FONCAIXA FTPYME 2, Fondo de Titulización de Activos

SME loans / Spain

*This pre-sale report addresses the structure and characteristics of the proposed transaction based on the information provided to Moody's as of October 2008. Investors should be aware that certain issues concerning this transaction have yet to be finalised. Upon conclusive review of all documents and legal information as well as any subsequent changes in information, Moody's will endeavour to assign definitive ratings to this transaction. The **definitive** ratings may differ from the **provisional** ratings set forth in this report. Moody's will disseminate the assignment of definitive ratings through its Client Service Desk. This report does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities, and it may not be used or circulated in connection with any such offer or solicitation.*

Estimated Closing Date

[17 November 2008]

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PROVISIONAL (P) RATINGS

Series	Rating	Amount (million)	% of Notes	Legal Final Maturity	Coupon
AS	(P)**Aaa**	€533.7	48.52	September 2050	3mE + 0.35%
AG	(P)**Aaa**	€456.3	41.48	September 2050	3mE + 0.50%
B	(P)**A3**	€27.5	2.50	September 2050	3mE + 1.25%
C	(P)**Baa3**	€82.5	7.50	September 2050	3mE + 1.75%
D	(P)**C**	€76.4	6.95	September 2050	3mE + 4.00%
Total		€1,100.0	100.00		

The ratings address the expected loss posed to investors by the legal final maturity. Moody's ratings address only the credit risks associated with the transaction. Other non-credit risks have not been addressed, but may have a significant effect on yield to investors. In Moody's opinion, the structure allows for timely payment of interest and ultimate payment of principal at par on or before the rated final legal maturity date on Series A/B/C, and for ultimate payment of interest and principal at par on or before the rated final legal maturity date on Series D.

OPINION

Strengths of the Transaction

- Very granular pool and well diversified across Spain
- All the loans included in the portfolio are standard (the traditional *Crédito Abierto PYME* product is not being included in this deal)
- Well diversified portfolio in terms of industry concentrations, with a Real Estate exposure below 18%.
- The Real Estate Developer sector has been excluded.
- Any debtor with an internal rating above 8 (equivalent to a range of around 11.80%-12.75% default probability over a one-year time horizon) will be excluded in the definitive portfolio
- Around 59% of the pool is backed by first lien mortgage guarantee (WA LTV = 46.7%)
- Very good seasoning (2.89 years)
- No bullet loans included in the portfolio
- Good interest rate swap provided by Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona (La Caixa, rated **Aa1**/**P-1**) guaranteeing 50bps of excess spread, as well as covering the servicer fee if La Caixa is substituted as servicer
- Excess spread-trapping mechanism through a 12-month "artificial write-off"
- Guarantee from the Kingdom of Spain (**Aaa**) for Series AG. The rating of series AG is **Aaa** regardless of the guarantee of the Kingdom of Spain
- A cash reserve will be funded up front for an amount equal to 6.95% of the initial outstanding portfolio. This reserve will provide both liquidity and credit protection to the notes

Weaknesses and Mitigants

- Around 41% of the borrowers are micro-SMEs (turnover below €1 million) and around 26% are self-employed
- Some of the loans are subject to an interest rate cap, although this risk is eliminated by the interest rate swap
- Around 3% of the portfolio has a principal grace period
- Pro-rata amortisation of Series B and C leads to reduced credit enhancement of the senior series in absolute terms. This is mitigated by strict triggers which interrupt the pro-rata amortisation of the notes if the performance of the transaction deteriorates
- The interest deferral trigger on Series B and C benefits the repayment of the series senior to each of them, but increases the expected loss on Series B and C themselves. The reserve fund and the subordination have been sized accordingly to account for this deterioration on the expected loss.

STRUCTURE SUMMARY *(see page 4 for more details)*

Issuer:	FONCAIXA FTPYME 2, Fondo de Titulización de Activos
Structure Type:	Senior/Mezzanine/Subordinated floating-rate notes
Seller/Originator:	Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona (La Caixa, **Aa1**/**P-1**)
Servicer:	La Caixa
Interest Payments:	Quarterly on each payment date
Principal Payments:	2 years initial lock-up period and then pass-through on each payment date
Payment dates:	15 January, 15 April, 15 July, 15 October
Credit Enhancement/Reserves:	0.50% excess spread per annum 6.95% reserve fund Subordination of the notes Guarantee of the Kingdom of Spain (**Aaa**/**P-1**) for series AG
Hedging:	Interest rate swap to cover interest rate risk
Interest Rate Swap Counterparty:	La Caixa
Paying Agent:	La Caixa
Note Trustee (Management Company):	Gesticaixa
Arranger/Lead Manager:	Gesticaixa/La Caixa

COLLATERAL SUMMARY (AS OF OCTOBER) *(see page 7 for more details)*

Receivables:	Loans to Spanish enterprises (73.51%) and self-employed individuals (26.49%)
Total amount:	€1,527 million
Number of Contracts:	30,456
Number of Borrowers:	27,535
Effective Number of Borrowers:	4,449
Geographic Diversity:	Madrid (24.3%), Andalusia (12.77%), Valencia (12.1%)
WA Remaining Term:	9.47 years
WA Seasoning:	2.89 years
Delinquency Status:	No loans in arrears at the time of securitisation
Historical Loss Experience:	Default and recovery data provided

NOTES

Series	Subordination	Reserve Fund	Total
AS	51.48%*	6.95%	58.43%
AG	10.00%*	6. 95%	16.95%
B	7.50%*	6. 95%	14.45%
C	0.00%*	6. 95%	6. 95%
D	0.00%	6. 95%	6. 95%

** Subject to pro-rata amortisation triggers*

Excess spread at closing is 0.50%

INTRODUCTION

The 2008 budget for the FTPYME programme has increased sharply from the amounts assigned in previous years.

As has become usual in recent years, the Spanish Ministry of Economy has established an annual guarantee budget for the FTPYME (SME securitisation funds) programme for 2008. The amount assigned by the Ministry has increased sharply from the maximum historical amount of €1.8 billion assigned in 2002, 2003 and 2004, to the current level of €3 billion. The legal framework has not experienced any significant change since 2005. The following is a summary of its principal conditions:

1. Securitised assets must be loans (i) originated by institutions that have previously signed an agreement with the Ministry of Economy; (ii) granted to nonfinancial enterprises based in Spain; and (iii) with an initial maturity of more than one year.
2. At least 80% of the loans must be granted to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (as defined by the European Commission in its recommendation of 6 May 2003).
3. The institutions transferring the loans to an FTPYME fund must in turn reinvest the proceeds of the sale in granting new loans (such loans complying with conditions (1) and (2) above): 50% of which must be reinvested within six months and the remaining 50% within one year.
4. The Kingdom of Spain will guarantee interest and principal payments on up to 80% of securities rated **Aa** or above. Significantly, the guarantee is fully binding for the Kingdom of Spain.

Additionally, a condition imposed in the Budget Law for 2006 limits the outstanding amount of guaranteed tranches to €7.7 billion; i.e. no further tranches could be guaranteed beyond this limit even if the guarantee budget has not been fully allocated.

TRANSACTION SUMMARY

Cash securitisation of loans granted to Spanish enterprises and self-employed individuals carried out under the FTPYME programme

FONCAIXA FTPYME 2, FTA (the "*Fondo*") is a securitisation fund created with the aim of purchasing a pool of loans granted by La Caixa to Spanish enterprises and self-employed individuals, in compliance with the conditions required by the FTPYME programme in order to qualify for the Spanish Treasury guarantee.

This is the eighth loans-to-enterprises transaction carried out by La Caixa; one of the previous deals were also launched under the FTPYME programme.

The *Fondo* will issue four series of notes to finance the purchase of the loans (at par):

- A subordinated Series C, rated (P)**Baa3**
- A mezzanine Series B, rated (P)**A3**
- A senior tranche comprising two (P)**Aaa**-rated series: a subordinated series AG and a senior Series AS.

Each series of notes is supported by the series subordinate to itself, a cash reserve (funded with the benefits from the issuance of Series D) and the excess spread guaranteed under the swap agreement with La Caixa. The swap agreement will also hedge the Fondo against the risk derived from having different index reference rates and reset dates on the assets and on the notes, and any renegotiation of the interest rate on the loans.

Other structural aspects are the pro-rata amortisation of the notes (provided certain conditions are met), a default definition equal to 12 months past due and the interest deferral trigger for Series B and C based on the cumulative amount of written-off loans.

Additionally, the *Fondo* benefit from an €1.8 million subordinated loan provided by the originators to cover the expenses of issuing the notes.

Series AG benefits from the guarantee of the Kingdom of Spain for interest and principal payments. Nevertheless, the expected loss associated with Series AG notes is consistent with a **Aaa** rating regardless of the Spanish Treasury guarantee. The transaction will not incorporate a liquidity line to ensure the timeliness of the interest or principal guarantee payments.

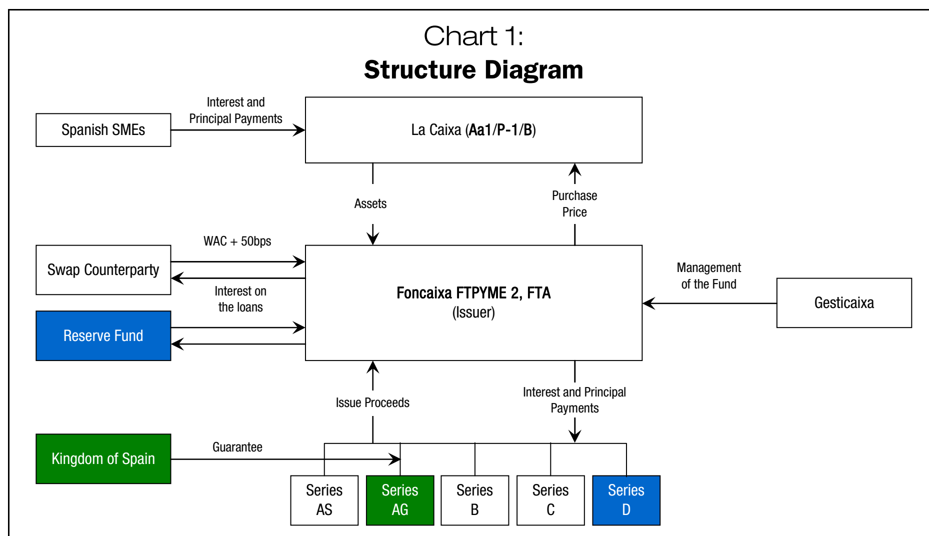
Moody's based the ratings primarily on: (i) an evaluation of the underlying portfolio of loans; (ii) historical performance information and other statistical information; (iii) the swap agreement hedging the interest rate risk; (iv) the credit enhancement provided through the GIC account, the excess spread, the cash reserve and the subordination of the notes; and (v) the legal and structural integrity of the transaction.

Moody's ratings address the expected loss posed to investors by the legal final maturity.

STRUCTURAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS

Standard FTPYME capital structure, incorporating the following key features: a strong swap agreement and deferral of interest based on accumulated level of written-off loans

Chart 1:
Structure Diagram



Interest rate swap guaranteeing the interest rate of the notes plus 50 bppa of excess spread and covering the servicing fee in case of the replacement of La Caixa as servicer

To hedge the *Fondo* against the interest rate risk (potential mismatch derived from having different index reference rates and reset dates (as well as fixed-rate loans) on the assets and on the notes), it will enter into a swap agreement with La Caixa.

According to the swap agreement, on each payment date:

– The *Fondo* will pay La Caixa the interest actually received from the loans plus the yield from the amortisation account

– La Caixa will pay the weighted-average interest rate on the notes plus 50 bppa over a notional equal to the outstanding amount of non-delinquent plus the balance of the amortisation account and the servicer fee due on that payment date if La Caixa is substituted as servicer.

The excess spread provided through the swap agreement constitutes the first layer of protection for investors.

If La Caixa's long-term rating is downgraded below **A2**, or its short-term rating is downgraded below **P-1**, it will have to (i) collateralise its obligation under the swap for an amount sufficient to maintain the then current rating of the notes; or (ii) find a suitably rated guarantor or substitute. Any failure by La Caixa to comply with these conditions will constitute an event of default under the swap agreement.

GIC providing an annual interest rate equal to the index reference rate of the notes

The treasury account will be held at La Caixa. The proceeds from the loans, amounts received under the swap agreement and the reserve fund will be deposited in the treasury account.

Triggers are in place to protect the treasury account from a possible downgrade of La Caixa's short-term rating. Should La Caixa's short-term rating fall below **P-1**, it will have to perform one of the following main actions in the indicated order of priority within 30 business days:

– Find a suitably rated guarantor or substitute; or

– Transfer the treasury account to another **P-1** entity

La Caixa guarantees an annual yield of the amounts deposited in the treasury account equal to the index reference rate of the notes.

Reserve fund fully funded upfront with proceeds from the issuance of Series D

The reserve fund is designed to help the *Fondo* meet its payment obligations and will be held at La Caixa. It will be initially fully funded with the benefits from the issuance of the Series D notes, the reserve fund will be used to protect the Series AS, AG, B and C notes against interest and principal shortfall on an ongoing basis.

After the first three years of the transaction, the reserve fund may amortise over the life of the transaction so that it amounts to the lower of the following amounts:

– 6.95% of the initial balance of the Series AS, AG, B and C notes
– The higher of:
  - 13.90% of the outstanding balance of the Series AS, AG, B and C notes 3.47% of the initial balance of the Series AS, AG, B and C notes

However, the amount required under the reserve fund will not be reduced on any payment date on which either of the following scenarios occurs:

– The arrears level (defined as the percentage of non-written-off loans that are more than 90 days in arrears) exceeds 1%
– The reserve fund is not funded at its required level on that payment date

Payment structure incorporating the reimbursement of the guarantee payments to the Spanish Treasury

On each quarterly payment date, the *Fondo's* available funds (amounts received from the asset pool, the reserve fund, amounts received under the swap agreement and interest earned on the transaction accounts) will be applied in the following simplified order of priority:

1) Costs and fees
2) Any amount due under the swap agreement and swap termination payment if the *Fondo* is the defaulting party
3) Interest payment to Series AS and AG and reimbursement of any amount obtained from the Spanish Treasury on previous payment dates to cover any potential shortfall on interest payment to Series AG
4) Interest payment to Series B (if not deferred)
5) Interest payment to Series C (if not deferred)
6) Retention of an amount equal to the principal due under the notes
7) Interest payment to Series B (if deferred)
8) Interest payment to Series C (if deferred)
9) Replenishment of the reserve fund
10) Interest payment to Series D
11) Principal payment to Series D
12) Junior payments and cash back to the originator.

In the event of liquidation of the *Fondo*, the payment structure will be modified with the sole aim of ensuring that any amount due to a series is repaid before any payment to a subordinated series is made.

Interest deferral mechanism based on the level of accumulated written-off loans

The payment of interest on Series B and C will be brought to a more junior position if, on any payment date, the following conditions are met:

Series B:	–	The accumulated amount of written-off loans since closing is higher than 19%; and
	–	Series AS and AG are not fully redeemed or there is any amount pending to be reimbursed to the Spanish Treasury by reason of principal
Series C:	–	The accumulated amount of written-off loans since closing is higher than 15%; and
	–	Series B is not fully redeemed

Principal due to the notes incorporates a 12-month "artificial write-off" mechanism

The transaction's structure benefits from an "artificial write-off" mechanism. This mechanism is implicit in the definition of the principal due under the notes, which is calculated as the difference between (i) the outstanding amount of the notes (taking into account amounts withdrawn from the Spanish Treasury guarantee and the amounts deposited in the amortisation account); and (ii) the outstanding amount of the non-written-off loans (the "written-off loans" being defined as those loans with any amount due but unpaid for more than 12 months (or earlier, if the debtor goes bankrupt or the management company considers that there are no reasonable expectations of recovery under each such loan)).

The “artificial write-off” speeds up the off-balance sheet of a non-performing loan; thus, the amount of notes collateralised by non-performing loans is minimised, and, consequently, the negative carry. However, the most important benefit for the transaction is that the amount of excess spread trapped in the structure is larger (the excess spread between the “artificial write-off” time and the “natural write-off” time would otherwise be lost). Therefore, the transaction makes better use of the excess spread, allowing for lower levels of other credit enhancement figures.

A principal deficiency will occur, on any payment date, if the issuer’s available funds are not sufficient to reimburse the principal due under the notes, according to the cash flow rules stated above (the difference between these two amounts being the principal deficiency). The principal deficiency attributable to Series AG will be covered by the guarantee from the Kingdom of Spain.

Principal due allocation mechanism

Until the payment date on which the initial amount of Series B and C exceeds 5% and 15% respectively, of the outstanding amount under the Series AS, AG, B and C notes , the amount retained as principal due will be used for the repayment of the following items in the indicated order of priority:

1) Amortisation of Series AS
2) Amortisation of Series AG and reimbursement to the Spanish Treasury of any amount used to cover any potential shortfall on principal payment to Series AG
3) Amortisation of Series B
4) Amortisation of Series C

Nevertheless, the amount retained as principal due will be allocated pro-rata between Series AS, AG and the Spanish Treasury, if Class A is not completely collateralised by loans less than 90 days in arrears.

Once Series B and C start to amortise, the amount retained as principal due will be distributed pro-rata between the following:

– Amortisation of Series AS, AG and reimbursement of any amount due to the Spanish Treasury that has been used to cover any potential shortfall on principal payment to Series AG. This amount will be distributed according to the order of priority and pro-rata amortisation trigger mentioned above.
– Amortisation of Series B
– Amortisation of Series C

so that the percentages indicated above for Series B and C are maintained at any payment date thereafter. Nevertheless, amortisation of Series B and C will not take place on a payment date on which any of the following events occurs:

– The arrears level exceeds 1.25% and 1.00% for Series B and C, respectively.
– The reserve fund is not at the required level.
– The outstanding amount of the non-written-off loans is lower than 10% of the initial amount of the pool.
– The conditions to amortise pro-rata Series AS and AG are met.

During the first two years the notes will not amortise and the corresponding principal will be deposited in the “Amortisation account”. The management company will keep track of the amounts corresponding to each Series of notes and the cash will be applied accordingly in the first payment date after that period of time. The potential negative carry that this mechanism could generate has been eliminated through the swap.

Class D amortisation

The Class D notes will amortise, on each payment date, for an amount equal to the difference between the outstanding amount of the Class D notes and the reserve fund’s required amount on the current payment date.

COLLATERAL

Pool of loans granted to Spanish enterprises and self-employed individuals, concentrated in Madrid, Andalusia and Valencia

As of October 2008, the provisional portfolio comprises 30,456 loans and 27,535 debtors. The loans were originated by La Caixa in its normal course of business, and comply with the following criteria:

– The loans have been granted to non-financial enterprises located in Spain.

– Around 98% of the outstanding amount of the pool corresponds to loans granted to SMEs as defined by the European Commission in its recommendation dated 6 May 2003. Around 26% corresponds to loans granted to self-employed individuals.

– The loans are repaid by direct debit.

– 100% of the principal of the loans has been drawn.

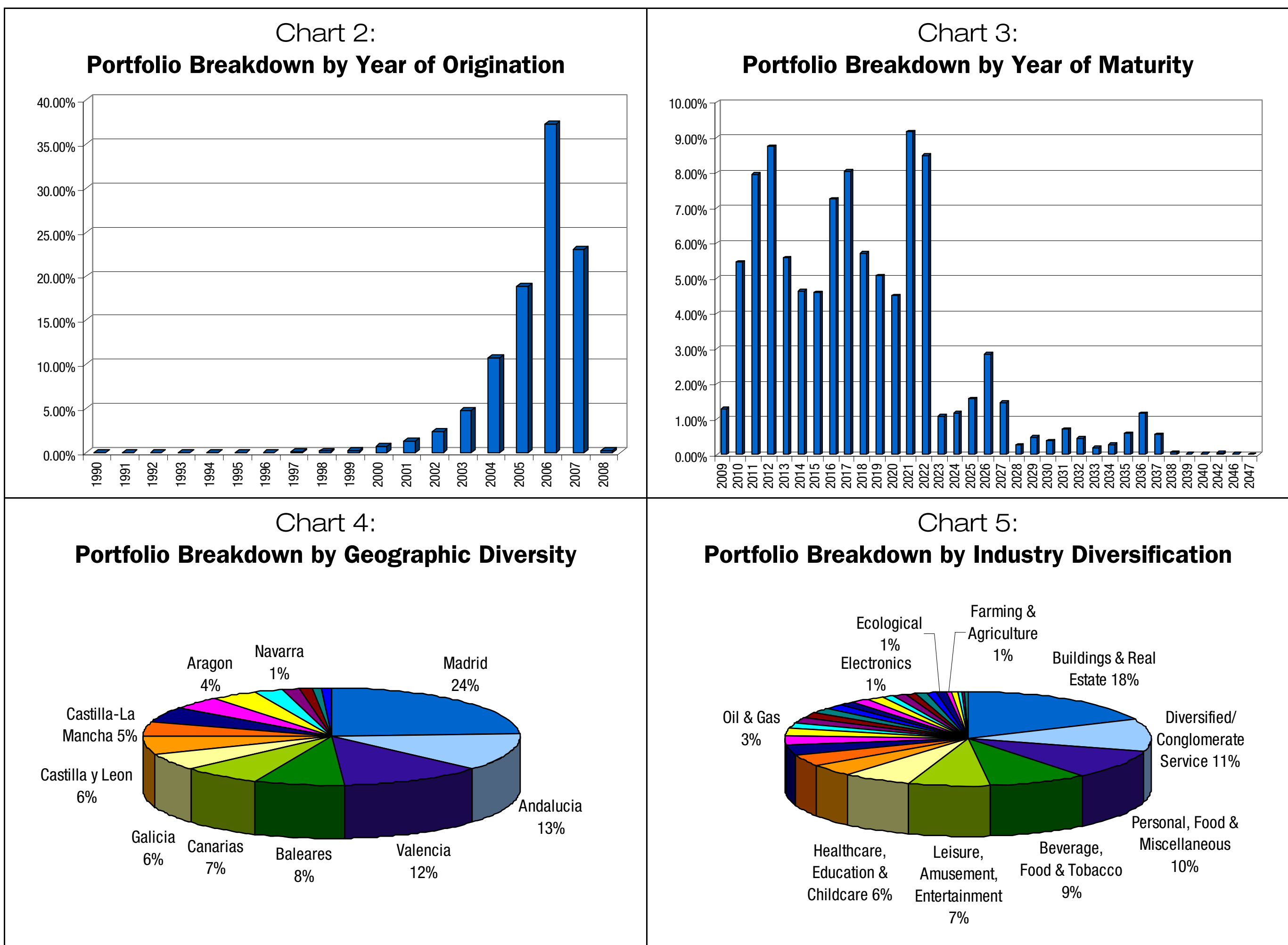
– The pool will not include loans granted to real estate developers or lease contracts.

The loans were originated between 1990 and 2008, with a weighted-average seasoning of 2.89 years and a weighted-average remaining term of 9.47 years. The longest loan matures in March 2047. No bullet loans included in the portfolio.

Around 61.8% of the outstanding of the portfolio is secured by a mortgage guarantee over different types of properties (58.9% of the portfolio is first-lien with a weighted average LTV of 46.7%). The remaining is secured by a personal guarantee (33%), a real guarantee (1%) or a third party guarantee (5%).

Geographically, the pool is concentrated in Madrid (24.3%), Andalusia (12.8%) and Valencia (12.1%). **Less than 18% of the portfolio is concentrated in the "buildings and real estate" sector according to Moody's industry classification.** The Real Estate Developer sector has been excluded.

In terms of debtor concentration, the pool includes exposures up to 0.45% of the issuance amount.



The originator represents and guarantees that:

– The loans have been granted according to its current credit policies.
– The pool of loans complies with the conditions to qualify for the guarantee of the Kingdom of Spain.
– At origination it is requested that all the mortgaged properties are covered by an insurance policy.
– As of the date of the transfer:
  - There are no amounts past due under any of the loans.
  - There has been no breach of any of the loan agreements.

Limitations on renegotiation of both the interest rate and the maturity of the loans

Since the closing date the management company authorises La Caixa to renegotiate the interest rate or maturity of the loans. However, La Caixa will not be able to (i) renegotiate the interest rate of any loan if the weighted-average interest rate of the pool falls below three-month EURIBOR plus 0.50%, or (ii) extend the maturity of any loan beyond March 2047. Moreover, the renegotiation of the maturity of the loans is subject to several conditions, of which the following are the most significant:

– The global initial amount of loans on which the maturity has been extended cannot be greater than 10% of the initial amount of the pool.
– The frequency of payments cannot be reduced.
– The amortisation profile cannot be modified.

ORIGINATOR, SERVICER AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

La Caixa's Aa1/P-1/B ratings reflect the institution's solid credit fundamentals

La Caixa's **Aa1**/**P-1**/**B** ratings reflect the institution's solid credit fundamentals. La Caixa is the Spain's largest savings bank, its third-largest banking group and the biggest financial institution in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, where it holds market shares of 26.7% of customer funds, 16.6% of loans and 22.6% of branches. Catalonia is one of Spain's most prosperous and fastest-growing regions and enjoys a diversified economy. La Caixa has more than doubled its number of branches since 1990, with 60.8% of the group's branches now located outside its traditional market. As such, the bank currently derives less than 50% of its operating income from its home markets. Nationwide, La Caixa enjoys a 10.1% share of deposits, 9% of loans and 11.9% of total branches. La Caixa is Spain's market leader in bancassurance, leading issuer of credit cards both in terms of turnover and number of cards in circulation, and has a national market share of 5.5% in mutual funds. La Caixa's aim is to be a universal bank, although the bulk of its business still comes from standardised banking products. The bank is increasingly providing more value-added services to private individuals - primarily mortgages, where it enjoys a 11.1% market share in Spain - through a highly automated distribution network backed by a decentralised business model. The above-mentioned characteristics are appropriately captured by a B score on franchise value.

Over the past decade, the bank has leveraged its good presence in the Catalan market to strengthen its domestic retail banking position outside its traditional markets. This was initially achieved through a series of bank acquisitions under a strategic expansion plan, and has been completed with an aggressive and closely monitored branch expansion plan. As a result, La Caixa has more than doubled its number of branches since 1990, with 60.8% of the group's branches now located outside its traditional market. Branches opened over the last ten years (45% of La Caixa's network) now contribute 23% of the group's business volumes and 20% of banking profits.

Servicer

La Caixa will act as servicer of the loans, and will transfer the proceeds from the portfolio daily into the "treasury account".

If La Caixa undergoes bankruptcy proceedings or fails to perform its obligations as servicer, the management company will have to designate a new servicer.

Management Company

GestiCaixa is an experienced management company in the Spanish securitisation market. Currently, it carries out the management of 29 securitisation funds.

Moody's used a Monte-Carlo simulation to derive the default distribution in the portfolio, based on mean default estimations

Table 1:
Modelling Assumptions

Mean default	10.0% - 10.5%
Coefficient of Variation	40% - 45%
Recovery rate	55% - 60%
Recovery lag	1 - 2 years
Annualised prepayment rate	6% - 7%

Given the number of assets and the size of the exposures in the portfolio (see section entitled *Collateral*), Moody's derived the default distribution curve through a two-factor Monte-Carlo approach. Two basic parameters needed to be assessed as main inputs for the model: the default contribution of each single entity and the correlation structure among the different industries represented in the portfolio.

As regards the default assumption, Moody's based its analysis on historical information received from the originator, as well as on a line-by-line assessment of the default probability of each borrower (internal rating certified by the Bank of Spain).

The data was adjusted for (i) the seasoning of the portfolio; (ii) the expectation of a less favourable macro-economic environment; and (iii) other qualitative aspects. It is important to note that a loan has been considered as 'defaulted' after 90 days past due.

As a result, the estimated DP for each position was derived mainly considering the borrower's industry sector, general market data, the internal rating and historical performance. Assumptions for recoveries and prepayments were derived from historical information.

As regards the correlation structure that takes into account the portfolio characteristics, Moody's split the portfolio into 33 groups, and, to reflect the diversity shown by the exposures in the securitised portfolio, made different assumptions, both for the asset correlation within one group and for that between assets in different groups (the two factors in the Monte-Carlo model).

The Monte-Carlo simulation was then run, incorporating each exposure's size, default probability and implied asset correlation, thereby giving an outcome equal to the default probability distribution for the portfolio.

Chart 5:
Cumulative Gross default per Quarter of Origination

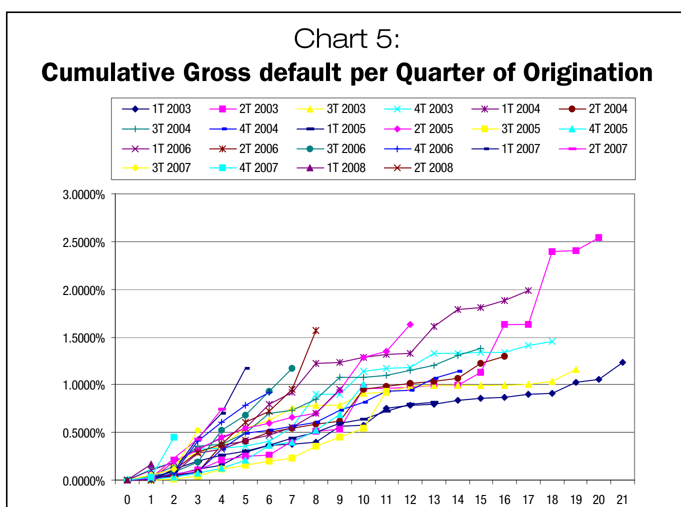
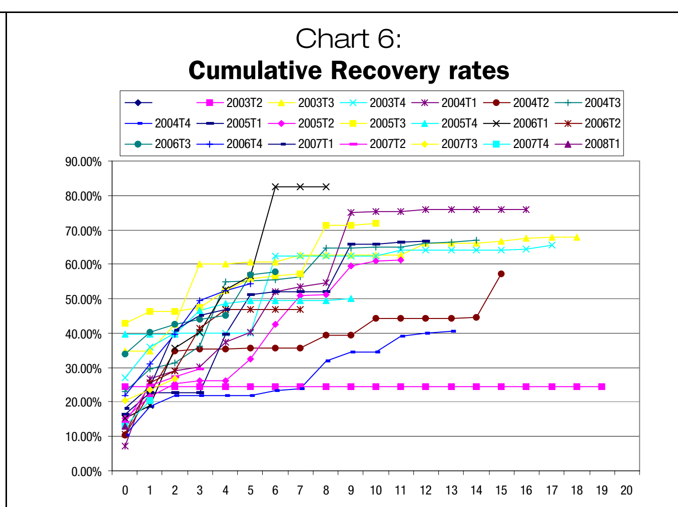


Chart 6:
Cumulative Recovery rates



On the basis of this distribution as well as other assumptions for recoveries, and prepayments, and to allocate losses to the notes in accordance with their priority of payment and relative size, Moody's built a cash flow model that reproduces major deal-specific characteristics. The sensitivity to a variation in the initial assumptions was also tested. Weighting each default scenario's severity result on the notes with its probability of occurrence, Moody's calculated the expected loss level for each series of notes which, combined with each series' expected average life, is consistent with the ratings assigned.

Structural analysis

Moody’s has also considered in its quantitative analysis how the cash flows generated by the collateral are allocated to the parties within the transaction, and the extent to which various structural features of the transaction may provide additional protection to investors, or act as a source of risk themselves. In addition, Moody’s has tested the impact of bankruptcy of the originator or the servicer of the portfolio (which is currently limited given the probability of default of the originator and structural features).

Legal analysis

Moody’s verifies that the legal documents correctly reflect the structure of the deal, as well as the assumptions made in its analysis.

RATING SENSITIVITIES AND MONITORING

The ratings of the notes depend on the portfolio performance and counterparty ratings

The management company, GestiCaixa, has committed to provide Moody’s with access to a website from which a report containing at least quarterly pool level performance and payments to the notes data can be obtained. Moody’s considers the amount of data currently available on the website to be acceptable for monitoring collateral performance, although further improvements will be encouraged. If Moody’s access to the website is curtailed or adequate performance information is not otherwise made available to Moody’s, our ability to monitor the ratings may be impaired. This could negatively impact the ratings or, in some cases, Moody’s ability to continue to rate the Notes.

Moody’s will monitor this transaction on an ongoing basis to ensure that it continues to perform in the manner expected, including checking all supporting ratings and reviewing periodic servicing reports. Any subsequent changes to the rating will be publicly announced and disseminated through Moody’s Client Service Desk. For updated monitoring information, please contact monitor.abs@moodys.com

RELATED RESEARCH

Visit moodys.com for further details

For a more detailed explanation of Moody’s approach to this type of transaction as well as similar transactions, please refer to the following reports:

Pre-sale Report

- FONCAIXA FTGENCAT 5, Fondo de Titulización de Activos, November 2007 (SF112966)
- FONCAIXA FTGENCAT 4, Fondo de Titulización de Activos, June 2006 (SF77414)
- FONCAIXA FTGENCAT 3, Fondo de Titulización de Activos, November 2005 (SF64521)
- FONCAIXA FTPYME 1, Fondo de Titulización de Activos, November 2003 (SF28910)

Special Report

- Information on EMEA SME Securitisations: Moody's view on granular SME loan receivable transactions and information guidelines, March 2007 (SF92748)
- Moody’s Spanish SME Loan-Backed Securities Index, April 2004 (SF35231)
- Structural Features in the Spanish RMBS Market Artificial Write-Off Mechanisms: Trapping the Spread, January 2004 (SF29881)

Rating Methodologies

- Moody’s Approach to Rating Granular SME Transactions in Europe, Middle East and Africa, June 2007 (SF90890)
- Moody’s Approach to Rating the CDOs of SMEs in Europe, February 2007 (SF90480)
- FTPYMES: Moody’s Analytical Approach to Spanish Securitisation Funds Launched Under Government’s FTPYMES Programme”, October 2003 (SF27063)
- Moody’s Approach to Rating ith-to-Default Basket Credit-Linked Notes, April 2002 (SF13090)
- The Lognormal Method Applied to ABS Analysis, July 2000 (SF8827)

Analysis

- Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona, Dec 2007 (106331) – see also Credit Opinion

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