



Telefónica, S.A.

Annual Report *1999*

Telefonica

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Annual Report **1999**

A person stands on a beach, looking out at the ocean under a sunset sky. A bicycle is parked on the sand in the foreground. The scene is captured in a monochromatic blue and white color scheme.

Telefonica

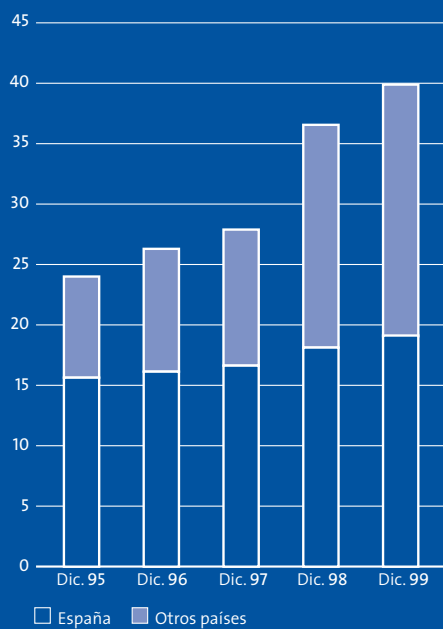
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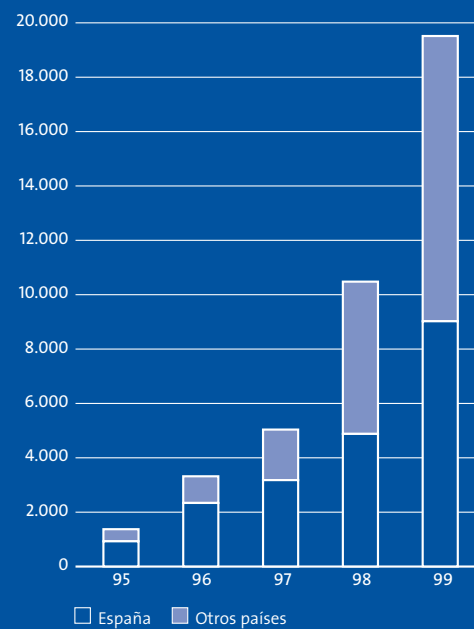
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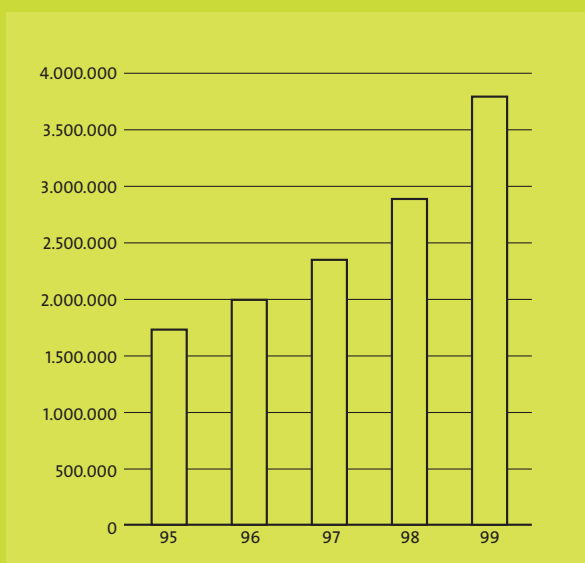
Evolution fixed telephone lines (millions)



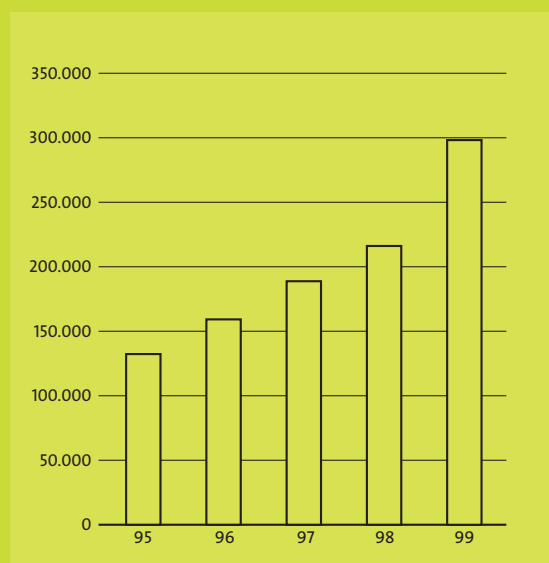
Evolution cellular customers (millions)



Evolution of revenue from operations (millions of pesetas)



Evolution of net income (millions of pesetas)



Significant variables

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Fixed telephone lines (thousands)	24,247.3	26,477.1	28,159.9	36,792.8	40,199.1*
Spain	15,774.7	16,200.1	16,798.3	18,205.2	19,226.2
Other countries	8,472.6	10,277.0	11,361.6	18,587.6	20,972.9
Cellular customers	1,375,519	3,329,398	5,053,404	10,514,460	19,582,100
Spain	928,955	2,345,645	3,187,696	4,894,300	9,052,300
Other countries	446,564	983,753	1,865,708	5,620,100	10,529,800
Pay TV customers	774,989	1,149,260	1,751,860	2,369,800	2,489,500
Spain	—	—	200,000	282,090	440,100
Other countries	774,989	1,149,260	1,551,860	2,087,800	2,049,400
Active employees**	99,203	92,148	92,151	103,662	118,778
Revenue from operations (millions of pesetas)	1,740,557	2,006,058	2,363,102	2,906,021	3,819,724
Financial debt (millions of pesetas)	1,861,728	1,947,450	2,317,201	3,196,426	3,464,902
Investment (millions of pesetas) ***	632,893	724,253	685,888	735,079	1,195,548
Cash flow (millions of pesetas)	750,357	811,235	961,435	1,084,114	1,494,976
Net income (millions of pesetas)	133,214	160,282	190,063	217,584	300,293

(*) Included ISDN lines and Ibercom lines.

(**) Average number over the year.

(***) Fixed and intangible. Includes prepayments to suppliers and installation materials.





Juan Villalonga
Chairman and CEO of
Telefónica S.A.

Dear Shareholder:

In 1999, the strength of Telefónica's business project was confirmed. Confirmed by the business model. Confirmed by value creation.

Our business model is based on accelerating the development of three major priorities: Leadership in the "New Economy", exemplified by the explosive growth of the Internet and mobile telephones; disaggregation, as a way to multiply our innovative and creative capabilities; and the focus on our natural market, the 550 million speakers of Spanish and Portuguese who today comprise our chief asset.

Telefónica's leadership in the New Economy is evident with the advent of Terra as a major pace-setter in the sector worldwide, as well as an outstanding leader in our market. It has also been evident with the creation of the new Telefónica Móviles, which groups all of our cellular operators into the world's fifth-largest mobile company.

The disaggregation of high-growth business units has enabled us to dramatically increase our flexibility, offer maximum



Project of the new Telefónica's offices in Madrid

transparency and enhance the intrinsic value of our company.

Our focus on the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking market allows us to achieve unique economies of scale and places us on a solid strategic platform from which to launch a strong entry into other major world markets.

Our main competitors have wanted to follow our lead. This is why we will improve and redouble our efforts in this project, increasing our competitive advantage.

Our project has also been endorsed by the increase in the value of our shares. During 1999, the value of Telefónica shares grew 96.2%, surpassing all of the main national stock indexes of the countries where we operate and overtaking the average performance of our global competitors. In fact, from 1995 to 1999, Telefónica has created more shareholder value than any other integrated-services operator in the world. We have therefore fulfilled our main goal of achieving exceptional yields for our shareholders.

In our sector it is very difficult to predict the future, but I can guarantee to you that we will be steadfast in maintaining the integrity of our business project and in our commitment to the interests of all our shareholders.

A handwritten signature in white ink on a dark blue background. The signature reads "Juan Villalonga" in a cursive, flowing script.

Juan Villalonga
Chairman and CEO of Telefónica S.A



A global company

Telefónica has become a leader in the telecommunications, Internet and media sectors, in a market covering over 550 million people.

In 1999 the groundwork was laid for the transformation of Telefónica into a global player in the telecommunications, Internet and media sectors. This project (conceived nearly three years ago) gave Telefónica a leading position in the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking market, covering over 550 million people.

Financial markets have generally expressed their trust in Telefónica, reflected in a 96.2% revaluation of Telefónica's shares during this financial period and a market cap of 80.910 billion euros, in comparison with the figure of 38.870 billion euros at the end of the preceding year.

This new company model is based on reorganizing the business along Lines of Activity, initially reflected on the first day of the year with the corporate separation of Telefónica de España, the

company now in charge of the line of activity of fixed telephony in Spain. During the year, other lines of business were consolidated, this time on a global level with two particularly outstanding "stars": Terra and TPI. Both of these companies were listed on the Spanish stock exchange, with revaluations of the minority tranche price rising by 360% and 227%, respectively, by the end of the year. The result has been a significant widening Telefónica's business structure.

Both of these operations are a good indicator of Telefónica's firm acceptance of the Internet as a key to global development of its business project. This global project should be understood in two ways: on the one hand, as an openly receptive approach towards new business (such as the Internet or Media, the star of 2000) and, on the other hand, as a growing international presence. In this regard, 1999 witnessed an opening up to new countries (Italy, Austria, Morocco, El Salvador, Guatemala...), and a consolidation of Telefónica's presence in countries where it already operated, particularly Brazil.

In January 2000 an important event took place regarding the new company structure: the Board of Directors approved the proposal to carry out offers for the acquisition of 100% of the minority shareholdings in various Latin American affiliates (Telefónica de Argentina, Telefónica del Perú, Telesp and Tele Sudeste).



The new organization by Global Business Lines aims to make each unit a world leader in its area of activity.



This operation was approved on February 4, 2000 at an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

The main objective of the take-over bid is to facilitate the Group's restructuring by business units (fixed telephony, mobile telephony, data transmission, Internet, business-to-business e-commerce, media, directories and telephone-assistance services). This new focus will make Telefónica bigger while allowing each business line to take its place among the world's leaders in each sector.

In 1999, Telefónica Móviles became the fastest-growing European operator, with over 9 million Spanish customers. To this figure another 6.5 million customers in Latin America should be added (10 counting the financial participations), managed by Telefónica Internacional in 1999, but now, in 2000, controlled by a single, global, mobile-telephone company, becoming the world's sixth-largest, with 19 million customers.

Data became a global business line in 1999 with the creation of Telefónica Data, which was already operating in Spain and Latin America. This led, in January 2000, to the creation of Telefónica DataCorp, one of the world's largest companies specializing in data transmission.


In fixed telephony, Telefónica de España has continued as undisputed leader of the sector, maintaining a significant market share in spite of having to operate within a totally open, competitive environment. Expansion in fixed telephony has continued in Latin America, reaching 21 million lines in service (18.4 million under direct management).

Telefónica Media is one of the world's major companies in the field of production, ownership and broadcasting of audiovisual services in the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking community. During 2000, part of its share capital is expected to be floated on the Spanish Stock Exchange.

During 1999, the Atento Group was established to bring together all of the call-center services existing within the Telefónica Group, as well as to globally develop this business worldwide, with Latin America as the priority region, and the United States as the target region in the medium term.

In January 2000, Telefónica B2B Inc. was formed to develop business-to-business e-commerce in Spanish/Portuguese-speaking countries.

This structure by business lines on a global scale benefits from the flexibility inherent to operational decentralization, while



The character of a global and innovative company is exemplified through the sponsorship of sporting events.

coordinated management of the units enables each one to exploit the strength derived from forming part of one of the leading multinational companies in the sector. This coordinated management approach is clearly reflected in the brand identity solidly established in each market.

Throughout 1999, Telefónica has carried out intense global promotional activities with respect to both its corporate image and main commercial trademarks. The sponsoring of cultural and sports events has provided one of the best opportunities available for bringing the company closer to society and for it to be acknowledged as a global and innovative company, adapting to the needs of its customers.

Telefónica has initiated a stable relationship with the world of sports, because this represents three values strongly rooted in the company's business policy: rigor, competitiveness and teamwork.

Sports sponsorships have been linked both to important international figures and young hopes, as well as to disabled sports players.

As an example of this intense worldwide sponsoring activity, Telefónica became, in 1999, the first and only telecommunications company to act as main sponsor of a Formula 1 team.



Fixed Telephony

Telefónica has more than 34 million fixed telephony lines, 18 million of which are in Latin America.

By the end of 1999, Telefónica directly managed 34 million fixed telephony lines. Spain accounts for 16 million lines, controlled by Telefónica de España; while the rest are managed by the companies grouped within Telefónica Internacional.

Spain

In its first financial year as the fixed-telephony business Line of Activity, Telefónica de España was able to maintain a 94.7% market share of total traffic, despite operating in a liberalized environment. Revenues also increased, to more than 1.6 billion pesetas.

This market share represents a 3-point loss compared to the previous year, in a market competing with fully established global operators since the beginning of the year, with other operators that entered in the course of the year, in addition to several cable operators and two mobile operators (using B1 fixed telephony licenses). By the end of 1999, over 100 licenses had been granted in Spain.

This performance has enabled operating revenues to increase by 0.8% over 1998, surpassing 1.6 billion-pesetas, in spite of several rate cuts and the important substitution effect from mobile telephony. Minutes per line and day amounted to 13.40, increasing by 11.9% over the previous year.

The reasons for these results can be largely explained by two factors: one the one hand, a tariff and price restructuring which made Telefónica's offer more competitive; and on the other, its commercial and marketing policy based on market segmentation, innovation and an integrated telephony offer covering all customer needs simply and economically, in comparison with the offers from other competitors.

Commercial Activity

Throughout the year, 70 new services were placed on the market, enabling invoicing generated by new products and



New terminals, such as the Domo, facilitate the marketing of services which generate consumption and/or value-added.

services (ISDN, Intelligent Network, Internet ...) to amount to 164,791 million pesetas. This invoicing turnover in itself amounted to 10.3% of total operating revenue.

The packaging and integration of products and services (multimedia packages) also made significant progress, increasing the range of consumption and/or value-added-generating products (maintenance services, supplementary services: call waiting, caller identification, three-party service ...).

The marketing of discount plans for the general public and businesses also intensified. Overall, 8,646,145 plans were subscribed during the year, bringing the total number of active plans at 31st December to nearly 12 million.

The network automatic answering service, used by the end of 1999 by more than 8.3 million customers, continues to be promoted.

A notable increase in sales volumes can be attributed to the reinforcement of commercial activity, with a higher qualified sales force, suited to the characteristics and needs of each market segment (Large Corporate Customers, Small and Medium-Sized Companies, Businesses, Professionals and Residential Customers), and the incorporation of new distribution methods (Internet on-

line channel; complementary, external distribution networks, etc.).

Commercial activity in the business market also took the form of new solutions for equipment renewal through the Innovatel Plan, which allowed 10,000 companies to renew their equipment.

Furthermore, call-centers for the general public have been transformed and consolidated, which has increased and improved the operational capacity of customer assistance and enabled the handling of over 12.3 million incoming calls.

The strong growth of the Internet has made it possible to start deployment of new flat-rate and high-speed services (such as ADSL), as well as significantly increase the sale of ISDN lines, effectively doubling the plant of lines in service. Also, a whole set of additional solutions for video conferencing, distance working, etc. has been developed based on ISDN.

In 1999, Telefónica Cable's pre-commercial activity began, enabling the gradual introduction of the "Imagenio" product (pioneer in the use of new VDSL technology).

Cost Reduction

Improvements in customer care were compatible with a cost-reduction strategy, reinforcing Telefónica de España's



Call-centers serving the general public handled over 12.3 million incoming calls.



10.3% of Telefónica de España's operating revenue was generated by new products and services (ISDN, Intelligent Network, Internet...)

competitiveness. The most important item is personnel expenses, which decreased by 11% with respect to 1998. Productivity has increased in parallel, standing at 412.4 lines per employee (representing a 31.7% increase with respect to the end of the previous year). Redundancy measures have significantly contributed to lower personnel expenses, with the agreement to eliminate 10,849 jobs (5,380 in 1999 and 5,479 in 2000). As a result, Telefónica de España's workforce consisted of 46,619 employees by the end of 1999; 19.8% less than in 1998.

With respect to other operating expenses, discretionary management spending continued to decrease. An approximate 8,500 million peseta savings has been obtained under the headings of work, supply and services outsourcing and other personnel expenses, permitting an increase in commercial expenses (advertising, promotion, sales commissions and others) without affecting the profit and loss account, in order to respond to a new competitive environment.

Asset Revaluation

The financial effort carried out in 1999 was important, in anticipation of the depreciation rate of certain equipment and

installations not meeting the forecast periods, due to the competitive environment.

Plant Improvement

During 1999, the switching plant was upgraded to incorporate new features in response to regulatory requirements (basically, call-by-call operator selection, automatic carrier pre-selection and portability services).

The decision to develop bandwidth (ADSL and VDSL) and a Multi-Service Network (based on modern technology, such as ATM switches and DWDM transmission) will allow Telefónica to achieve optimum positioning in the immediate future with a view to meeting the demand for new products and services and to drive the carrier wholesale capacity business.

Telefónica's GigaADSL Internet Access service proposal to authorized operators, offering permanent high-speed connection, and simultaneous voice services, is a decisive step in this policy.

Telefónica's international IP center tripled its Internet traffic capacity in 1999 with respect to Europe and the United States. This, together with the Columbus-3 submarine cable system,



Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Pública (TTP) has 66,889 payphones on public thoroughfares throughout Spain, from which revenues increased by 1.3% in 1999, despite competitive pressure.

Telefónica's international IP center tripled its Internet traffic capacity in 1999 with respect to Europe and the United States

soon to enter service, will make Telefónica one of the world's leading Internet-traffic operators.

Also consolidated in this financial year was a new investment process, establishing an investment volume in accordance with best European practice, based on an investment/revenues ratio which, in 1999 stood at 18.9%, in contrast to the European average of 20.5%.

Early in 1999, an Environmental Management System was implemented to identify those areas where the company's activities affect the environment, as well as to promote the relevant corrective actions, with a view to minimizing and, insofar as possible, eliminating their impact in the future, while at the same time, furthering sustainable development.

With this aim, a specific organization and environmental policy were set up. Initial results obtained are provided in the Environmental Report (available in electronic format on Telefónica's Internet web site).

Finally, a new organizational model adapted to the business segmentation and entirely customer-oriented has been created. This new organization is based on a change in the corporate

culture where salaries are tied to objectives, according to a model which relies on the values of professionalism, teamwork, incentivated individual responsibility, leadership, commitment and transparency. During the year, over 1.8 million student-hours were spent on training.

Public Payphones

Telefónica's public payphone business in Spain is run by TTP (Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas). In 1999, in the context of liberalization of the public payphone market (with greater competitive pressure every year), TTP once again held a leading position in the sector.

At the end of the financial year, the installed plant on public thoroughfares stood at 66,889 terminals, as a result of both relocating scarcely used terminals to areas of heavy demand and eliminating highly loss-making terminals thereby obtaining greater plant profitability. Total revenues have increased by 1.3% and average revenue per terminal and year by 1,56% with respect to 1998.

A total of 122 agreements have been entered into with Local Authorities, 40% of which cover very important cities.

Telefónica de España Main Products/Services Sold

	In 1999
Personal Cards	918,113
Discount Plans	8,646,145
Intelligent Network Numbers	11,887
Basic Line "Renove"	3,027,193
Network Answering Service Connections	3,682,033
New Ibercom Connections	306,906
Basic ISDN Access	187,025
Famitel Terminals	197,164

Telefónica de España Plant at end 1999

	Units	% change with respect to 1998
Basic Telephone Lines	16,480,426	1.2
Ibercom Connections	856,529	12.3
Basic ISDN Access	355,493	100.6
Primary ISDN Access	8,928	78.3
Digital Circuits Rentals	42,946	22.5
Intelligent Network Numbers	30,486	35.4
Active "Clear Plans"	11,722,321	153.1
Cards In Service	2,153,015	46.7
CAR Active Voice Mail	8,352,307	16.3
Additional Active Services	18,421,234	88.2

Latin America (*) Fixed Lines In Service

	Dec. 99	% change 99/98	Dec. 98
MANAGED OPERATORS	18,440,486	15.5%	15,968,908
Telefónica CTC Chile	2,592,397	-2.2%	2,649,786
TASA	4,082,713	4.5%	3,905,353
Telefónica del Perú	1,689,098	8.6%	1,555,749
Telesp+Ceterp	8,427,843	31.5%	6,409,457
CRT (wireline)	1,630,157	12.5%	1,448,563
Telefónica El Salvador	18,278	-	-
FINANCIAL HOLDINGS	2,585,861	-1.1%	2,615,931
CANTV	2,585,861	-1.1%	2,615,931
TOTAL	21,026,347	13.1%	18,584,839

(*)Companies grouped within
Telefónica Internacional in 1999

TTP increased its advertising sales by 23.97%



Telefónica de Argentina has a 54% market share in Domestic Long Distance and a 50% market share in International Long Distance.

Private Area plant increased by 4,100 terminals (representing a 13% increase over 1998), bringing the total to 35,900 installations.

During the year, mixed installations (Tarjetel, a system integrating telephone and TV) amounted to 500, representing a 41% increase. Moreover, sales in of automatic toll-service terminals (TRMA/Teletup) reached a figure of 28,900 units sold, representing a 22% increase over the previous year.

Also significant was the invoicing for advertising sales (a 23.97% increase over 1998). Commercial costs in this regard decreased by 1.81% with respect to the previous year.

Membership in telephone-card collecting increased by 188, for a total of 4,475 at year end.

Operational costs for maintenance of terminals on private premises have also decreased, and new products have been marketed through distribution networks.

These efforts have enabled Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas to make favorable progress, reflected in revenues of 58.423 billion pesetas, showing a slight 1.15% increase with respect to 1998. Income before taxation amounted to 6.103 billion pesetas.

Latin America

Throughout the financial year, Telefónica Internacional consolidated its leading position in the Latin American market, both by strengthening the position of affiliated operators and by expanding its area of activity into new markets.

At year end, Telefónica had a total of 21 million fixed lines in service in Latin America (directly managing 18.4 million), representing a 13% year-on-year growth rate. Early in 2000, within the organization model by global lines of business, the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. decided to apply a single policy to basic telephony activities in Latin America.

Brazil

Telesp closed 1999 with a total of 8.3 million lines in service (not including Ceterp, referred to below), representing a 29% increase with respect to the closing of 1998. The network was 87% digitized including a total of 566 lines in service/employee with respect to productivity.

In November, the respective General Shareholders' Meetings of TELESP PARTICIPAÇÕES, TELESP S.A. and CTBC approved the



integration of CTBC into TELESP S.A., and the simultaneous integration of the resulting company into TELESP PARTICIPAÇÕES, and of SPT into TELESP PARTICIPAÇÕES. The name of the final resulting company is TELESP, S.A. This outcome simplifies the corporate structure.

In December, TELESP, S.A. acquired a 72.6% stake in CETERP, a company which operates fixed and mobile telephony in the Riberao Preto region, in the State of Sao Paulo. By the end of 1999, CETERP had approximately 175,000 lines in service and 57,000 cellular customers. This transaction was part of a policy to fulfill, in advance of the deadline, the quality and service expansion goals required by the regulating authorities, enabling TELESP to offer other services and to have early access to other Brazilian areas.

Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações (CRT) had over 1.6 million lines in service, representing a penetration of 17 lines per 100 inhabitants. The company's network is practically 100% digitized, enabling an increase in value-added services as well as heavier traffic per line. In accordance with the directives of the Brazilian regulatory authorities, at the beginning of 2000 Telefónica was in the process of disinvesting its equity stake in CRT.

Argentina

Telefónica de Argentina's (TASA) plant in service grew by 4.5% up to 4,082,713 lines at 31/12/99, representing a penetration of 24 lines per 100 inhabitants in Southern Argentina.

The period of transition towards competition ended on October 10, 1999, with four operators licensed to operate on a national level (Telefónica being one of these). As of October, customers living in the inner regions of the country and, as of November, customers within the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, could choose their long-distance operator both at national and international levels through a pre-subscription process. By the end of 1999, TASA's share of these markets increased to 54% and 50%, respectively.

Chile

Telefónica CTC Chile closed 1999 with almost 2.6 million lines in service, reaching a penetration of 20 lines per 100 inhabitants. Service lines per employee grew from 383 in 1998 to 459 in 1999.

On May 3rd, the Chilean Government published the main aspects of its new tariffs proposal for Telefónica CTC Chile's regulated services over the next 5 years (1999-2004). The decree

Telefónica El Salvador attained a 40% market share in International Long Distance during its first year of activity.



came into effect in August, superseding the earlier decree of 4 May 1994, and will imply a considerable effort to improve efficiency on the part of the company.

Peru

Telefónica del Perú closed the period with over 1.6 million lines thanks to the marketing of innovative products adapted to the characteristics of the Peruvian market, such as the "people's phone" (a fixed telephone with a limit on consumption). Digitization reached 95.3% and penetration 6.7%.

Central America

Telefónica El Salvador has consolidated its position as a telecommunications operator, with the launch of its offerings of fixed telephony, public payphones and data transmission during the year, obtaining a 40% market share in international long distance. In addition, a new company was formed (Telefónica Multiservicios, S.A.) with local partner Amnet (a cable television company) for the provision of telephone services over Amnet's network, which furnishes immediate access to over 50,000 customers.

Telefónica Guatemala also began operating in July 1999.

Furthermore, in May, Telefónica Internacional announced its agreement with Tyco to build and develop a fiber-optic submarine cable endowed with the most advanced technology in transmission capacity for voice and data traffic. This system (SAM 1) will link South America, Central America and the United States, in combination with Telefónica's terrestrial network to fully interconnect the most important Latin American cities. The first phase will start service in December 2000 and the system is expected to be fully operational by July 2001.

Likewise, in September, Telefónica Internacional signed a cooperation agreement with IDT (a US long-distance operator) to participate in the SAM 1 cable and develop joint projects for the marketing of products aimed at the US Hispanic market.

Atento

In 1999, Telefónica formed a company to encompass the Group's call-center business. This new Line of Business is called "Atento" and aims to globally develop the call center business worldwide, particularly in Latin America and Spain, as well as in the United States (the latter being a medium-term objective).

By the end of 1999, the number of call center positions throughout the world managed by Atento amounted to 13,499, employing 21,590 people worldwide.



For each market sector, Atento offers a portfolio of different services: integrated telephone assistance, telemarketing, provision of staff, rental of positions, etc.

Throughout 1999 in Latin America, Atento set up companies in Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Peru, Chile and Puerto Rico.

By the end of 1999, the number of call center positions throughout the world managed by Atento amounted to 13,499, employing 21,590 people worldwide. In Spain this activity was under the management of Estratel which, once it has become Atento España, is expected to become a part of the Group early in 2000.



Mobile Services

Telefónica has more than 19 million Mobile telephone customers (9 m in Spain and 10 m in the Americas)

Mobile services account for more than 19 million customers, 9 million of which are managed by Telefónica Móviles (Telefónica Mobiles). The rest are in the Americas, being managed by Telefónica Internacional until the beginning of 2000, when the new Business Line for management of mobile services on a global scale was created.

Spain

The Spanish cellular market registered record figures in 1999, becoming one of the European markets that has shown highest growth (112,5%). In Europe, growth rates averaged 67,8%. This spectacular growth has brought about an increase in the service's

penetration rate of 19,9 percentage points arriving at 37,6%. With this increase, the Spanish cellular market had 15 million users by the end of 1999.

In this atmosphere of strong growth, Telefónica Móviles has maintained its indisputable leadership position, as shown by the fact that more than 52% of the net gain in customers has been for Telefónica despite the increase in competitors. By the end of last year, Telefónica Móviles has increased its number of customers in 4,158,083 new connections, which results in a 157% increase in net gain in comparison to the previous year.

At the end of the financial year, Telefónica Móviles had a total of 9,052,347 customers, 85% more than the previous year. By market segments, the method of prepaid cards, the main driver of this growth, accounts for more than 5,5 million (61% of customer total), trebling its user base in only one year. With regard to contract customers, which exceed 3,5 million, it is important to mention the extraordinary performance that the business sector has shown, particularly the MoviStar Corporate service, which throughout the past year has almost quadrupled its number of lines.

Taking into account the customer figures reported by competing operators, whose accounting criteria are less exacting



MoviStar Activa offers its users the possibility of checking their call details over the Internet

than those applied by Telefónica, at the end of 1999, Telefónica's market share was more than 60%, although the traffic share is estimated to be higher. Given these figures, Telefónica Móviles is positioned as the operator with the largest share of the GSM market among the major European operators.

This spectacular increase is sustained by a business culture focused on quality and customer service, an innovative spirit, devoting attention to the development of a strongly-motivated workforce, and an extensive capillary distribution network.

Quality

Telefónica's quality of service was acknowledged with the renewal of the ISO 9001 quality certificate in each company process. The company also has an Environmental Management System certified by AENOR (ISO14001 standard). Additionally, and in order to fortify the company's internal commitment to quality, during 1999, Telefónica Móviles initiated a management evaluation project developed by the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM), which will mean carrying out a total, periodic and systematic review of management and results

over the next few years.

With the aim of offering the best-quality coverage, Telefónica Móviles owned 9,120 sites by the end of 1999, 2,193 of which entered into service last year, multiplying the base stations that use the new 1,800 MHz band in population areas where the greater volume of traffic is concentrated. The company also has a dual GSM network, which will allow it to meet continued customer growth during the next few years while maintaining the standards of Telefónica MoviStar's service quality. Thus, traffic growth has been outdistanced by the growth of network capacity, which increased by 80% in 1999.

In the area of international coverage, 44 new roaming agreements were signed in 1999, this means that Telefónica's customers can receive its service in 93 countries through 181 operators.

From a commercial point of view, in 1999, Telefónica Móviles has increased the number of services and facilities available to its customers, thanks to the important effort made in Research and Development, with an investment close to 20 billion pesetas.



Telefónica Móviles (Spain) is positioned as the operator with the largest GSM market share among the major European operators.



In 1999, the first mobile-Internet convergent services were launched

Innovative spirit

Telefónica Móviles' vision on the future of the convergence between mobile telephone services and the Internet has led to the development and launch of premiere services in this field.

Outstanding service offers are MoviStar's Internet Premium, a pioneer service worldwide that enables billing for only the information transmitted, not the total connection time. MoviStar Net enables the reception and answering of electronic mail messages on a mobile terminal, making a decisive step forward in the convergence of both services, thus improving their functionality for the customer. Another of the messaging services orientated towards Internet is MoviStar Mail (MoviStar Correo), which enables Telefónica MoviStar users to send, receive and answer electronic mail from their mobile phones, offering all users a mail account and their own IP address.

The company has developed, together with Terra Networks, the first mobile portal in Spain using WAP technology (Wireless Application Protocol), which enables access to a wide array of information services (news, economic news, stock quotations, lottery results, traffic information, etc.)

During 1999, Telefónica Móviles concluded agreements with important companies in order to incorporate new content to its

service offerings. This has been the case, for example, with TV broadcasters and news agencies such as CNN, Antena 3 and Reuters, whose information is accessible to Telefónica MoviStar customers.

In November, the fixed-mobile convergent telephone offer was launched through the MoviStar Combi service once the B1 licence was obtained for the provision of a fixed-telephone service using the indirect access code 1075.

As regards prepaid services, MoviStar Activa has included for its users the possibility to consult details of their calls through the Internet, which represents a pioneer service both in Spain and worldwide.

Other factors which have marked the positive evolution of this market have been the progressive reduction in prices, transferring advantages obtained to the end user by securing the economies of scale achieved through the ever-growing volume of customers who show their trust in our services. This has encouraged the introduction of new price offers which can be adapted to satisfy the needs of all our customers.

The extension of Telefónica Móviles' commercial distribution network - with more than 13,000 points of sale -, has brought to customers a wide range of products and business services and, has

MensaTel maintains its indisputable leadership in its business area, in both the professional and residential segments.



Telefónica Móviles' investment program in Spain amounts to 130.572 billion pesetas, doubling the installed plant in switching centers.

been particularly effective in increasing the ease of recharging prepaid cards. Additionally, Telefónica Móviles has opened a new electronic shop-window in Internet (<http://www.movistar.com>), from which the potential customer can shop for all of the company's services.

In the radio-paging market, MensaTel maintains its indisputable leadership, both in the professional and residential segments, with a total market quota of 63%. In addition, in the in closed-user-group, mobile, radio telephone service, or Trunking, RadioRed is also the leader, with an estimated market share of 80% at the end of 1999.

It is important to mention that after the close of the period, UMTS and TETRA licences, announced in 1999, were awarded in Spain. As a recipient of a UMTS licence, Telefónica Móviles acquired the ability to build a third-generation mobile network and provide broadband multimedia cellular services. With its TETRA licence, Telefónica is authorized to build a digital mobile communications network for closed user-groups – trunking – throughout the country. These two new licences guarantee continuity in technological progress offered by Telefónica Móviles, as well as the leadership of its mobile services offering in Spain.

In order to serve the growing demand and, at the same time, fulfil the exacting quality standards established, Telefónica Móviles developed an important investment program in 1999, amounting to 130.572 billion pesetas overall, which has made possible a twofold increase of installed plant in the switching centers.

Another result of this commitment is the new Development and Technology Center launched by Telefónica Móviles for the development of new applications and experimentation with new technologies.

Human Capital

An important part of the development and leadership achieved by Telefónica Móviles is, without doubt, due to its human resources. During 1999, 500 new people joined the company, resulting in a workforce of 3,372 professionals by the end of the fiscal year, of which about 35% are university graduates. The sector's strong dynamism is complemented by a young staff whose average age is 32, and 44% of employees are women. During 1999, 150,000 hours were dedicated to training in different courses for all company areas.

Telefónica Móviles (Spain)
Evolution of the main financial figures for 1999
(Consolidated figures)

(FIGURES IN MILLIONS)	PESETAS	EUROS	% CHANGE 99/98
Operating revenues	622,159	3,739	32%
EBITDA	225,205	1,353	16%
Net income	93,538	562	16%
Investments in the year	130,572	785	41%
Cumulative gross investments	691,350	4,155	23%
Added value	257,059	1,545	16%
Total assets	566,896	3,407	23%
Shareholders' equity	223,625	1,344	32%

	1999	1998	% CHANGE 99/98
Network sites	9,120	6,927	31%
Mobile telephone users	9,052,300	4,894,300	84%
Millions of minutes	13,660	8,028	70%
Millions of messages	454	134	239%

Mobile Telephony in the
Americas (*)
Evolution of the customer base

	dec. 99	% change 99/98	dec. 98
Managed Operators	6,455,669	101.9%	3,197,315
Telefónica CTC Chile	1,153,794	108.2%	554,225
TASA	1,050,780	96.8%	534,035
Telefónica del Perú	711,638	41.1%	504,339
Ceterp celular	59,960	-	-
Celular CRT	967,574	78.3%	542,695
TeleSudeste Celular Par.	1,851,753	139.8%	772,141
TeleLeste Celular Par.	535,009	98.3%	269,828
Telefónica El Salvador	125,069	522.7%	20,052
Telefónica Guatemala	49,392	-	-
MoviStar-Puerto Rico	47,903	-	-
Financial stakes	4,074,229	66.7%	2,443,327
CANTV	1,181,273	84.8%	639,107
Telesp Celular Par.	2,892,956	60.3%	1,804,220
TOTAL	10,529,898	86.7%	5,640,642

(*) Companies grouped in Telefónica Internacional in 1999



Telefónica expects to win 321,000 customers in its first year of operation in Morocco.



The Americas

At year end, Telefónica had more than 10 million mobile telephone customers in Latin America (6.5 million managed directly, and 4 million indirectly, through financial stakes), which represents over 80% more than at the close of the previous year.

Brazil

In Brazil, all the cellular companies managed by Telefónica consolidated their leadership position in 1999. Despite the start of operations by competitors, by the end of 1999, TeleSudeste (Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo) held a market share of 67%; Celular CRT (Rio Grande do Sul) held 84% and TeleLeste (Bahía and Sergipe) held 67%.

The dynamism of the commercial policies based on the introduction of the prepaid service, price cuts, and a wide range of services, has marked the expansion of this service, allowing an increase in the customer base of up to 1.85 million in the case of TeleSudeste (a year-on-year growth of 140%), more than 535,000 customers in TeleLeste (+98%), and nearly one million customers in Celular CRT (+78%).

In July, tender offers were carried out for the cellular operators of Rio de Janeiro (Telerj Celular), Espírito Santo (Telest Celular), Bahía (TeleBahía Celular) and Sergipe (Telergipe Celular) – the last two in conjunction with Iberdrola. These operations enabled the optimization of Telefónica Internacional's investment portfolio in Brazil, significantly increasing its financial stakes and reducing the average acquisition cost.

Argentina

In June, TCP, a fully-owned subsidiary of Telefónica Argentina, obtained several PCS licences that will allow it to be present throughout the national territory. Also, on 30/9/99, Miniphone, the cellular company that operated in Buenos Aires, and was owned 50/50 between TASA and Telecom, was split, with the 50% corresponding to TASA merging with TCP. This company closed the year with more than 1,050,000 customers which represents an year-on-year growth of 97%.

Chile

In Chile, the customer portfolio of Startel (cellular subsidiary of Telefónica CTC Chile) increased to 1,153,794 at December 31, 1999,



By the end of 1999, Tele Sudeste held 67% of the market share in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espiritu Santo.

which means it doubled its number of customers with respect to the previous year, attributable in part to the introduction, in February 1999, of the CCP (Calling Party Pays) System.

Peru

In March, Telefónica in Peru created Telefónica Móviles S.A.C., thus affirming the growing importance and expansion of the cellular business in Peru. In 1999, Peru Telefónica Móviles Perú surpassed 700,000 customers (a year-on-year increase of 41.1%) and increased its market quota by 3 points (reaching 70%) compared to the previous year, positioning itself as the indisputable leader of the cellular telephone market in Peru.

Central and North America

MoviStar began to operate in Puerto Rico in September and closed its fiscal year with a total of 47,903 customers, surpassing the forecast of 40,000, which represents 6% of the market total and 40% of all new customers. By the end of the year, network construction had reached the main cities on the island and its completion is foreseen for the first months of 2000.

Telefónica El Salvador has obtained almost 125,000 cellular customers, which represents a market share of 35% in its first year of operation. As regards Telefónica Guatemala, in less than three months in operation, it has attained nearly 50,000 cellular customers.

Mediterranean Basin

Morocco

In 1999, Telefónica obtained the second mobile licence in Morocco (through Telefónica InterContinental). The commercial launch of this service is planned for the first half of 2000. The aim is to reach 321,000 customers, including prepaid, corporate and economy customers. Taking advantage of the explosion predicted in the Moroccan cellular market, Medi Telecom expects to obtain revenues of some 17 billion pesetas by the end of the year. Investments in the network will amount to 14,200 million pesetas.



UMTS represents, for Telefónica Móviles, the opportunity to offer broadband multimedia cellular services in Europe

Main projects for the year 2000

UMTS in Europe

One of Telefónica's strategic objectives for the years 2000 and 2001 is to obtain licences for operating mobile services in Europe with UMTS technology. UMTS is the third generation of mobile systems in Europe, which enables the offering of high bandwidth, mobile multimedia data services, making it ideal for wireless-Internet service offerings. This new technology will begin to operate in January 2002.

Telefónica InterContinental is the Line of Activity that has led these strategies in this new market in Europe in 1999. The UMTS strategy is pan-European in nature, with priority in the markets of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Telefónica is aware that the success of the UMTS telephony system does not only depend on obtaining licences and operating them in the year 2002. The company also recognizes the need to carry out a series of strategic actions during the current and following year:

- Creation of a pan-European operator with two parallel structures: one on a European scale, with strategic partners in which Telefónica will have a majority stake, and an operator on a local scale in each country.
- Offering of wireless Internet services by setting up new companies with the UMTS partners, or the acquisition of existing companies.
- Acquisition of alternative mobile operators in the main European countries with the aim of gaining a customer base prior to the launch of UMTS.
- Creation of a unique mobile brand associated with UMTS.

Turkey

By April 2000, three DCS 1.800 licences are expected to be awarded in Turkey, a country of 65 million inhabitants. Telefónica is bidding for one of them in a consortium which includes three of Turkey's main business groups: Sabanci, Dogan and Dogos. The forecasts of the Business Plan, carried out by Telefónica InterContinental, foresee a penetration rate in the mobile telephone sector of 40% by the year 2005, compared to the existing 12% at December, 1999.



Telefonica



Internet

Terra has 1.3 million subscribers to its access services and 434 million pages visited monthly at its portals.

Since its birth in December 1998, Terra has become the most important Internet access and service provider (portals and e-commerce platforms) for the home market and SOHO (small office-home office) in the Spanish- and Portuguese speaking worlds. By the end of 1999, Terra had more than 1.3 million subscribers of its Internet access services and 434 million pages were browsed each month using its portals.

In December 1998, Telefónica de España decided to segregate its assets in the Internet business and channel them into a new company created specially for this purpose, which soon became known as Terra Networks.

In 1999, Terra, with the help of Telefónica, embarked upon a campaign to acquire Telefónica's Internet business corresponding to affiliates and other leading Internet access and portal companies in

Spain and Latin America. This approach led to the acquisition of private groups such as Olé (the main portal company in Spain), ZAZ (the second most important Internet company in Brazil), Infovía (Guatemala) and Infosel (one of the two largest Internet companies in Mexico). It also acquired from Telefónica's subsidiaries in Latin America, the company CTC Internet (Chile) and Internet assets belonging to Telefónica de Perú. Mention must also be made of the agreement signed with IDT, aimed at penetrating the Hispanic market in the United States and launching the Terra portal in that market in January 2000.

Terra is now a multinational company, present in Spain, Brazil, Mexico, the United States, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Guatemala and is the leading Internet company in the Latin American market as a whole.

Telefónica's Internet project, which took shape with the creation of Terra, has become a unique project in the market given its differentiating characteristics:

- A great market opportunity, given the potential for greater penetration of Internet in the area and the scarcity of content and pages in Spanish and Portuguese on the Internet.

Development of the ISP customer profolio of the Terra Group.

Pro forma data

	1999	1998	% change
Spain	659,000	49,500	1245%
Brazil	346,000	143,000	142%
Mexico	82,000	29,500	183%
Chile	118,000	25,000	372%
Peru	62,000	--	--
Guatemala	6,000	5,000	20%
USA	44,000	--	--
TOTAL	1,317,000	252,000	423%

- A multinational management company formed by the Internet pioneers in each country and professionals from the world of telecommunications.
- Local management with local content and local responses to the demands of our customers, combined with the power of a multinational.
- A unique business model that is present along the entire Internet value chain: access, portal/content and e-commerce.
- A successful policy of organic growth and acquisitions

As a result, Terra received tremendous market support when it was listed on the Stock Exchange, a reaction that was unprecedented on the Spanish market. The confidence of the markets in the future of Terra was confirmed by the 360% revaluation of the retail price of shares on 31 December, only one and a half months after the company was listed on the stock exchange. The highly positive performance of shares at the beginning of the year 2000 has made Terra one of the most important companies in Spain in terms of stock exchange capitalisation and one of the leaders in the world of Internet, accompanied by its high volumes of trading; as a result, it was indexed on the IBEX-35.

Market opportunity

Terra's potential market includes more than 20 countries with a population of 550 million Spanish and Portuguese speakers. The penetration of Internet in these countries is currently very low, although the number of users is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

With its presence in these markets, Telefónica opens the door to 52 million potential customers. Terra has the possibility of benefiting from Telefónica's support in terms of both the development and management of communications business (access to Internet) and in content production and distribution capacities (portal).

A large proportion of content on the Internet is in English; only 4% appears in Spanish and Portuguese. This offers a great opportunity to Terra, given the unsatisfied demand for content in Spanish and Portuguese.

Business Model

Terra obtains its revenues from two main areas of activity: Internet access and portals.

Development of pages served per month by Terra Group portals, expressed in millions.

Pro forma data

	Dec. 1999	Dec. 1998	Var. %
España (www.terra.es)	89	15	493%
Brazil (www.terra.com.br)	267	168	59%
Mexico (www.terra.com.mx)	67	11	509%
Argentina (www.terra.com.ar)	3	0	--%
Chile (www.terra.cl)	7	0	--
Peru (www.terra.com.pe)	1	0	--
TOTAL	434	194	124%

Note: The United States portal (www.terra.com) was launched on January 7, 2000.

Internet access: revenues from subscriptions collected from customers and from traffic agreements with the owners of the IP network.

The joint strategy of both free Internet access and payment methods tailored to the characteristics of each country (regulatory and competitive environment, and level of development of Internet) was successfully applied in 1999. The rapid response to market movements, such as the launch of the free TeleLine service in June 1999, has led to an increase in the number of users; by the end of 1999, there were 501,000 users of this service. Free Internet Access has already started to reach Latin America. In fact, Terra, in response to market trends, already offers this service in a number of countries, including Brazil, Mexico or Chile.

Terra also aims to become a leading Internet communications service provider ("Content Service Provider"), regardless of the means used (fixed or mobile telephony, cable, satellite, etc). Regardless of the communications business in which Telefónica is involved, Terra will always be present to bring its users into contact with the world of Internet.

Portal: the main sources of revenues from portal operations are currently advertising and, albeit to a lesser extent, e-commerce. Internet

has become an attractive medium for advertisers. Although advertising costs on the Internet currently account for a small fraction of total advertising expenses, advertising expenses in markets in which Terra operates are expected to increase by 100% per year over the next four years.

Commercial transactions are another feature of the Internet that has offered Terra a great opportunity for growth. The e-commerce market in Spain and Latin America is expected to grow by an average of 59% per year over the next two years, much higher than the growth expected in the United States.

In terms of e-commerce, important alliances have been concluded with leading companies such as El Corte Inglés (software), Amadeus (travel), Mexicana de Aviación (air tickets), Servicaixa (entertainment ticket sales), etc. A new company called Uno-e has been created in association with BBVA; this company distributes financial products across the Internet and has signed an agreement with the British group First-e for the formation of the UnoFirst Group.

In terms of content, alliances have also been entered into with leading local providers, such as Grupo Reforma in Mexico and Grupo Estado de Sao Paulo in Brazil, and contracts have been signed with content providers such as Disney, MTV Latino, Reuters, EFE and Uproar, to name but a few.

Estimated advertising expenses in markets where Terra operates will increase by 100% per year over the next four years



Terra has made convergence between telecommunications operators, media groups and Internet companies a reality.

Management

Terra's management policy is based on the concept of "think global, act local", understood as the handling of global directives in brands, content and services tailored to meet local needs, and deployed by a local management team.

Terra has managed to attract a team of experts in Internet access, portals, e-commerce and areas critical to the development of the business. It is worth pointing out that only 13% of Terra's employees at 31 December were based in Spain.

The birth of Terra has made the convergence of telecommunications operators, media groups and Internet companies a reality, generating value for Telefónica's shareholders.







Páginas Amarillas (Yellow Pages)

TPI-Páginas Amarillas floated on the Stock Exchange in 1999 and by the end of the year, it had increased its value by 227%

In 1999, 35% of TPI-Páginas Amarillas capital was floated on the Stock Exchange, and was warmly welcomed by the investment community, with an excess demand of 33.3 times over the Public Share's Offer.

TPI's contribution of value for Telefónica has been constant throughout the fiscal year. At December 31st, 1999, the share value closed at 48.25 euros, which represents an appreciation on the price of the IPO's retail tranche of some 227% and a stock capitalization of 5.916 billion euros.

TPI's magnificent welcome by investors, translated into high volumes of trade and the great growth in stock capitalization has meant the company's admission to the Spanish stock index IBEX-35.

International Expansion

The 1999 period has also meant the start of TPI's international expansion. In May, TPI and Telefónica Internacional formed TPI-Brazil with 51% and 49% of its share capital, respectively. The company was created to exploit the Brazilian directory market's potential, a market that, although at present day represents around 7% of the total advertising market, is estimated to double itself in the next few years.

By virtue of the contracts signed by Telesp and Listel for the edition of the guides of Páginas Amarillas (Yellow Pages) and Páginas Blancas (White Pages) (LTOG) for the State of São Paulo (except the capital of São Paulo), 12 joint guides have been published for Páginas Amarillas and Páginas Blancas, and nine street-guides.

In this time, the bases have been set for the launch of the company next year, local professional people have been recruited and headway has been made with the design of a business plan whose aim is to convert TPI-Brasil into the national reference point in the classified advertising sector in different media, being Internet a basic mainstay of this strategy.

At the same time, in January 2000, TPI reached an agreement with Telefónica Internacional to acquire the control of Publiguías, leading



Advertising revenue from Páginas Blancas grew by 52% in 1999, reaching 11.541 billion pesetas.

Brazil and Chile are the countries, after Spain, where TPI-Páginas Amarillas has had the greatest international influence

directory company in the Chilean market. Through this agreement, TPI acquired 51% of the holding company which controls Publiguías, for 26 million dollars. The operation also includes the payment of a success premium for a maximum sum of 3 million dollars, which will be determined on the results of the commercial campaigns that are presently being run in Publiguías.

Apart from TPI's activities, in the area of directories, it's important to mention the activities of two companies: Telinver (100% subsidiary of Telefónica de Argentina), whose main activity is the publishing of telephone directories, under the name of Páginas Doradas (Golden Pages), and which obtained almost 70,000 customers in the 98/99 fiscal year, and Telefónica del Perú, which has 44,392 customers in this market.

During 1999, TPI's operating revenues grew by 29%, from 43.450 billion pesetas in 1998, to the 55,949 million pesetas reached in 1999.

This strong growth is explained by the following factors:

- Important growth in Multimedia products
- Good performance of the paper-based products
- A greater number of Páginas Blancas' directories published
- New contract with Telefónica for publication and distribution of Páginas Blancas.

Paper-based Products

Páginas Amarillas (Yellow Pages)

Revenues corresponding to this product grew during 1999 by 11%, from 35.212 billion to 39.141 billion pesetas. The average number of Páginas Amarillas' users in the period from January to December, 1999, compared with the same period in 1998, has grown by 566,502 users to reach the figure of 18,459,835 individuals, and by 109,600 companies up to 1,205,600 companies. The average of yearly enquiries is 19.5 and 52.1 for private individuals and companies respectively. At the same time, the number of operations for purchases associated with Páginas Amarillas in 1999 is 241,741,000, which amounts to a total of 7.4 trillion pesetas and an increase of 9% with respect to the previous year, in purchases, and approximately 0.5 trillion in expenditure.

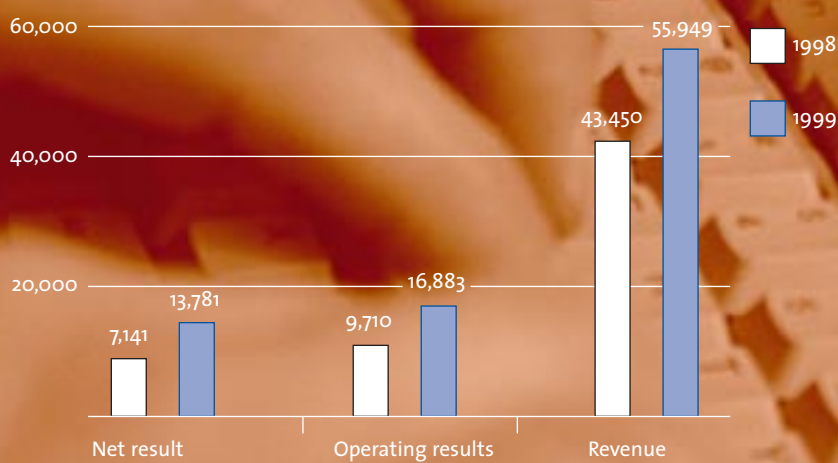
Páginas Blancas (White pages)

In Páginas Blancas, worthy of mention is the signing in May of a new contract with Telefónica de España, through which TPI assumes the complete control and management of the product. During the year 1999, advertising revenues corresponding to this product grew by 52%, from 7.595 billion to 11.541 billion pesetas. This strong growth is due to

Financial Highlights (in millions of pesetas)

	1998	1999	% CHANGE
Total Operating Revenue	43,450	55,949	29%
Total Operating Costs	33,740	39,066	16%
Operating Results	9,710	16,883	74%
EBITDA	11,363	18,018	59%
Net Result	7,141	13,781	93%

1999 / 1998 Results (in millions of pesetas)

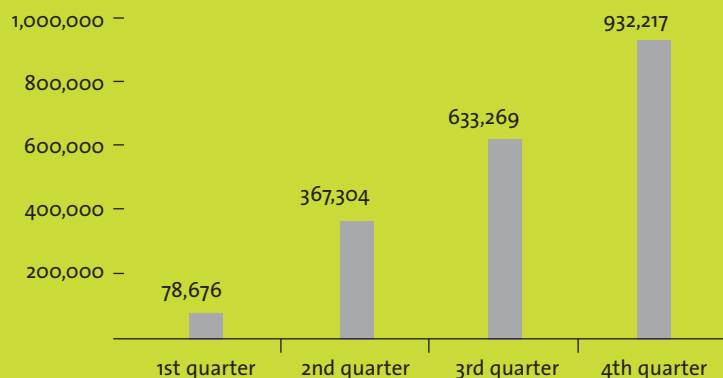


Advertising revenue per product (in millions of pesetas)

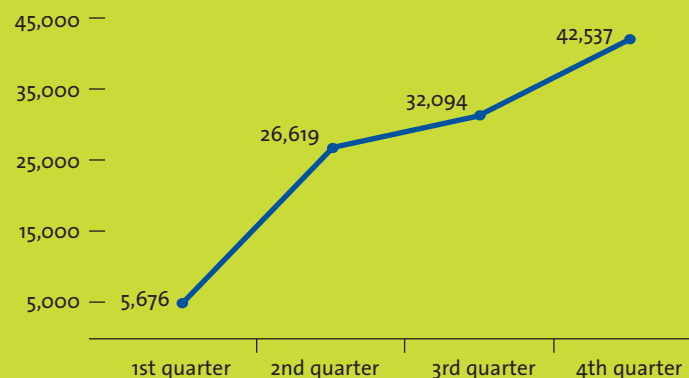
	1998	1999
Europages	139	209
Páginas Habladas	2	359
PAOL	150	432
Páginas Blancas	7,595	11,541
Páginas Amarillas	35,212	39,141

Páginas Amarillas Habladas (cumulative figures)

No. of calls



No. of customers



two factors. Firstly, to the publication of 9 more directories in 1999 than in 1998, making a total of 47 directories, over the 53 that make up the collection, and to the progressive winning of Telefónica España's customer portfolio.

In the period from January to October 1999, Páginas Blancas has had an average number of users of 21,167,940 private individuals and 1,302,400 companies. The yearly enquiry average is 23.2 with private individuals and 56.5 with companies.

Europages (papel y on-line)

Revenues from Europages grew during 1999 by 50%, from 139 million to 209 million pesetas.

Multimedia products

The importance that the revenue from Internet Products and Páginas Amarillas Habladas (Talking Yellow Pages) has meant for TPI should be highlighted, even if their relevance still seems slight with regard to total revenues, they add an enormous value to the company.

Revenue growth in Internet products was 188% with respect to 1998, reaching the sum of 432 million pesetas in 1999, while revenue from traffic and advertising produced by Páginas Habladas was 422 million pesetas.

Páginas Amarillas Online (On-Line Yellow Pages)

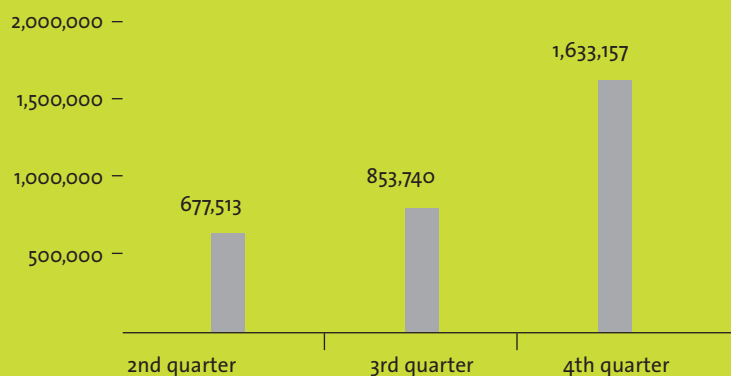
Revenue grew by 188%, increasing from 150 million pesetas in 1998, to 432 million pesetas in 1999. In PAOL there was strong growth registered in traffic. As for the traffic's evolution, and according to figures audited by the OJD, visits grew from March to December by 347%, going from a monthly total of 143,930 visits in March, to 643,020 visits in December. The number of pages seen multiplied 2.5 times during the same period, rising from a total of 5.1 million pages seen in March, to 13 million pages seen in December. According to the OJD, Páginas Amarillas On-Line, in December, was the fifth web site most visited per pages seen, after the Terra portal and the daily newspapers El País, El Mundo and digital Marca.

Páginas Amarillas Habladas (Talking Yellow Pages)

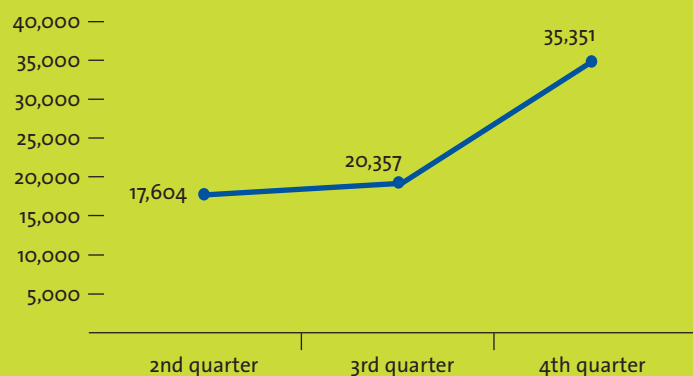
Páginas Amarillas Habladas is a telephone service providing all telephone users with all the information contained in the Yellow

Páginas Amarillas on-line (Traffic)

Visits



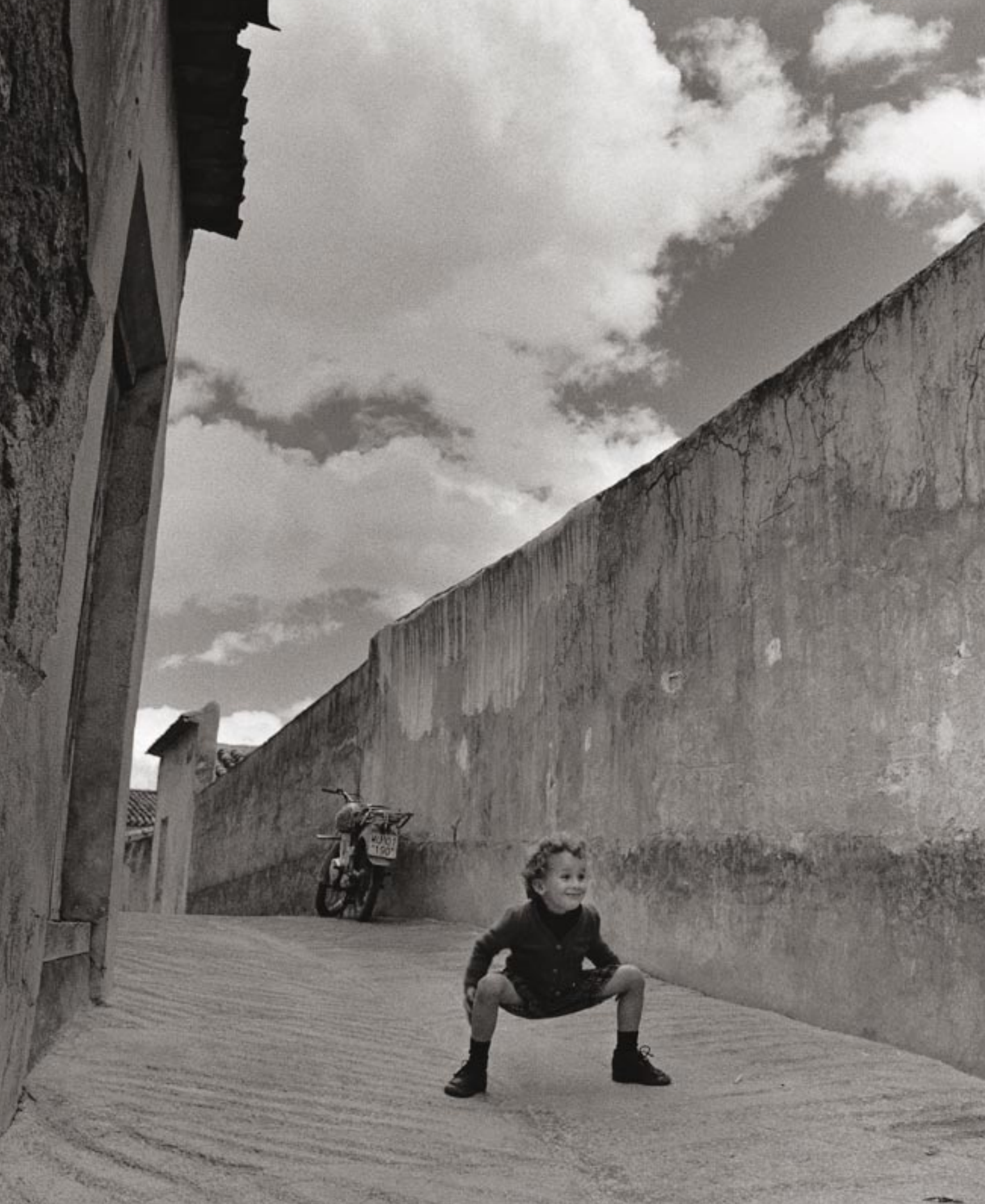
Visited pages (thousands)



Pages, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The service was launched in Spain on a national scale in March 1999. During that year, revenues reached 421 million pesetas. The accumulated number of calls for 1999 is 932,217 and the number of customers stands at 42,537.

New Internet launches

Among the launches that have taken place during the year for the Internet market, special mention should be made of El Callejero (street directory), Páginas Blancas On Line, the Virtual Shopping Centre of Yellow Pages On-Line (el Centro Comercial Virtual de Páginas Amarillas On Line), the vertical portal called How to prepare your wedding (Cómo Preparar tu Boda), the Hobby Guide, the project of ciudadhoy.com (the city today), a new section of Ofertas de Empleo (Job Offers), as well as the redesigns of Páginas Amarillas On-Line (Yellow Pages On Line), the Guide of Where to Eat (la Guía de Dónde Comer) and the Guide of Where to Sleep (la Guía de Dónde Dormir) which changed its name from De viaje (Travelling).



Data Transmission

After its formation in 1999 as a Global Business Line, Telefónica DataCorp has become one of world's major companies specializing in data transmission.

The most important fact relevant to Telefónica Data (since the beginning of 2000, Telefónica DataCorp), is the creation operational launch of Telefónica's data business as a global and independent Line of Activity.

In this first year of its group activity on a global scale, cumulative revenues of the Telefónica Data Group amounted to 95.628 billion pesetas, with EBITDA of 19.304 billion pesetas (20% of revenues), and income before interests and taxes of 7.895 billion pesetas.

During 1999, its main source of business was its Spanish affiliate (Telefónica Data España), although an operational base for a Multinational Company Group was established during the year the launch of subsidiaries outside Spain. Telefónica Data Colombia

was the result of merging Rey Moreno, S.A. and Telegan, S.A. Legal grounds were also laid down and progress was made, to a varying extent, towards the launch of affiliates in other countries where Telefónica had either a small presence or none at all (Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Canada, the Caribbean, Mexico, Morocco and the United States).

Through the agreement reached with Telefónica Internacional in May, Telefónica Data took part in managing the corporate business activity of Latin American affiliates of Telefónica Internacional in Brazil (Sao Paulo), Chile, Argentina, Peru and Central America. Revenues from this activity during the year in these countries amounted to 643 million dollars, of which 198 million correspond to revenue from Data Services. As a result of this collaboration, the most significant event was the launch of IP network-based services in Sao Paulo, at both the commercial and operational levels. The grounds for following-up and analysing the value of Telefónica's Corporate Business Activity worldwide were also laid down.

In this same line, collaboration was also carried out in 1999 with Telefónica InterContinental with a view to launch its operations in Austria (European Telecom) and Italy (ACEA-

The Infonegocio Service registered a spectacular sales growth, from 1,662 access packages at the beginning of the year, to 43,584 in December (cumulative +2,522%)



Telefónica Data has prepared the ground for a Global Multiservice Network to cover the data business in all of the countries where Telefónica operates.

Telefónica). Telefónica Data prepared the ground for the operating launch of points of presence for its Global Network in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Milan.

As part of the results of Telefónica Data's activity in Latin America, the infrastructure for a Global Multiservice Network infrastructure has been put in place, to provide coverage in all of the countries where Telefónica has Data Business interests. To do this it will take on the infrastructure and management responsibilities for what was formerly known as the Pan-American Network (in its embryonic stage) and will collaborate in the engineering and operational functions in all of the countries involved, for the creation and coordinated evolution of their national data networks, as well as for their interconnection, by means of Telefónica Data's Global Multiservice Network.

Likewise, the company entered into strategic alliances with Hewlett-Packard and SAP for the development of services; commercial alliances with Microsoft and IBM for service distribution; and strategic alliances for provision of basic technology with Lucent Technologies, Cisco and Nortel.

An important organizational aspect of the business was the completion in July of the merger of the Spanish operating company,

Telefónica Transmisión de Datos, S.A., with its subsidiaries, Telefónica Servicios Avanzados de Información, S.A. and Telefónica Servicios VSAT, S.A. (in 1998, TTD Group), to create Telefónica Data España, S.A. (TDE). Telefónica, S.A. contributed 100% of this company's capital, as a capital increase to Telefónica Data, S.A., thereby establishing the Telefónica Data Group.

During this past year, Telefónica Data España obtained an A-Type license for the provision of telephony services without ownership of infrastructure, and launched services with broadband ADSL access. Switched connections to the IP network grew by 60% during 1999, reaching 50,580 units.

The Infonegocio Service, a vertical portal for Telefónica Data España companies, registered a spectacular increase in sales, from 1,662 access packages at the beginning of the year, to 6,155 in June (+270%) and to 43,584 in December (cumulative +2,522%).



Telefónica

*La
cordillera nos
separa del mundo.
Telefónica
nos une.*





Media

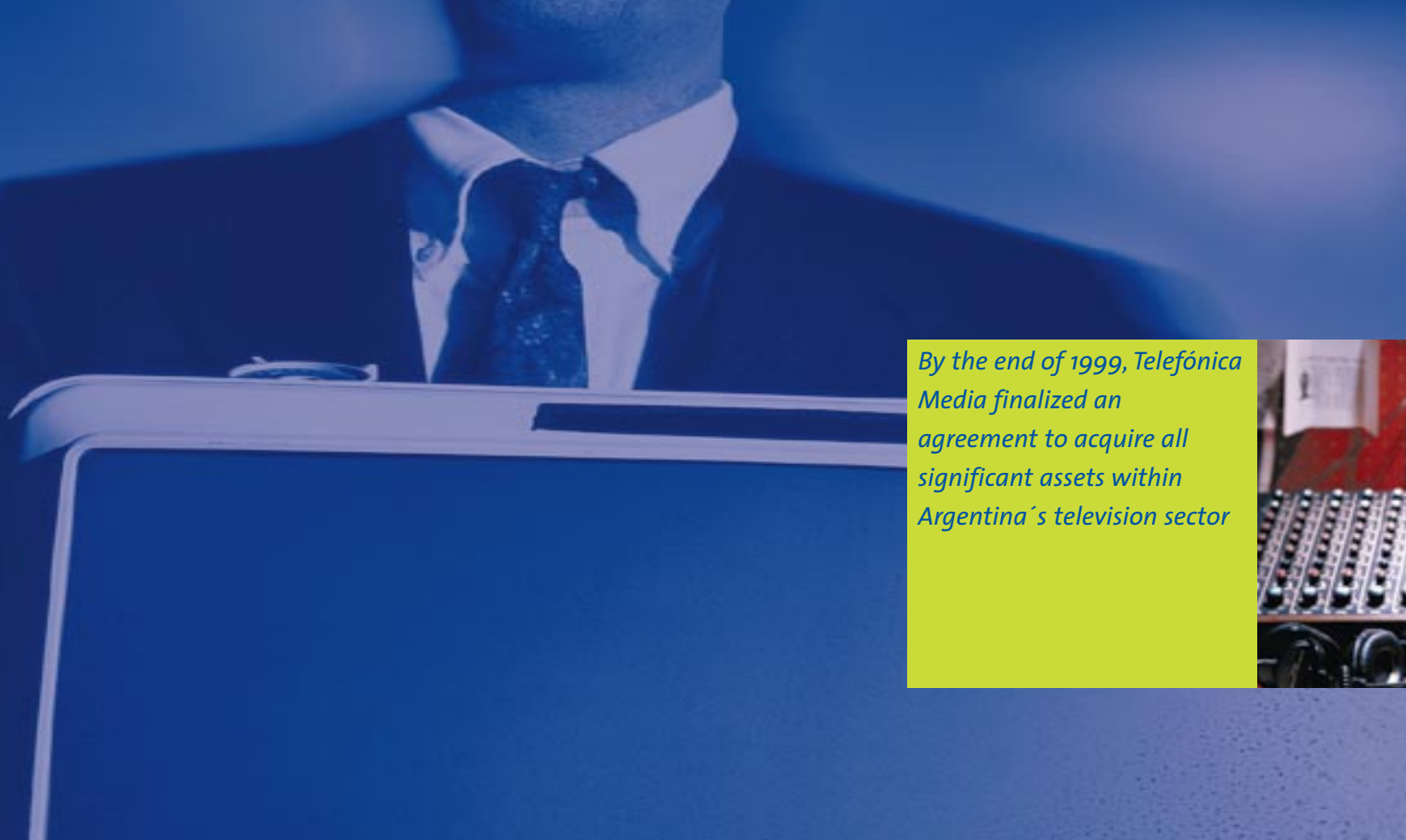
Telefónica Media is one of the world's largest companies in the field of production, ownership and broadcasting of audiovisual content and services for the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking market.

Telefónica Media groups and manages the shareholdings of Telefónica S.A. in the Spanish and Latin-American audiovisual services market. By the end of 1999, it had undergone an important capitalization process, generating 337,413 million pesetas; this process will be completed in the year 2000 with the incorporation of new assets. Telefónica Media has therefore become one of the world leaders in the field of production, ownership and promotion of audiovisual programs and services in the Spanish- and Portuguese speaking worlds, with more than 550 million potential customers united by the same language. Telefónica Media is present in the entire value chain of the audiovisual sector; this provides it with great flexibility for distributing and transmitting programs among its different companies.

Telefónica Media exploits synergies with both its own companies and those belonging to Telefónica S.A. These provide it with crucial competitive strength, giving rise to new forms of distribution (such as TDT, broadband satellite services, XDSL), new products (EPG, digital newspapers, educational programs), new business models (programming, advertising, interactive services, TV-commerce), new distribution platforms and new sales channels. In short, Telefónica Media is the vehicle that enables Telefónica to enjoy a privileged position in the audiovisual and interactive programming sectors, from which it operates as the leading provider of complete communications and/or entertainment services in Spain and Latin America. Telefónica Media is present in the Spanish and Latin-American audiovisual markets in four areas of activity: television, radio, production (programs), and systems and services.

Television

In 1999, Telefónica Media increased its presence in the television industry with the acquisition of important assets in Argentina. In



By the end of 1999, Telefónica Media finalized an agreement to acquire all significant assets within Argentina's television sector

Spain, this presence corresponds to Telefónica Media's shareholdings in Antena 3 (open TV) and in Vía Digital (digital pay TV channel).

Antena 3

Antena 3 ended 1999 with spectacular results, recording operating income to the amount of 28.252 billion pesetas, an improvement on the brilliant balance achieved in the previous year in which operating income amounted to 20.892 billion pesetas. In 1999, Antena 3 recorded net consolidated profits of 20.887 billion pesetas, as compared with 13.143 billion pesetas in the previous year. These results were achieved thanks, in part, to increased revenues and tighter spending control, making Antena 3 one of the most profitable private television companies in Europe.

The financial consolidation of Antena 3 since Telefónica took over management of the company has been reflected in many areas, including the development of new areas of business, with a great capacity for generating added value, such as the production of programs, interactive television, telesales, use of databases (Club Megatrix), organization of events and advertising production. In this area, great progress was made in terms of the diversification of traditional business following the acquisition of

the leading cinema-advertising distributor, Movierecord. Antena 3 was the leader in terms of viewers among the private channels in the open TV segment with average viewing figures of 22.8%. It is also the outright leader in terms of the main audience profile targeted by advertisers: people under 55 years of age, of middle and upper class, and resident in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Vía Digital

Vía Digital began to operate in the satellite pay television segment in September 1997, and since then its subscribers have increased steadily in number. Vía Digital broadcasts 65 television channels, 30 audio and interactive service channels, and had around 450,000 subscribers at 31 December 1999. The offer of programs broadcast by Vía Digital improved last year with the acquisition of important sporting events: the 1999-2000 through 2002-2003 seasons of the Champions League in the pay-per-view section; the 2002 World Cup Finals that will be staged in Korea and Japan; and the Spanish Football League and the Spanish Cup until the 2008-2009 season. Consequently, in 1999 Vía Digital was the Spanish pay television operator that offered most football to its subscribers.



Antena 3 closed the year with spectacular results, obtaining operating income of 28.252 billion pesetas and taking the lead in private European television profitability.



The acquisition of broadcasting rights of films from large North American "majors" and Spanish producers enables Vía Digital to offer a very attractive range of films, including those that have received the most awards at the main film festivals.

In 1999, Vía Digital added interactive banking services, ticket sales, Stock Exchange and weather information to its programs; this eventually gave rise to interactive advertising, a new form of advertising that will generate huge short- and medium-term resources.

Telefé

At the end of 1999, Telefónica Media signed an agreement for the purchase of all the main assets of Argentine television. One of these assets, Televisión Federal S.A. ("Telefé"), is the main open TV channel in the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires, and is also the leading Argentine company in the generation of advertising resources. In 1999, Telefé achieved average viewing figures of 38% and won more than 32% of the advertising investment of Argentine television. Telefé is renowned for its great capacity for producing programs for television and films for cinema, with which it has achieved the highest audience shares in the history of Argentine television. Most of the Telefé's programs are sold to almost 50 counties in Latin

America, the United States, Europe and Asia. Telefé also has seven open TV channels in inland provinces, all known as "Canales del Interior" (Inland Channels). These channels have the most viewers in their respective broadcasting areas. The signal emitted by Telefé reaches more than 12 million homes in the Republic of Argentina, through its open signal, its affiliates and pay TV systems.

Canal Azul

Telearte S.A., is the other asset of Argentine television that was absorbed by Telefónica Media at the end of 1999. Canal Azul is the third open TV channel in the Republic of Argentina, and also broadcasts in the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires. It shows mainly comedies, sports programs, entertainment programs and news. Canal Azul has innovated the Argentine television model, and is the pioneer in TV-based distance learning. It broadcasts to inland provinces through operating companies in Mar de Plata, Resistencia and Paraná (the "Cadenas del Interior").

Radio

Telefónica Media has a strong presence in Spanish and Argentine radio. In Spain, this presence is orchestrated through Uniprex S.A.

Pay TV customers of companies grouped into Telefónica Internacional in 1999

	dec. 99	% change 99/98	dec. 98
Managed Operators	596,314	1.8%	585,770
Telefónica CTC Chile	268,970	-4.1%	280,570
Telefónica del Perú	327,344	7.2%	305,200
Financial stakes	1,453,070	-3.3%	1,501,997
Cablevisión	1,453,070	-3.3%	1,501,997

Canal Azul has innovated Argentina's television model, through which it has become a pioneer in distance learning

(Onda Cero) and Cadena Voz de Radiodifusión S.A., both acquired in 1999 and fully owned by Telefónica Media. These two companies operate in the radio market through a coverage network comprising 219 own or associated broadcasters that broadcast programs from the following radio stations: Onda Cero Radio, Europa FM, Onda Melodía, Onda Cero Radio Internacional, Radio Voz and Onda Rambla.

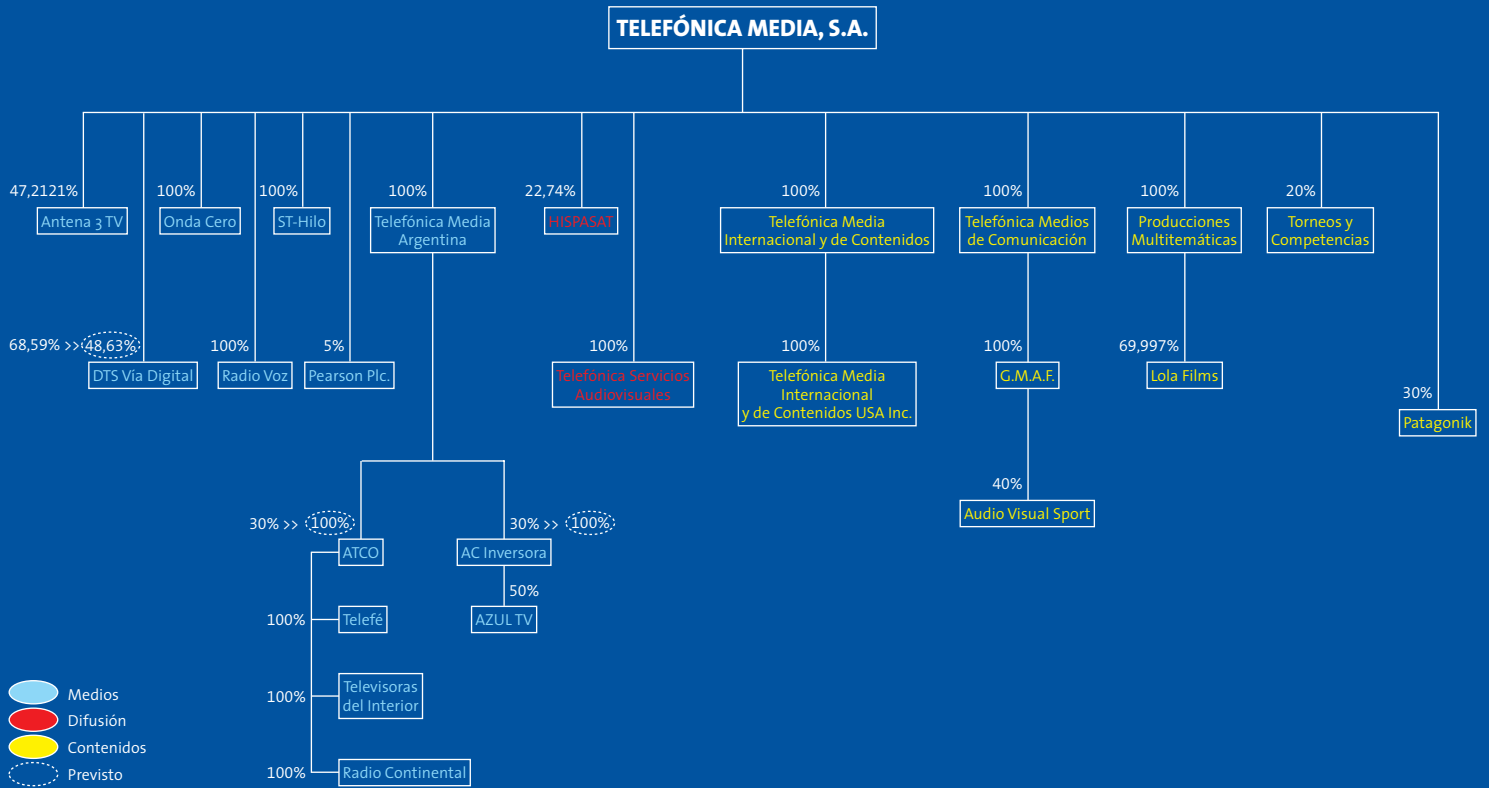
In 1999, Onda Cero Radio became the third conventional Spanish radio channel in terms of the share of revenue and the fourth in terms of the number of listeners. In Argentina, Telefónica Media acquired the AM and FM channels of Radio Continental, the third Argentine radio station in terms of conventional programs (AM) and the first in terms of formula radio (FM).

Production (content)

Telefónica Media is involved in television production through the work of Antena 3, Vía Digital, Telefé, Canal Azul and Televisoras del Interior. This activity encompasses the programs of thematic channels, the creation of programs, content, interactive content creation and ownership and use of audiovisual rights.

Telefónica Media is involved in this area of audiovisual activity through its participation in various companies. ST-Hilo, which engages in the production and transmission of specialized audio and ambient music channels; GMAF, through which it has a 40% shareholding in Audiovisual Sport, a company that owns various operating rights for televising football competitions, including most notably the Spanish Football League. In terms of the football television broadcasting operating rights, it is also worth noting the assets that Telefónica Media owns in Argentina through the company Torneos y Competencias, which owns the television broadcasting rights to the Argentine Football League. In terms of programs, mention must also be made of Lolafilms, one of the two leading Spanish cinematographic companies, as well as a minority shareholding in Pearson plc, a leading company in the European multimedia sector. At the end of 1999, Telefónica Media joined forces with Disney and the Clarín Group in the Argentine producer Patagonik Film Group, the producer of programs for the entire Latin-American market. Telefónica Media has its own media for providing programs to the different audiovisual promotion and distribution "windows" integrated in the group.

Organización y dependencia accionarial



Audiovisual Systems and Services

Telefónica Media controls the provision of its audiovisual systems and services through Telefónica Servicios Audiovisuales (TSA), of which it is the sole shareholder, and through its shareholding in the company Hispasat, which controls the satellite communications management company of the same name. TSA engages in three business areas: audiovisual services (Digital TV technical platforms, contribution and distribution networks, business TV ...); audiovisual systems (design, engineering, integration and start-up of teleports, technical platforms, mobile units ...); and production services. TSA has embarked upon a process of expansion aimed at the Peruvian, Argentine and Brazilian markets, as the springboard for its future development throughout the whole of Latin America. TSA is also in a position to provide the broadcasting services of Televisión Digital Terrenal.

Mention must also be made of three companies operating in this field that were controlled by Telefónica Internacional in 1999: Cablevisión (Argentina), which had 1.45 million cable television subscribers by the end of the year; Metrópolis-Intercom (Chile), had 270,000 customers, accounting for 25% of households; Telefónica

Multimedia, a subsidiary of Telefónica de Peru for the development of cable television business, had 327,344 customers (7.3% year-on-year growth) and a market share of 94% in Lima.



Corporate Management

Corporate Management has aimed to create appropriate instruments and a dynamic that will optimize the operation of all business units.

Resources

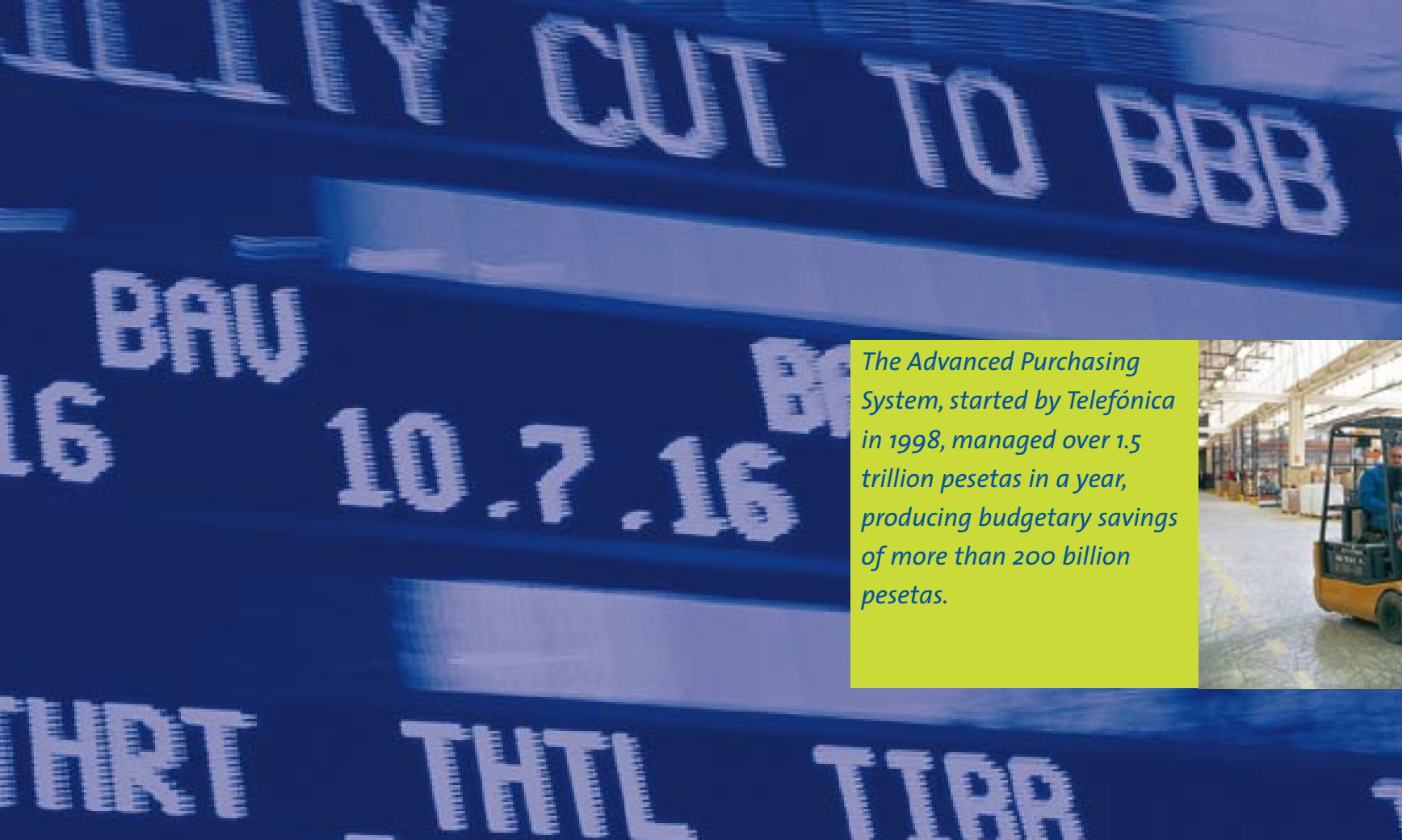
The Advanced Purchasing System put into practice by Telefónica in 1998 managed over 1.5 trillion pesetas in a year, with budgetary savings exceeding 200 billion pesetas. Currently, the purchases of 65 Group companies are being handled through this system, distributed among the various countries where Telefónica is present. Management is carried out through six Purchasing Desks located in Madrid, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Lima, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile, using unified processes and operating programs in order to take advantage of any existing synergies, as well as implement purchasing on a global or local basis, as appropriate in each case.

Among the main objectives for the coming year is the integration of e-Commerce as a complementary technology to strengthen the present purchasing model.

Human Resources corporate activity during 1999 basically aimed to coordinate Human Resources activity, programs and policy under the new scheme of Lines of Business, so as to gradually obtain a common framework and culture where everybody would have a greater sense of belonging to Telefónica, regardless of the employee's place of work.

In the area of real-estate management, in 1999 there was an intensification of the efforts to rationalize and optimize the real property assets and their related maintenance costs. By accommodating managed services to new market procedures, the company has achieved a cost reduction of 4.132 billion pesetas. The work volume handled by Group companies overall reached 12.5 billion pesetas.

The "Communications City" where Telefónica's new central offices will be located in Madrid, is developing according to plan and is now at the architectural project stage. This complex, which aims to replace the use of rental property with owned assets, is



The Advanced Purchasing System, started by Telefónica in 1998, managed over 1.5 trillion pesetas in a year, producing budgetary savings of more than 200 billion pesetas.

expected to produce savings of 5 billion pesetas a year once it comes into use.

Inmobiliaria Telefónica, a company formed as part of the Group's corporate reorganization, has continued the course of action envisioned for its first year of operation.

Financial Management

Financial management has developed through the implementation of three functions:

- * Financial liability management, seeking to limit financial costs and adopt a cautious approach in order to offset possible negative impacts from future currency devaluations affecting Latin American investments.
- * Support for Business Units in investment analysis, the negotiation of investment terms and their execution (SAM-1 cable, tender offers and restructuring in Brazil, preparing tender offers for Latin American operators at the end of the year, GSM license in Morocco...).

* Effectively communicating Telefónica's message to financial markets so that the company's share value is acknowledged by investors and stock-market analysts.

The main outcome of this liability management policy has been a savings of 165,391 billion pesetas (compared to the company's balance at 31st December, 1998) on paying off the debt in Brazilian currency undertaken with the Brazilian government for the acquisition of operators in the Telebrás system. This amounted to 4.056 billion reais (initially equivalent to 3.487 billion dollars at the exchange rate of 1.16 reais to the dollar). At the end of 1999, when the reais had devalued to 1.88, Telefónica decided to pay off its debt together with any accrued interest, paying the equivalent of 2.306 billion dollars (57% of the initial nominal amount in dollars).

Internal Auditing

On the initiative of Telefónica's Auditing and Control Committee, the company has developed an Internal Corporate Auditing project, aimed



Telefónica supports the regulatory model of a competitive system open to new operators who aim for permanence and value creation.



mainly at ensuring compliance with prevailing legislation and regulations, as well as checking the reliability of information, overseeing operational efficiency, and safeguarding the image of the Telefónica Group. To this end, any obstacles or risks that might hinder the fulfilment of any of these objectives are evaluated. Depending on the risks involved, management policies and procedures are developed which seek to adapt each company's processes accordingly.

Regulation

The main challenges confronting the management of regulatory issues in 1999 have been those posed by the liberalization process in the various markets where Telefónica is present, as well as by Telefónica's position as a dominant operator in some of these markets, in addition to the development and growing influence of regulatory frameworks at a supranational level.

This management function has focused on two main objectives:

- * To encourage the most favorable regulatory conditions for the competitive development of Telefónica's business in

markets where it is currently present or plans to have a presence in the future.

- * To maintain a smooth relationship with European and international regulators in order to anticipate and contribute to regulatory developments on the basis of Telefónica's current role as a global convergent operator.

In this context, Telefónica has supported the regulatory model of a competitive system open to new operators who aim for permanence and value creation; operators with the intention of carrying out investments and creating jobs and of making the market grow, through innovation and the development of new services and technology for the benefit of customers.

Last year, Telefónica took part in the most important international fora on the development of future regulatory legislation. At the European level, Telefonica's Brussels office was instrumental in strengthening the company's relations with European Community institutions, such as the European Commission and the European Parliament. In addition, Telefónica has actively participated in many working groups and conferences on regulatory issues.



One of the most important issues in 1999 regarding Information Systems was to guarantee normal functioning in the face of the "year 2000 effect".

Telefónica has participated in the main international fora on the development of future regulatory legislation

Information Systems

In 1999, the most important issue in the area of Information Systems was that of ensuring normal functioning in the face of the "year 2000 effect". Once this was successfully achieved, other relevant issues during the year covered the consolidation of synergy-producing corporate platforms and processes, deployment of a corporate network and improved management systems to reduce delays and maximize the impact of information systems on the Group.









Research and Development

Telefónica's I+D activity grew by 30% in 1999 and focused on creating new business, increasing the differentiation in emerging business and maintaining consolidated areas of activity

Telefónica I+D continues to lead Telefónica's Research and Development activities, focusing its efforts on strengthening the positioning and market share of its different business units. These generic objectives, which have given rise to a 30% increase in Telefónica I+D's activities, have focused on three key areas: creating new business, increasing differentiation in emerging businesses, and helping to maintain consolidated areas of business in which the arrival of new players has a greater impact.

As regards the creation of new business, it is worth drawing attention to activities aimed at providing Terra Networks with both value added and market-generating services (videoconferencing, network games, chats, etc.), as well as tools

and systems to support business and internal processes. Telefónica Cable has also been provided with attractive interactive broadband services, integrated into an initial demonstrator (IMAGENIO Project), offering customers the opportunity to become familiar with the capabilities of these new services on personal computers and TV, and enabling their launch on the market in the near future.

In the section on activities aimed at emerging businesses, Telefónica I+D has developed a wide range of new services for the Mobile Telephone business that enable it to strengthen its strategic position with respect to its competitors by means of differentiating its offer. Other developments include new added-value services integrated with Internet and with special speech-recognition technology, new services based on the use of prepayment cards, geographical localization and network intelligence services. New tools have also been introduced aimed at strengthening business management, such as Datawarehouse, and at enhancing Customer Services Centers and Network Management Systems, thus improving the real quality of services both offered to, and received by, users.

Within the scope of data services and Internet access, mention must be made of the development of the InfoVía



A new generation of network and IP services has enabled a highly competitive offer to be launched in El Salvador and Guatemala, where Telefónica operates as a new entrant.



With the IP Network, InfoVía's advanced service, Telefónica I+D can provide highly competitive services in Spain and Latin America


service into the new generation of IP and InfoVía Plus services. This development has enabled Telefónica DataCorp to maintain its leading position in the information services market as a whole, and particularly in the Internet market. The new generation of IP services has helped traditional corporate information services to develop into global solutions for corporate networks, offering a complete solution for internal and external corporate communications across a single network.

The development by Telefónica I+D of this new generation of IP Network and Services has led to the development of the InfoVía service in both Spain and Argentina, and the deployment of data services and Internet access in El Salvador and Guatemala, providing these countries with a range of highly competitive services in a scenario where Telefónica is a new entrant.

In 1999, Telefónica I+D also continued to develop IP Network services; special mention must be made of the incorporation of ADSL access to this network, given the power of this new form of high-capacity access to general Information Services, particularly the Internet.

In the third area of consolidated business, Telefónica I+D has mainly focused on boosting revenues for Telefónica Spain, increasing its Added Value Services, through, for example, new telephone card, invoice information and consumption facilities, and improving Customer Services through the introduction of new information facilities and advanced call centers for SMEs.

It is also worth highlighting the Management Systems developed to continue reducing operating costs, service times and to improve investments in infrastructures. In addition to improving traditional systems such as EOC, SGT, SERA and SERES at national level, other activities (more details of which are provided below) have been initiated with the aim of making these available in Telesp (Brazil) in the course of the year 2000. Other activities that have been maintained include ATM network management services, supervision of the signalling network through real-time analysis of traffic using the IAS system, deployed in order to cover both the fixed and mobile telephone business. The INTEGRA system has also become the single plant register for operative systems and network maintenance that contains all information relating to the switching and transmission plant elements.

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a large, multi-story building complex in the foreground. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue rectangle in the upper left corner, which contains white text. The rest of the image is a faded, green-tinted aerial view of the city's streets and buildings.

By incorporating ADSL access, IP
Network services have progressed
more rapidly.

One important feature of the Management Systems are the systems developed for new businesses, such as the ADSL management system (SIGA), the system of interconnection with other operators (SGI), or those relating to regulatory aspects such as the number portability system (SGCP).

Lastly, it is worth highlighting the initiatives in the transfer of know-how and products whose efficiency has previously been tested at national level with Latin-American operators, with the aim of improving customer services and quality and reducing response times and investment needs. One example of this has been the deployment in Telesp of the Default and Service Orders Bulletins manager, which has enabled the mechanization of desktop processes, which were previously resolved manually; this has substantially optimised customer services.

In addition to all these activities aimed at providing a response to the short-term needs of Business Units, a great deal of work has been carried out with a view to creating the services of the future, in an attempt to identify and determine new scenarios for the fixed and mobile telephone network, their convergence, customer networks, new services and technologies, forms of payment... all based on the new Internet generation.



The Telefónica Foundation

The Telefónica Foundation develops programs and projects adapted to the respective national realities of Spain, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Morocco and Peru

Telecommunications are not only a contributing factor for technological innovation and economic development; they also drive innovation and social progress, for the benefit of society.

Telefónica wishes to be regarded as a company concerned about society's welfare in all of the countries where it operates, generating social value and solidarity. To do so, it encourages social applications of technology to foster equality of opportunity and improvements in the quality of life for individuals and the society as a whole, and particularly for society's most needy and vulnerable members.

This task is entrusted to the Telefónica Foundation which operates in Spain, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Morocco, adapting its programs and projects to the circumstances of each country.

The Telefónica Foundation carries out its social activity in the fields of education, telecommunications applications for welfare and health applications, as well as social rehabilitation, community development, voluntary work, etc., always cooperating with reputable social organizations of long standing in each country for the execution of specific projects.

It also promotes and carries out important artistic and cultural activities in each country, paying particular (though non-exclusive) attention to the use of information technology and communications for artistic creation.

As an example, among the ninety projects carried out during 1999, "Educared. Education over the Net", is aimed at providing Internet connection to public and private schools, both in primary and secondary education, and encouraging an educational use of the Internet. During this past year, over 5,000 schools subscribed to the program in Spain, representing two million students and close to 200,000 teachers. Similar projects are being implemented in Chile, Argentina and Peru.

Likewise, technology and services aimed at disabled persons have been developed through various projects.

Social rehabilitation programs have been designed using



The Telefónica Foundation has carried out significant campaigns to promote the schooling of Brazilian street children and eradicate child labour.

Educared has brought the Internet to two million Spanish schoolchildren and is already implementing similar projects in Chile, Argentina and Peru

socially excluded persons, encouraging the creation of small companies through a micro-credit system.

The Telefónica Foundation has also contributed to mitigate the effects of hurricane Mitch, the war in Kosovo, the earthquakes in Turkey, and the flooding in Venezuela, implementing various actions ranging from free communications to a Humanitarian Emergency Telephone designed to channel citizen cooperation.

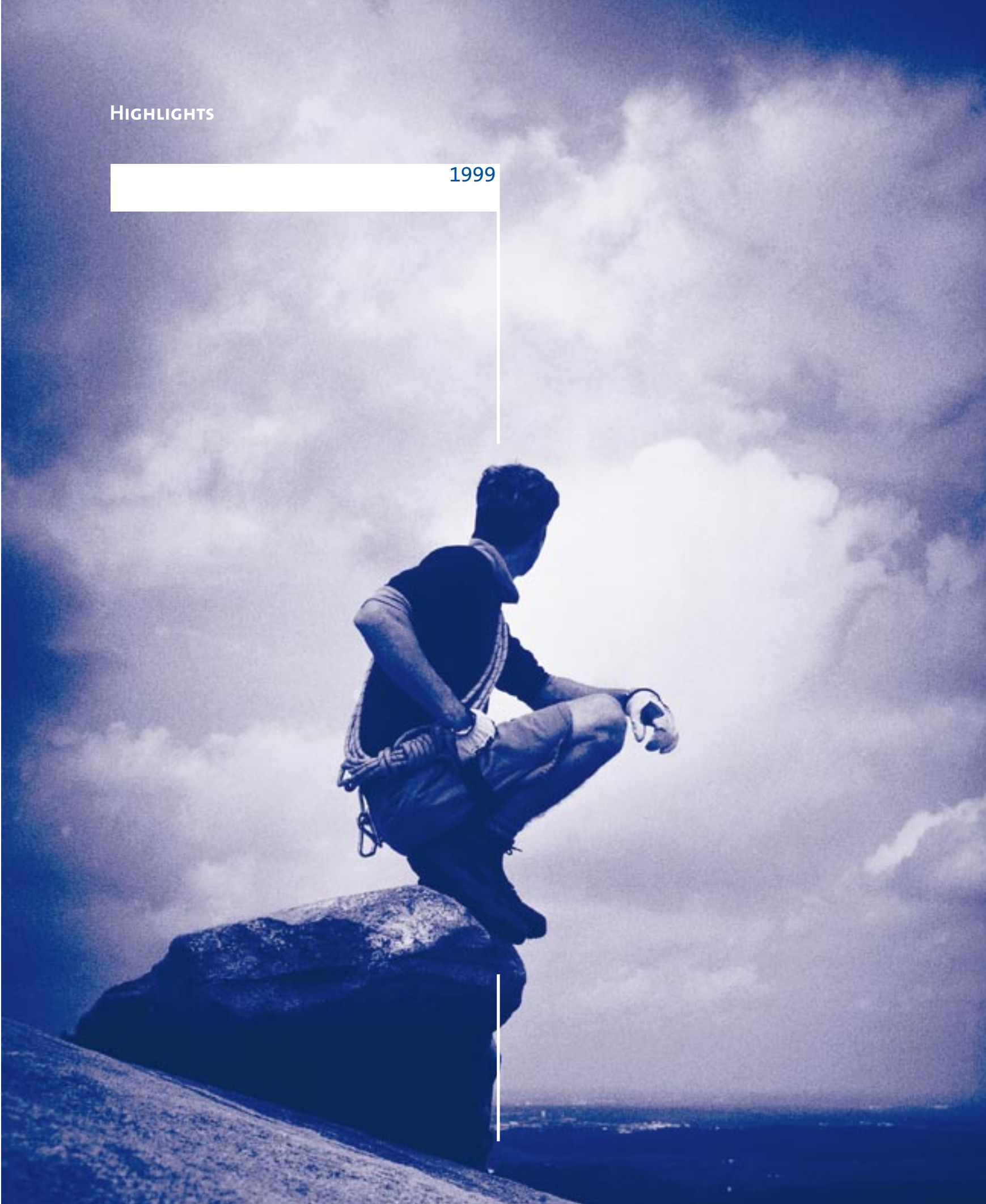
The Foundation also provides continuous support to Spanish relief workers and missionaries carrying out humanitarian projects in different parts of the world, providing them with the necessary communications to carry out their task in emergency situations and in their regular activity to institutions and relatives.

Likewise, campaigns to eradicate child labour or educate Brazilian street children have been developed.



HIGHLIGHTS

1999



JANUARY

- Telefónica formalizes the reorganization of its corporate structure, creating “Telefónica Sociedad Operadora de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones en España, S.A.” (Telefónica de España), to which all personnel and assets used by this business activity are transferred. Telefónica S.A. is established as the Corporate Center of the Telefónica Group.
- Antena 3 TV signs a statement of intentions with ONCE to acquire Onda Cero radio station, by purchasing 100% of Uniprex shares (its owner). The company has 102 broadcasting stations and association agreements with another 84 stations.
- Telefónica, together with its partners, Portugal Telecom and Iberdrola, settles payment of the debt incurred on acquiring Telebrás companies (Brazil), immediately converting dollar bonds issued by the Brazilian government. As a result of this transaction, Telefónica enjoys a positive difference of 162 billion pesetas.

FEBRUARY

- The Pan-American Submarine Cable System (in which Telefónica has a 26.6% stake) begins to operate and significantly improves telecommunications between North and South America, joining Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Columbia, Venezuela, Aruba and the United States. This system becomes Latin America’s most ambitious international telecommunications project.



- Telefónica InterContinental (fully-owned subsidiary of Telefónica S.A.), acquires all the shares of the Austrian telecommunications company, European Telecom International GmbH. This is Telefónica InterContinental’s first operation and its first activity as an alternative operator in a developed market.
- Telefónica’s Board of Directors agree to present, for approval at the next General Shareholders’ Meeting, a “split” procedure by which all shares would have a nominal value of 1 Euro each, and a continuation of the free capital increases policy. Telefónica is to split its share capital by dividing each share into three, bringing the share price in line with the main securities of the Ibex 35 Spanish Stock Market index.

MARCH



- The Telefónica Foundation announces that 100 million pesetas will be spent on promoting and improving social assistance telephone services. This contribution will be carried out through a public notice aimed at non-profit organizations currently equipped with an organized telephone service to help troubled people.
- Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico (TLD) reaches an agreement with Clear Comm for a 50/50 joint venture to provide mobile telephony services in Puerto Rico. The resulting company is to operate under TLD’s corporate image, trademark and management, contributing Telefónica Internacional’s experience and know-how in the mobile telephony business.

- Telefónica del Perú creates an independent mobile telephony business through a new company, Telefónica Servicios Móviles, of which 99.95% share capital is owned by Telefónica del Perú while the remaining 0.5% is held by Telefónica Servicios Globales. Telefónica del Perú handles over 80% of Peru's mobile market.
- Telefónica Interactiva and the Olé Group enter into an agreement providing Internet content in Spanish and Portuguese. Olé is the founding partner of the European Portal Alliance, whose members account for over 20 million monthly visits.
- The Spanish National Securities Exchange Commission (CNMV) authorizes Telefónica to issue bonds valued at 500 million Euros (83,200 million pesetas), with a 10-year maturity and a 4.50% interest rate. This issue, aimed at institutional investors, is the first in Euros carried out by Telefónica, essentially reflecting the company's wish to establish its presence in the framework of the new European market.
- At an Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held in Santiago de Chile, the shareholders of Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile (CTC) approve the use of the "Telefónica" trade mark as their new corporate identity. Thus, the "CTC" trademark migrates from the parent company and subsidiaries to become Telefónica CTC, in order to achieve a global group identity.
- Telefónica wins the competitive bidding for a mobile telephony licence in Guatemala, through Telefónica Centroamérica, awarded by the Government of Guatemala. Telefónica Guatemala is to develop a second-operator strategy in mobile telephony and residential long-distance fixed telephony, for high-growth segments and value-added services.



APRIL

- Telefónica Móviles launches a new Internet-mobile service in Spain called MoviStar Net that, together with Internet providers, enables MoviStar customers to handle e-mail from their mobile phones. This makes it the world's first operator to offer the possibility of answering e-mail from a mobile phone by voice.



- Telefónica celebrates the 75th anniversary of its formation as a corporation on April 19, 1924. On its "birthday", Telefónica has over 36 million fixed telephony lines (of which 17.5 million are in Spain and 18.6 million in America), some 10 million mobile customers and over 2.5 million pay-TV customers. It is the leading telecommunications company in the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking world.
- Telefónica begins its second capital increase charged to reserves in the proportion of one new share for every fifty in circulation, in accordance with agreements adopted by the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of June 1998. These new shares will include the same political and economic rights as those currently in circulation. The operation entails the issue of 20.9 million shares.

MAY

- Telefónica informs the Spanish National Securities Exchange Commission of its wish to make a Public Share Offering of up to 35% of the share capital of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.'s (TPI-Páginas Amarillas).

- Telefónica Internacional and Tyco International Ltd. (TSSL) announce their joint project for a fiber-optic submarine cable (SAM-I), amounting to 900 million dollars. This system will connect South and Central America and the United States, combining with Telefónica's terrestrial network. Both companies will create a joint company 75% owned by Telefónica Internacional and 25% owned by Tyco, and managed by Telefónica Internacional.



- Telefónica Media starts formation of a radio company by acquiring Uniprex (Onda Cero Radio) and incorporating 51 Radio Voz broadcasting stations, materialising its statement of intentions signed in January. Furthermore, a total of 28 broadcasting stations (both owned and associated) are incorporated into this project. An agreement is also reached with Voz de Galicia Radio S.A., by virtue of which another 23 broadcasting stations belonging to this group and operating in the Community of Galicia join the Onda Cero radio station to broadcast their national programs.
- Telefónica Internacional informs Brazilian authorities of its wish to launch tender offers for 100% of the shares, both preferential (including economic rights) and ordinary shares (with economic and voting rights), of cellular telephony operators Telerj Celular (in the State of Rio de Janeiro) and Telest Celular (Espírito Santo). In parallel, and in conjunction with its partner, Iberdrola, Telefónica Internacional will launch tender offers for 100% of the shares (both preferential and ordinary) of cellular telephony operators Tebahia Celular (in the State of Bahía) and Telergipe Celular (Sergipe). This represents an additional maximum investment volume in Brazil of approximately 51.5 billion pesetas (330 million dollars).

- Telefónica sells its wholly-owned subsidiary, Telecomunicaciones Marinas, S.A. (Temasa), to Tyco Submarine Systems Ltd. (TSSL), a world-class provider of submarine-cable services, for 43.7 billion pesetas (280 million dollars). This agreement provides that TSSL, through Temasa, will continue offering installation and maintenance services of the highest quality to Telefónica's cable network, under a commercial agreement on a cost-effective basis.

JUNE

- Telefónica enters the Colombian telecommunications market through Telefónica Data, by entering an agreement with the Colombian company REY MORENO (specialized in providing value added services to companies and data transmission), by which Telefónica Data acquires 51% of its share capital within a three-year period. Apart from Telefónica Data Colombia, TD España, TD Brasil and TD Chile were previously formed.
- TPI-Páginas Amarillas is listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange.
- ¡Olé!, Internet's largest Spanish-speaking portal, launches new portals in Peru, Chile, Columbia, Venezuela and Uruguay, providing Web users in these countries with the chance to enjoy the best offer of Spanish-speaking products, services and content on the Internet. Likewise, it announces the future launching of other such portals in Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and the U.S.
- Telefónica Interactiva and Rede Brasil Sul (RBS), one of Brazil's largest communication groups, enter into a strategic alliance to operate Internet services in Brazil through Zaz. This company enables Telefónica Interactiva to take a controlling stake in NUTEC,

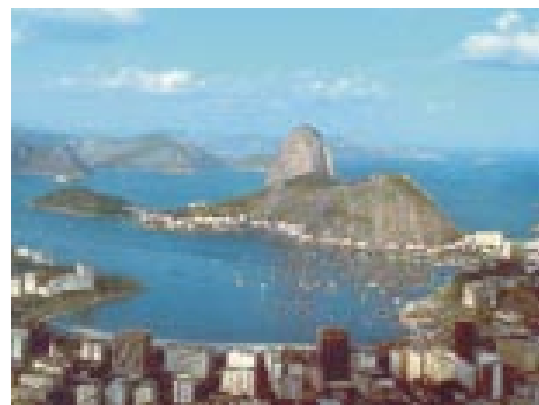


an RBS Group company controlling ZAZ. This alliance represents the largest operation carried out in the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking Internet sector.

- The Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) authorizes Telefónica Internacional and its partner, Iberdrola, to carry out tender offers for four Brazilian cellular telephony operators. This is the first operation of its kind approved in Brazil in accordance with new Brazilian legislation governing tender offers. (CMV Instruction No. 299).
- A joint venture (Unión Transitoria de Empresas) formed by Telefónica Comunicaciones Personales (Unifón) and Telecom Personal, obtains a mobile telephony license for the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires.
- Telefónica and ACEA (Rome's municipal services company) agree to create a joint company providing voice, data and Internet services to business and residential customers in Rome and the Lazio region. Telefónica controls 49% of this new company's share capital.
- Telefónica and Pearson expand their alliance to create new Internet and Multimedia business opportunities. This agreement entails the purchase by Telefónica of 5% of Pearson's share capital, and the purchase by Pearson of 20% of Telefónica's shareholding in Recoletos.

company leading the Médi Telecom consortium in which stakes are also held by Portugal Telecom and several important local partners. The award of this project to Telefónica opens the door to a market covering almost 30 million inhabitants, and offering significant growth prospects.

- Telefónica Internacional, together with its partner, Iberdrola, acquire the shares of four Brazilian cellular telephony operators for which tender offers had been launched in June, for the amount of 316 million reais (29.160 billion pesetas). These four cellular telephony operators controlled by Telefónica and Iberdrola have 1.7 million cellular lines, with a growth rate of approximately 100% since their privatization in July 1998.



JULY

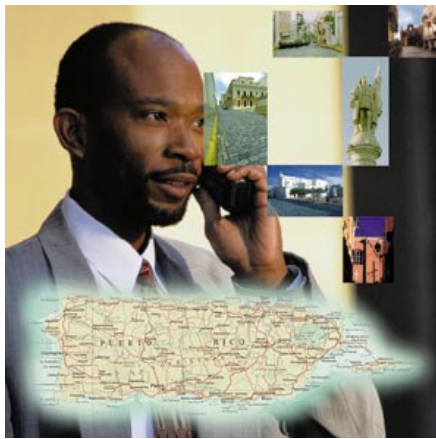


- Telefónica Guatemala begins long-distance services in Guatemala after obtaining a mobile telephony license in March. The company intends to develop a second-operator strategy in mobile telephony and residential, long-distance fixed telephony for sectors with a high potential for growth and value added services.
- Telefónica's share capital is split by dividing each share into three and adjusting the nominal share value to the nearest Euro. With this change, the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. complies with the agreement of the General Shareholders' Meeting held in March. The 1,066,282,967 shares will be replaced by 3,198,848,901 new shares, of a nominal value of one Euro each.
- Telefónica Data España obtains an Individual Type A, fixed-telephony license, which allows it to offer a full range of
- Telefónica InterContinental obtains the second license for the provision of mobile telephony services in Morocco, as the

telecommunications services for companies, with a comprehensive billing feature.

AUGUST

- TLD de Puerto Rico and ClearComm announce the launch of their 100% digitized PCS mobile telephony service under the MoviStar trademark, using CDMA technology which offers top quality and confidentiality in communications.



- U.S. operator IDT joins Telefónica's Latin American submarine cable project (SAM-1), endowed with the most advanced technology in transmission capacity for voice and Internet traffic. Both companies agree to create a joint venture (managed by Telefónica) to market products and services targeting the U.S. Hispanic market.
- Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile (CTC) launches its new Telefónica trademark in the context of the unification of the Group's corporate image.

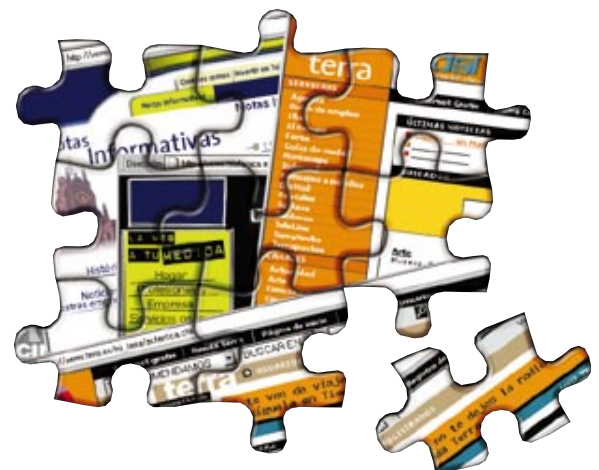
SEPTEMBER

- The first ADSL-based broadband services reach Spain- MegaVía ADSL, InfolInternet and GigADSL- a new modem technology which transforms the user's telephone-wire pair into a permanent, high-speed, digital line. These three new services are business-oriented, offering three types of access options.

- Telefónica Móviles and CNN Interactive sign an agreement to develop MoviStar-CNN in Spain, a service providing short, English-language, news messages supplied by U.S. broadcaster CNN.
- Internet connection for more than half of Spain's public and private schools is announced thanks to the EducaRed program, led by the Telefónica Foundation together with the Ministry for Education, the Encuentro Foundation and Spain's most important educational organizations. At present, EducaRed already has over 4,000 registered centers, covering more than 1,650,000 students and close to 100,000 teachers.
- Together with its partners, Cisco, Nortel, Lucent, 3Com, Newbridge, Intel, EDS, IBM, Microsoft, SUN, HP, Compaq and INTA, Telefónica announces a new Internet application to be launched in Spain- Internet 2- the latest development in the virtual world. This broadband Internet project involves deploying a very high-speed network to develop new Internet applications and services, using the latest technology, with no bandwidth restrictions.
- Telefónica Interactiva and Amadeus, the global travel distribution system, announce their 50/50-joint company to directly offer travel services and other related offerings to consumers in the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking markets, both in Europe and Latin America.

OCTOBER

- Telefónica Interactiva S.A. announces its new name: Terra Networks, S.A. Terra will also be the reference "umbrella" trade mark for Spanish and American operations, coexisting with other



portal trade marks used to date (¡Olé! in Spain and other Latin American countries, Zaz in Brazil and Infosel in Mexico). It is also associated with its ISP trademarks (in addition to Zaz and Infosel, TeleLine in Spain, Infovía in Guatemala and Telefónica.Net in Chile).

- EstraTel, Telefónica's leading company in the long-distance services sector and integrated call-center management sector in Spain, inaugurates Spain's (and one of Europe's) most modern operation centers. This center is fitted with an Internet Call Center system, one of the Internet's most modern communication systems.
- Telefónica InterContinental and ACEA announce the formation of ACEA-Telefónica, an operator providing the most modern telecommunications services to companies and individuals in Rome and the Lazio region, aiming to continue developing new business opportunities in Italy as a leading alternative operator in new broadband services for companies and residential customers with high levels of consumption.



- The Electronic Certifying Agency (ACE) and Foundation for the Study of Telecommunications Safety (FESTE) sign a cooperation agreement to jointly provide legal electronic signature services in Spain. ACE is 40% owned by Telefónica and represents the entire Spanish financial sector.
- Telefónica begins to offer MoviStar mobile telephony services in Guatemala with the PCS (Personal Communication Services) system, a revolutionary and creative offer reflecting a great step forward with respect to existing products in Guatemala. In Guatemala, Telefónica consolidates its position on the mobile

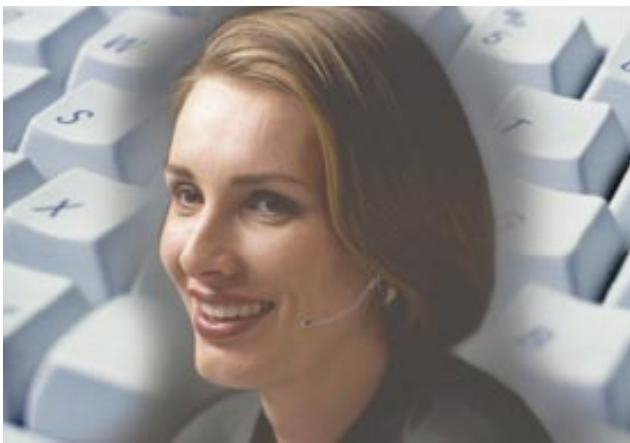
telephony market with MoviStar, covering over 15 million customers worldwide.

NOVEMBER

- The sale of Terra shares begins (the Telefónica company designed to develop the Internet business in Spain and Latin America). Its Internet portal business generates over 22 million monthly visits and 290 million pages visited.
- The third free capital increase for Telefónica shareholders begins, allocating 63,976,998 new shares, in the proportion of one new share for every fifty shares held. This is the third operation of this kind carried out by Telefónica as alternative shareholder remuneration in place of standard dividends. The previous similar operations took place in December 1998 and April 1999.
- Telefónica El Salvador wins 31% of the mobile market and 40% of long distance traffic during its first year of activity. In particular, the company (employing close to 250 people in El Salvador) has 100,000 customers connected to mobile telephony out of a potential market of 320,000. Telefónica Internacional is a direct shareholder, owning a 38.3% stake in Telefónica de El Salvador.
- Vía Digital presents the first high-speed Internet service through satellite TV at SIMO TCI'99. Through a 512 kilobyte band width, Vía Digital subscribers may download and store any Web information, 50 times faster than by using conventional modems.



- Telefónica Móviles launches its new fixed-mobile convergent service, MoviStar Combi, in Spain, which provides access to convergent services combining fixed and mobile telephony use at very competitive prices, as well as integrated services enabling users to improve communications management.
- Atento Perú begins operating in Peru (with the largest and most modern telemarketing platform). Atento, with headquarters in Miami, manages call centers in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and Guatemala.



- MoviStar Activa has over five million Spanish customers, confirming its leading position in the Spanish phone card market (the access method to mobile telephony chosen by over 80% of new users). Two out of every three Spanish phone-card customers use MoviStar Activa, which has nearly tripled its number of users in only twelve months, reaching the figure of five million customers.

DECEMBER

- Telefónica Media reaches an initial agreement to acquire 100 % of the share capital of the Argentinean television channel, Telefé, and Radio Continental AM and FM. This agreement also includes control over a television channel network broadcasting in the interior regions of Argentina.
- Telefónica merges Sao Paulo's fixed telephony operators into a single company operating under the single corporate identity of Telecomunicações de São Paulo (Telesp), with a market value of some 13.3 billion reais (\$6.9 billion dollars or 1.14 trillion pesetas). With this operation, Telesp's controlling group, led by Telefónica Internacional, holds 25.7% of the total share capital in the new company (representing 54.14% of share capital with the right to vote).
- Telesp (Telecomunicações de São Paulo, S.A.) acquires a majority stake in Centrais Telefônicas de Ribeirao Preto SA (Ceterp) through bidding held at São Paulo's Stock Exchange, thus consolidating its position as the leading telecommunications operator in the State of São Paulo.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Telefónica, S.A. and
companies composing
the Telefónica Group

For **1999**
and **1998**



Translation of a report and consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Spain (see Note 25). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Stockholders of
Telefónica, S.A.:

1. We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Telefónica, S.A. and Dependent Companies comprising the Telefónica Group (see Note 1), consisting of the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and the related consolidated statements of income and notes to consolidated financial statements for the years then ended. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Controlling Company's directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole based on our audit work performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require examination, by means of selective tests, of the documentation supporting the consolidated financial statements and evaluation of their presentation, of the accounting principles applied and of the estimates made.
2. The Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. prepared the 1999 and 1998 consolidated financial statements in pesetas, the currency in which book entries are expressed in the Controlling Company's accounting records. In addition, for information purposes only, the directors present the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of income for 1999 and 1998 translating the pesetas to euros at the conversion rate set on December 31, 1998, by the Council of the European Union for application from January 1, 1999 (Ptas. 166.386 per euro). This information cannot be deemed to be an integral part of the audited consolidated financial statements.
3. As indicated in Notes 1 and 7, the telecommunications market in Spain became fully deregulated on December 1, 1998. In 1999, particularly in the last quarter of the year, certain regulatory measures were adopted the main consequence of which was to accelerate the opening up to competition of the basic telephony service in Spain. These measures include most notably the approval in October of reductions in the regulated rates for local, long-distance and wireline-to-wireless services, although, per Company management estimates, the envisaged increase in monthly charges will not enable the effects of the current rate imbalance to be eliminated at medium term.

The Company has analyzed the impact of these measures on the recoverability of the value of certain assets, the investment in which was made in the past taking into account the prevailing regulatory framework in fulfillment of the obligations to provide the basic telephony service assumed by the Company under the contract entered into with the State in 1991. As a result, in November 1999 the Company filed an unqualified claim against the State Administration (see Note 1), and, in addition, recorded a provision of Ptas. 220,056 million, with a charge to the "Variation in Fixed Asset and Control Portfolio Provisions" caption in the 1999 consolidated financial statement referred to above, mainly relating to assets to be replaced, unused or scantily used assets as a result of the total or partial loss of customers, and assets whose low return makes their recovery impossible.

4. During 1998, Telefónica Group management took certain strategic decisions regarding the Group's dimensioning and organization policy and recorded the provisions it considered necessary, mainly relating to voluntary preretirements and early retirements expected to take place in 1999 and 2000 (see Notes 4-1, 14 and 20). These provisions were recorded at Telefónica S.A. with a charge of Ptas. 459,500 million to "Extraordinary Expenses" and simultaneously a credit was recorded to "Extraordinary Revenues" for the same amount with charges of Ptas. 298,675 million to "Unrestricted Reserves" and of Ptas. 160,825 million to "Prepaid Taxes". Although under Spanish corporate law unrestricted reserves can be released subject to prior resolution of the Stockholders' Meeting, under Spanish accounting regulations, reserves cannot be allocated to income for the year. Since acceptance of this plan by employees and the employer commenced in 1999, the 1998 provisions must be considered excessive. The adjustment of the 1998 consolidated financial statements would require the reversal of all the accounting entries described above.

These provisions were contributed in 1999 by Telefónica, S.A. to Telefónica de España, S.A. as was the case with the other assets and liabilities relating to the basic telephony business in Spain (see Note 1). As a result of the agreements reached individually with the employees of Telefónica de España, S.A. and of the Labor Force Reduction Plan (ERE) approved by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs on July 16, 1999, to be implemented in 1999 and 2000, a total of 11,273 employees were terminated in 1999. To cover the present and accrued cost of these agreements as of December 31, 1999, the Group should have recorded provisions of Ptas. 444,172 million at that date, with charges of Ptas. 288,712 million to "Extraordinary Expenses" for the year and of Ptas. 155,460 million to "Prepaid Taxes". Additionally, since the adjustment referred to above was not included in the 1998 consolidated financial statements, the provision of Ptas. 459,500 million recorded in 1998 should be written off with credits of Ptas. 298,675 million to "Prior Years' Extraordinary Revenues" and of Ptas. 160,825 million to "Prepaid Taxes". In summary, the "Provisions for Contingencies and Expenses" and "Prepaid Taxes" accounts in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999, should be reduced by Ptas. 15,328 million and Ptas. 5,365 million, respectively, and, in addition, the 1999 "Extraordinary Expenses" and "Prior Years' Extraordinary Revenues" in the 1999 consolidated statement of income should be increased by

Ptas. 288,712 million and Ptas. 298,675 million, respectively, which would increase consolidated income for the year by Ptas. 9,963 million.

5. In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter discussed in paragraph 4 above, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the net worth and financial position of Telefónica, S.A. and of the Companies composing the Telefónica Group as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and of the results of their operations and of the funds obtained and applied by them in the years then ended, and contain the required information, sufficient for their proper interpretation and comprehension, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and standards applied on a consistent basis.
6. The accompanying consolidated management report for 1999 contains the explanations which the directors of Telefónica, S.A. consider appropriate about the Telefónica Group's situation, the evolution of its business and other matters, but is not an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. We have checked that the accounting information in the management report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements for 1999. Our work as auditors was confined to checking the consolidated management report with the aforementioned scope, and did not include a review of any information other than that drawn from the accounting records of the consolidated Companies.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN



Eduardo Sanz Hernández

February 24, 2000

TELEFONICA GROUP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

as of december 31,1999 and 1998

Translation of a report and consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Spain (see Note 25). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

	Consolidated group (Millions of Pesetas)		Consolidated group (Millions of Euros)	
	99	98	99	98
ASSETS				
A) DUE FROM STOCKHOLDERS FOR UNCALLED CAPITAL	557	513	3.3	3.1
B) FIXED AND OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	8,239,698	6,654,338	49,521.8	39,993.5
I. Start-up expenses	28,306	16,285	170.1	97.9
II. Intangible assets (Note 6)	1,165,718	1,100,180	7,006.3	6,612.2
Research and development expenses	157,759	142,309	948.2	855.3
Administrative concessions	959,341	929,692	5,765.8	5,587.6
Rights on leased assets	21,458	17,376	129.0	104.4
Other intangible assets	298,707	186,602	1,795.3	1,121.5
Accumulated amortization	(271,547)	(175,799)	(1,632.0)	(1,056.6)
III. Property and equipment (Note 7)	5,949,113	4,629,131	35,754.9	27,821.7
Land and structures	1,127,081	839,245	6,773.9	5,044.0
Technical installations and machinery	242,527	161,816	1,457.6	972.5
Telephone installations	9,538,837	6,937,564	57,329.6	41,695.6
Furniture	468,427	329,509	2,815.3	1,980.4
Construction in progress	695,833	395,465	4,182.0	2,376.8
Advances on property and equipment	3,775	1,982	22.7	11.9
Installation materials	61,151	40,457	367.5	243.2
Accumulated depreciation	(6,188,518)	(4,076,907)	(37,193.7)	(24,502.7)
IV. Long-term financial investments (Note 8)	1,096,561	908,742	6,590.5	5,461.7
Holdings in associated companies	260,799	345,614	1,567.4	2,077.2
Other holdings	166,806	78,998	1,002.5	474.8
Other receivables	298,491	172,042	1,794.0	1,034.0
Long-term deposits and guarantees	3,253	13,321	19.6	80.1
Prepaid taxes (Note 18)	393,467	302,869	2,364.8	1,820.3
Provisions	(26,255)	(4,102)	(157.8)	(24.7)
C) GOODWILL IN CONSOLIDATION (Note 5)	699,985	399,623	4,207.0	2,401.8
D) DEFERRED CHARGES (Note 9)	145,353	138,376	873.6	831.7
E) CURRENT ASSETS	1,587,445	1,053,274	9,540.7	6,330.3
I. Inventories	79,210	49,172	476.1	295.6
Inventories	79,318	46,438	476.7	279.1
Advances	4,502	4,968	27.1	29.9
Allowance	(4,610)	(2,234)	(27.7)	(13.4)
II. Accounts receivable	1,175,034	876,687	7,062.0	5,269.0
Customer receivables (Note 10)	906,916	664,573	5,450.7	3,994.2
Receivable from associated companies	9,340	10,082	56.1	60.6
Sundry accounts receivable	197,652	135,553	1,187.9	814.7
Employee receivables	20,588	12,065	123.7	72.5
Tax receivables (Note 18)	217,338	186,709	1,306.2	1,122.1
Allowance for bad debts (Note 10)	(172,387)	(125,907)	(1,036.1)	(756.7)
Allowance for sundry accounts receivable	(4,413)	(6,388)	(26.5)	(38.4)
III. Short-term financial investments	242,605	60,400	1,458.1	363.0
Loans to associated companies	1,835	8,131	11.0	48.9
Short-term investment securities	128,306	44,283	771.1	266.1
Other loans	112,736	8,109	677.6	48.7
Provisions	(272)	(123)	(1.6)	(0.7)
IV. Short-term treasury stock (Note 11)	278	4,863	1.7	29.2
V. Cash	30,964	23,795	186.1	143.0
VI. Accrual accounts	59,354	38,357	356.7	230.5
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B+C+D+E)	10,673,038	8,246,124	64,146.3	49,560.2

The accompanying Notes 1 to 25 and Exhibits I to VI are an integral part of these consolidated balance sheets.

TELEFÓNICA GRUPO

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

as of december 31,1999 and 1998

	Consolidated group (Millions of Pesetas)		Consolidated group (Millions of Euros)	
	99	98	99	98
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
A) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 11)	2,410,065	2,246,214	14,484.8	13,500.0
I. Capital stock	542,889	512,439	3,262.8	3,079.8
II. Additional paid-in capital	427,400	427,398	2,568.7	2,568.7
III. Revaluation reserve	538,369	569,717	3,235.7	3,424.1
IV. Other controlling company reserves	495,374	323,159	2,977.2	1,942.2
Unrestricted reserves	391,710	229,126	2,354.2	1,377.1
Restricted reserves	103,664	93,947	623.0	564.6
Prior years' income	0	86	0.0	0.5
V. Reserves at companies consolidated by the global integration method	148,777	104,012	894.2	625.1
VI. Reserves at companies consolidated by the equity method	27,895	29,212	167.7	175.6
VII. Translation differences in consolidation	(70,932)	62,693	(426.3)	376.8
VIII. Income for the year	300,293	217,584	1,804.8	1,307.7
Income of the parent company and subsidiaries	410,039	297,936	2,464.4	1,790.6
Income (loss) of associated companies	(646)	12,199	(3.9)	73.3
Income attributable to minority interests (Note 12)	(109,100)	(92,551)	(655.7)	(556.2)
B) MINORITY INTERESTS (Note 12)	1,766,084	589,927	10,614.4	3,545.5
C) DEFERRED REVENUES (Note 13)	175,580	121,357	1,055.3	729.4
D) PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND EXPENSES (Note 14)	1,124,153	992,312	6,756.3	5,963.9
E) LONG-TERM DEBT	2,959,729	2,278,729	17,788.3	13,695.3
I. Debentures and bonds (Note 15)	1,132,049	928,959	6,803.7	5,583.1
Nonconvertible debentures and bonds	1,024,710	836,443	6,158.6	5,027.1
Convertible debentures and bonds	107,339	92,516	645.1	556.0
II. Payable to creditentities (Note 16)	1,518,642	1,168,880	9,127.2	7,025.1
III. Other accounts payable	119,645	62,547	719.1	375.9
Other accounts payable (Notes 2-d and 4-l)	113,955	60,369	684.9	362.8
Notes payable	5,690	2,178	34.2	13.1
IV. Deferred taxes (Note 18)	185,991	117,424	1,117.8	705.7
V. Uncalled capital payments payable (Note 8)	3,402	919	20.5	5.5
Associated companies	15	800	0.1	4.8
Other companies	3,387	119	20.4	0.7
F) CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,237,427	2,017,585	13,447.2	12,125.9
I. Debentures, bonds and other marketable debtsecurities (Note 15)	376,193	234,686	2,260.9	1,410.5
Debentures	207,750	155,155	1,248.6	932.5
Other negotiable instruments	137,176	56,848	824.4	341.7
Interest on debentures and other securities	31,267	22,683	187.9	136.3
II. Payable to creditentities	588,540	884,630	3,537.2	5,316.7
Loans and other accounts payable (Note 16)	561,181	845,179	3,372.8	5,079.6
Interest payable	27,359	39,451	164.4	237.1
III. Payable to associated companies	19,431	17,333	116.8	104.2
IV. Trade accounts payable	706,384	387,463	4,245.5	2,328.7
Advances received on orders	1,858	2,418	11.2	14.5
Payables for purchases and services	700,456	380,307	4,209.8	2,285.7
Notes payable	4,070	4,738	24.5	28.5
V. Other nontrade payables	493,939	448,850	2,968.6	2,697.6
Accrued taxes payable (Note 18)	211,234	174,007	1,269.5	1,045.8
Other nontrade payables (Note 19)	282,705	274,843	1,699.1	1,651.8
VI. Accrual accounts	52,940	44,623	318.2	268.2
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E+F)	10,673,038	8,246,124	64,146.3	49,560.2

TELEFONICA GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

as of december 31,1999 and 1998

	Consolidated group (Millions of Pesetas)		Consolidated group (Millions of Euros)	
	99	98	99	98
DEBIT				
A) EXPENSES				
Reduction in inventories	(6,152)	1,740	(37.0)	10.5
Procurements	681,030	366,673	4,093.1	2,203.7
Purchases	367,773	228,954	2,210.4	1,376.0
Work performed by other companies	313,257	137,719	1,882.7	827.7
Personnel expenses (Note 20)	734,004	650,171	4,411.5	3,907.6
Period depreciation and amortization	1,016,418	725,434	6,108.8	4,359.9
Property and equipment (Note 7)	921,531	673,531	5,538.5	4,048.0
Intangible assets (Note 6)	85,416	47,061	513.4	282.8
Deferred charges	9,471	4,842	56.9	29.1
			0.0	0.0
Variation in operating provisions	94,142	106,105	565.8	637.7
Variation in allowance for inventories	606	(312)	3.6	(1.9)
Variation in allowance for bad debts	90,674	102,963	545.0	618.8
Variation in other provisions	2,862	3,454	17.2	20.8
Other operating expenses	683,825	394,498	4,109.9	2,370.9
Outside services	586,665	322,159	3,525.9	1,936.2
Taxes other than income tax	74,817	48,125	449.7	289.2
Other operating expenses	22,343	24,214	134.3	145.5
I. OPERATING INCOME	794,764	815,278	4,776.6	4,900.0
Intereston payables to associated companies	569	165	3.4	1.0
Other intereston accounts payable and similar expenses (Note 20)	296,347	241,035	1,781.1	1,448.6
Amortization of deferred interest expenses	6,466	4,776	38.9	28.7
Variation in financial investment provisions	9,618	16,868	57.8	101.4
Exchange losses (Note 20)	92,807	22,580	557.8	135.7
II. FINANCIAL INCOME	—	—	—	—
Share in losses of companies carried by the equity method	25,170	17,928	151.3	107.7
Amortization of goodwill in consolidation (Note 5)	32,334	21,135	194.3	127.0
III. INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	586,059	576,706	3,522.3	3,466.2
Variation in fixed asset and control portfolio provisions	222,013	(724)	1,334.3	(4.4)
Losses on fixed assets	39,200	26,267	235.6	157.9
Losses on disposal of consolidated companies (Note 8)	82	49	0.5	0.3
Extraordinary expenses and losses (Note 20)	223,681	663,380	1,344.3	3,987.0
IV. EXTRAORDINARY INCOME	—	—	—	—
V. INCOME BEFORE TAXES	438,738	402,010	2,636.9	2,416.3
Corporate income tax (Note 18)	(11,908)	40,074	(71.6)	240.8
Foreign taxes (Note 18)	41,253	51,801	247.9	311.3
VI. CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR	409,393	310,135	2,460.6	1,864.2
Income attributed to minority interests (Note 12)	128,965	92,783	775.1	557.6
VII. INCOME FOR THE YEAR	300,293	217,584	1,804.8	1,307.7

The accompanying Notes 1 to 25 and Exhibits I to VI are an integral part of these consolidated statements of income.

TELEFÓNICA GRUPO
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

as of december 31,1999 and 1998

	Consolidated group (Millions of Pesetas)		Consolidated group (Millions of Euros)	
	99	98	99	98
CREDIT				
B) REVENUES				
Netsales and services (Note 20)	3,819,724	2,906,021	22,957.0	17,465.5
Variation in work-in-process	6,237	10,192	37.5	61.3
Capitalized expenses of in-house work on fixed assets	138,929	124,310	835.0	747.1
Other operating revenues	33,141	19,376	199.2	116.4
Sundry and other current operating revenues	19,052	14,746	114.5	88.6
Subsidies (Note 13)	841	978	5.1	5.9
Overprovision for contingencies and expenses	13,248	3,652	79.6	21.9
I. OPERATING LOSS	—	—	—	—
Income from shareholdings	2,593	1,845	15.6	11.1
Associated companies	0	14	0.0	0.1
Other companies	2,593	1,831	15.6	11.0
Revenues from other securities and loans	62,422	38,115	375.1	229.1
Associated companies	2,753	1,161	16.5	7.0
Other companies	59,669	36,954	358.6	222.1
Exchange gains	165,067	15,828	992.1	95.1
II. FINANCIAL LOSS	175,725	229,636	1,056.1	1,380.1
Share in income of companies carried by the equity method	24,524	30,127	147.4	181.0
III. LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	—	—	—	—
Gains on fixed asset disposals	3,524	2,310	21.2	13.9
Gains on disposals of holdings in consolidated companies (Note 8)	263,647	23,897	1,584.6	143.6
Capital subsidies (Note 13)	12,860	12,088	77.3	72.7
Extraordinary revenues (Note 20)	57,624	475,981	346.4	2,860.8
IV. EXTRAORDINARY LOSS	147,321	174,696	885.4	1,049.9
V. LOSS BEFORE TAXES	—	—	—	—
VI. CONSOLIDATED LOSS FOR THE YEAR	—	—	—	—
Loss attributed to minority interests (Note 12)	19,865	232	119.4	1.4
VII. LOSS FOR THE YEAR	0	0	0.0	0.0

The accompanying Notes 1 to 25 and Exhibits I to VI are an integral part of these consolidated statements of income.

TELEFÓNICA, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPOSING THE TELEFÓNICA GROUP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999 AND 1998

1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

TELEFÓNICA GROUP COMPANIES

Telefónica, S.A. and its subsidiaries and investees make up an integrated group of companies (“the Telefónica Group”) operating mainly in the telecommunications, media and entertainment industries.

The parent company of this Group is Telefónica, S.A. (“Telefónica”), a corporation that was formed for an indefinite period of time on April 19, 1924. Its registered office is at Gran Vía 28, Madrid (Spain).

Exhibit I to these notes to consolidated financial statements lists the dependent, associated and investee companies in which Telefónica has direct or indirect holdings and their lines of business, net worth and earnings at year-end and the contribution to consolidated Group reserves.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

The Company’s basic corporate purpose, per Article 4 of its bylaws, is the provision of all manner of public and private telecommunications services, and all manner of ancillary or supplementary telecommunications services or the services derived therefrom. All the activities that constitute the corporate purpose may be performed either in Spain or abroad and may be carried on either wholly or partially by the Company, or through shareholdings or ownership interests in other companies or legal entities with an identical or similar corporate purpose.

On March 17, 1998, the Stockholders’ Meeting approved a new organizational structure for the Telefónica Group for the performance of the activities that make up its corporate purpose and that of the various companies composing its corporate Group. Under the new organizational structure, Telefónica (previously known as “Telefónica de España, S.A.”) has the position of parent company and head of the corporate Group and pursues its corporate purpose through various directly controlled subsidiaries, which were identified and structured during the months of 1998 that followed the Stockholders’ Meeting.

The most significant and relevant part of the restructuring of the Telefónica Group was completed in 1999, with the subsidiarization of the basic Spanish domestic telecommunications business (especially wireline telephony) through the transfer, on January 1, 1999, to Telefónica’s wholly owned subsidiary “Telefónica de España, S.A.” (“Telefónica de España”) – a sole-stockholder company – of the personnel and assets and liabilities assigned to operations in this business.

The main dependent companies through which Telefónica pursues its corporate purpose and manages its basic lines of business were: Telefónica de España (which is responsible for basic telecommunications service in Spain), Telefónica Servicios Móviles, S.A. (“Telefónica Móviles”, which is responsible for the management and operation of wireless services in Spain, especially wireless telephony), Telefónica Internacional, S.A. (“Telefónica Internacional”, mainly responsible for making and managing investments in the telecommunications industry in America), Telefónica Intercontinental, S.A. (“Telefónica Intercontinental”, which makes and manages investments in the telecommunications industry outside Spain and America), Telefónica Media, S.A. (“Telefónica Media”, which operates in the media and entertainment industries), Telefónica Data, S.A. (whose principal activity is the provision of integral data transmission services for companies), Terra Networks, S.A. (“Terra”, which provides Internet access and related services and interactive services in general), Atento Holding, S.A. (“Atento”, which engages in the call-center business) and Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. (“TPI”, which engages in the telephone directory business).

FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROVISION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN SPAIN

The process of deregulation of the telecommunications industry in Spain, which started in 1987, was marked by two milestones up to 1997: a) the deregulation of Data Transmission Services (Royal Decree 804/1993 enacting the Regulations on Technical Matters and on Provision of the Value Added Telecommunications Service of Supply of Packet or Circuit Data Switching) and b) the opening to competition of automatic wireless telephony services.

Despite this, the most important milestone in the telecommunications deregulation process has, without doubt, been the opening to competition of the market in wireline public telephony, first in a restricted way with the appearance of a second global operator

(Retevisión) and some cable operators who obtained licenses to perform this service within their respective geographical areas (Law 12/1997 on the Deregulation of the Telecommunications Industry), and then completely on December 1, 1998, after the passing of the General Telecommunications Law and its implementing regulations.

The basis of the legal regime for the telecommunications industry in Spain is now the General Telecommunications Law 11/1998 (LGT), which establishes, among other things, fundamental principles relating to the following:

- Telecommunications are regarded as services in the general interest that are provided under a system of competition, there being a public service only in relation to those services and obligations that are enumerated by the Law.
- The performance of the different services and the establishment and operation of networks remain part of a system of General Authorizations and Individual Licenses. An Individual License is required to establish or operate public telecommunications networks, to provide public telephone services, and, when necessary, to use the radio spectrum public domain. In all other cases a General Authorization is required.
- Conditions of access and interconnection to public networks, their interoperability, and the assignment and management of numbering resources.
- Definition of public service obligations, especially those relating to the Universal Telecommunications Service. The creation of the National Universal Telecommunications Service Fund as a mechanism to finance the public service, and the obligation to contribute to the Fund.
- Criteria to define the dominant operator in each of the different areas. The specific obligations that this operator must fulfill, in terms of the publication of a Reference Interconnection Offer, the determination of interconnection prices based on the principles of transparency and cost orientation, and the provision of the universal service.
- Telefónica, as the initially dominant operator, must guarantee the provision of the universal service until the year 2005.
- Application of levies and fees, management of the radio spectrum public domain, and inspection and sanction powers.

Within the new framework, the current regulatory system is one of full competition in all the services provided by Telefónica, only restricted in some cases, such as wireless telephony, regarding the number of licenses because of the lack of resources to support these services.

The provision of telecommunications services by Telefónica de España, especially the telephone service, was governed by the State License Contract signed in 1991 within the framework of the Telecommunications Law. However, Telefónica has requested the transformation of this Contract into licenses and authorizations within the new legal framework (LGT and its implementing regulations). Telefónica is now waiting for this request to be processed and resolved.

The main telecommunications services that the Telefónica Group currently provides or can provide are as follows:

- Public wireline telephony service, the provision of which is subject, under the LGT, to the obtainment of an individual license, issuable in unlimited numbers, which can either cover the whole of Spain or be restricted to smaller areas. This license also permits circuit-lease services, which are considered by the LGT to be obligatory telecommunications services. The holder of this license is Telefónica de España, after a change in the contract. To date 60 individual licenses and 34 administrative concessions have been granted.
- Automated wireless telephony service, which is subject under the LGT to an individual license, and the number of these licenses is expected to be limited. To date only one license has been granted, in addition to those already issued to Telefónica Móviles and Airtel Móvil. This license is specifically for the provision of DCS-1800 personal wireless communication services, which the current operators can also provide. Additionally, Telefónica Móviles provides this same service on a monopoly basis with analog technology, which must be discontinued by January 1, 2007.
- Provision of the packet- and circuit-switched data transmission service, which under the LGT requires a general authorization, and an individual license when the corresponding network is also operated. At present 11 licenses have been granted for this service, and they need to be converted as stipulated. One of these licenses is that granted to Telefónica Data España.
- Information access service originally operated by Telefónica under the “Infovia” name, currently “Infovia Plus”, which under the LGT requires general authorization, of which Telefónica de España will have to become the holder when appropriate.
- Cable telecommunications services, which Telefónica has the right to provide as part of the basic telephony service in each area in which it is requested. Competition in each of these areas is limited to one operator, and Telefónica cannot commence its operations until 24 months have elapsed from the date of the award to the competing operator, or, if there is no award of a license to another operator after the appropriate tender process, Telefónica may commence its operations immediately.

The license award process has been completed in the 43 areas of Spain, although in 6 cases no tenders were submitted.

- Radio and television broadcasting services, in competition with a limited number of players, not addressed in the LGT. The Telefónica Group has a presence in this market via Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. and DTS Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A. (Vía Digital).
- Voice telephony in closed user groups, which requires a type A general authorization.
- Satellite telecommunications services, which need a general authorization, and an individual license when the corresponding network is also being operated.
- Services relating to safety of human life at sea and public maritime correspondence, which Telefónica de España is required to provide for a period of four years from the entry into force of the LGT.

RATE SYSTEM

The Concession Contract entered into with the State in 1991 established a system of regulated rates and prices aimed at guaranteeing the overall financial balance of the concession while safeguarding the principle of universal service. To that end, prior to the passing of the LGT, basic telephony service rates were approved by the Government, through the Government's Standing Committee on Economic Affairs, at the proposal of the Ministry for Development, and subject to a report by the Telecommunications Market Commission since its creation.

The rates for the remaining services, which have already been deregulated, such as data transfer and wireless telephony, may be freely established, the only obligation being to notify the Administration of them. The only exception to this case has been that of analog wireless telephony (Moviline), since it is a monopoly with rates set by the Administration.

The new LGT established the general principle that the operators are free to determine their rates. However, the Fourth Transitory Provision of the LGT stipulates that the Government's Standing Committee on Economic Affairs, at the proposal of the Ministry for Development and subject to a report by the Telecommunications Market Commission, may temporarily establish fixed maximum and/or minimum rates or the pricing methods to be used, based on the actual cost of providing the service and on the level of operators concurring in the market for the various services.

The LGT also recognizes the existence of an imbalance in the rates applicable at the date of its publication and the need to redress the balance, as well as the possibility of compensating the dominant operator for the shortfall in access that may be caused by this situation.

In application of the above, the Ministerial Order of July 31, 1998, on rebalancing the rates for the services provided by Telefónica de España, set the rates for its services and approved a discount system for the principal services. Another Ministerial Order published on the same date established a range of maximum and minimum rates for the analog wireless telephony service.

Subsequently, Decree Laws 6/99 and 16/99 established new rates to be applied in two stages, (July and November-December). With respect to rate rebalancing, the latter Decree Law establishes, effective August 1, 2000, a new regulatory framework of maximum rates for the wireline telephony service provided by Telefónica de España, based on a model of maximum annual rate limits, which will take annual variations in the CPI as a reference, and also establishes an increase of Ptas.100 in the fixed monthly charge on each of the following dates: August 1, 2000, March 1, 2001, and August 1, 2001.

In this respect, it should be mentioned that Telefónica de España has filed a claim with the European Commission against the Spanish State for noncompliance with EU regulations establishing the need to resolve the rate rebalancing problem before opening the market to free competition. Also, in November 1999 the Company filed a claim before the State Administration, seeking monetary compensation for the damage arising from the breakdown of the financial balance of the 1991 Concession Contract or, alternatively, for noncompliance with the Administration's rate rebalancing obligation.

Also, in the new framework of competition in the basic telephony service, the interconnection rates, as well as the established requirements for the granting of licenses, are becoming the determining factors in the short-term development of competition. In this connection, the rates in force from December 1, 1998, were set by the Ministry which approved the Reference Interconnection Offer on October 29, 1998, although Telefónica appealed against that approval alleging that the rates were below its costs.

TAX REGIME

Telefónica and those Group companies that meet the necessary requirements file consolidated corporate income tax returns.

Pursuant to a Ministerial Order of December 27, 1989, Telefónica was authorized by the Directorate-General of Taxation to file consolidated corporate income tax returns for 1990, 1991 and 1992. This authorization was extended to 1993, 1994 and 1995 by a Ministerial Order of July 21, 1993. Subsequently the Stockholders' Meetings on March 29, 1996 and March 17, 1998, decided that the Company and its corporate Group would continue to file tax returns for 1996, 1997 and 1998, and 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively, under the aforementioned special consolidated tax regime, which was duly notified to the tax authorities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A) TRUE AND FAIR VIEW

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Telefónica Group were prepared from the accounting records of Telefónica, S.A. and from those of each of the companies which compose the Telefónica Group. The respective individual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles and standards regulated in Spain by the Commercial Code as implemented by the Spanish National Chart of Accounts and in the applicable regulations in the different countries in which the companies composing the Consolidated Group are located, and are presented in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of consolidated financial statements, as approved by Royal Decree 1815/1991. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net worth, financial position, results and funds obtained and applied in 1999 and 1998.

The figures in these consolidated financial statements, and the management report, are expressed in millions of Spanish pesetas unless otherwise stated.

B) CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

The companies over which effective control is exercised by virtue of ownership of a majority of the voting rights in their representation and decision-making bodies, in accordance with the stipulations of Royal Decree 1815/1999, were consolidated by the global integration method; those in which there is significant influence but not ownership of a majority of the voting rights or joint management with third parties are carried by the equity method. Significant influence is deemed to exist if the ownership interest exceeds 20% in the case of unlisted companies or 3% in the case of listed companies. The companies in which the percentage of ownership is lower than the percentages mentioned above or in which the percentage of ownership is higher but sufficient information is not available or the impact on consolidation is not material, are carried at cost (see Exhibit I).

All material accounts and transactions between the consolidated companies were eliminated in consolidation. In the case of Group companies whose accounting and valuation methods differed from those of Telefónica, adjustments were made in consolidation so as to present the consolidated financial statements on a uniform basis. The margins included in the invoices issued by dependent companies to other Telefónica Group companies for capitalizable assets or services are eliminated at the time of the transaction, and this income is recognized as the related installations are depreciated.

The consolidated statement of income includes the revenues and expenses of the companies that are no longer in the Group up to the

date when the holding was sold or the company was liquidated, and those of the new companies in the Group from the date when the holding was acquired or the company was formed up to year-end.

The equity of the minority interests in the net worth and results of the consolidated dependent companies consolidated by the global integration method is recorded under the «Minority Interests» and «Income Attributed to Minority Interests» captions (see Note 12).

In accordance with standard practice in Spain, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include the tax effect, if any, of transferring the reserves of the consolidated dependent companies and holdings carried by the equity method to the Controlling Company's accounts, since it is considered that such reserves will be used to finance their operations and that those that may be distributed will not give rise to a material additional tax cost.

C) COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Telesp Participações, S.A. and Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A., in which the Group had 12.1% and 15.9% holdings, respectively, acquired in August 1998, were carried by the equity method in 1998 pursuant, inter alia, to article 11 of Royal Decree 1815 approving the regulations for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. In 1999 these companies were consolidated by the global integration method.

Had the global integration method been applied for these holdings in 1998, the aggregate effect on the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income would have been as follows:

EFFECT ON THE BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1998

Assets		Stockholders' equity and liabilities	
Intangible assets	4,929	Minority interests	1,296,147
Property and equipment	1,585,961	Provisions for contingencies	172,678
Long-term financial investments	(47,552)	Deferred taxes	7,238
Deferred charges	115	Long-term debt	73,704
Prepaid taxes	2,748	Current liabilities	317,640
Current assets	321,206		
Total assets	1,867,407	Total stockholders' equity and liabilities	1,867,407

EFFECT ON THE 1998 STATEMENT OF INCOME

Revenues from sales and services	509,344
Operating expenses	(459,110)
Operating income	50,234
Financial income	7,423
Income of companies carried by equity method	(5,714)
Extraordinary income	4,453
Income before taxes	56,396
Corporate income tax	3,904
Income attributed to minority interests	(60,300)
Net income	—

D) CHANGES IN THE CONSOLIDATED GROUP

The main variations in the consolidated Group in 1999 and 1998 were as follows (the full detail of all the variations is included in Exhibit II):

1999

Terra (formerly Telefónica Interactiva) is creating the leading international Internet group in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking market. To this end, in 1999, Terra formed and acquired Internet companies in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Guatemala and the U.S. The company also intends to expand geographically to other markets in 2000. In November, Terra shares were admitted to listing on the Madrid Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ (National Association of Security Dealers' Automated Quotation System) in the U.S.

After the stock market flotation, the Telefónica Group reduced its direct and indirect holding in the company to 70.47% as of December 31, 1999. The gain on this transaction (Ptas.82,885 million) is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the consolidated statement of income. This company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

This group's main acquisitions in 1999 were as follows:

- On July 21, 1999, Terra acquired a 95% holding in Terra Networks Guatemala, S.A. (Guatemala) for approximately Ptas.635 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- In April Terra incorporated Terra Interactiva de Contenidos, S.A. with a capital stock of Ptas.110 million and additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 3,100 million, fully subscribed and paid by the parent company. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- Terra acquired through its subsidiary Telefónica Interactiva Brasil Ltda. 96% of the shares of Terra Networks Brasil, S.A. (formerly Nutec Informática, S.A.), an Internet service provider that operates under the ZAZ brand name, markets software developed by third parties, renders services relating to access networks and engages in business activities such as Internet portals. The cost for the group was Ptas.

37,375 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

- In March Terra acquired all the shares of Ordenamiento de Links Especializados, S.L. for Ptas.2,000 million. Subsequently, in May, this company carried out a capital increase of Ptas.1,000 million, which was fully subscribed and paid by Terra. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- Terra acquired all the shares of Información Selectiva S.A. (INFOSEL) from the stockholders of the Reforma Group through various transactions articulated around the Dutch company Bidasoa B.V. Infosel provides Internet access, portal and real-time financial information services and services for businesses. The cost for the group was Ptas.6,997 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- On October 4, 1999, Telefónica Networks Chile Holding Limitada acquired from CTC Mundo all the shares that it owned of Provedora de Servicios de Conectividad, S.A. (currently Terra Networks Chile), which represented 95% of the total number of shares issued by this company. The price paid for Terra Networks Chile amounted to US\$ 40 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- On September 21, 1999, Telefónica Interactiva Argentina, S.A. acquired all the shares of Donde Latinoamericana, S.A., which owns the local portal Donde, for US\$ 4,504,000. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- On September 9, 1999, Telefónica Interactiva Argentina, S.A. acquired all the shares of Netgocios, S.A., which owns the local portal Gauchonet and the domains registered in Argentina and the U.S. under Gauchonet, for a total amount of US\$ 4,586,000. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- On September 2, 1999, Terra incorporated Terra Networks Perú, S.A. with a capital stock of 1,000 new soles, in which Terra has a 99.9% holding. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.
- On October 20, 1999, Terra Networks Perú S.A. acquired from Telefónica Servicios Internet, S.A.C. (a subsidiary of Telefónica del Perú) all the assets, contracts and items necessary to provide Internet access services for US\$ 5 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

Since March 1999, Tele Iberoamericana, S.A., a fully-owned subsidiary of Telefónica Internacional, and Telefónica Internacional itself have acquired shares of certain Brazilian companies, through direct acquisitions in the market. Also, shares of Brazilian companies were acquired through Iberoeste Participações, S.A., which was created in conjunction with

Iberdrola and in which Telefónica Internacional has a 38% holding. These acquisitions were made reconciling legally in time the aforementioned direct acquisitions in the market with the restructuring processes and with the tender offer made for the Brazilian cellular operators as described below. As of December 31, 1999, the additional percentages of ownership acquired were as follows:

- An additional 2.14% of Teleshia Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 557 million; an additional 4.187% of Telesp Participações, S.A. for Ptas. 41,017 million; an additional 2.875% of Telecomunicações de São Paulo, S.A. (Telesp) for Ptas. 26,220 million; 0.102% of Companhia Telefonica Do Borda Do Campo, S.A. (CTBC) for Ptas. 37 million; 1.679% of Tele Sudeste Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 3,491 million; an additional 18.92% of Telerj Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 28,131 million and 1.669% of Tele Leste Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 482 million; an additional 5.922% of Telest Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 783 million and an additional 2.485% of Telergipe Celular, S.A. for Ptas. 53 million. Telesp, Tele Sudeste Celular, Telerj Celular and Telest Celular are consolidated by the global integration method. Teleshia Celular, Telergipe Celular and Tele Leste Celular are carried by the equity method.

In November 1999, the Stockholders' Meetings of the wireline telephony operators in the State of São Paulo (Brazil), Telecomunicações de São Paulo (Telesp), Companhia Telefónica Da Borda Do Campo (CTBC) and their holding company, Telesp Participações, S.A., resolved to approve their merger into a single company which will operate under the corporate name Telecomunicações de São Paulo, S.A. (Telesp). The transaction, which had been previously approved by the Brazil State Telecommunications Agency (Anatel), was also supported by the minority interests. The Telefónica Group directly and indirectly owns 19.29% of Telesp, representing 54.041% of the voting capital stock.

Telefónica Media acquired 5% of the Pearson Plc. publishing group for Ptas. 103,391 million (see Note 8). The company is carried by the equity method.

In May the subsidiary TPI increased capital with a charge to reserves, carried out a share split and redenominated in euros its capital stock amount, which was set at Ptas. 1,000 million. Subsequently, it increased capital by Ptas. 20 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 28 million, subscribed and paid in full by La Caixa. In June the public offering for the sale of 35% of the shares of TPI was closed, at a gain of Ptas. 99,741 million for the Telefónica Group. Following these transactions, Telefónica had a 63% holding in TPI. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In May Telefónica sold all its shares of Telecomunicaciones Marinas, S.A., which represented a 100% holding in this company. The Telefónica Group recorded a gain of Ptas. 35,852 million on the sale. This gain was recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the Telefónica Group's statement of income. The company was excluded from the scope of consolidation of the Telefónica Group.

In August, Telefónica Internacional directly acquired 23.5% of the capital stock of Celular CRT Participações by fully subscribing to all the shares that this company earmarked for a capital increase. The Group has a 36.79% direct and indirect holding in this company, which is carried by the global integration method. The cost of this acquisition amounted to Ptas. 18,356 million. The company is consolidated by the global integration method.

In June the Ptas. 40,477.5 million capital increase at DTS Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A. was closed. Telefónica Media, which had previously acquired an additional 17% holding in DTS for Ptas. 40,477.5 million and which had subscribed its proportional 36.95% holding before the capital increase, subscribed and paid sufficient shares to raise its ownership interest to the 68.59% currently held by it, for which it paid Ptas. 31,058 million. Article 19 of the Private Television Law provides that no stockholder may own a holding of over 49%. On June 1, 1999, Telefónica Media, S.A. informed the Board of Directors that it did not intend to maintain a holding of over 49% in the Company's capital stock. Accordingly, Telefónica Media, S.A., is taking the actions required for the transfer of a portion of the subscribed shares to other stockholders or to third parties (see Note 23). Telefónica Media, S.A. undertakes not to exercise the voting rights relating to the shares it owns in excess of the 49% holding, except in special cases.

On July 21, 1999, the Stockholders' Meeting of Vía Digital appointed and reelected its directors, of which 12 out of 24 relate to the Telefónica Group. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In December Telesp acquired 72.66% of the total capital stock of Centrais Telefónicas de Ribeirão Preto, S.A. (CETERP), accounting for 96% of voting capital, for 334 million reais (Ptas. 30,404 million). This company provides wireline and wireless telephone services in the state of São Paulo, in the municipalities of Ribeirão Preto, Guataparã and Bonfim Paulista. This company was recorded at acquisition cost, since it was effectively acquired on January 3, 2000.

In December Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A. sold its 20% holding in the capital stock of Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A. for Ptas. 30,000 million. The gain on this sale for the Telefónica Group was Ptas. 7,484 million, and was recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the consolidated statement of income.

In 1999 Telefónica Internacional acquired a further 5.03% holding in the capital stock of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. for Ptas. 33,182 million, thus increasing the Telefónica Group's total ownership interest in this company to 40.03%. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

Telefónica, through its 100% owned subsidiary Telefónica Intercontinental, obtained by tender, together with other companies

composing the Médi Telecom consortium, the second wireless telephony license for Morocco. Telefónica Intercontinental currently has an ownership interest of 34.5% in the consortium, for which it had to pay Ptas. 27,590 million. As of December 31, 1998, this company was recorded at acquisition cost.

In February Telefónica Media acquired an additional 17.09% holding in Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. for Ptas. 19,538 million. In July Telefónica Media acquired a further 6.425% holding in Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. for Ptas. 7,468 million. Subsequently, in December, it acquired an additional 0.288% of the company for Ptas. 671 million, thereby raising its holding to the 47.21% which it owned at 1999 year-end. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

In August Telefónica Media acquired all the shares of the radio company Uniprex, S.A. for Ptas. 18,031 million, making an initial payment of Ptas. 12,000 million. This company was included in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group by the global integration method in September.

In December Telefónica Media acquired all the shares of Cadena Voz de Radiodifusión, S.A. for Ptas. 1,778 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

On December 16, 1999, the investee Infonet Services Corporation (Infonet) was floated on the New York Stock Exchange through the sale of a portion of the shares owned by the former stockholders and the issue of new shares. Until the admission to listing on the New York Stock Exchange of this company, the Telefónica Internacional Group carried this holding at cost; however, in accordance with Spanish legislation, since it is a listed company it is now carried by the equity method. The gain obtained by the Group on this transaction amounted to Ptas. 19,204 million, and this amount is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the accompanying consolidated statement of income. Thereafter, the ownership interest in this company was reduced to 14.63%.

In January Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A. acquired a 60% holding in the Sonda Group for Ptas. 18,758 million. The parent company of this group is consolidated by the global integration method.

In June Telefónica Internacional acquired a further 19% holding in Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc. and paid Ptas. 7,049 million for this transaction. With this acquisition, the ownership interest in the company increased to 98%. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In January Telefónica sold 1,702,858 shares, representing 12.2% of capital stock, of Amper, S.A. for Ptas. 6,811 million, at a gain for the Telefónica Group of Ptas. 2,972 million, which is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the accompanying consolidated statement of income. The company is still

12.2% owned and continues to be carried by the equity method.

Telefónica Intercontinental also took part in the incorporation of Azienda Comunale Energia e Ambiente - Telefónica, SpA (ACEA-Telefónica), with a 49% holding in the capital stock, for which it paid Ptas. 5,636 million. This company will provide advanced telecommunications services to businesses and individuals in Rome and in the Lazio region. As of December 31, 1999, ACEA - Telefónica was recorded in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group at acquisition cost.

Telefónica Intercontinental, a wholly owned subsidiary of Telefónica, acquired in January all the capital stock of the Austrian company European Telecom International GmbH for Ptas. 4,992 million. In December this company increased capital by Ptas. 1,300 million, which were fully subscribed and paid by the parent company. The company was included in consolidation as a subsidiary and was consolidated by the global integration method.

1998

— In July 1998, the Brazilian government privatized Telecomunicações Brasileiras, S.A. (Telebrás), which had previously been divided into 12 holding companies (1 for long-distance telephony, 3 for wireline telephony and 8 for wireless telephony), in a sale through public auction of 51.79% of the capital stock with voting rights, equivalent to 19.26% of the total capital stock of each of these companies. Telefónica Internacional submitted successful bids, through dependent companies or consortia, for the following companies:

- Telesp Participações, S.A.: A holding company that controls Telesp, S.A. and CTBC (Compañía Telefónica de Borde do Campo), wireline telephony operators in the state of São Paulo. The holding was acquired through Tele Brasil Sul Participações, S.A., a holding company in which Telefónica Internacional, S.A. has a 52.93% ownership interest at an acquisition cost of Ptas. 473,286 million.
- Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A.: A holding company that controls the cellular telephone operators in the states of Rio de Janeiro (Telerj Celular, S.A.) and Espírito Santo (Telest Celular, S.A.). The holding acquired in the public auction is owned by a consortium in which Telefónica Internacional has an 82.5% stake at an acquisition cost of Ptas. 164,293 million.
- Tele Leste Celular Participações, S.A.: A holding company that controls the cellular telephony operators in the states of Bahia (Telebahia Celular, S.A.) and Sergipe (Telergipe Celular, S.A.). The consortium formed by Telefónica Internacional with a 38% holding and Iberdrola with the remaining 62%, won the auction, at a cost to the Group of Ptas. 21,130 million.
- Telesp Celular Participações, S.A.: A holding company that controls the wireless telephony operator in the state of São Paulo (Telesp

Celular, S.A.). Portelcom, the consortium in which Telefónica Internacional has a 35.8% stake, obtained the holding that was being offered, at a cost to the Group of Ptas.166,848 million.

All these companies were carried by the equity method in 1998 (see Note 2-c).

- As a result of the successful bid that Telefónica Do Brasil Holding, S.A. made for the additional 50.12% of common stock of the Brazilian company Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações, S.A. (CRT), the Telefónica Internacional Group's new indirect holding in CRT increased from 10.3% to 16.7%, with an acquisition cost of Ptas. 64,945 million.
- In March Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A. subscribed to all the shares issued by Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A. in a capital increase of Ptas.122 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas 22,003 million. Telefónica Medios de Comunicación is wholly owned by Telefónica, and has a 20% holding in Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A. The company is carried by the equity method.
- In April, the Telefónica Internacional Group sold its 25% holding in the Argentine company Multicanal, S.A. As a result of this sale, the Group recorded a gain of Ptas.17,718 million, which is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption. In 1997, this company was carried by the equity method.
- In January, Telefónica Internacional acquired an additional 3.33% holding in the Argentine company Torneos y Competencias, S.A. reaching a 20% controlling stake. The company, which was not included in the consolidated group in 1997, is currently carried by the equity method
- Cablevisión, S.A., an Argentine company 33.28% owned by Telefónica Internacional, that was acquired in 1997 and recorded that year at cost, was carried by the equity method in 1998. In December Telefónica Internacional acquired an additional holding of 2.58% increasing its total holding to 35.86%.
- In April Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A. (TMC) acquired the remaining 51% of the capital stock of Gestora de Medios Audiovisuales de Fútbol, S.L. (GMAF), at a cost of Ptas.6,356 million. This company, which was carried by the equity method, is now consolidated by the global integration method.
- In October Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A. acquired 99.99% of the capital stock of VTR Larga Distancia, S.A. from V.T.R., S.A. for US\$ 50 million, equivalent to Ptas. 7,130 million.

3. PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE CONTROLLING COMPANY

The proposed distribution of 1999 income that the Board of Directors will submit for approval by the Stockholders' Meeting is as follows:

Basis of distribution	Millions of Pesetas
1998 net income	103,122
Total amount to be distributed	103,122
DISTRIBUTION TO:	
Legal reserve	6,090
Voluntary reserve	97,032
Total amount distributed	103,122

4. VALUATION STANDARDS

The main valuation methods used in the preparation of the 1999 and 1998 consolidated financial statements are as follows:

A) GOODWILL IN CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying consolidated balance sheets include goodwill, net of amortization, arising from the positive difference in consolidation between the amounts paid to acquire the shares of the dependent companies consolidated or carried by the equity method and their underlying book values plus the unrealized gains allocable to these companies' assets at the acquisition date, and that still existed at year-end.

The Group amortizes existing goodwill over 20 years except in those cases where it is considered that it will be recovered in a shorter period (see Exhibit III).

B) TRANSLATION METHODS (YEAR-END AND EXCHANGE RATE METHOD)

The financial statements of the Group companies abroad were translated to pesetas at the exchange rates ruling at year-end, except for:

1. Capital stock and reserves, which were translated at historical exchange rates.
2. Income statement accounts, which were translated at the average exchange rate for the year.

The exchange difference arising from application of these procedures is included under the «Stockholders' Equity - Translation Differences in Consolidation» caption in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, net of the portion of said difference relating to minority interests, which is recorded under the "Minority Interests" caption on the liability side of the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The companies using accounting methods that include inflation adjustments apply the accounting standards in force in their respective countries, which consist of valuing monetary assets and liabilities at face value and adjusting the historical cost of nonmonetary assets and liabilities by the inflation from the date of inclusion of the asset or liability in the company's balance sheet to year-end. The effect of the year's inflation on the monetary assets and liabilities is included in the statement of income for the year in the "Exchange Losses" or "Exchange Gains" caption. The amounts thus adjusted are translated to US dollars at the year-end exchange rate and the later conversion to pesetas is made by the year-end exchange rate method described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

C) START-UP EXPENSES

Start-up expenses, which comprise incorporation and capital increase expenses, are recorded at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

D) INTANGIBLE ASSET S

This caption in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets includes the following items:

Research and development expenses

These relate to the costs incurred in developing new products to be marketed or used for the Group's own network, which are amortized by the straight-line method over three years from the date of completion. Costs incurred in projects which are not viable for the future are charged to the statement of income in the year in which this circumstance becomes known.

Rights on leased assets

The rights under financial lease contracts are recorded at the cost of the related assets, and the total debt for lease payments plus the amount of the purchase option are recorded as a liability. The difference between the two amounts, which represents the interest expenses on the transaction, is recorded as a deferred charge and is allocated to income each year by the interest method. The existing contracts, which relate to computer hardware, are amortized by the straight-line method over five years, which coincides with the years of useful life of the hardware.

Software licenses

Software licenses are recorded at cost and are amortized by the straight-line method over three years.

Administrative concessions

This caption includes the following items:

The administrative concession granted by the Peruvian government to CPT and Entel Perú at the time of acquisition of these two companies by Telefónica Internacional. This concession is amortized over 25 years (20 years through 1998, extended for 5 more years in 1999), which is the concession period, and on the basis of the number of lines installed, since this is the main variable that determines the obtaining of revenues allocable to the concession.

The licenses to operate wireline and wireless telephony services of the companies acquired via the privatization of the Telebras system, recorded as an addition to the value of these assets at the time of acquisition. The licenses are amortized over 27 years (the concession period) and on the basis of the number of lines installed, since this is the main variable that determines the obtaining of revenues allocable to the concessions.

The DCS 1800 license that includes the amount paid to the different Spanish public authorities plus the amount destined to pay for the costs of the deregulation of the radio spectrum that is necessary for the implementation and development of the license. The license is amortized over 25 years (the concession period) and on the basis of the estimated capacity for the generation of revenues in each period.

The license obtained by Telefónica Argentina for the provision of personal communications services (PCS) for Ptas. 3,338 million.

Other intangible assets

This caption includes, among other items, the costs incurred in acquiring capacity and rights of use of other operators' cables, mainly underwater cables. These rights are amortized on a straight-line basis over 25 years, which is generally the duration of the acquired rights.

E) PROPE RTY AND EQU IPMENT

Property and equipment is carried at cost revalued pursuant to the applicable enabling legislation from 1946 to 1996, including Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 (see Note 7). If the regulations applicable in each country so require, the property and equipment is valued at cost or appraisal value adjusted by inflation.

Cost includes external costs plus internal costs comprising warehouse materials used, direct labor used in installation work and the allocable portion of the indirect costs required for the related investment. The latter two items are recorded as revenue under the "Capitalized Expenses of In-House Work on Fixed Assets" caption.

The interest and other financial expenses incurred during the construction of property and equipment in connection with the start-up of a new activity, when the construction period exceeds one year, and the exchange differences arising over this period on long-term loans for the financing of these assets, are capitalized, provided that the resulting amount does not exceed realizable value. Ptas, 784 million were capitalized in 1999.

The costs of expansion, modernization or improvements leading to increased productivity, capacity or efficiency or to a lengthening of the useful lives of the assets are capitalized.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses are expensed currently.

The Group performs the necessary value adjustments to allocate to each property and equipment item its lowest market value at each year-end, provided that the book value of the asset is not recoverable through the generation of sufficient revenues to cover all the costs and expenses, including depreciation.

A provision must be recorded for lasting diminution in value that is deemed to be reversible. This provision will be deducted in valuing the asset in question; in this case the lower valuation will not be maintained if the causes of the value adjustment have ceased to exist.

When the diminution in value of the assets is irreversible and different from systematic depreciation, the loss and the diminution in value of the related asset will be directly recorded (see Note 7).

Due to the effect of the introduction of competition in Spain, Telefónica de España revised the useful lives of certain assets, increasing the depreciation rate applied to the access network from 10% to 20% and the rate applied to subscriber equipment from 14.3% to 25%. This circumstance gave rise to an increase of Ptas.40,625 million in the 1999 depreciation charge.

The companies depreciate their property and equipment by the straight-line method at annual rates based on the years of estimated useful life, calculated in accordance with technical studies, reviewed periodically based on technological advances and the rate of dismantling, as follows:

	Years of Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	30 - 50
Technical installations and machinery	10 - 20
Switching equipment	7 - 17
Transmission equipment	5 - 14
Local and domestic long-distance networks	7 - 25
Subscriber equipment and other installations	4 - 8
Furniture, office equipment and other	4 - 15

The increases in value resulting from the revaluations are depreciated over the years of residual useful life of the revalued assets.

F) LONG- AND SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Shareholdings which were not consolidated were recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at the lower of cost or market.

The market value was determined as follows:

1. Listed securities:

The market value was taken to be the lower of average market price in the last quarter or market price at year-end.

2. Unlisted securities:

At cost, net, if appropriate, of the required provisions for diminution in value.

Unrealized losses (cost higher than market or underlying book value at year-end) are recorded in the «Provision for Financial Investments» account.

The “Short-Term Financial Investments” caption includes mainly the investment of cash surpluses arising at Telefónica, S.A. and other Group companies in short term assets and the investment of the net level premium reserves of the Group’s insurance companies (see Note 8), which amounted to Ptas.133,420 million and Ptas.48,378 million, respectively, as of December 31, 1999.

G) DEFERRED CHARGES

This caption in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets includes the following items:

Supplementary pension payments to retired employees (shortfall)

These relate to the shortfall in the provisions recorded for the commitments assumed by Telefónica de España to retired employees as of June 30, 1992. Since then, the shortfall has been allocated to income over 15 years by the straight-line method, in accordance with the communication obtained from the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) dated March 1, 1993. On November 1, 1997, an external fund was set up for these commitments (see Notes 4-l and 14).

Debt arrangement expenses-

These relate to long-term debt arrangement expenses and issuance premiums on debentures and bonds and are amortized by the interest method on the basis of the principal amounts outstanding.

Interest on promissory notes

This relates to the difference between the par value and the effective value of the promissory notes issued at over one year. This interest is charged to income by the interest method.

Interest on financial lease contracts

This relates to the interest expenses on financial lease contracts, which are charged to income by the interest method (see Note 4-d).

H) INVENTORIES

Warehouse materials for installation in capital expenditure projects and consumables and replacement parts are valued at the lower of weighted average cost, adjusted by the effect of inflation in the countries whose local legislation so requires, or market.

Obsolete, defective or slow-moving inventories have been reduced to realizable value. The allowance for depreciation of inventories is recorded on the basis of age and turnover.

I) TREASURY STOCK

Treasury stock is valued at the lower of cost, comprising the total amount paid for acquisition, or market. Market value is the lower of average market price in the last quarter of the year or year-end market price, which does not differ significantly from the net asset value per share.

The Company has recorded the related restricted reserve as required by Article 79.3 of the Corporations Law (see Note 11-a).

J) CAPITAL SUBSIDIES

Capital subsidies are valued at the amount granted and are allocated to income on a straight-line basis over a maximum period of ten years,

which does not differ materially from the estimated useful life of the subsidized assets.

The main subsidies obtained were granted as follows:

Grantor	Reason for granting
Official agencies, autonomous community governments and provincial and municipal authorities	Extension of service to rural areas
European Union	Promotion and development of telecommunications activities
European Union (ERDF Program)	Infrastructure for depressed areas

Most of the aforementioned subsidies were granted to Telefónica de España and all the subsidy grant requirements are being met in all cases (see Note 13).

K) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Fixed-income securities and receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated to pesetas at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction date, and are adjusted at year-end to the exchange rates then prevailing.

Exchange differences arising on adjustment of foreign currency accounts payable and receivable to year-end exchange rates are classified by currency and due date, and for this purpose currencies which, although different, are officially convertible are grouped together.

The positive net differences in each group of currencies are recorded under the «Deferred Revenues» caption on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet, unless exchange losses in a given group have been charged to income in prior years, in which case the net positive differences are credited to period income up to the limit of the negative net differences charged to income in prior years.

The positive differences deferred in prior years are credited to income in the year in which the related accounts receivable and payable fall due or are repaid early, or as negative exchange differences for the same or a higher amount are recognized in each homogeneous group.

Exchange gains or losses arising from specific financing of foreign currency investments in investee companies to hedge the exchange rate risk in these investments have been recorded under the «Translation Differences in Consolidation» caption in the consolidated balance sheet.

These transactions are deemed to be hedging transactions when they meet certain requirements, most notably that the foreign currency in which the financing is denominated is the same as or matches the functional currency of the investment and of the flows generated by it,

and that anticipated flows of dividends and management fees match the loan repayments.

L) PENSION AND SIMILAR COMMITMENTS TO TELEFÓNICA DE ESPAÑA, S.A. EMPLOYEES

The main commitments in this connection and their accounting methods are as follows:

Inclusion in the general social security system

Through December 31, 1991, Telefónica de España personnel benefited from a social welfare system provided by Institución Telefónica de Previsión (ITP). A Ministry of Labor and Social Security Order dated December 30, 1991, provided for serving and retired employees of ITP to be included in the general social security system. Since January 1, 1992, Telefónica and its employees have been contributing to and receiving benefits from the general social security system.

The methods used to record and calculate the commitments arising from the aforementioned event are as follows:

a) Cost of including pensioners in the social security system

A resolution issued by the Directorate-General of Planning and Economic Organization of the Social Security System on May 25, 1992, stipulated that the cost of including ITP pensioners in the social security system amounted to Ptas. 130,683 million. ITP had to pay this amount to the social security authorities as follows:

- An initial payment of Ptas. 75,000 million.
- The remaining Ptas. 55,683 million had to be paid in constant annual installments over a period of ten years, with a two-year grace period, with interest at 8%.

Since ITP did not have sufficient resources to meet the payments, Telefónica, which is subsidiarily liable, has been contributing the necessary funds to the social security authorities to make the payments. As of December 31, 1996, the outstanding debt amounted to Ptas. 38,688 million, for which Telefónica had recorded the related provisions under the "Provisions for Contingencies and Expenses" caption. On November 21, 1997, ITP was finally liquidated. Accordingly, a resolution issued by the Ministry of Labor's Directorate-General of Social Security on November 24, 1997, stipulated that Telefónica was directly liable to the social security authorities for the outstanding debt plus the related interest. In 1997, Telefónica paid early this debt (Ptas. 38,688 million) plus the interest accrued through that date (Ptas. 2,815 million).

As a result of the inclusion of serving employees in the social security system, on January 1, 1992, Telefónica de España must make additional

contributions to the social security system until the year 2016, based on the serving employees' effective contribution bases applicable at any time. These contributions consist of the payment of 2.2% over the regulatory base salary, and the related amount is recorded under the "Personnel Expenses" caption. Ptas. 4,907 million were recorded in this connection in 1999 (Ptas. 5,608 million in 1998).

Supplementary pension plan for serving employees as of June 30, 1992 and for those hired since that date

Telefónica de España has a collective labor agreement with its employees. The main features of the agreement are as follows:

- An occupational pension plan pursuant to Pension Plans and Funds Law 8/1987.
- Defined contribution of 6.87% of the participating employees' regulatory base salary. For employees who joined Telefónica after June 30, 1992, the contribution is 4.51% of the regulatory base salary.
- The obligatory contribution of the participant will be a minimum of 2.2% of his/her regulatory base salary.
- Individual and financial capitalization systems.

The plan came into effect on July 1, 1992. The past service benefits recognized for employees availing themselves of the plan amounted to Ptas. 228,489 million, including projected extraordinary contributions for employees who joined the Company in the period between the entry into force of Law 8/1987 and July 1, 1992, the date of commencement of the Plan.

The amount of Ptas. 121,350 million that had been provisioned internally at that date, together with corresponding interest of Ptas. 33,107 million calculated at an annual rate of 6.7%, had been fully transferred in the period to July 1998 to the pension fund set up for that purpose, which is managed by Fonditel, Entidad Gestora de Pensiones, a company 81% owned by the Telefónica Group.

The resulting shortfall (Ptas. 107,139 million) must be contributed to the pension fund within a maximum period of 28 years (the remaining average life for serving employees on the date the plan came into force) in increasing monthly installments payable in advance at an annual interest rate of 6%. In accordance with the communication from the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) dated March 1, 1993, the Company records provisions for the shortfall over that same 28-year period pursuant to a systematic plan, increasing the amounts recorded each year by a factor of 1.042 through the year 2002 and, thereafter, in accordance with the rebalancing plan that allows the shortfall to be fully provisioned as of the date of effective retirement of the group concerned.

The provision recorded as of December 31,1999, was Ptas. 5,299 million (Ptas. 5,082 million in 1998).The resulting cumulative difference (Ptas. 18,204 million as of December 31,1999) between the provisions recorded (with a charge to income for 1999 and prior years) and the contributions made to the pension plan,is recorded under the “Provisions for Contingencies and Expenses - Provisions for Rebalancing Plan” caption (see Note 14).

The transfers made to the pension fund and the present value of future commitments are shown below.

	Transfer plan		Total	Interest
	Initial Funds to Be Transferred	Principal Shortfall to Be Transferred		
Transferred through 1997	73,077	13,666	86,743	62,939
Transferred in 1998	48,273	2,352	50,625	6,748
Transferred in 1999	—	2,568	2,568	5,190
Total transferred as of				
December 31,1999	121,350	18,586	139,936	74,877
Future commitments	—	88,553	88,553	—
Total	121,350	107,139	228,489	74,877

Of the future commitments shown above, Ptas.18,204 million have been recognized in income, as mentioned above. Consequently, Ptas. 70,349 million have yet to be recognized in income in future years, which will be recorded with a credit to provisions (see Note 14).

68,586 employees had joined the Plan as of December 31,1999 (68,172 at December 31,1998). Vested retirement,disability and death benefits had accrued to a total of 7,842 participants in 1999 (6,727 in 1998).

Supplementary pension payments to employees who retired before June 30, 1992

On July 8,1992, Telefónica reached an agreement with its employees whereby it recognized supplementary pension payments for employees who were retired as of June 30, 1992,equal to the difference between the pension payable by the social security system and that which would be paid to them by ITP. Once the aforementioned supplementary pension payments have been quantified,they become fixed,lifelong and non-updateable. 60% of the payments are transferable to the surviving spouse recognized as such as of June 30,1992,and to underage children.

In accordance with an actuarial study conducted by Telefónica, applying GRM-F80 tables and an assumed interest rate of 8%,as of June 30, 1992,the discounted present value of the commitments amounted to Ptas.132,025 million,and this amount was recorded under the “Provisions for Contingencies and Expenses”caption.Through that date,the Company had recorded provisions totaling Ptas.14,356 million in this

connection.The resulting underprovision (Ptas.117,669 million) was recorded under the “Deferred Charges”caption and has been allocated to income since that date by the straight-line method over 15 years, the estimated remaining average life of the retired employees (1992-2007). As of December 31,1999,the amount yet to be charged to income was Ptas. 76,855 million (Ptas. 87,102 million in 1998) (see Note 9).

The increase in the discounted present value of these commitments is recorded as an expense under the “Extraordinary Expenses”caption (see Note 20).

In addition,in 1996 the assumed interest rate decreased from 8% to 6.5%,leading to an increase of Ptas.10,597 million in the required provision.In 1997 the Company, as a result of application of the new GRM/F-80-2 tables, adjusted the value of the necessary provision by Ptas. 10,048 million.Also, the assumed interest rate decreased from 6.5% to 6.3%,leading to an increase of Ptas.1,841 million in the required provision.The balancing entry of these adjustments was recorded in “Deferred Charges”which,in accordance with the method described above,will be recognized in income over 7.5 years using the straight line method (see Note 9).

The amounts charged to income were as follows:

	Millions of Pesetas	
	1999	1998
Annual amortization	10,247	10,247
Discount to present value	5,586	6,188
Total	15,833	16,435

In accordance with Private Insurance Law 30/1995, on November 1, 1997, these commitments were externalized through an insurance policy (which must be adapted before January 1,2001 to Royal Decree Law 1588/1999 enacting the regulations on the instrumentation of employers’ pension commitments to employees and beneficiaries) taken outwith the Group company Seguros de Vida y Pensiones Antares, S.A.Antares, in turn,placed various structured deposits with finance entities for these amounts with maturities up to 2027 to eliminate the risk of future interest rate fluctuations affecting the payments to be made. Payments of Ptas.18,029 million were made in 1999 (Ptas.17,068 million in 1998).

The discounted present value of the payments outstanding amounted to Ptas. 76,797 million as of December 31,1999 (Ptas.89,241 million at 1998 year-end)(see Note 14).

Group life insurance (internal allowance for survivorship benefits)

Serving employees who did not join the pension plan continue to be entitled to receive survivorship benefits at the age of 65. The Company has recorded an internal allowance to cover these commitments, based on the actuarial calculations made under the following assumptions: adjusted

GRM/F-80-2 mortality table and an assumed interest rate of 4%. As of December 31, 1999 and 1998, this allowance amounted to Ptas.15,548 million and Ptas.14,543 million, respectively, and was recorded under the "Provisions for Contingencies and Expenses" caption (see Note 14).

These commitments must be externalized by January 1, 2001, pursuant to Private Insurance Law 30/1995, Law 50/1998 on tax, administrative, labor and social security measures, and Royal Decree 1588/1999 enacting the regulations on the instrumentation of employers' pension commitments to employees and beneficiaries.

Provisions for voluntary preretirements and early retirements of Telefónica de España, S.A. employees

With the object of adapting itself to the competitive environment, Telefónica has implemented voluntary "preretirement", early retirement and technology renewal plans in recent years (the technology renewal plans involve the dismantling of analog plants to replace them with digital facilities, to fulfil a commitment to the Government, among others, to digitalize 85% of lines in place by the year 2002).

The Company has been charging costs generated by this action to the operating account of the services covered by the license, since the bearing of these costs formed part of the ordinary business of the Company. These costs must be borne because the license contract requires the Company to maintain cost discipline and efficient management of productive resources. The recovery of these costs is covered by the rate system regulated in the contract itself. Under the conditions of exclusive provision of the telephone service during those years, the rate system enabled the overall financial balance of the license provided for in the contract to be maintained in spite of the internal imbalance of that rate system.

In 1997 and 1998 the voluntary "preretirement" and early retirement plans provided for in the 1997/1998 Collective Labor Agreement were put into practice. The terms of the Agreement provide for "preretirement" of employees above 55 years of age and/or early retirement of employees above 60 years of age, all at the employee's request and subject to acceptance by the company and to certain financial conditions. In addition, only in 1998, employees aged 53 or more could opt for "preretirement" on similar terms.

The number of employees who availed themselves of these plans in 1998 and obtained the required approval of the Company was 5,741. Telefónica adopted the policy to systematically record provisions, with a charge to income, for the amounts relating to the "preretirements" and early retirement to ensure that the allowance for "preretirements" and early retirement has been recorded in full by the time the employee is terminated. The allowance recorded in this respect amounted to Ptas. 187,739 million in 1998, and represented the present value of the estimated obligations in this respect discounted at 4%. The annual provision totaled Ptas. 125,891 million (see Note 13).

As shown above, during those periods in which the Company operated as a monopoly the aforementioned costs were recovered within the framework of the rate system approved by the Government to meet the obligation to guarantee the overall financial balance regulated in the license contract. However, at the beginning of 1998 the monopoly was broken when Retevisión started to provide services, leading to full competition in the industry on December 1, 1998, five years before the deadline set by the European Commission for the Spanish Government. This opening to competition was brought about by the Government, without having previously established the mechanisms necessary to eliminate the deficit caused at Telefónica by the application of the current rates set for access and for local telephone calls deriving from an internal cross-subsidization plan with the rates for long-distance services, or stipulating compensation for the costs arising as a result of the transition to competition.

In this context, as a consequence of the accelerated deregulation of the industry, and having requested on various occasions that the Government find a favorable solution to these problems, Telefónica was obliged to further adapt its cost structure to the new environment, taking certain strategic decisions in relation to its dimensioning and organization policy. For this purpose, in 1998 it decided to implement a new extraordinary preretirement and early retirement plan that, as has been announced, will affect approximately 13,967 employees in 1999 and 2000. The aim of the plan is to take maximum advantage of the digitalization undertaken in recent years by exploiting the inherent productivity improvements made possible by it.

The basic characteristics of this plan, based on the principle that it is voluntary for the employer and the employee, are as follows: preretirement for employees aged 52 or more, and voluntary severance and transfers to subsidiaries with indemnity.

Given this situation, the Company deemed it appropriate to reflect in the balance sheet the need to deal with these costs through the recording of a provision of Ptas. 459,500 million as of December 31, 1998, with a charge to "Extraordinary Expenses" (see Note 20). Additionally, a credit was recorded to "Extraordinary Revenues" for that amount with charges of Ptas. 298,675 million to unrestricted reserves and of Ptas. 160,825 million to prepaid taxes.

This procedure meant not following the accounting principle that states that expenses in each year must be effectively incurred and recognized in the income statement for that year. The Company adopted the aforementioned procedure because despite the fact that it did not incur expenses through contractual obligations as of December 31, 1998, it was considered that not making the provision and simultaneous charge to unrestricted reserves for the same amount, would not have allowed a true and fair view of the Company's net worth, financial position and results to be given. All this was performed in accordance with Articles 34 and 38 of the Commercial Code.

The Company considers that in this way it fulfils the accounting principle of prudence in valuation and the revenue and expense matching principle:

Our approach complied with the principle of prudence in valuation because it informed of and reflected for accounting purposes as of December 31,1998,through a reduction in equity, the Company's need to meet significant costs at short term as a consequence of the need to adapt to the new, fully competitive framework,although they were not incurred through any contractual obligations.Thus, the effect on net worth is the same as if the provision had been recorded against period expenses without offsetting the extraordinary revenue,since,in that case,the period loss would have reduced equity by an identical amount.

Our approach complies with the revenue and expense matching principle because the Company does not know the amount,mechanism and time frame of recovery of these costs to which it is entitled and which it will collect in the future. In consequence,if the Company decided to record the costs in the period in which they were incurred, regardless of when it could record the related offset,when its amount and timing become actually known,the Company would not be fulfilling the matching principle.

This approach has already been used in situations with similar characteristics in other industries, such as banking or electricity and companies that belong to Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI);and it is considered to comply with the objective of giving as fair a view as possible of the net worth and financial position of the companies.

In 1999 Telefónica de España offered voluntary "preretirement" and early retirement to its employees on terms similar to those offered in 1998.6,247 employees availed themselves of this plan and were terminated before December 31,1999.The cost of these terminations, amounting to Ptas.223,775 million, was covered by the allowance recorded as described above.

Subsequently, on July 13, 1999,a collective labor agreement was entered into with the workers' representatives whereby it was agreed to adopt measures aimed at adapting the workforce to the actual needs of the Company with the desire that the terminations be the minimum number possible and that they would have the lowest possible social cost.

Against this background a Layoff Plan was submitted to the Sub-Directorate-General of Labor Relations of the Directorate-General of Labor of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security requesting authorization to terminate the employment contracts of up to a maximum of 10,849 employees, 5,380 in 1999 and 5,469 in 2000.

The Plan was approved on July 16,1999,affecting a total of 10,846 employees.The Plan is to be implemented in 1999 and 2000, with a time

limit of December 31,2000.The authorized terminations must be voluntary and not discriminate with respect to age.

From the date of application of the plan through December 31,1999, a further 5,378 Telefónica de España employees availed themselves of the Plan and were terminated, of which 5,026 generated a cost to the Company. The termination cost, which is covered by the allowance, amounted to Ptas.164,662 million.

Accordingly, in 1999 11,273 employees were terminated at a cost for the Company: 6,247 terminations took place before the Layoff Plan and 5,026 took place under the Plan. Considering the accrual of the cost of the employees expected to be terminated in 2000, the total discounted and accrued cost as of December 31,1999,amounted to Ptas.444,172 million, and is covered by the provisions recorded by Telefónica in 1998.

Should the Company have continued to follow the methods used in previous years –i.e. charge the costs to income for the period at the time the contractual obligations were incurred- and given that this plan was signed with the employees and their representatives in 1999,the effect on the 1998,1999 and subsequent financial statements would have been as follows:

1998

- I. If the recordings made in the 1998 financial statements were completely reversed:
 - a) Unrestricted reserves, and consequently, net worth per books as of December 31,1998, would increase by Ptas.298,675 million,and the balance-sheet provisions and prepaid taxes accounts would decrease by Ptas.459,500 million and Ptas.160,825 million, respectively.
 - b) Net income for 1998 would not change as both extraordinary revenues and expenses would decrease by Ptas.459,500 million.
- II If the provision to the allowance were maintained,but no charge were made to unrestricted reserves for the same amount:
 - a) Net worth per books as of December 31,1998, would be identical to that reflected in the 1998 financial statements.
 - b) 1998 net income would decrease by Ptas.298,675 million,which would mean a loss for the year of Ptas.81,091 million.

1999

If the 1998 charge to reserves and prepaid taxes were completely reversed and the appropriate provision were recorded with a charge to 1999 extraordinary expenses in accordance with the methods used in previous years (which implies recognizing the total discounted cost of

the 11,273 terminations that took place in 1999 plus the accrual of the discounted cost of the 5,273 employees who are expected to take early retirement under the labor force reduction plan in 2000):

- a) Prior years' extraordinary revenues would increase by Ptas.298,675 million and the balance-sheet provisions and prepaid taxes accounts would decrease by Ptas.15,328 million and Ptas. 5,365 million, respectively.
- b) 1999 extraordinary expenses would increase by Ptas.288,712 million.

Future years

The effect on future years' financial statements would depend on the economic and accounting mechanisms ultimately adopted in relation to the elimination of the access deficit and the recovery of the costs arising from the transition to competition and on the number of requests for preretirement and the specific characteristics of those that are finally approved in 2000. In any case the compensation received or the overprovision, if any, will be recognized consistently with the accounting methods mentioned above.

M) TECHNICAL RESERVES

This caption relates mainly to the net level premium reserves, which represent the amount by which the present value of life insurance, pension and reinsurance commitments exceed the net premiums to be paid by the policyholders to Seguros de Vida y Pensiones Antares, S.A. and Casiopea Re. These reserves are credited when the commitments covered are paid.

N) ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable are recorded at redemption value, except for zero-coupon debenture and bond issues, which are recorded in the balance sheet at issue value plus accrued interest (see Note 15).

O) DERIVATIVES

Transactions aimed at eliminating or significantly reducing currency, interest rate or market risks on asset and liability positions or on other transactions are treated as hedging transactions. The gains or losses arising over the life of these derivatives are taken to the income statement using the same recognition method as that used for gains or losses on the asset or liability and main transaction hedged by the derivatives (see Note 17).

Transactions that, exceptionally, were not assigned to hedge risks, are not treated as hedging transactions. In transactions of this kind, the differences in market price are recorded for accounting purposes when the transactions are canceled or finally settled. However, if potential losses are anticipated at period-end, the related provision is recorded with a charge to the statement of income.

P) CORPORATE INCOME TAX AND OTHER TAXES

These captions in the consolidated statements of income include all the debits and credits arising from Spanish corporate income tax and similar taxes applicable to the Group companies abroad, including those relating to period expenses and those arising from adjustments to amounts recorded in prior years.

The expense for corporate income tax of each year is calculated on the basis of book income before taxes, increased or decreased, as appropriate, by the permanent differences from taxable income, defined as those arising between taxable income and book income before taxes that do not reverse in subsequent periods.

Tax relief and tax credits, excluding tax withholdings and prepayments, are deducted from the corporate income tax charge in the year in which they are definitively taken, except in the case of investment tax credits earned from 1996, which, at the time when they are taken, are deferred over the average life of the assets which gave rise to them. The difference between the expense incurred and the tax paid is due to the above-mentioned deferral and to revenue and expense recognition timing differences giving rise to prepaid and deferred taxes, provided that they have a certain reversal period (see Note 18).

Q) RECOGNITION OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, i.e. when the actual flow of the related goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

The revenues from telephony and other services are recognized on an accrual basis. These services are generally billed every two months. Unbilled revenues from the beginning of the billing cycle to the end of each month are estimated or recorded as soon as they are known. The differences between the estimated revenues and those subsequently invoiced are not material and are recorded in the following period. In accordance with the accounting principle of prudence, only realized income is recorded at year-end, whereas foreseeable contingencies and losses, including possible losses, are recorded as soon as they become known (see Note 20).

5. GOODWILL IN CONSOLIDATION

The variations in the "Goodwill in Consolidation" caption and in the related accumulated amortization in 1999 and 1998 were as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	
Balance at 12/31/97	284,364
Additions	93,564
Amortization	(21,135)
Net retirements	(5,166)
Nettransfers	53,889
Translation differences	(5,893)
Balance at 12/31/98	399,623
Additions	344,573
Amortization	(32,334)
Net retirements	(20,759)
Nettransfers	4,250
Translation differences	4,632
Balance at 12/31/99	699,985

The retirements in 1999 relate mainly to the sales of Recoletos and Amper in the year (see Note 2-d), which were carried by the equity method until they were sold.

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of companies by the Latin American operators is recorded in the local currency and is affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The resulting differences are shown in the "Translation Differences" account.

Per the estimates and projections available to the directors, the projected income attributable to the Group that will be earned by the companies at which goodwill has arisen is at least equal to the unamortized balance of the related goodwill over the relevant periods.

The detail of the balance of goodwill at each company, the related accumulated amortization and the variations therein is shown in Exhibit III.

The main additions to the goodwill in consolidation as of December 31, 1999, related to the following companies:

Millions of Pesetas	
Antena 3	17,906
CRT Celular (Brazil)	14,593
DTS	13,550
ETI GmbH Austria	4,877
Sonda Group	9,687
Infosel (Mexico)	8,316
Nutec Informática	30,629
Pearson PLC	89,124
Provedora de Servicios de Conectividad (Chile)	4,231
Telefónica de El Salvador	7,853
Telefónica del Perú	23,156
Telerj Celular	22,413
Telesp	16,268
Terra Networks Mexico	35,675
TLD Puerto Rico	4,598
Uniprex	14,083
Other companies	27,614
Total	344,573

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The detail of the balances of the intangible asset accounts and of the variations therein in 1999 and 1998 is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas						
	Research and Development Expenses	Rights on Leased Assets	Software Licenses and Development	Administrative Concessions	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Balance at 12/31/97	120,582	16,336	101,352	229,776	17,445	485,491
Additions	21,928	1,879	42,958	710,254	2,037	779,056
Retirements	—	(52)	(2,602)	(17,183)	(442)	(20,279)
Transfers	(61)	(1,789)	4,952	6,645	1,291	11,038
Inclusion of companies	—	1,684	—	522	20,796	23,002
Translation differences	(94)	(682)	—	(322)	(776)	(1,874)
Exclusion of companies	(46)	—	(400)	—	(9)	(455)
Balance at 12/31/98	142,309	17,376	146,260	929,692	40,342	1,275,979
Additions	15,022	4,592	55,617	66,521	22,169	163,921
Retirements	—	(148)	(686)	(62,866)	(990)	(64,690)
Transfers	(423)	(911)	1,534	6,098	6,556	12,854
Inclusion of companies	784	37	1,927	18,807	25,991	47,546
Translation differences	67	548	—	1,644	119	2,378
Exclusion of companies	—	(36)	(86)	(555)	(46)	(723)
Balance at 12/31/99	157,759	21,458	204,566	959,341	94,141	1,437,265

The variations in the related accumulated amortization were as follows:

Millions of Pesetas						
	Research and Development Expenses	Rights on Leased Assets	Software Licenses and Development	Administrative Concessions	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Balance at 12/31/97	52,873	3,893	44,749	23,320	4,547	129,382
Provisions	13,553	1,692	13,592	13,181	5,043	47,061
Retirements	—	(52)	(2,532)	(131)	(431)	(3,146)
Transfers	6	(730)	(65)	2	124	(663)
Inclusion of companies	—	551	—	112	3,442	4,105
Translation differences	(77)	(85)	—	(136)	(484)	(782)
Exclusion of companies	(46)	—	(90)	—	(22)	(158)
Balance at 12/31/98	66,309	5,269	55,654	36,348	12,219	175,799
Provisions	28,761	2,042	25,379	22,575	6,659	85,416
Retirements	—	(62)	(232)	(575)	(940)	(1,809)
Transfers	—	(2)	(2)	19	575	590
Inclusion of companies	10	—	411	4,869	5,336	10,626
Translation differences	58	165	18	260	562	1,063
Exclusion of companies	—	(6)	(28)	(91)	(13)	(138)
Balance at 12/31/99	95,138	7,406	81,200	63,405	24,398	271,547
1998 intangible assets, net	76,000	12,107	90,606	893,344	28,123	1,100,180
1999 intangible assets, net	62,621	14,052	123,366	895,936	69,743	1,165,718

The additions to "Administrative Concessions" in 1999 relate mainly to the obtainment of a new license by Telefónica de Argentina for the provision of personal communications services (PCS) for Ptas.38,338 million and to the increase in the holding in Telesp (see Note 2-d) amounting to Ptas.25,674 million.

The "Intangible Assets- Inclusion of Companies" account in 1999 relates mainly to the Telefónica Internacional Group, which contributed Ptas.20,987 million as a result of the inclusion of the Brazilian operators, Telefónica de Centroamérica and Telefónica de El Salvador, and the inclusion of the Terra Group (Ptas.14,864 million), Lola Films (Ptas.9,138 million) and Onda Cero (Ptas. 5,707 million).

The retirements from "Administrative Concessions" in 1999 includes the write-down of the administrative concessions of the Brazilian companies Telesp, S.A., Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. and Telesp Celular Participações, S.A. amounting to Ptas.62,106 million as a result of the review of the recoverable value of these investments following the depreciation of the Brazilian real in early 1999. The projections that the

directors had as of December 31, 1999, regarding business performance and the income to be contributed by these concessions, are at least equal to the unamortized balance thereof as of that date.

The additions to "Administrative Concessions" in 1998 relate mainly to the acquisition of the DCS 1800 license in Spain for Ptas.28,814 million, and to the various licenses required to provide wireline and wireless telephony services relating to the companies acquired in the spin-off of the Telebrás system for Ptas.680,472 million.

The retirements in 1998 arose basically as a result of the sale of the holding in Tele Sudeste Participações, S.A. for Ptas.16,175 million.

In 1998 the "Inclusion of Companies" caption reflects the effect arising from the consolidation by the global integration method of Telefónica Argentina, S.A., Venturini España, S.A., Gestión de Medios Audiovisuales de Fútbol, S.L. (GMAF) and Compañía de Inversiones en Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Cointel), which had been carried by the equity method in 1997.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The detail of the balances of property and equipment, the related accumulated depreciation and the variations therein in 1999 is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas								
	Balance at 12/31/98	Additions	Retirements	Inclusion of Companies	Exclusion of Companies	Translation Differences	Transfers	Balance at 12/31/99
Cost:								
Land and structures	839,245	9,692	(6,339)	255,140	(557)	(32,211)	62,111	1,127,081
Technical installations and machinery	161,816	9,833	(6,296)	91,896	(10,732)	(17,693)	13,703	242,527
Telephone installations, networks and equipment	6,937,564	149,910	(324,324)	2,513,315	(42)	(359,067)	621,481	9,538,837
Furniture, tools and other	329,509	54,856	(18,818)	61,934	(1,528)	3,192	39,282	468,427
Total property and equipment in service	8,268,134	224,291	(355,777)	2,922,285	(12,859)	(405,779)	736,577	11,376,872
Net variation in construction in progress	395,465	769,068	1,093	271,236	(2,908)	(34,463)	(703,658)	695,833
Advances to fixed assets suppliers	1,982	1,595	(24)	378	—	106	(262)	3,775
Installation materials in warehouses	40,457	59,788	(12,192)	15,180	—	(1,098)	(40,984)	61,151
Property and equipment, gross	8,706,038	1,054,742	(366,900)	3,209,079	(15,767)	(441,234)	(8,327)	12,137,631
Accumulated depreciation:								
Structures	202,603	32,107	(1,216)	98,719	(186)	(17,355)	18	314,690
Technical installations and machinery	92,060	19,363	(4,998)	46,523	(6,010)	(8,671)	(2,883)	135,384
Telephone installations, networks and equipment	3,574,126	820,020	(296,079)	1,334,724	(6)	(199,423)	(17,167)	5,216,195
Furniture, tools and other	207,182	50,041	(17,213)	35,129	(310)	5,009	16,874	296,712
Total accumulated depreciation	4,075,971	921,531	(319,506)	1,515,095	(6,512)	(220,440)	(3,158)	5,962,981
Allowance for diminution in value	936	225,378	(777)	—	—	—	—	225,537
Property and equipment, net	4,629,131	(92,167)	(46,617)	1,693,984	(9,255)	(220,794)	(5,169)	5,949,113

The detail of the balances of property and equipment, the related accumulated depreciation and the variations therein in 1998 is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas								
	Balance at 12/31/97	Additions	Retirements	Inclusion of Companies	Exclusion of Companies	Translation Differences	Transfers	Balance at 12/31/98
Cost:								
Land and structures	717,016	3,767	(4,115)	109,791	—	(15,146)	27,932	839,245
Technical installations and machinery	159,392	3,187	(6,456)	1,964	(5)	(2,745)	6,479	161,816
Telephone installations, networks and equipment	6,035,655	62,227	(314,189)	720,494	(2)	(150,510)	583,889	6,937,564
Furniture, tools and other	256,411	28,951	(12,504)	40,657	(329)	(8,689)	25,012	329,509
Total property and equipment in service	7,168,474	98,132	(377,264)	872,906	(336)	(177,090)	643,312	8,268,134
Net variation in construction in progress	396,465	520,906	(639)	148,785	(1)	(33,518)	(636,533)	395,465
Advances to fixed assets suppliers	2,288	(1,344)	(609)	1,899	—	(251)	(1)	1,982
Installation materials in warehouses	38,977	16,415	(7,056)	11,129	—	(2,585)	(16,423)	40,457
Property and equipment, gross	7,606,204	634,109	(345,568)	1,034,719	(337)	(213,444)	(9,645)	8,706,038
Accumulated depreciation:								
Structures	170,748	21,283	(591)	15,291	—	(3,920)	(208)	202,603
Technical installations and machinery	85,297	12,772	(5,773)	1,419	(3)	(1,324)	(328)	92,060
Telephone installations, networks and equipment	3,039,324	602,693	(276,152)	265,128	—	(57,204)	337	3,574,126
Furniture, tools and other	161,236	36,783	(18,331)	33,599	(128)	(6,785)	808	207,182
Total accumulated depreciation	3,456,605	673,531	(300,847)	315,437	(131)	(69,233)	609	4,075,971
Allowance for diminution in value	1,486	366	(916)	—	—	—	—	936
Property and equipment, net	4,148,113	(39,788)	(43,805)	719,282	(206)	(144,211)	(10,254)	4,629,131

The installation materials in warehouses are recorded net of provisions, which amounted to Ptas.6,358 million as of December 31, 1999 (Ptas. 4,229 million in 1998).The provisions for diminution in value of installation materials in warehouses recorded in 1999, based on their loss in value, amounted to Ptas.2,592 million (Ptas.2,386 million in 1998). The "Retirements" relate mainly to the dismantling of telephony plants (see Note 20).

In recent years, Telefónica de España has implemented an ambitious cost-reduction program, involving the introduction of "preretirement" and early retirement plans, expense limitation and control systems and a selective investment policy focusing mainly on asset efficiency and profitability.

Also, the deregulation of the telecommunications market led to the emergence in the market of new operators favored by the rate regulation process. The government has not redressed the rate imbalance as required under the 1991 State Contract and EU legislation. Telefónica has filed a claim with the State Administration seeking compensation for the deficits arising from the aforementioned rate imbalance (see Note 1).

The "Inclusion of Companies" account in 1998 reflects the effect of consolidating Telefónica Argentina, S.A., Venturini España, S.A., Venturini, S.A. and Compañía de Inversiones en Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Cointel), which were carried by the equity method in 1997.

As of December 31, 1999, it reflected the effect of the consolidation by the global integration method of, mainly, Telesp, S.A., Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A., Celular CRT, S.A. and the Sonda Group.

The "Exchange Differences" column includes both the effect of the variation in exchange rates on the beginning balances and the monetary adjustment applied by certain companies to their balances to adjust for inflation, in accordance with the accounting practices in their respective countries. The effect of exchange rates on the period variations is included in the appropriate column for each variation.

As of December 31, 1999 and 1998, the following items had been fully depreciated:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99		12/31/98	
Buildings	17,010		10,430	
Technical installations and machinery	120,421		21,027	
Switching equipment	503,930		213,623	
Transmission equipment	168,633		100,216	
Local and domestic long-distance networks	549,772		341,374	
Subscriber equipment and other installations	214,123		252,617	
Furniture, office equipment and other	192,803		152,242	
Total	1,766,692		1,091,529	

Telefónica de España's fixed assets used to provide services currently regulated by a concession cannot be mortgaged without administrative authorization.

The Telefónica Group companies have taken out insurance policies to cover the possible risks affecting its property and equipment used in operations, except for the deductible existing in policies in force for local and domestic long-distance networks and subscriber equipment.

On December 31, 1996, Telefónica de España revalued its property and equipment pursuant to Royal Decree-Law 7/1996. The Company had previously revalued its accounts pursuant to the enabling legislation specifically applicable to Telefónica de España.

The net increase in value resulting from these revaluations will be depreciated over the tax periods in the remaining useful lives of the revalued assets. The 1996 revaluation increased the 1998 and 1999 depreciation charges by Ptas.30,374 million and Ptas.24,615 million, respectively.

The detail of the property and equipment owned by Group companies consolidated by the global integration method located abroad is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99		12/31/98	
Cost	5,877,676		2,565,751	
Accumulated depreciation	(2,487,454)		(882,358)	
Total	3,390,222		1,683,393	

Allowance for diminution in value

The telecommunications market in Spain became fully deregulated on December 1, 1998. In 1999, particularly in the last quarter of the year, certain regulatory measures were adopted the main consequence of which was to accelerate the opening up to competition of the basic telephony service in

Spain. These measures include most notably the approval in October of reductions in the regulated rates for local, long-distance and wireline-to-wireless services, although, per Company management estimates, the envisaged increase in monthly charges will not enable the effects of the current rate imbalance to be eliminated at medium term. Also approved on the same date were significant reductions in regulated circuit lease prices. In 1999 the bringing forward to the beginning of the year 2000 of the entry into force of obligatory operator pre-selection and number portability was approved. In July the general application of the prices and conditions of the Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO), of particular relevance to wireless operators, came into force. Lastly, measures were taken to bring forward the introduction of competition in the local loop through application of ADSL technology and the immediate award of radio spectrum licenses for use in the local loop (LMDS technology).

The Company has analyzed the impact of these measures on the recoverability of the value of certain assets, the investment in which was made in the past taking into account the prevailing regulatory framework, and above all in fulfillment of the obligations for the

provision of the universal service provided for in the State Contract entered into in 1991. As a result, at 1999 year-end the Company recorded a provision of Ptas.220,056 million for asset write-downs, with a charge to extraordinary expenses.

These write-downs affect assets that have to be replaced because they do not comply with the obligations associated with the provision of the new services or assets the projected returns on which, based on the aforementioned circumstances, do not enable the investment made to be recovered.

The return on these assets was measured by projecting the cash flows that they will foreseeably generate taking into account the current forecasts of utmost prudence regarding the evolution of competition and the regulatory framework of prices and rates.

The Company will periodically reassess this impact and, in any case, any shortfall or excess in the allowance that might arise will be recognized in line with the aforementioned methods.

8. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

A) The detail of the balances of and variations in long-term financial investments in 1999 and 1998, of the related allowance for diminution in value, and of the capital payments outstanding is as follows:

1. Variations in long-term financial investments:

Millions of Pesetas	Holdings in Associated Companies	Other Holdings	Other Receivables	Guarantees and Deposits	Prepaid Taxes	Total
Balance at 12/31/97	201,390	92,642	96,834	1,754	92,763	485,383
Additions	275,588	57,920	114,564	11,878	209,329	669,279
Sale of companies	(7,160)	(3,252)	(42,277)	(345)	(8,122)	(61,156)
Inclusion of companies	43,318	637	12,226	16	—	56,197
Exclusion of companies	—	(10)	(2,539)	(5)	—	(2,554)
Translation differences	(24,454)	(2,293)	(2,047)	—	—	(28,794)
Income	12,199	—	—	—	—	12,199
Dividends	(4,806)	—	—	—	—	(4,806)
Transfers	(150,461)	(66,646)	(4,719)	23	8,899	(212,904)
Balance at 12/31/98	345,614	78,998	172,042	13,321	302,869	912,844
Additions	205,384	126,539	119,043	1,747	98,845	551,558
Sale of companies	(26,994)	(10,475)	(148,208)	(538)	(26,929)	(213,144)
Inclusion of companies	1,585	26,923	776	46	—	29,330
Exclusion of companies	(3,130)	(1,050)	—	—	(3,946)	(8,126)
Translation differences	(926)	(3,291)	5,623	—	—	1,406
Income	(644)	—	—	—	—	(644)
Dividends	(5,116)	—	—	—	—	(5,116)
Transfers	(254,974)	(50,838)	149,215	(11,323)	22,628	(145,292)
Balance at 12/31/99	260,799	166,806	298,491	3,253	393,467	1,122,816

The additions to and retirements from the “Holdings in Associated Companies” and “Other Holdings” accounts reflect the amount of the investments detailed in the variations in the consolidated Group in 1999 and 1998 described in Exhibit II.

The transfers in 1999 from “Holdings in Associated Companies” were due mainly to the consolidation of Telesp, S.A., Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. and Celular CRT, S.A. by the global integration method in 1999.

The transfers in 1998 from “Other Holdings” were made mainly to goodwill in consolidation as a result of carrying the holdings in Cablevisión and Torneos y Competencias, which were carried at cost in 1997, by the equity method in 1998 (see Exhibit III). The transfers from “Holdings in Associated Companies” arose mainly as a result of consolidating TASA and COINTEL by the global integration method in 1998.

The “Other Receivables”caption includes the investment of the netlevel premium reserves of the Group’s insurance companies, mainly in government debentures, government debt securities and long-term deposits amounting to Ptas.90,173 million,which mature through 2027 and earn an average return of 6.19%.The “Short-Term Financial Investments - Short-Term Investment Securities”caption in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31,1999,includes Ptas.48,378 million (Ptas. 37,154 million in 1998) recorded to cover commitments, which are accounted for as “Technical Reserves”(see Note 14).

It also includes the tax asset of Ptas.118,190 million that arose as a result of the corporate restructuring of Telesp, S.A., of which Ptas.93,656 million mature at long term and are recorded under the “Other Receivables”caption,and Ptas.24,534 million are recorded as “Short-Term Financial Investments”.

The “Prepaid Taxes”caption includes the long-term prepaid taxes which are grouped together under the “Long-Term Financial Investments”caption on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet,in accordance with a Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) Resolution on Valuation Standard 16 of the Spanish National Chart of Accounts (see Note 18).The additions in 1998 relate basically to the provision for “preretirement”.

2. Variations in the allowance for diminution in value of long-term financial investments:

	Millions of Pesetas	
	Allowance	Total Financial Investments
Balance at 12/31/97	4,844	480,539
Additions	146	669,133
Sale of companies	(35)	(61,121)
Inclusion of companies	1	56,196
Exclusion of companies	—	(2,554)
Translation differences	(385)	(28,409)
Income	—	12,199
Dividends	—	(4,806)
Transfers	(469)	(212,435)
Balance at 12/31/98	4,102	908,742
Additions	1,957	541,000
Sale of companies	(31)	(213,113)
Inclusion of companies	10,610	23,375
Exclusion of companies	(1,048)	(3,132)
Translation differences	(1,288)	2,694
Income	—	(644)
Dividends	—	(5,116)
Transfers	11,953	(157,245)
Balance at 12/31/99	26,255	1,096,561

3. Variations in capital payments outstanding:

Millions of Pesetas					
	Holdings in Group Companies	Capital Payments Outstanding			Total Long-Term Financial Investments, Net
		Holdings in Associated Companies	Other Holdings	Total	
Balance at 12/31/97	—	452	575	1,027	479,512
Additions (investment)	—	572	12	584	668,549
Sale of companies (divestment)	—	(224)	—	(224)	(60,897)
Inclusion of companies	—	—	—	—	56,196
Exclusion of companies	—	—	—	—	(2,554)
Translation differences	—	—	(28)	(28)	(28,381)
Income	—	—	—	—	12,199
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(4,806)
Transfers	—	—	(440)	(440)	(211,995)
Balance at 12/31/98	—	800	119	919	907,823
Additions (investment)	215	—	3,323	3,538	537,462
Sale of companies (divestment)	—	(785)	(55)	(840)	(212,273)
Inclusion of companies	70	—	—	70	23,305
Exclusion of companies	—	—	—	—	(3,132)
Translation differences	—	—	—	—	2,694
Income	—	—	—	—	(644)
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(5,116)
Transfers	(285)	—	—	(285)	(156,960)
Balance at 12/31/99	—	15	3,387	3,402	1,093,159

B) As of December 31, 1999, the Telefónica Group had sold the following holdings in various companies with the results detailed below:

	Percentage of Capital Stock Sold	Millions of Pesetas Book Value	Gain/Loss
Dependent and associated companies:			
Amper, S.A.	12.2	3,935	2,972
CTC Net, S.A.	100	589	4,131
InfonetServices Corporation, Inc.	0.327	3,152	19,204
Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A.	20	23,182	7,484
Sofres, Audiencia de Medios, S.A.	25	435	230
Telecomunicaciones Marinas, S.A.	100	1,326	35,852
Telefónica Cable Galicia, S.A.	30	30	(2)
Telefónica de Argentina, S.A.	1.808	7,884	10,073
Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.	35	349	99,741
Telemensajem	15	609	(80)
Terra Networks, S.A.	29.53	28,287	82,885
Other	—	—	1,075
Total		69,778	263,565

In 1998 the Telefónica Group sold the following holdings in various companies with the results detailed below:

	Percentage of Capital Stock Sold	Millions of Pesetas Book Value	Gain/Loss
Dependent and associated companies:			
Advance Telecomunicaciones, S.A.	50.00	1,856	19
Companhia Brasil Sul Participações, S.A.	20.07	48,591	978
Compañía Celular de Colombia, S.A. (Cocelco)	30.83	4,779	1,977
Indra SSI, S.A.	36.56	2,121	2,862
Multicanal, S.A.	25.00	23,157	17,718
Rem Infográfica, S.A.	57.48	400	(47)
Telefónica Cable Castilla y León, S.A.	10.00	100	2
Telefónica Cable Catalunya, S.A.	20.00	20	12
Telefónica Cable Extremadura, S.A.	34.00	34	(2)
Telefónica Cable Madrid, S.A.	10.00	5	4
Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A.	2.02	1,140	245
Other	—	—	80
Total		82,203	23,848

C) The Group companies listed on international stock markets are as follows:

Telefónica, S.A.
 Amper, S.A.
 Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A.
 Telefónica de Argentina, S.A.
 Telefónica del Perú, S.A.
 Compañía Anónima Nacional de Teléfonos de Venezuela, C.A.
 Portugal Telecom, S.A.
 Telesp, S.A.
 Telesp Celular Participações, S.A.
 Tele Leste Celular Participações, S.A.
 Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A.
 Pearson P.L.C.
 Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.
 Terra Networks, S.A.
 Infonet Services Corporation

Also, the following companies are listed on the local stock markets in their respective countries:

Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações, S.A.
 Telefónica El Salvador, S.A.

9. DEFERRED CHARGES

The breakdown of the balance of this caption and the amortization schedule are as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	Maturity					Subsequent Years	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004			
Supplementary pension payments (shortfall) (Note 4-l)	10,247	10,247	10,247	10,247	10,247	25,620	76,855	87,102
Debt arrangement expenses	7,130	4,495	3,001	1,615	1,413	3,833	21,487	21,999
Executive loyalty-building program	3,016	2,854	2,854	1,903	—	—	10,627	1,131
Interest on long-term promissory notes	1,582	183	—	—	—	—	1,765	4,473
Interest on financial lease contracts	1,107	9	—	—	—	—	1,116	119
Other deferred charges	23,390	6,019	723	112	379	2,880	33,503	23,552
Total	46,472	23,807	16,825	13,877	12,039	32,333	145,353	138,376

The variations in the balances of the “Supplementary Pension Payments (Shortfall)” caption were as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	
Balance at 12/31/97	98,161
Amortization (Note 4-l)	(10,247)
Discounting to present value of costs (Note 14)	(812)
Balance at 12/31/98	87,102
Amortization (Note 4-l)	(10,247)
Balance at 12/31/99	76,855

10. CUSTOMER RECEIVABLES

The detail of the balances of this caption as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
Services billed:		
Customers billed	391,407	219,763
Doubtful customer receivables	164,354	124,641
Other	4,790	15,502
	560,551	359,906
Unbilled services	346,365	304,667
	906,916	664,573
Allowance for bad debts	(172,387)	(125,907)
Total	734,529	538,666

The “Unbilled Services” account includes the connection, monthly and metered service charges not yet billed by Telefónica de España and the other Group operators. This amount arises because these companies’ subscriber billing schedules do not coincide with year-end (see Note 4-q).

The balance of the public-sector customer accounts receivable in the countries in which the Group operates amounted to Ptas. 59,086 million as of December 31, 1999 (Ptas. 52,373 million as of December 31, 1998) (at Telefónica de España, S.A. it amounted to Ptas. 42,259 million at 1999 year-end and Ptas. 39,617 million at 1998 year-end).

In 1999 provisions amounting to Ptas. 16,770 million (Ptas. 53,200 million in 1998) were released and Ptas. 90,674 million (Ptas. 102,963 million in 1998) were recorded.

11. STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

The detail of the balances of and variations in equity accounts in 1999 and 1998 is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas									
	Balance at	Distribution			Balance at	Distribution			Balance at
	12/31/97	of 1997	Other	Capital	12/31/98	of 1998	Other	Capital	12/31/99
		Income	Variations	Increase		Income	Variations	Increase	
Capital stock	469,735	—	—	42,704	512,439	—	(898)	31,348	542,889
Additional paid-in capital	43,067	—	—	384,331	427,398	—	2	—	427,400
Revaluation reserve	868,392	—	(298,675)	—	569,717	—	—	(31,348)	538,369
Undistributable reserves	93,947	—	—	—	93,947	8,541	—	—	102,488
Restricted reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	898	—	898
Unrestricted reserves	175,410	53,347	(4,494)	—	224,263	140,994	26,453	—	391,710
Reserve for treasury stock	369	—	4,494	—	4,863	—	(4,585)	—	278
Consolidation reserve	126,577	40,942	(34,295)	—	133,224	68,135	(24,687)	—	176,672
Prior years’ earnings	137	(51)	—	—	86	(86)	—	—	—
Translation differences in consolidation	61,256	—	1,437	—	62,693	—	(133,625)	—	(70,932)
Income for the year	190,063	(190,063)	217,584	—	217,584	(217,584)	300,293	—	300,293
Interim dividend	(37,579)	37,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,991,374	(58,246)	(113,949)	427,035	2,246,214	—	163,851	—	2,410,065

A) CAPITALS STOCK

As of December 31,1999,Telefónica’s capital stock consisted of 3,262,826,901 fully subscribed and paid bearer shares of 1 par value each,all recorded by the book-entry system of trading and listed on the four Spanish stock exchanges and on the Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo and New York stock exchanges.According to the information available in the public registers of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV),as of December 31,1999,significant holdings in its capital stock were owned by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, S.A.(3.22%),Grupo Corporación Bancaria de España, S.A.(ARGENTARIA, 5.02%), Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona (5.01%) and Portugal Telecom, S.A.(1%).

Pursuant to Royal Decree 8/1997, the prior administrative authorization regime applies to Telefónica, S.A.and Telefónica Móviles, S.A.Accordingly, certain corporate resolutions and other agreements which may give entitlement to the direct or indirect acquisition,including through third-party trusts or interposed third parties, of shares of Telefónica, S.A.or Telefónica Móviles, S.A. representing at least 10% of capital stock are subject to such authorization.The administrative authorization regime will be in force for ten years from February 18,1997.

On March 26,1999,the Stockholders’Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to derivatively acquire treasury stock, for a consideration, for the Company up to the limits and within the terms and conditions established by the Stockholders’Meeting, within a maximum period of 18 months from that date,up to a maximum number equal to 5% of capital stock.

On March 26,1999,the Stockholders’Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to, in a maximum period of five years and without the need for a call of a meeting or a resolution subsequent to this one,increase capital at one or several times within the limits and pursuant to the provisions of Article 153.1 b) of the Corporations Law up to a maximum of 4,902 million.

On March 26,1999,the Stockholders’Meeting resolved to empower the Board of Directors to issue fixed-income securities convertible into or exchangeable for the Company’s shares, and to increase capital by the amount required to meet,if necessary, the conversion applications.

As of December 31,1999 and 1998,the Group held the following shares of the Parent Company earmarked for sale:

Transaction Date	Number of Shares	Book Value per Share	Amount
Treasury stock at 12/31/99	137,376	Ptas. 2,022	278
Treasury stock at 12/31/98	755,650	Ptas. 6,310	4,863

The Company set up the requisite reserve for treasury stock amounting to Ptas. 278 million and Ptas. 4,863 million as of December 31,1999 and 1998, respectively.

In May 1998,85,406,438 new shares were issued at 1000% of par, giving rise to new funds amounting to Ptas.427,032 million (Ptas.42,703 million of capital stock and Ptas.384,329 million of additional paid-in capital),and to capital increase expenses of Ptas.16,048 million,which were recorded under the “Start-up Expenses”caption.

Also, in May 1998 642 new shares were issued as a result of the conversion of 20 debentures from the July 1997 issue,pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors dated May 27, 1998.The shares were issued at 968.5% of par, giving rise to an increase in capital of Ptas. 1 million and in the additional paid-in capital balance of Ptas.2 million.

In January 1999 the Company’s capital stock was redenominated in euros and was simultaneously increased by 20,497,558 shares with a par value of Ptas.10,249 million (61,596,402.34).The shares were assigned free of charge to the stockholders in full in the proportion of 1 new share for every 50 existing shares.The capital increase was made with a charge to unrestricted reserves (see Note 11-c –“Revaluation Reserves”).Accordingly, the Company’s new capital stock amounted to Ptas.522,687 million (3,141,416,519), consisting of 1,045,375,458 shares of Ptas. 500 (3.00506) par value each.

In May 1999 capital was increased at no cost to the stockholders with a charge to the revaluation reserve relating to the 1997 asset revaluation. 20,907,509 new shares were issued at a par value of Ptas.10,454 million (62,828,319) (see Note 11-c –“Revaluation Reserves”).The shares were assigned free of charge to the stockholders in full in the proportion of 1 new share for every 50 existing shares.Accordingly, the Company’s new capital stock amounted to Ptas.533,141 million (3,204,244,838.42), consisting of 1,066,282,967 shares of 3.00506 par value each.

In July 1999 the shares making up the capital stock of Telefónica, S.A. were split into three and their par value was rounded off to the nearest cent. Accordingly, their par value was changed from 1.001686 to 1, in conformity with Article 28 of the Law on the Introduction of the Euro, with the concomitant capital reduction for this sole purpose,with a credit to a restricted reserve account. The capital reduction amounted to Ptas.898 million (5,395,937.42).Accordingly, the Company’s new capital stock consisted of 3,198,848,901 shares of 1 par value each,and amounted to Ptas.532,244 million (3,198,848,901).

In September 1999 capital was increased as a result of the conversion and redemption of ten convertible debentures.These debentures were converted into 1,002 new shares of 1 par value each.This increase was made with an additional paid-in capital of Ptas.1,430 (8,595) per share, giving rise to increases of approximately Ptas.167,000 in the capital stock and of approximately Ptas.1,433,000 in the additional paid-in capital.

On November 24, 1999, the Board of Directors increased the listed capital of Telefónica, S.A. by issuing 63,976,998 new shares for a total amount of Ptas.10,645 million with a charge to "Revaluation Reserves". The shares were assigned free of charge to the stockholders in full in the proportion of 1 new share for every 50 existing shares. The new shares were admitted to listing on December 2, 1999, following which the Company's capital stock consisted of 3,262,826,901 shares of 1 par value each, and amounted to Ptas. 542,889 million (3,262,826,901).

B) LEGAL RESERVE

Under the revised Corporations Law, 10% of income for each year must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of capital stock. The legal reserve can be used to increase capital provided that the remaining reserve balance does not fall below 10% of the increased capital stock amount. Otherwise, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of capital stock, it can only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

C) REVALUATION RESERVES

The balance of the "Revaluation Reserves" caption arose as a result of revaluations made from 1946 to 1987, and of the revaluation pursuant to Royal Decree-Law 7/1996.

The detail as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, of the balances of the revaluation reserves, which amounted to Ptas.538,369 million and Ptas. 569,717 million, respectively, and of the variations therein in 1999 and 1998 were as follows:

	Millions of Pesetas
Revaluations from 1946 to 1987	745,203
Revaluation reserve Royal Decree-Law 7/1996	225,852
Amounts used:	
Capital increases from 1977 to 1986	(74,487)
Transfer to provisions in 1982	(18,829)
Single tax on revaluation, Royal Decree-Law 7/1996	(6,776)
Other variations from 1981 to 1986	(2,571)
Balance at 12/31/97	868,392
Amount used in 1998 (Note 4-l)	(298,675)
Balance at 12/31/98	569,717
January 1999 capital increase	(10,249)
May 1999 capital increase	(10,454)
November 1999 capital increase	(10,645)
Balance at 12/31/99	538,369

From the date on which the tax authorities have reviewed and approved the balance of the "Revaluation Reserve Royal Decree-Law 7/1996" account (or the three-year period for review has expired), the aforementioned balance can be used, free of tax, to offset recorded losses which might arise in the future, and to increase capital stock. From January 1, 2007 (ten years from the date of the balance sheet reflecting the revaluations), the balance of this account can be taken to unrestricted reserves, provided that the monetary surplus has been realized. The surplus is deemed to be realized in respect of the portion relating to the depreciation recorded for accounting purposes or when the revalued assets have been transferred or retired from the accounting records.

As a result of the labor force reduction plan for 1999/2000 described in Note 4-l, in 1998 the Company recorded provisions amounting to Ptas. 459,500 million with a charge to extraordinary expenses (see Note 20). In addition, in 1998 a credit for the same amount (see Note 20) was recorded to extraordinary revenues with charges of Ptas.298,675 million to revaluation reserves and of Ptas.160,825 million to prepaid taxes.

D) CONSOLIDATION RESERVE

The detail of the consolidation reserve as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and of the variations therein in 1999 and 1998 is as follows:

1999	Millions of Pesetas			Balance at 12/31/99
	Balance at 12/31/98	Increase	Decrease	
Companies consolidated by the global integration method	104,012	105,134	(60,369)	148,777
Companies carried by the equity method	29,212	12,104	(13,421)	27,895
Total	133,224	117,238	(73,790)	176,672

The variations shown in the foregoing table relate mainly to 1998 retained earnings, which gave rise to a net increase of Ptas.68,135 million and to dividends paid by the companies.

1998	Millions of Pesetas			Balance at 12/31/98
	Balance at 12/31/97	Increase	Decrease	
Companies consolidated by the global integration method	97,347	38,560	(31,895)	104,012
Companies carried by the equity method	29,230	7,832	(7,850)	29,212
Total	126,577	46,392	(39,745)	133,224

The variations in 1998 shown in the foregoing table relate mainly to 1997 retained earnings, which gave rise to a net increase of Ptas.40,942 million, and to the effect of the purchase, for subsequent retirement, of shares of Telefónica de Argentina, S.A. and Telefónica del Perú, S.A. for an amount exceeding their underlying book value, which reduced the reserve for companies consolidated by the global integration method by Ptas.18,240 million and Ptas.16,055 million, respectively.

The detail of the contribution made by the Group companies to the consolidation reserves is shown in Exhibit I.

E) TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES IN CONSOLIDATION

The translation differences relate mainly to the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the net assets of the companies located abroad (see Note 4-b) and the effect of the adjustment for inflation on the assets contributed by the companies at which this accounting practice is applied. These effects gave rise to an increase of Ptas.28,677 million as of December 31,1999, and a decrease of Ptas.43,981 million in 1998.

This account also includes exchange differences resulting from specific foreign-currency financing transactions relating to investments in investee companies and which hedge the exchange risk on these investments. The balance of this account as of December 31,1999, decreased by Ptas.162,302 million as a result of the revaluation of Ptas. 1,411,354 million of loans assigned to these investments. In 1998 the balance of this account increased by Ptas.45,418 million as a result of the adjustment of the exchange rate on Ptas.1,048,704 million of loans assigned to these investments.

The detail of the contribution made by the Group companies to the translation differences in consolidation is shown in Exhibit I.

12. MINORITY INTERESTS

This caption relates to the share of minority stockholders in the equity and income/loss for the year of the Group companies consolidated by the global integration method. The variations in 1999 and 1998 in the balances of this caption in the consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	Millions of Pesetas
Balance at 12/31/97	394,097
Capital contribution and inclusion of companies	370,528
Income for the year	92,551
Variation in translation differences	(52,226)
Other variations	(4,177)
Capital reduction and exclusion of companies	(163,695)
Dividend paid	(47,151)
Balance at 12/31/98	589,927
Capital contribution and inclusion of companies	1,401,198
Income for the year	109,100
Variation in translation differences	(223,919)
Other variations	2,180
Capital reduction and exclusion of companies	(57,753)
Dividend paid	(54,649)
Balance at 12/31/99	1,766,084

The detail of the balances of this caption as of December 31,1999 and 1998, and of the variations relating to the main Group companies is shown in Exhibit IV.

13. DEFERRED REVENUES

The detail of the balances of and variations in this caption in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas					
	Capital Subsidies	Exchange Gains	Accrual of Tax Expense (Note 18)	Nonrefundable Third-Party Contributions and Other	Total
Balance at 12/31/97	71,620	271	30,522	10,058	112,471
Additions	8,397	5,211	12,334	16,219	42,161
Transfers	(36)	—	—	(3,016)	(3,052)
Allocation to income	(12,088)	(1,559)	(5,160)	(11,416)	(30,223)
Balance at 12/31/98	67,893	3,923	37,696	11,845	121,357
Additions	8,828	3,064	5,117	9,350	26,359
Transfers	—	—	(120)	57,554	57,434
Allocation to income	(12,860)	(6,282)	(6,396)	(4,032)	(29,570)
Balance at 12/31/99	63,861	705	36,297	74,717	175,580

The “Nonrefundable Third-Party Contributions” caption includes the amounts received by Telefónica for use of the underwater cable systems in which Telefónica has an interest as owner or co-owner.

The “Nonrefundable Third-Party Contributions and Other” caption includes Ptas.63,727 million relating to the revenue to be collected in the coming five years for the future deduction at Telesp of amortization of goodwill, which is tax deductible at that company.

Capital subsidies

The detail of the capital subsidies not yet allocated to income is as follows:

Grantor	Millions of Pesetas	
	12/31/99	12/31/98
Official agencies, autonomous community governments, provincial and municipal governments and other	19,944	25,012
EU-		
STAR program	6,037	8,766
ERDF program	3,899	4,972
IRTA program	1,033	1,355
ERDF 94/95 operating program	30,201	24,393
Other	2,747	3,395
	63,861	67,893

14. PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND EXPENSES

The detail of the balances and variations in provisions for contingencies and expenses is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas											
	Balance at 12/31/97	Provisions	Amounts Used	Inclusion of Companies	Other	Balance at 12/31/98	Provisions	Amounts Used	Inclusion of Companies	Other	Balance at 12/31/99
Provisions for Rebalancing Plan (Note 4-l)	12,472	5,082	(2,208)	—	—	15,346	5,299	(2,441)	—	—	18,204
Provision for supplementary pension payments to retired employees (Notes 4-l and g)	100,933	6,188	(17,068)	—	(812)	89,241	5,586	(18,029)	—	(1)	76,797
Group insurance (Note 4-l)	13,376	1,240	(73)	—	—	14,543	1,116	(111)	—	—	15,548
Provision for voluntary "preretirement" and early retirement (Note 4-l)	124,613	585,391	(62,765)	—	—	647,239	25,944	(72,899)	—	—	600,284
Technical reserves (Note 4-m)	107,405	28,920	—	—	—	136,325	4,959	—	—	—	141,284
Provision for pension funds of Telesp and Tele Sudeste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126,596	—	126,596
Other provisions	30,097	44,890	(11,793)	28,983	(2,559)	89,618	114,101	(84,938)	—	26,659	145,440
Total	388,896	671,711	(93,907)	28,983	(3,371)	992,312	157,005	(178,418)	126,596	26,658	1,124,153

Most of the provisions are explained in Note 4. The "Technical Reserves" account includes the provisions recorded by the Group companies engaging in the insurance business. The amounts of these provisions are invested in assets recorded for similar amounts under the "Short-Term Financial Investments" and "Long-Term Financial Investments" captions.

In certain Latin-American countries where Telefónica has investments, the early months of the year saw some uncertainty and instability (depreciation of the Brazilian real and risk of depreciation of the Argentine peso and of other currencies, considerable tension in the markets, negotiations with telecommunications regulators, principally in Chile, Peru and Argentina, etc.). In the absence of knowledge on the evolution and outcome of this situation, prudence recommended the recording of approximately Ptas.60,000 million of provisions in this period under the "Other Provisions" caption with a charge to income, in order to establish protective measures for these investments.

In the last quarter of the year, considering the evolution of the aforementioned matters (improvement of general economic situation and, particularly in Brazil, stabilization of the financial markets and currencies, mainly in Brazil and Argentina, and resolution of the negotiations with regulatory agencies), the Company updated its analysis and considered that a portion of the provisions recorded were not required at year-end. Accordingly, it released approximately Ptas.25,000 million with a credit to income.

15. DEBENTURES, BONDS AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The variations in the years ended December 31,1999 and 1998,in the debentures, bonds and other marketable debt securities were as follows:

	Group Companies Excluding Foreign Operators					Foreign Operators				Total Group
	Nonconvertible Peseta	Nonconvertible-Foreign Currency	Convertible Foreign Currency	Promissory Notes	Subtotal	Nonconvertible Peseta	Nonconvertible-Foreign Currency	Convertible Foreign Currency	Promissory Notes	
Balance at 12/31/97	625,045	75,796	98,420	77,576	876,837	—	102,832	4,729	—	984,398
New issues	70,000	—	—	85,098	155,098	—	145,931	—	—	301,029
Redemptions, conversions and exchanges	(187,060)	—	(3)	(104,624)	(291,687)	—	(15,895)	(4,445)	—	(312,027)
Inclusion of companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	151,702	—	—	151,702
Revaluations and other variations	46,623	(4,465)	(5,901)	(1,673)	34,584	—	(18,911)	(284)	—	15,389
Transfers	—	—	—	471	471	—	—	—	—	471
Balance at 12/31/98	554,608	71,331	92,516	56,848	775,303	0	365,659	0	—	1,140,962
New issues	221,272	—	—	204,279	425,551	34,542	65,390	—	3,376	528,859
Redemptions, conversions and exchanges	(162,229)	—	(3)	(127,327)	(289,559)	—	(10,145)	—	—	(299,704)
Inclusion of companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Revaluations and other variations	31,498	11,448	14,826	—	57,772	(1,294)	49,950	—	—	106,428
Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	430	—	—	430
Balance at 12/31/99	645,149	82,779	107,339	133,800	969,067	33,248	471,284	0	3,376	1,476,975
Maturity:										
Long term	498,745	82,779	107,339	—	688,863	33,248	409,938	—	—	1,132,049
Short term	146,404	—	—	133,800	280,204	—	61,346	—	3,376	344,926
Unmatured accrued interest	11,073	5,248	1,280	13,666	31,267	—	—	—	—	31,267

In March 1998 Telefónica issued debentures amounting to Ptas. 70,000 million, consisting of 7 million debentures of Ptas.10,000 face value each, bearing average annual nominal interest of 4.8414% which accrues from March 3, 2008 (the issue date) to March 3, 2008 (the redemption date) and is payable on a six-monthly basis.

On March 17, 1999, Telefónica, S.A. issued debentures amounting to 500 million, consisting of 50,000 debentures of 10,000 face value each. The fixed annual nominal coupon rate will be 4.50% on an actual/actual basis. The coupons will be paid on April 14 of each year, starting from April 14, 2000, and finishing on April 14, 2009.

On June 9, 1999, Telefónica, S.A. issued debentures amounting to 300 million, consisting of 3,000 debentures of 100,000 face value each. The applicable annual nominal interest rate will be 12-month EU RIBOR plus 63 basis points with a maximum annual nominal rate of 5.38%. The interest will accrue on June 30 of each year, starting from June 30, 2000,

and finishing on June 30, 2009. The first interest payment will relate to the period from the issue date (July 9, 1999) to July 30, 2000.

On July 21, 1999, Telefónica, S.A. launched a debenture issue for a maximum of 100 million, of which 30 million were subscribed, consisting of 1,000 debentures of 100,000 face value each. The debentures will not accrue any explicit interest since they are implicit-interest securities, the implicit interest being the difference between the issue price and the redemption value. The debentures will be redeemed on July 21, 2029.

On July 29, 1999, Telefónica, S.A. launched an issue of Floating Rate Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange amounting to 500 million, consisting of 50,000 debentures of 10,000 face value each. The interest will be paid quarterly, starting on October 31, 1999, and finishing on July 31, 2000, the date on which these notes will be redeemed.

On February 26, 1993, CTC issued convertible debentures amounting to US\$ 200 million and maturing in a maximum of ten years from the issue date. Telefónica Internacional de Chile, S.A. subscribed to debentures amounting to US\$ 87,250,000. As of December 31, 1998, all the debentures had been redeemed and converted into shares.

In 1996 CTC registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) a public securities issue under a "Self Registration" arrangement amounting to US\$ 400 million for placement in two tranches of US\$ 200 million each. In July 1996 the first tranche for US\$ 200 million was placed at ten years, redeemable at one time on maturity and bearing annual interest of 7.625% payable on a six-monthly basis.

In 1999 the second tranche of US\$ 200 million of the aforementioned "Self Registration" issue was placed for ten years, redeemable at one time at the end of the tenth year, with an annual interest rate of 8.375% payable six monthly.

Also, in August 1999 CTC issued Eurobonds totaling 200 million, for which contracts were entered into with Citibank as tax agent and with

Banque Internacional Luxembourg, S.A. and Citibank Portugal, S.A. as payor agents. The issue has a term of five years, is redeemable at one time at the end of this period and bears annual interest of 5.375%, payable from August 2000.

In March 1996 the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. resolved to authorize the issuance of corporate bonds for up to US\$ 300 million. In March 1998, this company's Stockholders' Meeting resolved to authorize the issuance of bonds for up to US\$ 800 million for a period of three years from the date of the Stockholders' Meeting.

Under a global marketable debenture program with a limit of US\$ 1,000 million, Telefónica de Argentina placed in May and August 1998 issues amounting to US\$ 400 million each. Debentures amounting to US\$ 31.5 million under the first issue were redeemed early. The first issue bears annual interest of 9.125% and matures in ten years, whereas the second issue bears interest tied to Libor plus 1.125%, 1.375% and 1.625% for each of the three years of the issue term.

On November 11, 1998, the Board of Directors of TASA approved the increase of the marketable debentures program to US\$ 1,500 million or the equivalent in other currencies.

Under this program, in July 1999 TASA carried out a three-year bond placement of US\$ 100 million with annual interest at 9.875%.

On March 31, 1997, the Annual and Special Stockholders' Meeting of Cointel approved the creation of a global program for the issuance of nonconvertible marketable debentures with a maximum limit of US\$ 800 million or the equivalent in other currencies. Under this program, the company launched issues totaling US\$ 400 million, maturing on August 1, 2004.

The detail of the debentures and bonds is shown in Exhibit V.

There are two corporate promissory note issue programs at Telefónica, as follows:

Millions of Pesetas Outstanding Balance Limit	Pesetas Addressed to:	Face Value	Method of Sale
75,000	Companies and institutions	500 million	Specific transactions
99,382	Public Companies and institutions	166,386 166,386 million	Monthly auctions Specific transactions

16. PAYABLE TO CREDIT ENTITIES

The detail of accounts payable to credit entities is as follows:

	Millions of Pesetas								
	Group Cos. Excluding Foreign Operators Balance at 12/31/99			Foreign Operators Balance at 12/31/99			Total Balance at 12/31/99		
	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Short Term	Long Term	Total
Corporate promissory notes	1,618	12,286	13,904	—	—	0	1,618	12,286	13,904
Loans and credits	98,530	611,059	709,589	747	4,453	5,200	99,277	615,512	714,789
Foreign currency loans	150,727	350,758	501,485	309,559	540,086	849,645	460,286	890,844	1,351,130
Total	250,875	974,103	1,224,978	310,306	544,539	854,845	561,181	1,518,642	2,079,823

	Millions of Pesetas								
	Group Cos. Excluding Foreign Operators Balance at 12/31/98			Foreign Operators Balance at 12/31/98			Total Balance at 12/31/98		
	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Short Term	Long Term	Total	Short Term	Long Term	Total
Corporate promissory notes	21,637	13,904	35,541	—	—	—	21,637	13,904	35,541
Loans and credits	344,151	491,980	836,131	—	4,426	4,426	344,151	496,406	840,557
Foreign currency loans	241,492	329,814	571,306	237,899	328,756	566,655	479,391	658,570	1,137,961
Total	607,280	835,698	1,442,978	237,899	333,182	571,081	845,179	1,168,880	2,014,059

In 1999 loans in euro zone currencies that were recorded under the "Foreign Currency Loans" caption in 1998 were reclassified to the "Loans and Credits" caption since these currencies ceased to be deemed foreign currencies. In the following detail these loans were omitted from the column relating to 1998 so that the information therein is comparable with that for 1999.

The most significant financing transactions carried out by the Telefónica Group in 1999 were as follows:

- On January 8, 1999, Telefónica del Perú obtained a three-year loan of Ptas. 450 million on the international markets.
- On January 8, 1999, the Telefónica Group arranged a loan of US\$ 280 million with the European Investment Bank (EIB), with final maturity in 2008. The loan is repayable in six annual installments, with a grace period of four years, and bears floating interest.
- In 1999 Telefónica arranged a syndicated loan of 1,200 million with 38 finance entities. This loan is repayable at one time at the maturity of each tranche at five and seven years at the choice of each lender and bears floating interest tied to Euribor.
- In 1998, as a result of the acquisitions made in Brazil following the award to the Telefónica Internacional Group of the various holding companies arising from the privatization of the Telebrás System, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. recorded a debt for 60% of the deferred payment to the Brazilian government for the acquisitions made through subsidiaries or consortiums formed for this purpose. In September 1998 agreements were entered into whereby the Brazilian government assigned, and Banco Nacional para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (BNDES) assumed, all the rights and obligations relating to the deferred amounts.
- As a result the Group had an account payable to BNDES of 4,056 million Brazilian reais plus the interest accrued from the date of award. The debt, which was payable in equal portions on August 4, 1999 and 2000, bore fixed interest at 12% on the principal adjusted by the Brazilian CPI (GPI-DI), which had to be paid with the principal. The possibility of early payment was provided for. If the second payment were made before August 4, 1999, the interest rate would be reduced to 9%.
- On October 2, 1998, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. acquired from Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Social (BNDES), a customized private bond issue amounting to US\$ 2,347 million with, among others, the following features: annual interest of 11.875% and maturity in two equal installments on August 4, 1999 and 2000.
- The debt to BNDES was shown as of December 31, 1998, net of the bond subscribed with this bank because they are indivisible, and one cannot be repaid/redeemed without the other.
- As of December 31, 1998, the balance relating to the loan was Ptas. 478,702 million, and that relating to the bond was Ptas. 335,696 million. The net difference between the two amounts, Ptas. 143,006 million was recorded in equal amounts under the “Long-Term Debt - Payable to Credit Entities” and “Current Liabilities - Payable to Credit Entities” captions in the accompanying consolidated financial statements on the basis of their maturity. The “Current Liabilities - Payable to Credit Entities” caption also included Ptas. 14,016 million relating to the unmatured accrued interest on the debt (Ptas. 24,090 million), net of the interest earned on the bond (Ptas. 10,074 million).
- In January 1999 the Brazilian government eliminated the exchange rate bands existing through that date and set a limit on the annual fluctuation in the price of the Brazilian real with respect to the U.S. dollar. Once the aforementioned bands had been eliminated, the Brazilian real started to float freely, and fell by around 55% with respect to the exchange rate prevailing as of December 31, 1998. On January 27, 1999, Telefónica Internacional settled the aforementioned debt to BNDES by offsetting the aforementioned bond that it had subscribed with the bank. As a result of the settlement, Telefónica Internacional obtained a saving of Ptas. 211,985 million with respect to the amounts initially envisaged. Of this amount, Ptas. 127,297 million and Ptas. 13,071 million were recognized as exchange gains in the 1999 and 1998 consolidated statements of income, respectively. The remaining amounts (Ptas. 37,249 million and Ptas. 34,368 million) were recorded as translation differences in the consolidated balance sheets in 1999 and 1998, respectively, in accordance with the currency risk hedging methods applied by the Group (see Note 4-k). The interest expenses recorded in 1999 on the debt to BNDES, net of the effect of the reduction from 12% to 9% in the applicable interest rate as a result of the early payment of 50% of the principal that fell due on August 4, 2000, amounted to Ptas. 2,308 million, and this amount is recorded under the “Financial Expenses on Debts to Other Companies” caption.

As of December 31,1999,the payables were scheduled to mature as follows:

Scheduled Maturities		Millions of Pesetas					
Group Companies							
Excluding Foreign Operators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Subsequent Years	Total
Corporate promissory notes	1,618	12,286	—	—	—	—	13,904
Loans and credits	99,156	56,833	49,474	43,665	104,232	356,229	709,589
Foreign currency loans	150,101	56,289	15,775	81,040	51,715	146,565	501,485
Total	250,875	125,408	65,249	124,705	155,947	502,794	1,224,978

Scheduled Maturities		Millions of Pesetas					
Foreign Operators							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Subsequent Years	Total
CTC loans	30,986	55,434	67,180	67,075	18,777	—	239,452
Telefónica del Perú loans	79,771	69,182	14,584	9,623	4,541	21,482	199,183
TASA/COINTEL loans	113,486	17,762	23,406	24,028	7,394	24,863	210,939
Telesp	34,624	3,586	2,512	506	50,923	4,663	96,814
Telesudeste	21,596	12,488	2,033	3,659	3,659	—	43,435
C.R.T.	24,858	13,212	—	—	—	—	38,070
T. El Salvador	2,608	—	—	1,302	16,545	—	20,455
Loans to other operators	2,377	424	1,510	1,497	674	15	6,497
Total	310,306	172,088	111,225	107,690	102,513	51,023	854,845

Scheduled Maturities		Millions of Pesetas					
Total							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Subsequent Years	Total
Corporate promissory notes	1,618	12,286	—	—	—	—	13,904
Loans and credits	99,277	58,022	49,702	43,893	104,460	359,435	714,789
Foreign currency loans	460,286	227,188	126,772	184,368	154,000	198,516	1,351,130
Total	561,181	297,496	176,474	228,261	258,460	557,951	2,079,823

PESETA LOANS AND CREDITS

The peseta loans and credits include the amount used in pesetas of a multicurrency loan originally granted in euros by the European Investment Bank for Ptas.9,563 million and other multicurrency loans swapped for peseta loans totaling Ptas.153,040 million.

FOREIGN CURRENCY LOANS

The detail of the foreign-currency loans as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Currency	Outstanding Balance (in Millions)			
	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency		Pesetas
	12/31/99	12/31/98	12/31/99	12/31/98
USD	2,710	3,588	448,139	511,683
Brazilian reais	—	1,212	—	143,006
JPY	7	17,871	11	22,413
CHF	43	53	4,434	5,528
Other currencies	—	—	5	80
Swaps	—	—	48,896	(111,404)
Group companies excluding foreign operators			501,485	571,306

Currency	Outstanding Balance (in Millions)			
	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency		Pesetas
	12/31/99	12/31/98	12/31/99	12/31/98
USD	1,066	1,224	176,204	174,527
Argentine pesos	106	47	17,541	6,635
JPY	8,816	—	13,734	—
TASA/COINTEL			207,479	181,162
USD	1,189	958	196,598	136,605
"Unidades de Fomento"	9	21	42,428	96,244
Other	—	1,959	2	591
CTC CHILE			239,028	233,440
USD	1,176	1,017	194,410	144,983
Peruvian Nuevos soles	79	79	3,454	3,566
TELEFÓNICA PERU			197,864	148,549
USD	263	—	43,435	—
TELESUDESTE			43,435	0
USD	328	—	54,281	—
Brazilian reais	466	—	42,423	—
Other	—	—	110	—
TELESP			96,814	0
USD	114	—	18,797	—
El Salvador colones	88	—	1,658	—
SALVADOR			20,455	0
USD	129	—	21,319	—
Brazilian reais	184	—	16,751	—
CRT			38,070	0
USD	21	7	3,406	1,045
Chilean pesos	9,211	8,151	2,874	2,459
Other	—	—	220	—
Other companies			6,500	3,504
Foreign operators			849,645	566,655
TOTAL GROUP			1,351,130	1,137,961

CREDIT AVAILABLE

The loans and credits accounts reflect only the amounts drawn against the credit facilities, and there is no penalty or cost for the portion not drawn down. The undrawn credit facility amounts were as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
Credit available at long term	86,169	95,696
Other credit facilities (floating facilities)	46,987	79,000
Credit available at short term	226,725	105,105
Total	359,881	279,801

17. DERIVATIVES

In 1999 the Group continued to use derivatives both to limit interest rate and currency risks on unhedged positions and to adapt its debt structure to market conditions.

As of December 31, 1999, the total outstanding balance of hedging transactions to arranged to eliminate balance sheet exposure to interest rate and currency risks was Ptas. 3,709,899 million (Ptas. 1,858,778 million as of December 31, 1998), of which Ptas. 1,570,149 million related to interest rate risk and Ptas. 2,139,750 million to currency risk (see Exhibit VI).

The most significant transactions carried out in 1999 by Telefónica, S.A. included most notably the hedging of investments in Latin America and of exposure arising from foreign investments.

18 TAX MATTERS

Since 1990 Telefónica has filed consolidated tax returns with certain Group companies. 53 companies formed the consolidated tax group in 1999, including most notably, in terms of sales, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. Telefónica de España, S.A., Telefónica Servicios Móviles, S.A., Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas, S.A. and Telefónica Data España, S.A.

PRE PAID AND DEFERRE D TAXES

The detail as of December 31,1999 and 1998, of the Telefónica Group's prepaid and deferred taxes, and of the variations therein in 1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	Prepaid Taxes		Deferred Taxes		
	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Intercompany Long Term
Balance at December 31,1997	5,288	92,763	—	69,425	14,019
Reversal	(597)	(8,122)	—	(5,310)	(232)
Arising in the year (Note 8)	2,734	209,329	—	30,558	3,425
Net international variations	—	8,504	—	6,084	—
Inclusion/Exclusion of companies and other	(398)	395	117	(115)	(430)
Balance at December 31,1998	7,027	302,869	117	100,642	16,782
Reversal	(1,424)	(26,929)	(81)	(7,536)	(5,643)
Arising in the year (Note 8)	1,419	98,845	9	46,119	1,407
Net international variations	—	22,628	—	37,089	—
Inclusion/Exclusion of companies and other	9	(3,946)	4	(64)	(2,805)
Balance at December 31,1999	7,031	393,467	49	176,250	9,741

The deferred intercompany taxes relate to the differences arising from the elimination of unrealized gains on intercompany transactions, plus the accumulated differences between the net tax payable reported in the Telefónica Group's consolidated corporate income tax return and the sum of the net tax charges per the individual corporate income tax returns of the Telefónica Group companies.

ACCRU ED TAXES PAYABLE AN D TAX RECE IVABLES

The detail of the "Accrued Taxes Payable" and "Tax Receivables" captions as of December 31,1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
Accrued taxes payable:		
Personal income tax withholdings	20,003	11,051
VAT and Canary Islands general indirect tax	34,044	18,954
Withholdings from income from movable capital and other	607	1,468
Corporate income tax	4,082	44,655
Deferred taxes	49	117
Local taxes	235	340
Accrued social security taxes	27,775	26,913
Foreign taxes	124,439	70,508
Total	211,234	174,006

Millions of Pesetas		
	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
Tax receivables:		
Corporate income tax prepayments		—
Withholdings at source from income from movable capital	4,546	2,068
Installment payments on consolidated income tax returns	16,811	73,068
Installment payments on individual income tax returns	382	1,452
Foreign withholding tax	9,127	8,776
Corporate income tax refundable	36,107	16,089
Taxes, surcharges and other payments recoverable	163	114
Prepaid taxes	7,031	7,027
VAT and Canary Islands general indirect tax	6,090	21,292
VAT deductible	5,971	104
Foreign taxes	131,110	56,719
Total	217,338	186,709

RECONCILIATION OF THE INCOME PER BOOKS TO THE TAXABLE INCOME AND DETERMINATION OF THE EXPENSE INCURRED

The reconciliation of income per books to taxable income for corporate income tax purposes for 1999 and 1998 and the determination of the corporate income tax expense incurred and the net tax payable for the two years are as follows:

Millions of Pesetas		
	1999	1998
Income per books	438,738	402,010
Permanent differences	(366,352)	(612,689)
Timing differences	52,113	502,741
Taxable income	124,499	292,062
Gross tax payable	43,575	102,222
Tax credits and tax relief	(39,493)	(57,567)
Corporate income tax payable	4,082	44,655
Tax effect of extraordinary provision for "preretirements" and early retirements	—	(160,825)
Effect of timing differences and deferred revenues	15,990	(4,581)
Tax effect of extraordinary provision for "preretirements" and early retirements	—	160,825
Spanish corporate income tax expense	(11,908)	40,074
Accrued foreign taxes and other	41,253	51,801
Total income tax	29,345	91,875

The permanent differences arose mainly from the results obtained by the companies located abroad, the amortization of goodwill in consolidation and the results attributable to associated companies. In 1998 they also included the amounts credited to income as a result of the reserves reversed.

The main timing differences in 1999 arose from the reinvestment of gains on fixed asset disposals and the provision for diminution in value of tangible fixed assets. In 1998 they related basically to the provision for "preretirements".

The tax credits and tax relief taken in 1999 totaled Ptas. 39,493 million (Ptas. 57,567 million in 1998). The main tax credits taken by the Group are as follows: Ptas. 16,248 million (Ptas. 12,275 million 1998) of international double taxation tax credits; Ptas. 3,321 million (Ptas. 3,562 in 1998) of tax credits for research and development activities; and Ptas. 2,777 million (Ptas. 6,123 million in 1998) of export tax credits, since the Group made investments in foreign companies in Brazil (see Notes 2-d and 8) which qualify for the tax credits provided for in Article 34 of the Corporate Income Tax Law because the investments exceed 25% of the capital stock of the foreign companies and are directly related to export activities, since a portion of the price paid includes the expected flow of funds derived from goods and services export contracts between the operators in Brazil and the Telefónica Group (see Note 20).

Ptas. 8,721 million of investment tax credits earned in prior years were also taken. In view of the ceilings on investment tax credits, as of December 31, 1999, after deducting the tax credits taken in 1999, the Telefónica tax group had Ptas. 50,097 million of unused tax credits, as follows:

Year	Millions of Pesetas			Total
	1996	1997	1999	
Amount	9,718	6,846	33,533	50,097

The tax losses available for carryforward in Spain at the main Group companies total Ptas. 14,798 million.

The years open for review by the tax inspection authorities for the main applicable taxes vary from one consolidated company to another, based on each country's tax legislation, taking into account their respective statute-of-limitations periods. In Spain the years open for review for the main taxes are as follows: corporate income tax 1993 to 1999; VAT 1995 to 1999; personal income tax withholdings 1995 to 1999. The Spanish companies that file consolidated corporate income tax returns are being audited by the Spanish tax authorities for the taxes detailed below. No material liabilities are expected to arise for the Group as a result of this tax audit.

- Corporate income tax:1994, 1995, 1996,1997.
- Personal income tax withholdings:1995, 1996,1997, 1998.
- VAT: 1995,1996,1997, 1998.

ACCRAU OF I NVESTM ENT TAX CREDIT AND PERMAN ENT DIFFERENCES

The effect of this accrual on the corporate income tax expense (see Note 4-p) is as follows:

	Accrual of Corporate Income Tax Expense (Note 13)
Balance at December 31,1997	30,522
Reversal	(5,160)
Arising in the year	12,334
Balance at December 31,1998	37,696
Reversal	(7,444)
Arising in the year	6,045
Balance at December 31,1999	36,297

19. OTHER NONTRADE PAYABLES

The detail of the balances of this caption in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31,1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas		
	Balance at 12/31/99	Balance at 12/31/98
Accrued expenses payable	89,324	135,721
Group company dividends payable	23,167	6,983
Provision for extra payroll	30,414	24,472
Exchange of telephone service with other operators	21,879	13,681
Guarantees and deposits	12,214	7,786
Provision for third-party liability	1,524	—
Compensation payable	36,393	3,286
Other nontrade payables	39,242	61,133
Provisions	2,131	2,481
Other	26,417	19,300
Total	282,705	274,843

20. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

SALES AND SERVICES

The detail, by business line, of net sales and services is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas		
	12/31/99	1998
Basic telephony		
Basic telephone service	918,253	931,757
Lease of circuits	128,359	123,809
Interconnection of operators	46,997	43,365
Public telephony	128,981	138,720
ISDN	126,603	70,861
Other revenues	255,371	283,391
Total revenues of Telefónica de España	1,604,564	1,591,903
Atento business	33,624	18,062
Telefónica Internacional business	1,615,407	893,073
Terra Network business	6,680	926
Móviles business	622,112	468,019
Data business	95,627	76,358
Media business	16,056	11,528
T.P.I.business	55,709	43,344
Instrumentality companies	123,883	103,846
Other companies	155,888	123,217
Group revenues before intercompany sales	4,329,550	3,330,276
Intercompany sales	(509,826)	(424,255)
Total revenues from Group operations	3,819,724	2,906,021

PERSONNEL EXPENSES

The detail of personnel expenses is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas		
	12/31/99	12/31/98
Compensation	514,562	482,042
Provisions to the pension allowance and other		
Commitments to employees	21,134	22,897
Accrual for the cost of the loyalty-building programs tied to share marketprice (1)	2,634	—
Employee welfare expenses and other	195,674	145,232
	734,004	650,171

(1) In 1998 this item amounted to Ptas.969 million and was recorded as an extraordinary expense.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	12/31/99		12/31/98	
	Average	Year-End	Average	Year-End
Telefónica, S.A.	271	542	—	—
Telefónica de España	51,158	46,619	60,379	58,127
Telefónica Servicios Móviles	3,047	3,315	2,491	2,743
Telefónica Internacional	36,332	44,638	28,018	27,802
Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas	719	695	697	696
Telefónica Publicidad e Información	1,157	1,175	1,141	1,117
Telefónica Data España	621	621	378	413
Atento España	8,529	9,303	6,414	6,877
Atento do Brasil	9,494	10,022	—	—
Other	7,450	10,263	4,144	4,034
Total	118,778	127,193	103,662	101,809

The figures in the foregoing table relate to the companies consolidated by the global integration method.

COMPENSATION SYSTEMS TIED TO SHARE MARKET PRICE

A) RISE

The first, known as RISE, was approved by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, in the meeting on February 26, 1997, once the privatization process had been completed and for the purpose of adapting the compensation system then existing at the Company to the general practices of the industry.

This program consisted of the grant to the 100 most important executives at Telefónica, S.A. of the right to receive economic compensation to be determined on the program expiration date (February 25, 2000) on the basis of the appreciation, if any, of Telefónica's shares on the Madrid stock market.

Participation in this program carried the obligation by the executive to acquire and maintain free of liens, during the entire term of the program, a certain number of shares of the Company, depending on his/her respective level of responsibility. (The number of shares acquired by the executives participating in this incentive plan was 307,339).

On expiration of the program, the amount, if any, that each participant would receive for each of the shares deposited and assigned to the program would be the result of adding together the following two components:

- An amount equal to the result of multiplying by a coefficient of 11.545 the increase, if any, in the market price of Telefónica, S.A.'s shares during the term of the program, taking as the basis the share market price on the date on which the program commenced (Pts. 3,270/share).

- An amount equal to the result of multiplying by a coefficient of 1.545 the increase, if any, in the market price of Telefónica, S.A.'s shares during the term of the program, taking as the basis the share market price on the date on which the program commenced increased by 50% (Ptas. 4,905/share).

The collection rights arising under this plan were made expressly subject to the condition that the beneficiary did not terminate unilaterally and voluntarily his/her employment in the Telefónica Group prior to the expiration date.

As regards other conditions, the program was made subject to antidilution clauses and other contractual conditions generally applicable to financial transactions of this kind.

To cover the economic risks arising from implementation of this program, the Company arranged with two finance entities the necessary hedging through the acquisition in the market of the related number of stock options. The total cost of these hedges (Ptas. 2,800 million) was allocated to income for accounting purposes over the three-year term of the plan as follows: Ptas. 700 million in 1997, Ptas. 969 million in 1998 and Ptas. 969 million in 1999, leaving Ptas. 162 million to be allocated to income in 2000.

This Plan was notified to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission on March 20, 1997, and has also been included in the various annual reports and prospectuses published from that time until the present date.

On all these occasions, Telefónica, S.A. has explained that the only cost for the Company as a result of the compensation program's implementation has been solely and exclusively that arising from the arrangement of the aforementioned financial hedge, since, whatever the amount of compensation that may be finally received by the executives on expiration of the program, it will be paid with a charge to the aforementioned hedge and not with a charge to equity.

On May 27, 1998, at the proposal of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors approved a change to the program to make it more flexible.

This change enabled the beneficiaries to replace in three stages, in respect of all or some of the shares assigned to the program, the way in which the result thereof is calculated, through the virtual assignment of shares (known as Alternative Shares). The settlement date continued to be the program expiration date.

It is important to reiterate that the income to be obtained by those participating in this program, exclusively as a result of the appreciation of Telefónica, S.A. shares during the term of the program, will not give rise to any additional cost for the Company.

Pursuant to the amendments to the revised Corporations Law and the Securities Market Law on the treatment of stock options and compensation systems linked to share market prices, the execution of plans established before January 1, 2000, will require the prior approval of the Stockholders' Meeting.

No director, except for those who are Company executives or managers, may participate in any way in this program or be a beneficiary thereof.

B) TOP

The second plan tied to the appreciation of the share value currently in force at the Company, known as TOP, was approved by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Appointments and Compensation Committee, in the meeting on March 26, 1999, as a replacement for the above plan.

The term of this plan is four years and three months from the launch date and the number of beneficiaries is approximately 450 people throughout the Telefónica Group.

As under the RISE program, to be a beneficiary of this plan, the executives must acquire and maintain free of liens, during the entire term of the program, title to a certain number of shares of the Company, depending on his/her respective level of responsibility (if all the executives availed themselves of this incentive plan, the total number of shares assigned to it would be 270,237 at maximum).

This incentive plan involves the grant to participating executives of the following number of options on shares of Telefónica, S.A. for every share deposited and assigned to the plan:

- 10 type A options, with an exercise price equal to the share market price on the date of its implementation (46.18).
- 10 type B options, with an exercise price equal to the share market price on the date of its implementation increased by 50% (69.27).

Accordingly, the options under the plan total 5,404,740.

The beneficiaries may exercise the rights under this plan from the second year of its term, at a rate of one third for each year in arrears, i.e. in the second, third and fourth year.

The rights granted to the Telefónica Group executives under this incentive plan are not negotiable or transferable, and Telefónica, S.A. expressly reserves the right to settle the plan upon expiration thereof through the delivery of shares or cash.

As regards other conditions, the incentive program is subject to antidilution clauses and other contractual conditions generally applicable

to financial transactions of this kind. The collection rights arising under this plan are subject to the condition that the beneficiary does not terminate unilaterally and voluntarily his/her employment in the Telefónica Group prior to the exercise date.

To cover the economic risks and obligations arising from implementation of this incentive plan as a result of the increase in the market price of Telefónica shares, the required hedging contracts were entered into with various banks and the maximum total cost for the Telefónica Group, if all the beneficiaries avail themselves of the plan, would be approximately Ptas.12,000 million, at a rate of Ptas.2,854 million a year in a period of 51 months (see Note 9) for each of the four years of the program's term, to be distributed among the various Group subsidiaries and investees depending on the executives working for them that have availed themselves of the program. In no case will Telefónica acquire treasury stock as a result of the hedging transactions.

The approval and implementation of this incentive plan was notified to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and made public through the Full Information Memorandum, verified and registered in the CNMV's Official Register on June 29, 1999 (Chapter VI, pages 16 et seq.).

The plan has been partially awarded, and the Company intends to complete this process in the coming months.

Lastly, the Board of Directors expresses its firm intention, upon expiration of the program, to publicly inform of the result thereof in the terms and conditions stipulated in current legislation.

Pursuant to the amendments to the revised Corporations Law and the Securities Market Law on the treatment of stock options and compensation systems linked to share market prices, the execution of plans established before January 1, 2000, will require the prior approval of the Stockholders' Meeting.

No director, except for those who are Company executives or managers, may participate in any way in this program or be a beneficiary thereof.

C) Telefónica Internacional options

In January 1998 the Board of Directors of Telefónica Internacional, S.A. resolved to grant to a group of executives option rights to purchase a total of 77,985 shares of Telefónica Internacional, S.A. (0.65% of its capital stock). This option may be gradually exercised over a period of three years, starting in 1998, at the same price at which they were acquired by Telefónica Internacional, S.A. from Telefónica, S.A. This price is the same as that paid by Telefónica, S.A. to SEPPA on November 7, 1997. Telefónica guarantees to repurchase these shares at each maturity date at market price. Due to the loss of identity that Telefónica Internacional will suffer as a result of the Group's business line restructuring process, the plan

was cancelled early with the concomitant reimbursement to the participants of the price paid for the options.

D) TPI options

In order to cover the stock option plan described below, La Caixa and TPI entered into a contract that regulates the grant by the former to the Company of an irrevocable purchase option on the 2,404,049 shares issued. The main features of the option contract are as follows:

- a) The purchase option may be exercised by Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. solely to cover the exercise of options by the executives qualifying for the plan, and Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. expressly reserved the right to assign fully or partially the options rights vis-à-vis La Caixa to the executives who are ultimately the beneficiaries of the plan, at a price equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option granted to the executive and the acquisition cost of the shares that must be paid to La Caixa, as described in section (e) below.
- b) The purchase option may be exercised at any time before December 31, 2003.
- c) If the purchase option has not been exercised by October 30, 2003, Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. must choose between extending the option exercise period or proposing to the Stockholders' Meeting of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. that the surplus shares be redeemed, and La Caixa undertook to agree to such redemption, in the absence of a written agreement for the extension, provided that the Stockholders' Meeting of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. is held before November 30, 2003, that the redemption amount be equal to the share subscription price paid by La Caixa and that such price be paid before December 30, 2003.
- d) In order to exercise the call option, Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. must notify La Caixa of its intention to exercise the option, indicating the date on which it will be exercised and, where appropriate, identifying the executive of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. that the latter may designate to acquire the shares. This notification must be issued at least three working days before the option exercise date and no later than October 30, 2003.
- e) The share acquisition price that must be paid to La Caixa will be equal to the share subscription price (168,283.43).
- f) La Caixa and Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. agreed on a financial swap whereby Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. will pay to La Caixa an amount equal to Euribor plus a spread of 0.75% on the acquisition price of the shares on which the purchase option has not been exercised, and La Caixa will pay to Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. an amount equal to the gross amounts whose distribution with a charge to equity had been approved by the

Stockholders' Meeting of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. and received by La Caixa, regardless of the form it took (capital reduction, distribution of reserves, etc.) in the period from the day on which the contract is signed to the date on which Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. exercises the purchase option.

- g) La Caixa may not transfer or arrange a usufruct on the shares forming the subject matter of the contract, loan them or subject them to any lien.
- h) La Caixa undertakes to not exercise the voting rights carried by the shares and to not attend the Stockholders' Meetings of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. (except for that held on June 2, 1999, and unless a Stockholders' Meeting is held for the reason described in section (c) above in relation to redemption).
- i) In the settlement of the option through the purchase of the shares, in no case may La Caixa replace delivery of the shares with a cash payment.

On April 28, 1999, the Stockholders' Meeting of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. resolved to set up a stock option plan and authorized the Board of Directors to set the terms and conditions thereof, specifying in particular the qualifying executives, the number of options to be granted to each executive, the stock option exercise periods and all the other features of the plan.

Pursuant to this authorization, on June 2, 1999, the Board of Directors of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. adopted the following resolutions relating to the stock option plan:

1. The initial term of the plan will be four years and three months from the date on which the options are granted.
2. The options may be exercised at a rate of one-third of the options granted each year from the second year.
3. The exercise price for the executives will be the retail sale price of the shares in the public offering.
4. The Appointments and Compensation Committee was entrusted with proposing to the Board the other terms and conditions of the plan and, in particular, with specifying which directors qualify for the plan and the number of options to be granted to each executive.

As a result of the foregoing, at meetings on June 22 and December 22, 1999, the Appointments and Compensation Committee, exercising its powers, proposed the assignment of 960,000 options to 27 executives, of whom only one is a director (Managing Director), which was approved by the Board of Directors at meetings on July 8 and December 22, 1999.

Pursuant to the amendments to the revised Corporations Law and the Securities Market Law on the treatment of stock options and similar compensation systems linked to market share prices, execution of plans established prior to January 1, 2000, requires the prior approval of the Stockholders' Meeting.

e) Terra Networks options

On October 1, 1999, the Stockholders' Meeting of Terra Networks, S.A. approved the creation of a stock option plan for the Group's executives by granting them purchase options on Terra shares. It also empowered the Board of Directors to establish the terms and conditions of the stock option plan and, pursuant to Article 75 *et seq.* of the Corporations Law, to acquire treasury stock during an 18-month period up to a maximum of 5% of the capital stock.

Pursuant to the aforementioned resolutions of the Stockholders' Meeting, on October 18, 1999, the Board of Directors resolved to approve the following stock option plan:

- A total of 14 million shares to be distributed between Series A and B options.
- An exercise price of 2.16 per Series A share and the retail price in the initial public offering for subscription for Series B shares.
- Duration of four years and three months.
- The options may be exercised at a rate of one-third each year from the second year from the date on which the options are granted to the employees.
- The options are nontransferable.

On December 1, 1999, the Company's Board of Directors and Appointments and Compensation Committee adopted the following resolutions:

- To limit the types of stock option to the Series B, i.e. options with an exercise price equal to the offering retail price, set at 11.8 per share. The plan will therefore not include options of any other type.
- To extend the Plan to 1,082 employees of the various Group companies (in Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Chile, Guatemala, Argentina, Peru and the U.S.).
- The aforementioned 1,082 employees may acquire 2,582,588, 0.92% of the company's capital stock, by exercising their options.

No member of the Board of Directors may participate in the plan or be a beneficiary thereof.

Pursuant to the amendments to the revised Corporations Law and the Securities Market Law on the treatment of stock options and similar compensation systems linked to market share prices, execution of plans established prior to January 1, 2000, requires the prior approval of the Stockholders' Meeting.

COVERAGE FOR THE PLAN

Coverage for the stock option plan (ESOP) of Terra Networks, S.A. was arranged as follows:

- Two finance entities subscribed to a capital increase at Terra Networks, S.A. on October 5, 1999, for 14 million shares which, after all the capital increases envisaged in the public offering for subscription of shares, represent 5% of the capital stock of Terra Networks, S.A.
- The acquisition price in this increase was 2 per share (par value) plus an additional paid-in capital of 0.16 per share. The acquisition price amounted to Ptas. 5,026 million.
- Simultaneously, the finance entities granted an irrevocable purchase option on the shares to Terra Networks, S.A., to be exercised by March 31, 2004, at a price equal to the price at which the finance entities acquired the shares. Terra Networks, S.A. will exercise this option as and when it has to meet the commitments to its employees (with a view to being able to exercise one-third of the option at three different dates during the four-year period).

OTHER INTEREST ON ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

The detail of the "Other Interest on Accounts Payable and Similar Expenses" caption is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Debentures, bonds and other marketable debt securities	97,732	82,278
Loans and credits	41,629	50,081
Foreign currency loans	122,703	81,683
Promissory notes with credit entities	2,973	2,742
Other	31,310	24,251
	296,347	241,035

EXCHANGE LOSSES

The detail of exchange losses charged to income is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Repayment of loans	2,826	—
Losses deferred pursuant to Ministerial Order dated March 12, 1993	2,105	—
Operating transactions	54,597	6,898
Translation losses (Note 4-b)	33,279	15,682
	92,807	22,580

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUES

The detail of extraordinary revenues is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Prior years' revenues	3,208	1,728
Indemnity payments for breach of contract	356	2,866
Insurance indemnity payments received	5	1,287
Gain on sale of shares	—	119
Share in EURESCOM	—	117
Reversal of provisions	7,003	3,660
Recovery of taxes and supplier indemnity payments	18,514	—
Collections from third parties	2,113	619
Allowances for "preretirement" and early retirement released (Notes 4-l and 11-c)	—	459,500
Extraordinary revenues of T. Internacional operators	6,918	—
Revenues from fixed asset transactions	5,479	—
Amortization of capital gains at T. Internacional	2,987	—
Expenses recovered	1,426	—
Other extraordinary revenues earned in the year	9,615	6,085
	57,624	475,981

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Supplementary pension payments to retired employees (Note 4-l)	15,833	16,435
Provisions recorded:		
Provision for contingencies	30,607	13,312
"Preretirement" and early retirement:		
Period provision (Note 4-l)	28,040	125,891
Extraordinary provision (Note 4-l)	—	459,500
Other	12,356	20,281
Compensation for transfers	78	43
Subsidies and voluntary donations	1,264	570
Tax assessments	—	—
Airtel Móvil indemnity (Royal Decree 1252/1997)	—	12,033
Business liquidations and other	—	369
Directory overprinting	—	1,363
Write-down of administrative concessions (Note 6)	62,106	5,048
Other provisions	13,173	—
Indemnity payments	28,170	—
Fines and penalties	8,101	—
Other extraordinary expenses	23,953	8,535
	223,681	663,380

Under Royal Decree 1252/1997, Telefónica was obliged to reduce by Ptas.15,000 million the interconnection charges to Airtel Móvil, S.A., thus concluding the dispute between the Spanish government and the European Commission regarding the contributions made by Airtel Móvil for the award of the GSM license. In addition to other measures adopted by the Spanish government, said decision was completed with the signature by Telefónica and Airtel of a commercial agreement which is satisfactory to the interests of both companies. Charges are made to expenses for the year as the interconnection revenues arise. Ptas.12,033 million were charged to income in this connection in 1998.

VARIATION IN FIXED ASSET AND CONTROL PORTFOLIO PROVISIONS

The detail of this caption is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Provision for losses on fixed assets (Note 7)	220,056	—
Provision for diminution in value of control portfolio	1,957	(724)
	222,013	(724)

LOSSES ON FIXED ASSETS

This caption includes net amounts of Ptas.22,547 million and Ptas.20,582 million as of December 31,1999 and 1998, respectively, recorded as a

result of the dismantling of Telefónica de España's plant for network digitalization (see Note 7).

MANAGEMENT CONTRACT WITH TELEFÓNICA DE ARGENTINA, S.A.

In November 1990 Telefónica and Telefónica Argentina entered into a management contract expiring in 2003 regulating the counseling services rendered by Telefónica and the price thereof. The revenues received in this connection, net of the payments for third-party counseling, amounted to Ptas.8,008 million and Ptas.6,205 million as of December 31,1999 and 1998, respectively. These revenues were eliminated in consolidation.

OTHER TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW TRANSFER AND MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

On May 16,1994, Telefónica del Perú entered into a technical know-how transfer and management contract with Telefónica Internacional for a five-year term, automatically renewable for additional five-year periods, up to a maximum of 20 years, coinciding with the initial term of the concession contract. In June 1999, at the request of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. for the renewal of the concession for a period of five years, the Peruvian State approved the renewal and extended the term through 2019. The revenues received in this connection amounted to Ptas.18,657 million as of December 31,1999 (Ptas.16,755 million in 1998). These revenues were eliminated in consolidation.

In December 1996, following the privatization of CRT, the consortium which was awarded a holding in Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações (CRT) signed an agreement whereby it receives 1% of CRT's net revenues on the basis of compliance with certain network service quality requirements defined in the agreement. The duration of the agreement is five years, renewable for a further five years, and is subsequently renewable for consecutive two-year periods.

In 1999 and 1998 this agreement generated Ptas.443 million and Ptas.1,284 million, respectively, of revenues allocable to the Group before taxes and withholdings, and these amounts were recorded under the "Sundry and Other Current Operating Revenues" caption. The portion relating to Celular CRT in 1999 was eliminated in consolidation.

In 1998 the Brazilian telecommunications regulator (ANATEL) and the relevant Stockholders' Meetings approved the management contracts that the Group will have with Telesp, S.A., Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. and Tele Leste Participações, S.A. These contracts have an initial term of five years and are all renewable. Telefónica Internacional will receive an annual fee equal to a percentage ranging from 1% to 2% of the aforementioned companies' net revenues. As of December 31,1999 and 1998, the Group's revenues under these contracts amounted to Ptas.6,385 million and Ptas.2,252 million, respectively. The portions relating to Telesp and Tele Sudeste Celular Participações were eliminated in consolidation from January 1,1999.

On January 1, 1999, Telefónica de El Salvador, S.A. de C.V. entered into a management and business management assistance contract and a technical know-how transfer contract with Telefónica Internacional. The two contracts have a term of five years and are renewable, the first automatically for two-year periods and the second for five-year periods up to a maximum of 20 years. The revenues received in this connection, which amounted to Ptas.86 million, were eliminated in consolidation.

21. DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION AND OTHER BENEFITS

In 1999 and 1998 the salaries and per diems earned by the Board members amounted to Ptas.1,233 million and Ptas.1,057 million, respectively.

The pension commitments to directors with executive functions arise solely from their status as employees and amounted to Ptas.2 million as of December 31, 1999 and 1998. There are no pension commitments to the other Board members.

Also, the cost for the Telefónica Group of the compensation plans linked to the share market price in which directors participate as executives amounted to Ptas.146 million.

22. OTHER INFORMATION

A) LITIGATION IN PROGRESS

Telefónica and the Group companies it controls are party to various civil, labor, administrative, tax and antitrust lawsuits, legal proceedings and disputes. The Company's legal advisers consider that no liabilities material to the Group's economic and financial position will arise from these proceedings, which are currently being conducted or are in the appeal phase.

However, it should be noted that several claims by employees of the subsidiary Telefónica de España, S.A. who availed themselves in the past of the early retirement plans established by this subsidiary are in a pre-judicial phase. If these claims ultimately go to court, giving rise to the related labor lawsuits, and these lawsuits cover all the persons who have standing to sue, the sum in dispute would amount to Ptas.15,000 million.

However, based on an analysis of the merits of the claims by the Company's technical services, the latter have concluded that the possibility of the claims being upheld is remote.

B) SUNDRY COMMITMENTS AND RIGHTS

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Financial transaction guarantees	8,489	5,912
Other	—	1,707

No loss is expected in connection with these commitments.

Telefónica has provided guarantees to Banco Santander, S.A. and Banco Central Hispanoamericano, S.A., by means of an agreement dated August 7, 1997, to ensure the liquidity and value of the investment made by them in Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A., including interest at Mibor during the period up to exercise of the option, less the dividends received in said period. This guarantee is applicable from the second year of the investment in strict compliance with current legislation.

On June 1, 1999, the agreements entered into by Telefónica and its partners were executed on August 7, 1997. Accordingly, the Company effectively acquired 6,478 shares of Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A., with effective acquisition of a greater number of shares being subject to fulfillment of the related legal (limitation of ownership to 49% of capital stock) and commercial requirements.

C) PUT OPTION ON TELEFÓNICA PERÚ HOLDING

On November 3, 1997, Telefónica Internacional arranged a put option with the current stockholders of Telefónica Perú Holding, S.A. on this company, whereby it undertook, at the request of these stockholders, to acquire their ownership interests in this company. For the exercise price of the option, Telefónica Internacional can choose between a cash amount in U.S. dollars equal to the market value on the New York Stock Exchange of the ADRs of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. equal to its holding in Telefónica Perú Holding, or a number of ADRs of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. equal in value to all the shares of Telefónica Perú Holding owned by the stockholders at the date on which the option is exercised. The option may be exercised on either September 14, 2001, or March 14, 2005.

D) CALLOPTION ON RBS

As a result of the obligations assumed in 1996, on December 21, 1998, TISA signed a put option agreement in favor of Chase Manhattan Bank whereby, in the event of nonpayment by RBS of the principal amount of a bond issue, TISA would be obliged to acquire 69,393,817 shares of TBS (then a holding company controlling CRT Fija and CRT Celular) owned by RBS, pledged to Chase Manhattan Bank, for US\$ 65.5 million. The put option could be exercised in the period from December 27, 2001, to January 27, 2002.

As a result of the spin-off of TBS and the acquisition by TISA of RBS's holding in the controlling holding company of CRT Celular, S.A., an

amendment to the putoption agreement will be signed so that it relates exclusively to 96,131,114 shares of the controlling holding company of CRT Fija owned by RBS, rendering the shares of CRT Celular, S.A. acquired by TISA free and clear of charges and liens.

E) CLEARCOM (PUERTO RICO)

On February 4, 1999, Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico (TLD) and Clearcom, L.P. entered into an agreement to jointly engage in the cellular telephony business in Puerto Rico through a new company.

Clearcom will have the option to acquire TLD's holding in the new company the year before that in which the FCC restrictions are lifted (January 2002). Clearcom would pay the higher of (i) 150% of the principal plus interest of the Secured Convertible Promissory Note or (ii) 125% of the market value of the shares of the new company into which the Secured Convertible Promissory Note would be converted at the acquisition date.

TLD will have the option, at any time after the date on which the restrictions imposed by the FCC are lifted, to acquire from Clearcom the number of shares required to acquire a holding of 50.1% in the company. The price payable by TLD to Clearcom will be the market value of the shares at the acquisition date.

F) CALL AND PUT OPTION AGREEMENT FOR SHARES OF TELEFÓNICA CENTRO AMÉRICA, S.L.

On November 19, 1998, Telefónica Internacional entered into various agreements with Mesotel de Costa Rica, S.A. (Mesotel) for put and call options on the shares owned by the latter in Telefónica de Centroamérica, S.L. (Telca). Under these agreements, Mesotel has an option exercisable from August 13, 2003, through February 12, 2005, whereby it can sell to Telefónica Internacional all (49% of capital stock) or a portion of the Telca shares that it owns. Telefónica Internacional has a call option on all the Telca shares owned by Mesotel, which it can exercise from February 13, 2005, through August 12, 2006. The exercise price of the two options will be determined, in the event that they are exercised, by an investment bank, which will calculate the market value of the shares.

G) CALL OPTION ON CABLE VISIÓN, S.A.

There is also a reciprocal option between Telefónica Internacional, Tele Comunications Inc. (TCI) and the other stockholders whereby any of the parties may oblige the others to purchase or sell the company's shares. This option may be exercised at any time after September 30, 1998. The share price will be determined by the stockholder that exercises the option, and the other parties may choose whether to purchase or sell the shares at that price.

Also, TCI has entered into a management contract with Cablevisión, S.A. expiring on September 19, 2002. On expiration, if the contract is not

renewed, TCI may sell its shares in this company to the other stockholders for the price set by an investment bank.

H) CALL OPTION ON ATLÁNTIDA COMUNICACIONES, S.A. (ATCO)

Telefónica Internacional granted an option to Syrup Trading, S.A., a stockholder of Atlántida Comunicaciones, S.A. (ATCO), whereby the latter may sell all or certain of its shares to the other stockholders in proportion to their percentage of ownership. This option, which would be rendered null and void if the company's shares were admitted to listing, can be exercised in the period between the 30th and the 60th month after March 26, 1998.

This call option will be cancelled, since Telefónica, through Telefónica Media, will own all the shares of ATCO after the acquisition of the remaining 70% in the first half of 2000 (see Note 23).

On January 5, 2000, Telefónica Media Argentina, S.A. acquired all the capital stock of ATCO.

I) CALL AND PUT OPTION ON TORNEOS Y COMPETENCIAS, S.A.

The Torneos y Competencias, S.A. stockholder agreement entered into by Telefónica Internacional and the other stockholders provides that, if a proposal is submitted for the admission to listing of the company's shares and such proposal is rejected, the party that opposed listing must either purchase the shares of the party submitting the proposal or sell its own shares. This option may not be exercised prior to September 30, 2000.

J) PUT OPTION ON TELE BRASIL HOLDING

Telefónica Internacional, S.A. granted a put option to Banco Bilbao Vizcaya whereby the latter may sell, and Telefónica Internacional, S.A. is obliged to purchase, the shares of the holding companies that control Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações, Celular CRT and Telesp owned by the latter for US\$ 148.9 million. This amount would be increased by the interest accrued thereon at an annual rate of Libor divided by two, from August 4, 1998, through the date on which the shares to which this option relates are transferred to TISA and the price is paid. Similarly, any amount received by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya from any of the aforementioned holding companies in the form of dividends, reserve distributions, capital reductions or any other similar item payable to stockholders would be deducted from the aforementioned amount, which would be increased in turn by the accrued interest on such payments at an annual rate of Libor divided by two, from the date on which such payments are made to BBV through the date on which the shares to which this option relates are transferred to TISA and the price is paid.

K) AGREEMENTS WITH IBERDROLA

On July 27, 1998, Telefónica Internacional and Iberdrola Inverimentos entered into an agreement to regulate their relations within the

consortium that the two parties had setup for the investment in Tele Leste Celular Participações, S.A. Under this agreement, Iberdrola offered Telefónica Internacional the option to acquire 12% of the shares owned by it, as soon as Brazilian legislation so permits.

L) CALL OPTION ON SHARES OF REY MORENO, S.A. (COLOMBIA)

Telefónica Data has entered into with the other stockholders of Rey Moreno, S.A. a majority stock call option agreement whereby it can acquire an additional holding of 1% to increase its ownership interest to 51%. This call option may be exercised in 2002, 2003 or 2004 and the option exercise price is ten times the EBITDA per share multiplied by a correcting factor established at 2,1,7 and 1,5, depending on whether the option is exercised in 2002, 2003 or 2004.

Based on the Business Plan, the estimated price for the acquisition of this 1% holding would be US\$ 2 million.

M) MOROCCO TELECOM SALE COMMITMENT

The rules of the call for tenders for the second GSM license in Morocco establish that the "Caisse de Dépôts et Gestion" is entitled to acquire an 8% holding in the successful bidder, Médi Telecom, and, accordingly, pursuant to the agreements between its stockholders, Telefónica InterContinental must sell 4% of the shares to this finance entity. This sale was concluded on January 5, 2000.

N) AGREEMENTS IN ARGENTINA

In December 1999 Telefónica, S.A. and the mutual fund Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst Incorporated (HMT&F), the main stockholder of Citicorp Equity Investments (CEI), entered into a preliminary agreement to form a strategic alliance which will result in the sharing out of the assets of the Argentine companies Cointel, Cablevisión and Torneos y Competencias.

Under these agreements, Telefónica, by acquiring a holding of at least 97,5% in CEI, will acquire 50% of the shares of Cointel and, through this company, it will increase its holding in Telefónica de Argentina, S.A. (TASA) by 26,44% to 52,88%; it will also take a controlling interest in Atlántica Comunicaciones (ATCO) through the acquisition of 30% of its capital stock (see Note 23) and of 50% of AC Inversora (ACISA); it will also acquire the right to receive the remaining 50% of TASA's management fees and will sell to a newly-formed company, in which Telefónica will not have any ownership interest, all its direct and indirect interests in Cablevisión S.A.

As consideration for these acquisitions, Telefónica will issue and deliver a certain number of shares (see Note 23) to HMT&F and the other stockholders of CEI.

As consideration for the sale of Cablevisión, Telefónica will receive US\$ 545 million and the purchasers will assume a debt of US\$ 395 million.

The transaction will be definitively formalized before the end of March 2000, and its full execution, which is subject to various regulatory and contractual conditions, is expected to take place in the third quarter of 2000.

O) SAM UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENTS

On July 5, 1999, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. entered into a supply contract with Tyco Submarine Services Ltd. (TSSL) for the construction of an underwater cable known as SAM-1. Telefónica Internacional S.A. will transfer title to this cable to a company domiciled in Uruguay that will be called Telefónica SAM S.A.F.I.

On December 22, 1999, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. entered into a joint venture agreement with Tyco International Ltd., the parent company of TSSL, whereby Tyco will acquire 15% of the total capital stock of Telefónica SAM S.A.F.I. The agreement also grants Tyco a put option on all its shares of Telefónica SAM if Telefónica does not launch a public offering by December 31, 2002. The acquisition price will be equal to the contributions made by Tyco to the company's capital stock.

P) AGREEMENTS ON TUPR

On December 22, 1992, Telefónica Internacional Holding B.V. entered into a stockholder agreement with the Puerto Rico Telephone Authority (ATPR) to regulate their relations with TUPR. Pursuant to the agreement, on May 21, 1999, Telefónica announced its intention to exercise the option on TUPR.

Q) INVENTORY PURCHASE COMMITMENTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY DISTRIBUTORA DE TELEVISIÓN DIGITAL, S.A.

The detail, by year and currency, of the equivalent peseta value of the firm audiovisual right purchase contracts or commitments acquired by DTS, Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A. as of December 31, 1999, is as follows:

Broadcasting Rights	Millions Pesetas	Thousand Swiss Francs
2000	1,283	14,340
2001	856	12,987
2002	571	26,515
2003	36	—
Total	2,746	53,842

Audiovisual Rights	Millions Pesetas	Thousand U.S. Dollars
2000	7,581	5,242
2001	4,871	5,030
2002	1,989	5,702
2003	2,062	4,187
2004	2,426	910
Total	18,929	21,071

Certain commitments acquired by the Company also include a variable consideration based on the revenues it obtains from exploiting the rights acquired, the amount of which cannot be determined objectively.

In addition to the aforementioned commitments, there are firm broadcasting right purchase contracts, principally for 2000, amounting to Ptas.2,499 million, which will be recorded under the "Other Programming and Production Costs" caption in the company's statement of operations when the related broadcast is made.

Ptas.1,500 million of the commitments acquired plus the related variable consideration are guaranteed by Telefónica Media, S.A., a stockholder of the company.

R) INVENTORY SALE COMMITMENTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY DTS DISTRIBUIDORA DE TELEVISIÓN DIGITAL, S.A.

As of December 31, 1999, there were firm contracts with the Group company Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. for the sale of audiovisual rights to broadcast productions using media other than pay-per-view and pay television amounting to Ptas.1,194,410,000, of which the company has acquired rights amounting to Ptas.894,410,000 and has signed firm contracts for the purchase of the remaining rights.

The firm commitments acquired by the company also include commitments to assign broadcasting rights to other operators, denominated in Swiss francs and amounting to Ptas.13,394 million, plus a variable consideration based on the revenues obtained by the operators from pay-per-view broadcasting.

There are also firm contracts for the sale of audiovisual rights to Media Park, S.A., a stockholder of Vía Digital, amounting to Ptas. 3,890 million.

S) INVENTORY PURCHASE COMMITMENTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY ANTENA 3 DE TELEVISIÓN, S.A.

At 1999 year-end the Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. and Dependent Companies Group had commitments, mainly for the purchase of audiovisual proprietary rights, amounting to US\$ 103,903,534 (equal to approximately Ptas.15,861 million) and Ptas. 5,289 million.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

"YEAR 2000 ISSUE"

In April 1997 Telefónica, aware of the scope and magnitude of this problem, initiated a corporate project known as "Millennium" to address and solve the problems and incidents that the arrival of the Year 2000 may have with respect to the activities, items, processes and systems involved in managing the business.

The costs incurred in solving the Year 2000 problems amounted to more than Ptas.22,000 million, of which approximately Ptas.13,700 million were incurred in 1999.

The Telefónica Group companies have satisfactorily overcome the potential problem of the change of date to January 1, 2000, and no anomalies affecting the functioning of the wireline and wireless telephone service or the computerized management processes had been observed at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

AGREEMENTS IN ARGENTINA

On January 5, 2000, Telefónica Media entered into an agreement to acquire all the remaining capital stock (40%) of ATCO owned by its current stockholders, the Vigil Group, Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, for US\$ 560 million payable in Telefónica shares. Under this transaction, Telefónica will also acquire a 50% holding in ACISA.

TENDER OFFERS FOR TELES, TELESUDESTE, TASA AND TELEFÓNICA DE PERÚ, S.A.

On January 12, 2000, the Board of Directors resolved to offer the stockholders of its subsidiaries Telecomunicaciones de Sao Paulo, S.A. (Telesp), Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. (Telesudeste), Telefónica de Argentina, S.A. (TASA) and Telefónica del Perú, S.A. the possibility to exchange their shares and American Depositary Shares (ADSs) of these companies for shares of Telefónica, S.A.

As a prior step, it was also resolved to file an application for admission to listing of the Telefónica shares or the securities representing them (ADSs or Brazilian Depositary Receipts - BDRs) on the main stock markets in Brazil, Argentina and Peru.

CAPITAL INCREASES

On February 4, 2000, the Special Stockholders' Meeting approved six capital increases to cater for the offers described in the preceding section and for the acquisition of CEI (see Note 22) and ATCO, described above. The detail is as follows:

1. Increase of 432,159,596 through the issuance of 432,159,596 common shares of 1 par value each with an additional paid-in capital of 10.91 per share, which will be subscribed and paid in full through nonmonetary contributions consisting of the common and preferred shares of Telesp or the securities representing them (ADSs). The exchange ratios are as follows:
 - 36 shares of Telefónica for every 46,000 common shares of Telesp
 - 48 shares of Telefónica for every 37,000 preferred shares of Telesp
 - 12 ADSs of Telefónica for every 46,000 common shares of Telesp
 - 16 ADSs of Telefónica for every 37,000 preferred shares of Telesp
 - 16 ADSs of Telefónica for every 37 ADSs of Telesp

2. Increase of 102,889,652 through the issuance of 102,889,652 common shares of 1 par value each with an additional paid-in capital of 2.995 per share, which will be subscribed and paid in full through nonmonetary contributions consisting of the common and preferred shares of Tele Sudeste or the securities representing them (ADSs). The exchange ratios are as follows:

- 12 shares of Telefónica for every 54,000 common shares of Telesudeste
- 24 shares of Telefónica for every 55,000 preferred shares of Telesudeste
- 4 ADSs of Telefónica for every 54,000 common shares of Telesudeste
- 8 ADSs of Telefónica for every 55,000 preferred shares of Telesudeste
- 8 ADSs of Telefónica for every 11 ADSs of Telesudeste

3. Increase of 172,037,573 through the issuance of 172,037,573 common shares of 1 par value each with an additional paid-in capital of 8.129 per share, which will be subscribed and paid in full through nonmonetary contributions consisting of TASA shares or the securities representing them (ADSs). The exchange ratios are as follows:

- 15 shares of Telefónica for every 90 shares of TASA
- 5 ADSs of Telefónica for every 90 series "B" shares of TASA
- 5 ADSs of Telefónica for every 9 ADSs of TASA

4. Increase of 85,464,976 through the issuance of 85,464,976 common shares of 1 par value each with an additional paid-in capital of 8.072 per share, which will be subscribed and paid in full through nonmonetary contributions consisting of Telefónica del Perú, S.A. shares or the securities representing them (ADSs). The exchange ratios are as follows:

- 7 ADSs of Telefónica for every 290 series «B» or «C» shares of Telefónica del Perú
- 7 ADSs of Telefónica for every 29 ADSs of Telefónica del Perú

5. Increase of 19,500,000 through the issuance of 19,500,000 common shares of 1 par value each and an additional paid-in capital to be determined at an amount of between 5.5 and 6.5. The new shares will be subscribed and paid through nonmonetary contributions consisting of shares of Vigil Corp, S.A. and Ambit, S.A.

6. Increase of 110,000,000 through the issuance of 110,000,000 shares of 1 par value each and an additional paid-in capital to be determined at an amount of between 10 and 13. The new shares will be subscribed and paid through nonmonetary contributions consisting of shares of CEI Citicorp Holdings.

NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

On January 12, 2000, the Board of Directors approved the creation of two new global businesses, Telefónica Móviles, which will group together all the Group's wireless communications businesses in the world, currently with a presence in Spain, Latin America, Europe and the Maghreb.

The second business will be Telefónica DataCorp, which will encompass the integrated data communications and corporate solutions businesses for large companies in Spain, Europe and Latin America.

On January 12, 2000, the Board of Directors approved the creation of a new line of business to expedite the development of e-commerce between companies in conjunction with Terra Networks and Telefónica DataCorp.

In this same context, in February 2000 the Telefónica Group entered into a strategic agreement with Ariba.com, the world leader in business-to-business services and software, for the development based on the solutions developed by Ariba.com, of the e-commerce between companies in all operating areas of the Telefónica Group.

CAPITAL INCREASE AT VÍA DIGITAL

In January 2000 the investee Vía Digital completed the capital increase approved on December 13, 1999. Following the increase, the Telefónica Group reduced its holding in this company to 48.63%. As a result of this transaction, Telefónica Media entered into agreements with a passive financial investor which has become a stockholder of Vía Digital, and with other stockholders of the company to guarantee the liquidity of the investments made and the call options thereon. Approximately 25.25% (which can be increased to 35.70%) of the capital stock is affected.

AGREEMENTS WITH BBVA AND LA CAIXA

In January 2000 Telefónica and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. (BBVA) entered into an agreement whereby BBVA acquired from Telefónica 3% of the capital stock of Terra Networks, S.A. for its market value (Ptas. 81,550 million) and, in turn, Terra Networks S.A. would become a stockholder of Uno-e Bank through the acquisition of 35% of its capital stock through a capital increase. This finance entity was formed by BBVA to provide banking and financial services through the Internet in Spain, Latin America and the Spanish-speaking community in the U.S.

Subsequently, in January and February 2000, Telefónica formalized with BBVA, on the one hand, and with La Caixa, on the other, strategic agreements for the joint performance of projects in the Internet, e-commerce and means of payment areas.

Under the agreement with BBVA, in 2000 BBVA will increase its holding in Telefónica to approximately 10%, and Telefónica will acquire up

to 3% of the capital stock of BBVA and appoint one Deputy Chairman to the Board of Directors.

The agreement with BBVA initially provides for the specific performance of 14 joint projects, including most notably the Telefónica Group's 49% holding in Banco Uno-e Bank S.A. and the acquisition by BBVA of 40% of the capital stock of the company to be formed to engage in business-to-business services, in which La Caixa will also have a holding of almost 20%.

The agreements also include revisions relating to the ownership interests of BBVA and La Caixa in the CommuniCapital Partners fund and in the consortium led by Telefónica for the obtainment of UMTS licenses in Europe.

Also, Telefónica will perform joint projects with BBVA and La Caixa for the use of new means of payment.

The agreements also envisage the incorporation of joint investment and development companies in the areas of e-commerce between businesses and consumers (B2C) and between consumers (C2C) and the cooperation of the two groups in the development of content portals and interactive services, transactional banking and means of payment.

Another of the events arising from the alliance is the acquisition by BBVA of a 20% holding in Atento (until now a wholly-owned investee of Telefónica), a company which engages in the call-center business in Europe, the U.S. and Latin America and which currently has more than 60,000 customer service positions. BBVA will transfer to Atento, S.A. all its call-center business.

The two entities initially undertake to coordinate their actions in Hispasat, S.A., in which they have an aggregate ownership interest of around 40%.

On October 19, 1999, the Boards of Directors of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya and Argentaria, Caja Postal y Banco Hipotecario, S.A. prepared a merger plan that was approved by the Stockholders' Meetings of the two companies on December 18, 1999. The merger took place through the absorption of Argentaria by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya and, accordingly, the post-merger bank changed its name to Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA). Its registered office remained in Bilbao, with operating headquarters in Madrid and Bilbao. On February 17, 2000, the new company (BBVA) notified the CNMV that its holding in Telefónica, S.A.'s capital stock was 9.1%.

SALE OF AMPER

In February 2000 Telefónica, S.A. and Arlington Capital Investors Limited, the manager of the mutual funds European Renaissance Fund (ERF) and European Strategic Investors Holdings (ESIH), entered into an agreement

for the sale by Telefónica, S.A. to the aforementioned mutual funds of 1,702,858 Amper, S.A. shares, representing 6.1% of its capital stock.

Following the aforementioned share purchase, Telefónica, S.A.'s holding in Amper, S.A. amounts to 1,702,858 shares, representing 6.1% of the total capital stock of Amper, S.A.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ATENTO AND QUATRO/A

Atento entered into an agreement in February to unify its operations with those of Quatro/A throughout Brazil. Under the agreement, which was approved by the stockholders of the two companies, Atento will fully control the operations of Quatro/A Telemarketing & Centrais de Atendimento and its subsidiary in Bahía, Quatro/A do Nordeste.

AGREEMENT WITH AMZAK

In February 2000 Telefónica El Salvador, a subsidiary of the Telefónica Group, and Amzak International agreed to form a strategic association that will include a joint venture that will offer cable telephony services to residential customers under the Telefónica brand name, using Amzak Internacional's existing cable television systems. The joint venture will have exclusive rights to provide telecommunications services through Amzak's network in El Salvador, which operates under the Amnet brand name.

TIES PROGRAM

The Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A., under the general compensation and incentives policy of the Company and its subsidiaries, deemed it appropriate to establish a new Telefónica, S.A. stock option plan, known as the TIES program, aimed at all the permanent employees of Telefónica, S.A. and its Spanish and foreign subsidiaries who are not participating in any other similar stock option plan.

This plan will consist basically of offering its qualifying employees the possibility of acquiring a given number of Telefónica, S.A. shares at a very favorable subscription price. Also, those who avail themselves of the plan will be granted a number of stock options that will vary depending on the appreciation of Telefónica, S.A.'s shares with respect to an initial reference value.

The TIES program will encompass approximately 90,000 employees and will have a duration of four years from the date of its launch, which is envisaged for mid-2000.

In order to implement and execute this program, the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. resolved to propose to the next Stockholders' Meeting the approval of two capital increases with monetary contribution, in order to be able to issue the shares that will initially be subscribed by the beneficiaries (first increase) and the shares required to cover in the future the exercise of the stock options to be granted (second increase).

OTHER

On January 7, 2000, Telefónica Media entered into an agreement with Buena Vista Films Production, S.A., a subsidiary of The Walt Disney Company, and Arte Radiotelevisivo Argentina, S.A. (Artear), a subsidiary of the Argentine Clarín Group, to become one of the main stockholders of the Patagonik Group, a film producer for the Latin American market and for the Spanish-speaking community of the U.S. We consider that this transaction was made on December 23, 2000, and, per comments by the management of Telefonica Media, it is not planned to increase the ownership interest in the year 2000.

In February 2000 the subsidiary Terra Networks, S.A. acquired a holding of 30% in the Latin American on-line auction company DeRemate.com.

In compliance with current legislation, negotiations are currently being held with Tele Centro Sul for the sale of TBS Participações, S.A., a holding company that controls Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações-CRT. Also, pursuant to the resolution of February 1, 2000, of the Brazilian regulator, TBS Participações, S.A. has ceased to manage Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações-CRT.

24. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

Application of funds	12/31/99	12/31/98	Source of funds	12/31/99	12/31/98
Funds applied in operations	—	—	Funds obtained from operations	1,635,339	1,306,425
Start-up and debt arrangement expenses	73,902	41,581	Stockholder contributions		
			a) Capital increase	—	42,704
Fixed asset additions			b) Additional paid-in capital	—	384,331
a) Intangible assets	138,214	98,584	c) Minority interests	165,109	33,723
b) Property and equipment	1,057,334	636,495	Deferred revenues	18,178	24,616
c) Long-term financial investments	788,224	1,380,335	Prepaid taxes	3,939	—
Prepaid taxes	—	(495)			
Deferred taxes	2,869	—	Long-term deferred taxes	—	3,722
Dividends	54,649	105,397	Long-term debt	733,238	652,441
Repayment or transfer of long-term debt	380,124	525,343	Fixed asset disposals		
Provisions	178,418	93,907	a) Intangible assets	2,490	—
			b) Property and equipment	15,232	27,463
Other funds applied	—	209	c) Long-term financial investments	399,558	93,176
Decrease in working capital due to disposal of holdings	1,652	—	Increase in working capital due to disposal of holdings	—	2,354
Decrease in working capital due to acquisition of holdings	5,087	64,405	Increase in working capital due to inclusion of subsidiaries	—	—
Variation in working capital due to translation differences	26,415	(14,040)			
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	2,706,888	2,931,721	TOTAL FUNDS OBTAINED	2,973,083	2,570,955
FUNDS OBTAINED IN EXCESS OF FUNDS APPLIED	267,196	—	FUNDS APPLIED IN EXCESS OF FUNDS OBTAINED	—	360,766
(INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL)			(DECREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL)		
	2,937,083	2,931,721		2,973,083	2,931,721

VARIATIONS IN WORKING CAPITAL

Increase in working capital	12/31/99	12/31/98	Decrease in working capital	12/31/99	12/31/98
Due from stockholders for capital calls	—	—	Due from stockholders for capital calls	—	—
Inventories	25,509	11,481	Inventories	—	—
Accounts receivable	106,638	247,457	Accounts receivable	—	—
Accounts payable	60,158	—	Accounts payable	—	603,111
Short-term financial investments	70,669	—	Short-term financial investments	7,757	65,693
Cash	—	17,857	Cash	—	—
Accrual accounts	11,978	31,243	Accrual accounts	—	—
Total	274,952	308,038	Total	7,757	668,804
Variation in working capital	—	360,766	Variation in working capital	267,195	—
	274,952	668,804		274,952	668,804

The reconciliation of the balances in the consolidated statements of income to the funds obtained from operations is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas	12/31/99	12/31/98
Income	300,293	217,584
Income attributed to minority interests	109,100	92,551
(Income) Loss attributed to associated companies	646	(12,199)
	410,039	297,936
Add:		
Dividends of companies carried by the equity method	5,116	4,806
Depreciation and amortization	1,016,418	725,434
Provision for property and equipment	225,378	(550)
Amortization of debt arrangement expenses	6,466	4,776
Amortization of goodwill in consolidation	32,334	21,135
Amortization of other deferred charges	27,756	—
Write-down of goodwill	—	5,048
Provision for diminution in value of financial investments	1,957	(724)
Exchange differences	(72,447)	(7,387)
Undepreciated plant dismantled	24,603	30,027
Provision for inventory adjustment	2,592	2,386
Period provisions	211,201	636,603
Provisions to technical reserves of insurance companies	4,959	28,921
Write-down of "Xacobeo 99" expenses	303	—
Deferred interest	25,963	50,818
Additional paid-in capital and redemption premiums	702	2,225
Deferred taxes and other	—	851
Property and equipment and intangible assets	11,275	6,234
Financial provision and supplementary pension payments to retired employees	15,832	16,520
Loss on disposal of consolidated companies	82	49
Less:		
Gain on disposal of long-term financial investments	—	119
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	5,580	11,636
Capital subsidies	12,860	12,088
Nonrefundable third-party contributions	4,032	11,416
Long-term deferred and prepaid taxes	24,113	—
Gain on disposal of consolidated companies	263,647	23,897
Provision for commitments to employees	—	459,500
Write-off of goodwill of Cablevisión	5,000	—
Other	(42)	27
Funds obtained from operations	1,635,339	1,306,425

25. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH

These consolidated financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Spain. Certain accounting practices applied by the Group that conform with generally accepted accounting principles in Spain may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries.

EXHIBIT I

CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUP COMPANIES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The contribution of the Group companies to consolidated reserves and translation differences as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, was as follows:

Companies	December 31, 1999		December 31, 1998	
	To Reserves	To Translation Differences	To Reserves	To Translation Differences
Fonditel	1,881	—	1,275	—
G. Atento (5)	—	(250)	—	—
G. Casiopea	3,264	6	2,380	6
G. Comet	(1,012)	—	(885)	—
G. Estratel (3)	1,676	—	—	—
G. Telefónica Data España	1,913	28	—	—
G. Telefónica de España (5)	9,895	(3)	—	—
G. Telefónica Intercontinental	(118)	—	—	—
G. Telefónica Internacional	104,433	(63,797)	82,221	62,687
G. Telefónica Media	(14,386)	—	(7,152)	—
G. Telefónica Medios Comunicación (2)	—	—	(926)	—
G. Telefónica Publicidad e Informac.	2,130	2	9,903	—
G. Telefónica Servicios Móviles	90,992	—	45,681	—
G. Telefónica Sistemas (1)	—	—	2,864	—
G. Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales (1)	—	—	(204)	—
G. Terra Network	—	(314)	—	—
G. Venturini (3)	(115)	—	—	—
Inmobiliaria Telefónica	2	—	—	—
Playa de Madrid	(8)	—	114	—
Taetel	1,585	—	1,535	—
Telefónica Europe B.V.	183	1	14	—
Telefónica SCR	(199)	—	—	—
Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas (1)	—	—	5,897	—
Telfisa	119	—	52	—
Telyco (1)	—	—	(105)	—
Temasa (4)	—	—	5,274	—
Tidsa	3,735	—	3,221	—
Urbana Ibérica	94	—	95	—
Telefónica and associated companies	1,458,687	(6,605)	1,333,848	—
Total Telefónica Group	1,664,751	(70,932)	1,485,102	62,693
Intercompany fixed asset transactions	(26,936)	—	(31,604)	—
Total contribution	1,637,815	(70,932)	1,453,498	62,693

(1) Companies and groups included in the Telefónica de España Group in 1999.

(2) Companies and groups included in the Media Group in 1999.

(3) Groups spun off from the Telefónica Publicidad e Información Group with respect to 1998.

(4) Company sold in 1999.

(5) Groups newly created in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Communicapital Inversiones, S.A.U. (**) <i>Global telecommunications fund</i> <i>Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	998				998	G.I.	—
Other holdings			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,212	C.	7,212
Communicapital Gestión, S.A.U. (**) <i>Global telecommunications fund</i> <i>Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	10				10	G.I.	—
Casiopea Reaseguradora, S.A.(LUXEMBOURG) (3) Reinsurance <i>73, Rue du Fort Neipperg - L-2230 Luxembourg</i>	100.00%		100.00%	498	152	—	1,023	498	G.I.	—
Pléyade Peninsular Correduría de Seguros del Grupo Telefónica, S.A.(3) <i>Distribution, promotion or preparation of insurance contracts, operating as a broker</i> <i>Avda.General Per n,38 Master II - 17ª P. - 28020 Madrid</i>	16.67%	83.33%	100.00%	60	213	—	243	60	G.I.	—
Seguros de Vida y Pensiones Antares, S.A. (3) <i>Life insurance and pensions</i> <i>Avda.General Per n,38 - 28020 Madrid</i>	21.33%	78.67%	100.00%	1,850	2,335	—	1,253	1,960	G.I.	—
Fonditel Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A. (3)		3.78%								
Compañía Española de Tecnología, S.A. (COMET) (*) (**) (3) <i>Promotion of business initiatives and disposition of marketable securities</i> <i>Villanueva,2 duplicado planta 1ª Oficina 23 - 28001 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	1,048	(378)	—	(6)	1,681	G.I.	—
Cleon, S.A.(3) <i>Property development</i> <i>Villanueva,2 duplicado planta 1ª Oficina 23 - 28001 Madrid</i>		50.00%	50.00%	1,370	(56)	—	(5)	685	G.I.	—
Fonditel Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A. (3) Pension fund management <i>Pedro Teixeira nº 8 - 3ª P. - 28020 Madrid</i>	77.22%	3.78%	81.00%	2,612	2,322	—	942	2,115	G.I.	—
Playa de Madrid, S.A.(*) (**) (12) <i>Distribution of all manner of goods, operation of sporting and hospitality facilities</i> <i>Doctor Fleming, 3 - 1ª P - 28036 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	40	6	—	37	54	G.I.	—
Taetel, S.L. (*) (**) (3) <i>Acquisition, holding and disposal of shares and ownership interests in other companies</i> <i>Beatriz de Bobadilla,3 - 28040 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	4,700	1,585	—	46	4,700	G.I.	—
Telefonía y Finanzas, S.A. (TELFISA) (*) (**) (3) <i>Integrated cash management, counseling and financial support for Group companies</i> <i>Gran Vía,30-4ª Plta.- 28013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	500	453	—	37	2,099	G.I.	—
Telefónica Intercontinental, S.A.(*) (**) (1) Holding company <i>Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	5,242	(137)	—	(2,302)	5,242	G.I.	—
European Telecom International GmbH (AUSTRIA) <i>Alternative telecommunications operator</i> <i>Floragasse 7, A-1040 - Vienna</i>		100.00%	100.00%	12	1,370	—	(664)	6,292	G.I.	—
Iberadvance, S.A.(PORTUGAL) <i>Management of holdings in companies, mainly in the telecommunications industry</i> <i>Avd.Alvaro Pais, 2 - Lisbon</i>		50.00%	50.00%	10 M.ESC				4	C.	4
Azienda Comunale Energia e Ambiente - Telefónica,SpA (ITALY) <i>Voice,data and Internet provision</i>		49.00%	49.00%					5,636	C.	5,636
Medi Telecom (MOROCCO) <i>Operation of second GSM 900 license</i>		34.50%	34.50%	79,971				27,590	C.	27,590
Telefónica de España, S.A.(*) (**) (1) Telecommunication services in Spain <i>Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	170,325	344,935	—	(34,406)	504,792	G.I.	—
Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A.(*) (**) (12) <i>Consulting services for companies in the communications and IT industries</i> <i>General Per n,38 Master II - 17ª Plta.- 28020 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	2,285	(598)	—	(18)	1,783	G.I.	—
SOS Alzheimer, S.A.(2) <i>Assistance for the sufferers of and prevention of Alzheimer's disease</i> <i>Condesa de Venadito, 1 - Madrid</i>		71.00%	71.00%	120	(5)		(30)	64	G.I.	—
Portel Servicios Telemáticos, S.A.(1) <i>Systems engineering and telecommunications in port areas</i> <i>Avda.de Parten n,10 Campo de las Naciones - 28042 Madrid.</i>		49.00%	49.00%	500	(44)		20	224	E.M.	233

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Bitel Baleares Innovación Telemática, S.A.(6) <i>Provision of services and systems engineering in the IT and communications fields</i> <i>Paseo Marítimo, 38 A - 07005 Palma de Mallorca</i>		44.00%	44.00%	416	(88)		32	130	E.M.	158
Gestión del Conocimiento, S.A. <i>Consulting and installation of Virtual Campuses for teaching</i> <i>Avda. Tibidabo, 39</i>		31.58%	31.58%	23	3		23	7	E.M.	15
Incatel <i>Provision of multimedia services</i> <i>Cebri n.3 - 35003 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria</i>		40.00%	40.00%	50	(5)		—	20	E.M.	18
Buildnet(2) <i>On-line and other information services for the construction industry via proprietary telecommunications systems.</i> <i>Edificio Triada, Avda.de Burgos, 17 Torre A,10º - 28036 Madrid.</i>		47.62%	47.62%	158	(154)		(13)	61	E.M.	—
QSL <i>Social and health care services through telephony networks</i> <i>Pabell n Fundaci n Once Isla de la Cartuja s/n - Sevilla</i>		33.33%	33.33%	60	(35)		(6)	20	E.M.	6
Tecnología e Ingeniería de Sist. y Servicios Avanzados de Telec., S.A. (TISSAT) (7) <i>Systems engineering and marketing of advanced services</i> <i>Correos, 1 - 46002 Valencia</i>		30.77%	30.77%	130	138		31	29	E.M.	92
ZZJ Mundovisión <i>Satellite channel (satellite T.V. platform)</i> <i>D tiles, 14 - Poligono La Palmera - 41700 Dos Hermanas - Sevilla</i>		25.00%	25.00%	20	178		(74)	150	E.M.	31
Madrid 112, S.A.(6) <i>Emergency services and citizen advice in the Autonomous Community of Madrid</i> <i>Carretera de La Coru a,Km.22 - Las Rozas - Madrid</i>		24.50%	24.50%	1.000	(157)		—	226	E.M.	207
Fitex <i>Software research and development</i> <i>Carlos Calleja, 37 - 10001 C ceres</i>		30.93%	30.93%	99			(21)	31	E.M.	24
SEMCA <i>Emergency services in the Autonomous Community of Cantabria</i> <i>Casimiro Sainz,4 - Santander</i>		20.00%	20.00%	100				20	C	20
ATENET <i>Teaching via computer systems</i> <i>C/ Jorge Ju n.32</i>		16,00%	16,00%	125				20	C	20
Teleinformática y Comunicaciones, S.A. (TELYCO) (*) (**) (3) <i>Promotion, marketing and distribution of telephone and telematic equipment and services</i> <i>Plaza Descubridor Diego de Ord s, 3 - Pta.4ª - 28003 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	460	2,781	—	1,091	2,075	G.I.	—
Telefónica Sistemas, S.A.(*) (**) (3) <i>Systems engineering, networks and telecommunications infrastructure</i> <i>Sor Angela de la Cruz,3 - Pl.9ª - 28020 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1.403	2,981	—	638	2,366	G.I.	—
Telefónica Sistemas de Información Geográfica, S.A. (TSIG) (*) (**) (3) <i>Computer advisory services and digital cartography</i> <i>Rosario Pino, 5 - 10ª P. - 28020 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	215	150	—	6	230	G.I.	—
Telefónica Sistemas Ingeniería de Productos, S.A. (TSIP) (*) (**) (3) <i>Public communications network infrastructure</i> <i>Torrelaguna,79 - 2ª P. - 28043 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	150	431	—	355	150	G.I.	—
Telefónica Sistemas Ingeniería de Productos Guatemala, S.A. <i>Telecommunications systems and equipment engineering</i> <i>Guatemala</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1	—	—	—	1	G.I.	—
Telefónica Ingeniería de Comunicaciones, S.A.(*) (**) (3) <i>Management and marketing of networks</i> <i>Goya,4 - 28001 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	500	(224)	—	123	307	G.I.	—
Telefónica Sistemas El Salvador, S.A.de C. V. (EL SALVADOR) <i>Provision of engineering and systems services</i> <i>San Salvador</i>		100.00%	100.00%	4	(1)	—	(16)	4	G.I.	—
T.S. Telefónica Sistemas de Portugal, S.A.(PORTUGAL) (2) (8) <i>Communications systems equipment engineering</i> <i>Pra a de Albalade,6 - 2ª A-1 - 1700 Lisboa</i>		87.50%	99.99%	51	(82)	—	—	50	G.I.	—
Telefónica Telecomunicaciones Públicas, S.A.(*) (**) (1) <i>Installation of public telephones</i> <i>Plaza de Carlos Trias Bertr n,7 - 28020 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	200	7,069	—	3.975	10,669	G.I.	—
Telefónica Consultora de Proyectos, S.A.(2) <i>Teleassistance and value-added services</i> <i>Condesa de Venadito, 1 - 28027 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1.800	(111)	—	(174)	1,737	G.I.	—

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Telefónica Ingeniería de Seguridad, S.A.(2) <i>Security services and systems</i> <i>Condesa de Venadito, 1 - 28027 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	40	139	—	60	595	G.I.	—
Telefónica Consultora y Servicios, S.A.(2) <i>Network and administration outsourcing</i> <i>Condesa de Venadito, 1 - 28027 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	50	47	—	35	105	G.I.	—
Utilicare Servicios Asistenciales, S.A.(2) <i>Care and assistance for the elderly and the infirm</i> <i>Condesa de Venadito, 1 - 28027 Madrid</i>		70.00%	70.00%	250	(16)	—	(64)	175	G.I.	—
SODETEL, Comercial de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. <i>Consulting, installation and operation of telecommunications services</i>		50.00%	50.00%	20				10	E.M.	10
Digimedia, S.A.		50.00%	50.00%	10				5	E.M.	5
Andalucía Digital Multimedia, S.A.		24.00%	24.00%					1,480	E.M.	1,480
Other holdings		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	4,342	C.	4,342
Telefónica Cable, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable telecommunications services</i> <i>Virgilio, 2 - Edificio 2 - Ciudad de la Imagen (Pozuelo de Alarc n) - 28223 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	3,000	(634)	—	(578)	2,249	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Cantabria, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>La Milagrosa, 2 - 39001 Santander</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(44)	—	(7)	75	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Menorca, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Santiago Ram n y Cajal, 13 - Mah n - Menorca</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	1	—	(5)	93	G.I.	—
Telecable Menorca, S.A. <i>Cable television services</i> <i>Polígono Industrial Carrer de Bojoliz, parcela 73-A Ma</i>		100.00%	100.00%	120	(18)	—	(7)	180	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Asturias, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Gral. Elorza, 8 - 33001 Oviedo</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	6	—	1	101	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Euskadi, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Gregorio de la Revilla, 27 - 48010 Bilbao</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(41)	—	(8)	78	G.I.	—
Sociedad General de Cablevisión Cádiz, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Santa María Soledad, 6 - 11006 Cádiz</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	—	—	(2)	93	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Galicia, S.A. (*) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Ronda de Outerio, 1-3 - A Coruña</i>		70.00%	70.00%	100	7	—	1	71	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Aragón, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Vía Universitat, 10 - Zaragoza</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(1)	—	(5)	83	G.I.	—
Sociedad General de Cablevisión Málaga, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Hilera, 2 - 29007 Málaga</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	7	—	1	101	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Murcia, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>San Ant n, 4 - 30005 Murcia</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(27)	—	(7)	89	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable La Rioja, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>San Mill n, 3 - 26004 Logroño</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(15)	—	(6)	101	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Valencia, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>San Vicente, 148 - 46007 Valencia</i>		100.00%	100.00%	200	(41)	—	(13)	192	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Castilla la Mancha, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Cuesta de Carlos V, 5 - Toledo</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	2	—	—	101	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Balears, S.A. (*) (**) (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Federico García Lorca, 2 - 07014 Palma de Mallorca</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(32)	—	(7)	85	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Catalunya, S.A. (t) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Avda. Icària, 136 - 08805 Barcelona</i>		80.00%	80.00%	100	—	—	(24)	136	G.I.	—

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Telefónica Cable Andalucía, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Grahan Bell,5 - 41010 Sevilla</i>		73.00%	73.00%	1.000	(58)	—	(21)	720	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Navarra, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Monasterio Oliva,9 - 31011 Pamplona</i>		69.00%	69.00%	100	(37)	—	(11)	58	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Extremadura, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Plza.de la Soledad,2 -06001 Badajoz</i>		61.00%	61.00%	100	7	—	1	62	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Madrid, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Virgilio, 12 - Edificio 2 - Ciudad de la Imagen (Pozuelo de Alarc n) - 28223 Madrid</i>		56.00%	56.00%	100	(46)	—	(13)	45	G.I.	—
Telefónica Cable Castilla y León, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Avda.de los Reyes Cat licos, 38 - 09005 Burgos</i>		51.00%	51.00%	1.000	(34)	—	(22)	512	G.I.	—
Sociedad General de Cablevisión Canarias, S.A.(1) <i>Cable television systems and value-added services</i> <i>Alcalde Mandillo Tejera,8 - 38007 Santa Cruz de Tenerife</i>		51.00%	51.00%	215	(78)	—	(24)	96	G.I.	—
Telefónica Internet, S.A. Internetaccess services Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	10				10	C.	10
Terra Networks, S.A.(1) Provision and operation of telecommunications services Vía Dos Castillas, 33 - Comp. tica Ed.1,1ª Pta. Pozuelo de Alarc n - 28224 Madrid	69.64%	0.83%	70.47%	93,176	125,246	—	(12,900)	80,029	G.I.	—
Telefónica Interactiva Brasil, Ltda.(BRAZIL) <i>Holding company</i> <i>Rua de Consola ao, 247, 6ª - Sao Paulo</i>		99.99%	70.46%	38,825	—	—	(2,028)	38,805	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Brasil, S.A.(BRAZIL) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>Porto Alegre</i>		96.00%	67.65%	6,879	(877)	—	(3,396)	36,171	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Perú, S.A.(PERU) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>Los Sauces, 374 - Torre Roja - San Borja - Lima</i>		99.99%	70.46%	1	—	—	(416)	1	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Mexico, S.A.De C.V.(MEXICO) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>Antonio L. Rodríguez 1884, Monterrey - Nuevo Leon</i>		100.00%	70.47%	9,330	545	—	(48)	44,842	G.I.	—
Información Selectiva, S.A.(Infosel) (MEXICO) <i>Internet-access provider, portal and real time financial information supplier</i> <i>Ciudad de Monterrey - Nuevo Leon</i>		100.00%	70.47%	670	(11,536)	—	(902)	6,997	G.I.	—
Terra Networks USA, Inc. (U.S.A.) <i>Holding company</i> <i>1201 Hays Street, Tallahassee - Florida</i>		100.00%	70.47%	10 US\$	—	—	(31)	—	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Portal Services USA (U.S.A.) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>Miami - Florida</i>		90.00%	63.42%	1,000 US\$	—	—	(116)	—	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Access Services USA (U.S.A.) <i>Internet-access provider</i> <i>New Jersey</i>		51.00%	35.94%	1.000 US\$	—	—	159	—	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Guatemala, S.A. (GUATEMALA) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>C/ Diagonal,6 Edificio Las Margaritas II - Ciudad de Guatemala</i>		95.00%	66.95%	1	58	—	(14)	635	G.I.	—
Centro de Investigación y Experimentación de la Realidad Virtual, S.L. <i>Communications product design</i> <i>Plaza de Canalejas, 3 - 28014 Madrid</i>		100.00%	70.47%	1				2,340	E.M.	324
Telefónica Servicios y Contenidos por la Red, S.A. (Teleline) (*) (12) <i>Provider of Internet-access under the Teleline brand name</i> <i>Juli n Camarillo, 6,2ª P. - 28037 Madrid</i>		100.00%	70.47%	1,020	2,677	—	(3,309)	3,543	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Mexico, S.A.De C.V.(MEXICO)		25.00%								
Ifigenia Plus, S.L. <i>Culture and education software</i> <i>Almagro, 12 -</i>		10.00%	7.05%	16	N/D		N/D	—	C.	—
Terra Interactiva de Contenidos, S.A.(1) <i>Internetservices</i> <i>Vía Dos Castillas, 33 - Comp. tica Ed.1,1ª Pta. Pozuelo de Alarc n - 28224 Madrid</i>		100.00%	70.47%	110	3,100	—	(449)	3,210	G.I.	—

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (to) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Terra Networks Chile Holding Limitada (CHILE) <i>Portfolio company</i> <i>C/ Moneda, 970, piso 12 - Santiago</i>		99.00%	69.77%	8,886	580	—	(1,039)	8,851	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Chile, S.A. (CHILE) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>C/ Moneda, 970, piso 12 - Santiago</i>		95.00%	66.95%	3,057	(318)	—	(500)	8,849	G.I.	—
Terra Networks Argentina, S.A. (ARGENTINA) <i>Internet-access provider and portal</i> <i>Tucum n,1,piso 17 - Ciudad de Buenos Aires</i>		99.99%	70.46%	1,664	60	—	(149)	1,664	G.I.	—
Donde Latinoamericana, S.A. (ARGENTINA) <i>Owner of local portal 'Donde'</i> <i>C/ 25 de Mayo, 66, piso 4º, oficina C - C rdoba - Buenos Aires</i>		100.00%	70.46%	5	—	—	(1)	741	G.I.	—
Netgocios, S.A. (ARGENTINA) <i>Owner of local portal 'Gauchonet'</i> <i>C/ Paraguay, 754, piso 8º - Buenos Aires</i>		100.00%	70.46%	145	5	—	(21)	898	G.I.	—
Ordenamiento de Links Especializados, S.L. OLÉ (t) <i>Spanish-language Internet browser</i> <i>C/ Nicaragua, 54 - Barcelona</i>		100.00%	70.47%	999	1	—	(346)	3,000	G.I.	—
Advertising Quality, S.L. <i>Telematic media advertising and IT projects</i> <i>Paseo de la Castellana, 210 - 28046 Madrid</i>		50.00%	35.24%	2			3	1	E.M.	3
Plataformas Temáticas Internet, S.L. <i>Web creation and promotion of companies via Internet</i> <i>Traversera de Gr cia, 342/ 344 - 08025 Barcelona</i>		40.00%	28.19%	1			12	—	E.M.	4
Telefónica Data, S.A.U. (*) (**) (t) Provision and operation of telecommunication services Gran Vía, 28 - 28013 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	13,069	8,706	—	1,840	21,775	G.I.	—
Rey Moreno, S.A. (COLOMBIA) <i>Global telecommunications services</i> <i>Bogotá - COLOMBIA</i>		50.00%	50.00%	1,627	385	—	94	1,849	E.M.	1,053
Telefónica Data Caribe (SPAIN) <i>Global telecommunications services</i>		90.00%	90.00%	61				10	C.	10
Telecomunicaciones Ganadera, S.A. (COLOMBIA) <i>Global telecommunication services</i>		50.93%	50.93%	158	546	—	(331)	384	E.M.	190
Telefónica Data España, S.A.U. (*) (**) (t) <i>Data transmission</i> <i>Beatriz de Bobadilla, 18 - 28040 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	6,533	3,816	—	6,114	21,765	G.I.	—
Interdomain <i>Fernando El Santo, 15 - 28.010 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	50	(18)	—	9	63	G.I.	—
Caser MVS <i>Virtual insurance market research</i> <i>Plaza de la Lealtad, 4 - 28014 Madrid</i>		49.00%	49.00%	580	(72)	—	—	264	E.M.	249
Casertel <i>Virtual insurance marketing</i> <i>Plaza de la Lealtad, 4 - 28014 Madrid</i>		15.00%	15.00%	500	1	—	—	75	C.	75
Agencia de Certificación Electrónica, S.A. <i>Development of "Electronic notary" business through SET technology</i> <i>Sor Angela de la Cruz, 3 - 28020 Madrid</i>		40.00%	40.00%	249	(1)	—	(72)	99	E.M.	70
Telefónica Media, S.A. (*) (**) (t) Organization and operation of activities and businesses relating to multimedia services Jorge Manrique, 12 - 28006 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	337,413	—	—	(18,579)	350,086	G.I.	—
Telefónica Media Internacional y de Contenidos, S.A. (**) <i>Operator of media and cable services in Latin America</i> <i>Gran Vía, 28 - 28013 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	—	—	(609)	100	G.I.	—
Telefónica Media Internacional y de Contenidos USA Inc. (U.S.A.) <i>Operator of media and cable services in the USA</i>		100.00%	100.00%	733	(36)	—	(613)	702	G.I.	—
Telefónica Media Argentina, S.A. <i>Multimedia</i> <i>Tucum n,1 Pta. 20 Buenos Aires</i>		100.00%	100.00%	N/D	N/D	—	N/D	33,532	C.	33,532
Atlántida Comunicaciones, S.A. (ARGENTINA) <i>Multimedia</i> <i>Tucum n,1 Pta. 20 Buenos Aires</i>		26.80%	26.80%	N/D	N/D	—	N/D	—	C.	—
Torneos y Competencias, S.A. (ARGENTINA) (s) <i>Football contents and rights</i>		20.00%	20.00%	N/D	N/D	—	N/D	13,612	E.M.	4,629

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DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Telefónica Servicios Audiovisuales, S.A.(*) (**) (1) <i>Audiovisual telecommunications services of all kinds</i> <i>Virgilio, 2 - Edificio 2 - Ciudad de la Imagen (Pozuelo de Alarc n) - 28223 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1,000	1,125	—	1,040	1,393	G.I.	—
Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A.(*) (**) (1) <i>Holding of shares of companies in the media industry</i> <i>Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	26,300	—	—	(4,051)	15,338	G.I.	—
Gestora de Medios Audiovisuales de Fútbol, S.L. (**) (1) <i>Football rights</i> <i>Rafael Calvo, 18 - 20010 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	20,000	—	—	(5,151)	34,180	G.I.	—
Audiovisual Sport, S.L. (3) <i>Holder of football rights</i> <i>O'Donnell,12 - Madrid</i>		40.00%	40.00%	14,770	(5)		(5,471)	11,450	E.M.	3,718
Cadena Voz de Radiodifusión, S.A. <i>National chain of radio stations</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	10	—	(112)	1,778	G.I.	—
Uniprex, S.A.(1) <i>National chain of radio stations</i> <i>Pº Pintor Rosales, 76 - 28.008 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1,031	3,273	—	(2,943)	18,031	G.I.	—
Compañía Tres Mil Ochocientos, S.L.		100.00%	100.00%	1	—		—	31	C.	31
Estaciones Radiofónicas de Aragón, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	22	14		—	173	C.	173
Radio Cinco, S.L.		100.00%	100.00%	1	—		—	18	C.	18
Radio Noticias 90, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	32	6		2	100	C.	100
Onda Cero, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	10	(7)		—	46	C.	46
Grupo Universal Emisoras Radio Amanecer, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	640	(483)		(2)	—	C.	—
La Veu de Lleida, S.L.		100.00%	100.00%	1	1		3	1	C.	1
Ondadit, S.L.		100.00%	100.00%	1	1		—	1	C.	1
Ipar Onda, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	76	(16)		17	396	C.	396
Radio Tormes, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	10	3		(1)	128	C.	128
Radio Alamedilla, S.A.		100.00%	100.00%	10	1		(1)	40	C.	40
Servicios de Teledistribución, S.A.(S.T. HILO) (*) (**) (12) <i>Supply of services in the teledistribution industry</i> <i>Luchana,23, 1º - 28010 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	210	665	—	149	297	G.I.	—
DTS Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A.(1) <i>Digital satellite TV services</i> <i>Rafael Calvo, 18, Pta.3º - 28010 Madrid</i>		68.59%	68.59%	62,978	(2,515)		(31,424)	65,413	E.M.	19,918
Interocio Games, S.A. <i>Leisure-related technology for distribution</i>		50.00%	50.00%	250				125	C.	125
Producciones Multitemáticas, S.A.(*) (**) (12) <i>Production,distribution,sale and purchase and operation of television and film productions.</i> <i>Virgilio, 2 - Edificio 2 - Ciudad de la Imagen (Pozuelo de Alarc n) - 28223 Madrid.</i>		100.00%	100.00%	2,000	(389)	—	(206)	2,000	G.I.	—
Lola Films, S.A.(1) <i>Movie production</i> <i>Doctor Gimeno, 12 - Barcelona</i>		70.00%	70.00%	2,100	775	—	(65)	2,168	G.I.	—
Other holdings								194	C.	194
Hispasat, S.A.(3) <i>Operation of a satellite telecommunications system</i> <i>Gobelas, 41-45 - 28023 Madrid</i>		22.74%	22.74%	18,312	210		4,804	4,540	E.M.	5,304
Antena 3 de televisión, S.A.(1) (9) <i>Management of public and satellite TV service.</i> <i>Avda.Isla Graciosa,s.n.- San Sebasti n de los Reyes - 28700 Madrid</i>		47.21%	47.21%	27,778	7,628		20,978	52,329	E.M.	26,620
Patagonik Film Group (ARGENTINA) <i>Production of audiovisual material</i>		30.00%	30.00%					1,428	C.	1,428
Pearson Plc (UK) <i>Publishing</i> <i>3 Burlington Gardens, London W1X 1LE</i>		5.00%	5.00%	38,598	257,237		(24,124)	103,391	E.M.	13,586
Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.(*) (2) <i>Publishing of directories and advertising in all types of media</i> <i>Avda.de Manteras, 12 - 28050 MADRID</i>	63.00%		63.00%	1,020	1,426	(3,873)	13,781	647	G.I.	—
TMP Worldwide España, S.A.(2) <i>Marketing and advertising of major customers in yellow pages</i> <i>Príncipe de Vergara,12 - 4º Pta.- 28002 Madrid</i>		95.00%	59.85%	45	5	—	(12)	43	G.I.	—
Telefónica Publicidade e Informação, Ltda.(B RAZIL) (2) <i>Publishing of directories and advertising in all types of media</i>		51.00%	32.13%	28	4	—	10	17	G.I.	—

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(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Euredit, S.A.(FRANCE) <i>Publication of European yearbooks Avda. Friedland,9 - 75008 Paris (France)</i>		5.00%	3.15%	3 m.FF	5 m.FF		4 m.FF	13	C.	13
Venturini España, S.A.(**) (2) <i>Printing, graphic arts and direct marketing Avda.de la Industria,17 Tres Cantos - 28760 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	500	(15)	—	(25)	599	G.I.	—
Venturini, S.A.(**) (2) <i>Direct marketing Via Augusta,117, 2º 1º - 08006 Barcelona</i>		100.00%	100.00%	30	4	—	9	34	G.I.	—
Other holdings		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	C.	1
Telefónica Internacional, S.A. (*) (**) (t) (g) <i>Investment in the telecommunications industry abroad C/ Gran Vía,28 - 28013 Madrid</i>	98.75%	1.25%	100.00%	119,009	109,936	—	67,015	217,713	G.I.	—
Telefónica Panamericana - MCI Holding, B.V. (HOLLAND) (t) <i>Holding company</i>		50.00%	50.00%	20 M.NLG	N/D		—	802	C.	802
Cablevisión, S.A.(ARGENTINA) (t) <i>Cable television</i>		35.86%	35.86%	163 M.Parg.	N/D			69,397	E.M.	21,709
Ibero Leste Participações (BRAZIL)		38.00%	38.00%	39,994			(578)	13,971	G.I.	—
Tele Leste Celular Participações, S.A.(Bahia Celular) (BRAZIL) (t)		19.26%	8.99%	4,581	10,287		(7,015)	N/D	E.M.	1,261
Telebahia Celular, S.A.(t)		89.30%	10.17%	4,731	2,486		(8,033)	N/D	E.M.	178
Telergipe Celular, S.A.(t)		73.60%	9.10%	937	793		(885)	N/D	E.M.	75
Intertelefónica do Brasil Holding, Ltd.(BRAZIL)		100.00%	100.00%	46,860			(1,844)	67,250	G.I.	—
Portelcom (BRAZIL)		35.80%	35.80%	319,357			(6,529)	59,602	G.I.	—
Telesp Celular Participações, S.A.(Rio Celular)		19.26%	6.90%	39,519	123,156		41,113	N/D	E.M.	7,642
Telesp Celular, S.A.		71.40%	4.92%	99,661	2,549		27,575	N/D	G.I.	—
Sudestecel Participações (BRAZIL)		85.49%	85.49%	119,367			24,961	102,295	G.I.	—
Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A.(Rio Celular) (BRAZIL) (t)		19.26%	17.57%	37,070	38		37,914	1,997	G.I.	—
Telerj Celular, S.A.(t)		70.70%	31.34%	35,847	162		(150)	N/D	G.I.	—
Telest Celular, S.A.(t)		85.23%	20.90%	12,473	756		4,083	N/D	G.I.	—
Telefónica El Salvador Holding, S.A.de C.V. (EL SALVADOR)		51.00%	51.00%	15,930	(11)		(6)	8	G.I.	—
Telefónica de El Salvador, S.A.de C.V.		86.71%	44.22%	10	(1)		(2)	N/D	G.I.	—
Telefónica Brasil Sul Celular Participações, S.A.(BRAZIL) (t) <i>Holding company</i>		59.27%	60.71%	57,164			1,273	31,984	G.I.	—
Celular CRT Participações, S.A.(BRAZIL) (t) <i>Telecommunications operator Avda.Borges de Medeiros nº 512,15 andar.Porto Alegre - Rio Grande do Sul 90020-022 Brazil</i>		36.65%	36.97%	11,847	32,084		(5,378)	18,356	G.I.	—
Celular CRT, S.A.(BRAZIL)		100.00%	36.97%	4,276	32,084		(5,376)	N/D	G.I.	—
TBS Participações		52.93%	54.37%	110,352	2,957		(9,984)	50,931		
CRT Fixa (BRAZIL) (t)		28.26%	15.36%	59,987	70,027		4,155	N/D	E.M.	22,265
Sao Paulo Telecomunicações Participações, S.A.(BRAZIL)		69.00%	69.00%	389,925	16,522		(100,126)		C.	31,438
Telesp, S.A. (BRAZIL) (t)		20.57%	19.28%	519,009	315,315		396,007	20,900	G.I.	—
Telefónica de Centroamérica (GUATEMALA), S.A.de C.V.		26.01%	26.01%	7,684				4,057	G.I.	—
Telefónica Centroamericana, S.L. (SPAIN)		51.00%	51.00%	N/D	N/D		N/D	80	C.	80
Telefónica Ibero Americana, Ltda.(BRAZIL)		100.00%	100.00%	71,075			583	77,593	G.I.	—
Telefónica Finance Limited (ISLE OF MAN) (t) <i>Finance</i>		100.00%	100.00%	GBP 2 t.	8,730		220	1	G.I.	—
Telefónica del Perú Holding, S.A.(PERU) (t) <i>Holding company</i>		90.00%	90.00%	313,006			(2,734)	245,869	G.I.	—
Telefónica del Perú, S.A.(PERU) (14) <i>Operator of local, long distance and internacional services in Peru Avda.Arequipa,1155 Santa Beatriz - Lima</i>		38.90%	40.04%	149,625	33,538		36,951	33,182	G.I.	—
Telefónica Publicidade e Informação, S.A.(BRAZIL)		49.00%	49.00%					16	G.I.	—
Telefónica Internacional USA Inc.		100.00%	100.00%	2	(153)				G.I.	—
Telefónica International Holding, B.V. (HOLLAND) (t) <i>Holding company</i>		100.00%	100.00%	104,541	80,072	(2,894)	4,865	69,410	G.I.	—
Telefónica Chile Holding, B.V. (HOLLAND) (t) <i>Holding company</i>		100.00%	100.00%	NLG 100 t.	N/D		N/D	N/D	G.I.	—

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Telefónica Internacional de Chile, S.A. (CHILE) (4) <i>Holding company</i>		100.00%	100.00%	12,286	182,391		(5,331)	N/D	G.I.	—
Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A. (C.T.C.), (CHILE) (4) <i>Operator of telecommunications services in Chile</i> <i>Avenida Providencia, 111 piso 29 Santiago de Chile</i>		43.64%	43.64%	206,639	176,423		15,478	N/D	G.I.	—
Impresora y Comercial Publiguías, S.A. (CHILE) (4) <i>Publishing and sale of advertising. White and yellow pages</i> <i>Avda.de Santa María, 792 Santiago de Chile</i>		51.00%	54.93%	796	2,213		1,124	N/D	G.I.	—
Compañía de In ver. en Telecomunicaciones, S.A.(ARGENTINA) <i>Holding company</i> <i>Tucum n,1 P-18 Buenos Aires</i>		50.01%	50.01%	87,747				61,990	G.I.	—
Telefónica de Argentina, S.A.(ARGEN TINA) <i>Telecommunications operator in southern Argentina</i> <i>Presidente Per n,949 - piso 7 - 1038 Buenos Aires</i>		52.88%	27.21%	395,378	81,523		71,218	N/D	G.I.	—
Telefónica Venezuela Holding, B.V. (HOLANDA) (1) <i>Holding company</i>		100.00%	100.00%	7	(8,367)			N/D	G.I.	—
Venworld Telecom, C.A. (VENEZUELA) (13) <i>Holding company</i>		16.00%	16.00%	114,420 M.Bol.				N/D	E.M.	44,106
Cia.Anónima N.de Teléfonos de Venezuela, C.A.(CANTV) (VENEZUELA) (13) <i>Telecommunications operator</i> <i>Avenida Libertador, Centro Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, Piso 1 - 1226 Caracas</i>		40.00%	6.40%	36,901 M.Bol.				N/D	E.M.	—
TYSSA, Telecomunicaciones y Sistemas, S.A.(ARGEN TINA) <i>Telecommunications systems consulting</i> <i>Presidente Per n,949 P-14 - 1038 Buenos Aires</i>		41.77%	41.77%	N/D	N/D		N/D	126	C.	126
Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, INC. (PUERTO RICO) (1) <i>Telecommunications operator</i> <i>Calle 1, Edificio nº 8.Metro Office Park.Sec tor de Buchanan.Guaynabo - Puerto Rico</i>		98.00%	98.00%	18,469	(1,300)		(452)	N/D	G.I.	—
Telecomunicaciones Ultramarinas de Puerto Rico (PUERTO RICO) <i>Telecommunications operator</i>		14.90%	14.90%	US\$ 1 t.				3,280	C.	3,280
InfonetServices Corporation (USA) (5) <i>Telecommunications operator</i> <i>2100 East. Crand Avenue. El Segundo, California 90245 - 1022 USA</i>		14.62%	14.62%	16,020				N/D	E.M.	20,368
Telur, S.A.(FEDERACION RUSA) <i>Manufacture of telecommunications equipment</i>		5.00%	10.37%	6 M.Rub.				53	C.	53
Other Holdings								N/D	E.M.	34,623
Other Holdings		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	48,517	C.	48,517
Telefónica Servicios de Distribución, S.A.(**) (3) <i>Provision of mail,directories and parcel distribution services</i> <i>C/ Gran Vía,28 - 28.013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	10	255	—	(67)	265	G.I.	—
Atento Telecomunicaciones España, S.A.(*) (**) (12) <i>Services, promotion,marketing and marketsurveys relating to direct marketing</i> <i>Santiago de Compostela,94 - 7ª - 28035 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	230	1,882	—	1,791	5,000	G.I.	—
Tempotel,Empresa de Trabajo Temporal, S.A. (*) (**) (12) <i>Temporary employment agency</i> <i>Hernani,64 - 28020 Madrid</i>		100.00%	100.00%	10	25	—	41	10	G.I.	—
Gestión de Servicios de Emer gencia y Atención al Ciudadano, S.A.(12) <i>Information and communication systems for emergency situations</i> <i>Paseo Marítimo, 38 A - 1º E - 07014 Palma de Mallorca</i>		100.00%	100.00%	100	(36)	—	71	76	G.I.	—
Atento Holding Telecomunicaciones, S.A.(ESPAÑA) (**) (1) <i>Portfolio company</i> <i>C/ Gran Vía,28 - 28.013 Madrid</i>	100.00%		100.00%	10	—	—	(544)	10	G.I.	—
Atento Do Brasil, LTDA.(BRAZIL) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> <i>Av.Maria Coelho de Aguiar, 215 - Bloco B, 8 - 05804-900 Sao Paulo</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1,562	(66)	—	(57)	1,562	G.I.	—
Trilha Sistemas de Comunicação, Ltd.(B RASIL) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> <i>Av. Tancredo Neves, 1186 4º - Salvador de Bahia</i>		100.00%	100.00%	33	27	—	33	679	G.I.	—
Atento USA (U.S.A.) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> <i>1001 Brickell Bay Drive Suite,2410 - Miami - Florida 33131</i>		100.00%	100.00%	1	(2)	—	(266)	—	G.I.	—
Atento Puerto Rico (PUERTO RICO) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> <i>Caguas</i>		100.00%	100.00%	—	(1)	—	(152)	2	C.	2

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

DEPENDENT COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Atento Centroamérica, S.A. (GUATEMALA) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> 14 Calle 3-51 Zona 10 Edificio Murano Center 18 Nivel		100.00%	100.00%	160	5	—	(131)	159	G.I.	—
Atento Chile, S.A. (CHILE) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> Diagonal Paraguay, 386 - Santiago de Chile		100.00%	100.00%	—	(15)	—	(249)	—	G.I.	—
Atento Perú, S.A.C. (PERU) <i>Provision of call-center services</i> C/ Jiron Camana, 650 - 01 Lima		100.00%	100.00%	1,473	(3)	—	189	2,714	G.I.	—
Telefónica Investigación y Desarrollo, S.A. (TIDSA) (*) (**) (3) <i>Telecommunications research activities and projects.</i> Emilio Vargas, 6 - 28043 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	1,000	3,637	—	841	1,000	G.I.	—
Telefónica North America, INC (U.S.A.) (3) <i>Financial intermediation</i> 1209 Orange Street, 19.801 Wilmington/New Castle County Delaware	100.00%		100.00%	1	1	—	—	1	G.I.	—
Telefónica Europe, B.V. (HOLLAND) (1) <i>Fund raising in capital markets</i> Aert van Nesstraat 45, 4° 3000 AM Rotterdam - P.O. Box 548	100.00%		100.00%	8	112	—	170	8	G.I.	—
Inmobiliaria Telefónica, S.L. (*) (**) (1) <i>Purchase, sale and lease of real estate</i> Gran Vía, 28 - 28013 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	1,670	15,543	—	(238)	17,211	G.I.	—
Telefónica Procesos y Tecnología de la Información, S.A. (*) (**) (3) <i>IT services</i> Jos Abascal, 4 - 28003 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	499	—	—	218	500	G.I.	—
Urbana Ibérica, S.A. (*) (**) (3) <i>Debt collection and management of the cash generated on the sale of land and buildings</i> C/ Gran Vía, 30 4ª Pta.- 28.013 Madrid	100.00%		100.00%	264	(40)	—	(2)	14	G.I.	—
Telefónica Servicios Móviles, S.A. (*) (**) (1) <i>Management and marketing of automatic wireless telephony</i> Plaza de la Independencia, 6 - Pta. 5 - 28001 MADRID	100.00%		100.00%	68,099	101,043	(39,000)	93,354	78,460	G.I.	—
Radiored 1, S.A. (*) (**) (1) <i>Group company management support. Trunking (Parent Company)</i> Manuel Tovar, 35 - 2º - 28034 Madrid		100.00%	100.00%	1,500	(203)	—	44	2,750	G.I.	—
Radiored Catalunya, S.A. (*) (**) (1) <i>Trunking</i> Manuel Tovar, 43 - 28034 Madrid		100.00%	91.00%	200	(14)	—	74	338	G.I.	—
Compañía Gestora del Servicio Mensatel, S.A. (*) (**) (1) <i>Management and marketing of the Mensatel radiopaging service</i> Manuel Tovar, 35 - 3º - 28034 Madrid		100.00%	100.00%	1,417	(258)	—	4	2,404	G.I.	—

(*) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1998.

(**) Companies filing consolidated corporate income tax returns in 1999.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Telefactoring Establecimiento Financiero de Crédito, S.A.(1) <i>Loans and credits (consumer and mortgage loans and commercial transactions)</i> <i>Pedro Teixeira,8 - 28020 Madrid</i>	50,00%		50,00%	850	158		204	440	E.M.	606
Aliança Atlântica Holding B.V. (HOLLAND) <i>Holder of 950,000 Portugal Telecom, S.A.shares</i> <i>Strawinskylaan 1725, 1077 XX Amsterdam (THE NETHERLANDS)</i>	50,00%		50,00%	330 M.NLG	(2) M.NLG.		2 M.NLG.	5,966	E.M.	5,966
Torre de Col·lerola, S.A.(2) <i>Operation of a telecommunications mast and technical assistance and advisory services.</i> <i>Ctra. Vallvidrera-Tibidabo, s/nº - 08017 Barcelona</i>	42,00%		42,00%	2,000	48		29	845	E.M.	872
Sistemas Técnicos de Loterías del Estado, S.A.(2) <i>Operation of a gaming terminal system for the Spanish State Lotto Organization</i> <i>Manuel Tovar, 9 - 28034 Madrid</i>	31,75%		31,75%	2,000	4,515		1,273	635	E.M.	2,473
Amper, S.A.(6) (9) <i>Development,manufacture and repair of telecommunications systems</i> <i>and equipment and related components</i> <i>Torrelaguna,75 - 28027 Madrid</i>	12,21%		12,21%	4,644	12,241		14	3,935	E.M.	2,063
Portugal Telecom, S.A.(PORTUGAL) (1) <i>Telecommunications operator</i> <i>Fontes Pereira de Melo, 40 - 1089 Lisbon</i>	3,50%	0,25%	3,75%	209,504	220,838		49,106	52,215	E.M.	18,645

INVESTEES	Ownership		Telefónica Group	Capital Stock	Reserves	Interim Dividend	Income (Loss)	Gross book Value	Consolidation Method	Value in (10) Consolidation
	Direct	Indirect								
Promoció de Ciutat Vella, S.A. <i>Urban improvements in the Ciutat Vella of Barcelona</i> <i>Rambles, 77 - 08002 Barcelona</i>	3,57%		3,57%	2,800	N/D		N/D	100	C.	100
Catalana D'Iniciatives, C.R., S.A. <i>Promotion of nonfinance entities</i> <i>Passeig de Gracia,2 - 2ºB - 08007 Barcelona.</i>	3,60%		3,60%	4,000	N/D		N/D	145	C.	145
Nexus Capital, S.A. <i>Passeig de Gracia,2 - 2ºB - 08007 Barcelona.</i>	3,60%		3,60%	2,000	N/D		N/D	72	C.	72
I-CO Global Communications (HOLDINGS) Limited (CAYMAN ISLANDS)	0,03%		0,03%	N/D	N/D		N/D	1,002	C.	1,002
Other holdings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	43	C.	43
TOTAL VALUE IN CONSOLIDATION OF DEPENDENT COMPANIES (Note 8)										260,799
TOTAL VALUE IN CONSOLIDATION OF INVESTEES (Note 8)										166,806

(1) Company audited by Arthur Andersen.

(2) Company audited by Price & Cooper.

(3) Company audited by K.P.M.G.Peat Marwick.

(4) Company audited by Langton Clarke (Arthur Andersen Group).

(5) Company audited by Deloitte & Touche.

(6) Company audited by Ernst & Young.

(7) Company audited by Coopers & Lybrand.

(8) Companies in liquidation.

(9) Consolidated figures.

(10) This figure refers to the contribution to the Telefónica Group and not to the sub-groups to which the contributing companies belong.

(11) Company audited by Pistrelli,Diaz & Asociados (Arthur Andersen Group).

(12) Company audited by B.D.O.

(13) Company audited by Piernavieja, Porta, Cachafeiro & Asociados (Arthur Andersen Group).

(14) Company audited by Medina, Zalzarivar & Asociados (Arthur Andersen Group).

G.I. Companies consolidated by the global integration method.

P.I. Companies consolidated by the proportional integration method.

E.M. Companies carried by the equity method.

C. Investees.

N/D Information not available/No data.

N/A Notapplicable.

Figures in foreign currencies:M=millions and t= thousands.

Provisional figures for associated companies and investees.

EXHIBIT II

- The changes in the consolidated Group in the periods ended December 31,1999 and 1998, were as follows:

1999

In March Telefónica Internacional incorporated Tele Ibero Americana, Ltda., a company which served as a vehicle to carry out acquisitions in the markets where the Brazilian companies are listed, as detailed below:

Throughout 1999 and since March, *Tele Ibero Americana, Ltda.*, a fully-owned subsidiary of *Telefónica Internacional, S.A.* and Telefónica Internacional, S.A. itself have acquired shares of certain Brazilian companies, through direct acquisitions in the market. Also, shares of Brazilian companies were acquired through *Iberoleste Participações, S.A.*, which was created in conjunction with Iberdrola and in which Telefónica Internacional has a 38% holding. These acquisitions were made reconciling legally in time the aforementioned direct acquisitions in the market with the restructuring processes and with the tender offer made for the Brazilian cellular operators as described below. As of December 31, 1999, the additional percentages of ownership acquired were as follows:

- An additional 2.14% of *Telebahía Celular, S.A.* for Ptas.557 million; an additional 4.187% of *Telesp Participações, S.A.* for Ptas. 41,017 million; an additional 2.875% of *Telecomunicações de São Paulo, S.A. (Telesp)* for Ptas.26,220 million; 0.102% of *Companhia Telefonica Do Borda Do Campo, S.A. (CTBC)* for Ptas. 37 million; 1.679% of *Tele Sudeste Celular, S.A.* for Ptas. 3,491 million; an additional 18.92% of *Telerj Celular, S.A.* for Ptas.28,131 million and 1.669% of *Tele Leste Celular, S.A.* for Ptas. 482 million; an additional 5.922 % of *Telest Celular, S.A.* for Ptas. 783 million and an additional 2.485% of *Telergipe Celular, S.A.* for Ptas.53 million. Telesp, Tele Sudeste Celular, Telest Celular and Telerj Celular are consolidated by the global integration method. Telebahía Celular, Telergipe Celular and Tele Leste Celular are carried by the equity method.

In November 1999, the Stockholders' Meetings of the wireline telephony operators in the state of São Paulo (Brazil), *Telecomunicaciones de São Paulo (Telesp)*, *Companhia Telefonica Da Borda Do Campo (CTBC)* and their holding company, *Telesp Participações, S.A.*, resolved to approve their merger into a single company which will operate under the corporate name *Telecomunicações de São Paulo, S.A. (Telesp)*. The transaction, which had been previously approved by the Brazil State Telecommunications Agency (Anatel), was also supported by the minority interests. The Telefónica Group directly and indirectly owns 19.29% of Telesp, representing 54.041% of the voting capital stock.

In December Telesp acquired 72.66% of the total capital stock of *Centrais Telefônicas de Ribeirao Preto, S.A. (CETERP)*, accounting for 96% of voting capital, for 334 million reais (Ptas.30,404 million). This company provides wireline and wireless telephone services in the state of São

Paulo, in the municipalities of Ribeirao Preto, Guatapará and Bonfim Paulista. This company was recorded at acquisition cost, since it was effectively acquired on January 3, 2000.

In 1999 Telefónica Internacional acquired a further 5.03% holding in the capital stock of *Telefónica del Perú, S.A.* for Ptas.33,182 million, thus increasing the Telefónica Group's total ownership interest in this company to 40.03%. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

On December 16, 1999, the investee *Infonet Services Corporation (Infonet)* was floated on the New York Stock Exchange through the sale of a portion of the shares owned by the former stockholders and the issue of new shares. Until the admission to listing on the New York Stock Exchange of this company, the Telefónica Internacional Group carried this holding at cost; however, in accordance with Spanish legislation, since it is a listed company it is now carried by the equity method. The gain obtained by the Group on this transaction amounted to Ptas.19,204 million, and this amount is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the accompanying consolidated statement of income. Thereafter, the ownership interest in this company was reduced to 14.63%.

In January *Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A.* acquired a 60% holding in the *Sonda Group* for Ptas 18,758 million. The parent company of this group is consolidated by the global integration method.

In June Telefónica Internacional acquired a further 19% holding in *Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc.* and paid Ptas. 7,049 million for this transaction. With this acquisition, the ownership interest in the company increased to 98%. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In May Telefónica Internacional incorporated *Telefónica de Centroamérica (GUATEMALA), S.A. de C.V.* and *Telefónica Centroamérica (ESPAÑA)*, and paid Ptas.2,872 million and Ptas.80 million, respectively. Also in May Telefónica Internacional incorporated *Telefónica Publicidade e Informação, Ltda (BRAZIL)* in conjunction with *Telefónica Publicidad e Información S.A.*, with a capital stock of 340 million reais. Telefónica Internacional has a 49% holding and T.P.I. the remaining 51%. The company is consolidated by the global integration method.

Telefónica Internacional has a 49% holding and T.P.I. the remaining 51%. The company is consolidated by the global integration method.

As of December 31, 1998, the Telefónica Internacional Group owned 16.7% of *Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (CRT)*, after being awarded, in conjunction with other partners, 85.12% of the company's voting capital stock in the 1996 and 1998 auctions held by the Government of Rio Grande do Sul. On June 25, 1998, the formation of the subsidiary *Celular CRT, S.A.* was approved and all the assets and liabilities relating to the wireless telephony business were transferred to it. This

transaction was performed to comply with the existing obligation under which wireline and wireless telephony services are required to be provided by different operators. The spin-off in 1999 the two companies was completed in 1999. Telefónica Internacional, in order to carry out the spin-off process mentioned above, created a holding company under the name of *TBS Celular Participações*, to which it contributed the shares of the new company *Celular CRT Participações, S.A.*, and maintained the same ownership interest which it had in the former holding company *TBS Participações (52.93%)*. In August 1999, Telefónica Internacional directly acquired 23.5% of the capital stock of *Celular CRT Participações* by fully subscribing to all the shares that this company earmarked for a capital increase. Also, in November 1999, Telefónica Internacional acquired 6.34% of *Tele Brasil Sul Celular Participações, S.A.*, thus increasing its holding in this company to 59.27%.

The Group has a direct and indirect holding of 36.97% in *Celular CRT Participações*, which is consolidated by the global integration method.

In May the subsidiary *Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.* increased capital with a charge to reserves, carried out a share split and redenominated in euros its capital stock amount, which was set at Ptas. 1,000 million. Subsequently, it increased capital by Ptas. 20 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 28 million, subscribed and paid in full by La Caixa. In June the public offering for the sale of 35% of the shares of TPI was closed, at a gain of Ptas. 99,741 million for the Telefónica Group. Following these transactions, Telefónica, S.A. had a 63% holding in TPI. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

Terra Networks, S.A. (formerly Telefónica Interactiva) is creating the leading international Internet group in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking market. To this end, in 1999, Terra formed and acquired Internet companies in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Guatemala and the U.S. The company also intends to expand geographically to other markets in 2000. In November, the Terra group was admitted to listing on the Madrid Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ (National Association of Security Dealers' Automated Quotation System) in the U.S.

After the stock market flotation, the Telefónica Group reduced its direct and indirect holding in the company to 70.47% as of December 31, 1999. The gain on this transaction (Ptas. 82,885 million) is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the consolidated statement of income. This company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

On July 29, 1999, Terra Networks, S.A. entered into a share purchase agreement with the stockholders of *Centro de Investigación y Experimentación de Realidad Virtual, S.L. (CIERV)*, known as the *Teknoland Group*.

Under this agreement, CIERV was split into two companies, CIERV and CIERV NUEVA, and Terra Networks, S.A. acquired, for Ptas. 1,101 million, all

the shares of CIERV, which owns 14.33% of the capital of *Corporación Real Time Team, S.L. (CRTT)*.

Subsequently, Terra Networks, S.A. subscribed to and paid in full a capital increase of Ptas. 1,263 million at CRTT, increasing its ownership interest in this company to 27.1%. However, after subsequent capital increases which will be subscribed by other stockholders, Terra Networks, S.A. will finally control 25% of CRTT.

On July 21, 1999, Terra Networks acquired a 95% holding in *Terra Networks Guatemala, S.A. (Guatemala)* for Ptas. 635 million.

In April Terra Networks, S.A. incorporated *Terra Interactiva de Contenidos, S.A.* with a capital stock of Ptas. 110 million and additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 3,100 million, fully subscribed and paid by the parent company. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

In 1999 Terra Networks, S.A. acquired through its subsidiary *Telefónica Interactiva Brasil Ltda.* 96% of the shares of *Terra Networks Brasil, S.A. (formerly Nutec Informática, S.A.)*, an Internet service provider that operates under the ZAZ brand name, markets software developed by third parties, renders services relating to access networks and engages in business activities such as Internet portals.

On May 27, 1999, Terra Networks, S.A. incorporated *Terra Networks USA, Inc. (formerly Telefónica Interactiva USA, Inc.)*. On October 5, 1999, Terra and International Discount Telecommunications Corporation (IDT) entered into a joint venture contract to provide Internet access and portal services in the U.S. market.

Under this joint venture contract, on October 5, 1999, IDT and Telefónica Interactiva USA, Inc. formed *Terra Networks Access Services USA LLC*. (51% owned by Telefónica Interactiva USA, Inc. and 49% owned by IDT) to engage in the Internet access business. On that same date, IDT and Telefónica Interactiva USA, Inc. formed *Terra Networks Interactive Services USA LLC*. (90% owned by Telefónica Interactiva USA, Inc. and 10% owned by IDT) to engage in the portal services business.

In March Terra Networks, S.A. acquired all the shares of *Ordenamiento de Links Especializados, S.L.* for Ptas. 2,000 million. Subsequently, in May, this company carried out a capital increase of Ptas. 1,000 million, which was fully subscribed and paid by Terra Networks. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

Terra Networks acquired all the shares of *Información Selectiva S.A. (INFOSEL)* from the stockholders of the Reforma Group through various transactions at a cost of Ptas. 6,997 million. InfoSEL provides Internet access, portal and real-time financial information services and services for businesses. This company is consolidated by the global integration method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.

During 1999 Terra Networks, S.A. and Telefónica Servicios y Contenidos por la Red, S.A. acquired all the shares of *Terra Networks México, S.A. de C.V.*, in which Terra Networks has a 75% holding and Telefónica Servicios y Contenidos por la Red has a 25% holding. Terra Networks Mexico is consolidated by the global integration method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.

On September 8, 1999, Terra Networks, S.A. incorporated *Telefónica Interactiva Chile Limitada*, with a capital of 100,000 Chilean pesos, in which Terra Networks, S.A. has a 99% holding.

On October 4, 1999, *Telefónica Networks Chile Holding Limitada* acquired from CTC Mundo all the shares that it owned of *Proveedora de Servicios de Conectividad, S.A.* (currently *Terra Networks Chile*), which represented 95% of the total number of shares issued by this company. The price paid for Terra Networks Chile amounted to US\$ 40 million. The gain obtained by CTC Mundo on the transaction (43.64% of the direct and indirect holding that the Telefónica Group has in CTC Chile, the parent company of CTC Mundo) was eliminated in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group, leaving an amount of Ptas. 4,131 million recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the Telefónica Group's statement of income.

On July 28, 1999, Terra Networks, S.A. incorporated *Telefónica Interactiva Argentina, S.A.* with a capital stock of US\$ 12,000, in which Terra Networks, S.A. has a 99.9% holding.

On September 21, 1999, *Telefónica Interactiva Argentina, S.A.* acquired all the shares of *Donde Latinoamericana, S.A.*, which owns the local portal *Donde*, for US\$ 4,504,000.

On September 9, 1999, *Telefónica Interactiva Argentina, S.A.* acquired all the shares of *Netgocios, S.A.*, which owns the local portal *Gauchonet* and the domains registered in Argentina and the U.S. under *Gauchonet*, for a total amount of US\$ 4,586,000.

The total investment in Argentina amounts to US\$ 9,090,000, equivalent to Ptas. 1,664 million. The three companies are consolidated by the global consolidation method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.

On September 2, 1999, Terra Networks, S.A. incorporated *Terra Networks Perú, S.A.* with a capital stock of 1,000 new soles, in which Terra Networks, S.A. has a 99.9% holding.

On October 20, 1999, Terra Networks Perú S.A. acquired from Telefónica Servicios Internet, S.A.C. (a subsidiary of Telefónica del Perú) all the assets, contracts and items necessary to provide Internet access services for US\$ 5 million.

The gain obtained by Telefónica Servicios Internet (a subsidiary of Telefónica del Perú) on the transaction (40.04% of the Telefónica Group's

direct and indirect holding in Telefónica del Perú, the parent company of Telefónica Servicios Internet) was eliminated in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group, leaving an amount of Ptas. 2,490 million recorded under the "Gains on Fixed Asset Disposals" caption in the Telefónica Group's statement of income.

On November 4, 1999, Terra Networks sold all the shares it owned of *DoubleClick Iberoamericana S.L.* for Ptas. 208 million, giving rise to a gain for the Group of Ptas. 120 million, which was recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the statement of income.

In July, Telefónica, S.A. acquired a 50% holding in *Aliança Atlântica Holding B.V.* for Ptas. 3,439 million. This company holds 950,000 shares of Portugal Telecom, S.A., which increases Telefónica's holding in the company to 3.75%. This company continues to be carried by the equity method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.

Also in July, *Portugal Telecom, S.A.* increased capital at a ratio of one new share for every 10 old shares. Telefónica subscribed to and paid the shares to which it was entitled (665,000), in accordance with its percentage of ownership of the capital stock of the company, at a cost of Ptas. 4,153 million. *Aliança Atlântica* also subscribed to the shares to which it was entitled (95,000). The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

The main variations in the Media group in 1999 were as follows:

- In August Telefónica Media, S.A. acquired all the shares of the radio company *Uniprex, S.A.* for Ptas. 18,031 million, making an initial payment of Ptas. 12,000 million. This company was included in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.
- In December Telefónica Media, S.A. acquired all the shares of *Cadena Voz de Radiodifusión, S.A.* for Ptas. 1,778 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.
- In February Telefónica Media, S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Telefónica, S.A., acquired an additional 17.09% holding in *Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A.* for Ptas. 19,538 million. In July Telefónica Media acquired a further 6.4255% holding in *Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A.* for Ptas. 7,468 million. Subsequently, in December, it acquired an additional 0.288% of the company for Ptas. 671 million, thereby raising its holding to the 47.21% which it owned at 1999 year-end. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.
- In September, Telefónica Media took part in the incorporation of *Interocio Games, S.A.*, by subscribing to 50% of the company's initial capital stock and paying Ptas. 125 million. At year-end the company was recorded at acquisition cost.

- In June the Ptas.40,477.5 million capital increase at *DTS Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A.* was closed. Telefónica Media, S.A., which had previously acquired an additional 17% holding in DTS for Ptas. 40,477.5 million and which had subscribed its proportional 36.95% holding before the capital increase, subscribed and paid sufficient shares to raise its ownership interest to the 68.59% currently held by it, for which it paid Ptas.31,058 million. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.
- Telefónica Media also acquired 5% of the *Pearson Plc.* publishing group for Ptas.103,391 million. The company is carried by the equity method.
- Telefónica Media also acquired 30% of *Patagonik Film Group, S.A. (ARGENTINA)* for Ptas.1,428 million. At year-end this company was recorded at acquisition cost.
- In December the subsidiary company *Producciones Multitemáticas, S.A.* acquired an additional 10.71% holding in the capital stock of *Lola Films, S.A.* for Ptas.158 million. In the same period, *Lola Films* increased capital by Ptas.1,050 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas.420 million. *Producciones Multitemáticas* subscribed to a portion of the capital increase by acquiring a number of shares equivalent to approximately 70% of the capital stock of the company for Ptas.1,410 million. The company, which in 1998 was carried by the equity method, was consolidated by the global integration method at 1999 year-end.
- Telefónica Media Internacional y de Contenidos, S.A., acquired all of the shares of *Telefónica Media Internacional y de Contenidos USA Inc.* for Ptas. 702 million. The company was included in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group by the global integration method.

In February Telefónica incorporated *Atento Holding de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.*, a company that manages the global call-center business throughout the world. At 1999 year-end, this company managed call centers in Spain, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and Guatemala. All these companies are consolidated by the global integration method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.

The main variations in 1999 in the Telefónica *Intercontinental* group, of whose parent company Telefónica, S.A. is the sole stockholder, were as follows:

- Telefónica Intercontinental, a wholly owned subsidiary of Telefónica, S.A., acquired in January all the capital stock of the Austrian company *European Telecom International GmbH* for Ptas. 4,992 million. In December this company increased capital by Ptas.1,300 million, which were fully subscribed and paid by the parent company. The company was included in consolidation as a subsidiary and was consolidated by the global integration method.

- Telefónica, through its 100% owned subsidiary Telefónica Intercontinental, obtained by tender, together with other companies composing the *Médi Telecom* consortium, the second wireless telephony license for Morocco. Telefónica Intercontinental currently has an ownership interest of 34.5% in the consortium, for which it had to pay Ptas. 27,590 million.
- Telefónica Intercontinental also took part in the incorporation of *Azienda Comunale Energía e Ambiente - Telefónica, SpA (ACEA-Telefónica)*, with a 49% holding in the capital stock, for which it paid Ptas. 5,636 million. This company will provide advanced telecommunications services to businesses and individuals in Rome and in the Lazio region. As of December 31, 1999, *Médi Telecom* and *ACEA - Telefónica* were recorded in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group at acquisition cost.

In 1999 *Telefónica Servicios Móviles, S.A.* acquired the remaining 10% of the capital stock of *Compañía Gestora del Servicio Mensatel, S.A.* for Ptas. 432 million. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

Radiored 1, S.A. acquired the remaining 9% of the capital stock of *Radiored Catalunya, S.A.* for Ptas.65 million. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

Telefónica Sistemas, S.A. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefónica de España, S.A.) and *Telefónica Sistemas Ingeniería de Productos, S.A.* (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefónica de Sistemas) incorporated *Telefónica Sistemas Ingeniería de Productos Guatemala, S.A.* (with holdings of 98% and 2%, respectively) and *Telefónica Sistemas El Salvador, S.A. de C.V.* (with holdings of 99.5% and 0.5%, respectively) at a total cost of Ptas. 4 million and Ptas.1 million, respectively. The two companies were consolidated by the global integration method.

The main variations in 1999 in the Telefónica *Data* Group, of whose parent company Telefónica, S.A. is the sole stockholder, were as follows:

- In May Telefónica Data, S.A. acquired 50% of *Rey Moreno, S.A. (COLOMBIA)* for Ptas.1,849 million. Also, in June Telefónica Data, S.A. acquired 50.93% of *Telecomunicaciones Ganaderas, S.A. (COLOMBIA)* for Ptas.384 million. The two companies are carried by the equity method in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group.
- In July *Telefónica VSAT, S.A.* and *Telefónica Servicios Avanzados de Información, S.A.* were merged into *Telefónica Data España, S.A.*, the sole-stockholder of the two companies. Both companies, which were consolidated by the global integration method, were excluded from the consolidated Telefónica Group in 1999.
- In June Telefónica Data España, S.A. acquired all the shares of *Interdomain, S.A.* for Ptas.63 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

In June Telefónica, S.A. incorporated *Communicapital Inversiones, S.A.U.* and *Communicapital Gestión, S.A.U.* with capital stock of Ptas.998 million and Ptas.10 million, respectively. At year-end both companies were included in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group by the global integration method.

In November *Atento Telecomunicaciones España, S.A.*, acquired the remaining 49% of the capital stock of *Gestión de Servicios de Emergencia y Atención al Ciudadano, S.A.* for Ptas.25 million. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

The main variations in 1999 in the *Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales* group, of whose parent company Telefónica de España, S.A. is the sole stockholder, were as follows:

- In May *Gestión del Conocimiento, S.A.* increased capital by Ptas.12.8 million. *Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A.* subscribed to this capital increase, but acquired a number of shares lower than that to which it was entitled and, accordingly, its holding in the company decreased from 40% to 31.58%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.
- Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefónica, S.A., took part in the Ptas.105 million capital increase at *Buildnet* by subscribing and paying a number of shares that enabled the company to increase its holding in *Buildnet* to 47.62%, for Ptas. 50 million. This company continues to be carried by the equity method.
- In November the associated company *Fitex* increased capital by Ptas. 74 millions. Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales subscribed to a portion of the increase and paid Ptas.6 million. The capital increase was not subscribed by all the stockholders and, accordingly, Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales increased its ownership interest in the company from 24.5% to 30.93%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

In April, *Telefónica de España, S.A.* acquired an additional 50% holding in *Telefónica Consultora de Proyectos, S.A.* (formerly Utilitel Comunicaciones, S.A.) for Ptas.844 million. As a result of this purchase Telefónica became the sole stockholder of this company, which was included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group by the global integration method. As a consequence of the above, all the dependent companies of *Telefónica Consultora de Proyectos, S.A.* were consolidated by the global integration method, the detail of these companies being as follows:

- *Telefónica Consultora y Servicios, S.A.* (formerly Utilitel Gestión de Sistemas, S.A.) (100%).
- *Telefónica Ingeniería de Seguridad, S.A.* (formerly Utilitel Ingeniería de Seguridad, S.A.) (100%).

— *Utilicare Servicios Asistenciales, S.A.* (70%).

— *SOS Alzheimer, S.A.* (71%). This company was subsequently sold to Telefónica de España, S.A.'s wholly-owned subsidiary *Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A.*

In February *Telefónica Servicios de Distribución, S.A.* and *Atento Holding de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.* were incorporated with capital stock of Ptas. 265 million and Ptas. 10 million, respectively. All the shares of these companies were subscribed and paid by Telefónica, S.A. At year-end the two companies were consolidated by the global integration method.

In June *Telefónica Cable Menorca, S.A.* acquired all the shares of *Telecable Menorca, S.A.* for Ptas.180 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

In 1999, *Telefónica de España, S.A.* acquired 50% of *Digimedia, S.A.* and *Sodetel, S.A.*, and 24% of *Andalucía Digital Multimedia, S.A.* for Ptas. 5 million, Ptas.10 million and Ptas.1,480 million, respectively. These companies were recorded in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group at acquisition cost.

In February *Procesos y Tecnología de la Información, S.A.*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefónica, increased capital by Ptas.490 million, which were fully subscribed and paid by the sole stockholder. This company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In May *Telefónica, S.A.* sold all its shares of *Telecomunicaciones Marinas, S.A.*, which represented a 100% holding in this company. The Telefónica Group recorded a gain of Ptas.35,852 million on the sale. This gain was recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the Telefónica Group's statement of income. The company was excluded from the scope of consolidation of the Telefónica Group.

In December *Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A.* sold its 20% holding in the capital stock of *Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A.* for Ptas. 30,000 million. The gain on this sale for the Telefónica Group was Ptas. 7,484 million, and was recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the consolidated statement of income.

In January *Telefónica, S.A.* sold 1,702,858 shares, representing 12.2% of capital stock, of *Amper, S.A.* for Ptas.6,811 million, at a gain for the Telefónica Group of Ptas.2,972 million, which is recorded under the "Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies" caption in the consolidated statement of income. The company is still 12.2% owned and continues to be carried by the equity method.

In March *Telefónica, S.A.* sold all its shares of *Sofres Audiencia de Medios, S.A.*, which represented a 25% holding, for Ptas.600 million, and

obtained a gain of Ptas.165 million,which is recorded under the “Gains on Disposals of Holdings in Consolidated Companies”caption in the consolidated statement of income. The company was excluded from the scope of consolidation of the Telefónica Group.

In June *Ciudad Interactiva, S.A.*, in which Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales had a 20% holding and which was carried by the equity method, was sold for Ptas.15 million at no gain.This company was excluded from the scope of consolidation of the Telefónica Group.

Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales also sold its 20% holding in the associated company Andalucía Comercio Electrónico, S.A. for Ptas. 5 million at no gain.This company was excluded from the scope of consolidation of the Telefónica Group.

In May *Telefónica Cable, S.A.* sold 30% of *Telefónica Cable Galicia, S.A.* and 5% of *Telefónica Cable Extremadura, S.A.* at a loss of Ptas.2 million. Both companies continue to consolidated by the global integration method.

1998

In July 1998,the Brazilian government privatized Telecomunicações Brasileiras, S.A. (Telebrás),which had previously been divided into 12 holding companies (1 for long-distance telephony, 3 for wireline telephony and 8 for wireless telephony),in a sale through public auction of 50.10% of the capital stock with voting rights and of 19.26% of the dividend rights of each of these companies.

Telefónica Internacional submitted the successful bids through dependent companies or consortia, for the following companies:

- Telesp Participações, S.A.:A holding company that controls the wireline telephony operations in the state of São Paulo, Telesp, S.A. and CTBC (Compañía Telefónica de Borde do Campo).The holding was acquired through Tele Brasil Sul,a holding company in which Telefónica Internacional, S.A.has a 52.9% ownership interest, at a cost of Ptas. 473,286 million.The other stockholders in Tele Brasil Sul are Portugal Telecom (23%),Iberdrola (7%),Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (7%), CTC (2.6%), Telefónica de Argentina (1.2%) and Rede Brasil Sul (6.3%). Through its subsidiaries, Telesp Participações managed 6.04 million lines in service and had a facility for 6.45 million lines as of December 31,1998.The Company’s market share in its area of operations is 17.8%.
- Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A.:A holding company that controls the wireline telephone operators in the states of Rio de Janeiro (Telerj Celular, S.A.) and Espírito Santo (Telest Celular, S.A.). The holding acquired in the public auction is owned by a consortium in which Telefónica Internacional, S.A.has an 82.5% stake, at an cost of Ptas.164,293 million.The remaining stakes are owned by Iberdrola (7%), NTT Docomo (7%) and Itochu (3.5%). Tele Sudeste Participações

had approximately 635,000 wireless telephony customers as of December 31,1998.

- Tele Leste Celular Participações, S.A.:A holding company that controls the wireline telephony operators in the states of Bahia (Telebahía Celular, S.A.) and Sergipe (Telergipe Celular, S.A.).The consortium formed by Telefónica Internacional (with a 38% holding), which paid Ptas.21,130 million,and Iberdrola (with the remaining 62%) won the auction. Teleste Participações had approximately 238,000 wireless telephony customers at December 31,1998.
- Telesp Celular Participações, S.A.:A holding company that controls the wireless telephony operator in the state of São Paulo (Telesp Celular, S.A.). Portugalcom,the consortium formed with the Portugal Telecom in which Telefónica Internacional has a 35.8% stake, obtained the holding that was being offered, at a cost of Ptas. 166,848 million.

All these companies are carried by the equity method.

In May the Argentine company Telefónica de Argentina S.A. (TASA) reduced capital by US\$ 757 million,through the purchase of shares owned by employees. With this reduction,the company holding its shares, Compañía de Inversiones en Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (COINTEL) increased its holding in TASA from 51% to 56.154%.Both companies started to be consolidated in 1998 by the global integration method.

During this same period COINTEL settled its debtwith PRIDES which could have been settled with TASA class B shares. Part of the debt was paid in cash,so the Group re consolidated the shares that were not used to make the settlement. Initially this percentage was 1.70% butafter the reduction was fixed at 1.8775%,and COINTEL consolidated this latter percentage.

As a result of the successful bid that Telefónica Do Brasil Holding, S.A. made for the additional 50.12% of common stock of the Brazilian company Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações, S.A. (CRT),the Telefónica Internacional Group’s new indirect holding in CRT increased from 10.3% to 16.7%,with a cost of Ptas.64,945 million. Telefónica do Brasil was then transformed into the Tele Brasil Sul consortium. CRT managed 1.3 million fixed lines and approximately 464,000 wireless telephony customers as of December 31,1998.

In March Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A.subscribed to all the shares issued by Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A.in a capital increase of Ptas.122 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas 23,003 million.As a result of this transaction, Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A.holds 20% of Recoletos Compañía Editorial, S.A.This company is carried by the equity method.

In November Telefónica, S.A.incorporated Inmobiliaria Telefónica, S.L. with initial capital of Ptas. 501,000. In December the capital amount was

increased to Ptas.1,670 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 15,541 million, fully subscribed and paid through a monetary contribution of Ptas.30 million and a nonmonetary contribution of real estate worth Ptas.17,181 million. This company is consolidated by the global integration method.

Telefónica Internacional, S.A. acquired 30% of Holding Atlántida de Comunicaciones, S.A. (ATCO) and of its subsequent capital increase. This company has a 94.74% holding in Editorial Atlántida, S.A.

Telefónica incorporated Telefónica Intercontinental, S.A. with capital stock of Ptas.250 million, and Telefónica Sociedad Operadora de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones en España, S.A., Telefónica Comunicaciones Interactivas, S.A., Telefónica Procesos y Tecnología de la Información, S.A., Telefónica Data, S.A. and Telefónica Internet, S.A., all with capital stock of Ptas 10 million. Telefónica Intercontinental and Telefónica Procesos y Tecnología de la Información are consolidated by the global integration method.

In January, Telefónica Internacional, S.A. acquired an additional 3.33% holding in the Argentine company Torneos y Competencias, S.A. reaching a 20% controlling interest. The company, which was not included in the consolidated group in 1997, is currently carried by the equity method.

Cablevisión, S.A., an Argentine company 33.28% owned by Telefónica Internacional, S.A., that was acquired in 1997 and recorded that year at cost, was carried by the equity method in 1998. In December Telefónica Internacional, S.A. acquired an additional holding of 2.58% increasing its total holding to 35.86%.

In April Telefónica Medios de Comunicación, S.A. (TMC) acquired the remaining 51% of the capital stock of Gestora de Medios Audiovisuales de Fútbol, S.L. (GMAF), thus increasing its holding to 100%. This company, which was carried by the equity method, is now consolidated by the global integration method.

In October Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A. acquired 99.99% of the capital stock of VTR Larga Distancia, S.A. from V.T.R., S.A. for US\$ 50 million, equivalent to Ptas. 7,130 million.

Telefónica de Argentina, S.A. purchased a 99.99% holding in Advance, S.A. for approximately US\$ 10.2 million, equivalent to Ptas.1,455 million. 50% of this stake was acquired from Telefónica Internacional.

In July, DTS Distribuidora de Televisión Digital, S.A. increased its capital by Ptas. 7,500 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas.22,500 million. Telefónica Media subscribed to additional shares thus increasing its holding in the company from 35% to the current 36.95%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

In June Telefónica acquired 1,312,217 shares of Amper, S.A., at a cost of Ptas. 5,249 million, increasing its holding to 24.41%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

In July 1998, the Telefónica Internacional Group acquired a 51% holding in Telefónica del Salvador, S.A. de C.V. in a public auction, through Telefónica El Salvador Holding, S.A. de C.V., a company incorporated for this tender process. Subsequently, the Group sold 49% of that holding to MESOTEL, a local stockholder. After this transaction the Group's indirect holding in Telefónica El Salvador, S.A. decreased to 26.01%.

Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de Chile, S.A. (C.T.C.) terminated the voluntary period for the conversion of convertible bonds into company shares. This conversion led to an increase in the Group's holding from 43.62% to 43.643%. The company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In March Antena 3 de Televisión, S.A. increased its capital stock by Ptas. 2,778 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 7,802 million. The capital increase was fully subscribed by a new stockholder, which meant that Telefónica Media, S.A.'s controlling interest was reduced from 25% to 22.5%. Subsequently, a further holding of approximately 0.9% was acquired, thus increasing the ownership interest to 23.4%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

In April Audiovisual Sport, S.L., in which GMAF has a 40% holding, increased its capital stock by Ptas. 7,950 million. GMAF subscribed to the proportional number of shares required to maintain its holding.

In December Hispasat, S.A. increased its capital stock by Ptas. 3,000 million. Telefónica subscribed to the proportional part of the capital increase corresponding to it (22.74%) and paid 25%.

In July Telefónica Publicidad e Información acquired 75% of Venturini España, S.A. for Ptas.420 million, bringing its holding in this company to 100%. The company, which was previously carried by the equity method, is now consolidated by the global integration method. As a result of this transaction Venturini, S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Venturini España, S.A. was also included in consolidation by the global integration method.

In December 1997, Madrid 112, S.A. increased its capital stock. Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A., which had a 49% holding in the company, did not subscribe to all the shares corresponding to it and its holding was thus reduced to 24.5%. The company continues to be carried by the equity method.

Audiovisual Realtime Bit, S.A. (ARTBIT) increased its capital stock from Ptas.100 million to Ptas.200 million. Telefónica Media, S.A. had a 25% holding in the capital stock of this company but did not subscribe to any shares, and so its ownership interest was reduced to 12.5%. Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A. subscribed to a number of shares equivalent to 12.5% of the capital stock, and acquired an additional 5% from third parties. The company continues to be carried in the financial statements of the Telefónica Group by the equity method.

Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A. acquired 25% of the shares of ZZJ Mundovisión, which has a total capital shares of Ptas.20 million.

Estrategias Telefónicas, S.A. took part in the incorporation of Gestión de Servicios de Emergencia y Atención al Ciudadano, S.A., subscribing and paying for 51% of the Ptas.100 million that made up its capital stock.

In June, Telefónica Servicios Avanzados de Información, S.A. acquired an additional 12% holding in the capital stock of Hispaservices, S.A. thus increasing its holding in the latter to 100%. Hispaservices was dissolved in December.

In November Bitel Baleares Innovación Telemática, S.A. increased its capital stock by Ptas.100 million which were fully subscribed and paid by Telefónica Soluciones Sectoriales, S.A., which has a 44% holding in the company.

In December Telefónica Servicios y Contenidos por la Red, S.A. increased its capital stock by Ptas. 700 million, which were fully subscribed and paid by Telefónica.

In March REM Infográfica, S.A. carried out an “accordeon” transaction (reduction and subsequent increase of capital stock) as a result of which capital stock increased from Ptas.10 million to Ptas.25 million with additional paid-in capital of Ptas. 375 million. Producciones Multitemáticas, S.A., which previously held 100% of the capital stock of this company only subscribed to enough shares to leave its holding at 42.52% of the current capital stock of the company. The company, which was consolidated by the global integration method, is now, after this reduction in the holding, carried by the equity method.

In April, the Telefónica Internacional Group sold its 25% holding in the Argentine company Multicanal, S.A. As a result of this sale, the Group recorded a gain of Ptas.17,718 million (see Note 8-b). In 1997, this company was carried by the equity method.

In June, Telefónica sold all the shares it held in Indra SSII, S.A., which represented a 36.56% holding in this company’s capital stock. The Telefónica Group recorded a gain on this sale of Ptas.2,862 million.

The Colombian company Compañía Celular de Colombia, S.A. (Cocelco) was also sold in April. Telefónica, S.A. had a direct holding of 14.51% in this company and the Telefónica Internacional group indirectly held 20.25% of its capital stock. The gain for the Telefónica Group on this sale amounted to Ptas.1,977 million. This company was carried by the equity method in 1997.

In February Telefónica Cable, S.A. sold 10% of its holding in Telefónica Cable Castilla y León, S.A. to a non-Group company, thus reducing its controlling interest to 51%. This company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

Telefónica Cable, S.A. sold 34% of its holding in Telefónica Cable Extremadura, S.A. (formerly Sociedad General de Cablevisión Granada, S.A.) to a third party. This company continues to be consolidated by the global integration method.

In July Telefónica Cable sold 10% and 20% of Telefónica Cable Madrid and Telefónica Cable Catalunya to non-Group buyers, giving rise to gains of Ptas.4 million and Ptas.12 million, respectively. These companies continue to be consolidated by the global integration method.

EXHIBIT III

GOODWILL IN CONSOLIDATION

The detail of the balance of goodwill in consolidation, of the related accumulated amortization and of the variations therein as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, is as follows:

Goodwill in consolidation	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/99
	Balance at 12/31/98	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies consolidated by the global integration method:						
Advance Telecomunicaciones	1,164	—	—	—	184	1,348
Aki	303	1,168	—	—	49	1,520
C.R.T. Celular (Brazil)	—	14,593	—	41,451	—	56,044
C.T.C. (Chile)	5,508	—	—	—	—	5,508
Cadena Voz Radiodifusión	—	1,790	—	—	—	1,790
Cointel	80,579	—	—	—	—	80,579
Eti Austria	—	4,877	—	—	—	4,877
G.M.A. Futbol	5,906	—	—	—	—	5,906
Infosel (Mexico)	—	8,316	—	—	—	8,316
Instacom	1,445	—	—	—	88	1,533
Invercom	14,998	—	—	—	906	15,904
Multicable T. V. (Chile)	1,186	—	—	—	72	1,258
Nutec Informática	—	30,269	—	—	—	30,269
Olé	—	2,038	—	—	—	2,038
Prov. de Serv. de Conectividad (Chile)	—	4,231	—	—	—	4,231
Satlink	1,441	36	—	—	230	1,707
Sociedades de Sonda (Chile)	—	952	—	—	141	1,093
Sonda (Chile)	—	8,735	—	—	(695)	8,040
Startel	51,773	—	—	—	3,122	54,895
T. Data España	25,784	—	—	—	—	25,784
T.L.D. (Puerto Rico)	7,479	4,598	—	—	—	12,077
Tele Sudeste Celular (Brazil)	—	2,522	—	—	—	2,522
Telefónica de El Salvador	—	7,853	—	—	623	8,476
Telefónica Del Perú	—	23,156	—	—	—	23,156
Telefonica Internacional	46,865	—	—	—	—	46,865
Telefonica Multimedia (Peru)	2,224	—	(906)	—	224	1,542
Telerj (Brazil)	—	22,413	—	—	—	22,413
Telesp Participações (Brazil)	—	16,268	—	—	—	16,268
Terra Networks Mexico	—	35,675	—	—	—	35,675
Uniprex	—	14,083	—	—	—	14,083
Vtr	5,629	73	—	—	337	6,039
Other companies	906	7,895	—	330	79	9,210
	253,190	211,541	(906)	41,781	5,360	510,966

	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/99
	Balance at 12/31/98	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies carried by the equity method:						
Amper	3,720	—	(1,860)	—	—	1,860
Antena 3	16,374	17,906	—	—	—	34,280
Asociadas Nutec Informática (Brazil)	—	1,772	—	—	—	1,772
C.R.T. Fixa (Brazil)	91,957	—	—	(41,451)	—	50,506
Cablevisión (Argentina)	39,156	—	—	5,000	—	44,156
Dts D ^a Tv Digital	1,110	13,550	—	—	—	14,660
Infonet(USA)	—	3,104	(3,104)	—	—	—
Pearson	—	89,124	—	—	—	89,124
Portugal Telecom	30,055	2,909	—	—	—	32,964
Recoletos Cía. Editorial	16,403	—	(16,403)	—	—	—
Teknoland	—	2,006	—	—	—	2,006
Torneos y Competencias	7,229	275	—	—	—	7,504
Venworld (Venezuela)	22,330	—	—	—	—	22,330
Other companies	885	2,386	(37)	(910)	106	2,430
	229,219	133,032	(21,404)	(37,361)	106	303,592
Total goodwill	482,409	344,573	(22,310)	4,420	5,466	814,558

Amortization of goodwill in consolidation	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/99
	Balance at 12/31/98	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies consolidated by the global integration method:						
Advance Telecomunicaciones	77	123	—	—	20	220
Aki	15	72	—	—	7	94
C.R.T. Celular (Brazil)	—	2,187	—	3,467	—	5,654
C.T.C. (Chile)	4,365	111	—	—	—	4,476
Cadena Voz Radiodifusión	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cointel	16,993	3,605	—	—	—	20,598
Eti Austria	—	203	—	—	—	203
G.M.A. Futbol	1,956	788	—	—	—	2,744
Infosel (Mexico)	—	277	—	—	—	277
Instacom	669	134	—	—	47	850
Invercom	3,327	664	—	—	240	4,231
Multicable T.V. (Chile)	398	119	—	—	31	548
Nutec Informática	—	3,027	—	—	—	3,027
Olé	—	306	—	—	—	306
Prov. de Serv. de Conectividad (Chile)	—	173	—	—	—	173
Satlink	75	184	—	—	23	282
Sociedades de Sonda (Chile)	—	125	—	107	7	239
Sonda (Chile)	—	305	—	27	18	350
Startel	2,768	2,588	—	—	319	5,675
T. Data España	16,356	496	—	—	—	16,852
T.L.D. (Puerto Rico)	3,989	364	—	—	—	4,353
Tele Sudeste Celular (Brazil)	—	73	—	—	—	73
Telefónica de El Salvador	—	228	—	17	14	259
Telefónica Del Perú	—	427	—	—	—	427
Telefonica Internacional	2,724	2,333	—	—	—	5,057
Telefonica Multimedia	—	146	—	—	73	219
Teleryj (Brazil)	—	454	—	—	—	454
Telesp Participações (Brazil)	—	438	—	(54)	—	384
Terra Networks Mexico	—	634	—	—	—	634
Uniprex	—	293	—	—	—	293
Vtr	73	284	—	—	20	377
Other companies	362	462	—	137	8	969
	54,147	21,623	—	3,701	827	80,298

Amortization of goodwill in consolidation	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/99
	Balance at 12/31/98	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies carried by the equity method:						
Amper	93	91	(47)	—	—	137
Antena 3	1,602	1,543	—	—	—	3,145
Asociadas Nutec Informática (Brazil)	—	19	—	—	—	19
C.R.T. Fixa (Brazil)	7,691	2,462	—	(3,467)	—	6,686
Cablevision (Argentina)	2,051	—	—	—	—	2,051
Dts D ³ Tv Digital	23	547	—	—	—	570
Infonet(USA)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pearson	—	2,245	—	—	—	2,245
Portugal Telecom	2,001	1,550	—	—	—	3,551
Recoletos Cia. Editorial	684	820	(1,504)	—	—	—
Teknoland	—	152	—	—	—	152
Torneos Y Competencias	361	374	—	—	—	735
Venworld (Venezuela)	14,085	687	—	—	—	14,772
Other companies	48	221	—	(64)	7	212
	28,639	10,711	(1,551)	(3,531)	7	34,275
Total accumulated amortization	82,786	32,334	(1,551)	170	834	114,573
Unamortized goodwill in consolidation	399,623	312,239	(20,759)	4,250	4,632	699,985

Goodwill in consolidation	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/98
	Balance at 12/31/97	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies consolidated by the global integration method:						
Advance Telecomunicaciones	—	1,164	—	—	—	1,164
AKI	—	—	—	323	(20)	303
C.T.C. (Chile)	5,508	—	—	—	—	5,508
Cointel	—	12,611	—	67,968	—	80,579
G.M.A. Fútbol	—	(3,051)	—	8,957	—	5,906
Instacom	1,587	—	—	—	(142)	1,445
Intercom	(137)	—	—	—	12	(125)
Invercom	8,822	6,862	—	—	(686)	14,998
Multicable T.V. (Chile)	1,302	—	—	—	(116)	1,186
Publiguías (Chile)	426	—	—	—	—	426
SATLINK	—	—	—	1,533	(92)	1,441
Startel	56,801	318	—	—	(5,346)	51,773
T. L. D. (Puerto Rico)	7,479	—	—	—	—	7,479
T. Perú Holding	461	—	—	—	—	461
T. T. Datos	25,794	(10)	—	—	—	25,784
Telefónica Cable	127	—	—	—	—	127
Telefónica Internacional	46,865	—	—	—	—	46,865
Telefónica Multimedia (Peru)	—	2,224	—	—	—	2,224
Venturini España	—	17	—	—	—	17
VTR	—	5,629	—	—	—	5,629
	155,035	25,764	—	78,781	(6,390)	253,190
Companies carried by the equity method:						
Amper	—	3,720	—	—	—	3,720
Antena 3	18,446	(2,072)	—	—	—	16,374
C.R.T.	42,898	49,059	—	—	—	91,957
Cablevisión	—	—	(5,000)	44,156	—	39,156
CALL Center	—	71	—	—	—	71
Cointel (Argentina)	67,968	—	—	(67,968)	—	—
Compuserve Argentina	—	—	(48)	648	(39)	561
DTS D ^a TV Digital	—	1,110	—	—	—	1,110
G.M.A. Fútbol	8,957	—	—	(8,957)	—	—
Lola Films	142	35	—	—	—	177
Portugal Telecom	30,657	(602)	—	—	—	30,055
Recoletos Cía Editorial	—	16,403	—	—	—	16,403
Torneos y Competencias	—	—	—	7,229	—	7,229
Venworld (Venezuela)	22,330	—	—	—	—	22,330
ZZJ Mundovisión	—	76	—	—	—	76
	191,398	67,800	(5,048)	(24,892)	(39)	229,219
Total goodwill	346,433	93,564	(5,048)	53,889	(6,429)	482,409

Amortization of goodwill in consolidation	Millions of Pesetas					Balance at 12/31/98
	Balance at 12/31/97	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Translation Differences	
Companies consolidated by the Global integration method:						
Advance Telecomunicaciones	—	81	—	—	(4)	77
AKI	—	16	—	—	(1)	15
C.T.C. (Chile)	4,254	111	—	—	—	4,365
Cointel	—	3,291	—	13,702	—	16,993
G.M.A. Fútbol	—	1,334	—	622	—	1,956
Instacom	588	140	—	—	(59)	669
Intercom	(50)	(13)	—	—	5	(58)
Invercom	3,126	500	—	—	(299)	3,327
Multicable T.V. (Chile)	307	124	—	—	(33)	398
Publiguías (Chile)	214	14	—	—	—	228
SATLINK	—	79	—	—	(4)	75
Startel	198	2,707	—	—	(137)	2,768
T. L. D. (Puerto Rico)	3,740	249	—	—	—	3,989
T. Perú Holding	143	19	—	—	—	162
T. T. Datos	15,860	496	—	—	—	16,356
Telefónica Cable	8	6	—	—	—	14
Telefónica Internacional	391	2,333	—	—	—	2,724
Venturini España	—	16	—	—	—	16
VTR	—	76	—	—	(3)	73
	28,779	11,579	—	14,324	(535)	54,147
Companies carried by the equity method:						
Amper	—	93	—	—	—	93
Antena 3	768	834	—	—	—	1,602
C.R.T.	4,285	3,288	118	—	—	7,691
Cablevisión	—	2,051	—	—	—	2,051
CALL Center	—	5	—	—	—	5
Cointel (Argentina)	13,702	—	—	(13,702)	—	—
Compuserve Argentina	—	28	—	—	(1)	27
DTS D ^a TV Digital	—	23	—	—	—	23
G.M.A. Fútbol	622	—	—	(622)	—	—
Lola Films	4	9	—	—	—	13
Portugal Telecom	511	1,490	—	—	—	2,001
Recoletos Cía Editorial	—	684	—	—	—	684
Torneos y Competencias	—	361	—	—	—	361
Venworld (Venezuela)	13,398	687	—	—	—	14,085
ZZJ Mundovisión	—	3	—	—	—	3
	33,290	9,556	118	(14,324)	(1)	28,639
Total accumulated amortization	62,069	21,135	118	—	(536)	82,786
Unamortized goodwill in consolidation	284,364	72,429	(5,166)	53,889	(5,893)	399,623

EXHIBIT IV

MINORITY INTERESTS

Minority interests

This caption relates to the share of minority stockholders in the equity and income/loss for the year of the Group companies consolidated by the global integration method.

As of December 31,1999,the balance of this caption comprised the holdings of minority stockholders in the following companies:

Millions of Pesetas Company	% of Ownership	Net Worth	Translation Differences	Income (Loss)	Variation in % of Ownership	Balance at 12/31/99
C.R.T. Celular	63.35	28,822	48	(4,635)	—	24,235
C.T.C.Chile, S.A.	56.36	205,310	(2,657)	(11,242)	—	191,411
Cleon, S.A.	50.00	657	—	(3)	—	654
Cointel	50.00	74,535	7,581	11,833	—	93,949
Fonditel	19.00	937	—	179	—	1,116
Lola Films	30.00	843	—	4	—	847
Other companies in Chile- Sonda Group	—	7,347	1,388	1,464	—	10,199
Publiguías, S.A.	45.07	1,128	55	494	—	1,677
Telefónica de Argentina, S.A.	46.35	163,443	24,053	27,972	—	215,468
Telefónica del Perú Holding	10.00	29,322	(2,230)	233	—	27,325
Telefónica del Perú, S.A.	56.80	122,906	(15,736)	13,652	—	120,822
Telefónica del Salvador Holding	49.00	7,883	810	(1,577)	—	7,116
Telefónica Larga Distancia, Inc.	2.00	122	151	(135)	123	261
Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.	37.00	1,656	—	2,922	—	4,578
Telesp	80.71	1,133,841	(265,780)	68,996	—	937,057
Tele Sudeste Celular Participações	82.43	93,854	(24,914)	2,455	—	71,395
Terra Networks	29.53	55,641	(93)	(1,662)	—	53,886
Other companies	—	5,390	572	(1,850)	(24)	4,088
Total		1,933,637	(276,752)	109,100	99	1,766,084

As of December 31,1998,the balance of this caption comprised the share of minority stockholders in the following companies:

Millions of Pesetas Company	% of Ownership	Net Worth	Translation Differences	Income (Loss)	Variation in % of Ownership	Balance at 12/31/98
Cointel	50.00	72,276	(4,474)	19,418	—	87,670
C.T.C.Chile, S.A.	56.36	189,196	(14,036)	17,755	—	192,915
Fonditel	19.00	795	—	176	—	971
Mensatel	10.00	187	—	(71)	—	116
Publiguías, S.A.	45.07	929	84	838	—	1,851
Telefónica Argentina, S.A.	41.68	131,886	(6,971)	34,883	—	159,798
Telefónica del Perú Holding	10.00	29,991	(1,425)	198	—	28,764
Telefónica del Perú, S.A.	65.00	120,521	(25,803)	19,409	—	114,127
Telefónica Larga Distancia, Inc.	21.00	2,776	(171)	(81)	—	2,524
Other companies	—	1,648	(37)	26	4	1,191
Total		550,205	(52,833)	92,551	4	589,927

Variations in minority interests

The variations in minority interests in 1999 were as follows:

Company	Balance at 12/31/98	Capital Contributions and Inclusion of aCompanies	Income (Loss) for the Year	Variation in Translation Differences	Other Variations	Capital Reductions and Exclusion of Companies	Dividends Paid	Balance at 12/31/99
C.R.T. Celular	—	21,948	(4,635)	48	7,374	(500)	—	24,235
C.T.C.Chile, S.A.	192,915	—	(11,242)	11,379	—	—	(1,641)	191,411
Cleon, S.A.	—	657	(3)	—	—	—	—	654
Cointel	87,670	—	11,833	12,055	(10,995)	—	(6,614)	93,949
Fonditel	971	—	179	—	—	—	(34)	1,116
Lola Films	—	843	4	—	—	—	—	847
Mensatel	116	—	—	—	—	(116)	—	—
Otras Sdes.Chile- Grupo Sonda	253	7,103	1,464	1,425	5	—	(51)	10,199
Publiguías, S.A.	1,851	—	494	(29)	—	—	(639)	1,677
Telefónica de Argentina, S.A.	159,798	8,653	27,972	31,024	10,994	—	(22,973)	215,468
Telefónica del Perú Holding	28,764	—	233	(805)	—	(867)	—	27,325
Telefónica del Perú, S.A.	114,127	—	13,652	10,067	(10,026)	—	(6,998)	120,822
Telefónica del Salvador	—	4,668	(1,577)	810	4,233	(1,018)	—	7,116
Telefónica Larga Distancia, Inc.	2,524	—	(135)	322	—	(2,450)	—	261
Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A.	—	1,656	2,922	—	—	—	—	4,578
Telesp Participações	—	1,187,226	68,996	(265,780)	—	(43,389)	(9,996)	937,057
Tele Sudeste Celular Participações	—	108,926	2,455	(24,914)	(36)	(9,333)	(5,703)	71,395
Terra Networks	—	55,641	(1,662)	(93)	—	—	—	53,886
Other companies	938	3,877	(1,850)	572	631	(80)	—	4,088
Total	589,927	1,401,198	109,100	(223,919)	2,180	(57,753)	(54,649)	1,766,084

The variations in minority interests in 1998 were as follows:

Company	Balance at 12/31/97	Capital Contributions and Inclusion of aCompanies	Income (Loss) for the Year	Variation in Translation Differences	Other Variations	Capital Reductions and Exclusion of Companies	Dividends Paid	Balance at 12/31/98
Cointel	0	94,703	19,418	(4,474)	—	(18,328)	(3,649)	87,670
C.T.C.Chile, S.A.	168,963	33,591	17,755	(14,596)	(4,436)	—	(8,362)	192,915
Fonditel	796	—	175	—	—	—	—	971
Mensatel	36	150	(70)	—	—	—	—	116
Publiguías, S.A.	1,775	—	838	84	—	—	(846)	1,851
Telefónica Argentina, S.A.	0	241,878	34,883	(5,804)	—	(89,176)	(21,983)	159,798
Telefónica del Perú Holding	30,586	—	198	(1,425)	—	—	(595)	28,764
Telefónica del Perú, S.A.	188,223	—	19,409	(25,803)	—	(55,994)	(11,708)	114,127
Telefónica Larga Distancia, Inc.	2,776	—	(81)	(171)	—	—	—	2,524
Other companies	942	206	26	(37)	259	(197)	(8)	1,191
Total	394,097	370,528	92,551	(52,226)	(4,177)	(163,695)	(47,151)	589,927

EXHIBIT V

Debentures and bonds

The detail of the debentures and bonds outstanding as of December 31, 1999, and of their main features, is as follows:

Telefónica and Instrumentality Companies	Currency	Interest Rate (%)	2000	2001	2002	Maturity 2003	2004	Subsequent Years	Total
Debentures and Bonds:									
JANUARY 1990	Ptas.	12.00	—	—	—	—	27,770	—	27,770
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES A	Ptas.	12.60	9,351	—	—	—	—	—	9,351
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES B	Ptas.	12.60	—	—	—	—	—	1,367	1,367
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES C	Ptas.	12.60	—	—	—	—	—	626	626
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES D	Ptas.	12.89	21,050	—	—	—	—	—	21,050
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES E	Ptas.	12.85	—	—	—	—	—	6,852	6,852
FEBRUARY 1990 SERIES F	Ptas.	12.58	—	—	—	—	—	750	750
DECEMBER 1990	Ptas.	13.58	—	—	—	—	—	62,976	62,976
APRIL 1991 SERIES A	Ptas.	13.50	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000
APRIL 1991 SERIES B	Ptas.	13.67	—	61,021	—	—	—	—	61,021
SEPTEMBER 2001 D	Ptas.	10.25	—	75,858	—	—	—	—	75,858
NOVEMBER 2000 B	Ptas.	10.06	20,439	—	—	—	—	—	20,439
NOVEMBER 2002 C	Ptas.	10.06	—	—	19,315	—	—	—	19,315
OCTOBER 2000 B	Ptas.	8.00	12,372	—	—	—	—	—	12,372
OCTOBER 2004 C	Ptas.	8.25	—	—	—	—	11,520	—	11,520
APRIL 1999	euros	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	83,193	83,193
JUNE 1999	euros	3.56	—	—	—	—	—	49,916	49,916
JULY 1999 zero coupon	euros	6.37	—	—	—	—	—	5,132	5,132
JULY 1999 SERIES B	euros	2.68	83,192	—	—	—	—	—	83,192
JULY 1997 (convertible)	US\$	2.13	—	—	107,339	—	—	—	107,339
Debentures subtotal:			146,404	146,879	126,654	—	39,290	210,812	670,039
EMTN issue	PTE	Libor+0.07	—	—	—	—	—	12,449	12,449
EMTN issue	US\$	0.06	—	—	—	82,779	—	—	82,779
MARCH 1998	Ptas.	4.84	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	70,000
Bonds subtotal			—	—	—	82,779	—	82,449	165,228
Total Issues:			146,404	146,879	126,654	82,779	39,290	293,261	835,267

Foreign Operators Debentures and Bonds	Currency	Interest Rate (%)	2000	2001	2002	Maturity 2003	2004	Subsequent Years	Total
Yankee Bonds	US\$	7.63	—	—	—	—	—	33,072	33,072
Yankee Bonds	US\$	8.38	—	—	—	—	—	33,072	33,072
Eurobonds	euro	5.38	—	—	—	—	33,248	—	33,248
Series D	UF	5.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Series E	UF	6.00	1,469	1,469	1,469	734	—	—	5,141
Series F	UF	6.00	336	336	336	336	336	3,861	5,541
Series H	UF	5.80	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	3,525	15,275
Series I	UF	5.50	588	588	588	588	588	6,169	9,109
Series J	UF	6.75	639	1,278	1,278	1,278	1,278	7,032	12,783
Series K 1998	UF	6.75	—	—	—	—	36	18,766	18,802
CTC CHILE:			5,382	6,021	6,021	5,286	37,836	105,497	166,043
Series I	N.Sol	VAC+ 5.6	—	5,248	—	—	—	—	5,248
Single series (1st)	N.Sol	VAC+ 6.9	—	—	—	—	—	4,751	4,751
Single series (2nd)	N.Sol	VAC+ 7.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,067	2,067
Single series (3rd)	N.Sol	12.38	6,356	—	—	—	—	—	6,356
Single series (4th)	US\$	14.40	—	7,784	—	—	—	—	7,784
Bonds 1st Program T. Perú	US\$	7.69	—	—	3,307	—	—	—	3,307
Telefónica del Perú:			6,356	13,032	3,307	—	—	6,818	29,513
Negotiable debentures	US\$	8.38	49,608	—	—	—	—	—	49,608
Negotiable debentures	US\$	11.85	—	—	—	—	49,608	—	49,608
Negotiable debentures	US\$	9.13	—	—	—	—	—	60,936	60,936
Negotiable debentures	US\$	Floating	—	66,144	—	—	—	—	66,144
Negotiable debentures	US\$	9.88	—	—	16,536	—	—	—	16,536
TASA			49,608	66,144	16,536	—	49,608	60,936	242,832
Series A 1997	US\$	8.85	—	—	—	—	37,206	—	37,206
Series B 1997	US\$	10.38	—	—	—	—	28,938	—	28,938
Cointel			—	—	—	—	66,144	—	66,144
Total Issues:			61,346	85,197	25,864	5,286	153,588	173,251	504,532
Total Group Issues:			207,750	232,076	152,518	88,065	192,878	466,512	1,339,799

The detail of the maturities and redemption values of the zero-coupon bonds and debentures as of December 31,1999,is as follows:

Zero-coupon Debentures and Bonds (Issue value + Accrued Interest as of 12/31/99)	Maturity Date	Redemption Rate (%)	Recorded Value	Redemption Value
DEBENTURES				
February 1990 Series D	02-26-00	336,154	21,050	21,447
February 1990 Series E	02-26-05	613,338	6,852	12,776
February 1990 Series F	02-26-10	1,069,479	750	2,503
December 1990	12-28-05	675,000	62,976	135,000
April 1991 Series B	04-16-01	360,000	61,021	72,000
D September 2001	09-18-01	265,543	75,858	89,687
July 1999 zero-coupon	07-21-29	637,638	5,132	31,828
Total Issues			233,639	365,241

EXHIBIT VI

The detail, by type of derivative, of the notional values of the derivatives arranged by the Group as of December 31,1999,is as follows:

Millons					
Type of Risk	Equivalent Value in Pesetas	Value	Group Pays Currency	Group Receives Value	Currency
Pta. Interest rate swaps:	551,123				
From fixed to floating	152,408	152,408			
From floating to fixed	341,749	341,749			
From floating to floating	56,966	56,966			
Cross-currency swaps	663,456				
From fixed to floating	48,331	300	US\$	300	US\$
From floating to fixed	495,191	2,985	US\$	2,985	US\$
From floating to floating	12,449	15,000	PTE	15,000	PTE
	107,485	650	US\$	650	US\$
Interest rate options	355,570				
5-year collar + 5-year Pta. swaption	20,250	20,250	PTA		
Collar	77,279	450	US\$		
Seagull t.i.	206,701	1,250	US\$		
Swaption	41,340	250	US\$		
Pta structured product	10,000	10,000	PTA		
Currency swaps	1,773,241				
- from fixed to floating	100,832				
- TL/PTA	8,926	8,926	PTA	120,000	ITL
- ECU/PTA	10,576	10,576	PTA	65	ECU
- BRL/US\$	81,330	795	BRL	474	US\$
- from floating to floating	1,316,843				
- ECU/PTA	64,056	69,956	PTA	385	EUR
- ECU/FRF	12,146	479	FRF	73	EUR
- US\$/PTA	71,331	71,331	PTA	487	US\$
- PTA/US\$	810,805	4,903	US\$	810,805	PTA
- BRL/US\$	20,514	251	BRL	124	US\$
- BRL/US\$ (NDF)	8,929	111	BRL	54	US\$
- CLP/US\$	4,134	12,418	CLP	25	US\$
- CLP/US\$ (NDF)	28,938	94,366	CLP	175	US\$
- ARS/US\$ (NDF)	211,844	1,345	ARS	1,281	US\$
- VEB/US\$ (NDF)	8,764	35,668	VEB	53	US\$
- PEN/US\$ (NDF)	45,061	983	PEN	273	US\$
- GBP/EUR	30,321	120	GBP	182	EUR
- from fixed to fixed	355,566				
- US\$/US\$ (locked-in exchange rate)	92,678	648	US\$	648	US\$
- US\$/ESP	214,837	1,299	US\$	214,837	ESP
- EUR/MAD	11,549	739	MAD	69	EUR
- JPY/US\$	14,523	85	US\$	8,816	JPY
- EUR/US\$	1,765	10	US\$EUR	10	EUR
- GBP/EUR	20,214	80	GBP	121	EUR
Exchange rate options	63,498				
Options ARS/US\$	6,201	25	US\$	38	ARS
Options ABS/US\$	4,134	38	ARS	25	US\$
Options BRL/US\$	20,498	86	US\$	223	BRL
Options BRL/US\$	14,221	206	BRL	86	US\$
Options CLD/US\$	10,176	50	US\$	32,505	CLP
Options CLD/US\$	8,268	27,088	CLP	50	US\$
Exchange rate hedges	303,011				
Purchase US\$/Sale .PTA	16,690	42,980	PTA	305	US\$
US\$	281,897	1,641	US\$		
GBP	937	3	GBP		
JPY	1,513	890	JPY		
Euro	385	2	EUR		
Sale BRL/Purchase US\$	1,589				
Total	3,709,899				

The detail, by type of derivative, of the notional values of the derivatives arranged by the Group as of December 31,1998,is as follows:

Type of Risk	Equivalent Value in Pesetas	Group Pays		Group Receives	
		Value	Currency	Value	Currency
Interest Rate Risk:	771,364				
Pta.interest rate swaps	435,246				
Cross-currency swaps	203,419	1,425	US\$	1,425	US\$
	12,449	15,000	PTE	15,000	PTE
Interest rate options	120,250				
Currency risk:	1,080,848				
Currency swaps	8,926			120,000	ITL
	23,074			17,000	JPY
	65,235			394	ECU
	13,769	543	FRF	83	ECU
	133,119			919	US\$
	624,471	4,406	US\$		
Exchange rate options	90,579	654	US\$		
	61,899	49,355	JPY	349	US\$
Forward	43,232			305	US\$
	60	0,4	US\$		
	3	0,1	FRF		
	64			0,3	GBP
	6,424	48	ARS	45	US\$
	8,565	29,920	CLP	60	US\$
	1,428	30	PEN	10	US\$
Balance sheet risk	6,566				
Hedging of Telefónica shares	4,916	726,750	Shares		
	1,650			306,000	Shares
Total	1,858,778				

The detail, by maturity, of the hedging transactions arranged as of December 31,1999,is as follows:

Underlying Instrument Hedged	Amount	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
With underlying instrument					
Promissory notes	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	2,477,111	1,391,063	159,277	201,750	725,021
In national currency	232,583	69,826	-	10,000	152,757
In foreign currencies	2,244,528	1,321,237	159,277	191,750	572,264
MTN,debentures and bonds	510,708	26,628	92,679	146,577	244,824
In national currency	318,540	23,800	-	49,916	244,824
In foreign currencies	192,168	2,828	92,679	96,661	-
Liability	722,080	354,226	210,148	127,456	30,250
Exchange rate options	63,498	63,498	-	-	-
Interest rate options	355,571	34,346	166,954	124,021	30,250
Forward	303,011	256,382	43,194	3,435	-
Total	3,709,899	1,771,917	462,104	475,783	1,000,095

The detail, by maturity, of the hedging transactions arranged as of December 31, 1998, is as follows:

Millions of Pesetas					
Underlying Instrument Hedged	Amount	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Promissory notes	279	279	-	-	-
Loans	1,293,643	640,438	203,347	86,808	363,050
In national currency	356,617	90,000	71,610	20,000	175,007
In foreign currencies	937,026	550,438	131,737	66,808	188,043
MTN, debentures and bonds	316,038	-	90,388	85,650	140,000
In national currency	168,600	-	28,600	-	140,000
In foreign currencies	147,438	-	61,788	85,650	-
Without underlying instrument (liability)	242,252	121,673	90,579	-	30,000
Interest rate swaps	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Exchange rate options	152,478	61,899	90,579	-	-
Forward	59,774	59,774	-	-	-
Without underlying instrument (asset)	6,566	6,566	-	-	-
Deposit	6,566	6,566	-	-	-
Total	1,858,778	768,956	384,314	172,458	533,050

TELEFÓNICA GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT 1999

During 1999, further progress was made in introducing competition into the Spanish telecommunications industry, and a considerable number of operators granted licenses by the regulator moved aggressively into the market. The regulatory environment to which Telefónica, as incumbent operator, is subject continues to be characterized by a lack of neutrality, particularly with regard to rates and the persistent structural imbalances in them which hamper Telefónica's ability to compete.

In this situation, the Group continued to evidence its ability to respond to competition by constantly improving its offering to customers in terms of price and of useful and innovative services, which enabled it, in the Spanish wireline telephony business, to offset the decline in revenues due to loss of market share in the long-distance segment with considerable growth in Internet traffic and the growing demand for ISDN services.

Development and diversification of the business continued in 1999, when wireless telephony registered particularly strong growth. Telefónica Servicios Móviles consolidated itself as one of the market leaders by attaining over nine million customers by year-end, increasing revenues by 32.9% and contributing Ptas. 93,639 million to consolidated income.

Operations in Latin America, carried out through TISA, contributed Ptas. 67,000 million to consolidated net income. Major management efforts were made in this area, despite the adverse economic situation in the region; Brazil saw an unprecedented level of capital expenditure which increased the number of lines in service by 29% to a total of 8.3 million. The Group continued to expand in Latin America; it was awarded a PCS license for northern Argentina and expanded its existing two licenses in that country, it reached an agreement with Tyco to lay the SAM 1 submarine cable, and a number of transactions in Brazil enabled the Group to increase its holdings in the operators in that country while substantially reducing their average acquisition cost.

Telefónica Intercontinental continued its strategy of growth and penetration in the European and Mediterranean markets by acquiring 100% of Austrian operator European Telecom, obtaining a wireless telephony license in Morocco and creating, in partnership with ACEA, a company to provide advanced telecommunications services to companies in Italy.

In the line of growth and diversification followed in 1999, the Group made a major strategic decision to continue generating shareholder value by playing a decisive role as one of the leading players in the development of the new economy. This was manifested in its decision to float a portion of TPI and to increase the capital of TERRA through a public offering. With these decisions, Telefónica took the lead over its competitors and blazed a trail which would be followed later by other

operators. However, the principal decision was to lead the process of change arising from the development of the Internet, and act as the main agent of this change in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking world.

In the data business, during 1999 Telefónica Data consolidated its leading position in Spain, where its marketshare is over 90% of customer connections. Telefónica's competitive advantage is underpinned by its extensive, closely-knit network, its innovative capacity and its customers' loyalty, particularly that of Spain's big banks and industrial corporations. It also laid the groundwork for the creation and operational launch of its data services as a separate line of business worldwide within the Telefónica Group's new organizational structure.

After year-end, in order to strengthen its presence in Latin American markets with major growth potential, Telefónica launched tender offers of Telefónica, S.A. stock for 100% of the shares of the Latin American companies TASA, Telefónica de Perú, Telesp and Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, at a 40% premium. This acquisition will help to develop the organization in its orientation towards the Data, Wireless and Wireline telephony lines of business in Latin America and Spain, in line with the corporate reorganization which commenced last year.

The market responded positively to this value-creation strategy and Telefónica's share price appreciated by 104.11% in 1999.

WIRELINE TELEPHONY IN SPAIN

The opening of the market to competition that had commenced in June 1997 with the concession of a wireline telephony license to Retevisión continued with the award of the third license to the Lince consortium, which began operations in December 1998. From that date, wireline telephony services have been open to all possible competitors, as provided in the General Telecommunications Law and its implementing regulations, subject to obtainment of the appropriate clearance.

By December 29, 1999, 60 individual licenses and 34 administrative concessions had been granted, 27 of which were of type B (via installation of public networks) and, therefore, with entitlement to connect to Telefónica's networks under the conditions of the Reference Interconnection Offer (*OIR*). The relative ease of complying with the conditions required of new operators and the low interconnection prices led in 1999 to competition focused on indirect access to Telefónica's network.

The Regulator's chosen scheme for developing competition proved in 1999 to be incapable of fostering investment in wireline telephony in Spain. The wide margin between the prices charged by competitors and the low interconnection fees imposed on Telefónica in the *OIR* meant that competitors were in a position to implement a very aggressive commercial strategy but had no encouragement to take on the investment risk that would be required for proper development of the

market. At the same time, Telefónica's incentive to invest has been considerably reduced by an exacerbation of the rate imbalance due to pressure to cut long-distance rates but not raise the monthly fee and local call charges by the necessary amount.

The application of the interconnection prices imposed by the *OIR*, against which Telefónica appealed last year, is particularly detrimental to the company as they are considerably below the actual costs, as evidenced in the specific cost accounting audit filed with the Regulator in 1999 and in the numerous audited cost accounting statements of the various services which are submitted regularly in compliance with the November 1995 Cost Accounting Resolution. This situation was aggravated by the application in 1999 of the same interconnection fees to the wireless operators, further heightening the adverse impact on Telefónica de España's results.

In the area of prices, Telefónica is impacted particularly adversely by the distorting effect introduced by the inexplicably long administrative procedure for price approval and the erroneous proportional weightings of the various telephone services in the current Retail Price Index which led the government, in its fight against inflation, to issue Royal Decree-Law 16/1999 in which it exacerbated the rate imbalance by reducing long-distance and local call rates by 8.5% while offering an increase in the line fee which is clearly insufficient to eliminate the access shortfall.

The access shortfall is the factor which is most distorting competition in telecommunications. Until it is resolved, which means allowing the market to appropriately reward the investments made and the risks taken, there will be no incentive to new competitors and a market will arise that will be too narrow to develop the information society which the new economy demands.

The persistence of the rate imbalance led Telefónica to file an appeal with the Ministry for Development, in the fourth quarter of 1999, alleging breach of the Concession Contract due to failure to maintain the economic and financial equilibrium guaranteed therein, as the Ministry had opened the market to competition without rebalancing the rates.

In 1998, in order to further adapt its production structure to the obligation to digitize the network imposed by the Concession Contract and to prepare itself for competition under the Regulator's pricing scheme, the Company recorded a provision for restructuring its labor force which was charged to reserves, as explained below. Through July 1999, a total of 6,901 persons had taken early retirement charged to this reserve. On July 14, an agreement was reached with the labor union representatives and the economic authorities and a labor force reduction plan was arranged under which 5,378 employees left the Company in 1999, the cost of which was also charged to that reserve.

The regulatory changes occurring in traditionally regulated industries to adapt them to free competition make it necessary to use unrestricted reserves, generally accumulated out of retained earnings in periods when

the industry was regulated, to adapt the financial situation of companies in these industries to the new liberalized environment without distorting their current and future earnings.

The accounting regulations establish that the financial statements must provide a true and fair view of a company's position. The objective for the income statement is that it should reflect the period's revenues and expenses and, consequently, in normal conditions all expenses and revenues should be included in the income statement. Nevertheless, in extraordinary circumstances (such as substantial changes or a transition from monopoly to a situation of competition), reflecting in the income statement the expenses and revenues arising from such circumstances would be a breach of that statement's basic purpose, namely to provide a true and fair view of the year's revenues and expenses.

Accordingly, both because this factor relates only to regulated industries and because of its temporary nature (the write-down must be recorded in the year of the legislative change deregulating the industry or, if the process lasts several years, over that period), the true and fair view principle requires that the values of the assets and liabilities in these companies' financial statements be adjusted to reflect the introduction of a competitive environment, with a charge to unrestricted reserves.

This is the practice applied by the Regulator in cases where it had an obligation to implement specific regulations: banking (under the supervision of the Bank of Spain), the electricity industry (by development of a specific chart of accounts) and the companies owned by the government holding company SEPI.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN SPAIN

There are still only two competitors in wireless telephony: Airtel and Amena (*Retevisión móvil*); the latter commenced operations in January 1999 and has steadily established itself in the market.

The market has grown considerably with respect to last year and penetration now stands at 37.6% (17% in 1998), with an estimated 15.05 million wireless telephone users. Telefónica Móviles attained 53.5% of the year's growth in user numbers; this figure was lower than in the previous year due basically to the entry of a third competitor.

Telefónica Móviles registered a net gain of over 4,150,000 new customers to a total of over 9 million users; this represents 60.3% of total user numbers and 64.7% of total traffic.

Because of Telefónica Móviles' vision of the future convergence of wireless telephony and Internet services, it has developed and launched the first wireless-Internet convergence services. For this purpose, it created Oleada, Spain's first Internet portal designed specifically for access via wireless telephones, which provides information of all types in

the first phase of operation (news, economy, stock market, lotteries, traffic, etc.). In line with the dynamism and drive of this new medium, in 1999 Telefónica created a new Wireless-Internet Department whose mission is to launch and market this activity.

Subsequent to year-end, Telefónica submitted a bid for one of the four UMTS licenses which Spain's Ministry for Development will grant in the first quarter of 2000.

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

1. Telefónica Internacional

During the year, Telefónica Internacional consolidated its leading position in the global telecommunications market in Latin America, both intensifying its management of its investee operators so as to strengthen their position in their respective countries and expanding its area of action by accessing new markets.

Highlights of Telefónica Internacional's geographic expansion were the adjudication in June 1999 of PCS licenses in Argentina that will enable Telefónica to operate in the wireless telephony business throughout that country, commencement of operations by Telefónica in Guatemala in July, and the launch of wireless services by TLD – Clearcomm (Puerto Rico) under the Movistar brand in September.

In May, Telefónica Internacional announced an agreement with Tyco to build and develop a submarine fiber optic cable fitted with the most advanced voice and data transmission technology. The system, SAM 1, will link South and Central America and the United States and will be combined with Telefónica's ground network to provide full connection to the main cities of Latin America. The first phase will come into service in December 2000 and the system is scheduled to be fully operational in July 2001.

In September, Telefónica Internacional signed a cooperation agreement with IDT, a US long-distance operator, under which the latter joined the SAM 1 cable venture and joint projects will be implemented such as market products oriented towards the Hispanic community in the US.

In order to intensify value creation, Telefónica Internacional actively managed its Latin American investments in 1999. In particular, action in Brazil included the early repayment in January 1999 of the debt to BNDES arising from the acquisition of the companies spun off from Telebrás and, as a result, the payment was approximately Ptas. 211,985 million less than the price offered at the time of acquisition. Also particularly significant was the success attained in July 1999 in the tender offers for the cellular operators in Rio de Janeiro (Telerj Celular), Espírito Santo (Telest Celular), Bahía (TeleBahia Celular) and Sergipe (Telergipe Celular) – the latter two offers made jointly with Iberdrola –, the capital increase at Celular CRT in August 1999, and the

process of restructuring and merger of Telesp Participações, Telesp, S.A., CTBC and the holding company SPT, which concluded in November and will generate additional cash flow for the resulting company, due to the applicable tax credit, amounting to approximately 1,349 million Brazilian *reais* (Ptas. 109,171 million) in the next five years.

The aforementioned transactions as a whole entailed considerable optimization of Telefónica Internacional's portfolio of investments in Brazil, significantly increased its holdings and reduced the average cost of acquisition of these investments by over 50%. Consequently, high rates of return are assured in the coming years.

2. Telefónica Intercontinental

Telefónica Intercontinental invested outside the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking markets in 1999, and its principal transactions were as follows:

- Acquisition of 100% of Austrian company European Telecom Internacional GmbH, which is Austria's third-largest operator and has a nationwide license to provide the full range of telecommunications services. This transaction provided Telefónica with a unique platform for penetrating the Austrian telecommunications market, which is projected to attain 7% annual growth in wireline voice traffic and 40% in data traffic in the coming years.
- Obtainment of Morocco's second wireless telephony license in cooperation with Portugal Telecom and local partners. This license gives Telefónica access to Morocco, a country with 30 million inhabitants and sizeable growth prospects, since wireless penetration is currently 0.5% and the service is being provided by the incumbent operator with no competition. It is intended to penetrate all segments of the Moroccan telecommunications market.
- Creation, with ACEA (Rome's municipal services company), of an operator company to provide advanced telecommunications services to companies and individuals in Rome and the Lazio region. Additionally, in January 2000 a license was obtained to operate throughout Italy. Entrance into the Italian market strengthens Telefónica's strategy of establishing itself in the Mediterranean area and the main European countries.

3. Data business

During 1999, the operational basis of the Multinational Group of Companies was created by establishing subsidiaries outside Spain, such as Telefónica Data Colombia, which will be created from the merger of the investees Rey Moreno, S.A. and Telegan, S.A. and will provide global telecommunications services both in Colombia and internationally to

corporate customers with a presence in or commercial relations with Colombia.

The legal groundwork was also laid and progress was made, to varying degrees, in the launch of subsidiaries in countries where the Telefónica Group is already present and in others where it is not. Companies were created in Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Canada, Venezuela and the US.

Telefónica Data also collaborated in managing the corporate business of the Latin American operators in which the Group has an ownership interest, in Sao Paulo, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Central America, and it assisted Telefónica Intercontinental in preparing the launch of its data operations in Austria.

Also as part of the international expansion of this new line of business, the foundations were laid for the infrastructure of a new Global Multiservice Network to cover all the countries in which the Telefónica Group's data business has interests, based initially on the infrastructure and management of the Pan-American Network and assisting with the engineering and operational functions in all the countries involved so as to achieve coordinated creation and development of their national data networks and to interconnect them via Telefónica Data's Multiservice Global Network.

4. New markets: Internet and call centers

Telefónica engaged in inconsiderable geographic expansion in two strategic markets: Internet and call centers.

— INTERNET: TERRA

The Terra group is configured as a global business within the business management model established by Telefónica.

During 1999, it expanded geographically and, through the creation and acquisition of companies in a number of countries, it has become the leading provider of Internet access (ISP) for the home and SOHO market and of content in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Terra provides Internet access services in Spain, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and the US, and it is preparing to launch this service in El Salvador.

Terra also operates Internet portals in such countries as Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela, and it had attained 3,285 million page serves by year-end. It is working on extending this service to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Panama.

Additionally, strategic agreements were signed to develop various Internet services provided by the group, including e-commerce, Internet banking, online auctions and content.

— CALL CENTERS: ATENTO

In the call center business, the Atento Group was created in 1999 from the call center companies in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, including Spain, Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Puerto Rico and El Salvador and also the US.

The Atento Group was built up during the year by creating and acquiring companies in this business in the aforementioned countries.

The Group plans to expand the call center activity to countries where it already operates in other lines of business.

EARNINGS

For a proper interpretation of the results, it should be noted that, in accordance with accounting principles applicable in Spain, Telesp Participações, S.A. and Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. (both Brazilian companies acquired in August 1998), were consolidated by the global integration method in 1999. Therefore, the comments which follow refer to two different consolidation methods for these companies in the last two years; consequently, to clarify the development of certain line-items of the income statement, the information has been unified in 1998 terms, i.e. carrying the two Brazilian operators by the equity method.

The Telefónica Group's consolidated net income amounted to Ptas. 300,293 million in 1999, up 38.0% on 1998 and evidencing a significant acceleration over the 14.5% growth attained in the previous year.

A star performer was the Telefónica Móviles Group, which contributed more than Ptas. 93,000 million to Group income, although the greatest improvement was registered at Telefónica Internacional, which contributed over Ptas. 67,000 million to net income.

Telefónica, S.A. generated Ptas. 94,041 million from capital gains (31.3% of consolidated net income), followed by the Telefónica Móviles Group (31.2%) and the Telefónica Internacional Group (21.1%). Certain groups such as Telefónica de España and Media made a negative contribution; Telefónica Publicidad e Información, a significant percentage of which was floated in 1999, accounted for 5.5% of consolidated net income.

In addition to the positive performance of the Telefónica Móviles Group and Telefónica Internacional, the factors that had the greatest bearing on the Group's consolidated income statement were as follows:

— Operating revenues at the Telefónica de España Group increased slightly (2.42%) over the previous year despite progress towards full competition and the resulting reduction in rates and margins.

- Personnel expenses remained stable, due basically to downsizing at Telefónica de España (not counting the addition of Telesp and Tele Sudeste).
- Favorable hedges arranged on the acquisition of the Brazilian companies and moves to take advantage of the low interest rate situation, particularly in Europe, led to a notable improvement in the consolidated financial result on a comparable basis with 1998; including the aforementioned two Brazilian operators that are consolidated by the global integration method in 1999, there was only a slight increase.
- There were sizable capital gains on the sale of subsidiaries such as Temasa and, more particularly, on the public offerings of Telefónica Publicidad e Información and Terra.
- There was a considerable reduction in extraordinary expenses as a direct result of the recognition in 1998 of the entire 1999-2000 downsizing plan for Telefónica de España.
- Major efforts were made in 1999 to modernize the network and adapt to a situation of competition in wireline telephony, and approximately Ptas. 220,000 million of assets were written off.

OPERATING REVENUES

Operating revenues amounted to Ptas. 3,998,031 million, a 30.7% increase over the previous year, of which 16.9% (approximately Ptas. 675,000 million) related to Brazilian operators Telesp and Tele Sudeste.

Revenues from sales and services, which represented over 95% of the total and amounted to Ptas. 3,819,724 million, increased by 31.4%, while capitalized in-house work on wireline assets increased by 11.8% and other operating revenues (which were scantily material) increased by 71%.

Operating revenues at Telefónica de España decreased by 2.8%, compared with a 2.9% increase in 1998; however, if its dependent companies are included, the variation is an increase of 2.42%, and on this basis its operating revenues represent 37% of consolidated operating revenues before adjustments and eliminations.

The rate cuts in July and November, which particularly impacted local calls, and the application of the Reference Interconnection Offer to wireless-wireline traffic were offset by an increase in traffic (15.9% overall, 11.9% in average line usage per day) and by a 3.6% increase in average billable plant.

Wireline-wireless and Internet traffic performed particularly well, rising year-on-year by 33.8% and 81.7%, respectively, and providing growth in usage which offset the reductions in provincial (-4.4%) and interprovincial traffic (-9%).

The Telefónica Móviles group's operating revenues totaled Ptas. 623,292 million, 32.9% more than in 1998 and further accelerating its already rapid pace of growth (approximately 27% in 1998). This figure represented 14.4% of total consolidated operating revenues before adjustments and eliminations. This performance was attained due to an 85% increase in customer numbers (up from the sizable 53.5% attained in 1998), which offset the 7% decline in minutes of usage per customer (which is logical considering the ever-increasing extension of wireless services) and the reduction in rates due to the entry of competitors in this segment.

Despite rising competition, Telefónica Móviles remains the undisputed leader in terms of its share of both customer numbers (over 60%) and traffic (almost 65%), and in 1999 it accounted for more than half of the net market growth.

Operating revenues at Telefónica Internacional amounted to Ptas. 1,615,407 million, an 80.9% increase over the previous year, and accounted for 37.2% of operating revenues before adjustments and eliminations.

Of the total increase in operating revenues in 1999, 40.6% (over Ptas. 655,000 million) came from the addition of Brazilian operators Telesp and Tele Sudeste. In comparable terms (i.e. carrying those two companies by the equity method in both years), the increase was 7.5%.

Regarding progress in the various lines of business, in basic telephony, Telesp increased its lines in service by 29% to 8.3 million at year-end, with 87% digitalization; Telefónica Argentina increased its plant in service by 3.5% to 4,041,296 at 1999 year-end, and attained a penetration of 24 lines per 100 inhabitants in southern Argentina, where it operates; Chile and Peru also registered positive performance, reaching 2.6 million lines in service in Chile (17.2 lines per 100 inhabitants) and Peru ended the year with over 1.6 million lines in service, practically all of them digital (93.5%). Also, Telefónica El Salvador consolidated its position as a global telecommunications operator, offering wireline telephony, public telephony and data transmission and attaining a 40% marketshare in international long-distance.

In the wireless business, the cellular companies managed by Telefónica established their leadership in Brazil despite the fact that competitors went operational. Tele Sudeste ended the year with a 67% share in its service area, CRT Celular 84% and Tele Leste 67%.

In Argentina, Telefónica Argentina's subsidiary TCP obtained an additional PCS license and an expansion of the existing licenses, enabling it to operate throughout Argentina. Subsequently, Miniphone, the cellular company that operated in Buenos Aires and was owned 50% by Telefónica Argentina and Telecom, was split, and Telefónica Argentina's portion was merged with TCP, which ended the year with close to 1,050,000 customers, a 97% increase over the previous year.

In Chile, Startel doubled its number of customers with respect to the previous year, reaching over 1,150,000 users; in March 1999, Telefónica del Perú created the subsidiary Telefónica Móviles, S.A., which attained 700,000 customers by year-end and increased its market share from 66% in 1998 to 70% in 1999.

Telefónica El Salvador now has 125,000 customers and a 35% market share and, after just three months of operations, Telefónica Guatemala had attained 50,000 cellular customers.

In the multimedia business, Cablevisión had 1.45 million customers by year-end and Chilean company Metrópolis-Intercom reached 270,000 customers and a 45% penetration by number of homes. Telefónica Multimedia, a subsidiary of Telefónica del Perú, had 327,344 customers at 1999 year-end, a 7.3% increase over the previous year.

The Telefónica Data group's operating revenues performed particularly well and the company maintained its solid lead in the data business in Spain, basically for large accounts, the main users of data transmission services.

The company has a marketshare of over 90% in connection circuits and over 65% in Internet. Telefónica Data is focusing on the development of ADSL solutions. As a result, operating revenues increased by 25.2% to Ptas. 95,626 million.

Telefónica Publicidad e Información obtained over Ptas. 55,000 million in revenues in 1999, a 29.1% increase over 1998, due to higher Yellow Pages sales, the publication of nine White Pages directories more than in 1998, and the better performance of the Internet and Speaking Pages products.

The guides and directories business in Latin America performed satisfactorily: Publiguías had over 58,000 customers in Chile and remained the clear leader in the industry while offering Interactive White Pages and Yellow Pages via the Internet. Telinver, an Argentinean subsidiary of TASA which publishes directories under the Páginas Doradas ("Golden Pages") name, attained around 70,000 customers in the year, Telefónica del Perú reached over 44,000 customers.

The Terra Networks Group had 1.3 million Internet access customers by 1999 year-end, 50% of them in Spain and 26% in Brazil. Accumulated operating revenues amounted to almost Ptas. 7,200 million, compared with slightly over Ptas. 900 million in 1998; the bulk of revenues related to access subscriptions and portal advertising, and the remainder to corporate and other services.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The main component of operating expenses, namely operating costs, which include personnel expenses, taxes other than income tax,

purchases, outside services and reduction in inventories, totaled Ptas. 2,070,364 million, a 49.1% increase over the previous year. Telesp and Tele Sudeste accounted for 18% of total operating costs, basically due to purchases.

Operating costs were affected by higher interconnection fees resulting from increased wireline-wireless traffic and customer loyalty-building costs, but were moderated by good performance of personnel expenses at Telefónica de España.

Personnel expenses at Telefónica de España fell by 10.3% to slightly over Ptas. 400,000 million as a direct consequence of shedding 11,508 employees with respect to 1998, which enabled productivity to rise to approximately 412 lines per employee, one of the highest levels in Europe.

At the end of 1999, the Telefónica Group had a total of 127,193 employees, up from 101,809 at December 31, 1998, the largest components being the Telefónica de España and Telefónica Internacional groups, with 46,619 and 44,638 employees, respectively.

Operating costs increased by 8.1% overall at the Telefónica de España Group and by 46.9% at the Telefónica Móviles Group due to major acquisition costs arising from increased capitalization of new customers.

The Telefónica Internacional group's operating costs were also negatively impacted by factors other than the addition of Telesp and Tele Sudeste, including most notably the higher expenses arising from implementation of new policies for controlling bad debts, particularly in Chile, and the effects of aggressive commercial policies in the cellular business to respond appropriately to competition.

EBITDA AND OPERATING MARGIN

The slow-down in operating revenues due to the increasing competition faced by the Company in all regions and businesses and the difficulty of reducing operating costs due to the higher costs of customer loyalty-building in all areas of business had an adverse impact on EBITDA which, nevertheless, increased by 17.6% in 1999 (22% in 1998).

The combination of growth in the wireless and data businesses, which are expanding rapidly, offset the shrinkage of margins in the traditional wireline telephony business and made it possible to cover the necessary launch costs of new businesses with high growth potential.

The operating margin, net of depreciation and amortization, was Ptas. 794,764 million at consolidated group level, a decline of 2.5% from the 1998 figure.

This operating margin was the result of depreciation and amortization growing much faster than revenues, basically at the Telefónica de España group, due to the reduction in the depreciation period for assets which had become technologically obsolete.

The Telefónica Internacional group saw a similar trend, but performance at Telefónica Móviles was quite different, since revenues increased more than twice as fast as depreciation, enabling it to increase operating income by 16.5% with respect to 1998.

INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The equity method affiliates line-item was logically affected by the change in the consolidation method of Brazilian operators Telesp and Tele Sudeste. These companies, which were acquired in 1998 during the privatization of the Telebras consortium, contributed Ptas. 7,351 million under this heading. Consequently, there was a net loss of Ptas. 646 million in comparison with the Ptas. 12,199 million of income reported in 1998.

Amortization of goodwill in consolidation increased by 53.1% from Ptas. 21,135 million to Ptas. 32,334 million due to the acquisitions in 1999.

The financial account continued to improve rapidly in a situation of low interest rates and due to judicious hedging of the acquisition of the Brazilian operators. If the Brazilian operators had been carried by the equity method in both years, net financial expenses would have totaled Ptas. 204,916 million, down 10.8%. Since they were consolidated by the global integration method in 1999, financial expenses amounted to Ptas. 237,831 million, an increase of only 3.6%.

As a result of this performance, income from ordinary activities was Ptas. 586,059 million, a 9.1% decrease from the previous year. This margin grew by 5.3% in 1998. In relative terms, income from ordinary activities accounted for approximately 14.6% of operating income, compared with almost 20% in 1998.

INCOME BEFORE TAXES

Net extraordinary expenses performed very well in 1999, amounting to Ptas. 147,321 million, compared with almost Ptas. 175,000 million in 1998, i.e. a 15.8% improvement, due mainly to capital gains on disposal of holdings in subsidiaries and lower labor force restructuring costs because of the accounting treatment in 1998 of the 1999-2000 downsizing at Telefónica de España.

This good performance was combined with major efforts to write down assets, by about Ptas. 220,000 million, at Telefónica de España as required to modernize the network and adapt the access network to new technologies such as ADSL, broadband, etc., which will increase revenue-generating capacity in the future.

In 1999, a number of companies were divested wholly (e.g. Temasa) or partly (e.g. Amper) or a sizable portion of their capital stock was floated by means of a public offering (e.g. Telefónica Publicidad e Información and Terra); these and similar transactions for lesser amounts generated a total of close to Ptas. 260,000 million in capital gains.

Income before taxes amounted to Ptas. 438,738 million in 1999, a 9.1% increase year-on-year (19.1% in 1998).

NET INCOME

The provision for corporate income tax amounted to Ptas. 29,345 million, a reduction of 68.1% with respect to 1998. This decline was due to a reduction in the effective tax caused principally by the amount used of provisions for the investments in Brazil, which are deductible for corporate income tax purposes and are eliminated in consolidation, and by the fact that capital gains on the capital increases at investees for which public offerings have been launched do not form part of the taxable base.

The income attributable to minority interests increased by 17.9% to Ptas. 109,100 million, basically due to the income attributed to the minority shareholders of Telesp and Tele Sudeste.

The Telefónica Group's net income totaled Ptas. 300,293 million, a 38.0% increase over 1998; the main contributions were from Telefónica, S.A., mainly due to capital gains (34.3%), the Telefónica Móviles group (31.1%) and Telefónica Internacional (22.3%), considering in all cases the adjustments and eliminations generated by the consolidation process.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

In 1999, the Telefónica Group invested a total of Ptas. 1,983,805 million, a 6.2% decrease on 1998. Also, account should also be taken of the contribution from Telesp, Tele Sudeste Celular and Celular CRT which were not consolidated by the global integration method in 1998; consequently, the reduction was 22.5% in comparable terms. This variation is due mainly to the significant amount of acquisitions by Telefónica Internacional in Brazil in 1998.

Capital expenditure totaled Ptas. 1,057,334 million, a 66.1% increase due mainly to the contribution from the Latin American operators and Telefónica Móviles, since capital expenditure at Telefónica de España fell by 17.9% due to the need to adapt to the new competitive framework in the Spanish market.

Intangible asset investments totaled Ptas. 138,247 million, a 40.2% increase with respect to 1998. Long-term financial investments reached Ptas. 788,224 million, a 42.9% decrease, due to the impact in 1998 of the acquisitions of the Brazilian operators spun off from Telebras.

The Telefónica Internacional group accounted for 64.2% of capital expenditure, the Telefónica de España group 23.5% and the Telefónica Móviles Group 10.9%.

As regards intangible asset investments, the Telefónica Internacional group contributed 44.8%, Telefónica de España 39.7% and Telefónica Móviles 9.2%.

The breakdown of financial investments was as follows: Telefónica Internacional group 43.2%, Terra Group group 18.7%, Telefónica group 16.6% and Media group 10.9%.

FUNDING

- As a result of the resolution adopted in 1998 to remunerate shareholders by means other than cash dividends so as to strengthen the Company's ability to fund its value-creation projects, the Company paid three stock dividends out of unrestricted reserves in 1999.
- The principal financial debt transactions in 1999 were as follows:
 - In March 1999, Telefónica issued 500 million in debentures at 4.5% fixed annual interest, maturing in 9 years.
 - In June 1999, Telefónica issued 300 million in debentures at floating rates tied to Euribor and capped at 5.38% annual, maturing in ten years.
 - In July 1999, Telefónica issued 30 million in debentures at an implicit yield determined by the difference between the issue price and the price of redemption in 2029. At the same time, the Company arranged a swap under which this transaction became a structured loan.
 - In July 1999, Telefónica issued 500 million in floating-rate notes on the Luxembourg stock exchange, maturing in 2000.
 - In January 1999, CTC issued US\$ 200 million in bonds in the United States at 8.375%, maturing in seven years.
 - A floating-rate loan of US\$ 280 million was arranged with the European Investment Bank (EIB), maturing in nine years.
 - Telefónica arranged a 1.2 billion syndicated loan maturing at between 5 and 7 years at floating interest rates tied to Euribor.
 - In January 1999, Telefónica del Perú obtained a 3-year loan of US\$ 450 million.
 - In January 1999, the debt and the bond arranged in 1998 with BNDES were both settled. This early settlement entailed payment of Ptas.165,391 million less than the balance per books as of December 31, 1998.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For the Telefónica Group, its research and development policy is an important instrument with which to achieve a competitive edge and

guide and foster technological innovation. These activities are carried out mainly by Telefónica Investigación y Desarrollo (TIDSA), which works in the following major areas:

- Development of telephony services: value-added services for the general public, companies, wireless telephones and multimedia, and automation of customer service mechanisms.
- Development of interactive services: information services and new infrastructures for the provision of interactive services, mainly in the sphere of the Internet.
- Development of management services, with innovative solutions for the management of networks and services, and development of business support systems.
- Innovation in business services, strengthening technological capacity in the areas of networks, services, software and information technologies. This includes a considerable level of involvement in European projects managed by the EU.

In 1999, 64% of TIDSA's work was performed for Telefónica de España and 36% for other Group companies, particularly Telefónica Móviles and Telefónica Data.

During 1999, research and development work began to contribute to the development of Telefónica's Latin American operators, and work was performed for Telefónica Argentina, Telefónica Perú, CTC in Chile, and Telesp in Brazil.

Research and development expenses amounted to Ptas.15,022 million in 1999, as compared with Ptas.21,928 million in 1998.

NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In 1998, a new organizational structure was approved for the Group for the purpose of continuing to enhance stockholder value. In January 2000, further progress was made in this direction by designing a model based on worldwide lines of business.

This new organization is structured in various lines of business, each entrusted to a subsidiary, and a Corporate Center constituted by the company heading the Group, Telefónica, S.A., which provides cohesion and facilitates synergies.

Additionally, the brand image launched in 1998 in all the countries where Telefónica operates and in the products and services provided was also strengthened.

The wireline telephony business in Spain is carried on by Telefónica de España, S.A., under which are grouped other subsidiaries with the same line of business.

In the cellular business, Telefónica Móviles will head all the Group's wireless communications businesses worldwide; with a presence in Spain, Latin America, Europe and the Maghreb, it will be the world's sixth-largest wireless group, with approximately 14 million customers and extraordinary growth prospects for the coming years. This company will drive the vertiginous development of this business worldwide and the entrance into the rest of Europe by acquiring UMTS licenses.

In the Internet business, and responding to the growth opportunities which it offers, the Group's on-line activities were segregated into an autonomous unit to manage them on a global basis. Thus, the Terra Group was created with the mission of becoming the leading provider of Internet access and interactive content in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking world.

All the Group's media and content businesses in all the countries where it operates are being grouped under Telefónica Media. This will enable Telefónica to enhance its operational speed and management flexibility in these businesses so as to take advantage of synergies and adapt to the dynamism and increasing importance and convergence of the multimedia industry with telecommunications. Once the new structure is in place, there are plans to float a certain percentage of Telefónica Media in the short term. Telefónica considers that this operation will increase the visibility of these activities and maximize the return on its investment in this industry, hence enhancing shareholder value.

In the data business, Telefónica DataCorp will combine all the businesses involving data communications and integrated corporate solutions for large corporations in Spain, Latin America and Europe, and it will become the world's second-largest specialized data/IP company in terms of revenues.

Other lines of business identified in the new structure are telephone directories, managed by TPI-Páginas Amarillas, which will also encompass similar activities in the countries where the Group operates, and the call center business, managed by Atento, which is present in Spain, Latin America and the United States.

The wireline telephony operators outside Spain will continue to be managed by Telefónica Internacional.

OTHERS AND MATTERS

— Initial public offering of Telefónica Publicidad e Información, S.A. (TPI): in June 1999, Telefónica performed an initial public offering of 35% of the capital stock of TPI, the first company in the Telefónica Group to be floated separately. This process was a resounding success because of both the volume of shares applied for and the share's subsequent performance: they climbed 28.81% on the first day. At year-end, the company had tripled its market capitalization and it was included in the Ibex index in January 2000.

— Initial public offering of Terra Networks, S.A. (Terra): in September 1999, Terra (formerly Telefónica Interactiva) announced a public offering of 30% of its shares. The offering was carried out on the Spanish stock exchanges and the Nasdaq electronic market in the US. It is the first Internet company to be floated in Spain and the first Spanish company to be listed on Nasdaq. The offering was a success, and the retail tranche appreciated by 213.3% on the first day of trading (184% in the case of the institutional tranche).

— Telefónica Media has announced that part of its capital will be floated on the Spanish stock exchanges and on markets in other countries during 2000. The Telefónica Media group has become the leading media group in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking markets after the rest of the Telefónica Group transferred their media assets to it.

— Agreements in Argentina: in December 1999, an agreement was reached with the shareholders of CEI in connection with certain assets held by that company in Argentina, Cointel, Cablevisión Torneos y Competencias y Atlántida de Comunicaciones (ATCO). The final outcome of the agreement was that TASA's ownership interest increased to 52.88% by acquiring the remaining 50% of Cointel, that it gained control of ATCO and AC Inversora (ACISA), that it acquired the right to the other 50% of the TASA management fees, and that the holding in Cablevisión was disposed of. Also, through an additional agreement with the rest of the existing shareholders of ATCO, Telefónica will obtain 100% of this company via Telefónica Media.

— Note 23 to the financial statements details the salient events since December 31, 1999. The principal ones are as follows:

- Signature of a global strategic agreement with BBVA in the area of Internet, e-commerce, wireless services platforms and payment systems.
- Launch of tender offers for 100% of Telesp, Tele Sudeste Celular, Telefónica Argentina and Telefónica del Perú in exchange for shares of Telefónica, S.A. The necessary capital increases have already been approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.
- Signature of strategic agreements with la Caixa, Quatro A and Ariba.com, among others.

TREASURY STOCK

At the beginning of 1999, the treasury stock held by the Telefónica Group accounted for 0.074% of the parent company, i.e. 755,650 shares valued at Ptas. 6,310 each, representing a total of Ptas. 4,863 million.

In February 1999, 726,750 shares were disposed of.

In January, May and November 1999, there were bonus issues of shares, and a three-for-one split was performed to reduce the par value to 1 euro.

As a result of these transactions, 137,376 shares were held in treasury stock at year-end, with a book value of Ptas. 2,002 per share, giving a total balance of Ptas. 278 million.

CODE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The purpose of this section is to provide information on the degree to which Telefónica, S.A. is applying the Code of Good Governance ("Olivencia Report").

A) Introduction

In addition to those established in its Bylaws, Telefónica, S.A.'s rules of governance are set down in Board of Directors Rules, the purpose of which is to establish the principles under which the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. must act, regulate its organization and functioning and set the code of conduct for its members, so as to achieve maximum efficiency and optimize management.

These Rules, in their first draft, were approved by Telefónica, S.A.'s Board of Directors on January 29, 1997, i.e. prior to the publication of the "Olivencia Report."

The experience gained during the 18 months that the Rules of Telefónica's Board of Directors were in force and the publication of the Code of Good Governance led the Board of Directors to appreciate the advisability of making certain changes to the text to incorporate some of the recommendations made in the Code that were not included in the Rules. The new Rules of Telefónica's Board of Directors were approved on July 22, 1998, and duly notified to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission.

B) Mission and powers of the Board of Directors

The current Rules conceive the Board of Directors basically as a body to supervise and control the Company's operations, delegating management of the Company's ordinary business to the executive bodies and management team.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, and to better enable it to discharge its general supervisory function, the Board of Directors undertakes to exercise directly, in addition to the powers reserved exclusively to it by law or under the Company's bylaws, the following duties:

- a) Approval of the Company's general strategies;
- b) Appointment and, when appropriate, removal, of the top executives of the Company and the other companies making up the consolidated Group;

- c) Appointment and, when appropriate, removal, of directors of the various subsidiaries;
- d) Identification of the Company's main risks and implementation and monitoring of the appropriate internal control and information systems;
- e) Definition of the policy for informing and communicating with the shareholders, markets and public opinion;
- f) Definition of the policy regarding treasury stock within the framework, if any, established by the Stockholders' Meeting;
- g) Authorization of the Company's transactions with its directors and main shareholders that might give rise to conflicts of interest; and
- h) In general, performance of business or financial transactions of particular importance to the Company.

In this connection, and since Telefónica is head of an important and complex Corporate Group, the Board of Directors has reserved exclusively for itself certain powers in relation to the actions of its main subsidiaries. Accordingly, the adoption by any of these companies of resolutions of significance on certain duly identified matters will require the prior approval of the Board of Directors of Telefónica.

Consequently, the Board of Directors will not be hindered in any way in its duty of supervising and controlling the Group's activities as a result of the corporate restructuring carried out in 1998.

As indicated above, the Rules of the Board of Directors state that the Board's actions must at all times aim to maximize the value of the Company and therefore create shareholder value, while adhering strictly to generally accepted ethical principles and values.

C) Composition and structure of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Telefónica currently comprises 20 directors, whose names, position and year of appointment are as follows:

— 4 executive directors:

- Juan Villalonga Navarro, Chairman (1996)
- José María Mas Millet, Secretary (1999)
- Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega (2000)
- Antonio Viana-Baptista (2000)

— 6 nominee directors:

- José María Concejo Alvarez, Deputy Chairman (Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, 1978).
- Isidro Fainé Casas, Deputy Chairman (La Caixa, 1994)

- Francisco Gómez Roldán, Deputy Chairman (Argentaria, 1995).
- José Javier Echenique Landiribar (Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, 1995).
- José Maldonado Ramos (Argentaria, 1999)
- Antonio Massanell Lavilla (La Caixa, 1995)

— 8 independent directors, of renowned professional and business prestige, independent from the management team and from the main stockholders:

- César Alierta Izuel (1997).
- Gaspar Ariño Ortiz (1997).
- Pedro Ballvé Lantero (1997).
- Maximino Carpio García (1997).
- Alberto Cortina de Alcocer (1997).
- Ignacio Larracochea Jausoro (1997).
- Martín Velasco Gómez (1997).
- Carles Vilarrubí Carrió (1996).

— 2 directors who were appointed as a result of Telefónica's international alliances:

- Miguel Horta e Costa, representing Portugal Telecom (1998).
- Bert C. Roberts, representing MCI-WorldCom (1998).

— The post of Secretary of the Board of Directors – whose mission is essentially to ensure the proper functioning of the Board, safeguard the formal and substantive legality of the Board's actions, ensure that its procedures and rules of governance are observed, duly reflect in the Minutes Books the events of the Board Meetings and attest to the resolutions adopted at them – is currently held by José María Mas Millet (appointed in 1997), who is also the Company Secretary. The Deputy Secretary is Diego L. Lozano Romeral (appointed in 1997).

Consequently, the composition of Telefónica's Board of Directors is in line with the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance, since the external directors (nominee and independent directors) are in an ample majority with respect to the executive directors (16 as compared with 4), and there are more independent directors than nominee directors (8 as compared with 6), because in the Company's current shareholder structure the floating portion of capital significantly exceeds the sum of the stable ownership interests represented by the nominee directors.

D) Committees of the Board of Directors.

a) Standing Committee.

Both the Company's bylaws and the Rules of its Board of Directors provide for the existence of a Standing Committee with general decision-making powers to which, consequently, all the powers of the Board of Directors, other than those which by law or in accordance with the bylaws may not be delegated, are expressly delegated.

This Standing Committee is currently made up of the following members:

- Juan Villalonga Navarro, Chairman. (1996)
- Isidro Fainé Casas, Deputy Chairman. (1994)
- Francisco Gómez Roldán, Deputy Chairman. (1996)
- Cesar Alierta Izuel. (1999)
- Alberto Cortina de Alcocer. (1999)
- José Javier Echenique Landiribar. (1997)
- José María Mas Millet, Secretary. (1997)

Relations between the Board of Directors and its Standing Committee are based on the principle of transparency, so that the Board of Directors has full and complete knowledge of the resolutions and decisions made by the Standing Committee.

b) Other Committees.

The Rules entitle the Board of Directors to appoint one or more committees responsible for the ongoing examination and monitoring of certain areas of particular relevance to the good governance of the Company, or for in-depth analysis of a given matter which is important enough to merit it.

These Committees are not governing bodies, but instruments responsible to the Board of Directors, to which they report the conclusions they reach on the matters the Board has entrusted to them.

The Committees in existence at present are the Audit and Control Committee, the Appointments and Compensation Committee, the Human Resources Committee, the Regulation Committee and the Service Quality and Customer Attention Committee.

The Audit and Control Committee has the primordial function of supporting the Board of Directors in its supervisory and control functions, the most important tasks of which are to ensure that generally accepted accounting principles are correctly applied and to check the adequacy and integrity of the internal control systems used in preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements.

The Audit and Control Committee is currently made up of the following members:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chairman: | Isidro Fainé Casas. (1998) |
| Ordinary members: | José María Concejo Alvarez. (1998) |
| | Maximino Carpio García. (1998) |

The Appointments and Compensation Committee's functions are to report on proposed appointments of Directors, of members of Board Committees and of senior executives of the Company and its subsidiaries, approve senior executives' standard contracts and

compensation ranges, set Directors' compensation, report on incentive plans and prepare and maintain a register of the status of Directors and senior executives.

The Appointments and Compensation Committee is currently made up of the following members:

— Appointments and Compensation Committee:

Chairman: José Javier Echenique Landiribar. (2000)
Ordinary members: Cesar Alierta Izuel.(1998)
Pedro Ballvé Lantero (2000)
Alberto Cortina de Alcocer. (1998)

The Human Resources Committee and the Regulation Committee, which are responsible for reporting to the Board of Directors and proposing the adoption of appropriate policies on personnel and regulation, respectively, comprise the following Directors.

— Human Resources Committee:

- Pedro Ballvé Lantero. (1998)
- José María Concejo Alvarez (1999)
- Antonio Massanel Lavilla.(1998)

— Regulation Committee:

- Gaspar Ariño Ortíz.(1998)
- José Javier Echenique Landiribar. (1998)
- José Maldonado Ramos (1999)
- Martín Velasco Gómez.(1998)

In 1999,the Service Quality and Customer Attention Committee was created to advise and assist the Board of Directors in matters relating to quality of service and commercial attention to customers;it currently comprises the following members:

— Service Quality and Customer Attention Committee:

- Ignacio Larracochea Jausoro. (1999)
- José Maldonado Ramos.(1999)
- Antonio Massanell Lavilla (1999)
- Martín Velasco Gómez (1999)

The conduct of the Chairman of the Board of Directors –the highest ranking Company executive– should at all times follow the criteria and guidelines laid down by the Board of Directors and the Board Committees, which undoubtedly reduces the risk of the excessive concentration of power in one person,as evidenced by the fact that all resolutions or decisions of importance for the Company must be submitted for prior approval by the Board of Directors or the relevant Committee.

E) Functioning and actions of the Board of Directors

In 1998 the Board of Directors held twelve ordinary meetings and, on one occasion, it made use of the extraordinary procedure for adopting resolutions in writing without a meeting.

Nine of the aforementioned twelve meetings were held at the Company's registered offices, one at the venue of the Shareholders' Meeting, one in Sintra (Portugal) and one in Miami, Florida (USA).

The Standing Committee of the Board of Directors held seventeen ordinary meetings.

All the meetings of the Board of Directors and its Standing Committee were conducted according to Company bylaws and regulatory norms, and the matters submitted for their consideration and decision were examined with due diligence. The Directors participated fully and naturally in all the debates and discussions, giving their opinions when they saw fit, as reflected in the Minutes of each meeting.

The level of transparency and information afforded to the Board of Directors was very high in 1999 and Board meetings were frequently attended by Group company managers responsible for different areas and lines of business, who informed the Board on matters relevant to their areas of competence.

It is important to note that Telefónica Directors have the broadest powers to gather any information about the Company that they may at any time consider appropriate for the proper performance of their duties. The outside Directors have the power to hire, at the Company's expense, legal advisers, accountants, and financial or other experts to assist them in discharging their duties.

F) Directors' Compensation

The Rules of the Board of Directors stipulate that the Appointments and Compensation Committee is responsible for setting Directors' compensation and must ensure that the amounts are in keeping with those offered by other companies of similar size and in a similar business.

In 1999, the compensation paid to the Company's Directors –the amount of which, as required by law, is disclosed in the notes to financial statements– was at all times in accordance with the criteria duly established by the Appointments and Compensation Committee.

This Committee's report on 1999 considers the current Directors' compensation policy to be adequate and in keeping with the market, and proposes that it be maintained for 2000, adding that any increase must necessarily be linked to Company earnings and value creation, so that

Directors' compensation is optimally aligned with the interests of stockholders which it is aimed to maximize.

G) Directors' duty of loyalty

The Rules of the Board of Directors de Telefónica devote a 12-article heading to this subject, describing in depth the Directors' principal rights and obligations, regulating conflicts of interest, the use of corporate assets, the use of information which has not been made public, and the exploitation by Directors to their own benefit of business opportunities of which they become aware in their capacity as Directors.

According to the Rules, the duty of loyalty to the Company extends also to the major stockholders, and the knowledge and authorization of any transaction performed between the Company and any of them is formally reserved to the Board of Directors, which always acts on the basis of a prior report of the Appointments and Compensation Committee in which the transaction is analyzed and evaluated from the standpoints of equal treatment to stockholders and of the market conditions of the transaction.

No incident or problem of any kind relating to these matters arose in 1999.

H) Transparency in relations with stockholders, markets and auditors

The Rules govern in detail the channels through which relations are maintained between the Board of Directors and the Company's stockholders (whether small shareholders or institutional investors), between the Board of Directors and the regulatory and supervisory authorities of the markets in which the Company's stocks are listed, and between the Board of Directors and the Company's auditors.

No incident worthy of special mention took place in any of these areas in 1999, but mention should be made of the high level of transparency and information which has characterized the Company's activity in the stock markets where its shares are listed.

In this connection, some years ago Telefónica set up its "Stockholder Service" to manage the Company's relations with its small stockholders, a 24-hour free telephone hot-line (which in 1999 received 300,000 calls), a quarterly magazine (the most recent issue had a print run of 180,000) and an Internet web site.

Through the Audit and Control Committee, the Board of Directors has established a stable professional relationship with the Company's auditors while also maintaining strict respect for their independence.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA. CONSOLIDATED (MILLION EUROS)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 \$ (3)
Revenue from operations	10,461.0	12,056.7	14,202.5	17,465.5	22,957.0	23,099.3
Operating expenses	5,104.1	6,148.7	7,221.0	8,286.0	12,405.7	12,482.6
Financial expenses	1,344.2	1,240.6	1,329.7	1,715.4	2,438.9	2,454.0
Depreciation and amortization (1)	3,413.7	3,573.2	4,073.8	4,696.1	6,489.9	6,530.1
Netincome	800.6	963.3	1,142.3	1,307.7	1,804.8	1,816.0
Cash flow	4,509.7	4,875.6	5,778.3	6,515.7	8,985.0	9,040.7
Share capital	2,823.2	2,823.2	2,823.2	3,079.8	3,262.8	3,283.0
Shareholders' equity	9,294.5	11,201.4	11,968.4	13,500.0	14,484.8	14,574.6
Long-term debt	10,436.7	10,054.4	11,519.2	13,695.4	17,788.3	17,898.6
Financial debt	11,189.2	11,704.4	13,926.7	19,210.9	20,824.5	20,953.6
Investment (2)	3,803.8	4,352.8	4,122.3	4,417.9	7,185.4	7,229.9

(1) Including depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of deferred interest expenses, amortization of goodwill and dismantled plant pending depreciation.

(2) Fixed and intangible.

(3) Figures in million dollars. 31-12-99 exchange rate: 1 euro = \$1.0062

TELEFONICA GROUP: OPERATING REVENUE (MILLION EUROS)

	(Million euros)			Increase (%)		
	1997	1998	1999	Over 1998	1997-1999 CAGR	1999 \$ (1)
Basic Telephony						
Telephone services	6,537.1	5,600.0	5,518.8	(1.4)	(8.2)	5,553.0
Leased circuits	669.4	744.1	771.4	3.7	7.4	776.2
Interconnection with telephone operators	-	260.6	282.5	8.4	-	284.3
Public Telephony	409.8	833.7	775.2	(7.0)	37.5	780.0
ISDN	116.3	425.9	760.9	78.7	155.8	765.6
Other	1,914.3	1,703.2	1,534.8	(9.9)	(10.5)	1,544.3
Total revenue for Telefónica de España	9,646.9	9,567.5	9,643.6	0.8	-	9,703.4
Lines of Businesses						
Atento	65.4	108.6	202.1	86.2	75.8	203.4
T. Internacional	2,663.3	5,367.5	9,708.8	80.9	90.9	9,769.0
T.C.I.	1.0	5.6	40.1	n.m.	n.m.	40.3
Móviles	2,181.3	2,812.9	3,739.0	32.9	30.9	3,762.2
Data	42.9	458.9	574.7	25.2	n.m.	578.3
Media	48.3	69.3	96.5	39.3	41.3	97.1
T.P.I.	217.8	260.5	334.8	28.5	24.0	336.9
Special purpose subsidiaries	606.3	624.1	744.6	19.3	22.8	749.2
Other subsidiaries	756.7	7,405	936.9	26.5	11.3	942.7
Operating revenues before intercompany sales	16,229.9	20,015.4	26,021.1	30.0	26.6	26,182.4
Intercompany sales	(2,027.4)	(2,549.9)	(3,064.1)	20.2	22.9	(3,083.1)
Total revenue from operations for Telefónica Group	14,202.5	17,465.5	22,957.0	31.4	27.1	23,099.3

(1) Figures in million dollars. 31-12-99 exchange rate: 1 euro = \$1.0062

RESULTS - PROFIT MARGINS. CONSOLIDATED (MILLION EUROS)

Description	(Million euros)					Increase (%)		1999 \$ (1)
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Over 1998	1995-1999 CAGR	
+Operating revenue	10,460.9	12,056.6	14,202.5	17,465.5	22,957.0	31.4	21.7	23,099.3
-Operating expenses	5,104.1	6,148.7	7,220.9	8,286.0	12,405.7	49.7	24.9	12,482.6
Personnel expenses	3,266.8	3,333.7	3,431.1	3,907.6	4,411.5	12.9	7.8	4,438.8
Taxes	166.3	211.0	233.0	289.2	449.7	55.5	28.2	452.5
Subcontracts	1,671.0	2,604.0	3,556.8	4,089.2	7,544.5	84.5	45.8	7,591.3
+Internal expenditure capitalized in fixed assets	730.5	765.2	708.8	747.1	835.0	11.8	3.4	840.2
=Operating margin	6,087.3	6,673.1	7,690.4	9,926.6	11,386.3	14.7	16.9	11,456.9
+Other operating revenue	200.8	226.9	248.2	116.4	199.2	71.0	(0.2)	200.4
-Depreciation of fixed assets	3,014.0	3,162.7	3,622.1	4,359.9	6,108.8	40.1	19.3	6,146.7
-Other operating expenses	58.4	116.0	132.2	145.5	134.3	(7.7)	23.1	135.1
-Other provisions and charges	151.2	159.7	214.9	637.7	565.8	(11.3)	39.1	569.3
=Operating profit	3,064.5	3,461.6	3,969.4	4,899.9	4,776.6	(2.5)	11.7	4,806.2
+Financial income	113.0	115.1	152.5	240.2	390.7	62.7	36.4	393.1
+Exchange income	76.2	64.2	49.0	95.1	992.1	942.9	89.9	998.3
-Interest expenses	1,209.0	1,069.0	1,180.6	1,551.0	1,842.3	18.8	11.1	1,853.7
-Exchange losses	115.3	122.9	126.6	135.7	557.8	311.0	48.3	561.3
-Amortization of deferred charges	19.9	21.7	22.6	28.7	38.9	35.4	18.2	39.1
+Revenue from associated companies	52.6	46.9	59.8	73.3	(3.9)	-	-	(3.9)
-Amortization of goodwill	42.0	100.9	200.2	127.0	194.3	53.0	46.7	195.5
=Profit from ordinary activities	1,920.1	2,364.3	2,700.7	3,466.1	3,522.3	1.6	16.4	3,544.1
+Extraordinary income	179.5	192.0	310.5	3,090.8	2,029.3	(34.3)	83.4	2,041.9
-Extraordinary expenses	755.1	880.2	981.9	4,140.8	2,914.8	(29.6)	40.2	2,932.8
=Income before tax	1,344.5	1,658.1	2,029.3	2,416.1	2,636.9	9.1	18.3	2,653.2
-Corporate tax	236.5	342.1	442.0	552.2	176.4	(68.1)	(7.1)	177.4
=Net income	1,108.0	1,316.0	1,587.3	1,863.9	2,460.5	32.0	22.1	2,475.8
-Minority interest	307.4	352.7	445.0	556.2	655.7	17.9	20.9	659.8
=Net income attributed to Telefónica	800.6	963.3	1,142.3	1,307.7	1,804.8	38.0	22.5	1,816.0
Net income	1,108.0	1,316.0	1,587.3	1,863.9	2,460.5	32.0	22.1	2,475.8
+Amortization of deferred charges	19.9	21.7	22.6	28.7	38.9	35.4	18.2	39.1
+Depreciation of fixed assets	3,104.0	3,162.7	3,622.1	4,359.9	6,108.8	40.1	19.3	6,146.7
+Dismantled plant pending depreciation	337.8	288.0	229.0	180.5	147.9	(18.1)	(18.7)	148.8
+Amortization of goodwill	42.0	100.9	200.2	127.0	194.3	53.0	46.7	195.5
-Revenue from associated companies	52.6	46.9	59.8	73.3	(3.9)	-	-	(3.9)
+Dividends of associated companies	40.6	33.3	177.0	28.9	30.7	6.5	(6.7)	30.9
=Cash flow	4,509.7	4,875.7	5,778.4	6,515.6	8,985.0	37.9	18.8	9,040.7

(1) Figures in million dollars. 31-12-99 exchange rate: 1 euro = \$1.0062

BALANCE SHEET. CONSOLIDATED (MILLION EUROS)

ITEMS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 \$ (2)
SUBSCRIBED SHARES NOT PAID-IN	1.0	-	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3
FIXED ASSETS	24,729.8	27,978.0	29,973.1	39,993.4	49,521.6	49,828.6
Capital increase expenses	4.3	3.5	14.0	97.9	170.1	171.1
Netintangible assets	1,906.6	2,030.4	2,140.3	6,612.2	7,006.1	7,049.5
Property, plant and equipment	39,297.2	42,219.1	45,714.2	52,324.3	72,948.6	73,400.9
Depreciation of fixed assets	(17,676.2)	(18,335.7)	(20,783.5)	(24,502.7)	(37,193.7)	(37,424.3)
Netfixed assets	21,621.0	23,883.4	24,930.7	27,821.6	35,754.9	35,976.6
Investments	1,197.9	2,060.7	2,888.1	5,461.7	6,590.5	6,631.4
GOODWILL ON CONSOLIDATION	286.6	299.3	1,709.0	2,401.8	4,207.0	4,233.1
DEFERRED EXPENSES	849.3	783.1	812.0	831.6	873.6	879.0
CURRENT ASSETS	3,091.6	3,621.1	4,914.8	6,330.3	9,540.8	9,600.0
Subscribed shares not paid-in	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	174.5	203.4	226.5	295.5	476.1	479.1
Accounts receivable	2,397.1	3,051.8	3,781.8	5,269.0	7,062.1	7,105.9
Short-term financial investments	410.2	215.4	757.8	363.0	1,458.1	1,467.1
Treasury stock	-	-	2.2	29.2	1.7	1.7
Cash	71.7	76.0	62.7	143.0	186.1	187.3
Prepayments	38.1	74.5	83.8	230.6	356.7	358.9
ASSETS=LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	28,958.3	32,681.5	37,411.6	49,560.2	64,146.3	64,544.0
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	9,294.5	11,201.4	11,968.4	13,500.0	14,484.8	14,574.6
Paid-in share capital	2,823.2	2,823.2	2,823.2	3,079.8	3,262.8	3,283.0
Reserves	5,840.1	7,612.5	8,228.8	9,112.5	9,417.2	9,475.6
Netincome for year	800.6	963.3	1,142.3	1,307.7	1,804.8	1,816.0
Interim dividend	(169.4)	(197.6)	(225.9)	-	-	-
MINORITY INTERESTS	1,885.7	2,252.0	2,368.6	3,545.6	10,614.4	10,680.2
DEFERRED INCOME	548.5	614.3	676.0	729.4	1,055.3	1,061.8
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	1,730.9	2,023.1	2,337.3	5,963.9	6,756.3	6,798.2
LONG-TERM DEBT	10,436.7	10,054.4	11,519.2	13,695.4	17,788.3	17,898.6
Debentures, bonds and promissory notes issued	3,870.2	3,932.9	4,296.8	5,583.1	6,803.7	6,845.9
Debtwith creditinstitutions	5,420.4	5,068.6	5,665.9	7,025.1	9,127.2	9,183.8
Debtwith associated companies	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Other creditors (1)	1,146.1	1,051.2	1,556.5	1,087.2	1,857.4	1,868.9
SHORT-TERM DEBT	5,062.1	6,536.3	8,542.2	12,125.9	13,447.2	13,530.6
Debentures, bonds and promissory notes issued	650.0	886.0	1,707.0	1,410.5	2,261.0	2,275.0
Debt with creditinstitutions	1,011.2	1,470.2	2,022.6	5,316.7	3,537.2	3,559.2
Debt with associated companies	116.5	171.0	90.6	104.2	116.8	117.5
Other trade accounts	1,545.3	2,251.3	2,111.7	2,328.7	4,245.4	4,271.7
Other creditors	1,567.3	1,600.7	2,301.1	2,697.6	2,968.6	2,987.0
Prepayments	171.8	157.1	309.2	268.2	318.2	320.2

(1) Including tax debts amounting to 427,415, 502,706 and 1,118 million euros respectively, not considered for the calculation of the financial debt ratio.

(2) Figures in million dollars.31-12-99 exchange rate:1 euro = \$1.0062

ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL INDICATORS. CONSOLIDATED (FIGURES IN %, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating margin/Revenue from operations (1)	58.2	55.3	54.1	56.8	49.6
Financial expenses/Revenue from operations (2)	12.8	10.3	9.4	9.8	10.6
Operating margin/Average netplant (3)	28.3	29.3	31.5	37.6	35.8
Fixed asset coverage (4)	92.4	90.0	88.8	86.6	92.9
Self-financing ratio (5)	104.1	96.4	121.4	139.8	119.1
Financial debt ratio (6)	47.9	44.7	47.3	51.0	43.3
Debt repayment capacity(years) (7)	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.6
Financial expenses coverage (times) (8)	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7

(1) Operating revenue - Operating expenses + Internal expenditure capitalized in fixed assets /Operating revenue.

(2) Financial expenses + Exchange losses + Amortization of deferred charges /Operating revenue.

(3) Operating margin /Average netfixed assets.

(4) Shareholders' equity + Outside shareholders' interests + Deferred income + Provisions + Long-term debt/ Fixed assets + Goodwill on consolidation + Deferred expenses.

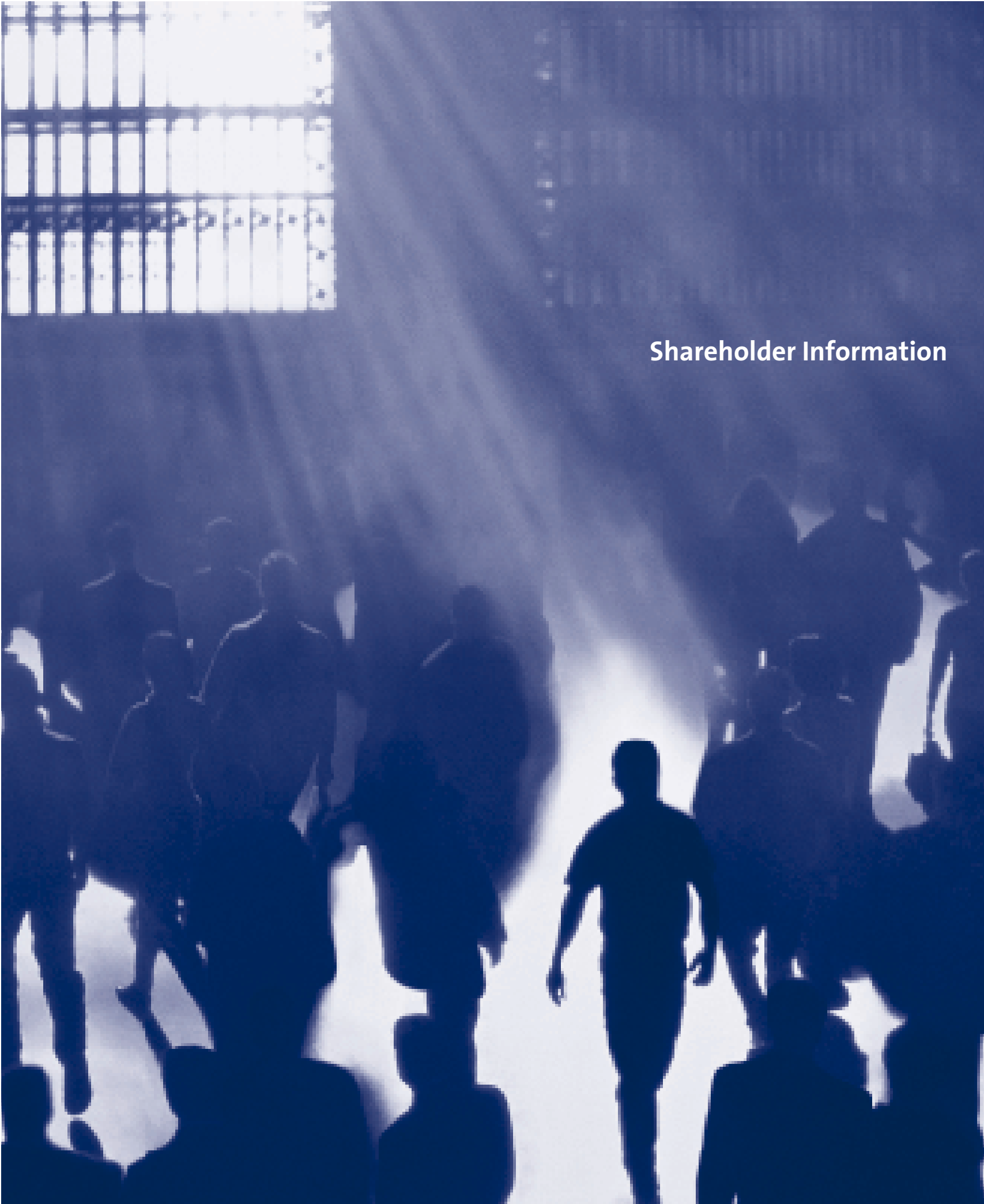
(5) Netincome - Telefónica Dividends + Minority Interests Dividends + Depreciation of plant and equipment + Intangible depreciation + Dismantled plant pending depreciation + Amortization of goodwill - Revenue from associated companies + Dividend from associated companies/Capital expenditure in fixed assets + Capital expenditure in intangible assets.

(6) Interestbearing debt/ Shareholders' equity + Outside shareholders' interests + Deferred income + Tax debts + Interestbearing debt.

Interestbearing debt: Long-term debt - Tax debts + Short-term debentures notes and promisory notes issue + Short-term debts with creditinstitutions - Short-term financial investments - Cash.

(7) Interestbearing debt/ Cash flow - Internal expenditure capitalized in fixed assets. Cash-flow: Netincome + Amortization of deferred expenses + Depreciation of fixed assets + Dismantled plant pending depreciation + Amortization of goodwill - Revenue from associated companies + Dividends from associated companies.

(8) Income before tax + Financial expenses + Exchange losses + Amortization of deferred charges - Internal expenditure capitalized in fixed assets /Financial expenses + Exchange losses + Amortization of deferred charges.



Shareholder Information

SHARE CAPITAL

	1995	1996	EUROS 1997	1998	1999
Share Capital (Mill.euros)	2,823.17	2,823.17	2,823.17	3,079.82	3,262.82
Earnings per share (euros) (1)	0.28	0.34	0.41	0.43	0.55
Price / earnings ratio	11.85	17.67	21.50	29.72	44.84
Payout(%)	53.60	52.17	50.42	—	—
Price / Cash flow per share	2.10	3.49	4.25	5.97	9.05

* Consolidated figures

(1) Figures applying the hypothetical theory that the split came into force on January 1st, 1995

At December 31st, 1999 Telefónica's share capital stood at Euros 3,262,826,901 divided into 3,262,826,901 bearer shares with a nominal value of one Euro and totally paid-in. At its meeting of January 27th, 1999, the Board of Directors of Telefónica agreed to redenominate "Telefónica, S.A.'s" share capital in euros in accordance with that stated in article 21 of Law 46/1998 of December 17th regarding the introduction of the euro.

Likewise, on March 26th, 1999 the Annual Shareholders' Meeting approved the split of the shares that make up the Company's share capital by dividing each share into three, as well as the adjusting of the share's value to one euro in compliance with article 28 of aforementioned Law 46/1998. The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on June 23rd resolved to execute the previous resolution to come into force at twelve midnight of July 23rd 1999.

Throughout fiscal 1998 and 1999 the capital increases executed were as follows:

Date	Number of shares issued	Issue price		Total Issue (Millions)			
				Nominal		Effectivo	
		Ptas	Euros	Ptas	Euros	Ptas	Euros
25-03-98	85,406,438	5,000.0	30.05	42,703	256.65	427,032	2,566.51
(*)27-05-98	642	4,809.2	28.90	0.321	0.0019	3.087	0.0186
(**)16-12-98	20,497,558	500.0	3.005	10,248	61.59	—	—
(**)25-02-99	20,907,509	—	3.005	10,453	62.82	—	—
(*)15-09-99	1,002	—	9.26	—	0.001	—	0.009
(***)29-09-99	63,976,998	—	1.00	—	63.97	—	—

(*) Increases to address the conversion and consequent amortization of convertible bonds with a nominal value of 1,000 American dollars each.

(**) Capital increases charged to freely disposable reserves approved by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of June 24th, 1998

(***) Capital increase charged to the freely disposable reserves approved by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of March 26th, 1999.

QUOTATION OF SHARES

Telefónica shares are quoted on the Automated Quotation Market of all the Spanish Stock exchanges (Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia) and on the following foreign exchanges: London, París, Frankfurt, Tokyo, New York (*) and the London Stock Exchange's SEAQ International.

The trading of options on Telefónica shares is carried out on the Spanish Financial Futures Market (MEFF-RV) and on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) (*)

(*) Quotes American Depositary Receipts (ADR) 1 ADR = 3 shares

QUOTATION OF THE TELEFÓNICA GROUP'S SHARES ON THE SPANISH AUTOMATED QUOTATION MARKET

The table below reflects maximum, minimum and closing prices, in pesetas and euros on the Spanish Automated Quotation Market.

	MAXIMUM (1)		MINIMUM (1)		CLOSING (1)	
	Pesetas	Euros	Pesetas	Euros	Pesetas	Euros
1995	598	3.59	490	2.94	560	3.36
1996	1,020	6.13	563	3.38	1,005	6.04
1997	1,615	9.70	990	5.95	1,450	8.71
1998	2,670	16.04	1,498	9.00	2,103	12.64
1999 1st quarter		15.46		11.61		13.09
1999 2nd quarter		16.64		13.27		15.57
1999 3rd quarter		16.33		13.78		15.03
1999 4th quarter		26.20		14.21		24.80

(1) Quotation in Euros (1 Euro = 166,386 pesetas) and applying the hypothetical theory that the split of the shares' nominal value (3x1) came into force on January 1st 1995.

TELEFÓNICA PUBLICIDAD E INFORMACIÓN, S.A.

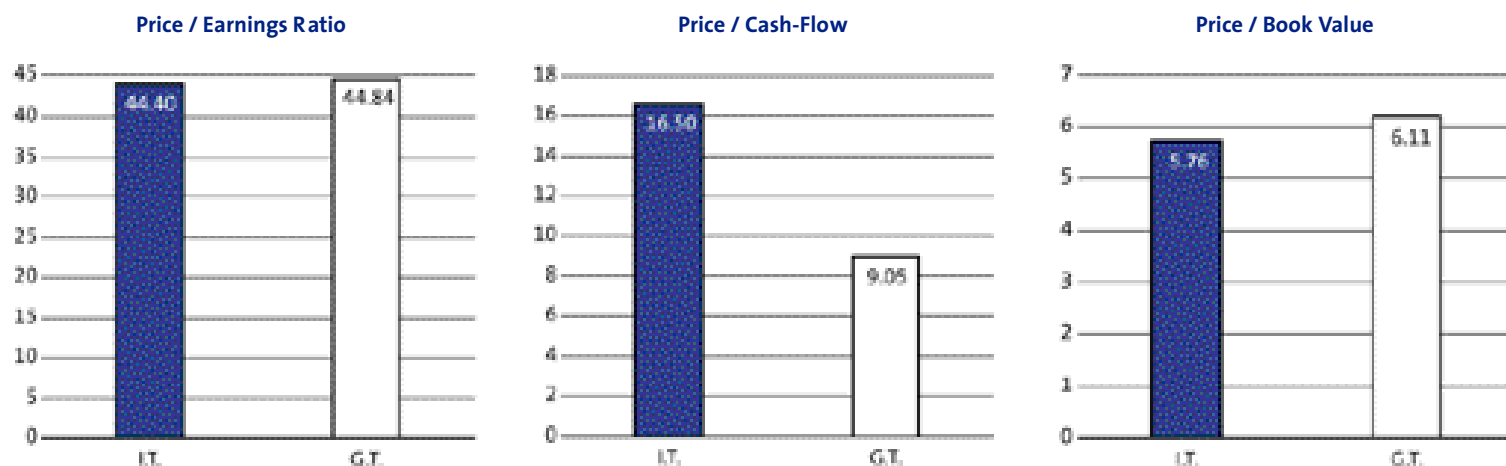
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	CLOSING
	Euros	Euros	Euros
1999 2nd quarter	19.45	18.00	19.35
1999 3rd quarter	22.80	18.65	21.70
1999 4th quarter	52.60	19.91	48.25

On June 23rd 1999, Telefonica Publicidad e Información, S.A. began trading on the Spanish Automated Quotation Market at an opening price of Euros 18.50. This company was listed on the Ibex-35 on January 3rd, 2000.

TERRA NETWORKS, S.A.

	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	CLOSING
	Euros	Euros	Euros
1999 4th quarter	57.00	26.00	54.25

On November 17th 1999, TERRA NETWORKS, S.A. began trading on the Spanish Automated Quotation Market at an opening price of Euros 26.00. This company was listed on the Ibex-35 on January 31st, 2000.



I.T.: International Telecommunications Index (Source: "Capital International Perspective")
 G.T.: Telefónica Group (information in accordance with Spanish accounting principles)
 International comparisons at 12/31/99

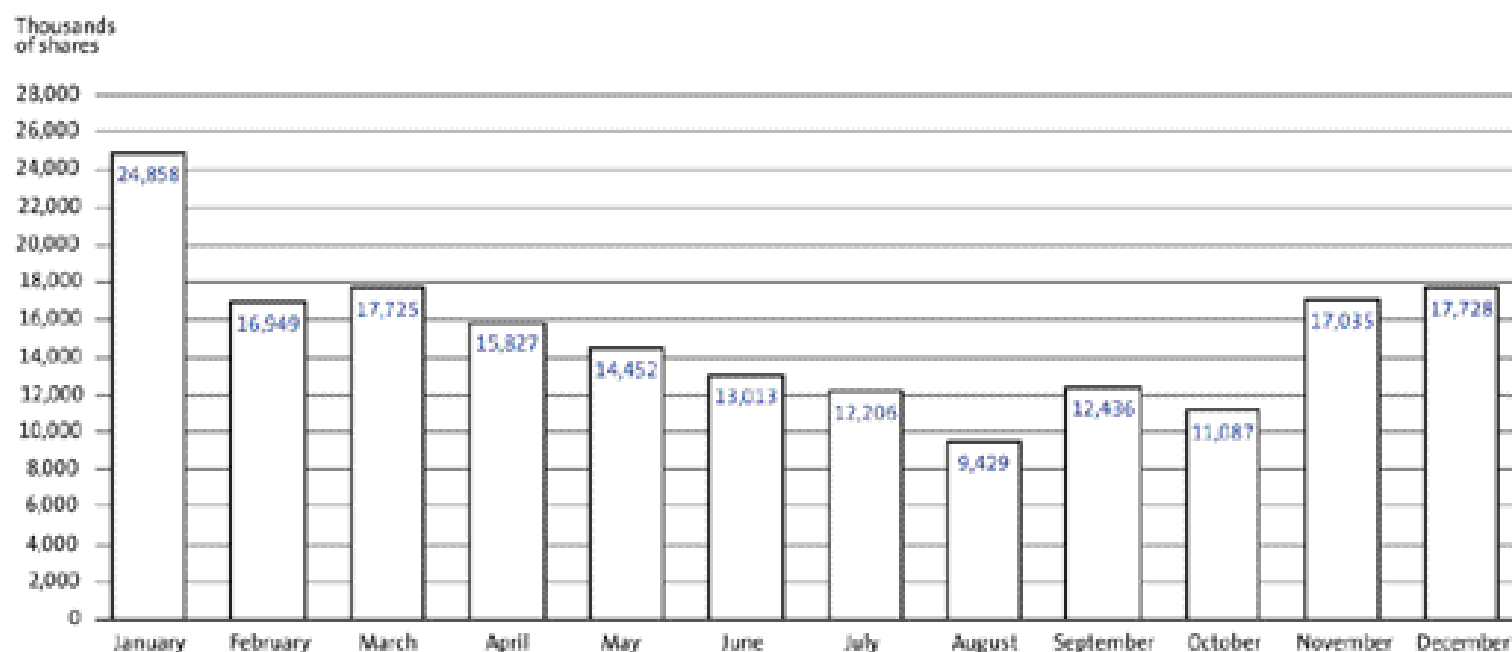
DIVIDENDS PAID OVER RECENT YEARS WERE

	1995		1996		1997	
	PESETAS	EUROS	PESETAS	EUROS	PESETAS	EUROS
Interim	30	0.18	35	0.21	40	0.24
Final	46	0.28	54	0.32	62	0.37
Total	76	0.46	89	0.53	102	0.61

At the Extraordinary Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 24th 1998, Telefónica announced its new policy, aimed at offering alternative forms of reimbursement to that of dividend payments.

With this new dividend policy in mind, throughout fiscal 1999 Telefónica carried out three capital increases charged to freely disposable reserves, acknowledging, in all three cases, the shareholder's pre-emptive rights to one new share for every 50 old ones. These capital increases were approved by the aforementioned Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of June 24th, and the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of March 26th, 1999.

Average daily trading of Telefónica shares - 1999



SIGNIFICANT PARTICIPATIONS IN TELEFÓNICA, S.A.

Under the stipulations of the Royal Decree 116/14/1992, since December 14 1995, Telefónica's shares have been represented as book entries and therefore the official shareholders list has ceased to exist.

At December 31st 1999, the significant holdings in Telefónica's share capital were the following:

SHAREHOLDER	% SHARE CAPITAL
Argentaria, Caja Postal y Banco Hipotecario, S.A. ("Argentaria") (*)	5.02
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, S.A. (*)	3.22
Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona, S.A. (*)	5.01

(*) Significant holdings registered in the Spanish National Securities Market Commission's public records.

The Boards of Directors of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, S.A. and Argentaria, Caja Postal and Banco Hipotecario, S.A., at their meetings held on October 19th 1999, drew up a Merger Project that was subsequently approved by the two companies' Annual General Shareholders' Meetings held on December 18th, 1999. The merger was carried out by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, S.A. absorbing Argentaria and consequently changing its name to Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA). On February 17th, 2000 the new company (BBVA) informed the Spanish National Securities Market Commission that it held a 9.1% stake in Telefónica, S.A.'s share capital.

On February 11th, 2000 Telefónica and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.(BBVA) signed a strategic agreement aimed at further strengthening the development of businesses in high growth sectors, Internet, e-commerce, mobile service and forms of payment platforms. With this in mind, BBVA will increase its stake in Telefónica to 10% and Telefónica will acquire up to 3% of BBVA.

STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION

PESETAS						Average Increase %
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	99/95
Telefónica (billion pesetas)	1,578.3	2,832.5	4,086.6	6,466.9	13,463.3	70.90
Total Madrid Stock Exchange (billion pesetas)	22,899	31,579	44,260	56,985	70,811	32.61
Telefónica's weighting on the Spanish Stock Exchanges:						
(*) Ibex 35 (%)	12.71	14.25	14.61	17.07	27.61	—
Madrid Stock Exchange index (%)	9.44	11.46	11.63	13.31	21.27	—

(*) Telefónica's weighting on the Index on the last business day of each fiscal year.

EUROS						Average Increase %
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	99/95
Telefónica (billion euros)	9.49	17.02	24.56	38.87	80.91	70.90
Total Madrid Stock Exchange (billion euros)	137.63	189.79	266.01	342.48	425.58	32.61
Telefónica's weighting on the Spanish Stock Exchanges:						
(*) Ibex 35 (%)	12.71	14.25	14.61	17.07	27.61	—
Madrid Stock Exchange index (%)	9.44	11.46	11.63	13.31	21.27	—

(*) Telefónica's weighting on the Index on the last business day of each fiscal year.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS

1995
1999



TELEF NICA GROUP SHARES – LATIN AMERICAN OPERATORS

	Stock market capitalization (mill.\$ US)		Closing price ADRs (\$ US)		Price/earnings ratio		Price/Cash Flow (**)		Dividend yield	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	CTC Chile	4,950	4,367	20 ^{7/10}	18 ^{1/4}	11.7	(****)	6.1	8.0	2.4
Telef nica Argentina (*)	5,981	6,610	27 ^{15/16}	30 ^{7/8}	11.7	14.5	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.5
Telef nica del Per	2,967	2,815	12 ^{11/16}	13 ^{3/8}	13.7	14.8	6.8	6.13 (***)	2.8	2.8
CANTV	2,545	3,518	17 ^{13/16}	24 ^{5/8}	8.5	25.9	2.5	5.4	9.0	2.6
Holdings in Brasil:										
Telesp (fijado)	7,399	11,944	22 ^{1/8}	24 ^{4/9}	12.7	22.6	4.5	8.02	2.3	5.9
Telesp (celular)	2,341	5,668	17 ^{1/2}	42 ^{3/8}	n.a.	80	n.a.	19	n.a.	—
Telesudeste (celular)	1,384	2,596	20 ^{11/16}	38 ^{4/5}	9.1	110	5.7	21	4.1	0.54
Teleleste (celular)	190	284	28 ^{3/8}	42 ^{1/2}	4.6	n.a.	2.7	n.a.	10.3	—

(*) The 1998 and 1999 figures are based on the quotation at 31/12/98 and 31/12/99, and the figures for the financial balance sheets closed at 30/9/98 and 30/9/99.

(**) Operating cash flow = Netincome + Depreciation and Amortization.

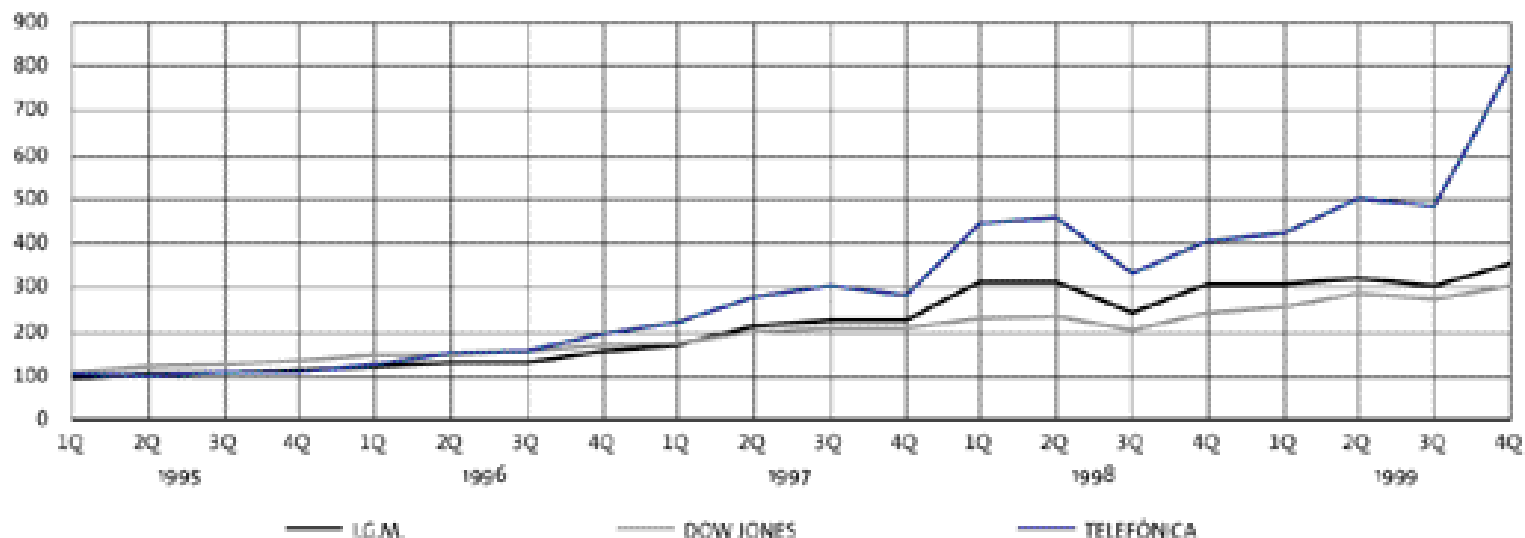
(***) Cash flow = Netincome + Amortization + Exchange Adjustments.

(****) At the close of fiscal 99, Telefónica CTC Chile registered netlosses of \$US 95.2 million

RATIO IN AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPTS (ADRs):

Company	Number of shares per ADR
CTC Chile	4 shares
Telef nica Argentina	10 shares
Telef nica del Per	10 shares
CANTV	7 shares
Telesp fija	1,000 shares
Telesp celular	2,500 shares
Telesudeste celular	5,000 shares
Teleleste celular	50,000 shares

Trading index: Telef nica shares



Management



Board of Directors ()*

As it stood at the date of publication of this Annual Report:

Chairman

Juan Villalonga Navarro

Vice-Chairmen

José María Concejo Alvarez

Isidro Fainé Casas

Francisco Gómez Roldán

Directors

César Alierta Izuel

Gaspar Ari o Ortiz

Pedro Ballvé Lantero

Maximino Carpio García

Alberto Cortina de Alcocer

José Javier Echenique Landiribar

Miguel Horta e Costa

Ignacio Larracochea Jausoro

José Maldonado Ramos

Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega

Antonio Massanell Lavilla

Bert C. Roberts, Jr.

Martín Velasco Gómez

Antonio Viana-Baptista

Carles Vilarrubi Carrió

Director Secretary of the Board

José María Mas Millet

Vicesecretary

Diego L. Lozano Romeral

(*) At year end 1999, Mssrs. Juan Perea Sáenz de Buruaga and Javier Revuelta del Peral held the posts of Director, from which they resigned on January 12, 2000, being replaced by Mssrs. Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega and Antonio Viana-Baptista, whose appointments were confirmed by the General Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held February 4, 2000.

*Management Committee (**)*

As it stood at the date of publication of this Annual Report

Chairman

Juan Villalonga Navarro

Vice-Chairmen

Isidro Fainé Casas

Francisco Gómez Roldán

Members

Cesar Alierta Izuel

Alberto Cortina de Alcocer

José Javier Echenique Landiribar

Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega

Antonio Viana-Baptista

Secretary

José María Mas Millet

(**) At the end of the 1999 period, Directors Juan Perea Sáenz de Buruaga and Javier Revuelta del Peral formed part of the Management Committee. On their resignation as Directors of the company, the vacancies they caused in the Management Committee were covered by Mssrs. Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega and Antonio Viana-Baptista.

Executive Committee

As it stood at the date of publication of this Annual Report

Chairman

Juan Villalonga Navarro

Members

José María Alvarez-Pallete López

Guillermo Fernández Vidal

Julio Linares López

Luis Martín de Bustamante Vega

José Antonio Ríos

Antonio Viana-Baptista

Member Secretary

José María Mas Millet

Copies of this **ANNUAL REPORT** are available to **SHAREHOLDERS SERVICES OFFICE** at freephone number **900 111 004**

The Annual Report can also be obtained via Telefonica's web page: **www.telefonica.com**

The information required by law is also available to shareholders and to the general public.

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