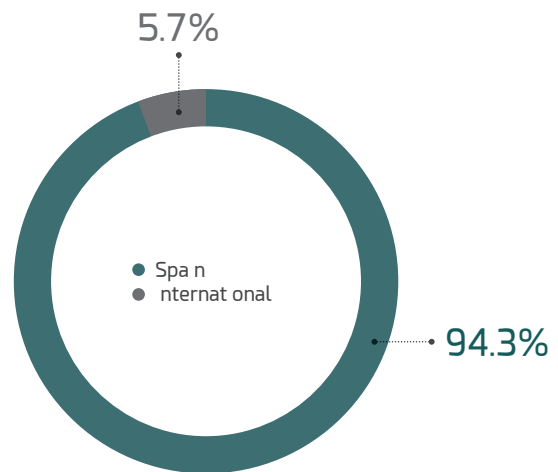
total sales, in contrast to 2014 where domestic revenue picked up as a percentage of total sales.

Sales by geographic area



Total 2015
86
Million euros

EBITDA by geographic area



Total 2015
11
Million euros

EBITDA increased by 7.1% to 11 million euros, with a margin over sales increasing from 12.9% in 2014 to 13.3% in 2015. This improvement

in profitability is explained by the growth in revenues and reduction of fixed costs in international business and the change in mix toward more

laser treatments in Spain, after several years where growth was coming from intraocular surgery, a lower margin business.



EBIT and net profit attributable to the parent company rose 15.7% and 21.1% respectively, up to 7 and 5 million euros.

It should be noted that the results have gradually improved quarter by quarter throughout the year. The fourth quarter bore the fruit of this positive performance and showed an increase in sales of 5.6%, compared to the same period for the previous year, and EBITDA and EBIT showed an increase of 22.7% and 44.9%, respectively.

In 2015 Clínica Baviera's investments amounted to 4 million euros (-23.9% compared to 2014), of which 59.2% were dedicated to maintenance and replacement of existing equipment and facilities and the remaining 40.8% to new openings and clinic relocations.

Throughout the year, the Company opened two new clinics, one in Spain and one in Germany, and moved the one in Barcelona to a better location.

At 31 December 2015, Clínica Baviera had a net debt of 1 million euros, 2 million less than at the end of the previous year. The Company maintained its policy of distribution of an ordinary dividend equal to 80% of consolidated net profit, which resulted in the distribution of 4 million euros in dividends.

Alba's shareholding

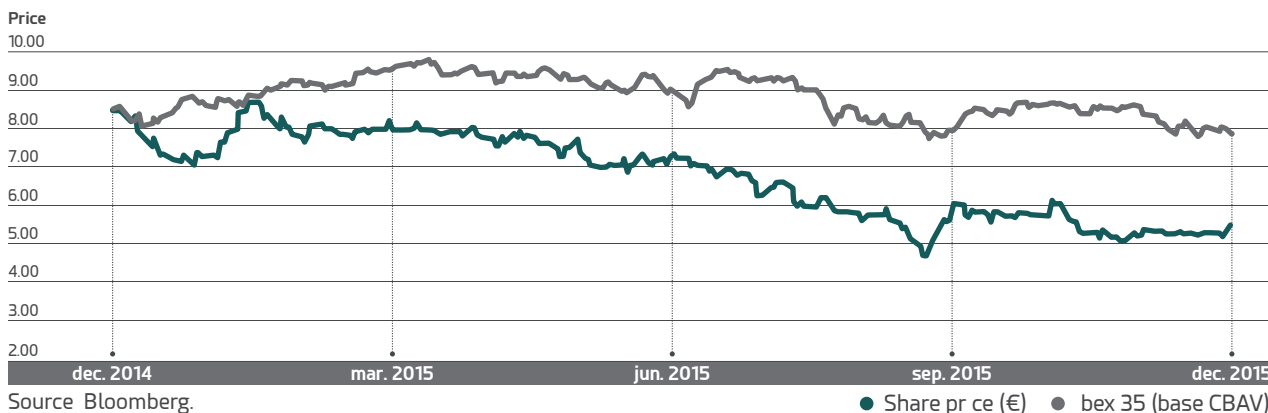
In 2015 Alba maintained its holding of 20.00% in Clínica Baviera's share capital, being one of its main shareholders.

Share price performance

Clínica Baviera's share price fell 35.9% in 2015, compared to the drop of 7.2% of Ibex 35, finishing the year at 5.44 euros per share. The share price recovered at the beginning of the year, with a maximum daily closing price of 8.70 euros per share in February. However, the share price fell continuously until the end of September where the minimum daily closing price of 4.60 euros per share (47.1% lower than the initial price for the year) was reached due to weak performance in the first half of the year. The share slightly recovered from minimums following the release of third quarter results.

At 31 December 2015, the market capitalization was 89 million euros.

Share price performance of Clínica Baviera in 2015



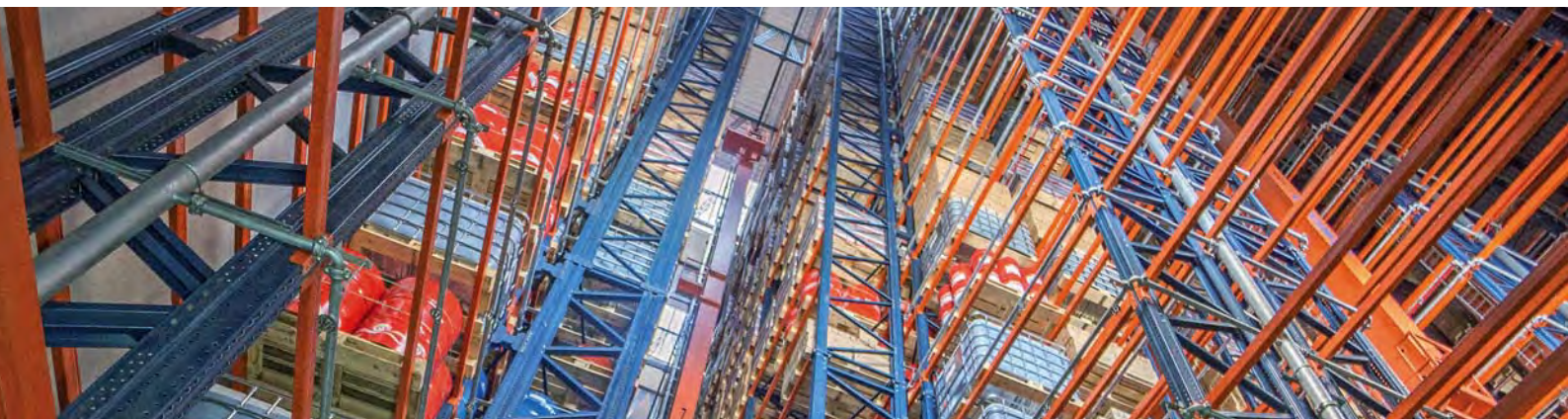
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Unlisted MECALUX

www.mecalux.com

activity

logo



Mecalux is a world leader in the storage systems market. Its activity consists of the design, manufacture, marketing and provision of services related to metal pallet shelves, automated warehouses and other storage solutions, with cutting-edge technology in the sector.

Mecalux has an extensive international presence, with sales in around 70 countries and more than 75% of its activity generated outside Spain. It has production centres in Spain, Poland, the United States, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina and an extensive sales and distribution network, which makes it a leader in the shelving markets of southern Europe, NAFTA and Mercosur.

At 31 December 2015, Alba had a 24.38% stake in Mecalux's share capital, 8.78% directly and 15.60% through Deyá Capital.



Unlisted PANASA

www.berlys.es

act v ty

logo



Founded in 1968, Panasa (Panaderías Navarras) is one of the leading manufacturers of fresh and frozen bread, pastries and cakes in Spain, with a unique position in the market.

Through Berlys, it offers its products to more than 24,000 customers, including bakeries, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and other food stores, thanks to its extensive distribution network distributed throughout Spain.

It also has a network of more than 200 exclusive bakeries located mainly in the north of Spain, which distribute fresh and frozen products.

It has modern production facilities, having invested heavily in recent years.

At 31 December 2015, Alba's holding in Panasa, through Deyá Capital, was 26.46%.

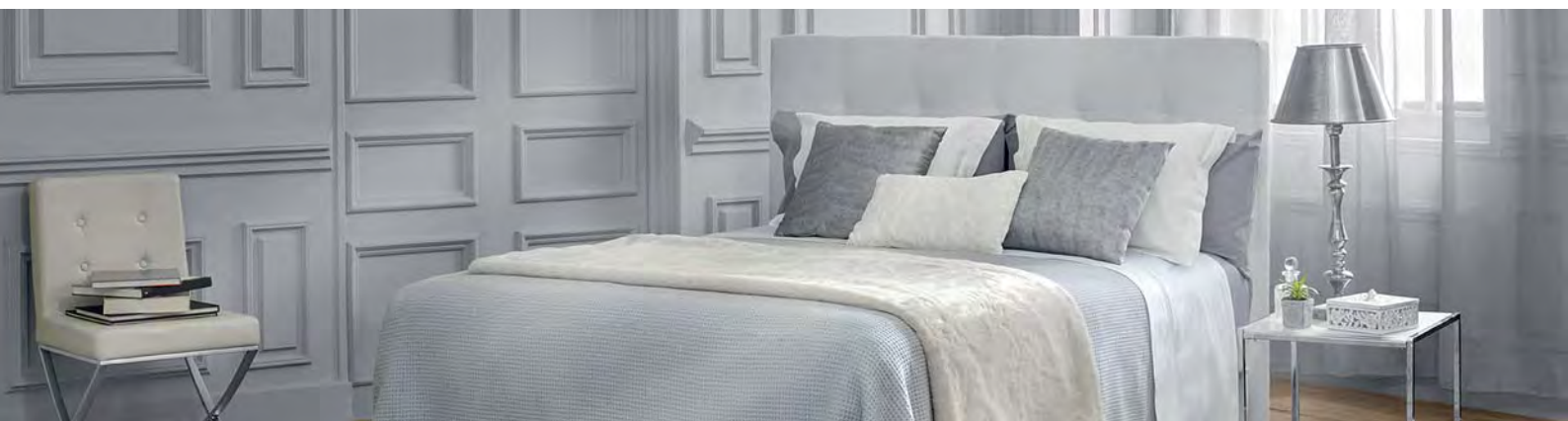
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES COMPANIES

Unlisted FLEX

www.flex.es

act v ty

logo



Flex is one of the leading companies in sleep equipment in Europe, with a strong international presence. Founded in 1912, it manufactures and markets mattresses, pillows, adjustable beds and other accessories.

Thanks to a powerful brand portfolio (including Flex, V-Spring, Kluft, Mash and Molaflex, among others) it is the largest sleep equipment manufacturer in Spain, Portugal and the United

Kingdom (luxury segment) and has an excellent position in the US, Chile, Brazil and Cuba. More than 85% of the Group's activity takes place outside Spain. It has production plants located in Spain, Portugal, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Brazil, Chile and Cuba.

In addition, the Group has a network of over 105 stores under the brands Noctalia, Plumax and And So To Bed (United Kingdom and Middle East).

At 31 December 2015, Alba's holding in Flex, through Deyá Capital, was 19.75%.



Unlisted ENCAMPUS

www.resa.es

act v ty

logo



EnCampus is dedicated to the purchase, development and management of university residences and residential schools in order to create the largest portfolio of university student residences in Spain.

Since its creation, at the end of 2012, the company has invested in Sresa, a leading company in Spain in student residences with more than

7,000 places in 25 residences located in the main cities of Spain. In addition, to date, EnCampus has developed a portfolio of new projects with 1,460 places, through the acquisition and development of new residences in Madrid (3), Barcelona (3) and Valencia (1).

At 31 December 2015, Alba's holding, through Deyá Capital, was 32.75%.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEE COMPANIES

Unlisted iN-STORE MEDIA

www.n-storemedia.com

activity

logo



iN-Store Media



n-Store Media, created in 1998, is currently a worldwide leader managing advertising campaigns at the point of sale through exclusivity agreements with retailers and the provision of services to advertisers.

The company works with more than 40 retailers and manages almost 2,000 annual campaigns in more than 4,500 points of sale for large brands.

n-Store Media has a strong international component with more than 70% of its activity generated outside Spain (Portugal, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, France and Poland). n-Store Media is a leader in technology, innovation and turnover in all these markets.

At 31 December 2015, Alba's holding in n-Store Media, through Deyá Capital, was 18.89%.



Unlisted ROS ROCA ENVIRONMENT

www.rosrocaenvironment.com

act v ty

logo



Since it was founded in 1953, Ros Roca has focussed its activity on the manufacture of vehicles for urban waste collection and environmental equipment. The company specialises in the manufacture and commercialisation of special vehicles for urban waste collection and cleaning (truck-mounted compactor collectors, street cleaning machinery and sewer cleaning equipment). Currently, Ros Roca is a worldwide leader in this area of activity, exporting to more than 70 countries.

With a strong international profile, with more than 80% of its activity outside Spain, Ros Roca is headquartered in Tarrega (Lleida) and has major subsidiaries and other production

centres in the UK, France, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Malaysia.

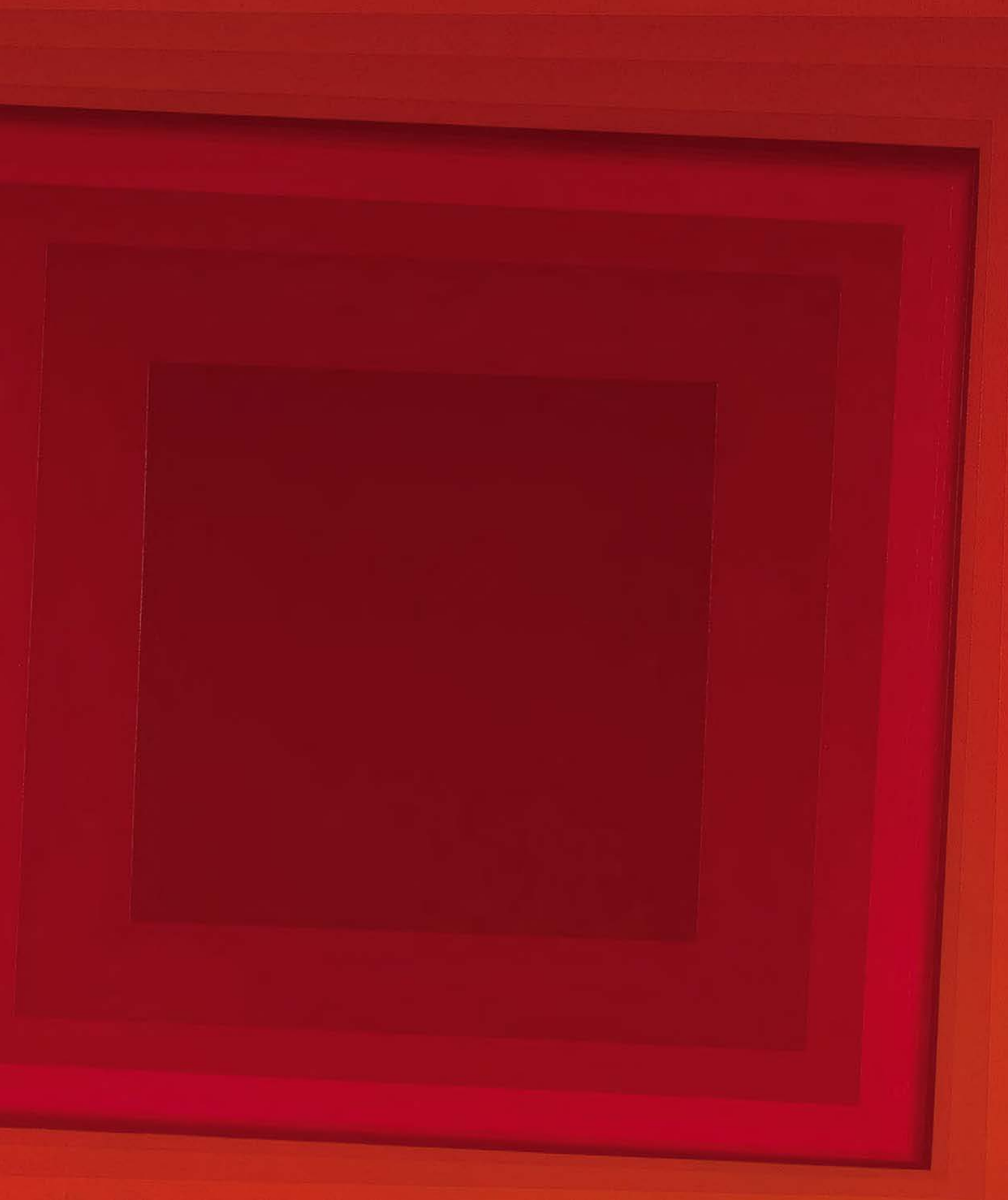
In the first quarter of 2016, Ros Roca Environment and the Dutch company Terberg Environmental have completed the merger creating TRRG Holding Limited. Terberg Environmental is the environmental subsidiary of the Dutch family conglomerate Terberg. With an extensive range of products and markets, the merger of the two companies creates a strong leader excelling in management of urban waste with the manufacture of collection equipment, special chassis and lift systems, with production centres in the UK, Spain, Holland,

Germany, France, Latin America and China.

At 31 December 2015, Alba's holding in Ros Roca, through Deyá Capital, was 17.36%.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS





REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

At the end of 2015 Alba had around 100,000 square meters of leasable area (17,000 square meters more than in 2014) and 1,500 parking spaces (500 more than in 2014), mainly in office buildings located in Madrid and Barcelona. This increase corresponds mainly to the purchase of the building located at Paseo de la Castellana nº 89 in Madrid. The total investment in this property was 149.3 million euros, including taxes and other acquisition

costs; it has a leasable area of 20,009 square meters and 530 parking spaces. In addition, four properties located in Barcelona, Mallorca, Seville and Oviedo have been sold contributing a profit of about 1 million euros. Due to these operations, 2015 figures are not comparable with the previous year.

The book value of the real estate properties is updated annually based on the appraisal made by

an independent expert, which at 31 December 2015 valued them at 352.2 million euros, representing 147.3 million euros more than the previous year. This appraisal value exceeds the net value of the investment by 107.3 million euros.

The main office rental market ratios in 2015 and 2014, obtained from market research carried out by the main specialized consultants, are as follows

	2015		2014	
	Madrid	Barcelona	Madrid	Barcelona
New office rental	+32.6%	+41.6%	+9.4%	+46.6%
Average rent	+6.6%	+9.1%	-0.7%	+3.0%
Vacancy rate at 31.12	11.7%	11.5%	12.9%	13.7%
Area of greatest occupation	4.7%	3.5%	5.9%	3.9%
Area of least occupation	18.2%	28.0%	19.3%	35.1%





Alba has obtained similar results to the industry average. The occupancy rate at year end 2015 stood at 85.2%, slightly lower than the occupancy rate at the end of 2014.

Rental income amounted to 15.6 million euros for the year. Direct costs from real estate activity totalled 4.3 million euros.

The gross yield, calculated on the year end valuation, reached 5.2%. During the year other investments were made totalling 1.2 million euros to improve both construction and facilities for the various properties as required.




AUDITOR'S REPORT





AUDITOR'S REPORT



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INFORME DE AUDITORÍA INDEPENDIENTE DE CUENTAS ANUALES CONSOLIDADAS

A los accionistas de CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.:

Informe sobre las cuentas anuales consolidadas

Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas de CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. (la sociedad dominante) y sociedades dependientes (el Grupo), que comprenden el balance de situación consolidado a 31 de diciembre de 2015, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias consolidada, el estado consolidado del resultado global, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto consolidado, el estado de flujos de efectivo consolidado y la memoria consolidada correspondientes al ejercicio terminado en dicha fecha.

Responsabilidad de los administradores en relación con las cuentas anuales consolidadas

Los Administradores de la sociedad dominante son responsables de formular las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas de forma que expresen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera y de los resultados consolidados de CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. y sociedades dependientes, de conformidad con las Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera, adoptadas por la Unión Europea, y demás disposiciones del marco normativo de información financiera aplicable al Grupo en España, y del control interno que consideren necesario para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales consolidadas libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.

Responsabilidad del auditor

Nuestra responsabilidad es expresar una opinión sobre las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas, basada en nuestra auditoría. Hemos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la auditoría de cuentas vigente en España. Dicha normativa exige que cumplamos los requerimientos de ética, así como que planifiquemos y ejecutemos la auditoría con el fin de obtener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales consolidadas están libres de incorrecciones materiales.

Una auditoría requiere la aplicación de procedimientos para obtener evidencia de auditoría sobre los importes y la información revelada en las cuentas anuales consolidadas. Los procedimientos seleccionados dependen del juicio del auditor, incluida la valoración de los riesgos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales consolidadas, debida a fraude o error. Al efectuar dichas valoraciones del riesgo, el auditor tiene en cuenta el control interno relevante para la formulación por parte de los Administradores de la sociedad dominante de las cuentas anuales consolidadas, con el fin de diseñar los procedimientos de auditoría que sean adecuados en función de las circunstancias, y no con la finalidad de expresar una opinión sobre la eficacia del control interno de la entidad. Una auditoría también incluye la evaluación de la adecuación de las políticas contables aplicadas y de la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables realizadas por la dirección, así como la evaluación de la presentación de las cuentas anuales consolidadas tomadas en su conjunto.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión de auditoría.



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Opinión

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio consolidado y de la situación financiera consolidada de CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. y sociedades dependientes a 31 de diciembre de 2015, así como de sus resultados consolidados y flujos de efectivo consolidados correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidad con las Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera, adoptadas por la Unión Europea, y demás disposiciones del marco normativo de información financiera que resultan de aplicación en España.

Informe sobre otros requerimientos legales y reglamentarios

El informe de gestión consolidado adjunto del ejercicio 2015 contiene las explicaciones que los Administradores de la sociedad dominante consideran oportunas sobre la situación del Grupo, la evolución de sus negocios y sobre otros asuntos y no forma parte integrante de las cuentas anuales consolidadas. Hemos verificado que la información contable que contiene el citado informe de gestión consolidado concuerda con la de las cuentas anuales consolidadas del ejercicio 2015. Nuestro trabajo como auditores se limita a la verificación del informe de gestión consolidado con el alcance mencionado en este mismo párrafo y no incluye la revisión de información distinta de la obtenida a partir de los registros contables de CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. y sociedades dependientes.



ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.
Inscrita en el Registro Oficial de Auditores de Cuentas con el Nº 905307



Francisco V. Fernández Romero

25 de abril de 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the shareholders of CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.

Report regarding consolidated financial statements

We have audited the attached consolidated financial statements for CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. (the parent company) and subsidiaries (the Group) which consist of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2015, the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and the related notes corresponding to the financial year ended on that date.

Responsibility of the directors with regard to the consolidated financial statements

The parent company Directors are responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements attached which express a fair view of the consolidated equity, the financial position and the consolidated results for CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. and subsidiaries, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, other provisions under the financial reporting standards framework that apply to the Group in Spain and the internal control considered necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements with no material misstatement due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the auditor

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the attached consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing regulatory standards in force in Spain. These standards require us to meet ethical standards as well as to plan and execute the audit in order to obtain reasonable certainty that the consolidated financial statements are free of any material misaccuracy.

An audit requires the application of procedures to obtain audit evidence on the amounts and information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including an assessment of material misstatements risks in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error. When conducting these risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control relating to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the parent company Directors in order to design the audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances and not with the purpose of expressing an opinion on the efficacy of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes the assessment of the suitability of the accounting policies applied and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management as well as the assessment of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the attached consolidated financial statements show, in all significant aspects, a true and fair view of the consolidated equity and the consolidated financial position of CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. and subsidiaries at 31 December 2015 as well as the consolidated income statement and the consolidated cash flow statement corresponding to the financial year ended on that date, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, and other provisions under the financial reporting standards framework that apply in Spain.

Report regarding other legal and regulatory requirements

The attached consolidated management report for 2015 contains explanations that the parent company Directors deem relevant with regard to the Group's situation, business performance and other matters and does not form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. We have verified that the accounting information contained in said consolidated management report agrees with the consolidated financial statements for 2015. Our work as auditors is limited to the verification of the consolidated management report within the aforementioned scope and does not include the review of information other than that obtained from the accounting records of CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. and subsidiaries.

25 April 2016

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A. AND
SUBSIDIARIES CORRESPONDING TO 2015

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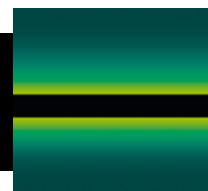


CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2015 and 2014

In thousands of euros	Notes	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Assets			
Investment property	5	352,185	204,905
Fixed assets	6	7,666	8,285
Intangible assets		18	24
Investments in associates	7	2,235,973	2,214,655
Financial investments at fair value with changes in Profit and Loss	8	285,875	276,712
Other financial assets	9	149,035	148,703
Deferred tax assets	19	898	1,077
Non-current assets		3,031,650	2,854,361
Non-current assets held for sale	8	-	81,000
Trade and other receivables	10	161,998	120,484
Cash and cash equivalents	11	298,837	492,470
Current assets		460,835	693,954
Total assets		3,492,485	3,548,315
Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities			
Share Capital	12	58,300	58,300
Retained earnings	12	3,285,586	3,049,607
Treasury shares	12	(2,413)	(2,413)
Inter dividend	3	(29,120)	(29,118)
Shareholders' equity		3,312,353	3,076,376
Minority shares		598	570
Total shareholders' equity		3,312,951	3,076,946
Bank borrowings	16	136,625	-
Other financial liabilities	9	2,760	1,945
Provisions	14	142	300
Deferred tax liabilities	19	26,930	28,931
Non-current liabilities		166,457	31,176
Suppliers and other payables	15	4,127	4,405
Bank borrowings	16	8,950	435,788
Current liabilities		13,077	440,193
Total Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities		3,492,485	3,548,315

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



Consolidated Income Statement for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014

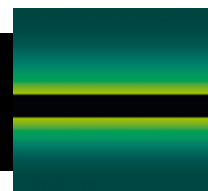
In thousands of euros	Notes	2015	2014
Share of the profit/(loss) of associates	7	61,320	148,580
Lease income	21	15,618	12,836
Other income		137	133
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	5	4,667	1,965
Profit/(loss) from disposal of financial assets and other assets	7 and 8	138,968	104,039
Impairment of assets	6, 7 and 8	43,670	(70,236)
Staff costs	22.a	(10,618)	(11,725)
Other operating expenses	21	(10,163)	(8,057)
Amortisation		(923)	(925)
Operating profit/(loss)		242,676	176,610
Financial income	23.b	7,954	19,435
Financial expenses and exchange differences		(1,573)	(5,075)
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	8 and 22.c	19,414	111,958
Net financial income/(expense)		25,795	126,318
Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing activities		268,471	302,928
Corporate income tax expense	19	1,586	(61,043)
Profit/(loss) from continuing activities		270,057	241,885
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year		270,057	241,885
Profit/(loss) attributable to minority interests		490	557
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the Group		269,567	241,328
Average number of shares outstanding for the year (excluding treasury shares)	12	58,240,102	58,235,595
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€/share)		4.63	4.14

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014

In thousands of euros	Notes	2015	2014
Consolidated profit/(loss) of the Income Statement		270,057	241,885
Income and expenses recognised directly on equity			
From valuation of financial instruments		24,678	(57,988)
From investments in associates	7	24,678	(57,988)
From other adjustments		(23)	(4)
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity		24,655	(57,992)
Total comprehensive income		294,712	183,893
Attributed to the parent company		294,222	183,336
Attributed to minority interests		490	557

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014

In thousands of euros	Share capital	Retained earnings and other	Treasury shares	Interim dividend	Shareholders' equity	Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at 1 January 2014	58,300	2,924,535	(2,599)	(29,116)	2,951,120	426	2,951,546
Changes in consolidated shareholders' equity of associates (note 7)	-	(57,988)	-	-	(57,988)	-	(57,988)
Others	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	241,328	-	-	241,328	557	241,885
Total income and expenses for the year	-	183,336	-	-	183,336	557	183,893
Interim dividend for the previous year (note 3)	-	(29,116)	-	29,116	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the year (note 3)	-	(29,118)	-	(29,118)	(58,236)	(526)	(58,762)
Increases/(decreases) due to business combination	-	-	-	-	-	113	113
Purchase of own shares (note 12)	-	-	186	-	186	-	186
Other changes	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Balance at 31 December 2014	58,300	3,049,607	(2,413)	(29,118)	3,076,376	570	3,076,946
Changes in consolidated net assets of associates (note 7)	-	24,678	-	-	24,678	-	24,678
Others	-	(23)	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	269,567	-	-	269,567	490	270,057
Total income and expenses for the year	-	294,222	-	-	294,222	490	294,712
Interim dividend for the previous year (note 3)	-	(29,118)	-	29,118	-	-	-
Dividends paid during the year (note 3)	-	(29,120)	-	(29,120)	(58,240)	(462)	(58,702)
Other changes	-	(5)	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Balance at 31 December 2015	58,300	3,285,586	(2,413)	(29,120)	3,312,353	598	3,312,951

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 (Note 27)

In thousands of euros	Notes	2015	2014
Operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		269,567	241,328
Adjustments to profit/(loss)			
Amortisations		923	925
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	5	(4,667)	(1,965)
Share of the profit/(loss) of associates	7	(61,320)	(148,580)
Profit/(loss) from disposal of financial assets and other assets		(138,968)	(104,039)
Impairment of assets	6, 7 and 8	(43,670)	70,236
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	8 and 22.c	(19,414)	(111,958)
Financial income	22.b	(7,954)	(19,435)
Financial expense		1,573	5,075
Corporate income tax	19	(1,586)	61,043
Other cash flows from operating activities			
Dividends received		113,709	107,316
Working capital		33,635	(8,090)
Payments on account of corporate income tax		(75,427)	(63,899)
Interests received		7,954	19,435
Interests paid		(1,573)	(5,075)
Other items		641	275
Net cash from operating activities		73,423	42,592

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.

In thousands of euros	Notes	2015	2014
Investing activities			
Purchases of financial asset	7 and 8	(235,645)	(414,582)
Sales of financial assets	7	458,466	234,752
Acquisition of investment properties	5	(150,570)	(6,893)
Sale of investment properties		9,385	3,450
Purchase of tangible assets	6	(239)	(47)
Net cash from investing activities		81,397	(183,320)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	3	(58,240)	(58,236)
Proceeds from bank borrowings	16	145,575	435,788
Repayment from bank borrowings	16	(435,788)	(347,314)
Net cash from financing activities		(348,453)	30,238
Increase/(Decrease) in net cash		(193,633)	(110,490)
Cash and cash equivalents at 01/01		492,470	602,960
Cash and cash equivalents at 31/12 (note 11)		298,837	492,470

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Activities

Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. (Alba) is a company registered in Madrid, Spain, with significant holdings in various companies, with activities in different industries that are detailed below. Its core activities also include management and lease of real estate properties and investments through the Private Equity arm.

Given the nature of its business activities, Alba has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be significant in relation to its net assets, financial position and results thereof. Therefore, no specific disclosures are included in these consolidated financial statements regarding environmental matters.

2. Basis of presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1. Accounting principles

Alba's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were prepared by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 30 March 2016, and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting

Standards (of henceforth IFRS) adopted by the European Union, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of 19 July and subsequent amendments, so that they reflect the true and fair view of the shareholders' equity and consolidated financial position of Alba at 31 December 2015, the results of its operations, changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated cash flows that have occurred in the Group during the period ended on this date.

The accounting principles and valuation criteria applied are detailed in Note 4 of this consolidated report. There is no mandatory accounting principle or valuation criterion with a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements that has not been applied.

For comparison purposes, the figures included in these consolidated financial statements are presented together with those corresponding to the previous year. In accordance with the single additional provision of the "Resolution of 29 January 2016, by the Institute of Accounting and Auditing, regarding the information to be included in the notes of the financial statements in relation to the average payment period to suppliers in commercial transactions", in Note 15 the Company provides the information

relating to the year and no comparative information is presented, as these financial statements for 2015 are considered as initial for these purposes with regard to the application of the principle of uniformity and the comparability requirement.

a) Standards and interpretations approved by the European Union and applied for the first time this year

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, as no new standard, interpretation or amendment applicable for the first time this year has had an impact for the Group.

b) Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB, but not applicable in this year

The Group aims to adopt the standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the IASB, which are not mandatory in the European Union at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, when they enter into force, if applicable. The Group is currently analysing the impact. Based on the analysis performed to date, the Group estimates that its initial implementation will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.



The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros unless otherwise indicated.

2.2. Use of judgments and estimates in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

For the preparation of certain information included in these consolidated financial statements, judgments and estimates based on assumptions that affect the application of the criteria and accounting principles and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein are used. The most significant estimates used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements refer to

- The losses due to impairment and the useful life of tangible assets (note 4.b).
- The valuation of the consolidated goodwill to determine the existence of impairment losses thereof (note 4.c).
- The fair value of certain unlisted financial assets (note 4.d).

Estimates and assumptions used are periodically reviewed. Any impact or change on these assets, as a result

of reviews of estimates or future events, would be recorded in the consolidated income statement for that period and successive periods, in accordance with IAS 8.

2.3. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries have been consolidated by the global consolidation method. Control is obtained when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement in a subsidiary and has the potential to affect those returns through the exercise of its power over the subsidiary. Specifically, the Group controls a subsidiary if, and only if, the Group has

- Power over the subsidiary (exercising rights that entails the power to manage the relevant activities of the subsidiary)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement in the subsidiary
- It can influence these returns by exercising its power over the subsidiary

Generally, there is a presumption that the majority of voting rights assume control.

At the time of acquisition of a subsidiary, its assets and liabilities are measured at the fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficit in the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired, i.e. discount on acquisition, is allocated, where appropriate, to income on the date of acquisition.

The minority interest in the Group's equity and results for the year are presented under "Minority interests" within the "Total shareholders' equity" in the consolidated Balance Sheet and "Profit attributable to minority interests" in the consolidated Income statement, respectively.

In accordance with international financial reporting standards, the Group companies have been consolidated under the global consolidation method, with all assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows forming part of the consolidated financial statements after adjusting and eliminating intra-group operations.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information corresponding to 31 December 2015 and 2014 is shown below

Subsidiary	Activity	Years	% ownership interest	Net book value before consolidation	Shareholders' equity before undistributed profit	Profit/(loss) for the year
Alba Patrimonio Inmobiliario, S.A.U. Castelló, 77, 5ª planta 28006 Madrid	Real Estate investment	2015 2014	100.00	180,946	187,306	6,383
Alba Participaciones, S.A.U. Castelló, 77, 5ª planta 28006 Madrid	Security investment	2015 2014	100.00 100.00	117,633 117,633	2,945,683 2,834,504	200,633 127,256
Alba Europe SARL Rue Eugène Ruppert 6 L 2453 Luxembourg	Security investment	2015 2014	100.00	147,768	147,731	(32)
Artá Capital, SGE C, S.A.U. Pza. Marqués de Salamanca, 10 28006 Madrid	Private equity management company	2015 2014	81.00 81.00	1,673 1,673	2,697 2,564	2,582 2,897
Artá Partners, S.A. Castelló, 77, 5ª planta 28006 Madrid	Security investment	2015 2014	81.00 81.00	1,702 1,702	2,090 2,074	2,447 2,792
Balboa Participaciones, S.A.U. Castelló, 77, 5ª planta 28006 Madrid	Security investment	2015 2014	100.00 100.00	199,100 282,500	186,780 266,852	3,327 11,626
Deyá Capital, SCR, S.A.U. Pza. Marqués de Salamanca, 10 28006 Madrid	Private equity company	2015 2014	100.00 100.00	147,461 236,011	174,830 198,905	64,475 (24,535)

EY is the auditor for all the companies.

2.4. Associates

Associates are considered as companies over which Alba has significant influence but does not reach a holding of 20%. To determine

the existence of significant influence, the parent company considers, among other situations, representation on the Board of Directors, participation in the process of setting policies and the duration of the participation.

The information corresponding to 31 December 2015 and 2014 is shown below



Associate / Auditor	Registered address	Activity	% ownership	
			At 31 12 15	At 31 12 14
Acerinox, S.A. KPMG Auditores	Santiago de Compostela, 100 (Madrid)	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel products	19.62	23.09
ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. Deloitte	Avda. de Pio XII, 102 (Madrid)	Construction and services	11.69	13.88
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Sistemas Financieros, S.A. PWC	Plaza de la Lealtad, 1 (Madrid)	Securities clearing, settlement and registry services	10.57	8.28
Clínica Baviera, S.A. PWC	Paseo de la Castellana, 20 (Madrid)	Ophthalmology and aesthetics medicine services	20.00	20.00
Ebro Foods, S.A. EY	Paseo de la Castellana, 20 (Madrid)	Food	10.01	10.01
Euskaltel, S.A. KPMG Auditores	Parque Tecnológico, Edificio 809 (Derio-Vizcaya)	Telecom	10.00	-
Indra Sistemas, S.A. KPMG Auditores	Avda. de Bruselas, 35 (Alcobendas - Madrid)	New technologies	11.32	12.53
Vscofan, S.A. EY	Polígono Industrial Berroa (Tajonar-Navarra)	Manufacture of meat-based, cellulose or artificial casings	6.86	6.79

During 2015 Alba reduced its shareholding in ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. due to the sale of 2.19%, in Acerinox, S.A. due to the sale of 3.10% and a capital increase made to pay a "scrapped dividend" that Alba received in cash, and in Indra Sistemas, S.A. due to the sale of 1.20%. In addition, a participation in Euskaltel, S.A. has been acquired and the holding in Bolsas y Mercados Españoles,

Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Servicios Financieros, S.A. has been increased by 2.29% and in Vscofan, S.A. by 0.07%.

During 2014 Alba reduced its shareholding in ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. due to the sale of 2.42%, in Acerinox, S.A. due to a capital increase made to pay a "scrapped dividend" that Alba received in

cash. The holding in Antevión, S.A. was transferred to "Financial investments at fair value through Profit and Loss". In addition, a stake in Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Servicios Financieros, S.A. and in Vscofan, S.A. was acquired and the participation in Ebro Foods, S.A. increased to 1.80% and in Indra Sistemas, S.A. to 1.21%.

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3. Distribution of profit

The distribution of profit for 2015 that the Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting and the distribution of profit for 2014 approved by the 2014 Annual General Meeting are as follows

	2015	2014
Profit to be distributed		
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company	65,673	68,092
Retained earnings	138,384	128,530
Total	204,057	196,622
Distribution		
To retained earnings	145,817	138,384
To dividends	58,240	58,238
Total	204,057	196,622

The dividends paid by the parent company in 2015 and 2014 have been as follows

	No. of shares with dividend rights	€/Share	Thousands of euros
2015			
Interim dividend for 2015	58,240,102	0.500	29,120
Final dividend for 2014	58,240,102	0.500	29,120
2014			
Interim dividend for 2014	58,235,494	0.500	29,118
Final dividend for 2013	58,235,494	0.500	29,118



An additional dividend of 0.50 euros per share is proposed for approval by the Annual General Meeting for those shares issued at the date of payment of the dividend.

The Board of Directors has presented in the parent company's dividend Notes the liquidity statement required under Article 277 of the Capital Companies Act ("Ley de Sociedades de Capital") in relation to the interim dividend.

4. Valuation standards

The main valuation standards used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows

a) Property investments (note 5)
Property investment, buildings for lease, are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are registered at fair value, determined by independent experts in accordance with the following definition: "Fair value is the price at which the property could be sold through a private contract between a willing seller and an independent buyer at the valuation date if the property were to be offered publicly on the market, market conditions enabled the sale to be carried out in an orderly

fashion and a normal period of time were available for the sale to be negotiated, given the nature of the property". Changes in fair value are included in the income statement for the period in which they occur. These investments are not amortized.

a.1) Leases

The determination of whether a contract is or contains a lease is based on the economic substance of the agreement at the date of commencement. The contract is analysed in order to ascertain whether compliance depends on the use of an asset or specific assets or the agreement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, although this right is not explicitly specified in the contract.

Leases where the Group substantially retains all the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Contingent revenues are recognized as income in the period in which they are obtained.

b) Tangible assets (note 6)

In application of IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" property for own use was registered on 1 January 2004 at fair value, determined by independent experts as defined in the previous note, with this amount

considered as the cost of acquisition. This increase in value was credited in the shareholders' equity of the consolidated Balance Sheet.

The remaining tangible assets are valued at the cost of acquisition; interests and exchange rate differences are not included. The costs of expansion, modernization or improvements that represent an increase in productivity, capacity or efficiency or a lengthening of the useful life of the assets are capitalized as the higher cost of the corresponding assets.

Amortization is calculated following the linear method, allocating the book value of the assets throughout the years of estimated useful life, in accordance with the following percentages

Annual depreciation percentage	
Buildings and other constructions	2 to 6
Machinery and installations	8 to 24
Transport equipment	16
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer hardware	25

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

If the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its book value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

c) Investments in associates and Goodwill (note 7)

They are accounted under the equity method. Under this method investment in associates is recorded at cost, which includes Alba's shareholders' equity share plus goodwill that has not been assigned to specific items of the associated company. This goodwill is not amortised and is analysed annually for impairment.

Dividends received from these companies are recorded reducing the cost of investment. The results obtained by these companies corresponding to Alba's share, are incorporated, net of tax effect, to the Income statement attached under the heading "Share of profit/(loss) of associates".

Movements in the shareholders' equity of an associate is recognised in the same way in Alba's shareholders' equity.

The fair value of investments have been estimated in order to assess the need to adjust the book value of the stakes. In accordance with IAS 36, the

fair value is considered to be the higher of the share price at the end of the year and its value in use.

In 2015, associated companies where the share price at year end is lower than the book value are Acerinox, S.A., Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Sistemas Financieros S.A., Clínica Baviera, S.A. and Indra Sistemas, S.A. In these cases to calculate the fair value, the discounted cash flows method was used, subsequently deducting the value of net debt and minority interests. The assumptions used were as follows

	Acerinox, S.A.	Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A.	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
Perpetual growth rate	2.5%	15%	2.0%	2.0%
Discount rate	8.1%	9.0%	8.8%	9.4%
Capital structure	75% equity and 25% debt	100% equity	90% equity and 10% debt	85% equity and 15% debt
Cost of equity	9.7%	9.0%	9.4%	10.4%
Cost of debt after tax	3.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.9%
Estimated fair value (€/share)	12.64	34.48	8.56	8.67

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



In 2015, Alba made the following sensitivity analysis

	Acerinox, S.A.	Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A.	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)				
2015 fair value discount rate	8.1%	9.0%	8.8%	9.4%
Discount rate to match book value	8.5%	9.6%	8.8%	9.4%
Perpetual growth				
2015 fair value growth rate	2.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Growth rate to match book value	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%
EBITDA margin used for the terminal value				
2015 fair value EBITDA margin	10.1%	70.0%	10.1%	10.4%
EBITDA margin to match book value	9.5%	63.1%	10.1%	10.4%
Change in sales during the estimated period and terminal value to match book value	-5.6%	-7.3%	-	-
Change in EBITDA margin during the estimated period and terminal value to match book value	-0.5%	-5.0%	-	-

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In 2015 a variation of + 0.5% and -0.5% in the assumptions used in calculating the fair value would have the following impact on value

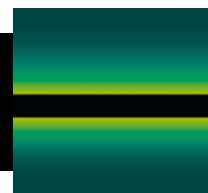
Variation	Acerinox, S.A.	Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A.	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
WACC				
+ 0.5%	-11.0%	-6.0%	-7.1%	-9.8%
- 0.5%	13.2%	6.9%	8.2%	11.2%
Perpetual growth rate				
+ 0.5%	9.2%	5.5%	6.8%	7.0%
- 0.5%	-7.7%	-4.8%	-5.9%	-6.1%
EBITDA margin used for terminal value				
+ 0.5%	6.6%	0.5%	2.7%	8.2%
- 0.5%	-6.6%	-0.5%	-2.7%	-8.2%

In 2014, associated companies where the share price at year ends lower than the book value were Clínica Baviera, S.A., Ebro Foods, S.A. and Indra Sistemas, S.A. In these cases to

calculate the fair value, the discounted cash flows method was used, subsequently deducting the value of net debt and minority interests. The assumptions used were as follows

	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Ebro Foods, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
Perpetual growth rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Discount rate	8.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Capital structure	90% equity and 10% debt	85% equity and 15% debt	85% equity and 15% debt
Cost of equity	9.2%	8.4%	9.6%
Cost of debt after tax	3.4%	3.3%	4.1%
Estimated fair value (€/share)	8.49	16.44	10.27

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



In 2014, Alba made the following sensitivity analysis

	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Ebro Foods, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)			
2014 fair value discount rate	8.6%	7.6%	8.8%
Discount rate to match book value	8.6%	7.9%	8.8%
Perpetual growth			
2014 fair value growth rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Growth rate to match book value	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
EBITDA margin used for the terminal value			
2014 fair value EBITDA margin	17.5%	14.0%	10.6%
EBITDA margin to match book value	17.5%	13.5%	10.6%
Change in sales during the estimated period and terminal value to match book value	-	-7.4%	-
Change in EBITDA margin during the estimated period and terminal value to match book value	-	-0.5%	-

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In 2014 a variation of + 0.5% and -0.5% in the assumptions used in calculating the fair value would have the following impact on value

Variation	Clínica Baviera, S.A.	Ebro Foods, S.A.	Indra Sistemas, S.A.
WACC			
+ 0.5%	-7.2%	-9.8%	-9.9%
- 0.5%	8.4%	11.7%	11.5%
Perpetual growth rate			
+ 0.5%	6.9%	8.4%	6.5%
- 0.5%	-6.0%	-7.0%	-5.6%
EBITDA margin used for terminal value			
+ 0.5%	2.7%	4.5%	7.8%
- 0.5%	-2.7%	-4.5%	-7.8%

d) Financial investments at fair value with changes in profit and loss (note 8)

Investments held through the private equity company, where significant influence may exist, are included under this heading.

They are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value of these investments are recorded in the income statement.

As these investments in unlisted companies do not have an active market, fair values determined using comparable multiples or

the discounted cash flow method, whichever is most appropriate.

e) Calculation of fair value (notes 5, 8 and 17)

Alba values financial instruments such as derivatives and non-financial assets such as investment property at fair value at the closing date of the financial statements. Also, the fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost is broken down in Note 17. The fair value is the price to be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants on the

date of the transaction. The fair value is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place

- In the main market for the assets or liabilities, or
- In absence of a main market, the market most advantageous for the transaction of those assets or liabilities

The main market or the most advantageous market has to be a market accessible to Alba.



The fair value of an asset or liability is calculated using the assumptions that market participants would use when making an offer for that asset or liability, assuming those market participants act in their own economic interest.

The calculation of the fair value of a non-financial asset considers the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits as a result of better and greater use of that asset or by selling it to another market participant that would make better or greater use of it.

Alba uses appropriate valuation techniques under the circumstances and with sufficient information available to calculate the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of non-observable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which calculations or breakdowns of fair value are made in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described below based on the variable lower level required to calculate the fair value as a whole

- **Level 1.** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- **Level 2.** Valuation techniques where the lowest level input used, which is significant for the calculation, is directly or indirectly observable.
- **Level 3.** Valuation techniques where the lowest level input used, which is significant for the calculation, is observable.

For assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements on a recurring basis, Alba determines whether there have been transfers between the different levels of hierarchy by means of a categorization review (based on lower level input that is significant to the fair value calculation as a whole) at the end of each year.

Alba determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value calculations, such as investment property and unlisted financial assets held for sale.

For the valuation of significant assets and liabilities, such as property investments, financial assets held for sale and contingent considerations, internal and external appraisers are used.

The Financial Department presents the results of valuations to the Audit Committee and Alba's external auditors.

For the purposes of the breakdowns required regarding fair value, the Group has classified the different classes of assets and liabilities according to their nature, characteristics, risks and levels of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f) Loans and receivables (notes 9 and 10)

The Group values financial assets included in this category (other financial assets and receivables and other receivables) initially at fair value, which is the price of the transaction. Those transactions whose maturity is less than a year and have no contractual interest rate, as well as unpaid dividends and payments due on equity instruments that are expected in the short term are valued at their nominal value, since the effect of not discounting cash flows is insignificant.

Subsequently, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost and accrued interest is recorded in the income statement using the effective interest method. At least once a year and whenever there is objective evidence that a loan or receivable is impaired, Alba will conduct the impairment test. Based on these analyses, where appropriate, Alba shall make the relevant valuation adjustments.

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Impairment losses of these financial assets is the difference between the book value and the current value of future cash flows expected to be generated, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognized as an expense or income, respectively, in the consolidated income statement. Impairment reversal will be limited to the book value of the credit that would be recognized on the reversal date if the impairment loss was not recorded.

g) Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)

This section of the balance sheet records cash, short-term deposits and other short-term investments of high liquidity which are readily convertible into cash and have no risk of changes in value.

h) Financial liabilities (note 16)

Financial liabilities basically include debts with credit institutions that are initially recognized at the amount received, net of costs incurred in the transaction. In subsequent periods they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

i) Treasury shares (note 12)

Treasury shares are deducted from shareholders' equity. Results from the purchase, sale, issuance, amortisation

or cancellation of Alba's own equity instruments are not recognized.

j) Provisions (note 14)

Provisions are recognized for present obligations arising from past events whose settlement is likely to cause an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount. If the temporary monetary value effect is significant, the amount of the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate. When discounted, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recorded as a financial cost.

k) Corporate income tax (note 19)

The expense for corporate tax is calculated by adding the current tax amount resulting from applying the corresponding tax rate to the taxable income less any applicable rebates and deductions, and changes, during the year, in deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded. It is recorded in the income statement, except when it relates to transactions that are recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in which case the corresponding tax is also recognized in the shareholders' equity and in business combinations where it is recorded as an increase or decrease in goodwill.

l) Alternative pension plans systems

Alba operates two defined benefit

plans, which are outsourced to an insurance company and, therefore, require contributions to be made to an independent managed fund.

The cost allocation method used for the valuation of the obligations arising from the defined benefit plans is known as "Projectec Unit Credit". This method allows to finance these benefits as they are generated, taking into account the years of service of the employee in the Company. The commitment is fully funded when it ends the active working life of the employee and reaches the age of retirement.

Profits and losses and the return earned on assets of the plans (excluding net interest) are recognized immediately in the financial statement with a debit or credit balance on the results accumulated in the shareholders' equity in the period incurred. Re-valuations are not reclassified in the income statement for subsequent years.

The cost of past services is recognized in the consolidated income statement on the date prior to

- The date of modification or reduction of the plan, or
- The date on which the group recognizes expenses related

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



to restructuring or severance payments.

The discount rate of obligations and assets related to the payment of benefits is calculated using the return of high quality credit corporate debt of similar maturity to those commitments assumed as well as the German public debt as a reference.

The main hypotheses used in 2015 and 2014 to value those commitments have been

Mortality and survival tables	PERM / F 2000 NP
Interest rate included in the policies	2.50% - 3.70%
CPI growth	1.25%
Salary growth	1.25%
Rate of increase in social security bases	1.50%
Discount rate for obligations and assets affecting the payment of commitments	2.50%
Retirement age	65

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Changes in defined benefit plan obligations and the fair value of the assets of these plans in 2015 and 2014 are detailed below

	Costs of obligations recognised in the income statement						31/12
	01/01	Cost of services	Net interest (expense) /income	Subtotal included in the income statement	Pension obligations settled (paid)	Actuarial gains /(losses)	
2015							
Obligations in defined benefit plans	(22,514)	(1,186)	(593)	(1,779)	3,104	(326)	(21,515)
Fair value of assets of the plan	22,860	1,208	601	1,809	(3,104)	60	21,625
Net (obligations) / rights in defined benefit plans	346						110
2014							
Obligations in defined benefit plans	(21,151)	(1,104)	(723)	(1,827)	823	(359)	(22,514)
Fair value of assets of the plan	21,282	1,427	738	2,165	(823)	236	22,860
Net (obligations) / rights in defined benefit plans	131						346



The contribution expected to be made in 2016 in relation to defined benefit plans is 1,237 thousand euros.

Sensitivity analysis

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity	+0.5%	-0.50%	+0.5%	-0.50%
2015				
Net impact on (obligations)/rights in defined benefit pension plans	-9.72%	11.28%	4.00%	-3.90%
2014				
Net impact on (obligations)/rights in defined benefit pension plans	-9.65%	11.17%	3.95%	-3.84%

The contributions relating to both systems are recognized in the attached income statement and are broken down in note 22.a.

m) Transactions with payments based on equity instruments (note 24)

Alba classifies its share option plan as cash settlement. Until settlement, the liability is measured at fair value,

calculated as the difference between the fair value of the option at year end and at the start date of the plan, with any change in valuation recognized in the consolidated income statement. Personnel costs are determined based on the fair value of the liability and are recorded as the services are rendered over the three-year period.

n) Recognition of income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognized when the actual flow of goods and services occurs, regardless of when the monetary or financial flow derived from them occurs, and is always based on the economic substance of the transaction.

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5. Investment property

This section includes real estate properties held for leasing purposes. C.B. Richard Ellis, S.A., specialisation appraisals of this type of investments, has valued these properties at 31 December 2015 and 2014. The valuation has been made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Standards and the Property Observation Guide published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors of Great Britain, and is based on the Discounted Cash Flow and the Comparison method.

The geographical distribution is as follows

	2015	2014
Madrid	327,460	169,875
Barcelona	23,500	31,000
Palma de Mallorca	1,090	2,420
Other	135	1,610
Total	352,185	204,905

The movements in this chapter have been as follows

Balance at 1-1-14	200,420
Increases	6,170
Decreases	(3,650)
Change in fair value	1,965
Balance at 31-12-14	204,905
Increases	150,563
Decreases	(7,950)
Change in fair value	4,667
Balance at 31-12-15	352,185

In 2015, increases correspond mainly to the purchase of the building located on Paseo de la Castellana, 89 (Madrid) for 149,329 thousand euros, as well as the improvements carried out on other buildings. Decreases correspond to sales of properties in Barcelona, Oviedo, Seville and Mallorca that have contributed a profit of 1 million euros.

Increases in 2014 relate to the acquisition of an office floor in Madrid and the improvements on buildings.

The most significant data on the leasable surface area at 31 December are as follows

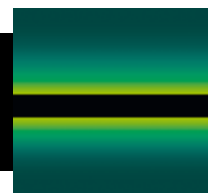
	2015	2014
Floor area above ground level (square meters)	98,818	82,950
Leased floor area (square meters)	84,230	71,865
Leased area as % total floor area	85.2%	86.6%

Expenses related to the free surface are not significant for breakdown.

Income from leases related to the mandatory period, calculated until the contractual maturity at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows

	2015	2014
Up to one year	9,544	12,561
Between 1 and 5 years	13,534	17,547
Over 5 year	2,743	1,796
Total	25,821	31,904

Insurance policies are formalized for a sufficient amount to cover the risks to which these assets are subject.



6. Tangible assets

The movement in this section of the attached Balance Sheet has been as follows

	Property	Other fixed assets	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1-1-14	19,300	3,030	22,330
Additions	-	47	47
Disposals	-	(408)	(408)
Balance at 31-12-14	19,300	2,669	21,969
Additions	169	70	239
Disposals	-	(488)	(488)
Balance at 31-12-15	19,469	2,251	21,720
Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance at 1-1-14	(9,985)	(2,623)	(12,608)
Additions	(774)	(134)	(908)
Disposals	-	408	408
Balance at 31-12-14	(10,759)	(2,349)	(13,108)
Additions	(774)	(137)	(911)
Disposals	-	488	488
Balance at 31-12-15	(11,533)	(1,998)	(13,531)
Provisions			
Balance at 1-1-14	(729)	-	(729)
Decreases	153	-	153
Balance at 31-12-14	(576)	-	(576)
Decreases	53	-	53
Balance at 31-12-15	(523)	-	(523)
Net tangible assets at 31-12-14	7,965	320	8,285
Net tangible assets at 31-12-15	7,413	253	7,666

Insurance policies are formalised for a sufficient amount to cover the risks to which the diverse elements of the tangible assets are subject.

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7. Investments in associates

Changes in this section for 2015 are as follows

Company	Consolidated value at 01-01-15	Profit/(loss) of investees	Accrued dividends	Acquisitions/(disposals)	Impairment	Changes in consolidated shareholders' equity of associates	Consolidated value at 31-12-15	Quoted market value at 31-12-15
Acerinox, S.A.	678,700	8,657	(23,500)	(90,959)	-	38,021	610,919	492,866
ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A.	700,156	84,280	(43,222)	(117,743)	-	(19,524)	603,947	993,592
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Sistemas Financieros, S.A.	214,908	15,774	(14,766)	68,161	-	(171)	283,906	274,518
Clínica Baviera, S.A.	27,674	968	(717)	-	-	(17)	27,908	17,744
Ebro Foods, S.A.	249,463	13,934	(10,164)	-	-	7,354	260,587	279,587
Euskaltel, S.A.	-	2,267	-	147,189	-	-	149,456	175,855
Indra Sistemas, S.A.	211,201	(72,729)	-	(20,312)	43,617	(645)	161,132	161,132
Vscofan, S.A.	132,553	8,169	(3,952)	1,688	-	(340)	138,118	177,869
Total	2,214,655	61,320	(96,321)	(11,976)	43,617	24,678	2,235,973	2,573,163

Changes in this section for 2014 are as follows

Company	Consolidated value at 01-01-14	Profit/(loss) of investees	Accrued dividends	Acquisitions/(disposals)	Transfer	Impairment	Changes in consolidated shareholders' equity of associates	Consolidated value at 31-12-14	Quoted market value at 31-12-14
Acerinox, S.A.	621,711	31,795	(27,136)	-	-	-	52,330	678,700	755,777
ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A.	885,918	103,961	(46,447)	(130,824)	-	-	(112,452)	700,156	1,265,496
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Sistemas Financieros, S.A.	-	5,889	(8,035)	217,054	-	-	-	214,908	222,595
Antevión, S.A.	1,990	-	-	-	(1,990)	-	-	-	-
Clínica Baviera, S.A.	37,405	811	(1,826)	-	-	(8,730)	14	27,674	27,667
Ebro Foods, S.A.	189,386	15,177	(7,700)	45,129	-	-	7,471	249,463	211,134
Indra Sistemas, S.A.	278,871	(12,460)	(6,320)	17,012	-	(61,659)	(4,243)	211,201	165,958
Vscofan, S.A.	-	3,407	(2,534)	132,788	-	-	(1,108)	132,553	139,364
Total	2,015,281	148,580	(99,998)	281,159	(1,990)	(70,389)	(57,988)	2,214,655	2,787,991



Changes in 2015 and 2014 in the consolidated shareholders' equity of Acerinox, S.A. is mainly due to translation differences and in ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. due to translation differences, changes in value of financial assets held for sale and changes in treasury shares. Changes in the the rest of associates relate to valuation adjustments of financial assets held for sale and hedging and translation differences.

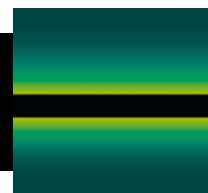
The results recorded under "Profit/(loss) from disposals of financial assets and other assets" of the Consolidated Income Statement for 2015 include sales of 2.19% of ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. for 218,922 thousand euros and a profit of 104,312 thousand euros, 3.10% of Acerinox, S.A. for 118,260 thousand euros and a profit of 26,432 thousand euros and 1.20% of Indra Sistemas, S.A. for 21,723 thousand euros and a profit of 1,413 thousand euros.

The results recorded under "Profit/(loss) from disposals of financial assets and other assets" of the Consolidated Income Statement for 2014 include sales of 2.42% of ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. for 234,938 thousand euros and a profit of 104,114 thousand euros.

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The information regarding the companies included in this section is as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities		Turnover	Consolidated profit/(loss)
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
Acerinox, S.A.						
2015	1,808,142	2,317,530	1,106,775	995,593	4,221,426	42,891
2014	2,159,123	2,256,517	1,293,760	1,276,187	4,380,289	136,329
ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A.						
2015	21,500,560	13,779,268	19,393,135	10,689,424	34,924,662	725,322
2014	25,319,859	14,000,876	24,887,894	9,534,953	34,880,860	717,090
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A.						
2015	31,101,139	171,203	30,820,175	19,085	335,358	173,463
2014	33,782,639	165,877	33,511,386	18,199	332,901	164,924
Clínica Baviera, S.A.						
2015	15,007	31,373	13,903	11,164	85,527	4,879
2014	16,679	32,360	15,478	13,356	82,621	4,055
Ebro Foods, S.A.						
2015	1,091,801	2,311,875	626,207	784,533	2,461,915	144,846
2014	1,028,292	2,133,776	716,219	572,044	2,120,722	146,013
Euskaltel, S.A.						
2015	97,622	2,184,772	140,461	1,439,009	343,259	7,241
2014	56,875	921,542	117,888	212,949	315,109	36,783
Indra Sistemas, S.A.						
2015	1,917,606	1,146,693	1,649,660	1,106,993	2,850,404	(641,189)
2014	2,275,216	1,206,053	1,615,808	911,887	2,937,885	(91,908)
Viscofan, S.A.						
2015	415,733	416,188	116,183	82,539	740,770	120,022
2014	463,721	413,178	201,166	99,866	687,063	106,452



Communication of participation:

Acquisitions, movements and transfers of shares in the share capital of companies has been notified, in accordance with the regulations and laws in force at any time.

In 2015 the following was communicated to

Acerinox, S.A. that a share has been sold of	3.10%
ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. that has been sold a share of	2.19%
Indra Sistemas, S.A. that has been sold a share of	1.20%
Euskaltel, S.A. that has been bought a share of	10.0%
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A. that has been bought a share of	2.29%
Vscofán, S.A. that has been bought a share of	0.07%

In 2014 the following was communicated to

ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. that has been sold a share of	2.42%
Ebro Foods, S.A. that has been bought a share of	1.80%
Indra Sistemas, S.A. that has been bought a share of	1.21%
Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, S.A. that has been bought a share of	8.28%
Vscofán, S.A. that has been bought a share of	6.79%

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8. Financial investments at fair value with changes in profit and loss

The holdings in this section at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows

Long term unlisted	%	
	2015	2014
C. E. Extremadura, S.A.	1.01	2.55
EnCampus Residencias de Estudiantes, S.A.	32.75	32.75
Flex E.D., S.A.	19.75	19.75
Grupo Empresarial Panasa, S.L.	26.46	26.48
In Store Medica Group, S.A.	18.89	-
Mecalux, S.A.	24.38	24.38
Ros Roca Environment, S.L.	17.36	17.36
Sresa Campus, S.A.	17.44	17.44
Antevivo, S.A.	-	14.54
Ocibar, S.A.	-	21.66

The movements during 2015 and 2014 were as follows

Balance at 1-1-14	243,684
Additions	2,599
Retirements	(405)
Transfers	(79,005)
Change in fair value	109,839
Balance at 31-12-14	276,712
Additions	18,608
Retirements	(28,859)
Provisions	19,414
Balance at 31-12-15	285,875



During 2015 additions relate to the acquisition of a stake in In-Store Media, S.A. and the subscription of two capital increases in EnCampus Residencias de Estudiantes, S.A., keeping the same percentage of ownership in the entity. Disposals correspond to the sale of the stake in Ocbar, S.A. and the payment of dividends that reduce the value of the stake.

In 2014, additions correspond to capital increases in Mecalux, S.A. and EnCampus Residencias de Estudiantes, S.A. Transfers correspond to the disposal of Pepe Jeans, S.L. to "Non-current assets held for sale" and the addition in the section of Anteveno, S.A. from "Investments in associates".

To calculate the fair value of investments, a discounted cash flows

method has been used. In the case of Ocbar, same assumptions used for Ocbar, S.A. at the date of the investment, updated in some cases by those employed in the financing bank model with a yearly discount rate of 11% and including the cash flows till the value of the last concession, without terminal value, that happen to be the acquisition cost. The hypotheses used for the rest have been

	Ros Roca Environment, S.L.	Mecalux, S.A.	Siresa Campus, S.A.	Grupo Empresarial Panasa, S.L.	Flex E.D., S.A.(1)	EnCampus Residencias de Estudiantes, S.A.	In-Store Media Group, S.A.
2015							
Perpetual growth rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Discount rate	9.0%	9.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.8%	7.9%	9.5%
2014							
Perpetual growth rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	-
Discount rate	9.0%	9.3%	7.9%	8.6%	8.3%	7.9%	-

(1) In 2014 Grupo Empresarial Flex, S.A.

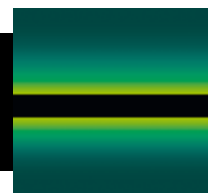
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Sensitivity analysis

A variation of + 0.5% and -0.5% in the assumptions used in calculating the fair value would have the following impact on value

	Ros Roca Environment, S.L.	Mecalux, S.A.	Siresa Campus, S.A.	Grupo Empresarial Panasa, S.L.	Flex E.D., S.A.(1)	EnCampus Residencias de Estudiantes, S.A.	Ocibar, S.A.	InStore Media Group, S.A.
2015								
WACC								
+ 0.5%	-14.6%	-6.1%	-10.7%	-10.6%	-8.1%	-9.1%	-	-6.2%
- 0.5%	16.9%	7.0%	12.7%	12.2%	9.4%	10.8%	-	7.1%
Perpetual growth rate								
+ 0.5%	13.0%	5.9%	10.1%	9.4%	7.2%	8.6%	-	5.4%
- 0.5%	-11.2%	-5.1%	-8.5%	-8.1%	-6.2%	-7.3%	-	-4.7%
2014								
WACC								
+ 0.5%	-16.1%	-7.9%	-10.5%	-10.1%	-8.9%	-9.9%	-3.3%	-
- 0.5%	18.5%	9.0%	12.4%	11.7%	10.4%	11.8%	3.5%	-
Perpetual growth rate								
+ 0.5%	13.4%	5.0%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	8.9%	-	-
- 0.5%	-11.6%	-4.4%	-7.9%	-7.3%	-4.0%	-7.5%	-	-

(1) In 2014 Grupo Empresarial Flex, S.A.



9. Other non-current financial assets and liabilities

The composition at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Other non-current financial assets		
Loans to third parties	147,043	146,871
Guarantees deposited in public institutions	1,987	1,818
Other financial assets	5	14
Balance at 31 December	149,035	148,703
Other non-current financial liabilities		
Guarantees received from customers	2,760	1,945

Credits to third parties mostly correspond to the value of the debt pending collection from Grupo Bergé.

In March 2010, the debtor signed a refinancing with a syndicate of entities among which is Alba Participaciones, S.A., modifying the following aspects

- Interest shall be settled quarterly based on Euribor 3 months, with

a spread of 100 basis points for the first 5 years, 140 basis points for the next 5 years and 180 basis points for the remainder. The initial rate was 1.70%.

- The payment schedule begins as of 2019, 5 million euros annually. This loan is expected to be recovered, mainly through the Cash Sweep mechanism, which consists in the

distribution of surplus cash flow between the different types of debt, according to a preset order.

During 2015 and 2014 the debtor has continued fulfilling its contractually established payment obligations (related to interests).

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10. Trade and other receivables

The composition at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Accrued and unpaid dividends	16,330	15,564
Corporate income tax withheld and instalment payments	142,960	102,201
Miscellaneous debtors	2,547	2,617
Prepaid expenses	53	48
Trade receivables	108	54
Balance at 31 December	161,998	120,484

11. Cash and cash equivalents

The composition at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Cash	13,837	14,432
Short-term deposits and investments	285,000	478,038
Balance at 31 December	298,837	492,470



Short-term deposits and investments are readily convertible into cash and have no risk of change in value. The amounts of these sectors accrue a variable interest rate based on the interbank market interest rate.

12. Shareholders' equity

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the share capital was represented by 58,300,000 bearer shares with a nominal value of 1 Euro each, fully subscribed and paid, with all of them listed on the Stock Market (SIBE).

The Annual General Meeting of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.,

on 11 June 2014, agreed to delegate to the Board of Directors the power to agree on one or more capital increases up to a maximum of 50% of the share capital, through monetary contributions within a maximum period of five years, but so far no use has been made of this power.

Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. is part of the Banca March group. Control of Banca March, S.A. falls to Mr. Juan, Mr. Carlos, Ms. Gloria and Ms. Leonor March Delgado, who jointly control 100% of the share capital, without any of them having dual control either on the basis of the stake or based on any type of agreement.

At year end, Banca March, S.A. and its shareholders jointly controlled (Concerted Act on) 66.996% of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. Other stakes greater than 3%, communicated to the CNMV at 31 December, are those of Mr. Juan March de la Lastra with 5.381% and Mr. Juan March Juan with 3.076%.

The heading "Retained earnings" includes the following reserves by the equity method

	2015	2014
Treasury shares	(33,304)	(28,658)
Translation differences	53,173	7,401
Valuation of financial instruments	15,834	7,767
Change in scope of consolidation and others	(32,418)	(79,046)
Total	3,285	(92,536)

The above amount, except those of treasury shares, may be recycled to the Consolidated Income Statement.

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The movement of Alba's treasury shares in 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	No. of shares	Percentage of share capital	Average acquisition price (€/share)	Thousands of euros
At 31 December 2013	64,506	0.12%	40.29	2,599
Sales	(4,608)	(0.01%)	40.29	(186)
At 31 December 2015 and 2014	59,898	0.10%	40.29	2,413

Basic earnings per shares calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the average number of shares outstanding during that period.

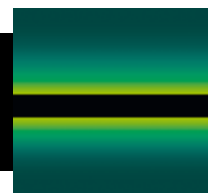
Diluted earnings per shares calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the average number of shares outstanding during the year, increased by the average number of ordinary shares that would be issued if all financial instruments

potentially convertible into ordinary shares were transformed into ordinary shares. Since there is no type of financial instrument of this type, the basic earnings per shares is the same as the diluted earnings per share.

	2015	2014
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company		
Continuing operations	269,567	241,328
Discontinued operations	-	-
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company for calculation of basic earnings	269,567	241,328
Attributable to holders of financial instruments convertible into ordinary shares	-	-
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company adjusted dilution effect	269,567	241,328

	2015	2014
Average number of ordinary shares for calculation of basic earnings per share (*)	58,240,102	58,235,595
Dilution effect	-	-
Average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the dilution effect (*)	58,240,102	58,235,595

(*) The average number of shares takes into account the weighted effect of changes in treasury stock during the year.



There have been no transactions on ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

13. Capital management policy

Alba manages its capital with the aim of providing its subsidiaries with

sufficient financial resources to carry out their activities. In addition to rationally and objectively managing the capital required to cover the risks assumed by its activity, it aims to maximize shareholder return through an appropriate balance between equity and debt.

Alba's leverage ratio at year end 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Bank borrowings	145,575	435,788
Cash and cash equivalents	(298,837)	(492,470)
Total net debt	(153,262)	(56,682)
Shareholders' equity	3,312,353	3,076,376
Shareholders' equity + net debt	3,465,615	3,133,058

In 2015 and 2014 there is no net debt, therefore leverage ratios are not applicable.

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14. Provisions

The movement for 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Balance at 1 January	300	421
Allocations	142	-
Uses	(300)	(121)
Balance at 31 December	142	300

15. Suppliers and other payables

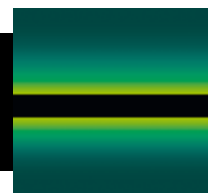
The composition at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Trade payables	1,296	1,549
Accrued wages and salaries	1,540	1,916
Current tax liabilities (note 19)	1,281	651
Accruals and deferred income	10	289
Balance at 31 December	4,127	4,405

In accordance with the single additional provision of the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Institute of Accounting and Auditing, regarding the information to be included in the notes

of the financial statements in relation to the average payment period to suppliers in commercial transactions, no comparative information is presented, as the financial statements

for 2015 are considered as the first for these purposes with regard to the application of the principle of uniformity and the comparability requirement.



The information regarding the average payment period to suppliers is as follows

	2015
Days	
Average payment period to suppliers	34
Ratio of operations paid	33
Ratio of operations pending payments	34
Thousands of euros	
Total payments made	10,088
Total payments pending	1,296

16. Bank borrowings

Current and non-current:

Current debts with credit organizations have annual maturity and the breakdown by maturity is as follows

Bank	At 31/12/2015		At 31/12/2014	
	Maturity	Balance drawn	Maturity	Balance drawn
Credit lines				
BBVA		-	09/07/15	200,000
		-		200,000
Loans with short-term maturity				
BBVA	2016	8,950		-
	Subtotal	8,950	Subtotal	-
Loans with long-term maturity				
BBVA	2017 to 2025	136,625		-
	Subtotal	136,625	Subtotal	-
	Total	145,575	Total	-
Limit on credit lines granted		-		200,000

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On 17 June 2015 a loan agreement for 150 million euros was signed with BBVA at 1.5% interest rate, which matures on 17 June 2025. Both the amortization of the principal and interests are settled semi-annually.

On 6 of January 2015 a loan for the amount of 235,788 thousand euros was cancelled.

17. Valuation at fair value

Breakdown of assets and liabilities and the fair value hierarchy at 31 December 2015 and 2014, valued at that date, is shown in the following tables

	Valuation at fair value		
	Total	Listed price in active markets (Level 1)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
2015			
Assets valued at fair value			
Property investments (note 5)	352,185	-	352,185
Financial investments at fair value with changes in profit and loss (note 8)	285,875	-	285,875
Assets whose fair value is known			
Investments in associates (note 7) (1)	2,235,973	2,235,973	-
Other financial assets (note 9)	149,035	-	149,035
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	161,998	-	161,998
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	298,837	-	298,837
2014			
Assets valued at fair value			
Property investments (note 5)	204,905	-	204,905
Financial investments at fair value with changes in profit and loss (note 8)	276,712	-	276,712
Non-current assets held for sale	81,000	-	81,000
Assets where fair value is disclosed			
Investments in associates (note 7) (1)	2,214,655	2,214,655	-
Other financial assets (note 9)	148,703	-	148,703
Clients and other receivables (note 10)	120,484	-	120,484
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	492,470	-	492,470

(1) This fair value is not the value used for impairments, in which case is Level 3.



18. Risk management objectives and policies

The Board of Directors for Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. has created the following risk control and management Policy

1. Types of risks to which the Company is subject

Risks inherent to all business activities and are defined as the uncertainty that an event or act on may occur that may adversely affect the ability of the Company to maximize value for stakeholders and to achieve the objectives; relates to both the possibility of threats to fully materialize and opportunities not to be achieved.

Corporación Financiera Alba is dedicated to two types of main activities

- () equity participation in listed and unlisted companies, and
- () investment in real estate property (offices) for leasing purposes.

As a result of its activity, the markets and sectors in which it is exposed and of its environment, the Company is exposed to the following risk categories

- Strategic risks, related to the Company mission and vision, the achievement of business objectives and the creation and preservation of value for shareholders and other stakeholders.

This includes risks relating to the Company's corporate governance, its reputation and responsibility, investment and divestment strategies and market dynamics.

- Operational risks relating to possible direct or indirect economic losses resulting from external events (uncertainty in own business operations); or internal events (due to failures and inadequacies in the Company's processes, systems or resources).

This includes risks related mainly to income, investments and divestments and the monitoring, the acquisition of goods and services, physical assets, human resources, information technologies and natural disasters, terrorism and other criminal acts.

- Financial risks arising broadly from any financing operation required by the Company to carry out its activity, as well as the reliability of financial information issued.

This includes liquidity and credit, market, tax, accounting and reporting risks.

- Compliance risks arising from potential breaches of laws, regulations, internal rules and codes of conduct, as well as increased exposure to them.

This includes legal risks, regulatory risks and risks related to codes of ethics and conduct.

2. Integrated Risk Management System

Aware of the importance and benefits of a proper and efficient management of risks, Corporación Financiera Alba has defined an Integrated Risk Management System focused mainly on

- Enabling proactive and efficient identification and assessment of risks at Company level as well as a continuous monitoring.
- Integrating, coordinating and managing the various efforts made by the Company with regard to risk management.
- Enabling a responsible acceptance of risk and reinforcing the responsibility of the Company employee.

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- Ensuring that the control systems are aligned with the Company's current risks.
- Facilitating and expediting the implementation of corrective measures.

The Integrated Risk Management System materialised by putting together three key elements

- () The continuous process of Risk Management, understood as those activities undertaken by all Company personnel -under the supervision of the Audit Committee-, which are aimed at identifying those potential risk events that may affect the Company, managing the identified risks and providing reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of company objectives.
- () An organisational approach with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. This comprehensive risk management affects all Company personnel and therefore it is necessary to define an organisational risk management approach adapted to its organisational structure and corporate culture.

While the Integrated Risk Management System affects and involves all Company personnel, the main participants are those responsible for risks, the Risk Control and Management Unit, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

- () A monitoring model, which defines and provides the necessary and timely information so that all participants in the risk management process can undertake informed decisions regarding them.

2.1. The Continuous Risk Management Process

In brief, the continuous risk management process consists on the following activities

- To identify and evaluate risks that may affect the Company.

Identify key strategic, operational, financial and compliance risks that affect the company strategy and objectives, assess the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact and prioritise them accordingly.

- To set the risk level that is considered acceptable.

By defining key risk indicators (KRI's) for each critical risk and establishing levels of tolerance.

- Identification of controls.

Specify current controls (or to be implemented) in the company to mitigate the above risks.

- Identification of processes where these risks and controls occur.

Determine the relationship between the company's key risks -and controls- and the processes, identify and analyse those processes that are critical to risk management.

- Evaluation of controls.

Evaluate the effectiveness of controls in mitigating the risks identified.

- Design and implementation of action plans in response to the risks.

Determine the action plans required to bring the residual risk to an acceptable level, taking into account the costs and benefits of such actions. Following this reduction of the level of risk, a reassessment and prioritisation of the latter will be necessary and appropriate, forming a continuous risk management process.



In this sense, Corporación Financiera Alba has developed the Company Risk Map, in which, based on the impact and probability, key risks mentioned above are listed. With the aim that this map is effectively set up as a management tool to allow the company to make informed decisions, it is regularly reviewed and updated to meet the current Company's situation.

Likewise, the Company has defined the Risk Sheets for those critical risks, identifying key risk indicators -with the corresponding tolerance levels-, associated controls and, where appropriate, action plans to be implemented. These Sheets allow the Company to conduct regular evaluations and monitoring of the risks and to determine the most suitable response.

2.2. Roles and responsibilities organizational model

While the Integrated Risk Management System affects and involves all personnel of the Company, the main participants are

(i) Risks managers

They are responsible for monitoring the risks they are assigned and reporting any relevant information

to the Risk Management and Control Unit.

(ii) Risk Management and Control Unit.

The Risk Management and Control Unit has specifically the following functions

- Ensure the proper functioning of the risk control and management systems and, in particular, to identify, manage and adequately quantify all significant risks affecting the company.
- Actively participate in the development of the risk strategy and in major decisions regarding risk management.
- To ensure that the risk control and management systems adequately mitigate risks within the framework of the policy defined by the Board of Directors.

(iii) Audit Committee.

This committee supervises the effectiveness of the company's internal control and risk management systems, among others, according to the provisions of the Company Board of Directors' Regulation.

Also, it discusses any significant weaknesses in the internal control system with the Auditor, if detected in the course of the audit.

(iv) Board of Directors.

As previously noted, it has the power to determine the risk control and management policy, including tax risks and monitoring of internal information systems and internal control. In relation to the risk management processes, it is worth noting that, in addition to the Risk Control and Management Unit mentioned, Corporación Financiera Alba has Compliance processes for the various operational and support areas, as well as an Internal Audit Service (IAS), which is defined as an advisory and control body for the Audit Committee, independent within the organization as to its action, aimed at evaluating the different functional areas and activities of the Company.

Among the tasks entrusted to the Internal Audit Service are the analysis and proposal of recommendations for improvement of risk management processes. It also conducts independent evaluations of the efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls, although this is always in

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coordination with the Risk Control and Management Unit in order to avoid duplication and/or areas not adequately covered.

2.3 Monitoring and Reporting Model

The last element of the Integrated Risk Management System is a monitoring and reporting model able to provide relevant information in a timely manner to all those involved in the risk control and management process, both upward and downward.

This is configured as a transverse element that allows the System to

have a dynamic behaviour and, above all, feedforward, which enables a risk control and management within the limits established by the Company.

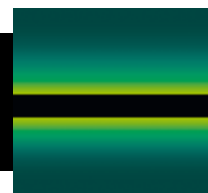
In short, the Integrated Risk Management System implemented by Corporación Financiera Alba is established as a management, communication, monitoring and support mechanism for all activities related to risk control and management. It is essential in order to provide a response to individual and specific risks of each activity, while providing a framework to be managed coordinated by the Company.

19. Tax position

Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. together with Alba Patrimonio Inmobiliario, S.A.U., Alba Participaciones, S.A.U., Alba Europe, S.à.r.l., Balboa Participaciones, S.A.U., Deyá Capital, SCR, S.A.U., Artá Capital, SGEIC, S.A. and Artá Partners, S.A. are taxed under the Tax Regime for Groups of companies.

The main elements of the income tax for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows

Consolidated Income Statement	2015	2014
Corporate income tax for the year		
Corporate income tax expense for the year	(442)	27,810
Adjustments to corporate income tax expense for previous years	64	115
Deferred tax		
Related to the origin and reversal of temporary differences	(1,208)	33,118
Income tax expense recorded in the income statement	(1,586)	61,043
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	-	-
Deferred tax on items debited or credited directly to equity in the financial year	-	-



The reconciliation between the corporate tax expense and the product of the profit resulting from the income statement and the tax rate applicable to Alba for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is as follows

	2015	2014
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	268,471	302,928
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	268,471	302,928
Consolidation differences	(43)	(189,840)
Permanent differences	(269,848)	103,180
At the tax rate set of 28% (2015) and 30% (2014)	(398)	64,880
Adjustments related to previous years current tax liabilities	64	383
Application of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes		
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
Change in contingent payments on acquisition	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
At the tax rate set of 28% (2015) and 30% (2014)	-	115
Deductions	(44)	(37,070)
Changes in assets and liabilities for deferred tax and change in tax rates	(1,208)	33,118
Tax expense recorded in the consolidated income statement	(1,586)	61,043
Income tax attributable to discontinued operations	-	-

The most significant consolidation differences correspond to the share of the profit/(loss) of associates, the dividends received from associates and to the difference in the cost of associates.

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The movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities as follows

	31/12/15	Additions/ (Derecognitions)	31/12/14	Additions/ (Derecognitions)	01/01/14
Deferred tax assets					
Due to impairment of financial assets	-	-	-	(14,119)	14,119
Tax credits from loss carryforwards and deductions pending application	-	-	-	(15,912)	15,912
Other expenses and Retirement Plan	898	(179)	1,077	(4,561)	5,638
Due to valuation adjustments	-	-	-	(5,414)	5,414
Total deferred tax assets	898		1,077		41,083
Deferred tax liabilities					
Due to capital gains from investment properties	26,930	(2,001)	28,931	(4,286)	33,217
Total deferred tax liabilities	26,930		28,931		33,217

The company's profits taxed as a corporate tax group which the Group has opted to reinvest and whose expiry date has not yet been reached are as follows

	Profits opted for reinvestment (Article 42 L.I.S.)	Sale amount	Year of reinvestment	Expiry date of reinvestment term
2013	132,605	269,125	2014	2019
2011	287,396	535,160	2011, 2012 and 2013	2018

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 there were no outstanding tax losses to be offset by the consolidated tax group, or deductions pending application.

2011 and the following years are open to inspection and it is also estimated that the additional taxes that might result from such inspections will not be significant.

The detail of the amount shown in note 15 "Current tax liabilities" under the heading "Trade and other payables" is as follows

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	2015	2014
Personal income tax	521	400
VAT and others	690	184
Social Security contributions	70	67
Total	1,281	651

20. Workforce

The average number of people employed in each year, distributed by categories, was as follows

	2015			2014		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Executive Directors and Senior managers	10	-	10	11	-	11
Department heads	12	-	12	10	-	10
Administrative staff and others	14	16	30	14	17	31
Total	36	16	52	35	17	52

The average number of people employed at the end of each year, distributed by categories, was as follows

	2015			2014		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Executive Directors and Senior managers	10	-	10	11	-	11
Department heads	12	-	12	11	-	11
Administrative staff and others	16	16	32	14	18	32
Total	38	16	54	36	18	54

21. Information by segments

The following tables provides information on revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities related to the

business segments for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

There are no transactions between the different segments.

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Information by segment 2015

In thousands of euros	Property leases	Investments in securities	Total Group
Direct segment revenue and expenses			
Lease income and other items	15,618	-	15,618
Profit from disposals	913	138,055	138,968
Share of profit/(loss) in associates	-	61,320	61,320
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	4,667	19,414	24,081
Other direct segment operating expenses	(4,646)	-	(4,646)
Segment profit/(loss)	16,552	218,789	235,341
Income and expenses not allocated to segments			
Impairment			43,670
Staff costs			(10,618)
Other operating costs			(5,517)
Amortisation			(923)
Other results			137
Net financial income			6,381
Profit/(loss) before taxes and minority interests			268,471
Corporate income tax			1,586
Minority interests			(490)
Net profit for the year			269,567
Assets and Liabilities			
Assets of the segment	354,172	2,521,848	2,876,020
Unallocated assets			616,465
Total Assets			3,492,485
Liabilities of the segment	2,760		2,760
Unallocated liabilities			176,774
Total Liabilities			179,534



Information by segment 2014

In thousands of euros	Property leases	Investments in securities	Total Group
Direct segment revenue and expenses			
Lease income and other items	12,836	-	12,836
Profit from disposals	-	104,039	104,039
Share of profit/(loss) in associates	-	148,580	148,580
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	1,965	111,958	113,923
Other direct segment operating expenses	(3,203)	-	(3,203)
Segment profit/(loss)	11,598	364,577	376,175
Income and expenses not allocated to segments			
Impairment			(70,236)
Staff costs			(11,725)
Other operating costs			(4,854)
Amortisation			(925)
Other results			133
Net financial income			14,360
Profit/(loss) before taxes and minority interests			302,928
Corporate income tax			(61,043)
Minority interests			(557)
Net profit for the year			241,328
Assets and Liabilities			
Assets of the segment	206,722	2,493,486	2,700,208
Unallocated assets			848,107
Total Assets			3,548,315
Liabilities of the segment	1,945		1,945
Unallocated liabilities			469,424
Total Liabilities			471,369

Alba carries out its activities in Spain and therefore, this is considered as a single geographical segment.

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22. Other income and expenses

The different items included in this heading for 2015 and 2014 are shown below.

a) Staff costs

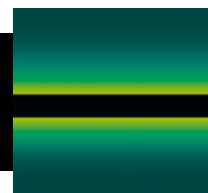
	2015	2014
Wages and salaries	8,615	9,335
Social security costs for the company	670	665
Alternative pension plans systems	1,195	1,402
Insurance premiums	44	228
Other employee welfare costs	94	95
Balance at 31 December	10,618	11,725

b) Financial income

	2015	2014
Dividends	19	3,340
Profit/(loss) on derivatives	876	1,500
Interests	5,408	12,832
Management fee	1,651	1,763
Balance at 31 December	7,954	19,435

c) Change in the fair value of financial instruments

At year-end 2015 and 2014 corresponds to change in fair value of the heading "Financial investments at fair value with changes in Profit and Loss" (note 8).



23. Related parties

In 2015, the following operations were performed

Description of the transaction	Amount	Related party
With significant shareholders of the company		
Services	299	Banca March
Dividend	16,849	Banca March Group concerted action
With other related parties		
Dividends and other benefits distributed	113,727	ACS, Acerinox, Ebro Foods, Clínica Baviera, BME, Vscofan, Panasa, Sres. y Mecalux
Insurance premiums brokered	2,179	March JLT
Insurance premiums	401	March Vda
Operating lease contracts	271	Other
Collaboration contracts	300	Fundación Juan March

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In 2014, the following operations were performed

Description of the transaction	Amount	Related party
With significant company shareholders		
Interest on loans	551	Banca March
Services	319	Banca March
Dividend	18,307	Banca March Group concerted act on
Sale of a premises	3,650	Proprietary Director
With other linked parties		
Dividends and other benefits distributed	99,998	ACS, Acerinox, Indra, Ebro Foods, Clínica Baviera, BME y Vscofan
Insurance premiums brokered	1,481	March JLT
Insurance premiums	613	March Vda
Operating lease contracts	299	Other
Collaboration contracts	300	Fundación Juan March

24. Share option scheme

On 11 June 2014 Alba's Annual General Meeting approved a share option scheme for the acquisition of shares of the Company by the Company's Executive Directors and the Company's senior managers. The plan lasts for three years. The characteristics of the scheme are as follows

a) The Company has granted the beneficiaries with options that will give the right to purchase shares

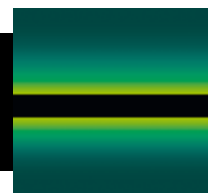
in Corporación Financiera Alba S.A. after a period of three years from the scheme's approval date.

b) The beneficiaries of this option scheme are the executive directors and senior managers of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.

c) The maximum number of shares to be delivered under this scheme will be 635,000.

d) The options are non-transferable except upon the death of the beneficiary.

e) The exercise price of each option will be the closing share price of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. on the last day of the scheme, minus the difference between the final settlement value and the initial settlement value of such shares. However, at the beneficiary's request, the exercise of option rights may also be settled via cash payment by the Company to the beneficiary, for an amount equal to the difference between the final settlement value and the initial settlement value of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. shares multiplied



by the number of options held up to a maximum of 20 euros per share. It is expected that beneficiaries will accept the cash payment, so the Company will estimate the corresponding financial liability at the end of each accounting period.

f) The provisions of the options were at no cost.

Neither at 31 December 2015 nor at 31 December 2014 were any liabilities under these schemes recorded.

25. Remuneration to the Board of Directors and Senior Management

The Company and its subsidiaries have recorded the following remuneration earned by the members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2015 and 2014 which consisted of 13 members and senior management of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.

	2015				
	No. of persons	Salaries & other	Board remuneration		Alternative pension systems
			Alba	Group Companies	
Proprietary directors	3	-	334	-	15
Independent external directors	7	-	336	-	-
Executive directors	5	1,672	293	33	539
Senior Management	4	1,474	-	175	214

	2014				
	No. of persons	Salaries & other	Board remuneration		Alternative pension systems
			Alba	Group Companies	
Proprietary directors	2	-	292	-	14
Independent external directors	6	-	262	-	-
Executive directors	5	2,216	200	100	178
Senior Management	4	1,825	-	48	345

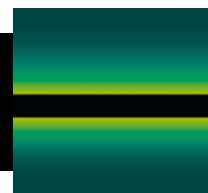
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In 2015 and 2014 there were no advances or loans to members of the Board of Directors or the Senior Management.

Remuneration earned in 2015 and 2014 by each member of the Board of Directors was as follows

	Fixed remuneration	Alba group companies	Total remuneration	Pension plan contribution	Insurance premium
2015					
De Ampuero y Osma, José Domingo	-	63	63	-	-
Brookes, Nicolás	-	25	25	-	-
Carné Casas, Ramón	438	53	491	-	-
Del Caño Palop, José Ramón	275	53	328	130	-
Fernández Barreiro, Isidro	-	-	-	-	-
Garmendía Mendizábal, Cristina	-	71	71	-	-
González Fernández, Carlos Alfonso	-	40	40	-	-
March de la Lastra, Juan	469	63	532	144	-
March Delgado, Carlos	-	130	130	-	7
March Delgado, Juan	-	138	138	-	8
March Juan, Juan	55	63	118	32	-
Martínez-Conde Gutiérrez-Barquín, Santos	435	95	530	233	-
Moranchel Fernández, Regino	-	60	60	-	-
Moraleda Martínez, Amparo	-	-	-	-	-
Neto de la Cervera, José	-	65	65	-	-
Pradera Jauregui, Antón	-	32	32	-	-
Ruiz-Gálvez Pralgo, Eugenio	-	45	45	-	-
Serra Farré, José María	-	-	-	-	-
Total Board of Directors	1,672	996	2,668	539	15

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	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Alba group companies	Total remuneration	Pension plan contribution	Insurance premium
2014						
De Ampuero y Osma, José Domingo	-	-	40	40	-	-
Brookes, N cholas	-	-	50	50	-	-
Carné Casas, Ramón	450	-	40	490	-	-
Del Caño Palop, José Ramón	169	203	40	412	154	8
Garmend a Mend zabal, Cr st na	-	-	46	46	-	-
March de la Lastra, Juan	151	529	40	720	143	8
March Delgado, Carlos	-	-	124	124	-	6
March Delgado, Juan	-	-	118	118	-	8
March Juan, Juan	64	53	40	157	44	-
Martínez-Conde Gutiérrez-Barquín, Santos	90	507	140	737	352	10
Moranchel Fernández, Reg no	-	-	46	46	-	-
Moraleda Martínez, Amparo	-	-	50	50	-	-
N eto de la C erva, José	-	-	50	50	-	-
Ru z-Gálvez Pr ego, Eugenio	-	-	30	30	-	-
Total Board of Directors	924	1,292	854	3,070	693	40

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On 10 June 2015 Alba's Annual General Meeting approved a scheme of variable remuneration linked to the net asset value of shares for the Company Executive Directors and personnel of the Company determined by the Board of Directors to align them with the value creation for the Company's shareholders. The features of the scheme are as follows:

a) The Company has granted units to the beneficiaries entitling them to receive, three years after the approval of the scheme, an amount equal to the product of such units by the difference between the "net" and "end" net asset values of Corporación Financiera Alba S.A.'s shares.

b) The maximum number of units to be granted will be 221,664.

c) The variable amount to be provided for each unit will be equal to the difference between the "final net asset value" and the "net asset value" of Corporación Financiera Alba S.A.'s shares, where:

- The "net asset value" of each share will be the average net asset value of Corporación Financiera Alba S.A.'s shares during the ten trading sessions prior to the first day of the Scheme, 10 June 2015.

- The "final net asset value" of each share will be the average net asset value of Corporación Financiera Alba S.A.'s shares during the ten trading sessions prior to the last day of the Scheme, 9 June 2018.

The calculation of the "net" and "final" net asset values will be made by deducting the treasury shares without taking into account the taxes derived from the theoretical liquidation.

For the purposes of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, the maximum difference between the "final net asset value" and "net asset value" should not exceed 30 percent of the net "net asset value".

In accordance with Articles 227, 228, 229 and 231 of the Capital Companies Law ("LSC"), as amended by Law 31/2014, of 3 December, amending the LSC to improve the corporate governance, Directors of Alba have informed Alba that during the year ended 31 December 2015 there have been no conflict of interest with Alba and that, according to the information available and obtained with due diligence, related persons connected to them has also not any conflict of interest with Alba.

26. Auditors' remuneration

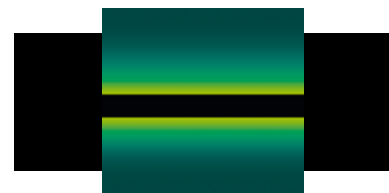
The amount earned by EY in 2015 was 94 thousand euros and in 2014 was 74 thousand euros, of which 20 thousand euros related to advice on internal auditing for both years and 19 thousand euros in 2015 to other work conducted. The remainder in both years corresponds to the audit of the Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements.

27. Cash flows statement

This has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard 7.

This statement is divided in three sections:

- Net cash flows from operating activities includes cash movements at the operational level of all businesses managed by the Group.
- Net cash flows from investment activities includes flows related to long-term asset investments and the acquisition and disposal of equity instruments issued by another entity.



- Net cash flows from financing activities includes cash outflows used in buybacks, cash inflows derived from external financing sources, cash outflows as a result of cancellation of external financing sources and payment of dividends.

28. Post-closing events

After 31 December 2015 the following significant events have taken place

- Alba has acquired an additional 1.12% in BME for 27.4 million euros, increasing its share in this Company to 11.69%.
- Additionally, it has invested 22.8 million euros in the purchase of 0.92% in Vscofan. Alba's current share in Vscofan is 7.78%.
- In the first quarter of 2016, Ros Roca Environment and the Dutch company Terberg Environmental have completed the merger creating TRRG Holding Limited. Terberg Environmental is the environmental subsidiary of the Dutch family conglomerate Terberg. With an extensive range of products and markets, the merger of the two companies creates a strong leader excelling in management of urban waste with the manufacture

of collection equipment, special chassis and lift systems, with production centres in the UK, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Latin America and China.

29. Explanation added for translation to English

These consolidated financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Spain and may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

OF CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA S.A.
AND SUBSIDIARIES FOR 2015



MANAGEMENT REPORT

1. Business performance and Company position

The Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2015 give a true and fair view of the Groups' assets and liabilities, financial position, results of its operations and changes in equity and cash flows for the year end and have been authorised for issue by the Directors of the Company.

During 2015 Alba Group's activity has consisted of

- The management of a set of controlling and significant influence stakes in companies with activities in different industries.
- Promotion of and participation in companies.
- The performance of real estate property for leasing or sale.

2. Foreseeable Company performance

Alba's primary objectives for its investees to obtain maximum profitability, improve competitiveness and increase human, financial and technological potential. In addition, the Company's financial structure as well as its size and flexibility will enable the Company to seize investment opportunities that may arise.

3. Acquisition and sales of treasury shares

The movement of treasury shares shown in the equity heading of the attached Balance Sheet at 31 December 2015 is as follows

	No. of share	Percentage of share capital	Average acquisition price (€/share)	Thousands of euros
At 31 December 2013	64,506	0.12%	40.29	2,599
Sales	(4,608)	(0.01%)	40.29	(186)
At 31 December 2015 and 2014	59,898	0.10%	40.29	2,413



4. Activities regarding research and development.

The Company's specific activities and the lack of product on mean that direct investments in this area are unnecessary.

5. Average payment period to suppliers

In accordance with the provisions of the single additional provision of the Resolution of 29 January 2016, by the Institute of Accounting and

Auditing, regarding the information to be included in the notes of the financial statements in relation to the average payment period to suppliers in commercial transactions, no comparative information is presented, as the financial statements for 2015 are considered the initial financial statements for these purposes with regard to the application of the principle of uniformity and the comparability requirement.

The information regarding the average payment period to suppliers is as follows

	2015
Days	
Average payment period to suppliers	34
Ratio of operations paid	33
Ratio of operations pending payment	34
Thousands of euros	
Total payments made	10,088
Total payments pending	1,296

6. Significant post-closing events

After 31 December 2015 the following important events have taken place

- Alba has acquired an additional 1.12% in BME for 27.4 million euros, increasing its share in this Company to 11.69%.
- Additionally, it has invested 22.8 million euros in the purchase of 0.92% in Vscofan. Alba's current share in Vscofan is 7.78%.
- In the first quarter of 2016, Ros Roca Environment and the Dutch company Terberg Environmental have completed the merger creating TRRG Holding Limited. Terberg Environmental is the environmental subsidiary of the Dutch family conglomerate Terberg. With an extensive range of products and markets, the merger of the two companies creates a strong leader excellent management of urban waste with the manufacture of collection equipment, special chassis and lift systems, with production centres in the UK, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Latin America and China.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

7. Risk control and management policy

The Board of Directors for Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. has created the following risk control and management policy

1. Types of risks to which the Company is subject

Risks inherent to all business activities and are defined as the uncertainty that an event or act on may occur that may adversely affect the ability of the Company to maximize value for stakeholders and to achieve the objectives; relates to both the possibility of threats to fully materialize and for opportunities not to be achieved.

Corporación Financiera Alba is dedicated to two types of main activities

- () equity participation in listed and unlisted companies, and
- () investment in real estate property (offices) for leasing purposes.

As a result of its activity, of the markets and sectors in which it is exposed and of its environment, the Company is exposed to the following risk categories

- Strategic risks, related to the Company mission and vision, the achievement of business objectives and the creation and preservation of value for shareholders and other stakeholders.

This includes risks relating to the Company's corporate governance, its reputation and responsibility, investment and divestment strategies and market dynamics.

- Operational risks relating to possible direct or indirect economic losses resulting from external events uncertainty in own business operations; or internal events due to failures and inadequacies in the Company's processes, systems or resources.

This includes risks related mainly to income, investments and divestments and the pursuit, the acquisition of goods and services, physical assets, human resources, information technologies and natural disasters, terrorism and other criminal acts.

- Financial risks arising broadly from any financing operation required by the Company to carry out its activity, as well as the reliability of financial information issued.

This includes liquidity and credit, market, tax, accounting and reporting risks.

- Compliance risks arising from potential breaches of laws, regulations, internal rules and codes of conduct, as well as increased exposure to them.

This includes legal risks, regulatory risks and risks related to codes of ethics and conduct.

2. Integrated Risk Management System

Aware of the importance and benefits of proper and efficient risk management of risks, Corporación Financiera Alba has defined an Integrated Risk Management System focused mainly on

- Enabling proactive and efficient identification and assessment of risks at Company level as well as the continuous monitoring.
- Integrating, coordinating and managing the various efforts made by the Company with regard to risk management.
- Enabling a responsible acceptance of risk and reinforce the responsibility of the Company employee.
- Ensuring that the control systems are aligned with the Company's current risks.



- Facilitating and expediting the implementation of corrective measures.

The Integrated Risk Management System materialised by putting together three key elements

- () The continuous process of Risk Management, understood as those activities undertaken by all Company personnel -under the supervision of the Audit Committee-, which are aimed at identifying those potential risk events that may affect the Company, managing the identified risks and providing reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of company objectives.

- () An organisational approach with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. This comprehensive risk management affects all Company personnel and therefore it is necessary to define an organisational risk management approach adapted to its organisational structure and corporate culture.

While the Integrated Risk Management System affects and involves all Company personnel, the main participants are those

responsible for risks, the Risk Control and Management Unit, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

- () A monitoring model, which defines and provides the necessary and timely information so that all participants in the risk management process can undertake informed decisions regarding them.

2.1. The Continuous Risk Management Process

In brief, the continuous risk management process consists of the following activities

- To identify and evaluate risks that may affect the Company.

Identify key strategic, operational, financial and compliance risks that affect the company strategy and objectives, assess the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact and prioritise them accordingly.

- To set the risk level that is considered acceptable

By defining key risk indicators (KRI's) for each critical risk and establishing levels of tolerance.

- Identification of controls.

Specify current controls (or to be implemented) in the company controls to mitigate the above risks.

- Identification of processes where these risks and controls occur.

Determine the relationship between the company's key risks -and controls- and the processes, identifying and analysing those processes that are critical to risk management.

- Evaluation of controls.

Evaluate the effectiveness of controls in mitigating the risks identified.

- Design and implementation of action plans in response to the risks.

Determine the action plans required to bring the residual risk to an acceptable level, taking into account the costs and benefits of such actions. Following this reduction of the level of risk, a reassessment and prioritisation of the latter will be necessary and appropriate, forming a continuous risk management process.

In this sense, Corporación Financiera Alba has developed the Company Risk Map, in which, based on the impact and probability, key risks mentioned above are listed. With the

MANAGEMENT REPORT

aim that this map is effectively set up as a management tool to allow the company to make informed decisions, that is regularly reviewed and updated to meet the current Company's situation.

Likewise, the Company has defined the Risk Sheets for those critical risks, identifying key risk indicators -with the corresponding tolerance levels-, associated controls and, where appropriate, action plans to be implemented. These Sheets allow the Company to conduct regular evaluations and monitoring of the risks and to determine the most suitable response.

2.2. Roles and responsibilities organizational model

While the Integrated Risk Management System affects and involves all personnel of the Company, the main participants are

(i) Risks managers.

They are responsible for monitoring the risks they are assigned and reporting any relevant information to the Risk Management and Control Unit.

(ii) Risk Management and Control Unit.

The Risk Management and Control Unit has specifically the following functions

- Ensure the proper functioning of the risk control and management systems and, in particular, to identify, manage and adequately quantify all significant risks affecting the company.
- Actively participate in the development of the risk strategy and in major decisions regarding risk management.
- To ensure that the risk control and management systems adequately mitigate risks within the framework of the policy defined by the Board of Directors.

(iii) Audit Committee.

This committee supervises the effectiveness of the company's internal control and risk management systems, among others, according to the provisions of the Company Board of Directors' Regulation.

Also, it discusses any significant weaknesses in the internal control system with the Auditor, if detected in the course of the audit.

(iv) Board of Directors.

As previously noted, it has the power to determine the

risk control and management policy, including tax risks and monitoring of internal information systems and internal control. In relation to the risk management processes, it is worth noting that, in addition to the Risk Control and Management Unit mentioned, Corporación Financiera Alba has Compliance processes for the various operational and support areas, as well as an Internal Audit Service (IAS), which is defined as an advisory and control body for the Audit Committee, independent within the organization as to its action, aimed at evaluating the different functional areas and activities of the Company.

Among the tasks entrusted to the Internal Audit Service are the analysis and proposal of recommendations for improvement of risk management processes; It also conducts independent evaluations of the efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls, although this is always in coordination with the Risk Control and Management Unit in order to avoid duplication and/or areas not adequately covered.

2.3 Monitoring and Reporting Model

The last element of the Integrated Risk Management System is a

Translation of reports and consolidated financial statements issued in Spanish in accordance with generally accepted principles in Spain (see Note 29). In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish version prevails.



monitoring and reporting model able to provide relevant information in a timely manner to all those involved in the risk control and management process, both upward and downward.

This is configured as a transverse element that allows the System to have dynamic behaviour and, above all, feedforward, which enables a risk control and management within the limits established by the Company.

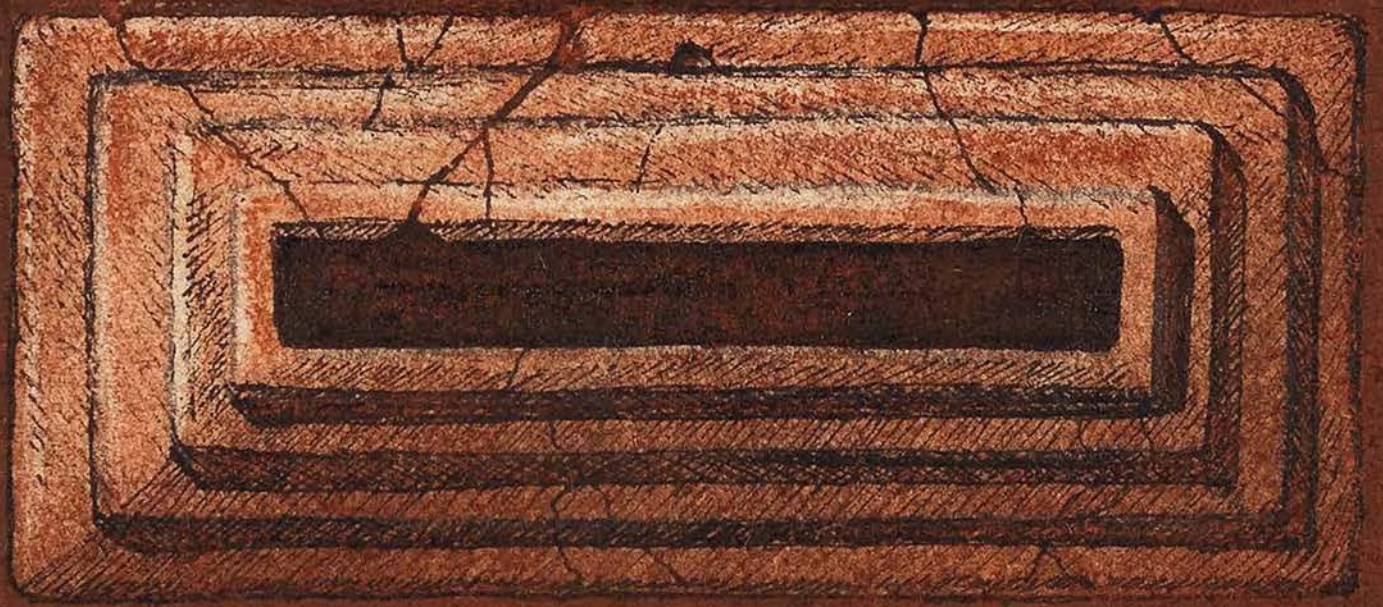
In short, the Integrated Risk Management System implemented by Corporación Financiera Alba is established as a management, communication, monitoring and support mechanism for all activities related to risk control and management. It is essential in order to provide a response to the individual and specific risks of each activity, while providing a framework to be managed coordinated by the Company.

8. Annual Report on Corporate Governance

Attached as ANNEX I.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Letter from the Chairman¹

Dear reader,

It is my pleasure to present the first sustainability report for Corporación Financiera Alba. As a company founded on solid ethical principles and values, with an important long-term commitment to investment activity and an established track record of active involvement in all our investee companies, it is a good exercise for us to evaluate our social responsibility.

We are aware that like us, in many crucial cases, a growing number of investors value the business contribution to the progress and welfare of society, the protection and preservation of our natural resources and good governance and mitigation of other than only financial risks. This increased transparency allows us to approach other stakeholders beyond the financial market, where our activities are limited, contributing to enrich our mission as an organization.

2015 has been important for us to formalise our commitments as a responsible company. First, we have revised our investment policy to reflect the fundamental aspects of

our fiduciary responsibility, such as the long-term aim and permanence in companies that represent a commitment to innovative development and value creation.

This year we have developed a thorough analysis of the degree of adoption of policies and practices in sustainability within our portfolio, identifying risks and opportunities for our exposure to trends from the point of view of sustainable development. We have identified a number of factors that may play a major role, both on the impact on society and the environment, as well as the performance of our portfolio companies such as, responsible and secure access to raw materials, compliance with employment standards and environmental issues in developing countries, climate change or integrity in contractual relations with public administration. For a better understanding of these risks, we have improved the technical skills with regard to responsible investment and social responsibility, both in terms of human capital and through the formalization of commitments at the organizational level. In this sense, Alba has joined the Global Compact of the United Nations, and has worked decisively to incorporate the latest trends in

corporate governance standards and the recommendations of the new Code of Good Governance of the Spanish National Stock Market Commission ("Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores") as well as other international requirements.

Finally, we have developed a thorough materiality analysis to try to identify and prioritize the expectations of our stakeholders, taking into account the particularities of our business and our shareholder structure. We believe that the future is for the responsible company and therefore we apply this inside and outside our organization, as far as our influence may reach. This is good for our stakeholders, our investee companies and, ultimately, for our shareholders.

(1) G4-1 and G4-2



2. Investing with responsibility

The core activity of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.² (Alba) is the investment in different types of assets and the management of its investment portfolio with a long term view. Ensure the utmost diligence and integrity throughout the investment process is one of its main responsibilities included from the Investment Policy to the selection of assets and involvement in the management of investee companies.

The general principles of Alba's investment policy

1. *Necessity of a high knowledge of its investments*

All Alba investments undergo a rigorous initial analysis and subsequent constant and detailed monitoring of both the Company or the particular asset, as well as the industry and markets where it operates and the general economic and market conditions that may affect it at any time, including quantitative and qualitative aspects, the latter being particularly relevant given Alba's investment horizon. This process should always be a med

at achieving the objective set and especially, identifying and trying to mitigate the potential present or future risks that could hinder the achievement.

2. *Active participation in investee Companies or assets in which it invests*

In the case of Companies, this translates as having representation on the Board of Directors and, in the case of other assets (e.g. real estate properties) as managing them directly. This active involvement requires having a sufficient stake, involves not delegating the management and monitoring of its investments to third parties and requires a high level of dedication to these investments result in a relatively limited number of portfolio investments.

3. *Credibility and reputation as assets*

Alba considers its credibility and reputation in the market as one of its main assets, contrasting decisions to achieving its long-term goals. Both variables are not based solely and exclusively on obtaining positive financial results in the investments but on aspects such as avoiding potential conflicts of interest

between investments and Alba, the long-term commitment to investee Companies, the clarity and coherence in plans and strategies and maximum adherence to the principles regarding corporate governance and ethical behaviours in general, among others. Therefore, wherever possible, Alba avoids all acts or situations that might impair its reputation in the market resulting, for example, in encouraging the application of the highest ethical standards in Alba and its investees, with special attention to all aspects of regulatory compliance, corporate governance, personnel, environmental impact and relationship with society in general.

4. *Prudence and risk control*

Alba Investments may experience significant fluctuations in market value, which requires that, in order to meet its goal of creating long-term value, these are undertaken with a high level of prudence, trying to mitigate the possible risks that may affect its activity through, among others, adequate portfolio diversification, low levels of corporate debt or maintaining a high proportion of its portfolio in liquid assets.

(2) G4-3 and G4-7

5. *Flexibility*, as much in the internal decisions making as in the application of the investment principles and criteria for specific investment opportunities.

Responsible management, based on these principles, contributes to the creation of more transparent and better governed markets, connecting financial markets to the real economy and creating opportunities and economic prosperity for society, both in Spain and in other countries where the investee companies are present.

3. Managing Alba with social responsibility

The Global Compact of the United Nations³ reflects the values which guide Alba therefore, during 2015 it is signed this initiative. Since its proposal at the World Economic Forum in 1999, the Global Compact has gathered commitments to reach over 8,400 signatories worldwide. Another of the reasons for starting external commitments in terms of CSR with the signing of this Compact has been its ability to bring together a number of entities around fundamental principles that promote the protection of human rights, workers' rights, the environment as well as transparency and good governance as opposed to corruption.



The social responsibility policy, approved in October 2015, is aligned solidly with this commitment of the United Nations. Its main objective is to promote a culture of social responsibility in the group, to help improve the welfare of people, boost economic and social development of the communities where it operates and create sustainable value for shareholders and investors, employees, customers, suppliers, creditors and for society in general and the environment. In short, it aims to guide the Company's activities towards a sustainable business management model focused on creating value for the various stakeholders.

At the beginning of 2015, the Spanish National Stock Market Commission (CNMV) published a new Code of Good Governance for Listed Companies. One of its main features is the inclusion of specific recommendations on corporate social responsibility (CSR) governed by principle 24, which urges companies to develop a CSR policy that is approved by the board of directors, so that it is aligned with the company strategy and incorporated in decision-making processes.

Despite its voluntary nature, Alba is concerned with updating its

(3) G4-15. In force on 12/01/2016



practices in transparency, compliance and good corporate governance to adhere, as far as possible to the recommendations of the aforementioned Code. In this sense, of the 64 recommendations included in the new Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies, there are 7 that are not applicable to Alba and, of the 57 applicable, 55 are followed in full and only 2 in part, with none that are not followed at all.

In relation to compliance with the recommendations of good corporate governance, it should be noted that the new Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies has removed recommendations that have come to be contained in legislation and are therefore mandatory, but has included 26 new recommendations that were not covered by the Sole Document on Corporate Governance Recommendations (approved by the CNMV in 2006) and has incorporated changes in another 14 recommendations that did exist previously. Thus, during the year Alba has made a significant effort to meet the new recommendations, having reached a very high level of compliance similar to last year, but with a new code of good governance as a reference.

From the recommendations that are partially met, recommendation 5 should be noted, regarding the Board of Directors not submitting proposals to the General Shareholders' Meeting for the delegation of powers to issue shares or convertible securities with exclusion of preferential subscription rights, for an amount higher than 20% of the capital at the time of the delegation, is expected to be fulfilled in the current year, since it is the Company's intent to propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting to rescind the delegation currently in force, which allows a capital increase up to 50% of the same -adopted in 2014- and agreed a delegation that meets the above recommendation. In addition, with respect to gender diversity on the Board (mentioned in recommendation 14), it is the Company's intent to submit the proposal to appoint two new female Directors to the General Shareholders' Meeting, with which it would have three female directors on the Board.

3.1. Materiality of Alba and stakeholders⁴

This report is aligned with one of the most widely used international sustainability reporting standards

worldwide, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), in its latest version, G4, and the essential or core mode⁵.

One of the requirements of this methodology is to perform an analysis to identify the company's main stakeholders. Alba understands this process from a broad perspective and considers the stakeholders of the investee companies as the ones since they are affected, although to a lesser extent, by the decisions and management.

(4) G4-19, G4-24, (5) G4-32

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Figure 1. Map of stakeholders

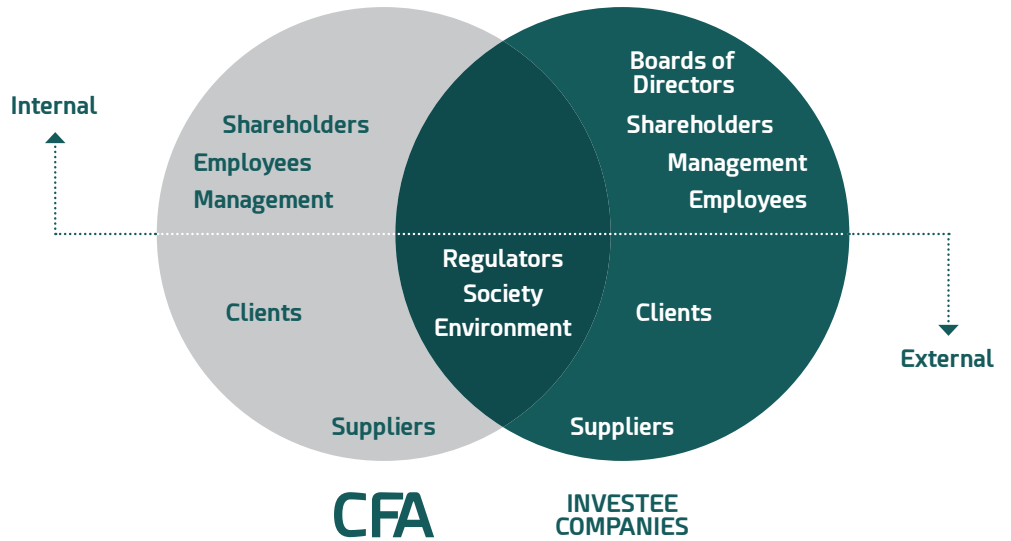
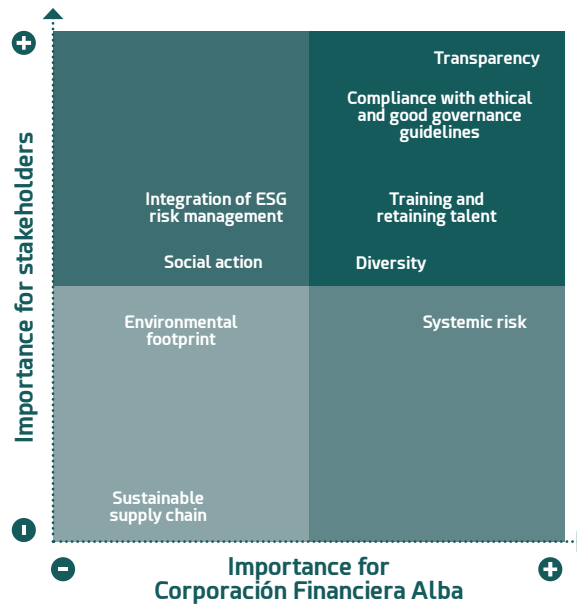


Figure 2. Materiality analysis



In addition, a materiality analysis process has been carried out to identify the most relevant aspects and matters for Alba which, therefore, should be reflected in the report. This analysis has taken place internally and its results can be seen in the following matrix



Communication channels with stakeholders

Alba has many instruments to communicate with its stakeholders, as for all companies, the proportion of transparent information to those who make possible the existence and the company in general is an important constant for its mission.

The corporate website for Corporación Financiera Alba provides updated information - in Spanish and English - simultaneously whenever possible - regarding what affects the Company, the evolution of its key figures, a description of its investment strategy and its investment portfolio and the

content required by the regulations applicable to listed companies. There is a specific section aimed at shareholders and investors with all the relevant facts and financial information regarding the Company and other sections that provide additional information of value for other stakeholders to have a better understanding of our organization, strategy and activity.

For periodic information concerning the company other routes are also used, both traditional communication methods and new technologies. Either way, the ultimate goal is to use the appropriate means for fuller participation and dialogue with stakeholders, and even more

so with shareholders and investors. For this reason there is a channel available on the website with two routes: ordinary correspondence directed to headquarters at Alba, S.A. - Calle Castelló nº 77, 5º Planta 28006, Madrid⁶ - and a second via the following e-mail address to alba@corporacionalba.es.

In line with the Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies recommendations, since 2011, Alba has provided its employees with a communication channel where they can confidently make complaints regarding conduct that may involve any irregularity or breach of the ethics Code to the Audit Committee or the Board Secretary.

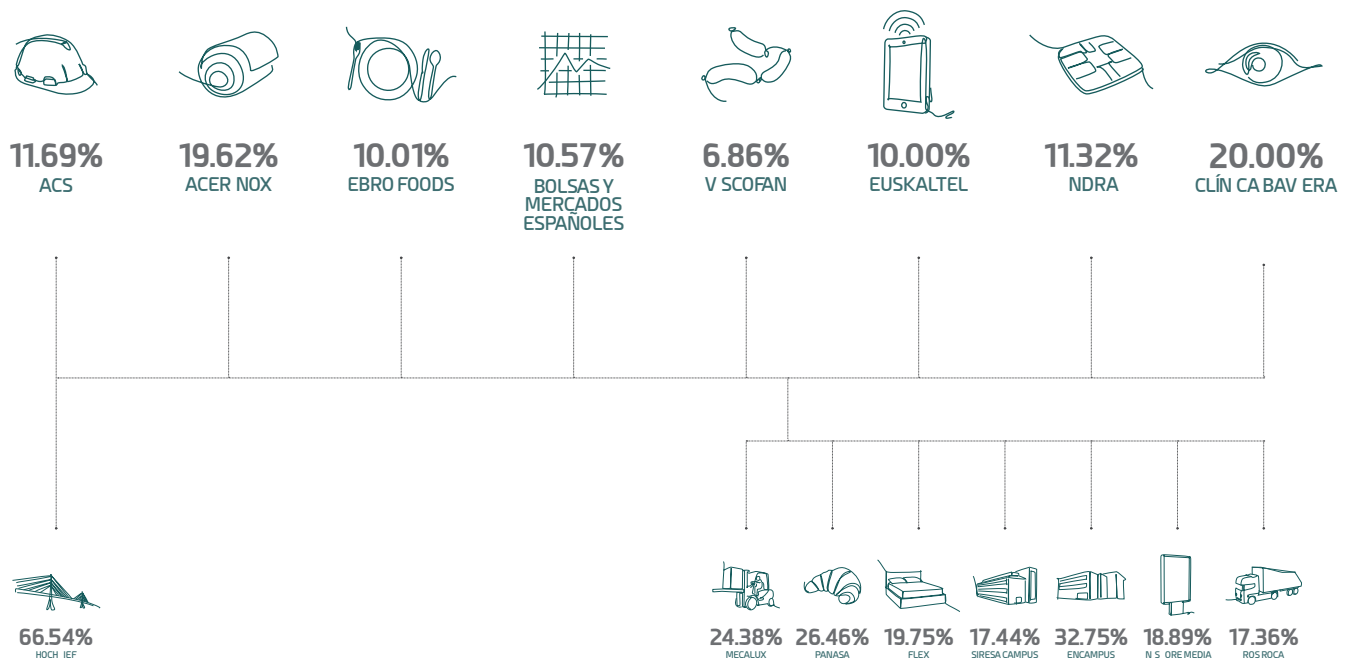
(6) G4-5

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

3.2. Alba's portfolio in key sustainability

Alba is a long-term investor seeking profitability in the sustainable development of companies in which it participates as a shareholder.

Figure 3. Investee companies at 31 December 2015





At 31 December 2015, the average life of investments in the listed portfolio, weighted by the total investment made, was close to 13 years despite including three investments completed in the last two years (Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Vscofan and Euskaltel). Considering Alba's historical portfolio, almost

all investment has a duration exceeding 5 years, and some of the most significant, both in amount and profitability, exceed 10 years duration, such as Pryca (14 years), Carrefour (17 years) or Sogecable (13 years).

Alba selects its investments based on a rigorous financial and technical

analysis - described in the investment policy- and once made, also keeps track of not only financial risks that current investments are exposed. In terms of sustainability, investee companies face many strategic challenges that must be prioritized if they wish to maintain their competitiveness in the long term.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations, adopted by 192 countries and entering into force on 1 January 2016, proposed a program through 16 objectives and 169 goals to achieve sustainable development by 2030.

It is essential to achieve the participation of private enterprise, not only for capital needs -among 2 and 3 trillion dollars per year- but also due to the nature of the goals themselves. Sustainable and resilient infrastructure, nutrition and health or renewable energies are fields in which companies are a source of business opportunities that allows them to generate shared value and contribute to improving the living conditions of millions of people and environmental balance.

Raw materials

Efficiency, quality and safety in the transformation of raw materials into products and the redistribution are challenges for the food industry due to estimated exponential population growth until 2050, increased consumption by the growing global middle class or freshwater shortages in parts of the planet.

The gradual **increase in demand for manufactured products** and the existence of limited commodities -oil, gas, minerals, and metals- poses a challenge in terms of medium/long-term supply with possible solutions found in investing in technologies that increase the efficiency of raw materials, the replacement of certain resources by renewable sources, such as energy, or in the circular economy.

Productive presence in emerging countries

Globalization and the pursuit of efficiency have led many companies to outsource production or relocate to countries where labor is more competitive. These countries often have more fragile governments and structures and more lax and permissive laws that make it more likely to breach basic international rights such as human rights and workers' rights or environmental standards.

The **implementation of controls and audits** on these factors to ensure a full and responsible supply chain is a key task which becomes more complex the larger the company is, the greater the transformation processes required for a product, and the greater the number of countries involved.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Climate change

Climate change is an **urgent and potentially irreversible threat** to humans and the planet; and to combat its effects deep cuts in global emissions are required.

Companies and their income statements are going to be impacted in the medium/long-term due to consequences of this phenomenon - in varying degrees depending on the sector or location - so incorporating a risk analysis not only financial in the management of the business or the use of an internal carbon price to offset the costs and risks of GHG emissions can help mitigate future challenges and impairment losses.

Among the many challenges in the field of sustainability that may potentially affect Alba's investee

Public contracting

The **new directive on Public Procurement** of the European Commission which should become national law in April 2016, urges member countries to include CSR criteria as an additional quality and price pillar **in bidding for public contracts**. This new approach is presented as a competitive advantage for companies that are leaders in the sector and also have more complete coverage of the environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors than their competitors.

companies and materialize as both risks and opportunities; those with a possible major impact on its activity

Environmental value chain

The **increase concern for environmental care generates great diversity of services** that are mostly managed by private companies through public tender. The activities covered by this market such as waste management and treatment, street cleaning, management of renewable energy and co-generation or management of the integrated water cycle have extensive growth that favours the creation of a significant green employment niche.

have been selected and individually analysed as shown in the table below.

Figure 4. Sustainability challenges for investee companies

	Manufacturing	Presence in emerging countries	Public contracting	Environmental value chain	SDG	Climate change
Acerinox	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
ACS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ebro Foods	✓	✓			✓	✓
Indra		✓	✓		✓	✓
BME					✓	✓
Clínica Baviera					✓	✓
Euskaltel			✓		✓	✓
Vescofan	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Encampus					✓	✓
Flex	✓	✓			✓	✓
In Store Meda					✓	✓
Mecalux		✓			✓	✓
Panasa	✓				✓	✓
Ros Roca		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sresa					✓	✓



In addition, analysing the status of social responsibility of investee companies enable to identify those which can serve as an example in Alba, to evolve and move towards a more advanced social responsibility management model and those which

can be positively influenced from its position on the Board of Directors, so that the CSR could become a turning point in the business models and meetings of the governing bodies or central committees.

Figure 5. Analysis of the CSR of listed investee companies and Alba

Company	CSR online	Adhesion year to the Global Compact	Sustainability report	GRI	Carbon Disclosure Project	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
IBEX 35						
Acerinox	✓	2013	✓	✓	✓	
ACS	✓	2002	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ebro Foods	✓	2002	✓	✓		
Indra	✓	2004	✓	✓	✓	✓
Listed						
BME	✓	2011	✓	✓	✓	
Clínica Baviera	✓					
Euskaltel	✓	2005	✓	✓		
Vascofan	✓	2015	✓			
Alba	✓	2015	✓	✓	✓	

Figure 5 shows a decrease in completed cells as we move to the right (increase in the degree of commitment to CSR's intensity) and down (companies with lower capitalization). This does not occur in isolation for all companies analysed,

but is recurrent in the business community worldwide when larger, renowned companies in the economy and markets are compared with others who have a lower turnover or media exposure.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Figure 6. Analysis of the CSR of investee companies by group

Company	CSR online	Adhesion to the Global Compact	Sustainability report	GRI	Carbon Disclosure Project	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
BEX 35	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	50%
BEX 35 + Listed	100%	88%	88%	75%	50%	25%
Listed	100%	75%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Total Companies	80%	47%	53%	47%	27%	13%
Unlisted	57%	0%	14%	14%	0%	0%

Figure 6 shows that there is a clear difference between the companies listed in IBEX 35, those that are listed on the Spanish stock-market and those unlisted. The first group has a greater degree of coverage in all aspects evaluated whether in terms of participation in external initiatives, in reporting or in the communication of CSR via its channels.

The reference to social responsibility on the website and encouraging its various stakeholders to take part of this commitment is the starting point for the development of a CSR strategy for many companies. That is the reason why 79% of total investees, approximately, express the willingness to do business responsibly through the most accessible communication channel for its stakeholders.

Another milestone that usually materializes in the first phase of CSR integration in a company is joining

the Global Compact. In its portfolio, the signing of the ten principles is limited to listed companies - in IBEX 35 or the continuous market- and which account for almost 50% of the number of investee companies.

These two previous actions form part of a CSR communication process that must be aligned, to be effective, with responsible management. An early way to validate the existence of these, are the international standards certificates (ISO, OSHAS, EMAS, etc.) that include many matters such as quality, the environment or employment relations and which practically all investees hold.

The preparation of sustainability reports -a path between management and communication- indicates a more advanced CSR status that necessarily requires an integration of ESG (environmental, social and governance) factors in organization and a detailed analysis and review

of performance. Reporting data, indicators and objectives through the sustainability report allows specific categorization of company activities in terms of social responsibility to its stakeholders. In 2015, this document was made by 100% of the companies integrating the IBEX 35, 88% of all listed companies, and 53% of the total. Compliance of these reports with international standards is one of the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance for listed companies. 75% of the investee companies that are the object of these voluntary directives fulfill this requirement, with the reports indexed in the GRI platform.

Participation in the last two initiatives evaluated, reporting under the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and participation in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, is conditional upon receipt of the invitation to participate⁷, which in turn depends on the market capitalization of the



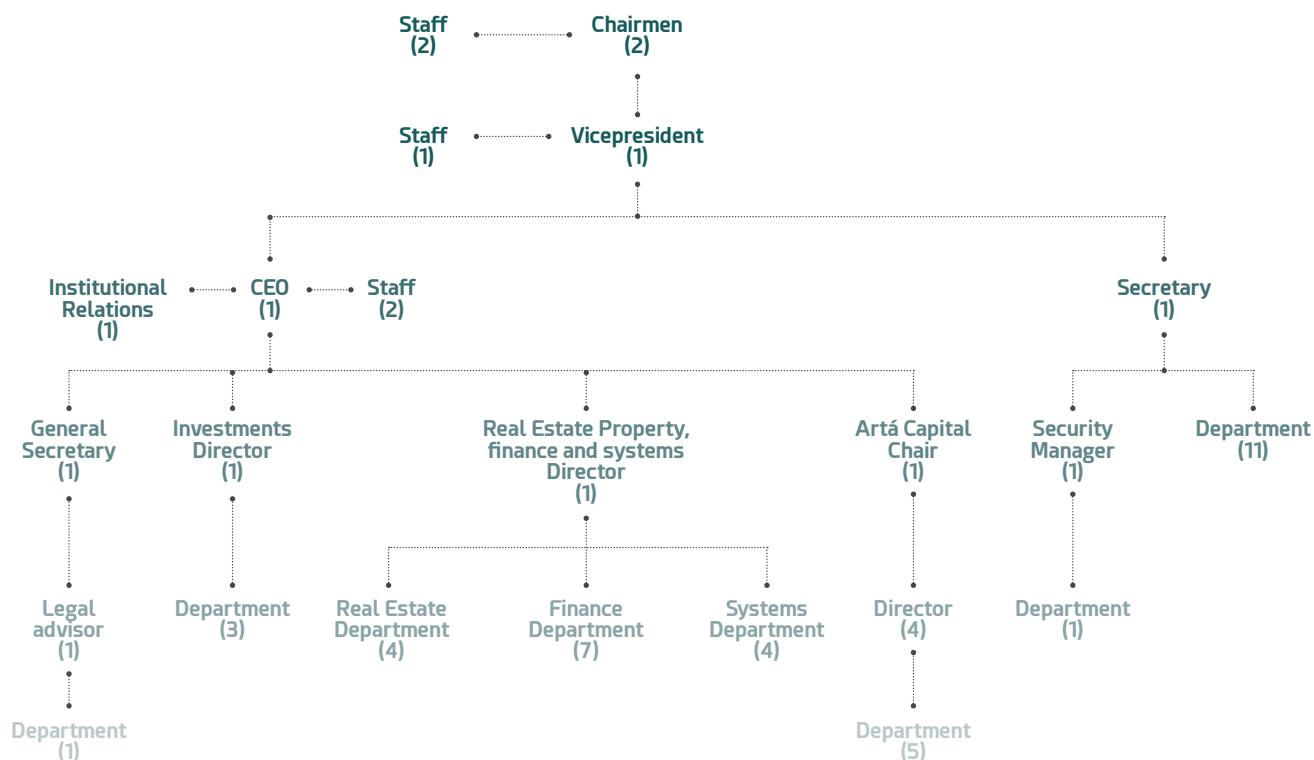
ent ty, among other factors. In 2015 four investee companies filed their CO₂ emissions data of 2014 through the CDP report on climate change and two companies, ACS and Indra were included in the Sustainability Yearbook RobecoSAM.

3.3. Alba's human team

Alba's human capital is one of the most important assets to the company. Therefore it continuously tries to improve processes and policies to foster a pleasant working

environment and a transparent two-way communication that allows to retain talent and increase the skills of its employees.

Figure 7. Company organization chart



(7) In the case of CDP, companies not invited may send their completed questionnaire but they will not be included in the statistical data of its annual information.

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Diversity

Alba's team is made up of 55 people with permanent employment contracts of which 30% are women⁸. The diversity of the workforce is an aspect included in the recruitment criteria, however the principles governing the recruitment of a new employee are professionalism, skills and competence. These guidelines are also applied when selecting members of the Board of Directors. In 2015 two female directors were appointed, although one of them could not take office. Due to its philosophy of continuous improvement, in 2016 it will increase the number of female directors to 3, which would be 20% of the Board of Directors.

Health and Safety

Although office work has a below average injury rate compared with other sectors, the health and safety of its team is also a priority. Firstly, Alba has an emergency measures plan for any incident that may affect its facilities even when there is no or minimal impact. In addition, it performs a yearly labour risk assessment and provides its employees with a manual on "Health and Safety for Office jobs".

As for social benefits, all staff have an annual health review, health, life and accident insurance -as payment in kind- and pension plans⁹.

Conciliation

Alba considers that the conciliation of personal, family and working life is a key tool for maximizing employee satisfaction and it is therefore contained in the code of conduct¹⁰ via paragraph 6.5 where Alba undertakes to promote family conciliation policies that facilitate the necessary balance between professional and personal life.

Training

At present, training employees is aimed at the more technical profiles, so of the average hours per employee dedicated to training during working hours is calculated, this amounts to approximately 3 hours per year¹¹. Looking ahead to 2016 one of its aims is to generate a record which counts the hours employees spend on training and increasing the number of them who receive training.

(8) G4-10 and G4-LA12

(9) G4-LA2

(10) G4-56. Code of conduct

(11) G4-LA9



3.4. Alba's impact on society¹²

Alba supports different projects, from entities whose mission is to generate knowledge and research on the evolution

of the economy and society at national level, to those who are responsible for promoting culture, protecting the interests of the sector or dealing with those who are in a precarious economic situation. Additionally and indirectly,

these type of activities are promoted from the foundations of investee companies ACS, Ebro Foods and Euskatel. During 2015 contributions were made that amounted to 329,000 euros to the following organizations



INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS
ECONÓMICOS

Institute of Economic Studies

Institute which aims to promote, conduct and disseminate work and research regarding economic and social matters in order to encourage private enterprise and the market as an efficient way of creating and allocating resources.



fedea
Fundación de
Estudios de
Economía Aplicada

Foundation for Applied Economy Studies

Foundation which aims to positively influence society, researching the most important economic and social matters of our time.



FUNDACIÓN
JUAN MARCH

Juan March Foundation

Foundation that develops its activities in the field of human and scientific culture.

265 concerts, exhibitions and conferences
267,095 attendees.



Spanish Food Bank Federation

Non-profit organization which integrates 55 food banks, at least once in each province at national level.



Spanish Issuers

Association created to cover the interests of companies with securities traded on national markets.

ASCI

ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA
DE ENTIDADES DE CAPITAL - RIESGO

Private Equity Spanish Association

Asociación Española de Entidades de Capital Riesgo is the non-profit organization that represents the Venture Capital & Private Equity industry in Spain.

(12) G4-16

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Also, as member of the society which the reactions impact directly, Alba tries to manage the supply chain¹³ in a responsible manner. Despite belonging to a sector of little consequence regarding resource consumption and a medium-sized company in terms of personnel for which this aspect is immaterial, it attempts to efficiently monitor its suppliers -office suppliers and adaptation mostly-. In 2015 it had 79 different suppliers -100% local- involving payment of 4 million euros plus VAT for Alba. This figure should not only be considered as a note in the annual accounts but also as a way of contributing to the real economy, which enables the generation of shared value for society.

3.5. Alba's environmental footprint

Environmental improvement and protection is a cornerstone for society in general as well as to the business community. This is why for Alba it is also important to maintain a firm commitment to prevent ve conservation and improving the environment, minimizing unintended consequences of the activity, as stated in its CSR policy. Therefore, in the exercise of its activity, Alba aims

to prevent pollution, ensure rational and sustainable use of resources and to carry out proper waste management.

The international agreement reached at the UN climate summit in Paris 2015 has been a key event to raise the importance of the fight against climate change, the main challenge in environmental terms today. 196 States have ratified the urgency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to curb this weather phenomenon, calling on companies to act and engage in mitigation. There are numerous tools to work from the business sector in this challenge, but the first step is measurement; knowing to what extent it is contributing to the problem.

To calculate its carbon footprint, both air transport and electricity consumption¹⁴ of offices (383,309 kWh¹⁵) have been considered, which would correspond to emissions scope 1 GHG (direct emissions)¹⁶ and amounted to 141.8 tons of CO₂.

In 2015 Alba's first Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) report was submitted. CDP is an organization of international reference -whose aim is to encourage all types of

enterprises to measure, disclose and reduce the impact of the reactions on the environment, and natural resources- that gathers the most extensive database on climate change reports made by companies and other organizations based on self-assessments. In Spain, 46 companies correctly completed the questionnaire during 2015, of which more than 65% form part of IBEX 35.

Although there is still room for vast improvement compared to other companies that measure their performance in this regard, if governance and strategy are considered among the existing four emissions management, risk management and opportunities and verification-, it exceeds both the average score of its industry and the average for the financial sector. In the other three areas it is necessary an improvement, especially in verification and emissions management, where it only meets 5% of the requirements.

(13) G4-12

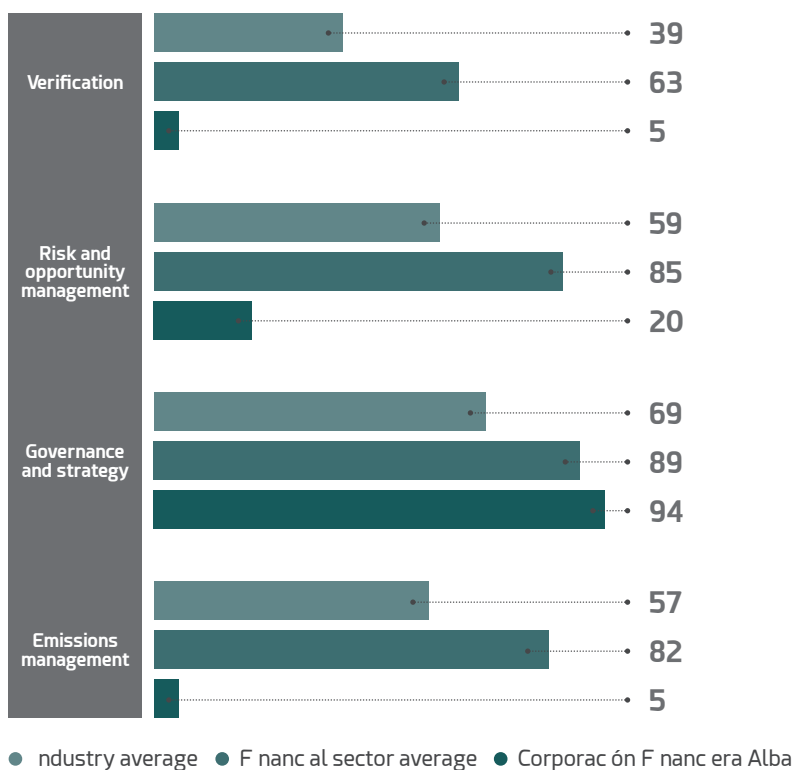
(14) G4-EN3

(15) Figure extrapolated based on consumption in the first nine months of the year.

(16) G4-EN15



Figure 8. 2015 Carbon Disclosure Project Report



Two other environmental impacts that are measured¹⁷ are the consumption of paper and the water footprint. In the case of the paper, consumption is over 425,000 pages, all of them

certificates with the PEFC seal. Water consumption amounts to 8,495 cubic metres¹⁸ and although Alba actively is not water intensive and therefore this is not a material aspect

for its business, the fact that this is in a country with a potential risk of drought and desertification entails the need for greater control, monitoring consumption and greater awareness.

(17) Data obtained from the extrapolation of consumption up to 3 December 2015.
 (18) G4-EN8

4. Next steps

For Alba, this sustainability report marks an important milestone in its commitment to corporate social responsibility. However, this is not only a document that reflects what has taken place throughout the year, but is also a means to make public its objectives for 2016. These goals have been structured on four pillars that cover a broad spectrum with all fields included within the scope of sustainability.

Transparency and Good Governance

1. 1. Encourage investee companies to:

1.1. Increase the involvement in terms of corporate social responsibility.

1.2. Adhere to the UN Global Compact.

1.3. Comply with the new European Directive on disclosure of non-financial information that will be transposed to Spanish law during 2016.

2. 2. Training in ESG matters to the Investment Management team in order to gradually include non-financial risks assessment in portfolio management.

3. 3. Join initiatives to promote Good Governance that arise in Spain.

4. 4. Develop and consolidate the crime prevention plan in compliance with current legislation.

Environment

1. Increase the carbon footprint coverage including real estate property in the calculation.

2. Promote the reduction in paper consumption.

3. Encourage investee companies to participate in the *Carbon Disclosure Project* initiative.

Workplace

1. Create a professional and personal life conciliation plan.

2. Improve the employee training process.

Social Action

1. Increase the promotion of social action.

2. Create a corporate volunteer plan in the company.



5. Table of contents GRI

GRI	Section	Omissions
Strategy and analysis		
G4 1	Letter from the chairman	
G4 2	Letter from the chairman	
Organization profile		
G4 3	Materiality and stakeholders	
G4 5	Materiality and stakeholders	
G4 6		Operations are only performed in Spain
G4 7	Investing with responsibility	
G4 8		Operations are only performed in Spain
G4 9		Average staff: 50 people Capital sat on (31/12/2015): 2,323 million euros
G4 10	Alba's human team	
G4 11		100% of employees covered with the office agreement
G4 12	Alba's impact on society	
G4 13		The property activity has been segregated, contributing its assets and liabilities into a new company
G4 14		N/A. Corporación Financiera Alba's direct environmental impact is limited enough to consider the precautionary principle
G4 15	Managing Alba with social responsibility	
G4 16	Alba's impact on society	
Material aspects and coverage		
G4 17		23 entities which include Group companies, associates and Private Equity investments; appearing in full in the report
G4 18		The process of determining materiality and content has been conducted internally
G4 19	Materiality and Alba stakeholders	
G4 20		N/A
G4 21		Materiality has remained limited to internal aspects of the organization
G4 22		N/A. It is the first sustainability report for Corporación Financiera Alba
G4 23		N/A. It is the first sustainability report for Corporación Financiera Alba

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

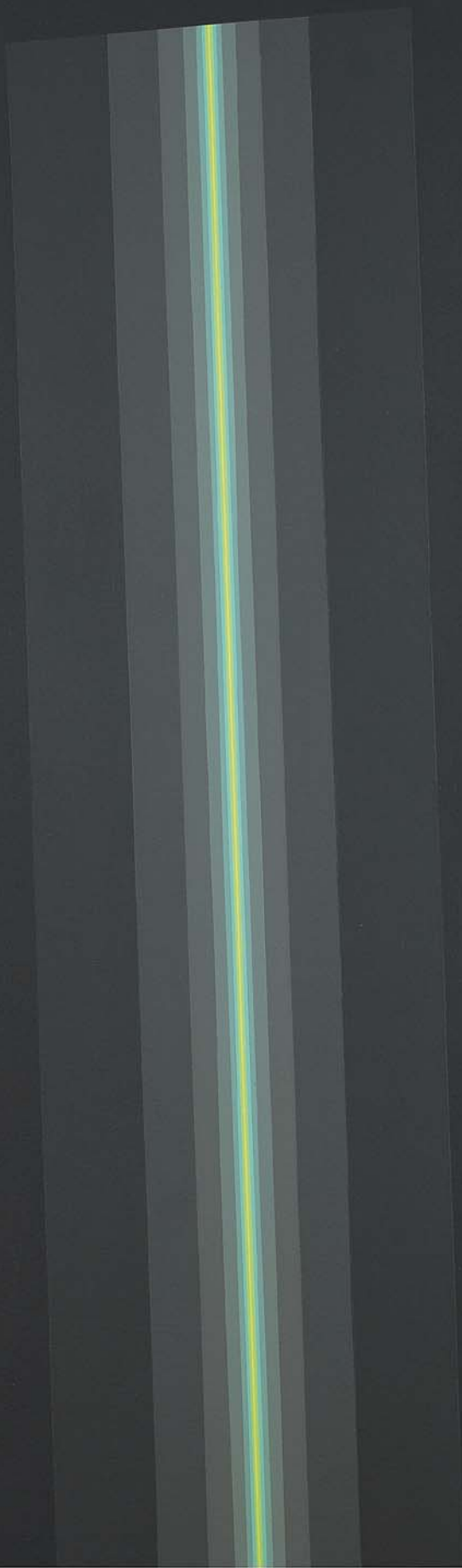
GRI	Section	Omissions
Participation of stakeholders		
G4 24	Materiality and Alba's stakeholders	
G4 25		Select on s based on the mpacts that may ar se n the bus ness and that may ar se as a result of Alba's act v t es
G4 26		N/A
G4 27		No problems have been recorded w th stakeholders
Report profile		
G4 28		Calendar year 2015
G4 29		N/A. h s s the first susta nab l ty report
G4 30		Annual
G4 31		rc@cfa.com
G4 32	Materiality and Alba's stakeholders	
G4 33		No ver ficat on of the report has been conducted by external ent t es
Governance		
G4 34		<p>he Annual General Meet ng, called and held n accordance w th the law, bylaws, and the requ rements of the Annual General Meet ng Regulat on, s the supreme and sovere gn body for the express on of the soc al w ll.</p> <p>() Nom nat on and Remunerat on Comm ttee formed by external D rectors, w th the ma or ty of ts members and Cha r be ng ndependent D rectors.</p> <p>() Aud t Comm ttee formed by external D rectors, w th the ma or ty of ts members and Cha r be ng ndependent D rectors.</p> <p>() Operat ons Comm ttee made up of a m n mum of three and a max mum of s x D rectors appo nted by the Board of D rectors based on the r knowledge, sk lls and exper ence and the tasks of the Comm ttee.</p>
Ethics and integrity		
G4 56	Alba's human team	
Economic performance		
G4 EC1		Net turnover: 17.4 m ll on euros



GRI	Section	Omissions
Energy		
G4 EN3	Alba's environmental footprint	
Water		
G4 EN8	Alba's environmental footprint	
Emissions		
G4 EN15	Alba's environmental footprint	
Employment		
G4 LA2	Alba's environmental footprint	
Health and safety at work		
G4 LA6		During 2015 3 people have been on sick leave for an average of 3 weeks each and one person has been on maternity leave
Training and education		
G4 LA9	Alba's human team	
Diversity and equal opportunities		
G4 LA12	Alba's human team	
Regulatory compliance		
G4 S08		During 2015 there have been no fines or penalties in this area

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

To go to the annual Corporate Governance Report,
please click on this [link](#)



AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

IN THE YEAR 2015



AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

I. Introduction

The report on the functions and activities of the Audit Committee of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. was prepared based on the recommendations regarding good corporate governance of listed companies and, in particular, those included in the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies ("Código de Buen Gobierno de las Sociedades Cotizadas"), approved by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission ("CNMV") on 18 February 2015, as envisaged in the Unified Document of Corporate Governance Recommendations ("Documento Unificado de Recomendaciones de Gobierno Corporativo"), approved by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission on 22 May 2006.

The Audit Committee was created by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2000, following the recommendations of the so-called "Olveca Code".

Subsequently, Law 44/2002, of 22 November, on Financial System Reform Measures ("Finance Law"), established the mandatory existence of this Committee in listed companies and certain requirements related to

the composition, competences and operating rules.

Pursuant to said Law, Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. amended its Bylaws and its Board Regulation, establishing the Committee's competences and operating rules.

The approval of Law 12/2010, of 30 June, amending the Audit, Securities Market and Spanish Companies Laws, extending the competences of Audit Committees, gave rise to the amendment of the Board Regulation to adapt them to the legal provisions in relation to the Audit Committee. Also, advantage was taken of this amendment to introduce the recommendations arising from the document of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission relative to "Internal control of financial information in listed companies" (June 2010) in the Board Regulation.

Law 31/2014, of 3 December, amending the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law to improve the Corporate Governance, introduced Article 529 quaterdecies, relative to the Audit Committee, in the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law ("LSC"), including provisions relating

to the composition, organization and functions, which have been incorporated to the Board Regulation by means of the amendment agreed upon on 5 May 2015, which was duly notified to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 10 June 2015 and registered in the Mercantile Register on 6 July 2015.

In addition, Law 22/2015, of 20 July, on Audit, amended Final Provision 4 of Article 529 quaterdecies of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, in relation, as mentioned earlier, to the Audit Committee, in those aspects that affect, mainly, the composition of this Committee and its functions, would require a new modification of the Board Regulation to incorporate those amendments.

II. Functions of the Audit Committee

Pursuant to Article 529 quaterdecies of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, Article 22 of the Board Regulation of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. (amended by the resolution adopted on 5 May 2015), entrusts the Audit Committee with the following

functions, notwithstanding any other functions that may be assigned thereto by the Board of Directors

- a) Inform the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of any questions raised in relation to matters for which the Committee is responsible.
- b) Supervise the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company, internal audit and risk management systems, including tax risk, and discuss with the auditor significant weaknesses of the internal control system detected during the audit.
- c) Supervise the mandatory financial information preparation and presentation process.
- d) Propose to the Board of Directors the selection, appointment, re-election and replacement of the external auditor and appointment conditions, and regularly obtain information about the audit plan and its execution, in addition to preserving its independence in the exercise of its functions.

e) Establish the relevant relations with the external auditor in order to receive information on any matters that might jeopardise its independence, for examination by the Committee, and any other matters related to the financial audit process and communication envisaged in the financial audit legislation and auditing standards. In any case, each year the auditors will be required to furnish written confirmation of the independence with respect to the entity or entities related directly or indirectly thereto, as well as information on any manner of additional services of any kind provided to these entities by the external auditor or by the persons or entities related thereto pursuant to the financial audit legislation.

f) Issuance on a yearly basis, prior to issuing the audit report, of a report expressing an opinion on the auditor's independence. This report must contain, in all cases, the evaluation of the provision of additional services to which the preceding letter makes reference, considered individually and globally, other than the legal audit and in relation to the independence regime or to the audit regulation in force.

g) Inform the Board of Directors at first instance of all the subject matters envisaged in the Law, Bylaws and Board Regulation and, in particular, of

1. The financial information that all listed companies must periodically disclose.
2. The creation or acquisition of ownership interests in special purpose entities or resident in countries or territories considered tax havens.
3. Transactions with related parties.

III. Composition

The Audit Committee is an internal body of the Board of Directors and, therefore, is composed of Company directors. The directors are appointed by the Board of Directors and, pursuant to the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, subsequent to the amendment with respect to Law 31/2014, all the members of this Committee should be non-executives, at least two of the directors should be independent directors and the Chairman should be an independent

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

director. Pursuant to the Law and the Bylaws, the Chairman shall be replaced every four years, although he/she may be re-elected after one year has elapsed from his/her removal.

The composition of the Audit Committee of Corporación Financiera Alba has fulfilled the new legal requirements, since it is formed by three directors, two of which are independent and one is proprietary, and the Chairman is independent.

The composition of this Committee, at 31 December 2015, was as follows: Mr. Carlos González Fernández, as Chairman, and Mr. Regino Moranchel Fernández and Mr. José Nieto de la Cerva, as directors. Mr. González and Mr. Moranchel are independent directors and Mr. Nieto is a proprietary director. Likewise, the following directors formed part of the Committee in 2015: Mr. Eugenio Ruiz-Gálvez Pralgo (independent director) as Chairman, until the end of September, when he resigned due to his age, and Mr. Nicholas Brookes (independent), until the month of June, when his fourth mandate as director expired.

IV. Operation and activity

The internal operation of the Audit Committee is governed by the provisions of Article 47 of the Bylaws and by the provisions of articles 29 to 34 of the Board Regulation, which regulate everything relating to its sessions, calls to meetings, quorums, adoption of resolutions, minutes, relations with the Board of Directors and with the Company management, and the powers to request information on any aspect of the Company and to obtain assessment from external professionals.

In 2015 the Audit Committee held eight meetings, in which the following areas were addressed with the aforementioned functions and for which the necessary information and documentation was furnished:

- Regular review of the financial information for submission to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission.
- External audit of the financial statements.
- Risk identification and internal control system.

- Regulatory and internal regulation compliance.

a) Review of regular financial information

In relation to the regular financial information, the Audit Committee analysed, prior to the presentation thereof, the quarterly and six-monthly financial information submitted to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and which are disclosed, as well as the requirements established by Royal Decree 1362/2007, of 19 October (amended by Royal Decree 875/2915, of 2 October) and by CNMV Circular 1/2008, of 30 January (amended by Circular 5/2015, of 28 October).

The Company's Financial Manager, who is responsible for preparing the aforementioned information, collaborates in the analysis for the purpose of explaining the accounting process followed to prepare said financial information and the decisions and criteria adopted.

The Committee approved the aforementioned information prior to introducing certain suggestions made.

Likewise, a meeting was dedicated to the examination of the financial statements prior to the authorisation by the Board of Directors.

b) External audit of the financial statements and relations with external auditors

As regards external audit, it should be noted that the auditors attended the meetings of the Audit Committee, in which the financial information corresponding to 2014 year-end and the related financial statements. The external auditors reported extensively on the audit work performed, the most important questions raised and the criteria followed. In particular, the financial statements were issued without any reservations in which no relevant risks to the Company were detected and considering the internal control of the Company adequate. The external auditors performed the functions with the collaboration of the Company's executives. Likewise, the audit work plan for 2015 was explained.

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 529 quaterdecies of the Spanish National Limited Liability Companies Law, the Audit Committee received written confirmation of the auditors' independence from the entity or related entities and issued a report expressing its opinion on the auditors' independence.

Likewise, the external auditors participated in a Committee meeting in which the most relevant developments of the Audit Law (Law 22/2015, of 20 July) were examined.

With this area, it should also be noted that the current auditor was also designated in 2004 and that the last renewal was agreed for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

c) Risk identification and internal control system

As regards the risk identification and internal control system, it should be noted that the Company's Financial Department is in charge of the internal control thereof that includes a series of operating rules that establish the internal control criteria. These rules relate, inter alia, to Accounting and Reporting, Investments and

Investments, Short-Term Investments, Real Estate Property Management and Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable and Relations with the CNMV.

The Audit Committee has attributed competences in this area and evaluates whether or not the Company has the adequate organisation, personnel and processes to identify and control its main operating, financial and legal risks, and is empowered to investigate any aspect of the risk identification and internal control system it deems relevant. In this connection, it should be noted that since 2004 the external auditors have performed a detailed examination of the Company's internal control system on several occasions, resulting in that, in the opinion of the Company, has a satisfactory internal control system, notwithstanding having made recommendations in this regard, which have been assumed.

In 2011, following the recommendations of the CNMV's document "Internal control of financial information in listed companies" (June 2010), the Audit Committee proposed, and the Board of Directors agreed, to establish an Internal Auditing service as an instrument for improving the development of the functions

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

entrusted to the Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee in relation to risk control and management and monitoring of the internal information and control systems. Likewise, the person in charge of this service was appointed and an audit company was engaged to perform Internal Audit functions, in this case Ernst & Young.

In connection with internal audit, it should be noted, namely, that a Bylaw was approved by the Board of Directors (amended by the resolution adopted on 26 October 2015), that a Risk Map of the Company was prepared (at inherent level, residual and internal control effectiveness level) -which has already been reviewed on two occasions- and that it follows an Activity Plan approved by the Audit Committee.

In 2015, the internal audit updated, under the Activity Plan, some internal procedures and performed various internal audits, specifically of the procedures deemed most relevant. Likewise, in relation to the Company's Guide to Internal Control Over Financial Information ("Manual del Sistema de Control Interno de la Información Financiera (SCIIF)"), in 2015 its provisions were followed and reported

to the Audit Committee which, in turn, informed the Board of Directors of the result of the internal audits and monitoring of the SCIIF.

Likewise, in 2015, following the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies, the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Audit Committee, agreed to establish a Risk Control and Management Unit as advisory and control body of the Audit Committee, independent from the business, and aimed at ensuring the establishment of an adequate control and efficient and prudent risk management. The Risk Management and Control Function Bylaw was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2015 and a Risk Management Methodology and Monitoring Model was adopted.

In this regard, the Company has defined an Integrated Risk Management System focused mainly on enabling proactive and efficient identification and evaluation, in addition to monitoring and follow-up; integrating, coordinating and managing of the Company's different risk management-related efforts; enabling the obtaining of responsible risk acceptance and reinforcing the

responsibility of the Company's personnel; ensuring that the control systems are aligned with respect to the Company's actual risks; and facilitating the application of the corrective measures.

This Integrated Risk Management System was implemented to mitigate the risks to which the group is exposed, given the nature and complexity of its operations and the environment in which it carries on its activity, and summarized in three key elements

- The continuous risk management process, understood as those activities performed by all the Company's personnel aimed at identifying the potential risk events that could affect it, managing the identified risks and providing reasonable assurance that the Company's objectives will be achieved. In this context, the Company's Risk Map was updated and the Risk Data Sheets defined for risks with greater criticality.
- An organizational approach with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, such that, although integrated risk management affects

and involves all Company personnel, the main participants are those responsible for risks, the Risk Control and Management Unit, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

- A monitoring model that defines and provides the necessary and specific information for all the participants of the risk management process to make informed decisions with respect thereto.

The Audit Committee, within the Integrated Risk Management System, has been entrusted the function of supervising the effectiveness of the Company's internal control, the internal audit and risk management systems, evaluating whether or not the group has the appropriate organization, personnel, policies and processes for identifying and controlling its main risks and, particularly, the financial and legal operating processes.

In connection with the risk management processes, in addition to the aforementioned Risk Control and Management Unit, Corporación Financiera Alba has regulatory compliance processes that reside in the different operations and support areas

and the aforementioned Internal Audit Service.

As a result of the work carried out and of the organization established, in 2015 no significant incidents were detected in relation to risk identification and the internal control of the Company.

d) Regulatory and internal regulation compliance

As regards with regulatory and internal regulation compliance, this is expounded in greater detail than in the preceding points since, pursuant to Article 26.c) of the Board Regulations, the Audit Committee must prepare a report in this connection.

It should firstly be noted that the Company, in order to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations, has the appropriate organization including, namely, the existence of a Legal Advisory Department, Tax Advisory Department and Financial Department, each of which, within the respective area of competence, ensures compliance with the applicable regulations (external and internal). Likewise, the Board Regulation provides that the Secretary will be in charge of ensuring the formal and material

legality of its actions, the statutory regularity thereof and the fulfilment of its governance procedures and rules.

Furthermore, the functions of this Committee include guaranteeing the existence of an effective internal system for ensuring that the Company fulfils the laws and provisions that govern its activity and ensuring that the necessary procedures for guaranteeing that the management team and employees fulfil internal regulations. Likewise, it should be noted that the Financial Manager in charge of the Company's internal control attends the Committee's meetings and informs about the related matters.

Further, as mentioned earlier, the Company has an Internal Audit Service and a Risk Control and Management Unit, and a Risk Management Methodology and Monitoring Model was adopted.

Also, in 2015 the Company adopted or updated the following policies based on the Audit Committee's report, envisaged in various good corporate governance provisions or recommendations: Corporate Governance Policy; Corporate Social

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Responsibility Policy; Communication Policy; Dividends Policy; Treasury Shares Policy; Investment Policy; Tax Policy; Board Remuneration Policy; Director Candidate Selection Policy; Risk Management Policy; and Crime and Fraud Prevention Policy.

As regards the existence of internal procedures, as mentioned earlier, the Company has a series of operating rules that establish the internal control criteria, in addition to the Company's Financial Information Internal Control System Guide, Risk Management Methodology and Monitoring Model, and Crime Prevention manuals.

Moreover, in 2011 a Code of Ethics and Conduct and Crime and Fraud Prevention Policy was approved and the Internal Conduct Regulations in relation to the Securities Market was updated (updated again in 2013 in order to adopt CNMV criteria in relation to discretionary treasury share transactions).

The aforementioned internal regulations envisage the corresponding control and monitoring bodies and the Code of Ethics and Conduct regulates a confidential reporting channel whose field of

application currently comprises any action supposedly illegal or contrary to that envisaged in the Code itself.

In 2015, these internal regulations were fulfilled and no irregularities were detected in relation thereto.

Based on the foregoing, the Committee considers that the Company has an appropriate organization and regulatory framework considered sufficient to ensure compliance with the applicable internal and external regulations.

In relation to this area of activity, the Audit Committee also examined the Draft Annual Corporate Governance Report -which was subsequently approved by the Board of Directors- and the Report prepared by the control body envisaged in the Internal Conduct Regulations on the actions carried out in fulfilment thereof (all relating to 2014).

Further, with respect to this area of regulatory compliance, reference should also be made to the examination of related transactions with directors, significant shareholders or the representatives, or with persons related thereto or with investees ("related transactions"),

which have been favourably informed on fulfilling the necessary conditions.

Specific reference should be made to the monitoring of tax risk, which motivated the examination of the Company's tax situation by the Audit Committee, in relation to its tax obligations in general, to the most relevant aspects in relation to Income Tax, VAT and Local Taxation, and to the fulfilment of the different normative obligations.

Lastly, the Audit Committee has followed the operation of the Company's website, which was modified as a result of the approval of CNMV Circular 3/2015, of 23 June, and which is fully adapted to the provisions in force.

In light of the foregoing, the Audit Committee considers that the Company's compliance with the regulations, in general, and with good corporate governance, in particular, is satisfactory, fulfilling the currently applicable regulatory requirements and recommendations.

Madrid, 25 February 2016



DIRECTOR REMUNERATION REPORT

To go to the annual Director Remuneration Report,
please click on this [link](#)


PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS



PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

The Board of Directors submitted the following resolutions for consideration at the Annual General Meeting

1. Approve the financial statements, both individual and consolidated, for the year ended 31 December 2015.
2. Approve the management of the Board of Directors during the same period.
3. Approve the proposed distribution of profit and payment of dividends.
4. Empower the Board of Directors to increase capital against reserves (retained earnings) by issuing new ordinary shares of the same class and series as those currently outstanding, to instrument a "scrivend".
5. To determine the number of directors, appointment, re-election and ratification of directors.
 - Set a total number of 15 Company directors.
 - Render null and void the appointment of Ms. Amparo Moraleda Martínez as Company director, approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 10 June 2015, as she has been unable to accept the appointment.
6. Amend the heading of Chapter III of Title III of the Bylaws and Article 47 relating to the Audit Committee thereof.
7. Inform the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the effects of Article 528 of the LSC (Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law) on the amendment of the Board Regulation of the Company, agreed upon on 3 May 2016.
8. Appoint as a external auditor of the Company and of its consolidated Group for 2017, 2018 and 2019, at KPMG Auditors, S.L.
9. Authorise the merger by absorption of the wholly owned subsidiaries Alba Particulares, S.A.U. and Balboa Particulares, S.A.U., for the purposes envisaged in articles 160 and 511 bis of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law.
10. Approve, in a advisory capacity, the Remuneration Report of the Board of Directors in 2015.
 - Re-elect Mr. Carlos Mach Delgado and Mr. Juan March de la Lastra as Company directors.
 - Appoint Ms. María Eugenia Giron Dávila and Ms. Claudia Pckholz as Company directors.
11. Approve, pursuant to Article 219 of the LSC (Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law) and Article 39 of the Bylaws, a variable remuneration tied to the value of the Company's shares for the executive directors and personnel determined by the Board of Directors, in order to bind them directly to the shareholder value creation process.
12. Authorise the Board of Directors to increase share capital pursuant to Article 297.1.b) of the LSC (Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law).
 - 12.1. Render null and void the authorisation to increase share capital approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 11 June 2014.
 - 12.2. Empower the Board of Directors to agree upon the increase in share capital, once or several times, up to an amount equal to 20% of the share capital, and to eliminate pre-emption rights when necessary.
 - 12.3. Empower the Board of Directors to agree upon the increase in share capital, once or several times, up to an amount equal to 50% of the share capital, without power to eliminate pre-emption rights.

- 
13. Authorise the acquisition of treasury shares, within the maximum limits permitted at a given time and in compliance with the requirements established in the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, and the use of the shares acquired by virtue of this authorisation and prior authorisations, for the allotment of remuneration plans of executive directors, executives and employees consisting of the delivery of shares or options thereon, and authorise the Board of Directors to reduce the share capital, where applicable.
 14. Authorise the Board of Directors to execute the resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting.
 15. Approve the minutes of the Annual General Meeting.

JOSÉ MARÍA YTURRALDE WORKS

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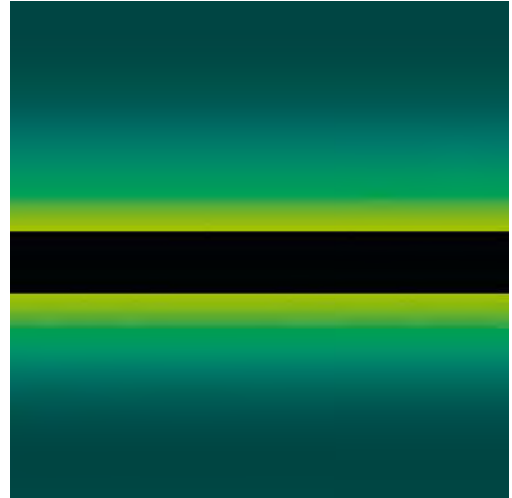
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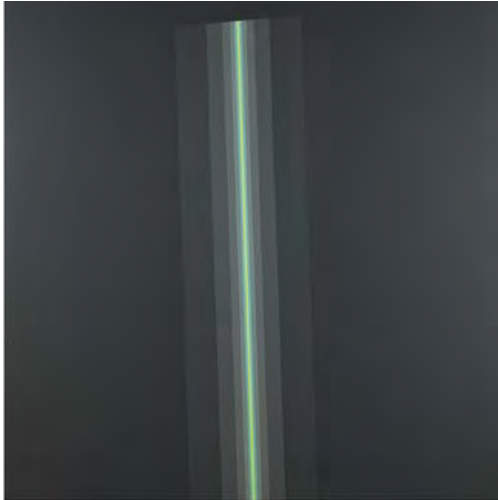
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