MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
9 January 2017

New Issue

Closing Date

29 November 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contacts

Javier Vidal +34 (917) 688-246
Associate Analyst
javier.vidal@moodys.com

Luis Mozos 34-91-768-8228
Senior Credit Officer
luis.mozos@moodys.com

CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN

ABS / SME Loans / Spain

Capital Structure

Exhibit 1
Capital Structure

Series	Original Rating	Amount (€ Million)	% of Notes	Legal Final Maturity	Coupon	Subordination*	Reserve Fund*	Total Credit Enhancement**
Series A	A1(sf)	1,957.50	87.00%	Jan-54	3mEurib+1.25%	13.00%	4.10%	17.10%
Series B	Caa2(sf)	292.50	13.00%	Jan-54	3mEurib+1.50%	0%	4.10%	4.10%
Total		**2,250.0**	**100.00%**					

The ratings address the expected loss posed to investors by the legal final maturity. 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. 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.
* As percentage of the initial pool of assets
** As percentage of the initial pool of assets. No benefit attributed to excess spread for this calculation
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Summary Rating Rationale

The subject transaction is a cash securitisation of a EUR 2,250 million static pool comprising loans and drawdowns under mortgage lines of credit originated by Caixabank, S.A. (CaixaBank) and extended to small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and self-employed individuals located in Spain. The portfolio consists of drawdowns under lines of credit secured by real estate and standard loans, some secured by real estate and some unsecured. Our quantitative, structural and legal analysis of this transaction supports the ratings assigned to the notes.

Credit Strengths

» **Portfolio characteristics:**

– *Very granular portfolio, low obligor concentration:* The effective number of obligors is 1,414 and the top obligor represents 0.8% of the pool balance.

– *Absence of refinanced and restructured assets:* refinanced and restructured loans/ credit lines have been excluded from the pool (See the Appendix 3).

» **Transaction structure:**

– *Simple structure:* The transaction structure includes a single waterfall and a relatively simple reserve fund mechanism, among other features (see section Detailed Description of the Structure).

» **Other features:**

– *Good performance of the Originator previous transactions:* performance of CaixaBank originated transactions has been better than the average observed in the Spanish market (see section Primary Asset Analysis).

Credit Challenges

» **Portfolio characteristics:**

– *Exposure to the real estate sector:* 19.5% of the pool balance is exposed to the Construction and Building sector (according to our industry classification), which includes 9.3% corresponding to loans granted to real estate developers. This feature has been taken into account in our quantitative analysis (see section Primary Asset Analysis).

– *Holiday Payments:* around 9.5% of the portfolio can allow future principal (7.5%) or interest and principal (2%) holiday payments (see section Primary Asset Analysis).

» **Transaction structure:**

– *High degree of linkage to the originator:* Besides acting as servicer, the Originator holds the accounts receiving the pool collections and the account holding the reserve fund (commingling risk). This feature has been taken into account in our analysis (see section Additional Structural Analysis).

– *Interest rate risk:* 79.4% of the pool balance consist of floating rate loans and 20.6% consist of fixed rate loans, whereas the notes are floating liabilities. Therefore, the transaction is exposed to interest rate and basis risk as the transaction is not protected by an interest rate swap. This feature has been taken into account in our analysis (see section Additional Structural Analysis).

Key Characteristics

Exhibit 2

Asset Summary (pool as of October 2016) and Related Key Party Characteristics

Asset Characteristics	
Receivables	Loans and drawdowns under mortgage lines of credit extended to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed individuals located in Spain
Total Amount (EUR)	2,427,270,860.65
Number of Borrowers	27,894
Number of Borrower Groups	27,706
Number of Assets	31,414
Effective Number	1,414
WA Remaining Term (in years)	8.0
WA Seasoning (in years)	2.3
WAL of the Portfolio (in years)	4.5 (with 0% CPR)
Interest Basis	20.6% fixed rate assets, 79.4% floating rate assets
WA Interest Rate (total pool)	2.1%
% collateralised by first lien mortgage	34.5% (37.1% of the portfolio is secured by real estate mortgages)
WALTV	53.3%
Delinquency Status	1.60% of pool balance relates to contracts that are delinquent for less than 60 days (the definitive portfolio may only contain 1% of contracts that are delinquent between 30 and 90 days, according to the eligibility criteria)
Historical Portfolio Performance Data	
Default Rate:	Based on extrapolated historical vintage analysis, 4.0% (mortgage subpool) and 3.9% (non-mortgage subpool) over a time horizon of 5.5years (90+ definition of defaults)
Coefficient of Variation:	Based on extrapolated historical vintage analysis, 40.4% (mortgage subpool) and 28.3% (non-mortgage subpool) over a time horizon of 5.5 years (90+ definition of defaults)
Recovery Rate:	Based on extrapolated historical vintage analysis, 87.1% (mortgage subpool) and 45.2% (non-mortgage subpool) over a time horizon of 5.5 years (90+ definition of defaults)
Transaction Parties	
Seller/Originator:	Caixabank (Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa2 Not on Watch /Short Term Deposit Rating: P-2 Not on Watch; Long Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: Baa1(cr) Not on Watch /Short Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: P-2(cr) Not on Watch; Outlook: Stable)
Servicer	CaixaBank
Back-Up Servicer	N/A
Back-Up Servicer Facilitator	GestiCaixa, S.G.F.T., S.A. (GestiCaixa) (Not Rated) plays this role (as well as other roles) as part of its functions as Management Company

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 3

Securitization Structural Features and Related Key Party Characteristics

Structural Characteristics	
Excess Spread at Closing:	The transaction has no hedging mechanism. At closing the difference between WA interest on the pool and WA interest on the notes is 0.8%
Credit Enhancement/Reserves:	Subordination of the notes and excess spread *Reserve fund:* 4.1% (as percentage of the initial pool of assets)
Form of Liquidity:	Reserve fund, principal to pay interest and excess spread
Number of Interest Payments Covered by Liquidity:	As per the amount funded at closing, the reserve fund would cover more than two quarterly payments of interest and senior fees, even considering three-month EURIBOR equal to 4% and 0.5% of stressed senior fees
Interest Payments:	Quarterly in arrears on each payment date
Principal Payments:	Pass-through on each payment date
Payment Dates:	18 April 2017, thereafter The 18th of January, April, July and October
Hedging Arrangements:	None
Transaction Parties	
Issuer:	CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN
Computational agent:	GestiCaixa
Back-up Calculation/Computational Agent:	N/A
Swap Counterparty:	N/A
Issuer Account Bank:	CaixaBank
Collection Account Bank:	CaixaBank
Paying Agent:	CaixaBank
Corporate Service Provider:	N/A
Representative of the Noteholders:	GestiCaixa
Arranger/Lead Manager:	GestiCaixa / CaixaBank
Cash Manager:	GestiCaixa
Back-Up Cash Manager:	N/A

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Asset Overview

CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN is a cash securitisation of a EUR 2,250 million static pool comprising loans and drawn amounts under lines of credit originated by CaixaBank and extended to SMEs and self-employed individuals located in Spain. We analyzed the assets based on their characteristics, historical performance data and originator and servicer quality.

Asset Description

The securitised portfolio consists of loan contracts and drawn amounts under lines of credit entered into by the Originator with SMEs and self-employed individuals in Spain, most of them granted to fund the acquisition of fixed assets (23.2% of the pool balance) and machinery (15.1% of the pool balance).

The balance of the audited portfolio is approximately EUR 2,427 million, 37.1% of which is secured by real estate mortgages (34.5% is secured by first lien mortgages), with a weighted average loan to value of 53.3%. The vast majority of the portfolio are assets with a monthly payment frequency (82.6% of the pool balance). In terms of borrower type, 81.2% of the pool balance consists of loans and drawn amounts under lines of credit granted to SMEs and 18.8% consists of assets granted to self-employed individuals.

The assets were originated mainly between 2015 and 2016 (73.5% of the pool balance), and have a weighted average seasoning of 2.3 years and a weighted average remaining term of 8.0 years. The longest asset matures in 2050. Geographically, the pool is concentrated in Catalonia (31.2% of the pool balance). Most assets are subject to French amortisation (74.5% of the pool balance) and 25.5% are subject to lineal amortisation.

Around 9.5% of the portfolio can allow future principal (7.5%) or interest and principal (2%) payment holidays.

POOL CHARACTERISTICS

The below table and exhibits show some basic characteristics of the pool of assets.

Exhibit 4

Pool Details

Pool Details	
Type of Assets	Loan contracts and drawdowns under mortgage lines of credit
Total Amount (EUR)	2,427,270,860.65
Average Asset Balance (EUR)	77,267.2
Number of Assets	31,414
Number of Borrowers	27,894
Number of Borrower Groups	27,706
Effective Number	1,414
WA Seasoning (in years)	2.3
WA Remaining Term (in years)	8.0
WAL of the Portfolio (in years)	4.5 (with 0% CPR)
Minimum Maturity	January 2017
Maximum Maturity	July 2050
Interest Basis	20.6% fixed rate assets, 79.4% floating rate assets
WA Interest Rate (total pool)	2.1%
WA Spread (floating rate subpool)	1.7%
WA Interest rate (fix rate subpool)	3.0%
Contract Amortisation Type	Most of the contracts have linear (25.5%) and french amortization (75.5%) types.
% Bullet Loans	0%
% Large Corporates	0%
% Real Estate Developers*	9.3%
WA Moody's Equivalent Rating**	Ba2
% collateralised by first lien mortgage	34.5% (37.1% of the portfolio is secured by real estate mortgages)
WALTV	53.3%
Delinquency Status	1.60% of pool balance relates to contracts that are delinquent for less than 60 days (the definitive portfolio may only contain 1% of contracts that are delinquent between 30 and 90 days, according to the eligibility criteria)

* Real Estate Developers include NACE codes 41.10, 68.10 and 68.20
** Moody's Equivalent Ratings are based on internal PDs provided by the Originator
Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

The following exhibits show portfolio concentrations according to obligor size, industry and region.

Exhibit 5

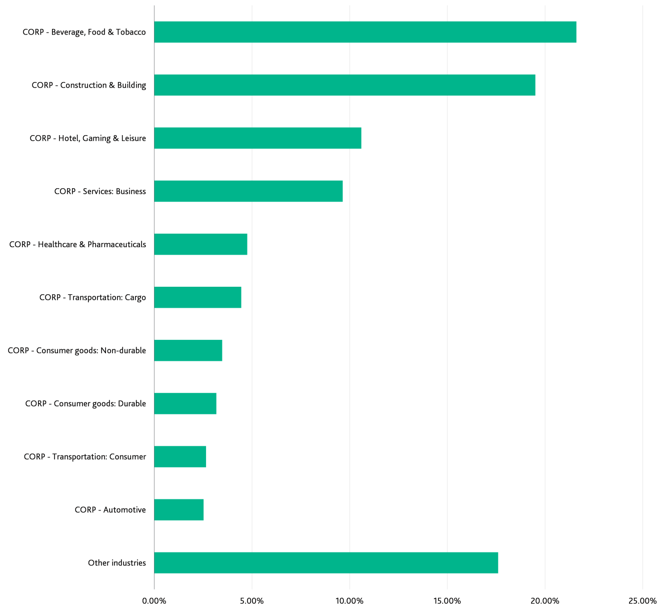
Pool Concentration Levels

Pool Details	
Top Debtor Concentration	0.79%
Top 5 Debtors	3.04%
Top 10 Debtors	5.07%
Top 20 Debtors	7.85%
Effective Number	1,414
Name 1st largest industry	Beverage, Food & Tobacco
Size % 1st largest industry	21.60%
Name 1st largest region	Catalonia
Size % 1st largest region	31.2%

Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 6

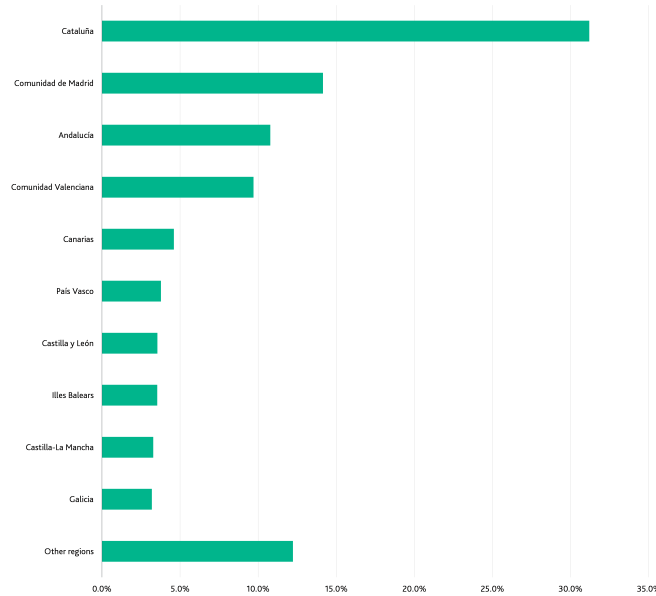
Industry Concentrations



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 7

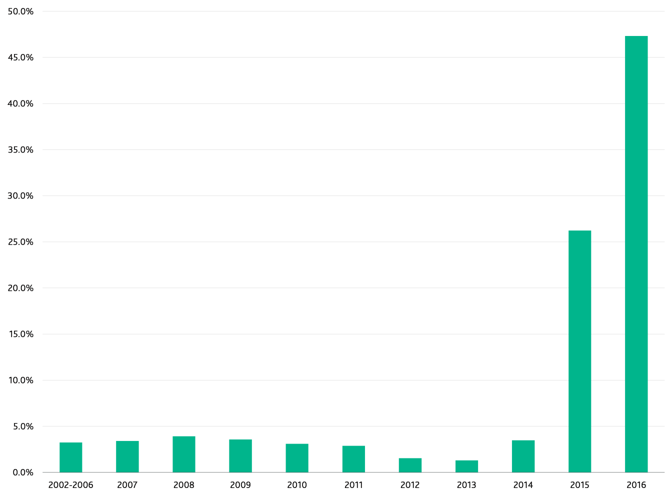
Region Concentrations



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

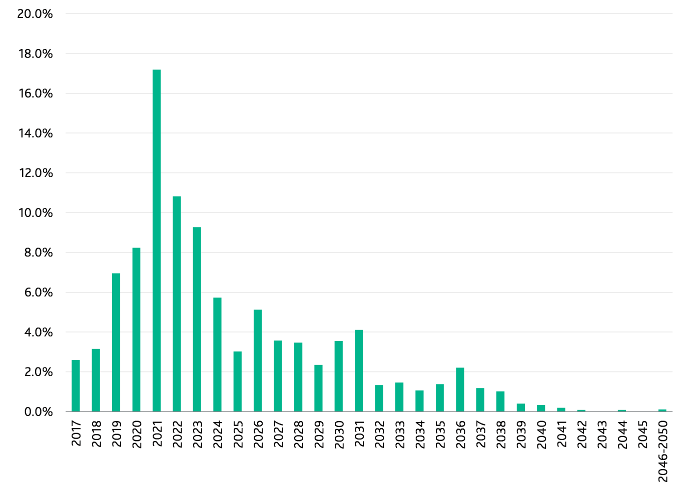
The charts below show the portfolio concentrations by year of origination and maturity date.

Exhibit 8
Year of Origination



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

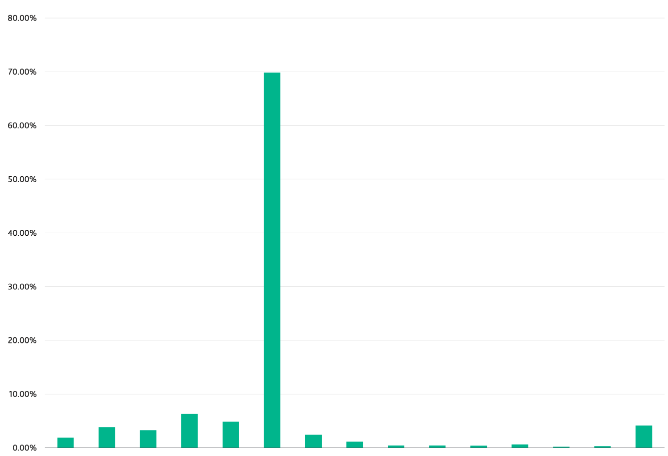
Exhibit 9
Year of Maturity



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

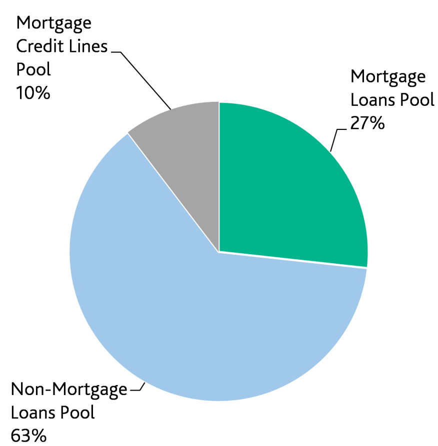
The charts below show portfolio concentration by rating and interest rate basis.

Exhibit 10
Borrower Credit Quality by Moody's Equivalent Rating*



* Moody's Equivalent Ratings are based on internal PDs provided by the Originator
Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 11
Type of Contract and Collateral



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

MORTGAGE LINES OF CREDIT

10.4% of the portfolio comprises drawdown amounts under a product structured as a line of credit, all of them secured by mortgages. This product gives the borrower the opportunity to obtain additional financing easily as well as payback flexibility.

Borrowers are allowed to withdraw for an amount equal to the already amortised amount, or up to an established credit limit. The credit lines are typically used for the purpose of acquiring assets and working capital.

The main characteristics of the line of credits are the following:

» The subsequent redraws rank pari-passu with the first draw in case of execution

- CaixaBank may impose clauses that allow the bank to deny subsequent redraws when they are not feasible (based on the borrower's payment history, etc.)
- The lines of credit might have the option of enjoying principal grace periods and holiday payments

ORIGINATOR AND SERVICER

CaixaBank is the transaction's originator and servicer. The table below provides details about CaixaBank (for more information on the Originator and Servicer please see Appendix 2).

Exhibit 12

Originator and Servicer Background: CaixaBank

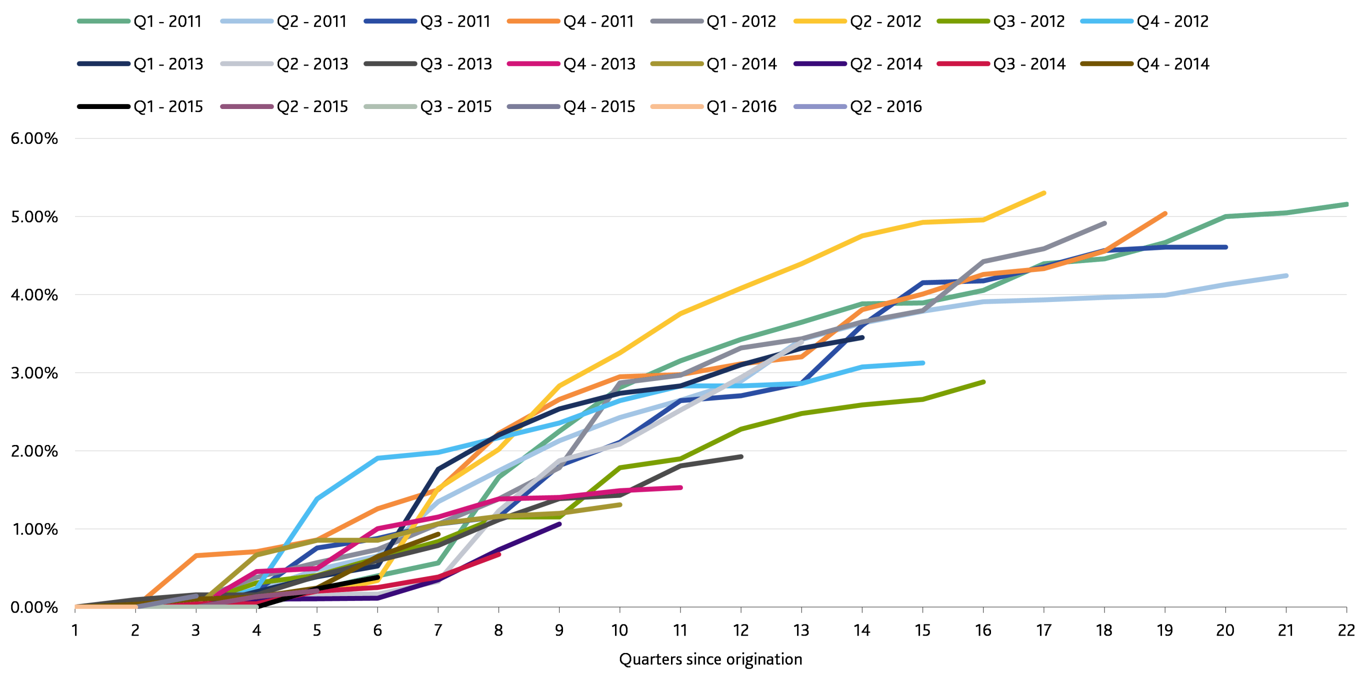
Originator and Servicer Background	
Rating:	Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa2 Not on Watch /Short Term Deposit Rating: P-2 Not on Watch; Long Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: Baa1(cr) Not on Watch /Short Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: P-2(cr) Not on Watch
Financial Institution Group Outlook for Sector:	Stable
Ownership Structure:	Listed Company
Asset Size:	EUR 342.9 bilion (as of September 2016)
% of Total Book Securitised:	N/A
Transaction as % of Total Book:	N/A
% of Transaction Retained:	100%

Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

The exhibits below show the historical performance data of CaixaBank originations.

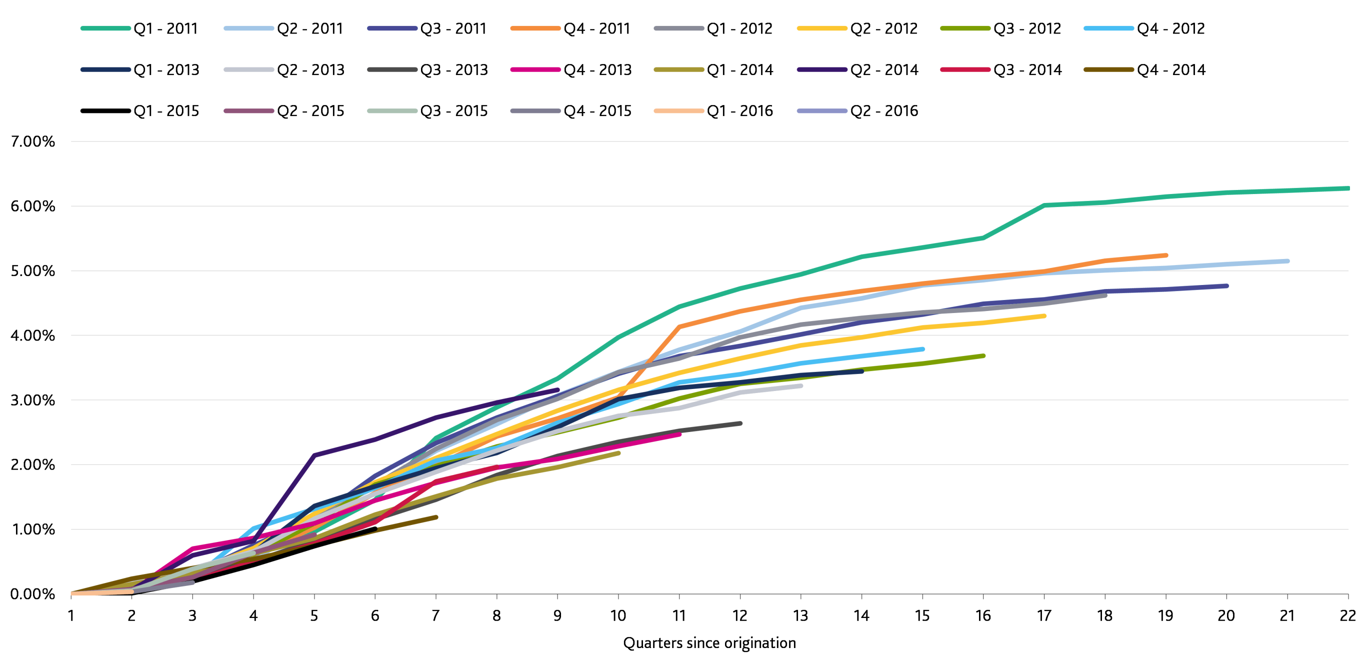
- Moody's received static default (more than 90 days in arrears) and recovery data on a pool similar to the pool securitised in this transaction, broken down by subpools depending on the type of collateral of the loans (mortgage subpool and non-mortgage subpool).
- The information provided covers the period from Q1 2011 to Q2 2016.

Exhibit 13
Cumulative Default Rate (90+) - Mortgage subpool



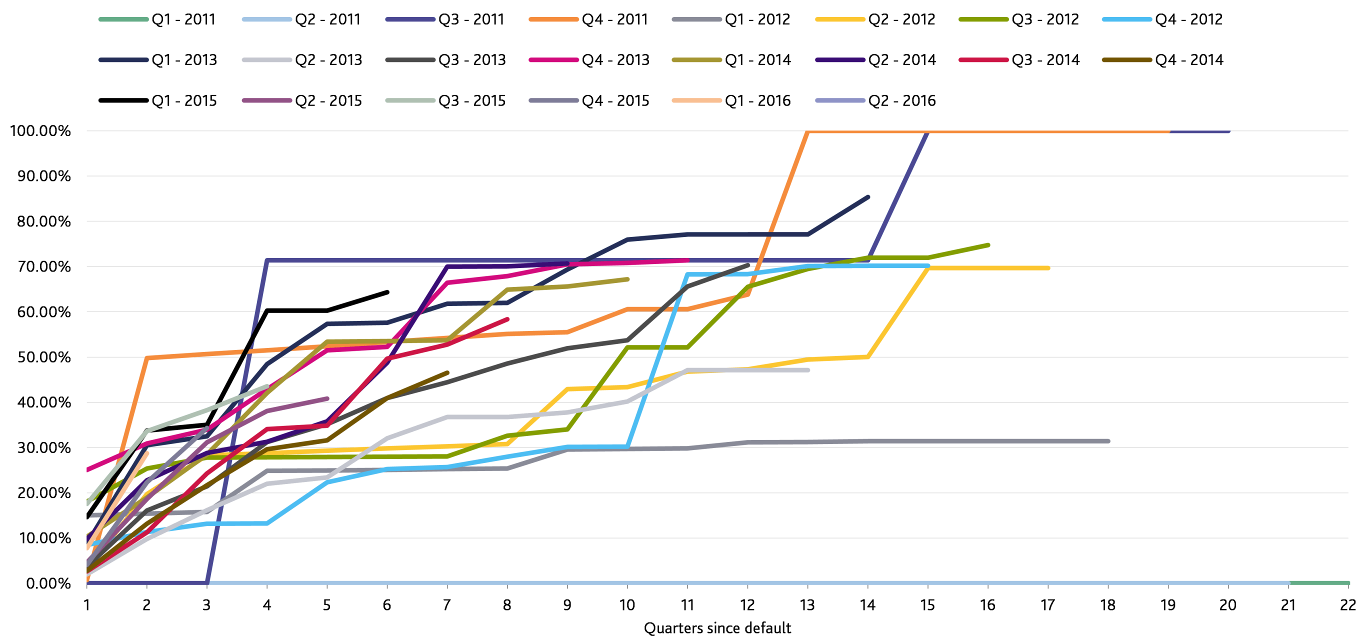
Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 14
Cumulative Default Rate (90+) - Non-mortgage subpool



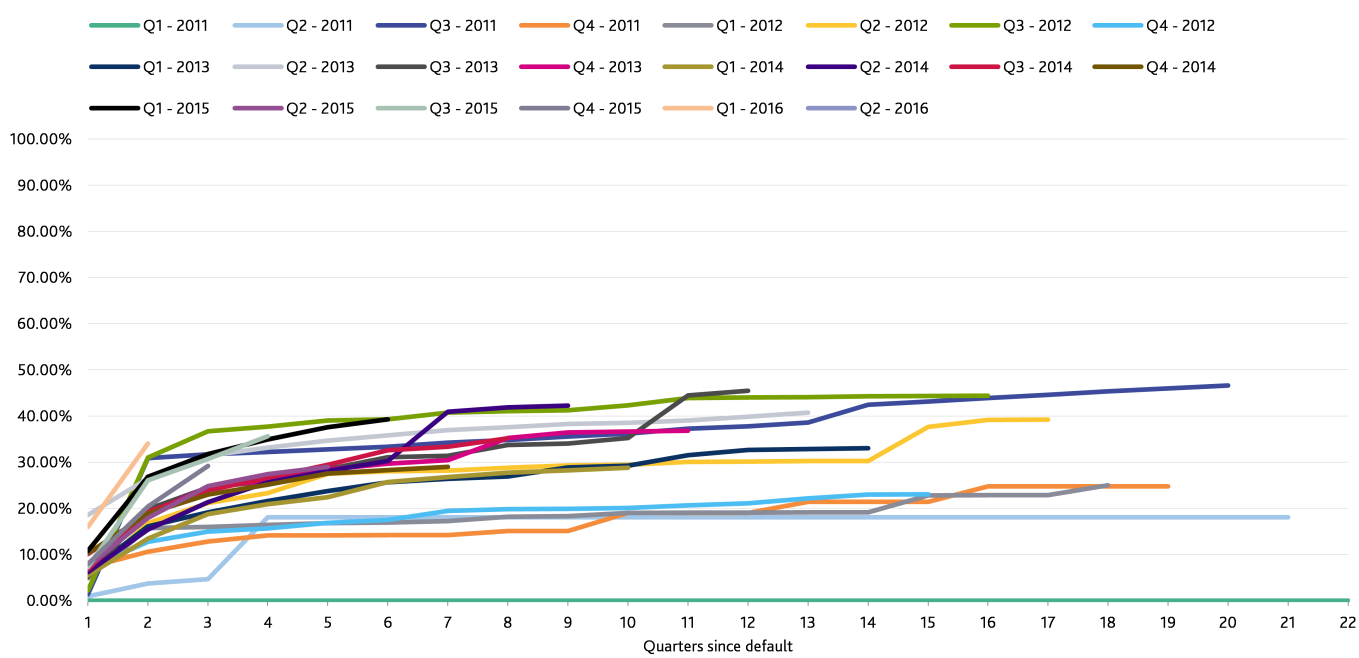
Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 15
Cumulative Recoveries - Mortgage subpool



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 16
Cumulative Recoveries - Non-mortgage subpool



Source: The Originator and Moody's Investors Service

The table below shows our assessment of CaixaBank as an originator and servicer as a result of the analysis of the information provided by the bank, data on performance of past transactions originated by CaixaBank and the operations review carried out in July 2015 (for more information on the Originator and Servicer please see Appendix 2).

Exhibit 17

Originator and Servicer Quality

Originator and Servicer Quality	
Date of Last Operations Review	17 July 2015
Originator Quality	Good
Servicer Quality	Good

Source: Moody's Investors Service

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

While the transaction does not establish an eligibility criteria per se, the Originator's Representations and Warranties regarding the assets define which asset the SPV can purchase. See the Appendix 3 for a list of the transaction's key eligibility criteria.

ABSENCE OF REVOLVING PERIOD

The securitization does not include a revolving period during which the SPV could purchase additional loans. This limits the portfolio performance volatility caused by additional loan purchases.

Assets Analysis

Primary Asset Analysis

We based our analysis of the transaction assets on factors including historical performance data, originator and servicer quality and pool characteristics.

PROBABILITY OF DEFAULT

We use the originator's historical performance data to help determine the mean probability of default of the securitised pool.

Derivation of default rate assumption: We analysed the available historical performance data the Originator provided and the performance of previous transactions originated by CaixaBank. We extrapolated the default vintage data to define the cumulative default curve for each of the origination vintages.

Exhibit 18

Extrapolated Default Rate and Coefficient of Variation based on Historical Static Default Data

	Mortgage subpool	Non-mortgage subpool
Default Rate	4.00%	3.90%
Coefficient of Variation	40.4%	28.3%

Source: Moody's Investors Service, based on the data from the Originator

We complemented the above analysis with a top-down approach, as we typically apply when rating SME loan transactions, and as described in more detail in our methodology report, Moody's Global Approach to Rating SME Balance Sheet Securitizations, October 2015. Starting from a base rating proxy of Ba2 for a SME based in Spain (Baa2/P-2), we evaluate the portfolio based on several features, including:

1. The size of the companies (we assume one notch penalty for micro-SMEs and self-employed individuals, representing approximately 49.3% of the pool balance).
2. The borrowers' sector of activity. For example, we applied a one-notch penalty to assets whose underlying borrower was active in the construction sector (10.2% of the pool balance, i.e. 19.5% minus 9.3% corresponding to real estate developers) and a two-notch penalty for borrowers classified as real estate developers (9.3% of the pool balance).
3. The holiday payments. We applied a penalty on the default probability of the assets for which it is allowed future principal (7.5% of the pool) or interest and principal (2% of the pool) payment holidays, considering the number of payment holiday periods allowed.

We adjusted our assumption to take into account the current economic environment and its potential impact on the portfolio's future performance (¼-notch penalty), as well as industry outlooks or past observed cyclicality of sector-specific delinquency and default rates. We also evaluated and benchmarked the originator's underwriting capabilities against other Spanish originators (¼-notch benefit).

As a result, we expect an average portfolio credit quality equivalent to a probability of default corresponding to a Ba3 proxy rating for an average life of approximately 4.5 years for the portfolio. This translates into a gross cumulative default rate of 11.1%.

SEVERITY

We analyzed the historical recovery data as provided by the originator. The results are shown in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 19

Extrapolated Recovery Rate based on Historical Static Recovery Data

	Mortgage subpool	Non-mortgage subpool
Recovery Rate	87.1%	45.2%

Source: Moody's Investors Service, based on the data from the Originator

Derivation of recovery rate assumption: assumptions for recoveries were made on the basis of (i) historical recovery information provided specifically for this deal and data available from previous deals of the Originator; (ii) statistical information on the Spanish SME market; and (iii) collateral-specific loan-by-loan portfolio information. With regard to the credit lines, given that the subsequent redraws rank pari-passu with the securitised drawdowns in case of execution, we have stressed the recovery rate by assuming that the current undrawn amounts under the credit line contracts are fully redrawn by the borrowers (until the credit limit is reached).

Based on this analysis we assumed a stochastic mean recovery rate of 50% and a standard deviation of 20%. We assumed the base case recovery timing as follows: 50% in second year after default and 50% in third year.

DEFAULT DISTRIBUTION

Owing to the high granularity of the pool, we used a normal inverse default distribution. Two basic parameters needed to be assessed as main inputs to generate the default distribution:

» The mean default probability for the portfolio (11.1% over an average life of approximately 4.5 years, as explained above), and

» The standard deviation of the normal inverse distribution.

Standard deviation: To define the standard deviation for the normal inverse default distribution, we ran a Monte Carlo simulation (using the Moody's CDOROM™) based on the securitised portfolio's actual loan-by-loan information to capture the pool concentrations in terms of single obligors and industry segments. We used, inter alia, the loan-by-loan default probabilities (i.e. outcome of the analysis carried out in section Primary Asset Analysis), the borrower industry sectors, the weighted average life and a probabilistic correlation framework. Finally, we performed a benchmark analysis against other recent Spanish SME deals and took into account the Aa2 country's local currency country risk ceiling (LCC) to calibrate the curve.

As a result, we assume a normal inverse default distribution with a coefficient of variation (ratio between standard deviation and mean default rate) of 49.5%, resulting in a Porfolio Credit Enhancement (PCE) of 19%, that takes into account sovereign risk as well.

Timing of default: We assumed a flat default timing curve as base case, spread over the portfolio's WAL starting after the default definition.

PREPAYMENTS

Based on the performance of previous deals originated by CaixaBank and the benchmark analysis against recent similar transactions we assumed a CPR at a level of 5% per annum.

DATA QUALITY

The quantity and quality of the originator's historical default data we received is in line with other transactions which have achieved investment grade ratings in this sector.

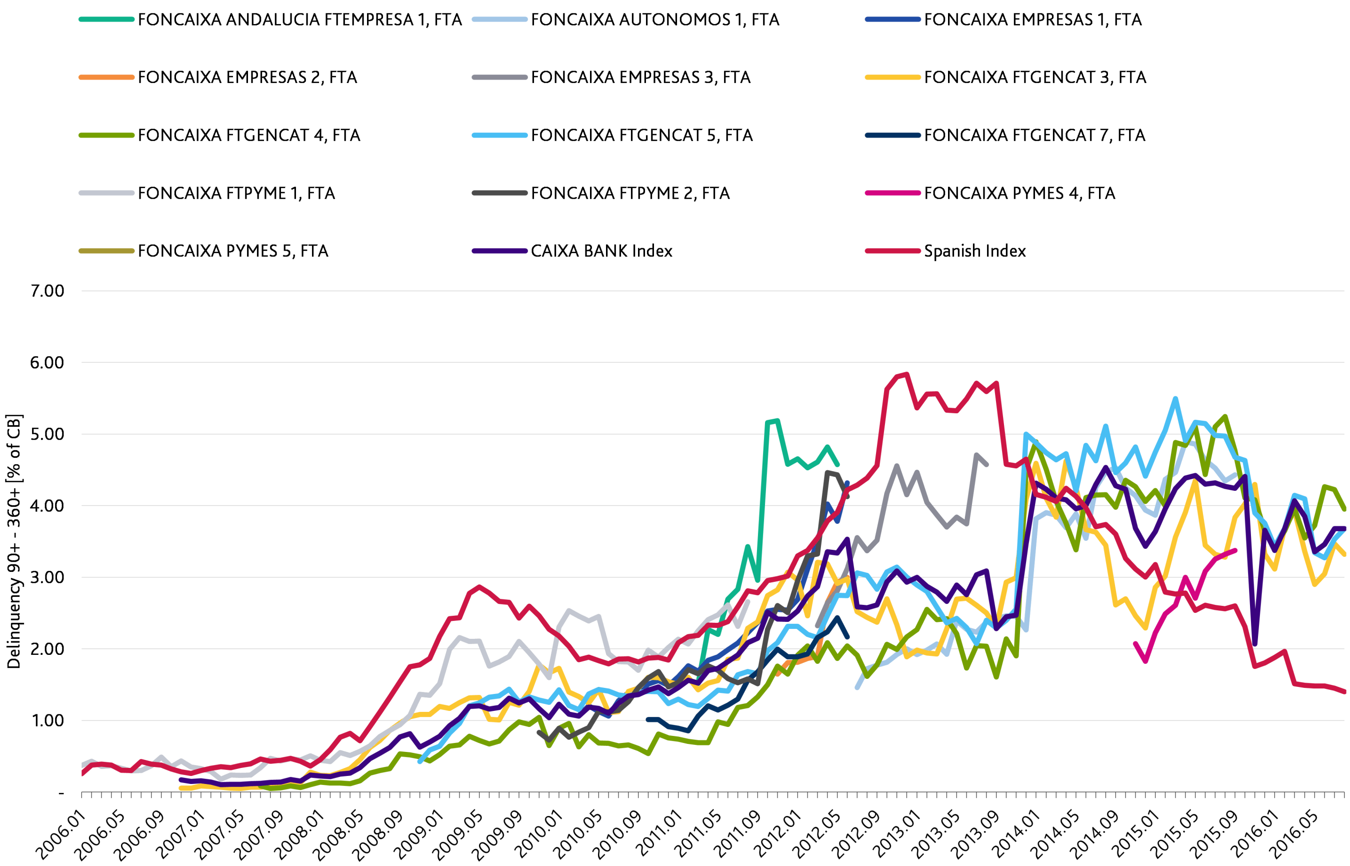
Comparables

PRIOR TRANSACTIONS OF THE SPONSOR

The performance of the Originator's previous transaction has been better than that of the remaining Spanish originators in the SME segment (see details in exhibits below).

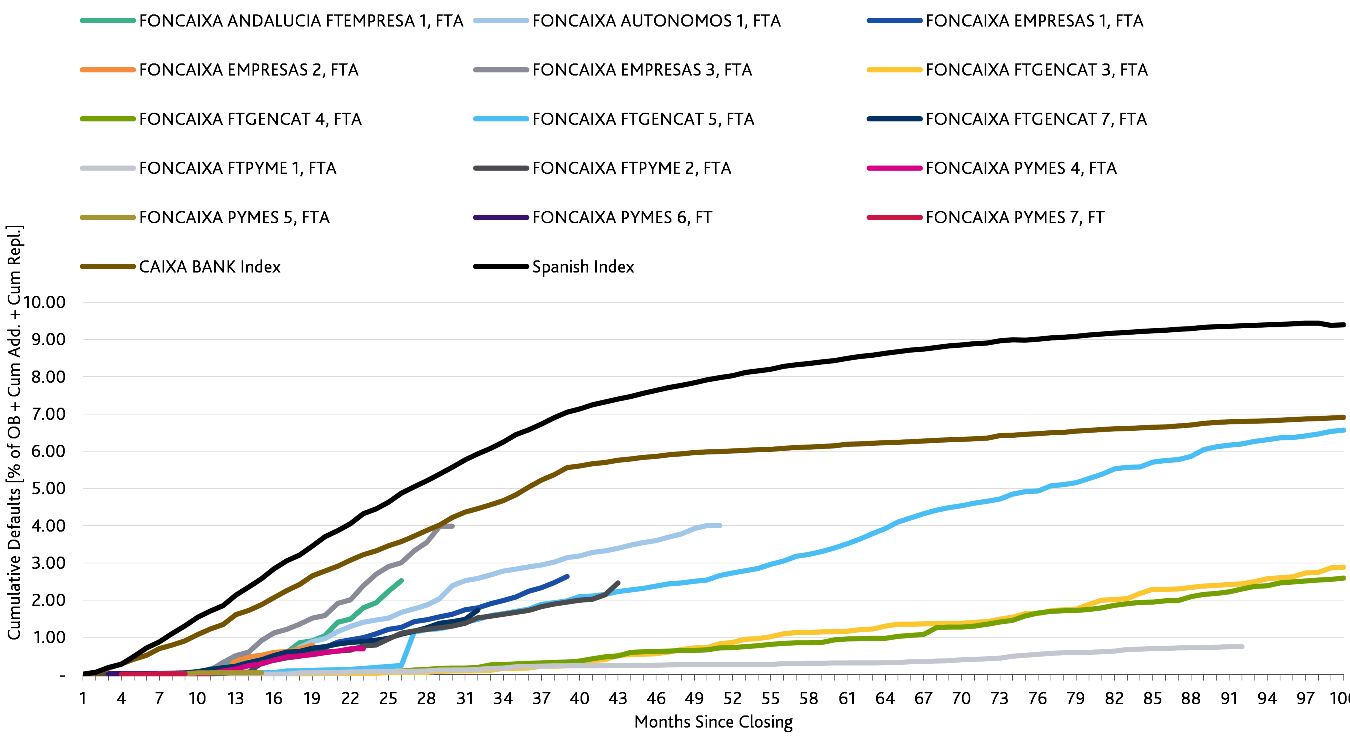
Exhibit 20

90-360 Days Delinquency



Source: Moody's Investors Service, Moody's Performance Data Service, periodic investor/servicer reports

Exhibit 21
Cumulative Defaults



Source: Moody's Investors Service, Moody's Performance Data Service, periodic investor/servicer reports

TRANSACTIONS OF OTHER SPONSORS

Exhibit 22
Benchmark Table

Deal Name	CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FT**	IM SABADELL PYME 10, FT2	FONCAIXA PYMES 7, FTA	FONCAIXA PYMES 6, FTA
Country	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
Closing Date	Nov-16	Aug-16	Nov-15	Oct-15
Currency of Rated Issuance	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
Rated Notes Volume (excluding NR and Equity) - EUR	2,250,000,000	1,750,000,000	2,530,000,000	1,120,000,000
Originator	Caixabank	Banco Sabadell	Caixabank	Caixabank
Long-term Rating (*)	Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa2 (Not on Watch)	Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa3 (Not on Watch)	Baa2 (Stable outlook)	Baa2 (Stable outlook)
Short-term Rating (*)	Short Term Deposit Rating: P-2 (Not on Watch)	Short Term Deposit Rating: P-3 (Not on Watch)	P-2	P-2
Servicer (*)	Caixabank	Banco Sabadell	Caixabank	Caixabank
Long-term Rating (*)	Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa2 (Not on Watch)	Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa3 (Not on Watch)	Baa2 (Stable outlook)	Baa2 (Stable outlook)
Short-term Rating (*)	Short Term Deposit Rating: P-2 (Not on Watch)	Short Term Deposit Rating: P-3 (Not on Watch)	P-2	P-2
Contract Information (as % Total Pool)				
(Fully) amortising contracts %	100.00%	98.30%	95.80%	98.50%
Bullet / balloon contracts %	0%	0.1% of bullet loans and 1.6% of irregular amortization system loans	4.20%	1.50%
Method of payment - Direct Debit (minimum payment)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Floating rate contracts %	79.4%	63.08%	74.0%	81.1%
Fixed rate contracts %	20.6%	36.92%	26.0%	18.9%
WA initial yield (Total Pool)	2.1%	3.75%	3.46%	2.67%
WAL of Total Pool (in years)	4.5 (with 0% CPR)	3.8 (with 0% CPR)	2.6	4.8
WA seasoning (in years)	2.3	2.8	1.3	6
WA remaining term (in years)	8.0	7.3	4.6	8.4
Portfolio share in arrears > 30 days %	1%	0%	0%	0%
No. of contracts	31,414	18,060	60,281	32,613
Obligor Information (as % Total Pool)				
No. of obligors	27,894	16,259	53,272 (incl. groups)	28,734 (incl. groups)
Name 1st largest industry	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	Construction & Building	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	Beverage, Food & Tobacco
2nd largest industry	CORP - Construction & Building	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	Construction & Building	Construction & Building
3rd largest industry	CORP - Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	Services: Business
Size % 1st largest industry	21.60%	15.73%	23.70%	15.80%
2nd largest industry	19.50%	14.94%	11.60%	15.60%
3rd largest industry	10.60%	14.92%	10.10%	13.80%
Effective Number	1,414	2,301	3,805	1,425
Single obligor concentration %	0.79%	0.14%	0.40%	1.50%
Top 10 obligor concentration %	5.07%	0.38%	2.50%	5.60%
Collateral Information (as % Total Pool)				
WA LTV	53.3%	48.7%	40.40%	41.00%
Collateralised by first lien mortgage	34.5% (37.1% of the	34.0%	4.50%	44.60%
Geographical Stratification (as % Total Pool)				
Name 1st largest region	Catalonia	Catalonia	Catalonia	Catalonia
2nd largest region	Madrid	Madrid	Valencia	Madrid
Size % 1st largest region	31.20%	33.63%	30.60%	27.50%
2nd largest region	14.15%	17.33%	11.80%	14.30%

Deal Name		CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FT**	IM SABADELL PYME 10, FT2	FONCAIXA PYMES 7, FTA	FONCAIXA PYMES 6, FTA
Asset Assumptions					
Gross default / Net loss definition in this deal		12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
Type of default / loss distribution		Inverse Normal	Inverse Normal	Inverse Normal	Inverse Normal
Mean gross default rate - initial pool		11.10%	10.45%	7%	13%
Stdev.		5.49%	4.97%	4.10%	5.60%
CoV		49.50%	47.60%	54.70%	42.80%
Stochastic Recoveries modelled?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean recovery rate		50.00%	50.00%	35.00%	50.00%
Stdev. recovery rate (if any)		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Correlation severity / default		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Correlation severity		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Prepayment Rate(s)		10.00%	10.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Capital structure (as % Total Pool) (*)					
Size of	Aaa-rated class				
	Aa-rated class		82.75% (Aa3)		82% (Aa3)
	A-rated class	87% (A1)		85% (A1)	
	Baa-rated class				
	Ba-rated class				
	B-rated class or below	13% (Caa2)	17.25% (B2)	15% (Caa1)	18% (Caa2)
Equity					
Reserve fund		4.10%	4.75%	4%	4%

* as of the date of assigning the rating to the transaction
** *poolcut data as of October 2016*

Source: Moody's Investors Service.

Securitization Structure Overview

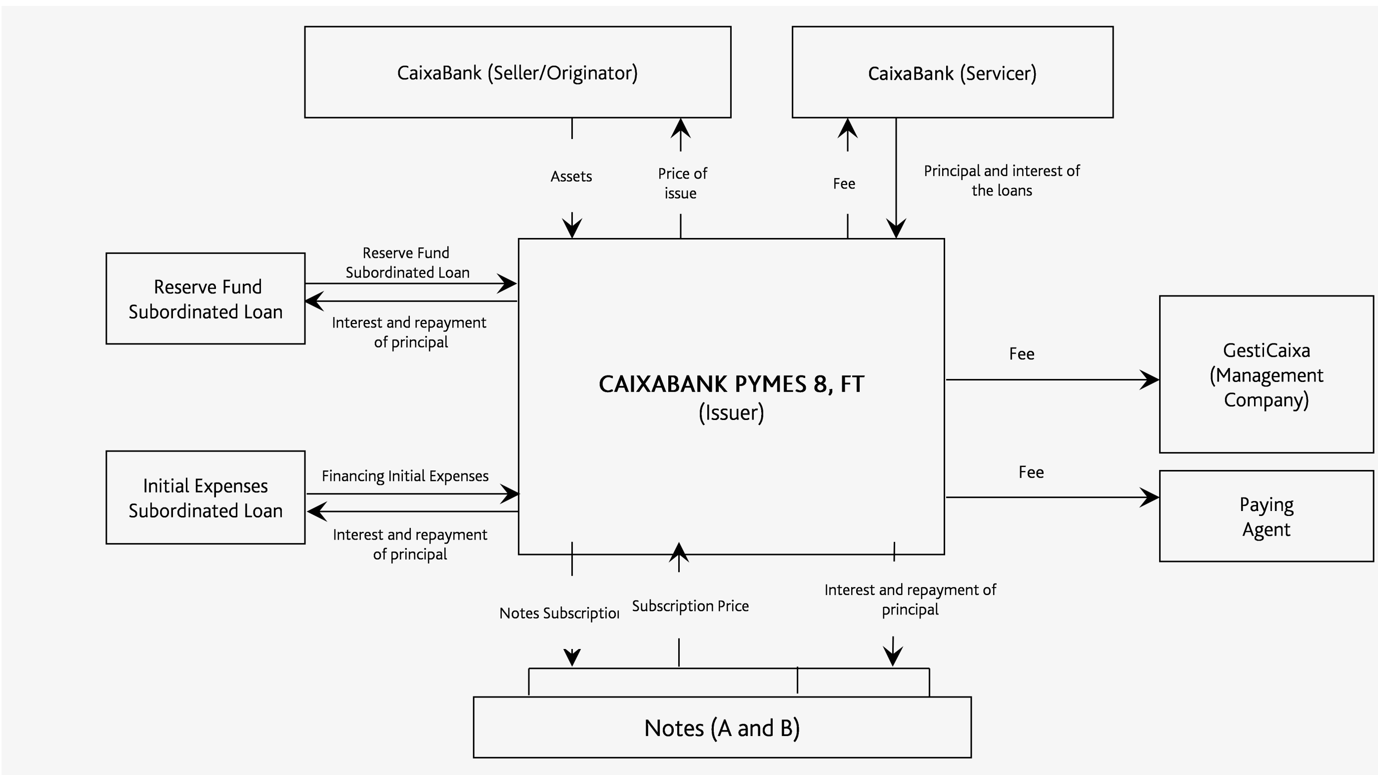
CAIXABANK PYMES 8, FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN is a sequential pay structure. As part of our rating analysis, we modeled the bond structure and cash flow waterfall to assess the amount of credit enhancement supporting the rated securities. We also analyzed the allocation of payments, bankruptcy remoteness and other structural issues.

Securitization Structure Description

The proceeds of the notes will be used to finance the acquisition of the portfolio, the original amount of which equals EUR 2,250 million (as of closing). The interest and principal priorities of payment are combined in a single waterfall. The amortization period will start on the first interest payment date.

Structural Diagram

Exhibit 23
Structural Diagram



Source: Moody's Investors Service based on transaction documents

Detailed Description of the Structure

CREDIT ENHANCEMENT

The main sources of credit enhancement are subordination (13.0% in the case of Class A notes, as a percentage of the initial pool of assets) and excess spread.

Reserve fund: The reserve fund requirement is 4.10% of the principal outstanding of the original amount of the portfolio, i.e. EUR 92,250,000.

After the first two years of the transaction, the reserve fund may amortise over the remaining life of the transaction so that it amounts to the higher of:

» 8% of the outstanding balance of the Series A and B notes

» 2% of the initial balance of the Series A and B notes

It will be used on an ongoing basis to cover potential shortfalls on interest or principal on Serie A notes, for as long as these are outstanding. Only after Serie A notes have been fully redeemed, the reserve fund will be available to cover any interest or principal shortfalls on Serie B notes.

LIQUIDITY

The single waterfall means principal is also available to make interest payments. The reserve fund is a further source of liquidity; it covers more than two quarterly coupon payments on the Class A and B notes and senior fees, assuming a stressed 3 month EURIBOR of 4% and stressed fees.

WATERFALL

On each quarterly payment date, the issuer's available funds (i.e. interest and principal amounts received from the portfolio, the reserve fund, and interest earned on the issuer's account) will be applied in the simplified order of priority shown in Appendix 3.

PDL MECHANISM

A principal deficiency ledger (PDL) is defined as the negative difference between the principal available funds and a target principal amount. A target principal amount is the difference between the notes' outstanding principal and the performing assets. In this transaction, a non-performing asset is defined as (i) one in arrears for a period equal or exceeding 12 months for amounts due; (ii) one classified as non-performing by the Management Company because there is reasonable doubt that it will be repaid in full; or (iii) one in which the debtor has been declared insolvent.

The "artificial write-off" speeds up the amortisation of non-performing loans (NPLs); thus, the amount of notes collateralised by NPLs is minimised, and, consequently, the negative carry. However, the most significant 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.

For more information on the PDL mechanism in the Spanish securitisation market please see Structural Features in the Spanish RMBS Market – Artificial Write-Off Mechanisms: Trapping the Spread, January 2004.

TRIGGERS

Exhibit 24
Originator, Servicer, Cash Manager and Counterparty Triggers

Originator, Servicer, Cash Manager and Counterparty Triggers	
Key Servicer Termination Events:	» Insolvency; » Breach of service obligation resulting in being substituted as servicer; or » At the request of the management company (acting in the best interest of the noteholders)
Appointment of Back-up Servicer Upon:	N/A
Key Cash Manager Termination Events:	Insolvency
Notification of Obligors of True Sale:	Following the termination of the appointment of the Servicer
Conversion to Daily Sweep (if original sweep is not daily):	Not applicable (daily sweeping since closing).
Notification of Redirection of Payments to SPVs Account:	Following the termination of the appointment of the Servicer
Accumulation of Set Off Reserve:	N/A
Accumulation of Liquidity Reserve :	N/A
Set up Liquidity Facility:	N/A
Issuer Account Bank/Paying Agent Replacement:	If CaixaBank's long- term rating falls below Baa3 it will have to find a suitably rated guarantor or substitute

Source: Moody's Investors Service based on transaction documents

Exhibit 25

Performance Triggers

Performance Triggers		
Trigger	**Conditions**	**Remedies / Cure**
Termination of Reserve Fund Amortisation	The arrears level exceeds 1.5% The reserve fund is not funded at its required level on the previous payment date Less than two years have elapsed since closing	The target amount of the reserve fund will not be reduced on any payment date on which these occur.

Source: Moody's Investors Service based on transaction documents

CASH COMMINGLING

Commingling risk generally arises when cash belonging to the SPV is deposited in an account held in the name of a third party, specifically the servicer. The Servicer collects all of the payments under the loans in its portfolio under a direct debit scheme into its account and transfers them daily to a treasury account in the name of the SPV.

As a result, in the event of insolvency of the Servicer, and until notification is delivered to the relevant debtors to redirect their payments, payments by the underlying debtors will continue to be collected by the Servicer and may be commingled with other funds belonging to the Servicer.

This feature has been taken into account in our quantitative analysis as described in section Additional Structural Analysis.

CLAW-BACK RISK

As per the Spanish legal framework, in the case of the transfer of credit rights claw-back risk is limited to those activities performed during a period of two years prior to the declaration of the bankruptcy state and only in the event of fraud.

SET-OFF

100% of obligors have accounts with the Originator. According to the Spanish Law, set-off is very limited because only unpaid instalments prior to the declaration of insolvency might be offset against the deposits held by the debtors (considered as fully due and payable prior to the insolvency).

TRUE SALE

According to the legal opinion received, the sale of credit rights has been carried out in compliance with Spanish securitisation law.

BANKRUPTCY REMOTENESS

Bankruptcy remoteness: Under Spanish securitisation law, a Spanish SPV (Fondo de Titulización) is not subject to the Spanish Insolvency Act. Only the Management Company, acting in the best interest of the noteholders, can decide to liquidate the SPV.

RENEGOTIATIONS

Although the servicer can renegotiate the terms of the loans, its ability to do so is limited. Specifically:

» The weighted average interest rate of the assets after any renegotiation may not be below the 3M EURIBOR (minimum of 0%) plus 1.5%.

» The maturity date on a loan may be extended (limited to 5% of the initial portfolio), provided that the new maturity date does not occur after 1 July.

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

GestiCaixa, S.G.F.T., S.A. is the transaction's Management Company, which, according to the Spanish Law and the transaction legal documentation, is responsible for the organisation, management and legal representation of the SPV and is also responsible for the representation and defence of the interests of the noteholders.

The Management Company main responsibilities are described in Appendix 4.

Securitization Structure Analysis

We modeled the bond structure and cash flow waterfall to assess the amount of credit enhancement supporting the rated securities. We also analyzed the allocation of payment, bankruptcy remoteness and other structural issues.

Primary Structure Analysis

EXPECTED LOSS

We determine expected losses for each tranche based on a number of assumptions, which are listed in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 26

Expected Loss Assumptions

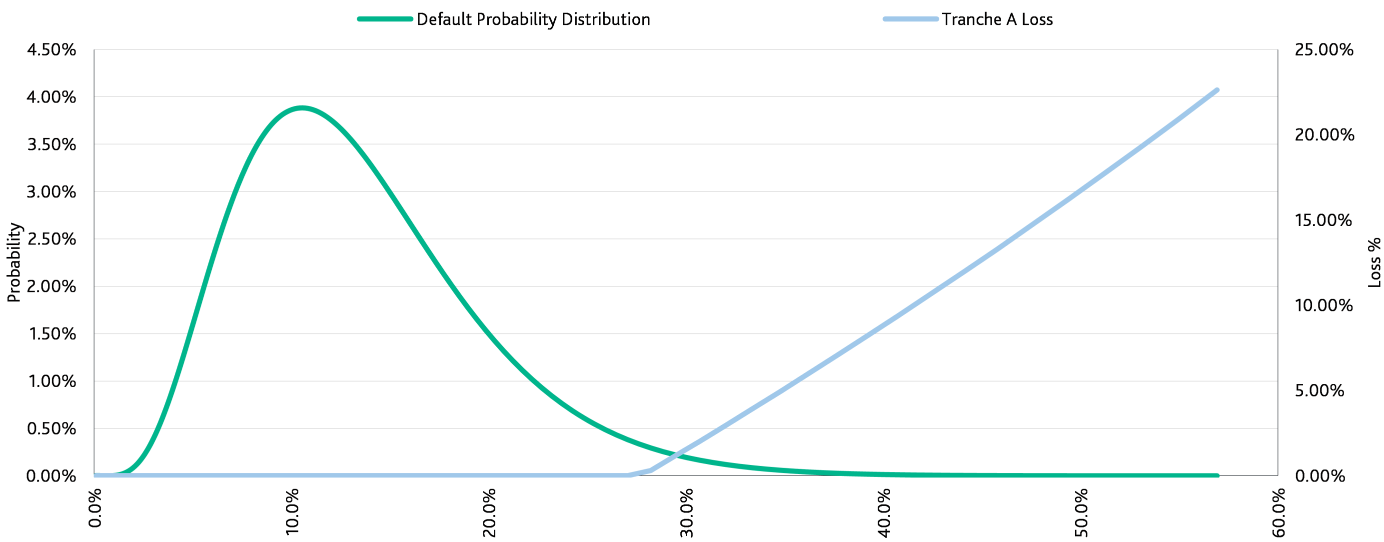
Expected Loss Assumptions	
Default Distribution	Inverse Normal
Default Rate	11.1% over a WAL of 4.5 years (equivalent to the DP of a Ba3 rating)
Default Definition	12 months
COV (Standard Deviation/Mean)	49.5%
Portfolio Credit enhancement (PCE)	19.0%
Timing of Default	Flat over portfolio WAL
Recovery mean	50.00%
Recovery Cov	20.00%
Recovery Lag	50% in second year after default and 50% in third year
Correlation Defaults/Recoveries	10.0%
Conditional Prepayment Rate (CPR)	10.0%
Amortisation Profile	Vector provided by the Originator
Portfolio yield vector	Calculated from the loan-by-loan information
Fees (as modeled)	0.25%
Euribor/Swap Rate	4.0%
PDL Definition	On default

Source: Moodys Investors Service

TRANCHING OF THE NOTES

To derive the level of losses on the notes, we applied the default distribution and the stochastic recovery distribution explained in Section Primary Asset Analysis to numerous default scenarios on the asset side. The exhibit below shows the default distribution we used to model the transaction's cash flows.

Exhibit 27
Loss Probability Distribution



Source: Moody's Investors Service

We have considered 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 might themselves provide additional protection to investors, or act as a source of risk.

To determine the rating assigned to the notes, we used an expected loss methodology that reflects the probability of default for each series of notes times the severity of the loss expected for the notes. To allocate losses to the notes in accordance with their priority of payment and relative size, we used a cash-flow model (ABSROM) that reproduces many deal-specific characteristics such as the main input parameters of the model described above. Weighting each default scenario's severity result on the notes with its probability of occurrence, we calculated the expected loss level for each series of notes as well as the expected average life. We then compared the quantitative values to the Moody's Idealised Expected Loss table to determine the ratings assigned to each series of notes.

The "Tranche A Loss" line in the exhibit above represents the loss suffered by the Class A notes (in our modeling) for each default scenario on the default distribution curve. For default scenarios up to 27.0%, the line is flat at zero, hence the Class A notes are not suffering any loss. The steepness of the curve then indicates the speed of the increase of losses suffered by the Class A noteholders.

Additional Structural Analysis

MARGIN COMPRESSION DUE TO PREPAYMENTS

By assuming 50% margin compression (i.e. 50% of CPR applied to highest interest rate paying loans), we stressed the yield vector derived from the loan-by-loan information haircutting 0.41% from the fixed-rate vector and 0.21% from the floating-rate margin vector.

INTEREST RATE MISMATCH

20.6% of the pool balance corresponds to fixed-rate assets and 79.4% to floating-rate loans (mainly linked to three-month, six-month and twelve-month EURIBOR), whereas the notes will be floating liabilities (three-month EURIBOR).

As a result, the issuer is subject to (1) base rate mismatches on the floating portion of the portfolio (i.e. the risk that (i) the reference rate used to compute the interest amount payable on the notes will differ from the reference rate used on the underlying receivables; and (ii) the interest rate payable on the notes is determined on a different date than the rate to be paid on the underlying receivables); and (2) fixed/floating mismatch (i.e. the risk that the interest rate on the notes will differ from the interest rate payable on the fixed portion of the portfolio), given that the transaction is not hedged.

Floating portion of the portfolio: Our analysis takes into account the potential interest rate exposure and is based on the observed historical volatility between the interest rate payable on the notes and the respective interest rates payable by the assets. The resulting adjustment to the gross margin on the loans would currently be in the range of 50bps.

Fixed portion of the portfolio: The fixed-floating risk is quantified by making stressed assumptions on the evolution of the three-month EURIBOR over the life of the fixed-rate sub-pool.

COMMINGLING RISK

All borrowers pay by direct debit mechanism into the dedicated collection account in the name of the servicer at the beginning of a month. Funds are then swept daily into the issuer's collection account (for more details on commingling risk, see section Detailed Description of the Structure).

To treat a potential exposure for commingling risk, we modelled the loss equivalent to an exposure of three month collections plus the cash in the reserve fund upon a default of the Servicer, assuming a 45% recovery rate.

Methodology and Monitoring

Methodology

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:

» Moody's Global Approach to Rating SME Balance Sheet Securitizations, October 2015

» Structural Features in the Spanish RMBS Market – Artificial Write-Off Mechanisms: Trapping the Spread, January 2004

» Moody's Approach to Temporary Use of Cash in Structured Finance Transactions: Eligible Investments and Account Banks

To access the reports, click on the entries above. Note that these references are current as of the date of publication of this report and that more recent reports may be available. All research may not be available to all clients.

Monitoring

We will monitor the 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 in the rating will be publicly announced and disseminated through Moody's Client Service Desk.

The following factors may have a significant impact on the subject transaction's rating: the performance of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk and Spain's country risk.

Monitoring report:

Data Quality:

» The Investor report includes all necessary information for Moody's to monitor the transaction

» Undertaking to provide Moody's with updated pool cut on a periodical basis

Data Availability:

» The frequency of the publication of the investor report is quarterly

» Investor reports publicly available on the Management Company website

» The Management Company will provide Moody's with periodic information on the status of the SPV and the performance of the loans

Appendix 1: Parameter Sensitivities

Parameter Sensitivities for Tranche A and B

Parameter sensitivities provide a quantitative, model-indicated calculation of the number of notches that a structured finance security we rate may vary if certain input parameters used in the initial rating process differed. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. It is not intended to measure how the rating of the security might migrate over time, but rather, how the initial rating of the security might differ as certain key parameters vary.

As we also take qualitative factors into consideration in the ratings process, the actual ratings that we assign in each case could differ from the ratings that the parameter sensitivity analysis implies. This adjusted analysis will show how the notes' initial ratings will differ if the Local Country Ceiling (LCC) and counterparty ratings change and other rating factors remain the same.

For more information on Parameter sensitivity methodology on EMEA SME ABS transactions, please refer to "Updated Sensitivity Analysis Clarifies How Sovereign Risk Affects", May 2014.

MODEL OUTPUT SENSITIVITY

Model Output sensitivity: Parameter sensitivities for this transaction have been calculated in the following manner: Moody's tested 9 scenarios derived from the combination of mean default : 11.1% (base case), 12.8% (base case increased by 15%), 14.4% (base case increased by 30%) and recovery rate: 50% (base case), 45% (base case minus 5%), 40% (base case minus 10%). The 11.1% / 50% scenario would represent the base case assumptions used in the initial rating process.

The charts below show the parameter sensitivities for this transaction with respect to all Moody's rated tranches.

Exhibit 28

Class A Notes Sensitivities

Tranche A		Recovery Rate		
		50%	**45%**	**40%**
Mean Default	**11.1%**	**A1***	A2 (-1)	A3 (-2)
	12.8%	A3 (-2)	A3 (-2)	Baa1 (-3)
	14.4%	Baa1 (-3)	Baa2 (-4)	Baa2 (-4)

Note: Results under base case assumptions indicated by asterisk ' * '.
Note: Change in model-indicated rating (# of notches) is noted in parentheses.
Note: Results are model-indicated ratings, which are one of the many inputs considered by rating committees, which take quantitative and qualitative factors into account in determining actual ratings. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. The model does not intend to measure how the rating of the security might migrate over time, but rather, how the initial rating of the security might have differed if key rating input parameters were varied.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 29

Class B Notes Sensitivities

Tranche B		Recovery Rate		
		50%	**45%**	**40%**
Mean Default	**11.1%**	**Caa2***	Caa2 (0)	Caa3 (-1)
	12.8%	Caa3 (-1)	Caa3 (-1)	Caa3 (-1)
	14.4%	Caa3 (-1)	Ca (-2)	Ca (-2)

Note: Results under base case assumptions indicated by asterisk ' * '.
Note: Change in model-indicated rating (# of notches) is noted in parentheses.
Note: Results are model-indicated ratings, which are one of the many inputs considered by rating committees, which take quantitative and qualitative factors into account in determining actual ratings. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. The model does not intend to measure how the rating of the security might migrate over time, but rather, how the initial rating of the security might have differed if key rating input parameters were varied.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

When the rating was assigned, if the assumed default probability of 11.1% used in determining the initial rating was changed to 14.4% and the recovery rate of 50% was changed to 40%, the model-indicated rating for Series A and Series B of A1(sf), and Caa2(sf) would be Baa2(sf), and Ca(sf) respectively.

LCC SENSITIVITY

The exhibits below show the sensitivities for this transaction if the LCC and account bank rating would have been different.

Exhibit 30

Tranche A Sensitivity to LCC and Account Bank Rating Changes

Tranche A		Account Bank Rating		
		A2 (+2)	**Baa1**	**Baa3 (-2)**
LCC	**A1 (-2)**	A1 (0)	A1 (0)	A2 (-1)
	Aa2	A1 (0)	**A1***	A2 (-1)
	Aaa (+2)	A1 (0)	A1 (0)	A2 (-1)

Note: Results under base case assumptions indicated by asterisk ' * '.
Note: Change in model-indicated rating (# of notches) is noted in parentheses.
Note: Results are model-indicated ratings, which are one of the many inputs considered by rating committees, which take quantitative and qualitative factors into account in determining actual ratings. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. The model does not intend to measure how the rating of the security might migrate over time, but rather, how the initial rating of the security might have differed if key rating input parameters were varied.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 31

Tranche B Sensitivity to LCC and Account Bank Rating Changes

Tranche B		Account Bank Rating		
		A2 (+2)	**Baa1**	**Baa3 (-2)**
LCC	**A1 (-2)**	Caa2 (0)	Caa2 (0)	Caa2 (0)
	Aa2	Caa2 (0)	**Caa2***	Caa2 (0)
	Aaa (+2)	Caa2 (0)	Caa2 (0)	Caa2 (0)

Note: Results under base case assumptions indicated by asterisk ' * '.
Note: Change in model-indicated rating (# of notches) is noted in parentheses.
Note: Results are model-indicated ratings, which are one of the many inputs considered by rating committees, which take quantitative and qualitative factors into account in determining actual ratings. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. The model does not intend to measure how the rating of the security might migrate over time, but rather, how the initial rating of the security might have differed if key rating input parameters were varied.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

The Aa2/ Baa1 (LCC ceiling and account bank rating) scenario represents the base case assumptions used at closing.

At the time of the rating assignment, the model output indicated that the Class A notes would be A2(sf) and the Class B notes would remain Caa2(sf) if the LCC ceiling was A1 and the account bank rating Baa3, other factors unchanged.

Appendix 2: Originator and Servicer Detail

Exhibit 32
Originator and Servicer Detail

Originator Ability:	
Originator Overview	CaixaBank is Spain's third-largest banking group by total assets. Although it has a nationwide franchise, the group is particularly strong in Catalonia and Navarra, where it holds leading market shares. Catalonia is one of Spain's wealthiest regions and has a diversified economy. Nationwide, CaixaBank holds approximately 14.8% of deposits and 15.8% of loans as of end-September 2016, as well as the largest branch network, with approximately 18% of the market share (as of June 2016). CaixaBank has 13.8 million customers as of end-June 2016, which are serviced by a segmented business model. The bank's competitive position has been reinforced by acquisitions, including Banca Cívica (unrated) in 2012, Banco de Valencia (unrated) in 2013 and Barclays Bank SAU (unrated) in 2015.
Sales and Marketing Practices:	» Number of employees: 32,315 (as of September 2016) » Number of branches in Spain: 5,089 branches (as of September 2016) » Origination channels: 105 specialised branches for companies with more than €10 million turnover, and 2 purely for large corporates (turnover above €200 million), as of December 2015
Underwriting Policies and Procedures:	» CaixaBank's analytical approach is primarily based on the borrower's repayment capacity rather than the nature of the securities pledged » Internal rating and credit scoring: The several internal rating and credit scoring systems in place play a key role in CaixaBank's underwriting process. The entity has several different models, among these: three for SMEs depending on the obligor's size, one for real estate developers and one for large corporates. The scoring system for self-employed individuals is a very efficient tool, with scores updated monthly. The same efficiency is detected in the internal rating system for corporates, where the internal ratings are updated annually (when the financial statements are published) but also operational alerts are periodically shown. For SMEs, ratings are updated on a monthly basis. Both systems have already been certified by the Bank of Spain (so the size of regulatory capital needed is estimated with them) » Approval mechanisms to cover specific segments, distinguishing between retail banking, property development and corporate banking » System of authorisation limits based on expected loss » Electronic file as a procedure for managing applications » Individual customer segment: risk-adjusted price control systems for mortgage applications through differentiated authorisation limits » Business segment: Risk metrics in the approval process: (a) Ratings: essential element in the analysis. Controls are set up to ensure that the ratings are used in analysing the risk of each loan. If the rating has not been updated the system rejects the operation; (b) System of risk adjusted prices. This complements the assessment of risk adjusted return at customer level, calculated monthly as benchmark spread (risk cost) versus margin on risk (customer level margin) » Employees have authority to grant small loans to borrowers with high exposure, therefore streamlining processes » 56% of approved loans granted at branch level, 20% granted at the Risk Underwriting Centre (CAR), 12% granted by the area managers, 9% by the business division managers and 3% by the head office and the Board of Directors (as of October 2016)
Collateral Valuation Policies and Procedures:	» Valuation process: In line with standard practise in the market (valuators certified by the Bank of Spain)
Closing Policies and Procedures:	» In line with the market standards
Credit Risk Management:	» The Board of Directors determines the group's risk policies and delegates the creation of risk management committees » Global Risk Committee: In charge of a comprehensive management of the Group's risks, among them credit risk. It establishes a series of triggers whose breach prompts, depending on the type of risk, different alerts, communications, and courses of action at different levels of the organisation » Credit Committee: Analyses and, if appropriate, approves operations within its level of responsibility, referring those outside the bounds of its authority to the Board of Directors. In addition, there are specialised committees including: a committee for deciding on loan refinancing, a committee on property valuations and a committee on risk monitoring » Risk measurement models: Tools and techniques based on specific needs of each type of risk, including ratings, scorings, probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The models are integrated into management and monitoring » Banking Business Management Model implemented throughout the organisation down to the branch level » The branches have innovative tools on hand to assist them with global management of all the business they generate » The internal models for measuring credit risk have received approval from the Bank of Spain

Originator Stability:	
Originator rating:	» Long Term Deposit Rating: Baa2 Not on Watch /Short Term Deposit Rating: P-2 Not on Watch; Long Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: Baa1(cr) Not on Watch /Short Term Counterparty Risk Assessment: P-2(cr) Not on Watch; Outlook: Stable
Regulated by:	» BCE / Bank of Spain
Management Strength and Staff Quality	» Staff have access to policies via the intranet » Employees are trained on a continuous basis to meet area and market needs
Quality Controls and Audits:	» Internal Audit Division: continuously monitors internal control systems and checks the accuracy of the risk measurement and control methods employed by the various divisions involved in risk monitoring » CaixaBank carries out annual external audits
Arrears Management:	
Staff Description:	» CaixaBank has a staff of around 340 supervising the recovery process, which is carried out at different levels of the organisation, starting at the branch level. The document preparation tasks (before the judicial process) are outsourced to GDS-CUSA, a company fully owned by CaixaBank
Early Stage Arrears Practices:	» CaixaBank checks daily the debtors' accounts in case of unpaid positions in order to collect any amount in such accounts » Early stage arrears includes communication with the borrower through different channels (telephone calls, letters)
Late Stage Arrears Practices:	» Pre-litigation process (where legal file for litigation is prepared) can generally begin after 45 days in arrears. For loans backed by a mortgage pre-litigation starts at day 61. For unsecured loans legal proceedings starts at around day 110. In cases where legal procedures have weaker chances (overdrafts, credit cards) the "friendly" recovery phase is exhausted, and legal proceedings starts at around day 200 » CaixaBank works with a group of external lawyers for litigation matters » CaixaBank can repossess properties in case of void auctions » Even after default (formal write-off) of the loan, branches remain responsible of further recovery actions, with the help of external specialised companies
Loan Modifications:	» Not made available

Source: Moody's Investors Service, based on the data from the Originator

Appendix 3: Eligibility Criteria and Waterfall

Eligibility Criteria

The key eligibility criteria are as follows:

» All the loans/lines of credit have been either formalised under public deed or through a private contract

» The loans/lines of credit have been granted to SMEs and self-employed individuals located in Spain

» The pool does not include lease contracts or syndicated loans

» Euro-denominated contracts pay by direct debit

» All contracts have been originated by CaixaBank (or, in the case of transactions prior to the date when CaixaBank was created, these were originated by La Caixa) following its underwriting standards

» 5% of the definitive portfolio may be composed of contracts that are delinquent no more than 30 days. 1% of the definitive portfolio may be composed of contracts that are delinquent between 30 and 90 days

» All contracts are regulated by Spanish law

» The principal of all securitised loans and draws/redraws under lines of credits has been 100% disbursed (notwithstanding there can be other separate drawdowns not included in the portfolio)

» There are no refinanced/restructured contracts

» Fixed rate assets cannot represent more than 23.72% of the definitive portfolio.

Waterfall

Allocation of payments/pre accelerated waterfall: On each payment date, the Issuer's available funds will be applied in the following simplified order of priority:

1. Senior fees and expenses
2. Interest on Class A notes
3. Principal on Class A notes
4. Fill-up of the cash reserve account up to the required level (for as long as Class A bonds are still outstanding)
5. Interest on Class B notes
6. Principal on Class B notes
7. Fill-up of the cash reserve account up to the required level (once Class A bonds have fully amortised)
8. Junior fees and expenses

Allocation of payments/post accelerated waterfall:

1. Senior fees and expenses
2. Interest on Class A notes
3. Principal on Class A notes
4. Interest on Class B notes
5. Principal on Class B notes
6. Junior fees and expenses

Appendix 4: Management Company main responsibilities

The main responsibilities of the Management Company are the following:

» Handling the accounting of the SPV with due separation from that of the Management Company

» Complying with its formal, documentary and reporting duties to the Spanish Securities Market Commission (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores or CNMV), the rating agencies and any other supervisory bodies

» Appointing and, if necessary, replacing and dismissing the auditor responsible for reviewing and audit the SPV's annual accounts

» Validating and controlling the information it receives from the Servicer regarding the loans

» Complying with the calculation duties provided for and taking the actions laid down in the Deed of Constitution and in the Prospectus

» Checking that the amounts actually paid to the SPV match the amounts that must be received by the SPV

» Calculating and determining on each determination date the principal to be amortised and repaid on each bond series on the relevant payment date

» Verifying that the amounts credited to the treasury account return the yield set in the agreement

» Instructing the transfer of funds between the various borrowing and lending accounts, and issuing all relevant payment instructions, including those allocated to servicing the bonds

» Calculating the available funds, the available funds for the notes amortisation, the liquidation available funds and the payment or withholding obligations to be complied with, and applying the same in the priority of payments or, as the case may be, in the liquidation priority of payments

» The management company may extend or amend the agreements entered into on behalf of the SPV, and substitute, as necessary, each of the SPV's service providers on the terms provided for in each agreement

REPORT NUMBER 1053727