

Risk Management policy –

The Telefónica Group actively manages these risks through the use of derivatives (primarily on exchange rates, interest rates and share prices) and by incurring debt in local currencies, where appropriate, with a view to stabilizing cash flows, the income statement and investments. In this way, it attempts to protect the Telefónica Group's solvency, facilitate financial planning and take advantage of investment opportunities.

The Telefónica Group manages its exchange rate risk and interest rate risk in terms of net debt and net financial debt as calculated by them. The Telefónica Group believes that these parameters are more appropriate to understanding its debt position. Net debt and net financial debt take into account the impact of the Group's cash balance and cash equivalents including derivatives positions with a positive value linked to liabilities. Neither net debt nor net financial debt as calculated by the Telefónica Group should be considered an alternative to gross financial debt (the sum of current and non-current interest-bearing debt) as a measure of liquidity.

For a more detailed description on reconciliation of net debt and net financial debt to gross financial debt, see Note 2 of the Financial Report.

Exchange rate risk

The fundamental objective of the exchange rate risk management policy is that, in event of depreciation in foreign currencies relative to the euro, any potential losses in the value of the cash flows generated by the businesses in such currencies, caused by depreciation in exchange rates of a foreign currency relative to the euro, are offset (to some extent) by savings from the reduction in the euro value of debt denominated in such currencies. The degree of exchange rate hedging employed varies depending on the type of investment.

At December 31, 2013, net debt in Latin American currencies was equivalent to approximately 4,326 million euros. However, the Latin American currencies in which this debt is denominated is not distributed in proportion to the cash flows generated in each currency. The future effectiveness of the strategy described above as a hedge of exchange rate risks therefore depends on which currencies depreciate relative to the euro.

The Telefónica Group aims to protect itself against declines in Latin American currencies relative to the euro affecting asset values through the use of dollar-denominated debt, incurred either in Spain (where such debt is associated with an investment as long as it is considered to be an effective hedge) or in the country itself, where the market for local currency financing or hedges may be inadequate or non-existent. At December 31, 2013, the Telefónica Group's net debt denominated in dollars was equivalent to 1,326 million euros.

At December 31, 2013, pound sterling-denominated net debt was approximately 2.31 times the value of the 2013 operating income before depreciation and amortization (OIBDA) from the Telefónica Europe business unit in the United Kingdom. The Telefónica Group's aim is to maintain a similar proportion of pound sterling-denominated net debt to OIBDA as the Telefónica Group's net debt to OIBDA ratio, on a consolidated basis, to reduce its sensitivity to changes in the pound sterling to euro exchange rate. Pound sterling-denominated net debt at December 31, 2013, was equivalent to 3,342 million euros, greater than the 2,629 million euros at December 31, 2012.

Until the sale agreement of Telefónica Czech Republic (see Note 21.b of the Financial Report), the risk-management objective to protect the investment in the Czech Republic was similar to that described for the investment in the UK, where the amount of Czech crown-denominated debt is proportional to the OIBDA of the "Telefónica Europe" business unit in the Czech Republic. Czech crown-denominated net debt at December 31, 2013 was 2.65 times OIBDA in Czech crown (2.10 times in 2012) on a consolidated basis and 3.85 times (2.97 times in 2012) on a proportional basis. An explanation for why this value is notably higher than the target of 2 times OIBDA is that once the sale of that company had been negotiated and agreed, the management target was changed to take into consideration the new position of the asset in the Group's portfolio. It was therefore decided to hedge the collection in Czech crown from this sale.

The Telefónica Group also manages exchange rate risk by seeking to minimize the negative impact of any remaining exchange rate exposure on the income statement, regardless of whether there are open positions. Such open position exposure can arise for any of three reasons: (i) a thin market for local derivatives or difficulty in sourcing local currency finance which makes it impossible to arrange a low-cost hedge (as in Argentina and Venezuela), (ii) financing through intra-group loans, where the accounting treatment of exchange rate risk is different from that for financing through capital contributions, and (iii) as the result of a deliberate policy decision, to avoid the high cost of hedges that are not warranted by expectations or high risk of depreciation.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of foreign currency gains and losses and of equity to changes in exchange rates, where: (i) in calculating the impact on the income statement, the exchange

rate position affecting the income statement at the end of 2014 was considered constant during 2013; (ii) in calculating the impact on equity, only monetary items have been considered, namely debt and derivatives such as hedges of net investment and loans and credits to subsidiaries considered as part of the net investment, whose breakdown is considered constant in 2014 and identical to that existing at the end of 2013. In both cases, Latin American currencies are assumed to depreciate against the dollar and the rest of the currencies against the euro by 10%.

Currency (Millions of euros)	Change	Impact on the consolidated income statement	Impact on consolidated equity
All currencies vs EUR	10%	42	(245)
USD vs EUR	10%	(1)	14
European currencies vs EUR	10%	1	(460)
Latin American currencies vs USD	10%	42	201
All currencies vs EUR	(10)%	(42)	245
USD vs EUR	(10)%	1	(14)
European currencies vs EUR	(10)%	(1)	460
Latin American currencies vs USD	(10)%	(42)	(201)

The Group's monetary position in Venezuela at December 31, 2013 is a net debtor position of 1,716 million Venezuelan bolivars (equivalent to approximately 198 million euros). It had an average debtor position in 2013, leading to a higher financial expense in the amount of 59 million euros for the effect of inflation.

Interest rate risk

The Telefónica Group's financial expenses are exposed to changes in interest rates. In 2013, the rates applied to the largest amount of short-term debt were mainly based on the Euribor, the Czech crown Pribor, the Brazilian SELIC, the US dollar and pound sterling Libor, and the Colombian UVR. In nominal terms, at December 31, 2013, 71% of Telefónica's net debt (or 68% of long-term net debt) was pegged to fixed interest rates for a period greater than one year, compared to 74% of net debt (73% of long-term net debt) in 2012. Of the remaining 29% (net debt at floating rates or at fixed rates maturing in under one year), 11 percentage points had interest rates collared in a period over one year (or 3% of long-term debt), while at December 31, 2012 this was the case for 10 percentage points of net debt at floating rates or with fixed rates maturing within one year (3% of long-term net debt).

In addition, early retirement liabilities were discounted to present value over the year, based on the curve for instruments with very high credit quality. The increase in interest rates has decreased the market value of these liabilities. However, this decrease was nearly completely offset by the decrease in the value of the hedges on these positions.

Net financial expense totaled 2,866 million euros in 2013, of which 111 million related to exchange losses (without considering the effect of monetary adjustments). Stripping out this effect, net financial expense fell by 11.8% year on year, primarily due to the 11.4% decrease in average debt. Stripping out the effect of exchange differences, the effective cost of debt of the last twelve months is 5.34%, 3 b.p. below the prior year, as the impact to the effective cost of debt derived from the fact that the majority of the average debt reduction is in euros (at less than average costs) was compensated by savings made on the gross cost of debt in euros through better management.

To illustrate the sensitivity of financial expenses to variability in short-term interest rates, a 100 basis points increase in interest rates in all currencies in which Telefónica has financial positions at December 31, 2013 has been assumed, and a 100 basis points decrease in interest rates in all currencies except those currencies with low interest rates, in order to avoid negative rates (euro, pound sterling and the US dollar) and a constant position equivalent to that prevailing at the end of 2013.

To illustrate the sensitivity of equity to variability in interest rates, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates in all currencies and terms of the curve, in which Telefónica holds financial positions at December 31, 2013 was assumed, as well as a 100 basis point decrease in all currencies and terms (except those below 1% in order to avoid negative rates). Cash flow hedge positions were also considered as they are fundamentally the only positions where changes in market value due to interest-rate fluctuations are recognized in equity.

Change in basis points (bp)	Impact on consolidated income statement	Impact on consolidated equity
+100bp	(118)	741
-100bp	55	(632)

Share price risk

The Telefónica Group is exposed to changes in the value of equity investments that may be bought, sold or otherwise involved in transactions, from changes in the value of derivatives associated with such investments, from treasury shares and from equity derivatives.

According to the Telefónica, S.A. share option plan, Performance & Investment Plan (PIP) (see Note 19 of the Financial Report) the shares to be delivered to employees under such plan may be either the parent company treasury shares, acquired by them or any of its Group companies; or newly-issued shares. The possibility of delivering shares to beneficiaries of the plan in the future, in accordance with relative total shareholders' return, implies a risk since there could be an obligation to hand over a maximum number of shares at the end of each phase, whose acquisition (in the event of acquisition in the market) in the future could imply a higher cash outflow than required on the start date of each phase if the share price is above the corresponding price on the phase start date. In the event that new shares are issued for delivery to the beneficiaries of the plan, there would be a dilutive effect for ordinary shareholders as a result of the higher number of shares delivered under such plan outstanding.

To reduce the risk associated with variations in share price under these plans, Telefónica has acquired instruments that replicate the risk profile of some of these plans as explained in Note 19 of the Financial Report.

In 2012, the second Global Employee Share Plan was launched, in accordance with approval given at the 2011 Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.

In addition, the Group may use part of the treasury shares of Telefónica, S.A. held at December 31, 2013 to cover shares deliverable under the PIP or the Global Employee Share Plan. The net asset value of the treasury shares could increase or decrease depending on variations in Telefónica, S.A.'s share price.

Liquidity risk

The Telefónica Group seeks to match the schedule for its debt maturity payments to its capacity to generate cash flows to meet these maturities, while allowing for some flexibility. In practice, this has been translated into two key principles:

1. The Telefónica Group's average maturity of net financial debt is intended to stay above 6 years, or be restored above that threshold in a reasonable period of time if it eventually falls below it. This principle is considered as a guideline when managing debt and access to credit markets, but not a rigid requirement. When calculating the average maturity for the net financial debt and part of the undrawn credit lines can be considered as offsetting the shorter debt maturities, and extension options on some financing facilities may be considered as exercised, for calculation purposes.
2. The Telefónica Group must be able to pay all commitments over the next 12 months without accessing new borrowing or tapping the capital markets (although drawing upon firm credit lines arranged with banks), assuming budget projections are met. Throughout 2013, due to the financial market crisis, the Group decided to apply a substantially greater hedging policy for these commitments.

At December 31, 2013, the average maturity of net financial debt (45,381 million euros) was 6.79 years.

At December 31, 2013, gross financial debt scheduled to mature in 2014 amounted to approximately 9,214 million euros (which includes: (i) the net position of derivative financial instruments and certain current payables and (ii) 582 million euros of notes with an option of early repayment option and no contractual obligation to be repaid). These maturities are lower than the amount of funds available, calculated as the sum of: a) current financial assets and cash at December 31, 2013 (11,682 million euros excluding derivative financial instruments), b) annual cash generation projected for 2014; and c) undrawn credit facilities arranged with banks whose original maturity is over one year (an aggregate of more than 11,831 million euros at December 31, 2013), providing flexibility to the Telefónica Group with regard to accessing capital or credit markets in the next 12 months. For a further description of the Telefónica Group's liquidity and capital resources in 2013, see Note 13.2 Financial Liabilities and Appendix V of the Financial Report.

Country risk

The Telefónica Group managed or mitigated country risk by pursuing two lines of action (in addition to its normal business practices):

1. Partly matching assets to liabilities (those not guaranteed by the parent company) in the Telefónica Group's Latin American companies such that any potential asset impairment would be accompanied by a reduction in liabilities; and,
2. Repatriating funds generated in Latin America that are not required for the pursuit of new, profitable business development opportunities in the region.

Regarding the first point, at December 31, 2013, the Telefónica Group's Latin American companies had net financial debt not guaranteed by the parent company of 2,499 million euros, which represents 5.5% of consolidated net financial debt.

Regarding the repatriation of funds to Spain, 1,640 million euros from Latin America companies have been received in 2013, of which 1,434 million euros were from dividends, 118 million euros were from intra-group loans (payments of interest and repayments of principal) and 88 million euros were for other items.

In this regard, it is worth noting that since February 2003, Venezuela has had an exchange control mechanism in place, managed by the Currency Administration Commission (CADIVI). The body has issued a number of regulations ("providencias") governing the modalities of currency sales in Venezuela at official exchange rates. Foreign companies which are duly registered as foreign investors are entitled to request approval to acquire currencies at the official exchange rate by the CADIVI, in line with regulation number 029, article 2, section c) "Remittance of earnings, profits, income, interest and dividends from international investment." Telefónica Venezolana, C.A. (formerly Telcel, C.A.), a Telefónica Group subsidiary in Venezuela, obtained the aforementioned requested approval on 295 million Venezuelan bolivars in 2006, 473 million Venezuelan bolivars in 2007 and 785 million Venezuelan Bolivars in 2008. At December 31, 2013, payment of two dividends agreed by the company in the amount of 5,882 million Venezuelan bolivars is pending approval by the CADIVI.

Credit risk

The Telefónica Group trades in derivatives with creditworthy counterparties. Therefore, Telefónica, S.A. generally trades with credit entities whose "senior debt" ratings are of at least "A". In Spain, where most of the Group's derivatives portfolio is held, there are netting agreements with financial institutions, with debtor or creditor positions offset in case of bankruptcy, limiting the risk to the net position. In addition, since Lehman went bankrupt, the credit ratings of rating agencies have proved to be less effective as a credit risk management tool. Therefore, the 5-year CDS (Credit Default Swap) of credit institutions has been added. This way, the CDS of all the counterparties with which Telefónica, S.A. operates is monitored at all times in order to assess the maximum allowable CDS for operating at any given time. Transactions are generally only carried out with counterparties whose CDS is below the threshold.

For other subsidiaries, particularly those in Latin America, assuming a stable sovereign rating provides a ceiling which is below "A", trades are with local financial entities whose rating by local standards is considered to be of high creditworthiness.

Meanwhile, with credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, the Telefónica Group places its cash surpluses in high quality and highly liquid money-market assets. These placements are regulated by a general framework, revised annually. Counterparties are chosen according to criteria of liquidity, solvency and diversification based on the conditions of the market and countries where the Group operates. The general framework sets: (i) the maximum amounts to be invested by counterparty based on its rating (long-term debt rating); (ii) the maximum tenor of the investment, set at 180 days; and (iii) the instruments in which the surpluses may be invested (money-market instruments).

The Telefónica Group considers credit risk management as a key element to achieve its sustainable business and customer base growth targets in a manner that is consistent with Telefónica Corporate Risk Management Policy.

This management approach relies on the continuous monitoring of the risk assumed and the resources necessary to optimize the risk-reward balance to grant the adequate separation between the risk ownership areas and risk management areas. Customer-financing products and those debtors that could cause a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are subject to specific management practices to mitigate exposure to credit risk, according to the segment and risk profile of the customer.

Uniform policies, procedures, delegation of authority and management practices are established in all Group companies, taking into account benchmark risk management techniques but adapted to the local characteristics of each market. This commercial credit risk management model is embedded into the Group's decision-making processes, both from a strategic and, especially, day-to-day operating perspective, where credit risk assessment guides the product and services available for the different customer profiles.

The Telefónica Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is initially represented by the carrying amounts of the financial assets (Notes 11 and 13 of the Financial Report) and the guarantees given by the Telefónica Group.

Several Telefónica Group companies provide operating guarantees granted by external counterparties, which are offered during their normal commercial activity, in bids for licenses, permits and concessions, and spectrum acquisitions. At December 31, 2013, these guarantees amounted to approximately 3,964 million euros.

Capital management

Telefónica's corporate finance department, which is in charge of Telefónica's capital management, takes into consideration several factors when determining Telefónica's capital structure, with the aim of ensuring sustainability of the business and maximizing the value to shareholders.

Telefónica monitors its cost of capital with a goal of optimizing its capital structure. In order to do this, Telefónica monitors the financial markets and updates to standard industry approaches for calculating weighted average cost of capital, or WACC. Telefónica also uses a net financial debt ratio below 2.35x OIBDA in the medium term (excluding items of a non-recurring or exceptional nature), enabling to obtain and maintain the desired credit rating over the medium term, and with which the Telefónica Group can match the potential cash flow generation with the alternative uses that could arise at all times.

These general principles are refined by other considerations and the application of specific variables, such as country risk in the broadest sense, or the volatility in cash flow generation, when determining the Telefónica Group's financial structure.

Derivatives policy

At December 31, 2013, the nominal value of outstanding derivatives with external counterparties amounted to 164,487 million equivalent, a 11% increase from December 31, 2012 (147,724 million euros equivalent). This figure is inflated by the use in some cases of several levels of derivatives applied to the nominal value of a single underlying liability. For example, a foreign currency loan can be hedged into floating rate, and then each interest rate period can be fixed using a fixed rate hedge, or FRA (forward rate agreement). Even using such techniques to reduce the position, it is still necessary to take extreme care in the use of derivatives to avoid potential problems arising through error or a failure to understand the real position and its associated risks.

Telefónica's derivatives policy emphasizes the following points:

1) Derivatives based on a clearly identified underlying.

Acceptable underlyings include assets and liabilities, profits, revenues and cash flows in either a company's functional currency or another currency. These flows can be contractual (debt and interest payments, settlement of foreign currency payables, etc.), reasonably certain or foreseeable (PP&E purchases, future debt issues, commercial paper programs, etc.). The acceptability of an underlying asset in the above cases does not depend on whether it complies with accounting rules requirements for hedge accounting, as is required in the case of certain intragroup transactions, for instance. Parent company investments in subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the euro also qualify as acceptable underlying assets.

Economic hedges, which are hedges with a designated underlying asset and which in certain circumstances offset fluctuations in the underlying asset value, do not always meet the requirements and effectiveness tests laid down by accounting standards for treatment as hedges. The decision to maintain positions that cease to qualify as effective or fail to meet other requirements will depend on the marginal impact on the income statement and how far this might compromise the goal of a stable income statement. In any event, the variations are recognized in the income statement.

2) Matching of the underlying to one side of the derivative.

This matching basically applies to foreign currency debt and derivatives hedging foreign currency payments by Telefónica Group subsidiaries. The aim is to eliminate the risk arising from changes in foreign currency interest rates. Nonetheless, even when the aim is to achieve perfect hedging for all cash flows, the lack of liquidity in certain markets, especially in Latin American currencies, has meant that historically there have been mismatches between the terms of the hedges and those of the debts they are meant to hedge. The Telefónica Group intends to reduce these mismatches, provided that doing so does not involve disproportionate costs. In this regard, if adjustment does prove too costly, the financial timing of the underlying asset in foreign currency will be modified in order to minimize interest rate risk in foreign currency.

In certain cases, the timing of the underlying as defined for derivative purposes may not be exactly the same as the timing of the contractual underlying.

3) Matching the company contracting the derivative and the company that owns the underlying.

Generally, the aim is to ensure that the hedging derivative and the hedged asset or liability belong to the same company. Sometimes, however, the holding companies (Telefónica, S.A. and Telefónica Internacional, S.A.) have arranged hedges on behalf of a subsidiary that owns the underlying asset. The main reasons for separating the hedge and the underlying asset were possible differences in the legal validity of local and international hedges (as a result of unforeseen legal changes) and the different credit ratings of the counterparties (of the Telefónica Group companies as well as those of the banks).

4) Ability to measure the derivative's fair value using the valuation systems available to the Telefónica Group.

The Telefónica Group uses a number of tools to measure and manage risks in derivatives and debt. The main ones are Kondor+, licensed by Reuters, which is widely used by financial institutions, and MBRM specialist financial calculator libraries.

5) Sale of options only when there is an underlying exposure.

Telefónica considers the sale of options when: i) there is an underlying exposure (on the consolidated statement of financial position or associated with a highly probable cash outflow) that would offset the potential loss for the year if the counterparty exercised the option, or ii) the option is part of a structure in which another derivative offsets any loss. The sale of options is also permitted in option structures where, at the moment they are taken out, the net premium is either positive or zero.

For instance, it would be possible to sell short-term options on interest rate swaps that entitle the counterparty to receive a certain fixed interest rate, below the level prevailing at the time the option was sold. This would mean that if rates fell and the counterparty exercised its option, the Group would swap part of its debt from floating rate to a lower fixed rate, having received a premium.

6) Hedge accounting.

The main risks that may qualify for hedge accounting are as follows:

- Variations in market interest rates (either money-market rates, credit spreads or both) that affect the value of the underlying asset or the measurement of the cash flows;
- Variations in exchange rates that change the value of the underlying asset in the company's functional currency and affect the measurement of the cash flow in the functional currency;
- Variations in the volatility of any financial variable, asset or liability that affect either the valuation or the measurement of cash flows on debt or investments with embedded options, whether or not these options are separable; and
- Variations in the valuation of any financial asset, particularly shares of companies included in the portfolio of "Available-for-sale financial assets".

Regarding the underlying:

- Hedges can cover all or part of the value of the underlying;
- The risk to be hedged can be for the whole period of the transaction or for only part of the period; and
- The underlying may be a highly probable future transaction, or a contractual underlying (loan, foreign currency payment, investment, financial asset, etc.) or a combination of both that defines an underlying with a longer term.

This may on occasion mean that the hedging instruments have longer terms than the related contractual underlying. This happens when the Group enters into long-term swaps, caps or collars to protect ourselves against interest rate rises that may raise the financial expense of its promissory notes, commercial paper and some floating rate loans which mature earlier than their hedges. These floating rate financing programs are highly likely to be renewed and Telefónica commits to this by defining the underlying asset in a more general way as a floating rate financing program whose term coincides with the maturity of the hedge.

Hedges can be of three types:

- Fair value hedges.
- Cash flow hedges. Such hedges can be set at any value of the risk to be hedged (interest rates, exchange rates, etc.) or for a defined range (interest rates between 2% and 4%, above 4%, etc.). In this last case, the hedging instrument used is options and only the intrinsic value of the option is recognized as an effective hedge.
- Hedges of net investment in consolidated foreign subsidiaries. Generally such hedges are arranged by the parent company and the other Telefónica holding companies. Wherever possible, these hedges are implemented through real debt in foreign currency. Often, however, this is not always possible as many Latin American currencies are non-convertible, making it impossible for non-resident companies to issue local currency debt. It may also be that the debt market in the currency concerned is too thin to accommodate the required hedge (for example, the Czech crown and pounds sterling), or that an acquisition is made in cash with no need for market financing. In these circumstances derivatives, either forwards or cross-currency swaps are used to hedge the net investment.

Hedges can comprise a combination of different derivatives.

Management of accounting hedges is not static, and the hedging relationship may change before maturity. Hedging relationships may change to allow appropriate management that serves the Group's stated principles of stabilizing cash flows, stabilizing net financial income/expense and protecting share capital. The designation of hedges may therefore be cancelled, before maturity, because of a change in the underlying, a change in perceived risk on the underlying or a change in market view. Derivatives included in these hedges may be reassigned to new hedges where they meet the effectiveness test and the new hedge is well documented. To gauge the efficiency of transactions defined as accounting hedges, the Group analyzes the extent to which the changes in the fair value or in the cash flows attributable to the hedged item would offset the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk using a linear regression model both prospectively and retrospectively.

The main guiding principles for risk management are laid down by Telefónica's Finance Department and implemented by company financial officers (who are responsible for balancing the interests of each company and those of the Telefónica Group). The Corporate Finance Department may allow exceptions to this policy where these can be justified, normally when the market is too thin for the volume of transactions required or on clearly limited and small risks. New companies joining the Telefónica Group as a result of mergers or acquisitions may also need time to adapt.



The breakdown of the financial results recognized in 2013, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2013	2012	2011
Interest income	613	557	586
Dividends received	11	28	42
Other financial income	203	276	181
Subtotal	827	861	809
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(427)	648	573
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	388	(550)	(808)
Transfer from equity to profit and loss from cash flow hedges	(121)	(173)	(210)
Transfer from equity to profit and loss from available-for-sale assets and others	(52)	(50)	(3)
Gain/(loss) on fair value hedges	(935)	198	908
(Loss)/gain on adjustment to items hedged by fair value hedges	961	(145)	(747)
Subtotal	(186)	(72)	(287)
Interest expenses	(2,898)	(3,094)	(2,671)
Ineffective portion of cash flow hedges	-	1	1
Accretion of provisions and other liabilities	(201)	(469)	(106)
Other financial expenses	(238)	(289)	(528)
Subtotal	(3,337)	(3,851)	(3,304)
Net finance costs excluding foreign exchange differences and hyperinflationary adjustments	(2,696)	(3,062)	(2,782)

The breakdown of Telefónica's derivatives at December 31, 2013, their fair value at year-end and the expected maturity schedule is as set forth in the table below:

2013

Millions of euros	Fair value ^(*)		Notional amount MATURITIES ^(*)			
Derivatives	2013	2014	2015	2016	Subsequent years	Total
Interest rate hedges	456	(4,266)	1,934	845	(2,079)	(3,566)
Cash flow hedges	758	(3,462)	2,099	(96)	8,143	6,684
Fair value hedges	(302)	(804)	(165)	941	(10,222)	(10,250)
Exchange rate hedges	355	(467)	1,551	3,128	4,709	8,921
Cash flow hedges	357	(330)	1,551	3,128	4,709	9,058
Fair value hedges	(2)	(137)	-	-	-	(137)
Interest and exchange rate hedges	(233)	(468)	(321)	465	1,923	1,599
Cash flow hedges	(58)	(383)	(200)	566	2,779	2,762
Fair value hedges	(175)	(85)	(121)	(101)	(856)	(1,163)
Hedge of net investment	(277)	(1,992)	(162)	(1,151)	(60)	(3,365)
Derivatives not designated as hedges	(434)	1,918	(63)	(710)	(1,928)	(783)
Interest rate	(359)	2,353	(141)	(710)	(1,941)	(439)
Exchange rate	(75)	(435)	78	-	13	(344)
Interest and exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-

^(*) For interest rate hedges, the positive amount is in terms of fixed payment. For foreign currency hedges, a positive amount means payment in functional vs. foreign currency.

^(**) Positive amounts indicate payables.



The breakdown of Telefónica's derivatives at December 31, 2012, their fair value at year-end and the expected maturity schedule are as set forth in the table below:

2012

Millions of euros	Fair value ^(*)		Notional amount MATURITIES ^(*)			
Derivatives	2012	2013	2014	2015	Subsequent years	Total
Interest rate hedges	367	(1,241)	(844)	2,552	3,306	3,773
Cash flow hedges	1,405	(1,048)	(353)	2,547	8,222	9,368
Fair value hedges	(1,038)	(193)	(491)	5	(4,916)	(5,595)
Exchange rate hedges	(443)	792	(158)	1,558	6,344	8,536
Cash flow hedges	(441)	1,057	(158)	1,558	6,344	8,801
Fair value hedges	(2)	(265)	-	-	-	(265)
Interest and exchange rate hedges	(389)	(8)	38	27	2,468	2,525
Cash flow hedges	(248)	(53)	89	90	2,478	2,604
Fair value hedges	(141)	45	(51)	(63)	(10)	(79)
Hedge of net investment	(140)	(1,330)	(280)	(162)	(1,211)	3,180
Derivatives not designated as hedges	(534)	11,366	(13)	(467)	(1,406)	9,480
Interest rate	(384)	8,796	(13)	(545)	(2,133)	6,105
Exchange rate	(150)	2,570	-	78	727	3,375
Interest and exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-

^(*) For interest rate hedges, the positive amount is in terms of fixed payment. For foreign currency hedges, a positive amount means payment in functional vs. foreign currency.

^(**) Positive amounts indicate payables.



More information
In the 'Financial
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Mandatory information which has to be provided under prevailing legislation is also available
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