En virtud de lo establecido en el Folleto Informativo de BBVA RMBS 14 FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN DE ACTIVOS (el “Fondo”) se comunica a la COMISIÓN NACIONAL DEL MERCADO DE VALORES el presente hecho relevante:

- La Agencia de Calificación Standard & Poor’s Global Ratings (“S&P”), con fecha 23 de febrero de 2021, comunica que ha elevado la calificación asignada a la siguiente Serie de Bonos emitidos por el Fondo:

  - Serie B: BBB (sf) (anterior BB (sf))

Asimismo, S&P ha afirmado la calificación asignada a la restante Serie de Bonos:

- Serie A: A (sf)

Se adjunta la comunicación emitida por S&P.

Overview

We have reviewed BBVA RMBS 14 following the expansion of the global RMBS criteria's scope to include Spain, among other countries.

We have raised our rating on the class B notes. At the same time, we have affirmed our rating on the class A notes.

BBVA RMBS 14 is a Spanish RMBS transaction, which closed in November 2014. The collateral comprises Spanish first-lien VPO mortgage loans originated under two government-sponsored programs, for which BBVA is the originator and servicer.

MADRID (S&P Global Ratings) Feb. 23, 2021--S&P Global Ratings today raised its credit rating on BBVA RMBS 14, Fondo de Titulizacion de Activos's class B notes to 'BBB (sf)' from 'BB (sf)'. At the same time, we have affirmed our 'A (sf)' rating on the class A notes.

Today's rating actions follow the implementation of our revised criteria and assumptions for assessing pools of Spanish residential loans (see "Related Criteria"). They also reflect our full analysis of the most recent information that we have received and the transaction's current structural features.

Upon expanding our global RMBS criteria to include Spanish transactions, we placed our rating on the class B notes under criteria observation. Following our review of the transaction's performance and the application of our updated criteria for rating Spanish RMBS transactions, the rating is no longer under criteria observation.

Our weighted-average foreclosure frequency (WAFF) assumptions have decreased due to the calculation of the effective loan-to-value (LTV) ratio, which is based on 80% original LTV (OLTV) and 20% current LTV (CLTV). Under our previous criteria, we used only the OLTV. Our WAFF assumptions also declined because of the transaction's decrease in arrears. In addition, our weighted-average loss severity (WALS) assumptions have decreased, due to the lower CLTV and lower market value declines. The reduction in our WALS is partially offset by the increase in our foreclosure cost assumptions.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>WAFF (%)</th>
<th>WALS (%)</th>
<th>Credit coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>6.93</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cumulative defaults, defined as loans in arrears for a period equal to or greater than 18 months, represent 0.12% of the closing pool balance. The interest deferral trigger for class B is not at risk of being breached because it is defined at 4.0%, and we do not expect that this level will be reached in the near term.

Our analysis also considers the transaction's sensitivity to the potential repercussions of the coronavirus outbreak. Of the pool, 2% of loans are on payment holidays under the Spanish sectorial moratorium schemes, and the proportion of loans with either legal or sectorial payment holidays has remained low in comparison with the market average (below 5%). The government approved a new payment holiday scheme available until March 31, 2021, where the payment holidays could last up to three months. In our analysis, we considered the potential impact of the scheme extension and the risk the payment holidays could present should they become arrears or defaults in the future.

Our operational, rating above the sovereign, and legal risk analyses remain unchanged since our last review. Therefore, the ratings assigned are not capped by any of these criteria.

We consider that the transaction's documented replacement mechanisms adequately mitigate its counterparty risk exposure to BBVA, as bank account provider, up to a 'A' rating under our current counterparty criteria. Therefore, our ratings on the notes are capped at 'A (sf)' by our counterparty criteria.

The servicer, BBVA, has a standardized, integrated, and centralized servicing platform. It is a servicer for many Spanish RMBS transactions, and its transactions' historical performance has outperformed our Spanish RMBS index.

Credit enhancement available in BBVA RMBS 14 has increased since our previous review because the notes amortize sequentially, and the reserve fund is at its required level.

We have raised to 'BBB (sf)' from 'BB (sf)' our rating on the class B notes. The class B notes could withstand stresses at a higher rating than the current rating assigned. However, we have limited our upgrade based on their overall credit enhancement and position in the waterfall, the deterioration in the macroeconomic environment, and the risk that payment holidays could become arrears in the future. At the same time, we have affirmed our 'A (sf)' rating on the class A notes. Our rating on class A is capped at 'A' by our counterparty criteria.

S&P Global Ratings believes there remains high, albeit moderating, uncertainty about the evolution of the coronavirus pandemic and its economic effects. Vaccine production is ramping up and rollouts are gathering pace around the world. Widespread immunization, which will help pave the way for a return to more normal levels of social and economic activity, looks to be achievable by most developed economies by the end of the third quarter. However, some emerging markets may only be able to achieve widespread immunization by year-end or later. We use these assumptions about vaccine timing in assessing the economic and credit implications associated with the pandemic (see our research here: www.spglobal.com/ratings (http://www.spglobal.com/ratings)). As the situation evolves, we will update our assumptions and estimates accordingly.

Related Criteria

Criteria | Structured Finance | General: Methodology To Derive Stressed Interest Rates In Structured Finance (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/11140277), Oct. 18, 2019
Criteria | Structured Finance | General: Counterparty Risk Framework: Methodology And Assumptions (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/10861340), March 8, 2019
Legal Criteria: Structured Finance: Asset Isolation And Special-Purpose Entity Methodology (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/9733017), March 29, 2017
Related Research

Certain Italian, Portuguese, And Spanish RMBS Ratings Placed Under Criteria Observation Due To Criteria Update (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/11796195), Jan. 8, 2021
Global Criteria For Assessing Pools Of Residential Loans Updated To Include Seven European Jurisdictions (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/11794605), Jan. 8, 2021
Spanish Banks Need To Bolster Provisions, Cut Costs, And Preserve Capital In 2021 (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/11808306), Jan. 25, 2021
Spain Outlook Revised To Negative From Stable On Mounting Fiscal and Structural Challenges; Affirmed At 'A/A-1' (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/11653485), Sept. 18, 2020
Residential Mortgage Market Outlooks Updated For 13 European Jurisdictions Following Revised Economic Forecasts (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/11475804), May 1, 2020
2017 EMEA RMBS Scenario And Sensitivity Analysis (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/10156650), July 6, 2017
Regulatory Disclosures For Each Credit Rating Including Ratings List Table (/en_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceld/100049152?pu=true)

Disclosures include requirements relating to press releases or reports published in accordance with Article 10(1), 10(2), and 10(5), and Annex I, Section D, I, 1, 2, 2a, 4, and 5. These requirements are available by rating via the link titled "Regulatory Disclosure" and include, but are not limited to:

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Materials Used In The Credit Rating Process
Criteria Applied
Models Applied, Loss, And Cash Flow Analysis Performed
Scenario Analysis
Sensitivity Analysis
Risk Warning, Understanding Credit Rating Categorizations, And Criteria
Rated Entity Notification
Ancillary And Additional Services
Attributes And Limitations Of The Credit Rating
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