Hecho Relevante de BBVA LEASING 1 FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN DE ACTIVOS

En virtud de lo establecido en el Folleto Informativo de BBVA LEASING 1 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 Moody’s Investors Service (Moody’s), con fecha 10 de marzo de 2017, comunica que ha elevado la calificación asignada a la siguiente Serie de Bonos emitidos por el Fondo:
  - Serie B: Caa1 (sf) (anterior Ca (sf))

La calificación asignada a la restante Serie de Bonos permanece sin cambios:

- Serie C: C (sf)

Se adjunta la comunicación emitida por Moody’s.

Madrid, 14 de marzo de 2017.

José Luis Casillas González   Paula Torres Esperante
Apoderado                   Apoderada
Moody's INVESTORS SERVICE

Rating Action: Moody's upgrades 32 tranches and downgrades 1 tranche in 19 Spanish ABS-SME deals

Global Credit Research - 10 Mar 2017

Madrid, March 10, 2017 -- Moody's Investors Service has today upgraded the ratings of 32 notes and downgraded the rating of 1 note in 19 Spanish ABS-SME deals.

Please click on this link http://www.moodys.com/viewresearchdoc.aspx?docid=PBS_SF448972 for the List of Affected Credit Ratings. This list is an integral part of this Press Release and identifies each affected issuer.

Maximum achievable rating is Aa2(sf) for structured transactions in Spain, driven by Local Currency Ceiling (Aa2) of the country.

RATINGS RATIONALE

Please click on this link http://www.moodys.com/viewresearchdoc.aspx?docid=PBS_SF448972 for the List of Affected Credit Ratings. This list is an integral part of this Press Release and provides, for each of the credit ratings covered, Moody's disclosure of the following items:

Key Rationale for Action

Upgrades are prompted by an increase in the credit enhancement available for the affected tranches due to portfolio amortization combined with portfolio performances in line with expectations. The increase in the available credit enhancement is explained by deleveraging such as sequential amortization and/or non-amortizing reserve funds in all transactions but one.

With portfolio amortization, the borrower concentration increases. To take these increased concentration levels into account, Moody's incorporated some sensitivity scenario in its analysis.

In particular, in the cases of BANKINTER 2 PYME, FTA, FTPYME BANCAJA 3, FTA, GC FTGENCAT CAIXA TARRAGONA 1, FTA, GC FTPYME PASTOR 4, FTA, PYME BANCAJA 5, FTA and SANTANDER EMPRESAS 2, FTA, the low number of borrowers remaining in the pool explains significant borrower concentration level (with top 10 borrowers representing between 12.5% and 40.4% of the pool balance). To account for this high level of borrower concentration, additional stress scenario were considered, which constrained the upgrade of some tranches.

In the case of BBVA Empresas 4, FTA, the downgrade of Class A is prompted by a reduction of credit enhancement due to the amortizing reserve fund mechanism combined with the increased borrower concentration levels.

Revision of Key Collateral Assumptions

As part of the rating action, Moody's reassessed its default probabilities (DP) as well as recovery rate (RR) assumptions based on updated loan by loan data on the underlying pools and delinquency, default and recovery ratio update. Moody's maintained its DP on current balance and Recovery rate assumptions due to pool performances in line with expectations.

Counterparty exposure

Today's rating action took into consideration the notes' exposure to relevant counterparties, such as servicer, account banks or swap providers.

Moody's considered how the liquidity available in the transactions and other mitigants support continuity of notes payments, in case of servicer default, using the CR Assessment as a reference point for servicers.

Moody's also matches banks' exposure in structured finance transactions to the CR Assessment for commingling risk, with a recovery rate assumption of 45%.
Moody’s also assessed the default probability of the account bank providers by referencing the bank's deposit rating.

Moody’s assessed the exposure to the swap counterparties. Moody’s considered the risks of additional losses on the notes if they were to become unhedged following a swap counterparty default by using CR Assessment as reference point for swap counterparties.

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY


FACTORS THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN UPGRADE OR DOWNGRADE OF THE RATINGS:

Factors or circumstances that could lead to an upgrade of the ratings include: (1) performance of the underlying collateral that is better than Moody's expected, (2) deleveraging of the capital structure, (3) improvements in the credit quality of the transaction counterparties, and (4) reduction in sovereign risk.

Factors or circumstances that could lead to a downgrade of the ratings include: (1) performance of the underlying collateral that is worse than Moody's expected, (2) deterioration in the notes' available credit enhancement, (3) deterioration in the credit quality of the transaction counterparties, and (4) an increase in sovereign risk.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

For further specification of Moody's key rating assumptions and sensitivity analysis, see the sections Methodology Assumptions and Sensitivity to Assumptions of the disclosure form.

The analysis relies on an assessment of collateral characteristics to determine the collateral loss distribution, that is, the function that correlates to an assumption about the likelihood of occurrence to each level of possible losses in the collateral. As a second step, Moody’s evaluates each possible collateral loss scenario using a model that replicates the relevant structural features to derive payments and therefore the ultimate potential losses for each rated instrument. The loss a rated instrument incurs in each collateral loss scenario, weighted by assumptions about the likelihood of events in that scenario occurring, results in the expected loss of the rated instrument.

Moody’s quantitative analysis entails an evaluation of scenarios that stress factors contributing to sensitivity of ratings and take into account the likelihood of severe collateral losses or impaired cash flows. Moody's weights the impact on the rated instruments based on its assumptions of the likelihood of the events in such scenarios occurring.

For ratings issued on a program, series or category/class of debt, this announcement provides certain regulatory disclosures in relation to each rating of a subsequently issued bond or note of the same series or category/class of debt or pursuant to a program for which the ratings are derived exclusively from existing ratings in accordance with Moody's rating practices. For ratings issued on a support provider, this announcement provides certain regulatory disclosures in relation to the credit rating action on the support provider and in relation to each particular credit rating action for securities that derive their credit ratings from the support provider's credit rating. For provisional ratings, this announcement provides certain regulatory disclosures in relation to the provisional rating assigned, and in relation to a definitive rating that may be assigned subsequent to the final issuance of the debt, in each case where the transaction structure and terms have not changed prior to the assignment of the definitive rating in a manner that would have affected the rating. For further information please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page for the respective issuer on www.moodys.com.

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Regulatory disclosures contained in this press release apply to the credit rating and, if applicable, the related
rating outlook or rating review.

Please see www.moodys.com for any updates on changes to the lead rating analyst and to the Moody's legal entity that has issued the rating.

Please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on www.moodys.com for additional regulatory disclosures for each credit rating.

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