C.N.M.V
Dirección General de Mercados e Inversores
C/ Edison, 4
Madrid

COMUNICACIÓN DE HECHO RELEVANTE

FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN DEL DÉFICIT DEL SISTEMA ELÉCTRICO, F.T.A. Actuaciones sobre las calificaciones de los Bonos de las Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,18 y 19 por parte de Standard & Poors.

Titulización de Activos, Sociedad Gestora de Fondos de Titulización, S.A., comunica el siguiente hecho relevante:

Respecto al fondo de referencia, adjuntamos nota de prensa publicada por Standard & Poors con fecha 29 de noviembre de 2013, donde se llevan a cabo las siguientes actuaciones:

- Serie 1, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 2, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 3, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 4, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 6, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 7, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 8, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 9, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 10, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 11, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 12, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 13, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 14, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.

- Serie 15, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 16, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 17, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 18, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.
- Serie 19, confirmada la calificación de BBB- / Confirmed at BBB-.

En Madrid a 29 de Noviembre de 2013

Ramón Pérez Hernández
Director General

STANDARD & POOR'S
RATINGS SERVICES
McGRAW HILL FINANCIAL

RatingsDirect®

Research Update:

Outlook On Spain Revised To Stable From Negative On Economic Rebalancing; 'BBB-/A-3' Ratings Affirmed

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Research Update:

Outlook On Spain Revised To Stable From Negative On Economic Rebalancing; 'BBB-/A-3' Ratings Affirmed

Overview

- We see improvement in Spain's external position as economic growth gradually resumes.
- Other credit metrics are stabilizing, in our view, due to budgetary and structural reforms, coupled with supportive eurozone policies.
- We are therefore revising our outlook on Spain to stable from negative and affirming our 'BBB-/A-3' ratings.
- The stable outlook incorporates our view that Spain's credit metrics are stabilizing and that we currently see less than a one-in-three probability of the rating moving up or down over the next two years.

Rating Action

On Nov. 29, 2013, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services revised its outlook on the Kingdom of Spain to stable from negative. At the same time, we affirmed our 'BBB-/A-3' long- and short-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings on Spain.

Rationale

Today's rating action reflects our view that Spain's external position is improving as economic growth gradually resumes. In addition, other credit metrics are stabilizing, in our view, due to budgetary and structural reforms, coupled with supportive eurozone policies.

Our assessment of the diversified and prosperous Spanish economy and the government's financial, fiscal, and structural reform agenda support our 'BBB-' long-term ratings on Spain. The ratings are constrained by our assessment of the high stocks of debt owed by Spain's public and private sector to the rest of the world, as well as its generally low economic growth prospects over 2013-2016, and remaining inflexibilities, such as the still highly segmented labor market.

We estimate that Spain's real GDP will contract by about 1.2% in 2013 but then slowly recover, following the prolonged recession due to the protracted structural adjustment in the Spanish economy. We forecast real GDP growth of 0.8% in 2014 and 1.2% in 2015, chiefly on the back of robust exports. Strong headwinds persist, however. Domestic demand is weak and constrained by further declines in disposable income due to high unemployment, reduced wages, and budgetary consolidation. In addition, investment activity remains subdued as the private sector deleverages its balance sheets and credit activity continues to decline. We currently project average annual real GDP growth over 2013-2016 of about 0.6%, compared with about 0.3% previously. Over the medium to long term, we think that, if left unchecked, high structural unemployment and unfavorable investment trends--compounded by demographic changes, including an aging population--will curb the economy's growth potential.

We expect the current account surplus of about 1.4% of GDP in 2013 to rise to an estimated 3% of GDP in 2015-2016, after a deficit of almost 10% of GDP in 2008. We see improvement in this credit metric as key, as it points to a whittling down of Spain's high external indebtedness. We estimate that if the surplus continues to grow in line with our current projections, the large net international liability position we estimated at about 94% of GDP in 2012 could decline to below 80% of GDP in 2016. The weak domestic demand and ensuing contraction in imports, plus the improved current account balance illustrate the economy's reorientation toward external demand and strengthened competitiveness. According to the European Commission, Spain's competitiveness index, based on unit labor costs relative to the rest of the eurozone, is already below its 2000 level. We consequently see restoration of price competitiveness based on this measure.

We think we would see even faster improvement in Spain's external position and a speedier economic recovery if the private sector was not still burdened by high external borrowing costs. Meanwhile, these costs have markedly declined for the sovereign since mid-2012. We continue to see Spain's monetary transmission mechanism as dysfunctional, despite the European Central Bank's recent easing of its monetary policy. In our view, funding conditions for small and midsize enterprises are unlikely to improve markedly in the near term without specifically targeted additional monetary policy measures. We continue to regard credit risk in the economy as high, in part based on the still-rising amounts of nonperforming loans in the banking sector. Still, we currently do not expect the government to incur significant additional costs linked to banks' recapitalization, beyond those financed by the €41.3 billion loan from the European Stability Mechanism.

We consider that the current recovery does not have a meaningful impact on the pace of budgetary consolidation, given that tax-rich components of economic growth--such as consumption--remain under pressure. We estimate the 2013 general government deficit at about 6.5% of GDP (excluding the cost of banking sector recapitalization, which we estimate at about 0.5% of GDP), in line with our previous expectations. We project that the government will broadly meet its budgetary deficit target of 5.8% of GDP in 2014, although possibly only after some additional fiscal effort.

The reduction in the budget deficit should accelerate in 2015 and 2016 based on the government's announced plans, including reform of the public administration, and on the back of the cyclical recovery we forecast. However, we see significant implementation risks stemming from socioeconomic challenges and the upcoming 2015 general elections. As a result of the persistently high, albeit declining, budget deficits, we expect Spain's net general government debt to increase to about 93% of GDP in 2016 from almost 83% of GDP in 2013, excluding the guarantees related to the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF; see "S&P Clarifies Its Approach To Accounting For EFSF Liabilities When Rating The Sovereign Guarantors," published on Nov. 2, 2011, on RatingsDirect). At the same time, average general government interest payments will likely represent about 9.3% of general government revenues during 2013-2016.

Outlook

The stable outlook incorporates our view that Spain's credit metrics are stabilizing and that we currently see less than a one-in-three probability of the rating moving up or down over the next two years.

We could raise the ratings on Spain:

- If the government continues implementing structural reforms that would improve the Spanish economy's flexibility and growth potential;
- If the budget deficit reduces further, in line with our current expectations, and general government debt metrics stabilize; and
- If the external position continues to improve, bringing the narrow net external debt to below 150% of current account receipts or markedly easing the cost of or access to external financing for the private sector.

The ratings on Spain could come under renewed downward pressure:

- If we believe the government is failing to implement additional structural reforms or if economic growth prospects falter;
- If it appears to us that net general government debt will likely exceed 100% of GDP due to deviations from the government's fiscal targets, weakening growth, potential deflationary pressures, and one-time items that push up debt (for example, the materialization of contingent liabilities), or if interest payments rise above 10% of general government revenues; or
- If Spain's current account weakens again or eurozone policies fail to keep investor confidence at a sufficient level to maintain sustainable government borrowing costs and to stem potential capital outflows.

Key Statistics

Table 1

Kingdom of Spain - Selected Indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013e	2014f	2015f	2016f
Nominal GDP (US$ bil)	1,236	1,441	1,593	1,454	1,385	1,454	1,322	1,337	1,346	1,371	1,409
GDP per capita (US$)	28,093	32,186	34,891	31,452	29,790	31,166	28,238	28,552	28,740	29,289	30,085
Real GDP growth (%)	4.1	3.5	0.9	(3.8)	(0.2)	0.1	(1.6)	(1.2)	0.8	1.2	1.5

Table 1

Kingdom of Spain - Selected Indicators (cont.)											
Real GDP per capita growth (%)	2.4	1.7	(1.1)	(5.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(2.0)	(1.2)	0.8	1.2	1.5
Change in general government debt/GDP (%)	(0.1)	(0.8)	5.0	12.2	7.6	8.7	12.5	7.6	6.3	5.2	3.7
General government balance/GDP (%)	2.4	2.0	(4.5)	(11.1)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(10.6)	(7.0)	(5.8)	(4.7)	(3.7)
General government debt/GDP (%)	39.7	36.3	40.2	54.0	61.7	70.3	84.0	92.3	97.4	100.7	101.8
Net general government debt/GDP (%)	27.3	23.8	27.9	40.6	51.5	61.8	75.0	82.9	88.1	91.6	93.4
General government interest expenditure/revenues (%)	4.0	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.3	7.0	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.6
Other dc claims on resident non-government sector/GDP (%)	153.0	167.0	172.0	175.9	177.6	171.8	157.3	143.5	135.9	132.7	129.8
CPI growth (%)	3.6	2.8	4.1	(0.2)	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.2
Gross external financing needs/CARs + usable reserves (%)	279.2	291.8	331.8	373.0	367.9	309.3	297.9	259.4	248.0	233.3	219.5
Current account balance/GDP (%)	(9.0)	(10.0)	(9.6)	(4.8)	(4.5)	(3.7)	(1.1)	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.1
Current account balance/CARs (%)	(27.1)	(29.0)	(29.0)	(16.0)	(13.3)	(10.3)	(2.9)	3.5	5.4	6.9	7.1
Narrow net external debt/CARs (%)	279.4	299.5	286.6	379.2	329.5	279.9	295.4	272.2	246.6	219.4	198.1
Net external liabilities/CARs (%)	209.2	244.2	227.1	322.0	266.4	226.9	244.1	227.7	213.2	195.5	177.8

Gross and net general government debt/GDP excludes the guarantees related to the European Financial Stability Facility. Other depository corporations (dc) are financial corporations (other than the central bank) whose liabilities are included in the national definition of broad money. Gross external financing needs are defined as current account payments plus short-term external debt at the end of the prior year plus nonresident deposits at the end of the prior year plus long-term external debt maturing within the year. Narrow net external debt is defined as the stock of foreign and local currency public- and private- sector borrowings from nonresidents minus official reserves minus public-sector liquid assets held by nonresidents minus financial sector loans to, deposits with, or investments in nonresident entities. A negative number indicates net external lending. CARs--Current account receipts. e--S&P estimate. f--S&P forecast. The data and ratios above result from S&P's own calculations, drawing on national as well as international sources, reflecting S&P's independent view on the timeliness, coverage, accuracy, credibility, and usability of available information.

Related Criteria And Research

Related Criteria

- Sovereign Government Rating Methodology And Assumptions, June 24, 2013
- Methodology For Linking Short-Term And Long-Term Ratings For Corporate, Insurance, And Sovereign Issuers, May 7, 2013
- Criteria For Determining Transfer And Convertibility Assessments, May 18, 2009
- General Criteria: Rating Sovereign-Guaranteed Debt, April 6, 2009

Related Research

- The Eurozone Crisis Isn't Over Yet, Oct. 1, 2013
- Supplementary Analysis: Spain (Kingdom of), July 12, 2013
- Spanish Regional Ratings Rely On Central Government Support Absent

Reforms To The Regional Financing System, June 19, 2013
- Is Austerity Being Relaxed In The Eurozone - And Does It Matter For Ratings?, June 4, 2013
- Sovereign Defaults And Rating Transition Data, 2012 Update, March 29, 2013
- Global Aging 2013: Rising To The Challenge, March 20, 2013
- S&P Clarifies Its Approach To Accounting For EFSF Liabilities When Rating The Sovereign Guarantors, Nov. 2, 2011

In accordance with our relevant policies and procedures, the Rating Committee was composed of analysts that are qualified to vote in the committee, with sufficient experience to convey the appropriate level of knowledge and understanding of the methodology applicable (see 'Related Criteria And Research'). At the onset of the committee, the chair confirmed that the information provided to the Rating Committee by the primary analyst had been distributed in a timely manner and was sufficient for Committee members to make an informed decision.

After the primary analyst gave opening remarks and explained the recommendation, the Committee discussed key rating factors and critical issues in accordance with the relevant criteria. Qualitative and quantitative risk factors were considered and discussed, looking at track-record and forecasts. The chair ensured every voting member was given the opportunity to articulate his/her opinion. The chair or designee reviewed the draft report to ensure consistency with the Committee decision. The views and the decision of the rating committee are summarized in the above rationale and outlook.

Ratings List

Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Action

	To	From
Spain (Kingdom of)		
Sovereign Credit Rating	BBB-/Stable/A-3	BBB-/Negative/A-3
Transfer & Convertibility Assessment	AAA	AAA
Senior Unsecured	BBB-	BBB-
Short-Term Debt	A-3	A-3
Fondo de Amortizacion del Deficit Electrico		
Senior Unsecured*	BBB-	
Fondo de Reestructuracion Ordenada Bancaria (FROB)		
Senior Unsecured*	BBB-	

*Guaranteed by Kingdom of Spain.

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Complete ratings information is available to subscribers of RatingsDirect at www.globalcreditportal.com and at spcapitaliq.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on Standard & Poor's public Web site at www.standardandpoors.com. Use the Ratings search box located in the left column. Alternatively, call one of the following Standard & Poor's numbers: Client Support Europe (44) 20-7176-7176; London Press Office (44) 20-7176-3605; Paris (33) 1-4420-6708; Frankfurt (49) 69-33-999-225; Stockholm (46) 8-440-5914; or Moscow 7 (495) 783-4009.